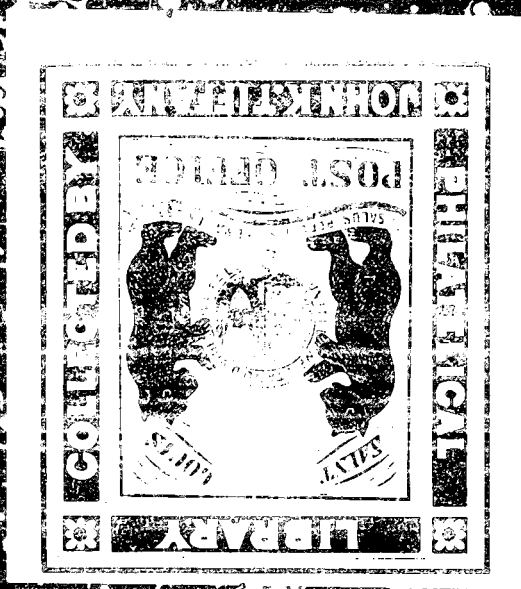




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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS  
**MONTHLY JOURNAL**

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STANLEY GIBBONS

**M**ONTHLY **J**OURNAL.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1891, TO JUNE, 1892.



LONDON:  
STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,  
8, COWER STREET, W.C.



JULY 31, 1891.

Vol. II.] Price 6d. each, or Subscription 4/- per annum. [No. 13.



# STANLEY GIBBONS



# MONTHLY JOURNAL

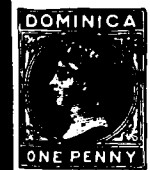
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## A Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF

## STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.



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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

JULY 31, 1891.

No. 13.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

WE are getting a little tired of Mr. Patrick Chalmers and all his works, as are doubtless our readers, still, in the interests of truth, we feel bound to notice one of his latest productions. Herr Friedl, of Vienna, has it seems removed his Postage Stamp Museum from Unter-Dobling to a more central position in the capital, and of course one of the most conspicuous rarities in it is the celebrated Chalmers' Essay, which is described as being "The finest object in the collection . . . worth five hundred pounds sterling."

Mr. Chalmers, after quoting this statement, goes on to say :

"The above-named Dundee Stamp is a specimen of the original Adhesive Stamp for postage purposes invented by James Chalmers, Dundee, in the year 1834, and now in the possession of Herr Sigmund Friedl, the extensive postage stamp merchant of Unter-Dobling, Vienna. Germans, the greatest stamp fanciers, have long had commercial and personal relations with Dundee, thus accounting for this specimen having found its way to its present home. This stamp is the visible and tangible proof of what is already recorded in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and other leading historical publications, after special investigation and from conclusive evidence that the Adhesive Postage Stamp was the invention of James Chalmers, Dundee, in the year 1834."

Now Mr. Chalmers knows, as well as we do, the true history of the particular specimen in the possession of Herr Friedl, namely, that the latter found it in a miscellaneous collection of English Essays; there is no direct evidence that it ever was within a hundred miles of Dundee; there is no evidence of any sort to suggest that it was printed in 1834. On the contrary, the only reason for connecting this Essay with the name of James Chalmers, is the fact that it is identical with one of those which he submitted in 1839, and as it was

found, according to Herr Friedl, among a great number of other essays submitted at that very period, it may fairly be accepted as an original specimen of one of the designs sent in by James Chalmers in reply to the Treasury Circular of August, 1839.

But some may say that James Chalmers, perhaps, kept the essays he printed in 1834, and submitted them with his proposals five years later. To this we reply that it has yet to be proved that James Chalmers printed anything of the sort in 1834; he never said so; on the contrary 1837 was the earliest date he claimed for his invention, and he probably knew as much about it as either his son or any of his *employés*; besides which, his essays of 1837 were of quite a different shape to those of 1839, being rectangular instead of circular; and it is not unfair to assume that he adopted the latter form in compliance with Rowland Hill's suggestion that the stamp should be about the size of a "half-penny."

\* \* \*

OUR readers will remember that Mr. Patrick Chalmers wrote to us objecting to the term "theft," as used by us in defining the charge he brought against Sir Rowland Hill. In writing to a contemporary he says further, "It will be no part of my case that the missing letters to the Treasury have been designedly made away with." How are we to reconcile this statement with the following, contained in the postscript to his circular of June, 1891 :

"Her Majesty's Treasury has called upon Mr. Pearson Hill to restore to the possession of the Treasury the correspondence of 1839-40 which passed betwixt the then Mr. Rowland Hill and Mr. James Chalmers, but which demand Mr. Pearson Hill has refused to comply with, the significance of which refusal will be understood. Mr. Hill was then an official in the pay and service of the Treasury, in charge of the matter in question; and in addition to this correspondence important letters from James Chalmers, addressed to the Lords of

Her Majesty's Treasury, explanatory of his plan of an Adhesive Postage Stamp, and essential to the right understanding of his proposals, cannot now be found. I have received the official letters both from Her Majesty's Treasury and Her Majesty's Post Office to that effect."

And how Mr. Chalmers reconciles this statement with the facts of the case we are at a loss to understand. The Treasury called upon Mr. Pearson Hill to restore any official correspondence bearing upon this question that might happen to be in his possession; Mr. Pearson Hill in no way "refused to comply with" this, but distinctly stated that there was no such correspondence in his possession, and at the same time indignantly repelled the insinuation that his father was capable of *removing* public documents. On the other hand, Mr. Patrick Chalmers' account, quoted above, would lead any intelligent reader to suppose, first, that Rowland Hill had removed from the Treasury certain correspondence which he had no right so to remove (*we* call such a transaction *theft*, Mr. Chalmers says that *he* does not); and secondly, that Mr. Pearson Hill was a receiver of stolen goods, who refused to restore them when claimed. Mr. Patrick Chalmers says that this *will be no part of his case*; in the meantime, however, he does not hesitate to publish these insinuations.

\* \* \*

*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* says: "Stamp robberies appear to be quite frequent on the Continent, particularly in London." We presume that one of the numerous cities of this name upon the American continent is alluded to, or else those who maintain that the study of Philately teaches Geography also, are entirely in the wrong.

Some other numbers of the same periodical contain various very interesting and instructive letters upon the subject of the heavy duties now charged upon imports of stamps into the United States. We gather that the McKinley Bill is not responsible for the present trouble, inasmuch as stamps have always been liable, as printed matter, to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; the question is, How is the value to be calculated? Is it to be the invoice value, the facial value, or what may be termed the intrinsic value; that is, the *price* at which the stamps are produced? The last seems to have been the valuation adopted until a few months ago, in those places where duty was charged at all; but more recently Uncle Sam seems to have grown greedy, and the Custom House officials have been instructed to treat stamps rather as Works of Art than as ordinary Printed Matter. Protection, properly so-called,

does not enter into the question at all; for although, while S. Allan Taylor still lives and thrives, we may not say that Foreign Stamps *cannot* be produced in the United States; still, even the most ardent advocates of Protection, we presume, do not wish to encourage home manufactures of this nature. At the same time, we know that Works of Art have been refused admission to the United States through the action of the Customs Laws, and, until those laws are altered, we can only recommend the Philatelic Societies in those parts, instead of engaging luxurious Club-rooms, to club together and hire a commodious Bonded Warehouse, wherein to keep their collections, and open their consignments of stamps on approval!

\* \* \*

THE latest development of this extraordinary scheme, for protecting Home Industries by taxing imports which cannot possibly be produced at home, consists, we hear, in the levying of Duty not only upon the stamps contained in letters, but also upon those on the outside of them; envelopes bearing stamps supposed to be of any value are confiscated, and their contents only delivered to the addressees. We can hardly believe that this is true, though we have seen it seriously stated; it is more probable that letter-carriers in America, like some of their brethren of the post-bag in England, take a sufficient amount of interest in stamp collecting to lead them, occasionally, to remove the stamps from letters. But this species of *removal* has always been recognized as *theft*, and detection results in prompt punishment.

\* \* \*

THE present Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Monthly* is evidently determined to maintain, at all hazards, the high reputation gained by his predecessor as a philatelic fictionist; see the following answer to a correspondent:

"Laid paper is paper with a smooth, glossy surface; wove paper is paper of coarse texture."

But he should really explain that these things are only his fun, because there might possibly be some among his readers who know no better than to take such information seriously. Of course he may argue, that the Stamp Collector of the present day, who does not know the difference between *laid* paper and *wove*, does not deserve a serious answer; but this we consider a harsh



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sentence. All collectors must have a beginning, all of us were ignorant once, many of us do not know very much now; and it is only those of us who are conscious of our own ignorance who are ever likely to learn anything!

\* \* \*

FROM *The S. C. Monthly* to the Mauritius is but a step. We think it only right to inform our readers, that we have ascertained from the printers of the Britannia stamps, that no consignment of those stamps was shipwrecked on its way to Mauritius, and that therefore the story as to their sojourn upon the ocean bed, &c., is, as we supposed, an entire fiction. Any curious varieties of shade, &c., that might be supposed to be due to such a misadventure, should therefore be given a wide berth. Let the charitable official rise to explain.

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## A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH ENVELOPES AND COVERS.

BY W. E. JEFF.

THE list of English Envelopes would hardly be complete without those of the higher values. In the instructions issued by the Post-office Authorities to the public, it is to be noted that "stamps of any value" could be embossed upon sheets of paper, provided it was of sufficient quality to take the impression of the dies; but the limit was made that only two shades of colour, which were officially used, viz., white and blue, would be accepted for stamping. By some means or other various tinted papers "were permitted," and hence the "crop of shades," which rivals somewhat the Colour Chart issued by our American friends. This will account for the numberless varieties seen in collectors' albums which have been fostered by the postal authorities, who are ever ready to issue anything which can be paid for by the public. It will be observed that in the following summary the values of "Twopence," "Sixpence," "Tenpence," and "One Shilling" are simply re-issues of the old dies, having, however, the circles carrying the date of stamping introduced into the frame surrounding the stamp, with the exception of the Tenpence value, which remains as the 1848 issue. To the list is added the Jubilee envelope and card, as this emission has received official sanction. Comparisons have been made between the designs of 1840 and 1890. The former represented the "Blessings of Penny Postage," whilst the latter is supposed to record "the Progress" made in postal matters during "one hundred years." With reference to the 1890 design nothing much can be said in its praise, as it reminds one of a "patchwork quilt." The design of the stamp is a reproduction of that of the postal card issued in 1879 for the "Universal Postal Union." The monogram is the well-known "South Kensington Museum type," splendidly caricatured by Harry Furniss. Again, the representations of "the Postmen" are certainly ideal. "The 1840" would make a good specimen of "Jeames," and 1890 an exact copy of a "bill distributor"; whilst the "Coach-and-Four" doing "8 miles an hour," would make a good "turn-out" for a farmer, whose horses could "pull the plough," or "go to market" when required. The "Mail Train, 1890," approaching Carlisle at 48 miles an hour, "must be taken for granted," as the design lacks any "idea of movement." The design of

the card is somewhat like the foregoing, partaking of the usual Post-office style. Still, we do not wish to be "too critical," as in this case the end (which is the benefit of the Postal *Employés* Society) is supposed to justify the means, though it is to be regretted that a better "example" of the progress made during "the century" could not have been issued, especially at the price.

#### SUMMARY—*continued.*

**Issue VIII.** Head of Queen with diadem embossed in white on pink ground within an upright oval band. POSTAGE ONE PENNY in pink block letters on engine-turned ground. The circles carrying the date of stamping are removed, but the Die numbers are still placed upon the base of the neck. Pointed flaps without pink seal.

1881. Die II. (a) On white laid paper varying in thickness.  
 52. 1d. Pink (shades) size  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches.  
 53. 1d. " " "  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  " "  
 54. 1d. " " "  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$  " "  
 (b) On Blue wove paper, but point of flap rounded.  
 55. 1d. Pink (shades) size  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches.  
 1883. (c) On thinner white laid paper.  
 56. 1d. Pink (shades) size  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

**Issue IX.** Description of the design of the stamp is same as Issue VIII., but the Die numbers are omitted from the base of the neck. Pointed flaps without pink seal.

1884. Die II. (a) On white laid paper.  
 57. 1d. Pink (shades) size  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches.  
 58. 1d. " " "  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$  " "  
 (b) On thin laid paper having a yellowish tinge.  
 59. 1d. Pink (shades) size  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a pink ground, within an upright oval band. POSTAGE ONE PENNY in coloured block letters, upon engine-turned ground within band. The stamp is struck upon sheets of Dickinson paper, having silk threads running horizontally through the sheet. The Die numbers, with the initials of the engraver, W.W., are placed upon the base of the neck.

1844. Die I. (a) On sheet of wove paper, having a yellowish tinge, with silk threads.  
 60. 1d. Pink (shades). Size of sheet,  $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
 (b) On sheet of blue wove paper, with silk threads.  
 61. 1d. Pink (shades). Size of sheet,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
 (c) On sheet of blue wove paper, but circles carrying date of stamping introduced into the engine-turned border under the profile.  
 62. 1860. Die I. 1d. Pink (shades). Size of sheet,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Jubilee Envelope. The design of the stamp is as follows: Head of Queen with diadem, on coloured ground, within an octagonal frame. POSTAGE above, and ONE PENNY below the profile, in coloured block letters,

on white ground. The whole design being within an upright rectilinear frame, having a curved ornament in the centre of each of its sides. This stamp is placed in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. In the upper left-hand corner is the well-known South Kensington monogram, consisting of the letters V.R., around which are twined the Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle, the stalks of which are joined together underneath the letters. Between the monogram and the stamp is the following inscription, in four lines: "POST OFFICE JUBILEE—OF—UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE—AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM 2<sup>nd</sup> JULY 1890." Immediately under which is depicted a four-horse coach, with its usual load of mail-bags on the top, with the following in one line: "THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGH-GATE 1790 AT 8 MILES AN HOUR." On the left-hand side, under monogram, is a figure representing a postman with "Rates of POSTAGE 4d., 8d., 1s. 2d., 2s. 6d.," printed in an upright column, under which is the date 1840. On the right-hand side, under the stamp, is a similar figure, with the Rate 1d., and also the date 1890. At the bottom of the envelope is a representation of an express mail train, with the following inscription underneath in one line, "THE NORTH MAIL 1890 APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR." Both the coach and the mail train are running to the left. The whole of the impression is printed in Blue upon an envelope made of thick white wove paper, with pointed flap, having the name of the printer, "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON," placed on the outside of the left-hand portion of envelope under the flap. The size of the envelope is  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

Enclosed in the envelope is a card, intended as a souvenir of the Jubilee. A portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, enclosed in a single-lined upright frame, adorns the upper left-hand corner, under which is printed, "HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE." From the frame to right-hand side of card is a groundwork of diaper-pattern one inch wide, upon which the letters V.R. and Royal Arms are printed. At the bottom of the latter is a white tablet, containing "PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE"; under this another tablet containing 1890. The impression is printed in Blue upon a card measuring  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

63. 1890 (July 2). 1d. Blue. Jubilee Envelope, with card enclosed.

*Stamps embossed to order on sheets of paper and envelopes.*

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground, within an upright oval band. POSTAGE ONE PENNY in block letters upon a white engine-turned

ground. Circles (three), containing figures representing date of stamping, are introduced into the engine-turned border under the profile. Die number and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed upon the base of the neck.

64. 1855. Die I. 1d. Pink (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground, within an upright oval band. POSTAGE TWO PENCE in block letters upon a white engine-turned ground below the profile; and circles (three) are introduced into the same border above the profile, which carry figures representing the date of stamping. The die number and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed upon the base of the neck.

65. 1855. 2d. Blue (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground within a circle. POSTAGE FOUR PENCE in white block letters above the profile, and a white engine-turned border is placed immediately below the same. In this border circles (3) are introduced, which carry figures representing the date of stamping. Die number and initials of engraver w. w. are placed upon the base of the neck.

66. 1855. 4d. Vermilion (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground within a fancy octagonal frame. POSTAGE SIX PENCE in coloured block letters upon a white engine-turned ground, and a bunch of emblematical flowers, occupy four sides of the octagon. Circles carrying white figures representing the date of stamping are introduced into the frame and under centre of bust respectively. Die numbers and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed upon the base of the neck.

67. 1855. Die I. 6d. Violet (shades).

68. 6d. Mauve (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white on coloured ground, within a double-lined octagonal frame, which has POSTAGE ONE SHILLING in solid block letters upon a white engine-turned ground. Circles containing white figures denoting the date of stamping are introduced into the solid ground upon which the profile is embossed. Die numbers and initials of the engraver, w. w., are placed on the base of the neck.

69. 1855. Die I. 1s. Green (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground within a trefoil frame; POSTAGE above and THREEPENCE below the bust respectively in solid block letters, upon a white engine-turned ground. Circles carrying white figures representing date of stamping are introduced into the frame below the letters P and E of POSTAGE, and between E and P of THREEPENCE. Die numbers and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed on the base of the neck.

70. 1859. Die I. 3d. Pink (shades).

**Issue II.** Description of the design is same as Issue I., but slight alterations were made in the position of the hair at the back of the head and in the shape of the curl. This is known as Die II. The number of the Die and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed on the base of the neck, also the frame contains the circles carrying the date of stamping.

71. 1866. Die II. 1d. Pink (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon a coloured ground within a triangular frame having curved sides. POSTAGE THREE HALFPENCE, in white letters, is inscribed in frame upon a white engine-turned ground. The circles carrying the date of stamping are introduced into the triangular corners of the border. The Die numbers and initials of engraver, w. w., are placed on the base of the neck.

72. 1870. Die I. 1½d. Pink (shades).

**Issue II.** Description of design is the same as Issue I., but the colour of the impression is changed from Pink to Brown.

73. 1874. Die I. 1½d. Brown (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white on coloured ground within a pointed fancy oval frame, in which is inscribed POSTAGE TWO PENCE HALFPENNY, in coloured letters, on a white engine-turned ground. The circles containing white figures, representing date of stamping, are placed at the bottom of the frame, below the profile. Die number upon base of neck, the initials of the engraver being omitted.

74. 1875. Die I. 2½d. Reddish-pink (shades).

**Issue III.** Description of the design is the same as Issue II., but circles carrying the figures which represent date of stamping are removed from the frame; but the Die numbers are placed on base of neck as before.

75. 1882. Die II. 1d. Pink (shades).

**Issue III.** Description of the design is the same as Issue II., but the colour of the impression is changed to Brownish-pink.

76. 1883. Die I. 1½d. Brownish-pink (shades).

**Issue II.** Description of the design is the same as Issue I., but the colour of the impression is changed to Brownish-pink.

77. 1887. Die I. 2½d. Brownish-pink (shades).

**Issue I.** Head of Queen with diadem, embossed in white upon coloured ground within an octagonal frame. POSTAGE on left, TEN on top, and PENCE on right sides of the frame, in coloured block letters, upon a white engine-turned ground. Die numbers and initials of the engraver are placed on base of the neck. The impression is printed in Blue, being a reissue of the first type of Ten Pence.

78. 1890. Die I. 10d. Blue (shades).

(To be continued.)

## 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.

**Afghanistan.**—We have found amongst our publishers' stock a few copies of the 1 abassi, recut type, printed on thin coloured paper.

*Adhesive.* 1 abassi, purple on yellow wove.

**Argentine Republic.**—There are some very distinct varieties in the paper upon which the current wrappers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 1 c., are printed; and we gather from a letter received from Buenos Ayres that the following were only temporarily in use: the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. on a very smooth, highly surfaced, manilla paper, and the 1 c. on a thin, whity-brown, semi-transparent paper, made, we should say, also of manilla.

*Wrappers.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown on surfaced manilla.  
1 c., green on transparent manilla.

The same correspondent also sends us some particulars as to the Official Letter Cards. It appears that they were issued in 1889, and that, out of 20,000 printed in all, 1000 were sent out to each of the Departments for which they were prepared. Some of the Departments made little use of them, principally on account of the difficulty of taking copies of communications written upon them, owing to the gummed margins of the cards adhering to the damp leaves of the copying books. Others, we are told, used a considerable number, but not to a greater extent than the 1000 copies first supplied. The experiment not being found successful, the remaining 14,000 were ordered to be burnt; but this sentence was of course not fully carried out, and there are stated to be about 8500 in the hands of collectors and others out there, who are asking the long prices usual in such cases.

**Austria.**—A new type has been adopted for some of the higher values, with a view, we believe, to their being more readily distinguished from the lower ones. We gather from our contemporaries that the stamps of this type are only to be issued as the current supplies of each value become exhausted, but in the meantime specimens have been obtained by favour, and we are thus able to give an illustration of the type.

*Adhesive.* 30 kr., brown; perf. 14.



The perforations of the current series have been found to vary from 9 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , various values gauging 9, 10,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . All this tends to vanity and vexation of spirit.

**Bamra.**—To the list of values of the first issue, which we described last month as having been reprinted in twenty varieties of type, *Le Timbre-Poste* adds the 8 annas, on rose. The sheet shows the inverted "B" in "BAMRA" on one stamp, as in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a.

**Belgium.**—The 35 centimes which has been looked for so long has at last been issued. As may be seen by the annexed illustration, it bears inscriptions both in French and in Dutch, but nothing to indicate the denomination of the currency or to show that it is intended for any special purpose. We had understood that it was to be for Express Delivery letters.



*Adhesive.*

35 (c.), chocolate, on tinted paper; perf. 14.

**Brazil.**—One of the new adhesives, with the effigy of the Republic, has reached us, and we cannot say we greatly admire it. The design is shown in the accompanying illustration; the head, with the single-lined octagon surrounding it, and the lines forming a background to the outer labels, are in red, and the rest in blue. The execution is very poor; in fact, our illustration is superior to the original. The value of the specimen before us is 100 reis, but our engraver has made it "400"—a pardonable error, as the "1" on the stamp closely resembles a "4." It is typographed on thickish white wove paper; perf. 13. The 80 reis Letter Card is now printed with the vignette on the address side in green, and the rest of the impression in rose, on green card, greyish-white inside.

*Adhesive.* 100 reis, red and blue; new type.  
*Letter Card.* 80 ,, rose and green, on green.



**British East Africa.**—We gather from *The Philatelic Record*, in spite of a little uncertainty as to the points of the compass, that the 2 annas has been surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$  anna," in a similar manner to the 1 a. on 4 a. chronicled and illustrated last month. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. on 2 a. we had previously seen was altered in manuscript.

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna in black, on 2 a., red.



**Cape of Good Hope.**—We give an illustration of the 2½d. on 3d. chronicled last month.



**Ceylon.**—Our next portrait shows the latest surcharge from this colony, at present.

**Colombia.**—The following illustrations show the vignette and stamps which adorn certain envelopes, used apparently for some special postal service, possibly corresponding in some way to our



special Railway Letter Delivery ; indeed, the stamp on this 5 c. envelope is the same as that upon the railway envelope described last year. (Vol. i. p. 96.) The impression is in black on coloured wove paper, 150 × 82 mm.

*Envelopes.* 5 c., black on blue.  
10 c. ,, on yellow.

**Dominican Republic.**—It seems that there was a mistake in the Decree from which we quoted last month, which has been rectified in a second edition. The whole of the second portion of the list we gave should be *Envelopes*, not *Adhesives*; and of these the 60 c., 70 c., 80 c., and 90 c. are on 15 c., yellow, not 1 c. We further learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that not a few items in the list of envelopes, whose values were raised to 1 peso each, consist of samples supplied a few years ago by the printers. Naturally these are of extreme rarity, some being absolutely unique.

The following alteration in, and additions

to, the list of values of the current type are announced :

*Adhesives.* 3 c., blue-grey ; perf. 12.  
5 c., orange ,,  
50 c., slate ,,  
1 peso, carmine ,,  
2 pesos, brown ,,

**Ecuador.**—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5 c. envelopes with Postal Union inscription upon coloured laid paper, size 125 × 80 mm. ; also the 10 c. for local use, with the value reduced by one half by a surcharge, as shown in the illustration annexed. The size of these is 140 × 82 mm.



*Envelopes.* 5 c., blue, on blue laid.  
5 c. ,, on orange laid.  
5 c. on 10 c., orange on white laid.  
5 c. on 10 c. ,, on blue laid.  
5 c. on 10 c. ,, on straw laid.  
5 c. on 10 c. ,, on orange laid.

**Finland.**—We rejoice to learn that the 3½ roubles, and we trust the 7 roubles also, has four eyes—one in each spandrel—not two only, as described last month.

**Greece.**—We have received the 40 lepta, local impression, perf. 11½ ; and we learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that it exists imperforate also.

*Adhesives.* 40 lepta, violet ; imperf.  
40 ,, ,, perf. 11½.

**Haiti.**—*Le Timbre Poste* informs us that the only values of the new type at present issued are the 2 c., already described, and the 1 c. and 7 c.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., violet.  
7 c., vermilion.

**Honduras.**—We have received wrappers of the values 5 c. and 10 c. on pale manilla paper. We suppose the 1 c., 2 c., and 6 c. stamps of the same type will now be impressed upon envelopes to make all fair.

*Wrappers.* 5 c., blue on manilla.  
10 c., orange ,,

**Italy.**—We have received from a correspondent in Genoa, who does not confide his name to us, a letter franked in part by a 20 c. stamp of 1879, surcharged in black "C<sup>mi</sup> 20," in similar type to the overprinting on some of the other values of the same issue. Our correspondent apparently does not vouch for the genuineness of the surcharge in this instance, and we can only state that the stamp thus disfigured passed for postage. *Le Timbre Poste* describes a new 5 lire stamp, with a portrait of King Humbert, turned three-quarter

face to the right, within a circle, on a ground of horizontal lines; a numeral in white on a *blue* ground in each corner; "POSTE ITALIANE" above, and "CINQUE LIRE" below, on labels with a ground of *blue* lines; with the exception of these portions the design is in *carmine*. Watermark and perforation as hitherto.

*Adhesives.*

20 c. on 20 c., orange(?).  
5 lire, carmine and blue; *new type*.

**Jamaica.**—Single and reply paid cards, of the value of 1d., with Postal Union inscriptions, are said to have been issued in this colony.

*Post Cards.* 1d., blue on buff.  
1+1d. " "

**Leeward Islands.**—Stamped envelopes have been issued here, with oval embossed stamps of similar designs to those of Tasmania, with the inscription "LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAGE," and the value in words below. *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we learn this, does not mention the colour of the paper, or the size of the envelopes.

*Envelopes.* 1d., rose.  
2½d., ultramarine.

**Liberia.**—The post cards which we chronicled last month exist also with the design of the stamp un mutilated, and we are bound to confess that the one with an irregular blank space in the centre is the prettier of the two. Still, it seems a curious method of "wiping out" a defeated party leader; some queer results might be produced by following this example elsewhere. The defeat of the Conservative party would be announced by the appearance of a stamp with nothing but the end of a beard and the top of a bald head for a central device. Their return to power would be equally indicated by a post card, the prevailing features on which would be the ends of a large collar and the edge of a silver axe; while future generations might be favoured with an orchid and the rim of an eyeglass, alternating perhaps with the curled ends of a moustache.

*Post Card.* 3 cents, red and blue; type with head.

**Martinique.**—The ordinary colonial stamps having been exhausted, recourse has been had to the *Unpaid Letter* stamps, which have been surcharged, as shown in the accompanying illustration, "TIMBRE-POSTE" above, "MARTINIQUE" below, and with a fresh value in the centre. We have received some of the following varieties, and we copy the others from *Le Timbre-Poste*. We



presume that the *red* surcharge is for the white population, and the *black* for the niggers, or *vice versa*.

*Adhesives.* 05 c., in *red*, on 10 c., black.  
05 c. " " 15 c. "  
15 c. " " 20 c. "  
15 c. " " 30 c. "  
05 c., in *black* " 10 c. "  
05 c. " " 15 c. "  
15 c. " " 20 c. "  
15 c. " " 30 c. "

**Mexico.**—Our publishers have found specimens of the following early issues, very clearly printed on both sides, showing the economical manner in which spoiled sheets were used up in the old days:

1867. *Type of 1856, with Gothic surcharge.*  
2 reales, black on *rose*; *double impression*.  
4 " red on *yellow* "

We have received a set of envelopes used by the Wells Fargo Company, several of the varieties in which do not appear to have been noted in the English magazines, so we give a full list of them here. All of them have the *green* vignette, of what we believe to be the most recent type, with the Condor in the centre, a Mail Train on the left, and a Steamer on the right, and inscribed "EXPRESS WELLS, FARGO Y CIA." above, "FRANCO EN LA—REPUBLICA MEXICANA—Y POR TODAS LAS LINEAS DE LA COMPANIA" below, "Precio" on the left, and numerals followed by "ctvo" on the right. The vignette, as a rule, is on the upper left.

1. With rectangular stamp of 1884, 12 c., green; vignette with value 15 c.; inscription below the vignette, in *rose*, "PRECIO—Para cartas ½ oz. a Europa exclusivamente—20 cvos." The value on the vignette is surcharged "20," in *rose*, crossed out with a pen, and further surcharged by the side of the stamp "Precio 15 cvos."

2. With the oval stamp of 1886, 5 c., blue; vignette with value 15 c.; inscription below, in *rose*, "Para Cartas ½ oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente." With value on vignette crossed out, and the surcharge "Precio 10 cvos" at the side.

3. Stamp as last, but 10 c., red; value on vignette 15 c.; "Para Cartas ½ oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente," in *rose*.

4. Similar to 3, but with "Para cartas ½ oz. a Europa exclusivamente," in *rose*; value on vignette crossed out; surcharged first "PRECIO 20 CTVO," this crossed out in *red* ink, and secondly surcharged "Precio 15 cvos."

5. Similar to 3, but the stamp is 20 c., red, the value on the vignette is 25 c., and the weight allowed "1 oz."

6. The stamp is 20 c., oval, violet; the value on the vignette is 25 c.; inscription below, in violet, "Para cartas 2 oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente." The value on the vignette is crossed out in red ink; "50 cvos" printed vertically in violet, and crossed out, and "40 cvos" written under it in black.

7. Two stamps of 20 c., violet; value on vignette 25 c., with a surcharge on it, in rose, "50 CVOS;" inscription below as in 3, but weight "2 oz."

8. Two 20 c. stamps, as last; value on vignette 20 c.; "Para cartas 2 oz. a Europa exclusivamente," in violet; value on vignette crossed out in red, and "70 cvos." surcharged vertically in violet.

9. The same as 8, but the surcharged value is altered in MS. to "60 cvos."

All the above measure 152 x 85 mm. The following are 227 x 100 mm:

10. Stamp 10 c., oval, violet; vignette in upper centre, value 25 c.; "Para cartas 1 oz. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente," in violet; value on vignette crossed out in black, and "Precio 20 cvos." surcharged at right or left of the vignette, in rose.

11. Similar to 10, but the stamp in red; vignette on upper left, and inscription below it in rose.

15. The same as the last, but the inscription, "Para cartas 1 oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente," had first been printed below the vignette, and is crossed out in red.

13. Similar to 5, but the stamp and the added inscription are in violet.

14. Stamp 20 c., oval, violet; vignette in upper centre, value 35 c.; "Para cartas 1 oz. a Europa exclusivamente," in violet; and surcharged "Precio 30 cvos." to left of the vignette, in rose; value on vignette crossed out in black.

15. Stamp as last; vignette in same position, value 25 c.; "Para cartas 2 oz. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente" in violet; value on vignette crossed out in red; "50 cvos." surcharged vertically, in violet, and altered in M.S. to "40 cvos."

16. Stamp 20 c., oval, red; value on vignette 25 c.; "Para Cartas 1 oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente," in rose.

There is a 4 c. Letter Card, we believe of recent issue, with stamp of the current type in colour, in the right upper corner, and with the arms and

inscriptions in black, lettered "SERVICIO INTERIOR" at each side, instead of "SERVICIO URBANO."

Letter Card. 4 c., red on white.  
4 c. ,, bluish.

**Monaco.**—The whole set of the new type is out at last, or we hope so. We copy the following from an esteemed contemporary, whose reference to "page 14" we do not fully understand. After looking vainly through all the back volumes, it has dawned upon us that perhaps "perf. 14" is intended!

Adhesives. 5 c., blue.  
10 c., red-brown on yellow.  
15 c., rose.  
25 c., green.  
75 c., black on rose.

We have seen the 1 franc, and find it to be printed rather in bronze than black, on pale yellow.

**Natal.**—The provisional 2½d. has had but a short life; we have already received a specimen of the permanent issue. The design is, of course, a reminder of so many others from the same source; the small head in a circle, with value on an octagonal label below, is fitted into a frame resembling that of the 16 cents Mauritius. There is the Jubilee line round the panes, together with the current Colonial watermark and perforation.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue.

**Nicaragua.**—We have received from a correspondent a copy of the 10 c., 1891, in blue, which we suppose replaces the rather ineffective grey tint in which that value was originally issued.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue.

**North Borneo.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 1 c. and 4 c. with the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

Adhesives. 1 c., orange.  
4 c., carmine.

**Orange Free State.**—Amongst a quantity of common used stamps our publishers have found a few specimens of the 6d., surcharged "T F," in black, and intended for telegraphic use, but evidently employed postally.

Adhesive. 6d., rose; surcharged "T F."

**Russia.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* records the 7 kopeks, with Thunderbolts, imperforate.

Adhesive. 7 kop., blue; imperf.

**Russian Locals.**—*Gadiatsch*.—We give illustrations of the three new types which we chronicled last month. No. 1 is printed in violet only, No. 2 in red and lilac, and No. 3 in yellow and lilac.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

**Griazowetz.**—Our next illustration shows a new issue for this district; lithographed on white laid paper; imperf.

*Adhesive.* 4 kop., ultramarine.



**Solikamsk.**—The second type shown above is that of the 4 kopeks stamp, to which we alluded last month as being in preparation. This is lithographed upon white wove paper, and perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 4 kopeks, red.

**Siam.**—Our publishers have shown us a used copy of the 2 atts, surcharged with a Siamese numeral “1” on the left side only, and no trace of the rest of the surcharge employed last year. Whether this is a distinct variety, or an imperfect impression, we cannot say.

*Adhesive.* 1 on 2 atts, green and rose.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—The second variety



of surcharge upon the 35 c. is of the accompanying type, with smaller numerals than the first. It is said that only fifty copies of this extreme rarity exist. Let us hope that none of them will be defaced, even for the sake of

having them “nicely used on envelopes.”

*Adhesive.* 15 c. on 35 c., black on yellow; 2nd type.

**Stellaland.**—We have been shown a horizontal pair of 4d., perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

*Adhesive.* 4d., grey; variety of perforation.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have been shown a number of other varieties of surcharge upon the 24 c., green, similar to those which we described under Selangor last month; and also some upon the 6 c., which is transformed into 1 c. Un-

fortunately we have mislaid our notes, and must therefore postpone a detailed description of these till next month.

**Fohore.**—We give an illustration of a surcharged variety similar to that which we chronicled last month, but having the word “Two” in italics.



*Adhesive.*

2 c. on 24 c. green; 2nd type.

**Surinam.**—Of the type with numerals in the centre, *Le Timbre-Poste* announces the following:—

*Adhesives.* 1 c., blue-grey.  
5 c., blue.

**Sweden.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the colour of the 20 ore *Official* stamp is now blue instead of red.

*Official Stamp.* 20 ore, blue.

**Turkey.**—The authority just quoted also informs us that the current stamps have been surcharged recently with a rectangle containing the word “IMPRIME” and Turkish characters to the same effect. The Editor of our contemporary states that the object of this completely escapes him; but we fear that to many philatelists this object will be only too evident.

*Adhesives.* 10 paras, green; black surcharge.  
20 “ rose “ “  
1 piastre, grey “ “

**United States.**—The colour of the *Postage Due* stamps has been changed, we learn, to *claret*. The shades of some of the ordinary postage stamps vary a good deal; and notably that of the 2c., in which the change of shade seems to be accompanied by a variation in the size of the stamps, which we can only account for by concluding that there is also some difference in the nature of the paper upon which they are printed.

**Western Australia.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 1d., of current type, printed in *pale blue* instead of *pink*, but with the watermark and perforation as before.

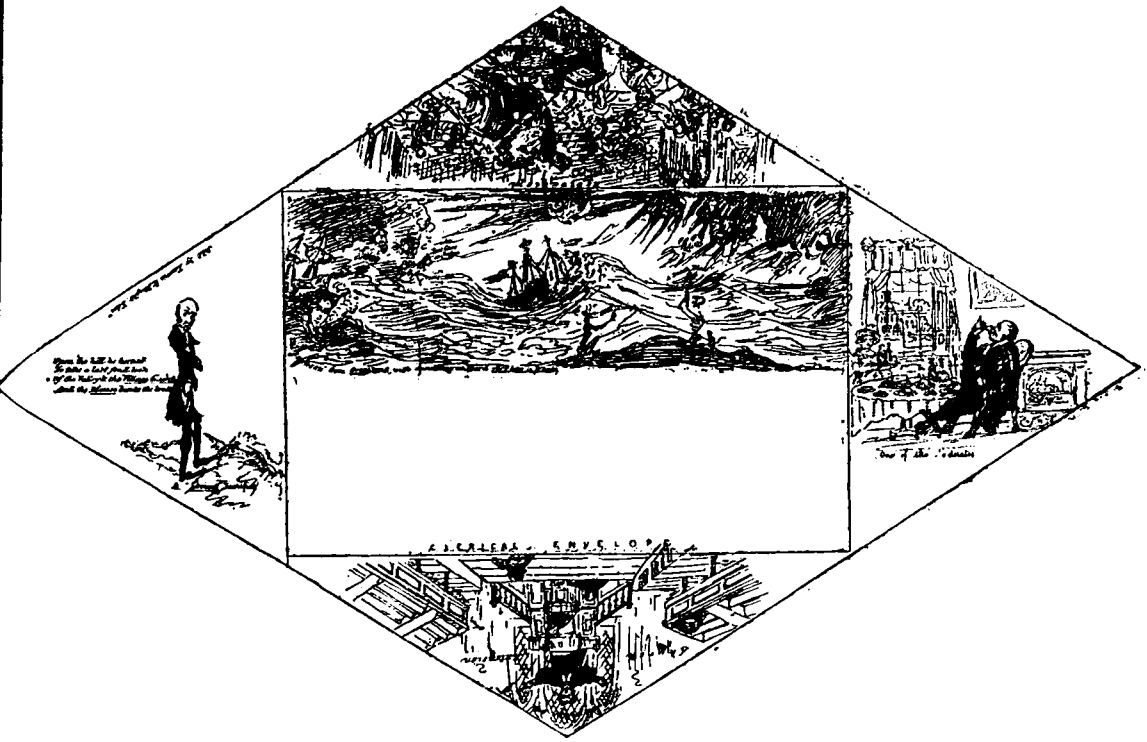
*Adhesive.* 1d., pale blue.

**Zululand.**—According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the 1d. *Revenue* stamp of Natal is converted, by means of the surcharge shown in the accompanying illustration, into a *postage* stamp for the land of the Zulu. The stamp is printed upon white wove paper, watermark Crown and CA, and perf. 14.



*Adhesive.*

1d., violet; black surcharge.



## THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

SINCE writing what appeared in the last number, I have had an opportunity of examining more closely some of the numerous envelopes published by Hume. The three following probably belong to the same series as Nos. 1 to 4 described last month.

“Comic Envelope No. 6,” which shows a view of a race-course, and a man with a wooden leg in the foreground selling cards of the Races. No. 16, on which is a picture of a Naval Engagement, with a good deal of smoke, and in the right-hand top corner of the address side is printed a grotesque stamp, with a portrait upon it like a gargoyle, and the inscription “EGATSOP” at top, and “YNNEP ENO” below, which I need not insult my readers’ intelligence by translating for them. The vignettes, &c., on the flaps of this have no apparent connection with the central device. And No. 17, inscribed “The Acre Envelope,” which bears on the address side a view of the Siege of St. Jean D’Acre, together with a list of the ships engaged, and a statement of the numbers killed on each side. The only copy I have seen is a used one.

It has no illustrations on the flaps, but is closed by a separate picture, pasted over the reverse side, showing the bombardment on a larger scale. This number is especially interesting as having on the inside a long list of “Musical Envelopes,” and some notices to which I shall refer later.

Of the “Tourist Envelopes,” previously alluded to, I possess three. No. 1 has on the inside a map showing fifty miles around Stirling, with short descriptions of various tours. Outside is a portion of the same map, with a blank space in the centre for the address, and on the flaps are various views. The map in No. 2 shows fifty miles round Ben Nevis, and that in No. 3 fifty miles round Edinburgh and Leith; while the outside of each is occupied entirely by views, with the exception of a space left for the address and small bits of a map filling odd corners.

Hume also published a set of “St. Valentine’s Envelopes,” of which I have seen four, ranging from No. 1 to No. 11. The first of these has a fancy border surrounding the space for the address, in which figure bleeding Hearts undergoing dissection by Cupids—one armed with a knife and fork, and another with an axe. The designs on the flaps were evidently printed after the envelope was folded. There is a forge, with Cupids manufacturing arrows; a woman with a pair of tongs pursuing a man, presumably her

husband; and a number of Cupids holding a kind of archery meeting, and practising at living targets of both sexes. On No. 4 the address side is mainly occupied by a gigantic heart, with an arrow run through it; near the smaller end of it is a door, with a flight of steps, and loving couples are shown going in. In the right-hand upper corner is a hideous caricature of a postage stamp, and below this is a Church. Covering the flaps is a design showing Cupid's forge, printed in the same manner as on No. 1, but on a larger scale. No. 10 is entitled "THE OLD MAID." The design on the address side shows an Old Maid with her pet cats, parrots, &c.; and that on the back is headed "THE OLD MAID'S TEA-PARTY," representing a number of elderly spinsters around a tea-table. These three are very roughly drawn, and I should suppose them to have been the publisher's first attempts in this line. They are very inferior to those of which I have given illustrations, and, in fact, to any of the others of Hume's productions that I have seen. If it were not for the fact that a caricature of a stamp is given upon one of them, I should be inclined to assign them to an earlier date than 1840, on account of their very primitive appearance.

No. 11, though termed a "St. Valentine's Envelope," is of quite a different nature to the three which I have described. The address side, with the exception of an oblong space in the centre, and a triangle filled with flowers in each corner, is occupied by the music and words of "Here's a Health to Ane I Loe Dear"; on the upper and lower flaps are the music and words of "O Weel May the Keel Row," and "Love Among the Roses"; and on the side flaps are the words of "Meet Me by Moonlight," and "Be Mine, Dear Maid." The impressions on the flaps are quite separate in this instance, and the whole is far neater and in better style than the others. I am inclined to take this to have been the immediate forerunner of the "Musical Envelopes," which appear to have been Mr. Hume's most successful venture in this direction, over seventy of them having been published in the course of a few months.

"The Musical Envelope No. 1" bears a portrait of Robert Burns at the left hand side of the space for the address; on the flaps are printed the Music and Words of "O, FOR ANE AND TWENTY, TAM!" and on the inside the words of "THE EXILE'S SONG." Inside the lower flap is the following announcement: "It is the intention of R. W. Hume to issue a series of these Musical Envelopes ornamented with portraits of Byron, Scott, Burns,

Campbell, and others of the poets, and containing one or more of their songs with music. The series of these envelopes now consists of 27 kinds;—Comic, Musical & Topographical. 57 Shore, Leith, April, 1841." The twenty-seven were probably made up of the eleven (or more) "St. Valentine's," the three "Tourist's Envelopes," and of some of the other set, with no distinguishing title, the publication of which seems to have continued at the same time as that of the Musical Envelopes. No. 2 gives a portrait of Robt. Gilfillan, and the Songs, "FARE THEE WELL," and "I'VE AYE BEEN FOU' SIN' THE YEAR CAM' IN." The address on this is "52 Shore, Leith," but No. 57 appears again on a later one.

My collection of these is extremely imperfect. The next number that I possess is 61; this is in the form of a sheet or cover, measuring about  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On one side is a space marked out for the address, with a fancy border,  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, inside which at the left upper corner is "Musical Envelope, No. 61." At the left lower corner, "Published by R. W. Hume—Stationer, 57, Shore, Leith. Price One Penny." And along the left side, "Postages. 5 Envelopes go for 1d. 13 for 2d. 26 for 4d. 38 for 6d. 52 for 8d., &c." All this is printed in deep blue. On the upper and lower folds is an oval Landscape, with no name attached, in black. On the inside of the sheet is a Song, with Music, headed, "THE PENNY POST BAG, No. 1," and with a roughly-drawn picture at the top, showing a street, probably in Leith, with various shops, &c., and two Postmen going about on Roller Skates (!) delivering letters, or perhaps packages of Mr. Hume's Envelopes, which are slung round them in large bundles. The song is as follows:

"HURRAH FOR THE POSTMAN THE GREAT  
ROWLAND HILL.

"Come send round the liquor and fill to the brim  
A bumper to Railroads, the Press, Gas, and Steam;  
To rags, bags and nutgalls, ink, paper and quill,  
The Post and the Postman, the gude Rowland Hill.  
By steam we noo travel mair quick than the eagle,  
A sixty mile trip for the price o' a sang!  
A prin it has powntit,—th' Atlantic surmountit,  
We'll compass the Globe in a fortnight or lang.

2

"The Gas bleezes brightly, you witness it nightly,  
Our Ancestors lived unco' lang in the dark.  
Their wisdom was folly, their sense melancholy!  
When compared wi' sic wonderfu' modern wark.  
Then send, &c.

3

"Neist o' rags, bags and size then, let no one despise then,  
Without them whar wad a' our paper come frae?  
The dark flood o' Ink too, I'm given to think too,  
Could as ill be wanted at this time o' day.

Come send, &c.

4  
 "The quill is a queer thing, a cheap and a dear thing,  
 A weak looking object, but Gude kens how strang,  
 Sometimes it is ceevil, sometimes its the deevil,  
 Tak tent when you touch it, you had nae it wrang.  
 Then send, &c.

5  
 "The Press I'll next mention, a noble invention,  
 The great mental cook with resources so vast ;  
 It spreads on bright pages the knowledge of ages,  
 And tells to the future the things of the past.  
 Then send, &c.

6  
 "Hech, Sirs ! but its awfu', (but ne'er mind, its lawfu')  
 To saddle the Postman wi' sic meikle bags ;  
 Wi' epistles and sonnets, love billets and groan-ets,  
 Ye'll tear the poor Postie to shivers and rags.  
 Then send, &c.

7  
 "Noo, Jock sends to Jenny, it costs but ae penny,  
 A screed that has near broke the Dictionar's back,  
 Fu' o' dove-in' and dear-in', and "thoughts" on the  
 shearin' ! !  
 Nae need noo o' whip'rin' ayont a wheat stack.  
 Then send, &c.

8  
 "Auld drivers were lazy, their mail coaches crazy,  
 At ilk Public Housie they stopt for a gill ;  
 But noo at the gallop, cheap mail-bags maun wallop,  
 Hurrah for our Postman, the great Rowland Hill.  
 Then send, &c.

"Published by [Price One Halfpenny.] R. W. Hume,  
 57, Shore, Leith."

It may be observed that the price of this  
 curiosity is marked outside as 1d., but inside as  
 ½d. only !

The reason for this anomaly is revealed by No.  
 63, a copy of which has been kindly lent me ; it is  
 very similar to No. 61, but has a border to the  
 space for the address of a different pattern, and a  
 different picture on the folds. On the inside are  
 the songs "KITTY TYRELL" and "AULD ROBIN  
 GRAY," with the heading "THE LYRE, No. 32."  
 Now "Musical Envelope No. 1" bears the  
 following note, amongst others : "In course of  
 Publication, The Lyre, a collection of popular  
 Songs, with Music. Price ½ pence (sic) P. Sheet.  
 100 Sorts. 12 go under a 2d. postage." We see  
 that Mr. Hume combined his publications some-  
 times ; the plain sheet with a song upon it was a  
 number of *The Lyre*, "price ½ pence," the same  
 with a picture outside and a space marked out for  
 the address, became a *Musical Envelope*, "Price  
 One Penny." The picture on No. 61 is of a  
 Highlander playing the Bag-pipes to a young  
 lady who is spinning—Jock and the spinning-  
 Jenny ! The copy of this that I have seen, was  
 used in August 1844.

No. 1 gives us the date, April 1841, of the  
 commencement of this Series ; the only other  
 date of publication that I can find, is on "The

Acre Envelope," which I mentioned previously.  
 Inside this is printed :—

"LIST No. 2 OF ENVELOPES.  
 "Published by R. W. Hume [August 25th 1841]  
 Lithographer, Leith."

The list is of Musical Envelopes, only, and  
 gives the titles of the Songs upon Nos. 21 to 74  
 inclusive ; at the head is the following notice :—

"The very extraordinary demand, especially within  
 these few weeks, has induced the Publisher to make a  
 very great addition to the former number of these  
 Envelopes. The following have been just added,  
 price 1/- per dozen, having pictorial illustrations &  
 Music." And at the end of the list is a note—  
 "The music of these are of the best order, & the  
 illustrations good. It is a curious fact, that of the  
 Comic & other Envelopes (see this & the former  
 list) several hundreds of thousands have been sold,  
 producing to the revenue perhaps £700 in Pennies,  
 in 16 months !" I presume that this implies that  
 Mr. Hume had sent out nearly a million of these  
 envelopes, in small packets, through the post, to  
 his various customers, and thus expended about  
 £700 in postage, as I think that would be the  
 only manner in which their publication would  
 contribute to the Revenue.

These notes are of interest as showing that Mr.  
 Hume commenced to bring out his envelopes  
 immediately after the issue of the Post Office  
 ones, in May 1840 (sixteen months from the end  
 of August 1841) ; "the former list," if we could  
 find it, would probably show how many of the  
 "Comic & other Envelopes" had been published  
 down to a certain date. They were evidently not  
 so popular as the Musical ones, for of the latter  
 we see that seventy-four were brought out between  
 April and August, 1841, while the envelope we  
 are considering is only No. 17 of another series ;  
 to this may be added at least eleven St. Valentine's  
 envelopes, making perhaps some thirty varieties of  
 the Comic and others, in the sixteen months.

I do not think that many more varieties were  
 added, at all events it does not seem that another  
 list was published for some time ; for my copy of  
 this "Acre Envelope" was used, in May 1844, by  
 Hume himself, in sending some of his productions  
 to a correspondent in London, the following being  
 written inside one of the side flaps :—

"Sir— It is certainly very gratifying to me the  
 orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of  
 these envelopes. I enclose a list & 12 envelopes  
 & will be glad to have the pleasure of a communi-  
 cation from you soon.

"I am, Sir, your obt. St.

"Robert W. Hume."

It is, I think, a fair inference that if a later list had been published at that time Mr. Hume would have sent it.

One more envelope, at any rate, was published after August, 1841, for it describes an event which took place on September 17th in that year. This has no number, but it seems a fitting companion to the last, as it celebrates the attack by "the Steamer Nemesis," under Captain W. H. Hall, upon the town of Sheepoo, in China. On the address side is a picture of a naval attack on a Fort; in the right upper corner is a space inscribed, "*Place—for—the Queen's—Heed!*" From which the inventor of our registered envelopes probably took his idea. On the upper flap is shown a Chinese tea garden, and on the lower some sailors scaling a tower. On the side flaps are the music and words of a song, entitled, "Hurra! The Steamer Nemesis! Hurra! Her Brave Commander!" On the inside is what is stated to be a "SKETCH BY CAPT. W. H. HALL, of one of the Affairs of his Steamer the NEMESIS." It shows a bird's-eye view of the "*Town & Harbour of Sheepoo,*" with the course taken by the Nemesis, as it went in and out, leaving various Forts, Barracks, and Junks in flames, which are vividly depicted in *red and yellow!*

Other stationers in Scotland seem to have followed Hume's example. I have an envelope published by "D. Macgregor, Bookseller, 4, India Place," on the back of which are exhibited two young ladies casting their epistles into an oval space, which looks remarkably like the mouth of a waste-paper basket, but which no doubt is intended for the address. The design on the other side, printed after the flaps were closed, shows a gigantic face, with open mouth in which a lady and a gentleman are depositing letters, as in the case of the fancy portrait of R——d H——l shown on one of Hume's early numbers. In the lower margin of this are given the names of the artist and the printer, "A. Morris, invt.," and "W. Peck & Son, lithog. Edin." My copy of this was used July 1st, 1840.

The illustration given of the second of Hume's envelopes shows that it was "*also sold by Lawrie & Knight, Edinburgh.*" I have another envelope which is inscribed as being *sold* by that firm, but which bears no *publisher's* name. It is entitled "CLERICAL ENVELOPE" (see illustration at the head of this paper), and, in the upper half of the address side, the Church is shown, under the figure of a Ship upon a stormy sea, attached to the shore (labelled "STATE") by a rope; a skeleton figure, with an axe, is about to deal "*A*

*Death Blow,*" severing the connection; but a personage with horns and a forked tail restrains him, crying, "*Hold! Enough.*" The old gentleman with an axe, and an earnest desire to sever Church from State, seems familiar to us at the present day; let us hope the other old gentleman will continue to restrain him. On the right are the Winds, blowing their hardest to keep up the storm; on the left are other faces, representing clouds or cliffs, and a second ship is shown coming round the corner, with a large figure-head, and, below, the inscription, "The 'ABERREEN'" (Aberdeen?) "from *Green-land*, with something on board *very like a Whale.*" On the upper flap is shown "*Revivalism*" attracting an overflowing congregation, and on the lower a "*Sermon on Church Extension*" being preached to empty benches; on the side flaps are depicted clergy of two very different classes. Inside this envelope is an advertisement of Messrs. Lawrie & Knight, in which are mentioned "COMIC ENVELOPES, various designs, 6d. per dozen," and "EDINBURGH ENVELOPES, containing Views of the Principal Buildings in Edinburgh, 2s. 6d. per dozen, sorted." It is more than probable that a good many of these were from Hume's manufactory.

I have also a copy of "CLERICAL ENVELOPE NO. 2," the designs upon which are in a similar style to those upon the one just described; it is shown, however, to be "*Published by A. Lesage, 21 Hanover St. Edinr.*" In the upper half of the address side is a picture entitled, "*The Parsons going it in the face of the Law,*" which shows a stand-up fight between Clergymen and Judges, in which the latter seem to be getting the worst of it. The battle is taking place in some public building, with columns on two sides of it, and an equestrian statue upon a high pedestal, round which some of the combatants are dodging. On the upper flap is depicted a drunken cobbler, with the inscription, "*A Curer of Souls in a state of Spiritual Independence.*" On the lower are two Parsons coming to fisticuffs, with the motto, "*O Tempora! O Mores!*" On one of the side flaps are shown "Revivalists," attempting to resuscitate a prostrate individual by means of a bucket of water and a pair of bellows. And on the opposite side are four men suspended from a gallows, under which is the inscription, "*Living given up by lineal descendants of the ancient Martyrs.*"

This concludes the Scotch envelopes of this nature, and I here also come to the end of my list of those bearing upon the subject of the introduction of cheap postage, a boon which seems to have been received with a good deal of ridicule by an ungrateful public, which did not fail, while abusing, to make full use of it.



## SOME RARE INDIAN STAMPS AND ESSAYS.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. M. Giwelb we are able to present our readers with a sheet of autotypes of some exceedingly interesting Indian stamps, &c., recently purchased by him. We propose to give a short description of these to commence with, and then to make a few remarks upon them.

No. 1 is a pair of the 4 annas of the first issue, printed wide apart, and with the blue wavy line separating the stamps on the sheet.

No. 2 is a pair of the same stamps printed close together, and with one of the heads inverted.

No. 3 is a single specimen of the stamp, printed as in No. 1, but although the head is in *blue* and the frame in *red*, as usual, the wavy line, &c., is in *red*.

No. 4 is a vertical pair, printed wide apart, but without the wavy line between the stamps, and with a head of a different pattern to that upon any of the 4 annas stamps issued.

No. 5 is a horizontal pair of the second edition of these stamps, printed with a medium space between them.

No. 6 is a strip of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *red*, which we believe to be the most interesting of all.

No. 7 is a pair of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, in dull *blue*; No. 8 a pair, with the same value, in dull *red*; but these two pairs differ not only in colour, but also in the type of the head and of the surrounding frame.

The papers upon which these various pairs, &c., are printed differ distinctly in texture and colour, but they all show portions of a watermark similar to that in the paper of the original stamps. We should add that all these specimens are stated to have been obtained from an official source, and that there is no reason whatever to doubt that they are impressions from original dies or stones; the only question being whether all are old impressions, or whether any of them are recent. None of them show any plain traces of gum, and we are inclined to think that, with the exception perhaps of No. 6, none of them have been gummed.

The paper of No. 1 is yellowish, and of medium thickness; the *red* portion of the impression has a slightly *rosy* tinge, but not more so than may be found in some of the stamps; still we doubt whether these are really original impressions. It should be noticed that the band encircling the head appears to be plain white, or very nearly so, whereas all early impressions, which these should be, show this band more or less shaded with vertical lines; all the impressions of this type of head shown on our plate exhibit this sign of wear.

Nos. 2 and 5 are on a very *white* thin paper,

and the *red* is a very *rosy* tint, almost *rose* or *carmine*, quite unlike any originals we have seen.

No. 3 is on thick yellowish paper, but the *red* varies from the usual shade in the opposite direction, it is more of a *brick-red*.

No. 4 is on a moderately thick paper, slightly yellowish, but the head resembles that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a., having no shading about the neck, and a rounded end to the hair at the back; it is not, however, identically the same as the head on the lower values, differing conspicuously from them in the shape of the ear.

Nos. 7 and 8 again are on the thin white paper; the colours are quite different to those of any of the original stamps.

No. 7 appears to have the frame of the 1 anna, but the heads, which are not identically the same, differ slightly in type from those upon the issued stamps.

No. 8 appears to us to be of the type of the ordinary  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *blue*, but is printed in *red*.

No. 6 is on thick, rough yellowish paper, softer than that of the other specimens, and resembling in colour that on which many of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna and 1 anna stamps of the first issue are found; this strip may have been gummed, the gum would probably have soaked into this paper, and thus show no very distinct trace on the surface. The colour, impression, &c., correspond with those of the copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *red*, which in the early days of Philately were alone acknowledged as genuine, and in those days only such copies were found upon the watermarked paper. It will be noticed that the type is distinctly different to that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *blue*, of similar design. This fact was recognised many years ago, all the best authorities agreeing in stating that the only genuine *red*  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamps were of this peculiar type, though none of them could account for that fact. Of late years we believe this particular test has been to some extent lost sight of, owing partly to the fact that all copies of this value in *red* have been regarded as essays, and partly also to the fact that the type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *blue*, has, we understand, been met with printed in *red* upon the watermarked paper. In the presence, however, of the other specimens upon the sheet before us, this second fact proves merely the existence of proofs, essays, reprints, or whatever they may be, upon paper with the watermark; and as this paper was not made specially for the postage stamps, but was that employed for stamped documents of some kind (the large oval red and black revenue stamps are found upon sheets of this same paper, or some very similar to it), there would be nothing surprising in the fact of reprints having been struck upon it. In any case we have evidence before us in Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8 (whatever Nos. 1, 2, and 5 may be) to show that impressions upon watermarked paper are not always *stamps*; and we have every reason to believe, that when the true history of this early issue is published, we shall have very strong grounds for accepting the type of No. 6 as that of the only  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, *red*, really issued or prepared for issue.

## THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

THE will, executed on the 29th October, 1889, of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, of Kingswood, Dulwich, barrister-at-law, and of 31, Gresham Street, carpet warehouseman, M.P. for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire, who died at Gumly Hall, Leicester, on the 11th April last, aged 37 years, has been proved by the executors, his cousin, Mr. Victor Loraine Tapling, of Datchet, and of Gresham Street, carpet warehouseman; Mr. William Pheasant and Mr. George Smith, of 31, Gresham Street; and Mr. Walter Yeats Hargreaves, of Llan-y-Cefn, Ennismere, Salop; to the three last-named of whom the testator bequeaths £1000 each; to Cecil Underwood and J. F. Bell, of Gresham Street, £1000 each; to Henry Rufus Bell, in New Zealand, £1000; to C. E. F. and Alfred Copeman, of Norwich, £1000 each; to his head gardener and footman, £100 each; to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £1000; to the Governors of Harrow School for the cricket fields, £1000; to the Governors of Dulwich College for the same purpose, £1000; and to the Trustees of the British Museum his entire collection of postage stamps, and everything belonging to him "appertaining to the science or hobby of stamp collecting" upon condition that the collection is never to be broken up, but is to be kept in a separate room or part of a room, and is to be called "The Tapling Collection," and is always accessible to the president and secretary of the Philatelic Society. The testator charges his interest in the Gresham Street premises with the payment of such an amount yearly as may make up an annuity for life of £100 for his aunt, Miss Keay, and he requests that his stepmother, Mrs. Charlotte Tapling, while she remains his father's widow, may have the use and enjoyment of Kingswood until his sister, Florence Alexandra Annie Tapling, is twenty-one years of age. He provides that Mr. W. Y. Hargreaves, Mr. W. Pheasant, and Mr. George Smith shall come in as partners, taking one-sixteenth share each in the Gresham Street business, or, if it is formed into a joint stock company, shall be directors thereof; and he devises and bequeaths all the residue of his estate, real and personal (the gross value of the personalty being £149,227 8s. 5d.), in trust for his sister, Florence Alexandra Annie Tapling, when twenty-one years of age, or, if she should die before attaining that age, for his said cousin, Victor Loraine Tapling.—*The Daily Telegraph*, July 11th, 1891.

[In reference to a statement which appeared in one of our contemporaries, to the effect that Mr. Tapling's munificent bequest was likely to be refused by the Trustees of the British Museum, on account of the large amount of Legacy Duty payable upon it, we are happy to be able to inform our readers that this statement was in any case premature, inasmuch as when it was published the Trustees had not been in any way approached upon the subject. Further, from enquiries we have made, we have reason to believe that no difficulty of this kind is at all likely to arise.—ED.]

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*Old Prices.*—In sorting a lot of our old papers we have come across many curious letters and invoices showing the rates at which we used to sell various rare stamps some thirty years ago. Perhaps the most interesting is a letter-book for 1864, just after we had the celebrated sack full of old Cape stamps. We annex a few *Extracts* showing the enormous rise in value in twenty-seven years:

"To MR. A. ROSENBERG,

"16th March, 1864.

"Can supply you in any quantity genuine old Cape Woodblocks, 1d. and 4d., at 3s. per dozen, also Mulready envelopes at 1s. each."

By March 24th same year the price had risen to 10s. per dozen, as we see Mount Brown paid £1 10s. for thirty-six assorted Cape woodblocks.

On the same day we sent Mr. Pauwels Cape woodblock *errors*, 1d. blue and 4d. red, at 4s. each! He also had some 1s. green at 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Messrs. Stafford Smith and Co., on March 28th, 1864, had three gross Cape triangular assorted 1d. 4d. and 6d. at 8s. per gross, and six dozen woodblocks at 10s. per dozen.

(Mr. Smith would probably now be very pleased to have another similar parcel at the same rates.)

A few days after, J. H. Young and Co. had twelve dozen woodblocks at about the same rates.

\* \* \*

*Manchester Philatelic Society.*—The first annual general meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 7.30 p.m.; Mr. Vernon Roberts in the chair. Twelve members were present and one visitor. The chairman, in a terse and interesting speech, reviewed the history of the Manchester Philatelic Society. He reminded the members how the society had been formed, and that at the last meeting, held on the 3rd of June, a Provisional Committee was appointed to draw up the proposed rules under which the proceedings of the society should be conducted. He was glad to say that the committee had completed their task, and it was now his duty to bring the fruits of their labour before the meeting for their consideration. The proposed rules, as drafted by the committee, were then read, and a short discussion ensued thereon. Ultimately the rules were unanimously approved of and passed.

The next business of the meeting was the election of officers. On the motion of Mr. Beckton,

Mr. Vernon Roberts was elected the first president of the society. Mr. D. D. Beckton was elected vice-president, Mr. Davies hon. sec. and treasurer, and the following gentlemen were elected on the committee; namely, Mr. G. Duerst, Mr. Aitkin, Mr. Collett, and Mr. Birkill.

It was decided to hold the first meeting of the session on September 16th, the session commencing in September and ending in April.

\* \* \*

*Servian Stamps.*—The entire stock of the last issue of Servian stamps has been sold by the Government at a nominal price. The set can now be purchased retail for something like one-sixth of the face value.

\* \* \*

*New Mounts.*—We have had many enquiries for mounts of a rather smaller size than our well-known No. 1; we have, therefore, had a quantity made rather narrower and shorter than the old kind, and we think they will be found much more convenient, especially for the smaller sized stamps. These new small mounts will be called size No. 3, and that number should be given when ordering. The price is the same as the others; namely, 2s. 3d. per thousand.

\* \* \*

*Forged Persian Stamps.*—We see from a notice in the Postwertzeichen-Kunde that Major Carlo Mottes, in Teheran, has sold large quantities of forged Persian stamps; namely,

*Issue 1869-70.*—Lion, 1, 2, 4, 8 shahi; stamp genuine, *forged postmark.*

*Issue 1875-79.*—Lion with numeral, 1, 2, 4, 8 shahi, 1, 4, 5 kran, so-called reprints, *with forged postmarks.*

*Issue 1879.*—Shah Nasreddin, full face in a circle.

2 Shahi, black and orange.  
5 " " " green.  
10 " " " mauve.

*Forgeries with postmark.*

Of this issue he further sells two "Errors."

2 Shahi, black and blue.  
5 " " " red.

*Likewise postmarked forgeries.*

\* \* \*

*Friedl's International Postage Stamp Museum.*—We learn from the *Weltpost* that Mr. Friedl has now moved his museum from Döbling into the centre of Vienna. The new museum was opened on May 24th last in the presence of most of the

leading philatelists of Vienna, and many distinguished amateurs. The museum is lighted throughout with electricity. The first saloon contains essays, plans, and proofs referring to the origin and manufacture of postal stamps. The walls are covered round with glass cases, with the various objects neatly mounted and well displayed. The second saloon contains the special collection of Austria-Hungary, which is nearly complete, and consists of more than three thousand varieties. In the third and largest saloon are some of the finest things in the museum. Among other objects worthy of special notice are entire original unused sheets of the Saxony 3 pfennig, red, and the Basle 2½ rappen, blue and red. Two rarities worthy of notice are fine specimens of the Cape woodblock 'errors.' Here also is to be found what is described as *the unique Chalmers' essay.* We trust it may remain unique, as, if Mr. Chalmers discovered one in this country, he would probably publish so many pamphlets about it as would drive all editors of stamp magazines crazy. On large stands in the centre of the room are hung forty swinging frames, showing the history of postage stamps from the commencement, and the introduction of the same into various countries. This saloon leads direct to the reading-room, in which are to be found all the philatelic journals now appearing in the world. Also in cases round the room may be seen all kinds of publications, such as the albums, etc., of leading dealers. Next to the reading-room are the so-called stamp-saloon, the selling-room, and Mr. Friedl's private office. Friedl's Museum is open every week-day from ten till three, on Sundays and holidays from ten till one. The ordinary admission is 20 kr.; on Tuesday the admission is 50 kr. We should strongly recommend all philatelists visiting Vienna to see this museum. The entrance is No. 1, Plankengasse, on the first floor.

\* \* \*

*S. Allan Taylor.*—This well-known seller of forged stamps in the United States has recently been brought to trial before Judge Aldrich, on a charge of using the Government mails in a scheme to defraud. The claim of the Government is, that he issued circulars offering for sale certain rare postage stamps of foreign countries, when, in fact, he manufactured them himself. The point raised is, that the circulars gave sufficient warning that the stamps were not genuine. The case has not yet been concluded, but it will be interesting to see what the verdict is.

\* \* \*

*Mulready Proof on India Paper.*—We have just purchased a fine specimen of this rarity, signed by Rowland Hill, and accompanied with the following letter, which no doubt will interest many of our readers :

“DOWNING STREET,  
March 26, '42.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in complying with your request.

“The Penny Postage plan came into full operation on the 10th January, 1840, and the following statement will show its effects hitherto on the correspondence of the United Kingdom :

Letters delivered in 1839,	75,469,000.
Do. 1840,	168,768,000.
Do. 1841,	196,500,000.

“The proofs being printed on India paper, the ink, as you will observe, runs. I have therefore written the address on a wood proof in pencil; and I beg to add that if I can present the proof to Dr. Raffles in any other more acceptable form I shall be happy to do so.

“I have enclosed a third copy, which I trust you will do me the favour to accept.

Believe me, my dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

“TO B. BOOTHBY, Esq.”

This rare proof, together with Rowland Hill's letter and various interesting papers, is for sale at a price of fifteen pounds.

\* \* \*

*Custom Duties.*—An esteemed correspondent in New York, who is usually well informed, writes, under date July 6th : “I am informed that the duty on stamps here will be changed in the next fourteen days, and I believe they will be free.” We are afraid that this is too good to be true, but trust that it is so.

\* \* \*

“*The Laureate New South Wales.*”—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* for July has a letter on these so-called “remainders” from Mr. Rosenhain, Secretary of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, and also one from the Secretary of the G.P.O., Sydney, stating, “There have been no Government Remainders of these stamps in the time of the present inspector, or, as far as he can ascertain, for many years previous.” We take it that this is but slight ground upon which to stigmatise these stamps as *frauds*, and we wish to ask all Philatelists to withhold judgment pending enquiries we are making. In connection with this matter, we have had correspondence with the Colonial Office and with the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, and the whole matter shall be placed before our readers in due course. We wish to state, however, that if these stamps turn out to be absolute *frauds*, we shall take them back again and refund the cost to the owners.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the “Monthly Journal.”

DEAR SIR,—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association I was instructed to forward you the enclosed circular, containing a list of recent and dangerous forgeries that have been brought to the notice of the Association, and to request you to kindly insert the same in your next issue.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

4th July, 1891.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

4th July, 1891.

### New Forgeries. Circular No. 1.

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

CEYLON.—*Imperf.* 4d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., both *with* and without the Star watermark. *Perf.* 4d., 9d., and 2s., with the Star watermark.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—“4 Cents.” on 5 cents, blue. (Gibbons, type 2526) with forged red and black surcharges, and the same inverted, on genuine stamps.

ST. VINCENT.—1890. 2½d. on 4d., light brown.

NATAL.—1877. ½d. on 1d., black and yellow (Gibbons, type 1410), with inverted and double surcharge. 1s., black and lilac, with surcharge down centre, and with double surcharge.

CYPRUS.—6d. and 1s. Surcharge forged on used English stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*For Levant Post-offices.*—80 paras on 5d., black, lilac, and blue.

VICTORIA.—1857. 2d. Queen on throne. A pair lettered K.P.—L.Q. have been shown to the Association, but it is stated that stamps with other letters are known to be forged, and probably the entire sheet has been imitated.

1858–65. 1s., blue (Gibbons, type 2904), both *perf.* and *imperf.*, and in pairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney views, 1d., red, with and without clouds, usually offered in pairs.

1854. 3d., green (Gibbons, type 1458), on *white* paper, but without watermark.

TASMANIA.—1852. 1d., blue. 1st issue.

CANADA.—3d., *perf.*, with false perforations.

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

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

## FRANZ-JOSEF-LAND.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. W. B. Thornhill mentioned in your last issue the so-called Franz Josef Land stamps. I have before me the following :

One stamp described by Mr. T. in the shape of a Cape three-cornered stamp ; colour, *emerald*.

One stamp, same design ; colour, light brown.

One stamp bearing the effigy of the Emperor Franz Joseph in the centre ; over this, on a curved band, the inscription "Franz Josef Land ;" in left top corner the Austrian double eagle ; and in right top corner the Hungarian Arms. Under the head, on a corresponding curved band, the letters "Er. M. d. N. P. E. 1874," meaning Erinnerung Marke der Nord Pole Expedition, 1874 (Souvenir Stamp of the North Pole Expedition) ; in the bottom corner the letters W. B., being the initials of the two leaders, Weyprecht and Beyer. This stamp is printed in dark green ; centre, dark mauve.

One stamp similar design. The Arms in the top corners are reversed, the Austrian eagle being in the right and the Hungarian arms in the left. Instead of letters in lower band the words "25 Silb. Kr." are inserted, and instead of the letters W. and B. in bottom corners the figures 18 and 74 are put. This stamp is printed in dark pink, the centre being again in mauve.

I do not know whether any more designs or colours exist, but I doubt it very much.

The stamps were issued by a prominent Vienna dealer (S. Friedl) to commemorate the safe return of the Weyprecht and Beyer North Pole Expedition in 1874, and the discovery of a tract of land, long. 90 lat. 80, called the Franz Josef Land. Of course these stamps have no philatelic value, and only help to fill the albums.—Yours faithfully,

BOURNEMOUTH, July 9th, 1891. HARRY HILCKES.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. G.—We have never seen or heard of a 10 cents Hongkong printed either in *bright pink* or upon unwatermarked paper. We can only conclude that the specimen you describe is an imitation, or fancy impression of some kind.

## UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

List of the Varieties of Type shown on the sheets for sale by the Publishers of this Journal.

No. 1. 1853. 3 cents, short labels with curved ends ; Horner's Die 2—A.

No. 2. 1853. 3 cents, short labels with straight ends ; Horner's Die 2—C. We believe these were the first varieties made, the envelopes bearing them being the only ones chronicled with the Nesbitt seal on the flap.

No. 3. 1853. 3 cents, short labels with "K" ends, as they are termed ; *i.e.* with the corners tapered off ; Horner's Die 2—B. This is a scarce type.

No. 4. 1855. 10 cents, short labels ; Horner's Die 1 of this value. The rarer type of the two.

No. 5. 1853. 3 cents, longer labels with curved ends ; Horner's Die 2—D. This is the common type. Horner's Die 2—E is similar to this, but has the curved lines forming the ends of the labels worn away.

No. 6. 1853. 3 cents, long labels with straight ends ; Horner's Die 1. This is the rare type.

No. 7. 1853. 6 cents.

No. 8. 1855. 10 cents, long upper label ; Horner's Die 2 of this value.

No. 9. 1857. 1 cent, with stop after the word "POSTAGE," head small, end of bust pointing to the letter "G."

No. 10. 1857. 1 cent, similar to the last, but head larger, the end of the bust pointing between "A" and "G." These are varieties of Horner's Die 1.

No. 11. 1860. 3 cents.

Nos. 10 and 11 show the two values combined to form the 4 cents.

No. 12. 1857. 1 cent, no stop after "POSTAGE," the head leans back and the end of the bust points between the "G" and the "E."

No. 13. 1857. 1 cent, similar to the last, but with the head upright. These two are varieties of Horner's Die 2 ; both are scarce types.

No. 14. 1860. 6 cents.

" 15. " 10 "

" 16. 1861. 3 "

" 17. " 6 "

" 18. 1864. 3 "

" 19. " 6 "

" 20. 1861. 24 "

" 21. 1866. 18 "

" 22. 1863. 2 "

the "O" of "POSTAGE" higher up than the letter on each side of it ; Horner's Die 1. This is the ordinary type of the 2 c. envelopes of 1863.

No. 23. 1863. 2 cents, the "o" almost on the same level as the "p" and the "s," the head in a different position to the last ; not mentioned by Horner. This is the type usually impressed upon the wrappers, and the lines, as a rule, are thick and heavy, as shown in the illustration.

No. 24. 1863. 2 cents, the bottom stroke of the figures "2" is almost separated from the rest of the figure ; Horner's Die 2. This is the scarce type.

No. 25. 1876. 3 cents, the Centennial type with single line under the word "POSTAGE" ; Horner's Hartford die.

Nos. 26, 27, and 28. 1864. 2 cents, three of the numerous varieties of type of this stamp ; No. 26 is the narrow type, Horner's Die 1, and No. 28 the widest, Horner's Die 2.

No. 29. 1876. 3 cents, Centennial type with double line under "POSTAGE" ; Horner's Philadelphia die. (This and No. 25 are placed here for convenience of arrangement ; for the same

reason the 3 c. dies which follow are placed before the 1 c. and 2 c. of the same issues.)

No. 30. 1870. 3 cents, Reay Die, with the numerals in circles.

No. 31. 1874. 3 cents, Plimpton Die A, large thin figures in ovals.

No. 32. 1875. 3 cents, Plimpton Die B, smaller figures in ovals. This is the ordinary 3 c. type of the Plimpton issues.

No. 33. 1876? 3 cents, Plimpton Die C, the top of the head is of peculiar shape, and there are other points of difference between this and the last. This is a rare type, and was no doubt in use for a short time only; it is only found on the paper with Stars in the watermark.

No. 34. 1870. 1 cent, Reay Die, distinguishable most easily by the shape of the end of the bust.

No. 35. 1874. 1 cent, Plimpton Die A, with narrow end to the bust.

No. 36. 1870. 2 cents, Reay Die, small numerals in circles.

No. 37. 1874. 2 cents, Plimpton Die A, larger numerals in circles.

No. 38. 1875. 1 cent, Plimpton Die B, wide end to the bust.

No. 39. 1874. 2 cents, Plimpton Die B, large straggling numerals in ovals.

No. 40. 1875. 2 cents, Plimpton Die C, small, compact numerals in ovals. This is the ordinary Plimpton 2 c. die.

No. 41. 1876? 2 cents, Plimpton Die D, with deep hollow under the bust. This is also a scarce type, and the remarks under No. 33 apply here also.

No. 42. 1870. 6 cents, Reay.

No. 43. 1875. 6 cents, Plimpton. See the shape of the lock of hair over the forehead.

No. 44. 1871. 7 cents, Reay.

No. 45. 1875. 7 cents, Plimpton. See the shape of the figures.

No. 46. 1870. 12 cents, Reay.

No. 47. 1875. 12 cents, Plimpton. See the shape of the top of the head, also the bust.

No. 48. 1870. 15 cents, Reay.

No. 49. 1875. 15 cents, Plimpton. See the detached lock of hair on the top of the head.

No. 50. 1870. 24 cents, Reay.

" 51. 1875. 24 " Plimpton.

" 52. 1870. 30 " Reay.

" 53. 1875. 30 " Plimpton.

The differences between these two pairs are best appreciated by actual comparison.

No. 54. 1870. 10 cents, Reay; the end of the *queue* lies flat upon the back of the neck.

No. 55. 1874. 10 cents, Plimpton Die A, very large head.

No. 56. 1875. 10 cents, Plimpton Die B; the end of the *queue* stands up from the back of the neck. This is the ordinary 10 c. type, current until that value was withdrawn quite recently.

No. 57. 1870. 90 cents, Reay.

No. 58. 1875. 5 cents, Die A, small, compact figures.

No. 59. 1875. 5 cents, Die B, larger figures.

No. 60. 1882. 5 cents, head of Garfield.

No. 61. 1875. 90 cents, Plimpton. See the distance that the Shields containing the numerals project into the inner oval.

No. 62. Oct., 1883. 2 cents.

" 63. Nov. " 2 "

" 64 " " 2 " var. with "dotted links"; *i.e.* with white dots in some of the diamonds at the sides.

No. 65. Nov. 1883. 2 cents, variety with a heavy figure "2" at the left side.

No. 66. June, 1884. 2 cents, type of Nov., 1883, recut, the diamonds at the sides irregular, &c.

No. 67. June? 1884. 2 cents, variety of the last, with a round "o" in the word "two."

Nos. 68 and 69. Varieties of the same type with what are termed "connecting links"; *i.e.* with some of the diamonds touching the wavy lines at the sides, due to worn or defective dies.

No. 70. June? 1884. 2 cents, variety with two diamonds under the right-hand figure "2," instead of two and a half diamonds.

No. 71. June? 1884. 2 cents, variety with three and a half diamonds over the left-hand figure "2."

No. 72. July, 1884. 2 cents, the so-called "Kellogg" die, with two wavy lines in each side of the oval frame, instead of three.

No. 73. Nov., 1883. 4 cents.

" 74. 1873. P.O. Dept. 2 cents, Reay.

" 75 " " 3 " "

" 76 " " 6 " "

" 77 " War Dept. 1 cent "

" 78. 1875. P.O. Dept. 2 cents, Plimpton.

" 79 " " 3 " "

" 80 " " 6 " "

" 81 " War Dept. 1 cent "

" 82. 1873. " 2 cents, Reay.

" 83 " " 3 " "

" 84 " " 6 " "

" 85 " " 10 " "

" 86. 1875. " 2 " Plimpton.

" 87 " " 3 " "

" 88 " " 6 " "

" 89 " " 10 " "

" 90. 1873. " 12 " Reay.

" 91 " " 15 " Reay.

" 92 " " 24 " "

" 93 " " 30 " "

" 94. 1875. " 12 " Plimpton.

" 95 " " 15 " "

" 96. Oct., 1887. 1 cent, ordinary issue, new type.

No. 97. 1875. War Dept. 30 cents, Plimpton.

" 98. Oct. 1887. 2 cents, ordinary type.

" 99. " 2 " "rejected die,"

see the shape of the Stars at the sides, and the space after the "E" of "POSTAGE," besides other differences.

No. 100. Oct. 1887. 4 cents.

" 101. " 5 "

NOTE.—It may be observed that the types are not numbered in regular order; it will be found, however, that they are so arranged that the varieties of the same design or value are close together upon the sheet for the sake of convenient comparison.

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# MONTHLY JOURNAL

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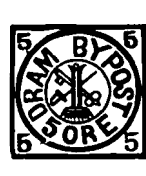


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**No. 28.—The Shilling Packet** contains 10 varieties, including provisional Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Holland, Surinam, Bulgaria, Danish, Servia, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria 3 pf. Post-free, 1/1.

**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, Bavarian 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. 30.—100 Post Cards**, all different, unused and entire, including many rare and long since obsolete. Post-free, 20/-; abroad extra.

**No. 30a.—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.



# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

AUGUST 31, 1891.

No. 14.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of the Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster-General, who died at his residence in Flintshire on the 24th instant, after but a short illness. Mr. Raikes was not a philatelist, but still he took a kindly interest in our pursuit, and may well be remembered by English collectors as the first of our Postmasters-General who ever publicly associated himself with them, having been present both at the dinner of the London Philatelic Society, in December, 1889, and also at the opening of the London Philatelic Exhibition in May, 1890.

In regard to his public capacity, it is probably not too much to say that not only have a greater number of useful reforms been introduced into the Post-office Department during his tenure of office than during that of any of his predecessors for many years past, but that those reforms have been due more directly to his personal endeavours. That Mr. Raikes was freely, even violently, abused upon many occasions, was the natural result of the fact that he was an energetic and conscientious Postmaster-General; anxious to carry out all possible improvements, in spite of any opposition from within; determined to resist encroachments upon the monopoly of the Post-office from without; and at the same time compelled carefully to guard against reducing to any serious extent the contribution made by his department to the general revenues of the country. The following extract from *The Globe* of the 25th mentions a few of the improvements introduced within the last few years, to which we may add, as last and not least, the system of insurance of letters and parcels:

“As has been said, Mr. Raikes was endowed with a thorough capacity for business, and it was his constant endeavour to bring the various branches of his department into consonance with

business requirements. The various reforms and improvements in the postal service that have been effected during his tenure of office—unhappily so suddenly and sadly brought to an end—are ample evidence of this. One of the first measures adopted soon after Mr. Raikes took office, was the material reduction of the money order rates of commission. For some time previously it had been recognised that those rates were absurdly high, as much as a shilling having been charged for a £10 order. This rate was cut down by just one-half, and the other rates reduced accordingly, with the result that the money order business, which had been falling off rapidly, is now in a fair way to prosperity. There have also been manifold extensions of the parcel post system to foreign countries, while the various inland parcel services which are now made by coach were initiated by Mr. Raikes, with the object of saving to the public revenue the inordinate proportion of earnings that otherwise would go to the railway companies. Many reductions in foreign and colonial postage rates are due to Mr. Raikes's administration, and notably the uniform colonial 2½d. rate introduced last January, for which Mr. Heaton, with no apparent reason, takes credit. The reduction of telegraph rates, the introduction of an inland sample post, the reduction in the price of post-cards, the introduction of telegraph money orders, and the facilities afforded for sending letters by railway are all postal improvements of immense value to the community, more especially business people, for which the late Postmaster-General has to be thanked. Some of these matters had, no doubt, been considered before Mr. Raikes came to St. Martin's-le-Grand, or before even Mr. Heaton appeared on the horizon, but it was the vital spark which Mr. Raikes supplied that quickened them into operation.”

\* \* \*

THE report of the fourth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which held its meetings at Vienna from May 20th till July 4th of this year, is not without interest for us as Philatelists, besides such interest as it possesses for members of the letter-writing public. We have before us a review of the report which appeared in *The Times* of July 24th, from which we extract the following passages:

"The two most weighty subjects regulated by the convention and susceptible of variation are, of course, the postal tariff and the rates of transit—that is to say, on the one side the charges which the post-offices of the Union levy from the public, and on the other side the rates which one country pays to another for conveyance of correspondence over alien territory or by alien ships.

"On these two subjects of capital consequence the Congress of Vienna had before it proposals of varying shades. There are not wanting those who think the time has come for enforcing on the postal administrations of the Union not only absolute uniformity as to the rates to be collected from the public on correspondence of all classes for all parts of the Union, but also the gratuitous conveyance of mails which, in their passage from one country to another, have to use the sea or land services of a third country. Whether these drastic measures of simplification would be of the nature of reform or would lead to the disintegration of the Postal Union I am not called upon to pronounce an opinion, more especially as the assembled plenipotentiaries themselves have not pronounced. What it now concerns us to note is, that no change of importance has been made by the Congress in regard to rates of postage and transit payments."

The consideration of the scheme of Universal Penny Postage, so warmly advocated by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and others, is thus we see postponed for the present; but we believe that there is nothing in the regulations of the Postal Union to prevent any country from reducing its own rates of postage to the other countries in the Union, or to any of them, and thus the scheme of Imperial Penny Postage might at any time be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies, independently of the rest of the Union. That a considerable reduction in the rate of postage between Great Britain and Canada and the United States might be made without any (or at least without any serious) loss of revenue we fully believe; and it is not improbable that a Transatlantic Penny Postage may before long be tried, as a preliminary to the imperial or universal reduction.

At the recent Congress, the consideration of any serious reductions was abandoned at the instance of the Australian Colonies, who only agreed to join the Union upon that condition, and it was justly considered that the advantages of this accession fully outweighed any inconvenience that might arise from the delay in attempting a general reduction in the tariff. These colonies, therefore, join the Union from the 1st of October next, on the same terms as the Indian Empire and the Dominion of Canada.

\* \* \*

"It would be incorrect to say that no change whatever has been made as regards tariff and transit rates. In the first place, the Congress has ruled that every country of the Union shall in future supply the public with reply-paid post cards, which decision will have the effect of adding one item to the tariff of the several countries where such cards are not yet used; in the second place, it has been decreed that the postage collected on the delivery of an insufficiently pre-paid letter may never exceed that which would have been due if the letter had been wholly unpaid; and in the third place, a ruling has been passed that any country electing to charge its public more than 2½d. the ½oz. for letters sent over long distances by sea, must charge the surtax uniformly to all destinations approached in similar conditions. The first condition of course does not affect England; nor does the second, inasmuch as the ridiculous anomaly aimed at could not arise there, but only in certain countries where an unconstitutional irregularity exists in the method of calculating the charge on an unpaid letter sent from a country which levies a sea surtax to a country which levies none. It does not appear from the printed proceedings that the third decision is aimed in especial at the position of Great Britain in charging 2½d. the ½oz. for letters to her own colonies while maintaining at 4d. the charge on letters sent to foreign countries similarly situated; but this circumstance need not deprive us of the hope that the British Post-office will shortly act on the spirit of the decision and institute a uniform letter postage of 2½d. for all parts of the world outside the kingdom. This would be a result which the public could not fail to appreciate highly."

This compulsory extension of the use of reply-paid post cards will, no doubt, involve a number of additions to our lists of this variety of postal stationery; whether it will lead to the more frequent employment of these cards is another question.

\* \* \*

CURIOSLY enough this Congress, which pronounced so strongly in favour of the double card, rejected the kindred proposal of the International Postage Stamp. Of course if this proposal were adopted in its entirety, the International Stamp would become a kind of universal paper money, and the differences of currency, variations in rates of exchange, &c. &c., are serious difficulties in the way. These difficulties, however, are by no means insuperable, and there seems to be no reason why the ordinary postage stamps of all the countries in the Union should not be receivable at any Post-office, in exchange either for cash, or for the stamps of the country in which that office is situated, on the same basis as that upon which the values of Foreign Money Orders are calcu-



lated. But this is not the only use to which the International Stamp would be devoted; perhaps the principal one is that alluded to by *The Times*, as follows:—

"A leading object of the scheme is to enable a man to prepay the postage on the reply to his letter, when writing abroad to a person whom he has not the right or the wish to put to the expense of a reply. At present it is of no use to send in such a case a stamp of the country one is writing from, as such stamp is unavailable for postage in any other country. The British delegation suggested that this *desideratum* of the American scheme might be met by an application of the principle of the reply-paid post card to letters; and plans for so applying the principle were actually laid before the Congress *à l'improviste* by the delegates of Great Britain and India. The British delegate formally moved that the American scheme, so far as it related to prepaying the reply on a letter, should be referred to the International Bureau of the Union for mature examination, in connexion with his own plan for a reply-paid postage stamp, the Indian plan, and any other and better plans that could be put forward. That no such reference was made to the Bureau appears to have been mainly owing to the strong opposition of the Imperial German Secretary of State, Dr. von Stephan; for his Excellency threw the whole weight of his learning, eloquence, and prestige into the other scale; and the Congress decided not even to have this useful suggestion considered. However, if England, India, the British Colonies, and the United States of America should be earnest in the prosecution of the inquiry, there is certainly nothing in the new convention to prevent their setting to the rest of the world the good example of instituting the reply-paid postage stamp among themselves."

\* \* \*

POST CARDS appear to have received a good deal of attention from the Congress, and the following paragraph shows that a most extraordinary anomaly in connection with their use has at last been removed:—

"Another decision, more or less connected with the postal tariff, is that a post card of one country posted in another country shall not in future be suppressed and destroyed, but shall be sent to its destination charged as an unpaid letter. This, though affecting cases of a somewhat exceptional kind, is important as a matter of principle. The stamp on an English post card is, of course, not available for the prepayment of postage in France, for instance. Nevertheless, an Englishman crossing the Channel and desiring to write hurriedly to his home, has often nothing to write upon so handy as the British post cards in his pocket-book. The preponderance of foreign postal opinion has hitherto been, that although in such a case the stamp is valueless, the card is still a post card, and must, as unpaid, be detained under the rules concerning post cards. In common-sense, however, it is the low rate that

makes the communication technically a post card, while nothing can deprive it of its intrinsic character as a letter, in which character it is entitled to be sent forward and tendered for delivery, paid or unpaid. The British delegates have succeeded in carrying this point of public liberty through the Congress; and, in future, if a man has occasion to write a letter on a post card of any nationality, and post it anywhere in the whole Postal Union, his missive will be entitled to delivery with no heavier penalty than that applicable to another letter—that is to say, if the stamp is not available it will be simply ignored, and the addressee will be charged the unpaid letter postage."

How many more years, we wonder, shall we have to wait before the Postal Authorities of this country recognize the fact that one piece of card-board is as good as another, and allow any card up to a certain size to pass as a post card, with the proper adhesive affixed?

Another "slight concession has been made to the large class of people who employ post cards. In future the name and address of the sender may be either written or stamped on the address side—at present they may be stamped but not written; and the writer who has no hand stamp may thus gain a certain amount of space on the other side for his communication. It will be at his own risk if he so far abuses this privilege as to interfere with the clearness of the address at which the card is to be delivered."

\* \* \*

"PROVISION has been made in the new convention for the conveyance of letters, &c., containing consignments of goods, of which the value shall be paid by the addressee to the delivering letter-carrier, and remitted by the Post-office to the consigner. The adoption of this arrangement is of course optional. In India it appears, as well as in many other parts of the world, the institution is greatly prized by the public. Should the British public desire its adoption, the means are ready."

\* \* \*

"ANOTHER subject, which gave rise to a prolonged and exhaustive discussion, was the treatment of frauds upon the postal revenue by means of fictitious or cleaned stamps. The result has been that strict reciprocity has been arranged for. At present there are some countries that do not afford proper protection to the revenues of other countries by punishing the forgery of foreign stamps. The plenipotentiaries at Vienna have solemnly agreed on behalf of their Governments to take, or to recommend to their several Legislatures, the necessary measures of repression; and no Government which values its credit can possibly afford to ignore the undertaking of its plenipotentiary on a matter of such obvious justice and good faith. The Congress has gone so far as to lay down the lines of procedure in these cases, leaving the adoption of certain details optional for the moment."

From a Philatelic point of view, this is perhaps the most important of all the decisions arrived at, and if serious measures are taken they cannot fail to be of considerable service in putting a stop to some, at least, of the frauds to which collectors are exposed. But it must not be forgotten that the efforts of the various Governments will be directed mainly to protecting the revenues of their own and other countries, and that Philately will only be indirectly benefited, if at all, by their action. There is no reason to hope that the existence of the Philatelic Protection Association will be rendered unnecessary, though possibly the members of that association may be able to persuade our own authorities to take a little more notice of these frauds than they have done hitherto.

\* \* \*

If anything could arouse the powers that be from their apathy in reference to the free forging of rare stamps, it should be the fact that the nation now possesses one of the most perfect and valuable collections of stamps in existence. This is now an accomplished fact, the Trustees of the British Museum having, as was to be expected, accepted the munificent bequest of the late Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which only Philatelists can fully appreciate. We are informed that it is proposed to exhibit the collection in the "King's Library" at the British Museum; but this cannot be done until it has been properly arranged—a work which will occupy some time.

\* \* \*

We are drawing near the close of our papers upon The Mulready Envelope, &c. We complete in the present number our list of the Comic Envelopes, and hope to conclude next month with a description of those published to advocate "Ocean Penny Postage," &c. We shall be very grateful to any of our readers if they will send us descriptions, or lend us copies, of any varieties of Comic or other illustrated Envelopes that we have not already described; these we shall include in an addendum. We should be glad to obtain copies of any of the following: Leech's large design, coloured; White's cover, coloured; the "Non-Premium Design"; Spooner's Nos. 8, 9, 12, and 14, coloured; Mason's letter-sheet; Hume's Musical Envelope No. 63; Punch's Anti-Graham Envelope, and Anti-Graham Wafers; Fores's Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, coloured; the Oxford sheet, and Free Trade envelope; and, of course, any that have not been described.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

### BRAZIL.

	JOURNAL STAMP.	Unused.	Used.
10 Reis, large rect., bright blue ...	...	0 2	...
10 ,, (1889), yellow ...	...	2 6	...

### BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

2½ Annas, black on yellow ...	...	0 6	...
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### NEWFOUNDLAND.

3 Cents, slate-grey ...	...	0 3	...
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### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

2 and 5 m. de peso, ½ de centavo, and 2½ c. de peso (Baby King), set of 4 ...	...	0 4	...
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### PERAK.

Two Cents on 24 c., black and green ...	...	1 0	...
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### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

5d. on 6d., red and brown ...	...	1 0	...
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### SWITZERLAND.

3 Francs, brown ...	...	...	0 6
500 (c.), red and <i>apple-green</i> (unpaid) ...	...	...	0 4

### SIRMOOR.

3 Pies, vermilion; scarce used ...	...	...	0 4
6 ,, green ,, ...	...	...	0 6
1 Anna, blue ,, ...	...	...	0 6

### TOLIMA.

1 Peso, red, 1884. Type 2651 ...	...	7 0	...
1 ,, ,, 1886. ,, 2654 ...	...	6 0	...
25 Centavos, black, 1887. Type 2655 ...	...	1 6	...
50 ,, green ,, ,, ...	...	3 6	...

### DECCAN.

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS. RED surcharge.

1 Anna, oblong, sea-green ...	...	7 6	...
½ ,, rect. (skeleton type), red-brown .	...	5 0	...

THE Secret Service Department of the United States Post Office arrested a man in Brooklyn a few days ago, for counterfeiting the thirty cent United States stamp. He had only one die, this being made in three parts by different engravers, but the whole when placed together printed a fine specimen of the stamp. The penalty for this is a fine of five thousand dollars, or fifteen years in prison. Justice overtook this party very quickly, as he was apprehended before he had a chance to dispose of any of the counterfeits.—*The Post Office.*

# A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH ENVELOPES AND COVERS.

By W. E. JEFF.

WE now come to the enumeration of a series of envelope stamps which were certainly produced only for collectors. The various "varieties" given in the summary only show what can be created when a "demand arises." The official papers on which the stamps representing sundry values might be embossed were white and blue only, but by some means other colours were introduced, hence the almost innumerable shades of pink, lilac, green, and yellow which are to be found in some collections. Again the quality, quantity, and make of paper enter into consideration, so that the collector of varieties has a grand chance; for it is "known to all men" that each paper manufacturer has his own particular "make," whether it be wove, laid, or otherwise, whereby the "number" is added to and the result "prodigious." But for fear "these" should not "be enough" permission was granted to some enterprising firms to add a band of colour which contained their own name to the ordinary issues, a list of which is given in the summary. It is to be "taken as granted" that, notwithstanding the facilities offered by the Postal Authorities for stamping the various papers, the public did not avail themselves of the "boon," the result being that used copies of any of the values given in the list are rarely to be met with, save in collections of "enthusiasts."

Perhaps it will be well to note that in the combinations one finds sometimes that the stamps do not bear the same date of embossing. This arises from the papers having been sent in at different times.\* These are mere accidents, and may be treated as such. It is the intention of the writer in the next paper to add some corrections to the list of English stamps, so that the list may be up to date, and add some remarks relative to the Tenpence, Blue.

**Issue I.** This issue consists of the combination of the values of One Penny, Twopence, Threepence, Fourpence, Sixpence, and One Shilling, with each other, to make up the required value. Until the year 1866 Die I. of the Penny was used with the various Dies of the other values. Embossed on papers of numerous makes and texture, in various shades of colours of white, blue, yellow, green, pink, and lilac.

\* The only legitimate combinations are those forming a value for which no single die exists; others, such as 1d. + 1d. for 2d., 1d. + 1½d. for 2½d., 1½d. + 1½d. for 3d., 2d. + 2d. for 4d., 1½d. + 2½d. for 4d., 3d. + 3d. for 6d., and 2d. + 4d. for 6d., are only obtainable by sending in a second time paper that has already been stamped with one value, and having the second stamp added. The two stamps in these cases will bear different dates.—ED.

1855-1866.	1d.	Die I.	Dated.
	1d. + 1d.		2d. + 1s.
	1d. + 2d.		1s. + 2d.
	2d. + 1d.		3d. + 3d.
	1d. + 3d.		3d. + 4d.
	3d. + 1d.		4d. + 3d.
	1d. + 4d.		3d. + 6d.
	4d. + 1d.		6d. + 3d.
	1d. + 6d.		3d. + 1s.
	6d. + 1d.		1s. + 3d.
	1d. + 1s.		4d. + 4d.
	1s. + 1d.		4d. + 6d.
	2d. + 2d.		6d. + 4d.
	2d. + 3d.		4d. + 1s.
	3d. + 2d.		1s. + 4d.
	2d. + 4d.		6d. + 6d.
	4d. + 2d.		6d. + 1s.
	2d. + 6d.		1s. + 6d.
	6d. + 2d.		1s. + 1s.

**Issue II.** Designs as Issue I., only Die II. of the Penny is used. Papers as last.

1866-1883.	1d.	Die II.	Dated.
	1d. + 1d.		4d. + 1d.
	1d. + 2d.		1d. + 6d.
	2d. + 1d.		6d. + 1d.
	1d. + 3d.		1d. + 1s.
	3d. + 1d.		1s. + 1d.
	1d. + 4d.		
1870-1874.	1d. + 1½d.		3d. + 1½d.
	(rose-pink)		1½d. (pink) + 4d.
	1½d. + 1d.		4d. + 1½d.
	1½d. + 1½d.		1½d. + 6d.
	1½d. + 2d.		6d. + 1½d.
	2d. + 1½d.		1½d. + 1s.
	1½d. + 3d.		1s. + 1½d.

**Issue III.** 1874-1883. Combinations with 1½d., brown, and with 2½d., red-violet, and 1d., Die II., pink.

1d. + 1½d.	1½d. + 4d.
1½d. + 1d.	4d. + 1½d.
1½d. + 1½d.	2½d. + 3d.
1½d. + 2d.	3d. + 2½d.
2d. + 1½d.	2½d. + 4d.
1d. + 2½d.	4d. + 2½d.
2½d. + 1d.	1½d. + 6d.
1½d. + 2½d.	6d. + 1½d.
2½d. + 1½d.	2½d. + 6d.
1½d. + 3d.	6d. + 2½d.
3d. + 1½d.	1½d. + 1s.
2½d. + 2d.	1s. + 1½d.
2d. + 2½d.	2½d. + 1s.
2½d. + 2½d.	1s. + 2½d.

**Issue IV.** 1883-1887. Combinations with 1d. Die II., not dated, and 1½d., brown-pink, and 2½d., brown-pink.

1d. + 1d.	2½d. + 1½d.
1d. + 1½d.	1½d. + 3d.
1½d. + 1d.	3d. + 1½d.
1d. + 2d.	1½d. + 4d.
2d. + 1d.	4d. + 1½d.
1d. + 2½d.	1½d. + 6d.
2½d. + 1d.	6d. + 1½d.
1d. + 3d.	1½d. + 1s.
3d. + 1d.	1s. + 1½d.
1d. + 4d.	2½d. + 2½d.
4d. + 1d.	2½d. + 3d.
1d. + 6d.	3d. + 2½d.
6d. + 1d.	2½d. + 4d.
1d. + 1s.	4d. + 2½d.
1s. + 1d.	2½d. + 6d.
1½d. + 1½d.	6d. + 2½d.
1½d. + 2d.	2½d. + 1s.
2d. + 1½d.	1s. + 2½d.
1½d. + 2½d.	

**Issue V.** 1891. Combination with Tenpence (octagonal), Blue, and other values. Die II. of the ONE PENNY, not dated, being used.

10d. + 1d.	10d. + 4d.
10d. + 1½d.	10d. + 6d.
10d. + 2d.	10d. + 10d.
10d. + 2½d.	10d. + 1s.
10d. + 3d.	

## 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.

**Afghanistan.**—We have received the following varieties, which have not been chronicled, as far as we know. They are of the current types, and the 1 abassi is of the earlier variety, not that of 1889.

*Adhesives.*

- 1 abassi, blue-green on thin *pale rose* wove paper.
- 2 ,, black on white laid batonné.
- 1 rupee, purple on *pale green* wove batonné.

We have also been shown some rather nicely-executed forgeries of the two higher values of the current issue, lithographed, the 2 abassi in bright red, and the 1 rupee in dull lilac, on ordinary thinnish white wove paper.

**Argentine Republic.**—In reference to the 5 centavos which we chronicled recently *imperf.*, a correspondent in Buenos Ayres kindly informs us that he possesses specimens of almost all the current values apparently in that condition, but that they are cut from badly perforated sheets, the lines of perforations being in many cases so wide apart that it is quite possible to cut out apparently imperf. single copies. In future we shall require to see unsevered pairs before believing in these varieties.

The same correspondent draws our attention to the fact that there are two varieties of type of the 5 c. of 1867. These have been catalogued by M. Moens for some years past, but not, we think, fully described in the English magazines. In Type 1, the background of the circle containing the head appears to be composed entirely of horizontal lines, and the extreme back part of the coat comes down in a vertical line, which, if continued, would cut through the right hand part of the letter "R" below it. In Type 2 there are plainly diagonal, as well as horizontal, lines in the background, and the back of the coat forms an almost continuous slope from the top, in a line that would pass to the left of the letter "R."

Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a seventh variety of the Official Letter Cards. It is of the same size and colour as the others, but instead of a stamp has "SERVICIO" in the right upper corner; in the left lower are the words "Direccion General—de Correos y Telegrafos," in two lines of heavy type.

*Official Letter Card.* No value, black on blue; P.O. Dept.

**Austria.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles three more of the higher values in the new type, of which we gave an illustration last month; also a new 1 kreuzer stamp for newspapers, with the arms in the centre, surrounded by the inscription, "KAIS. KÖNIGL. ZEITUNGS-STEMPEL," on a circular band, with the value on a scroll below.

- Adhesives.*
- 1 kr., brown; imperf.
  - 20 ,, olive-green; perf. 14.
  - 24 ,, pale blue ,,
  - 50 ,, violet ,,

**Bahamas.**—We have received the 4d. stamped envelope with value altered by a surcharge, "2½d." in red, at the bottom of the oval band. We are informed that only 2,000 copies of this variety have been issued, and that another with the original value erased and "2½d." struck, in black, upon the Queen's head, is to be issued shortly to the number of 4,000; also that *two copies* only exist of an extremely rare variety, or error, with the "2½d." in red below, cancelled by black bars, and the surcharge repeated in black upon the Queen's head. Truly we can hardly throw stones at our philatelic brethren in the French Colonies!

- Envelopes.*
- 2½d., in red, on 4d., violet.
  - 2½d., in black, on 4d., violet.
  - 2½d., in red and black, on 4d., violet.

**Barbados.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 2d. Registration Envelope in the long narrow shape; the dimensions given do not exactly correspond with our H<sup>2</sup> size, but probably that is the official designation.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue (? inscriptions in red); 226 × 104 mm.

**Bolivar.**—*The Stamp News* chronicles a new issue, of presumably similar types to the last, with the date 1891, and the design engraved.

- Adhesives.*
- 1 c., black.
  - 5 c., orange.
  - 10 c., blue.
  - 20 c., red.
  - 50 c., green.
  - 1 peso, violet.

**Bolivia.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that a reply-paid 2c. card has been issued, of similar type to the single card of the same value; the stamp is that with nine stars only, and the words "CON RESPUESTA PAGADA" and "RESPUESTA" are added in the upper centre of the first and second halves respectively. The impression is on the first and fourth pages, and the cards are joined with the bottom of the second to the top of the first, so as to be handy for exhibition purposes.

*Post Card.* 2 + 2 c., blue on pale buff.

**Brazil.**—An esteemed contemporary alludes in mysterious terms to a new 20 reis "Journal" stamp, "similar to that already known, and, as

usual, of no design worth mentioning." As "Journal" stamps of three different designs have been issued within the last three years, and as a 20 reis, green, is catalogued in two of those designs, we presume the new one is of the third type, but we should like to be quite sure before entering it on our lists. ¶ In the meantime we have received the 10 reis Journal stamp, of the most recent type, on *white*, instead of *buff* paper.

*Newspaper Stamp.* 10 reis, blue on *white*.

**British Honduras.**—We are given to understand that there are some doubts as to the authenticity of the surcharge "six," in *red*, on the 10 c. Our correspondent in this colony never mentioned this variety, which we chronicled on the authority of *The American Philatelist*.

**Colombia.**—The envelope for Railway Postal Service, which we described last year (p. 96, vol. i.), with stamp and inscriptions on the flap, has now appeared with the same stamp, &c., in the upper centre of the address side.

*Envelope.* 5 c., black on *rose*.

*La Carte Postale* describes two varieties of the Post Card, 2 c., black on *orange*, differing in various details, both of the stamp and of the frame; the difference most easily described, however, is that in one case the inscription at the lower left is "LIT. DE DEMETRIO PAREDES, BOGOTA," and in the other, "LIT. D. PAREDES, BOGOTA."

**Great Britain.**—The following is the latest form of Regulation, which we presume will be printed upon the Registration Envelopes manufactured in future. At present we have only seen it upon a gummed label, which may be attached to any existing variety of these envelopes:

"INLAND REGISTRATION.

"Compensation for loss or damage is given in respect of Inland Registered Packets of all kinds, according to the following table—the fees set forth in which include the ordinary registration fee of 2d.:

Fee.	Limit of Compensation.
2d.	£5.
3d.	£10.
4d.	£15.
5d.	£20.
6d.	£25.

"Subject to the Conditions in the published Regulations as to Registration of Inland Letters, &c."

**Gwalior.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* mentions, on the authority of another magazine, some additions to the list of stamps, &c., surcharged, in *black*, for use in this State. The ½ a. and 1 a. envelopes are of the so-called square shape, issued in 1886.

*Adhesives.* 9 pies, *carmine*.

12 annas, brown on *red*.

*Envelopes.* ½ anna, green; 120 × 95 mm.

1 " brown " "

*Reg. Env.* 2 annas, blue; 132 × 84 "

2 " " 252 × 107 "

**Honduras.**—A 5 c. stamp of a new type is reported to have been issued here on July 1st. Probably it is the forerunner of a new series, but, let us hope, not of the "hardy annual" kind, supplied *gratis* to some of the neighbouring republics. The portrait of a General is said to adorn the centre, while the usual Arms in a triangle are relegated to a less conspicuous position.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., green; perf. 12.

**Italy.**—There appears to be a mania here at present for converting everything into 20 c. stamps. *Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 10 c., with head of King Humbert, as thus transformed, but does not state which issue the stamp belongs to.

*Adhesive.* 20 c., in *black*, on 10 c., red (?).

We give an illustration of the new 5 lire stamp described last month.



**Jeypore.**—We have received specimens of Indian stamps bearing a new variety of the surcharge employed in this State; it is now "RAJ"—SERVICE," all in small block capitals, printed in *blue-green*.

*Adhesives.* ½ a., green; green surcharge.

1 a., brown " "

2 a., blue " "

4 a., olive " "

**Labuan.**—In reference to the 2 c. surcharged "One Cent.," which we mentioned two months ago, Messrs. A. Cameron and Co. have shown us a communication from a correspondent in Singapore, to the effect that the postmaster of Labuan states that no such stamp has been issued.

**Lagos.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Ridpath and Co. for a sight of the new 2½d. stamp. It is of the same type as the rest of the series, with value expressed as "2½ PENNY" below, according to the system invented by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

*Adhesive.* 2½d., blue; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

**Luxemburg.**—The Grand Duchy has given collectors very little trouble of late years, but we



suppose there will be a fresh outbreak now, with "S. P.'s" and other appropriate additions, as the new Grand Duke has deigned to allow his august portrait to replace the more conventional designs to which

we have so long been accustomed. As may be seen by the annexed illustration, the portrait is placed in a frame very similar to that which en-

closed the Arms on the stamps of 1859. Two values only have been announced at present.

*Adhesives.* 10 c., carmine; perf. ?  
25 c., blue „

**Mexico.**—The two following illustrations represent what are said to be labels for indicating deficient postage, a crop of which seems to be springing up in the various provinces of this Republic. Far be it from us to suggest that these things are not collectable—indeed, we do not know of anything that comes under that head—we would merely suggest to our readers that a demand for these uninteresting objects will doubtless lead to a supply, unlimited in number and variety. We have already heard of four types, and, if need be, we shall have to describe and chronicle them; but we should like to know a little more about them first.



*Le Timbre-Poste* describes the 4 c. Letter Card, with stamp in red and inscriptions in black, lettered "SERVICIO INTERIOR" at each end, instead of "SERVICIO URBANO." We presume that this indicates a reduction in the postal rates.

*Letter Card.* 4 c., red on white; Interior.  
4 c. „ bluish „

**Monaco.**—It is reported that just before the first issue went out of use 1,500 15 c. envelopes of green paper were issued. Let us hope it is not true, or that if such envelopes exist they are of the printed-to-order class.

*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the wrappers with stamps of the new type.

*Wrappers.* 1 c., bronze-green on buff.  
2 c., violet on buff.

**Natal.**—The accompanying illustration shows the new 2½d. stamp, already described.

**New South Wales.**—The authority last quoted announces the ½d., 7½d., and 12½d. surcharged "o. s.", in black, for official use.

*Official Adhesives.* ½d., black and grey.  
7½d. „ brown.  
12½d. „ red.

**Nicaragua.**—According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the 10 c., blue, is a Telegraph stamp, with the surcharge "TELEGRAFOS," which should be printed upon it in carmine, unfortunately (?) omitted.



This ingenious arrangement of a full series of stamps, with each value printed in three different colours, two of which are assigned to certain purposes by means of surcharges, affords a fine opening for errors, both of omission and commission!

**Paraguay.**—We believe—we can easily believe—that the current set of adhesives is now surcharged, in violet, with the word "OFICIAL," measuring 11 mm. in length, instead of 13, as heretofore.

**Parma.**—Some exceeding dangerous forgeries of the stamps of 1852 and 1854 are in circulation. They appear to be "mostly" offered on "the original envelope." Collectors may be especially warned against *tête-bêche* pairs and curious varieties printed on both sides.

**Philippine Islands.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* tells us of some changes of colour of the current stamps.

*Adhesives.* 10 c. de peso, brown-rose.  
25 „ „ blue.

**Puttialla.**—The 4 a. and 8 a., with the horizontal surcharge in black, do not appear to have been chronicled. We are shown these with the error "AUTTIALLA," and may therefore presume that they exist correctly surcharged.

*With horizontal black surcharge.*

*Adhesives.* 4 a., green.  
8 a., lilac.  
4 a., green; error, "AUTTIALLA."  
8 a., lilac „ „

**Roumania.**—An extremely rare variety of the Jubilee Post Card is described in *Le Timbre-Poste*. It has the stamp on the left and the Arms on the right, instead of *vice versâ*. Let us hope it is unique!

*Post Card.* 5 bani, black on rose; error.

**Salvador.**—The accompanying illustrations show two varieties of type of the surcharge 1 c. on 2 c., "UN CENTAVO" and "1 centavo." Is there also a third, "1 CENTAVO," as described in *The Philatelic Record*?



**Sarawak.**—Messrs. A. Cameron and Co. have kindly sent us some sheets of the 5 c. on 12 c., an examination of which leads us to the conclusion that the surcharge is done with a handstamp, and that consequently there are no varieties of type properly so-called, apparent differences being due

to slipping of the die, and to double printing. Care was evidently taken to print the surcharge upon the label containing the original value, as in one instance, where it had been struck too high, the surcharge was scratched out, and a second impression printed in the right place. On one sheet a stamp was found which had escaped the surcharge altogether; on another there was a doubly surcharged copy, one impression being inverted. The stamps are in sheets of 60, with the Jubilee line round the pane.

We have received specimens of a 5 c. and a 10 c. of similar type to the other values, and these provisionals will no longer be required.

*Adhesives.*

5 c. on 12 c., green and blue; *double surcharge.*  
5 c. on 12 c., " " and *unsurcharged.*  
5 c., lilac, *value in green.*  
10 c., green " mauve.

**Servia.**—A 5 par. card is announced with a frame of a new pattern, but the design is not described. Only 200 or 300 copies are said to have been printed.

*Post Card.* 5 par., green and red on *rose.*

**Siam.**—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 3 atts as 'surcharged in one horizontal line "2," with (presumably) the Siamese character for atts.' Presumably this is a different surcharge to the one of a similar nature previously chronicled.

*Adhesive.* 2 atts on 3 atts, grey and blue.

**Soruth.**—We have seen the 1 a., current type, in a dull *blue* tint, instead of *green*, but are doubtful whether this is an intentional change of colour, or due to chemical action. The specimen shown us was perforated and used.

*Adhesive.* 1 anna, blue?

**South Australia.**—A new type of "O. S." surcharge is employed here. We have received copies of the ½d. and 2d. surcharged in *black*, with large narrow capitals 4½ mm. high, and measuring about 4½ mm. across the two letters, not including the final dot.

*Adhesives.* ½d., chocolate; perf. 12½. O. S., *new type.*  
2d. orange " 10 " "

**Straits Settlements.**—We have found the notes which we had mislaid last month, and proceed to give our readers the full benefit of them.

We are glad to hear that there is some prospect of a cessation of the constant outpour of varieties of surcharge which have been inflicted upon us from this quarter. A correspondent informs us that orders have been given to discontinue supplying the Native States with surcharged stamps; but whether they are to do without stamps altogether—which would probably not cause any very great inconvenience—or whether they are to "find

themselves" in postal stationery in future, does not at present appear. However, a few *Native* varieties, even though multiplied after the manner of some of the Indian States, would be a relief to the present monotony.

The following are stated to be the numbers of those recently manufactured:

Johor	.	.	2 c. on 24 c.	15,600
Pahang	.	.	" "	3,120
Perak	.	.	1 c. on 6 c.	8,400
"	.	.	2 c. on 24 c.	15,120
Selangor	.	.	" "	6,000
Sungei Ujong	.	.	" "	2,000 (about)

Of the Johor, we are told there were two batches, in the second of which there was one *error* on each sheet of 60, with "CENST" for "CENTS." None of these errors, however, were sold, but they were distributed among the local collectors!

*Johor.*—We now give an illustration of the type of surcharge on the 24 c. which we described in our June number.



*Pahang.*—The 24 c., green, exists surcharged "PAHANG" in large, heavy capitals, accom-

panied by the value, 2 c., in the following varieties: *a.* "Two" in heavy type, "CENTS" in small heavy capitals. *b.* "Two" as last, "CENTS" in ordinary small capitals, measuring 9 mm. *c.* "Two" in italics, "CENTS" as in *a.* *d.* "Two" as last, "CENTS" as in *b.*, but measuring 10 mm.

*Adhesives.* 2 c. on 24 c., green; *four types.*

*Perak.*—Here we have the 2 c. and 6 c. converted into 1 c., and the 24 c. into 2 c. Probably all the types of 1 c. exist on both 2 c. and 6 c., but the following are those we have seen: "PERAK" in block capitals. *a.* "One—CENT" on 6 c., "Two—CENTS" on 24 c. *b.* "One—CENT" on 6 c., "Two—CENTS" on 24 c. The value on these four is in heavy type. "PERAK" in sloping block capitals. *c.* "One—CENT" on 2 c. and 6 c., heavy italic type. *d.* "Two—CENTS" on 24 c., as in *d.* of Pahang. "PERAK" in narrow capitals. *e.* "One—CENT" on 2 c. and 6 c., "Two—CENTS" on 24 c. *f.* "One—CENT" on 6 c., "Two—CENTS" on 24 c. The values here are as in *a.* and *b.* *g.* "PERAK" in small capitals, "One" in heavy type, "CENT" in small capitals, on 2 c. and 6 c., and "Two—CENTS" in the same types on 24 c. The original value is obliterated by a bar in each case.

*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 2 c., rose; *three types.*  
1 c. on 6 c., lilac; *six* "  
2 c. on 24 c., green " "

**Sweden.**—A used specimen of the 3 sk. banco of 1855, in *orange*, instead of *green*, is reported to

exist in a Swedish collection. We do not know whether this can be a chemical variety, but should imagine that such a change was possible.

*Le Timbre Poste* informs us that general and official adhesives of the value of 2 öre were issued in July. The former is of the usual type with numeral in the centre, and has a Post-horn in blue on the back; the latter is of the same type as the rest of the official series.

*Adhesive.* 2 öre, dull orange.  
*Official* „ 2 öre „

**Tasmania.**—We have received a second variety of the surcharge 2½d. on 9d. The “a” is now higher above the figures, being about 3½ mm. from the top of the “2,” instead of 2 mm.

*Adhesive.* 2½d. on 9d., blue; 2nd type.

**Tolima.**—Messrs. Cameron & Co. tell us that they have met with a specimen of the 2 pesos stamp of 1884, with the label which should contain the value a plain mass of colour, with only the letter “D” at the beginning of it.

*Adhesive.* (2 pesos), lilac.

**Turkey.**—The accompanying illustration shows the surcharge we described last month. It exists also on the two following values:

*Adhesives.*  
2 piastres, yellow-buff.  
5 „ orange-brown.



**United States.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 5 c. and the 30 c. of the issue of 1861, griddled all over like the 3 c. of that issue. If this was the first form of griddle, which seems to be generally admitted, it is not improbable that it was applied to all the values of the series.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., brown (1861); griddled all over.  
30 c., orange „ „ „

**Victoria.**—*The Stamp News* chronicles, with a certain amount of doubt, a supposed provisional “HALFPENNY” in black, on the current 1d. Can any of our readers give it a character?

We are indebted to Messrs. Ridpath & Co. for a copy of what they inform us is a temporary issue of the 1d. on rose-coloured paper, with the usual watermark; also for a new Registration envelope, with a very handsome stamp of the value of 3d. The design is of triangular shape, pointed at the bottom, the upper side straight, and the other two curved; in the centre is a profile of the Queen to left, embossed on a ground of solid colour, within a double-lined circle; above this is the name “VICTORIA” on an arched label, and below the value in words in a curve; foliate ornaments complete the design, all of which is in white on colour. The instruction on the back is

in ordinary type, with capital initials only, but in other respects it resembles the earlier envelopes. The stamp is in carmine, the inscriptions, &c., in red. White laid paper, 139 × 79 mm.

*Adhesive.* 1d., orange on rose.  
*Reg. Env.* 3d., carmine.

**Zululand.**—We are greatly indebted to a correspondent in Natal who has most kindly sent us the following extract from *The Natal Government Gazette*, June 30th, 1891, which proves that the surcharged 1d. Revenue stamps of that colony are really for Postal use in Zululand.

[ZULULAND, NO. IV., 1891.]



### PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES BULLEN HUGH MITCHELL, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS Section 3 of the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, empowers the Governor, by Proclamation, to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as postage stamps:

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation No. II., 1887, of date the 21st day of June, 1887, the Laws then in force in the Colony of Natal were, as far as applicable, declared to be the Laws to be in force and to be observed within the territory of Zululand:

AND WHEREAS the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, entitled “Law to confine the use of postage stamps to the purposes of postage,” is in force in Zululand:

AND WHEREAS certain One Penny Natal Revenue Stamps, overprinted “Zululand,” have been issued and are now used in Zululand for postal purposes; and it is desirable that the said stamps shall be so defined and used as postage stamps:

NOW, THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and make known that the mauve stamps with the words “Natal Revenue” inscribed at the head thereof, and the words “One Penny” inscribed at the foot thereof, and with the word “Zululand,” in letters of black printed across the face of the said stamps, shall be deemed, and the same are hereby declared, to be “postage stamps” within the meaning of the aforesaid Law No. 2, 1869.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Territory, at Pietermaritzburg, this 27th day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.

C. B. H. MITCHELL,  
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand. W. WINDHAM,  
Secretary for Zululand.



## THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE next series to be described is one that is worthy of notice, on account of the artistic merits of the envelopes composing it. Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, did not, as far as I have been able to ascertain, publish any immediate successors to the Caricature by Leech, although that was entitled, "FORES'S COMIC ENVELOPES. NO. 1." A few weeks later, however, they seem to have decided upon making a fresh start, and they applied to quite a young artist, whose talents were just commencing to become known; this was Richard Doyle, at that date fifteen years of age. Fortunately in this very year, 1840, he kept a journal, a facsimile of which, with its hundreds of pen-and-ink sketches, was published in 1885 by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., who have kindly permitted me to make some extracts from it; in this we have a full account of his transactions with Messrs. Fores, and of his troubles over these envelopes, which were drawn by himself and one of his brothers. Fores had probably become acquainted with Doyle's artistic talents through a series of sketches of the Eglinton Tournament, which the boy had completed at the beginning of the year, and which his father appears to have assisted him to publish. There is a good deal about this in the journal, and one of the illustrations represents Messrs. Fores's window, with copies of the "Tournament" displayed in it.

The envelopes were ordered in July, and their history commences as follows:—

"Monday 11th. *Here is a glorious piece of work. Fores a man residing in Piccadilly corner of Sackville Street, keeping a print-shop and being a publisher has sent me an order to do half a dozen envelopes on Transfer paper. He has sent some designs which he wishes to have done, namely, Courting, Coaching, Hunting, and Racing, but I have got myself to design a Dancing and a Musical envelope. James is going to do three and I three.*

"Tuesday 12. *As soon as I came home from the park, I prepared all the Transfer materials and set to work with great vigour. By evening I had finished the 'Coaching' one, and James the 'Hunting,' and they will be sent to the printer's to-morrow, but now comes the designing part of the business.*

"Wednesday. *Nothing but work, work, work, work all day. I have made a design for the 'Musical' one which Papa says will do, and James has almost finished another.*"

\* \* \*

"Friday. *The proofs of the four envelopes have come home, three of them will do but the fourth 'The Musical' in consequence of the number of figures, the lines have got confused and some not printed at all, so I will have to do it over again. When James does the 'Courting' one and I do this and the 'Dancing' which is nearly finished as it is, they will be all done, and then comes the profits. Hurra!*

"Saturday. *I was working very hard before breakfast, and quite finished the Dancing one by twelve, and if I can only get the other done this evening it will be a glorious thing, all done in one week.*"

Below this entry is a sketch of two small dancers, on rather a larger scale than those upon the envelopes, and plainly drawn with greater ease than was possible to him with the transfer materials, at that time.

"Tuesday," 19th. *"The Dancing envelope failed again. This appeared so curious a circumstance that we recommended Mr. Fores to get the next printed at Grafts instead of the place in Holborn; this he has done and the consequence is that I did the Dancing business over again, and it came home this evening in a healthy condition taking all the circumstances into consideration."*

\* \* \*

"Thursday 14th" August. *"The Dancing Envelope has failed in the printing and I have got to do it over again. I would a great deal sooner do anything as large as a Tournament than the size of the envelopes on transfer paper.*

"Friday. *Doing envelopes all day.*"

These were no doubt successful, for the next entries show that the first lot of envelopes were published early in September.

"Tuesday. *Glorious. Went to Fores's. The envelopes out. There they were one, two, three, four, five, six all hung up in the window of Messrs. Fores, 41 Piccadilly, corner of Sackville Street, some of them being coloured in a very flaming and extraordinary manner. . . .*

"Wednesday. *As sure as I am living, there was a critique on the envelopes in the "Times" this morning, and whoever dares to say there was not is a liar. Hurra!*"

A curious mistake in the date occurs here; according to the Journal these should be Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th September, but the *critique* alluded to appeared in *The Times* of Wednesday, September 2nd. A fair copy was apparently made of the whole, or greater part, of the Journal at the end of the year, and this probably accounts for the above discrepancy; also perhaps for the fact that the *Dancing* envelope is stated in one place to have failed *again*, when the only failure previously mentioned was that of the *Musical* one. The paragraph in *The Times* runs as follows:

"FORES'S ENVELOPES. Everybody has, we presume, before this time, had an opportunity of examining those very extraordinary specimens of British Art—the penny-post envelopes. On the merits of the design for those absurdities we have never heard but one opinion. From Sir Robert Peel down to the lowest kitchen wench the new covers have been laughed at by every man, woman, and child of the community who has the slightest perception of the ludicrous. Anything more ridiculous could hardly be imagined, and in consequence the caricaturists have done their best to *show up* these monstrous and universally circulating libels upon the public taste. In this laudable exercise of ingenuity Mr. Fores certainly takes the lead; and we have just been favoured with a sight of a batch of envelopes published by him relating to a variety of subjects, which, in point of execution, are far superior, but which, although intended to amuse, are, we are bound to say, as regards design, far less likely to create laughter than their great prototypes. Mr. Fores's envelopes relate to hunting, courting, racing, dancing, coaching, and music, and are all excellently humorous in their respective ways. We recommend those who buy post-office envelopes merely for fun—we suppose few purchase them with any other object—to purchase Mr. Fores's envelopes instead. They are better and more amusing, both in design and execution, and are certainly more creditable to the public taste."

There is no further mention of the envelopes in the Journal until November, when a subject appropriate to the period was illustrated:

"Monday, 2nd. *Fames and I together are doing an envelope having reference to the Lord Mayor, for the completing of which Henry and I on the way to Finch Lane to-day went into Guildhall, that I might survey those interesting specimens of the antique, Gog and Magog, which are to be introduced into the envelope above mentioned.*"

"Tuesday, 3rd. *The Lord Mayor envelope is nearly finished.*"

"Wednesday, 4th. *The envelope is finished and gone to the printers. It will come out quite apropos, next Monday being Lord Mayor's day.*"

"Tuesday, 10th. *The Civic envelope is out and*

*has printed well. Mr. Fores has sent a large quantity of transfer paper which looks like more business. Hurra."*

The next subject was one after the artist's own heart, for nothing delighted him more at that time than drawing soldiers.

"Wednesday, 11th. *This is business. I began the Military envelope this morning, finished it by four o'clock and sent it off.*"

The last of the series was a Christmas Envelope, which appeared shortly before that festive season, having been designed on the 26th of November, according to an entry under that date:

"*When I came home spent the rest of the evening in designing a Christmas envelope which when done is to be brought out immediately. There are few things in that way so difficult to design as an envelope, but I think at last we have got one that will do pretty well.*"

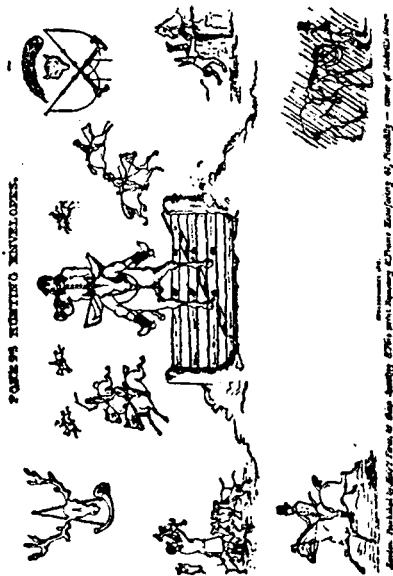
The designs of these envelopes are sufficiently clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations, and, in conjunction with the titles attached to them, tell their own tale too plainly to need any detailed description. All are alike in having a complete double-lined frame (this is not shown in all the illustrations), the title is always in the centre at the top, and, in all except some copies of the COACHING ENVELOPE, the number is given in the righthand upper corner. Below, in each case, is the inscription—"London. Published by Messrs. Fores, at their Sporting and Fine print Repository and Frame Manufactory, 41 Piccadilly—corner of Sackville Street." Outside the frame below is the name of the printer, "*J. R. Jobbins, lith. Warwick Court,*" at the left corner, on all except No. 8, which has "*J. Graf, Printer to her Majesty*" at the righthand corner. It may be noticed that according to the Journal, the "Dancing" envelope was tried at Graf's, the other printer having failed to bring it out properly; but No. 8, which is the only one bearing Graf's name, is the "Civic."

No. 7 is entitled "Fores's Shooting Envelope," there is no allusion to it in Richard Doyle's Journal; possibly it was drawn by his brother James, after the publication of the first six, and before the joint composition of the "Civic Envelope." No two of the set are of exactly the same size, the following list gives the approximate dimensions of each, with the name of the artist, where known:

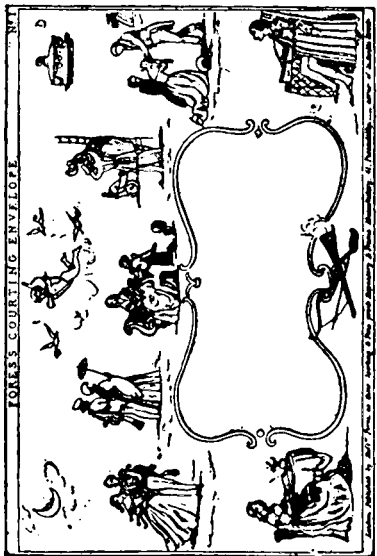
No. 1.	Courting.	5½ × 3½ in.	J. Doyle.
2.	Musical.	"	R. Doyle.
3.	Dancing.	5½ × 3½ in.	"
4.	Hunting.	5½ × 3½ in.	J. Doyle.



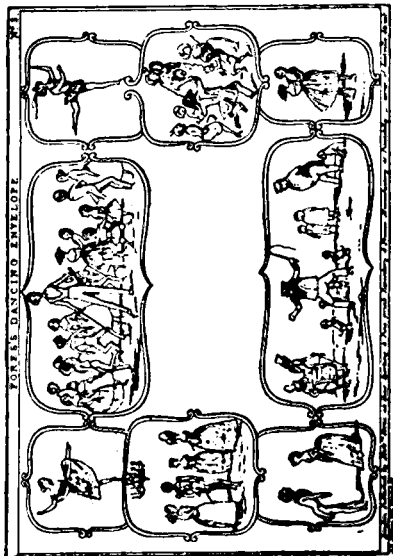
No. 2.



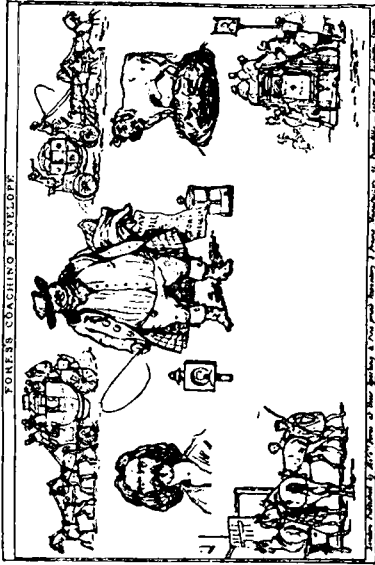
No. 4.



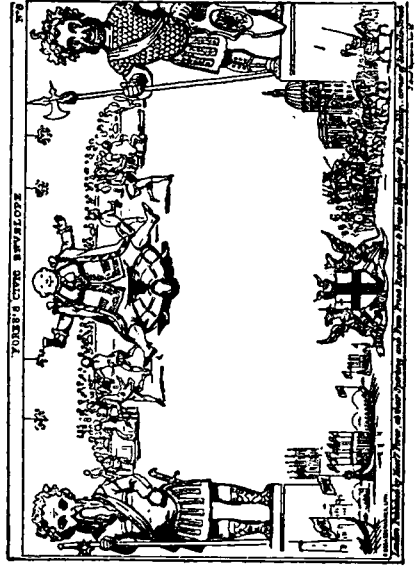
No. 1.



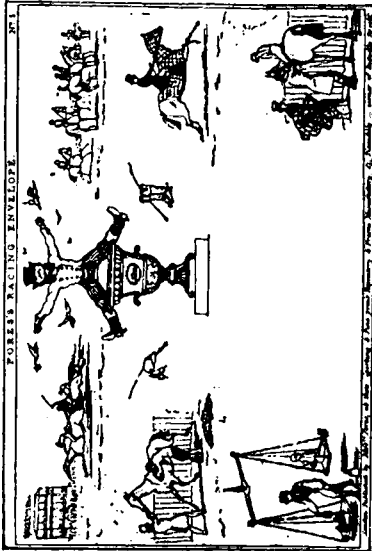
No. 3.



No. 6.



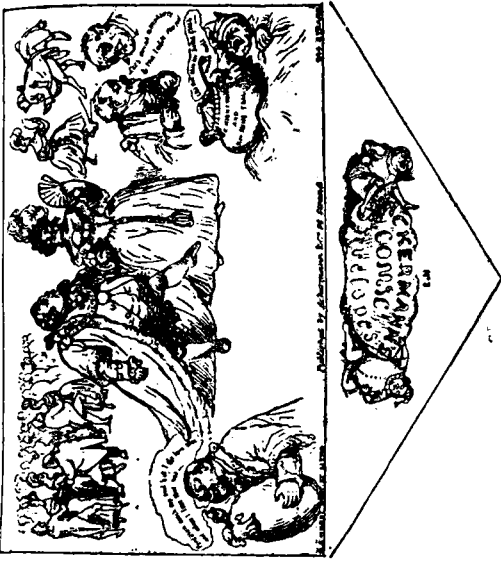
No. 8.



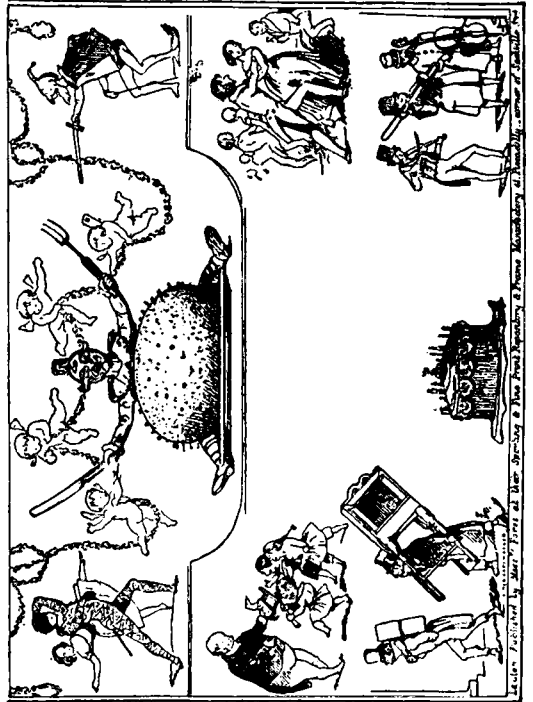
No. 5.



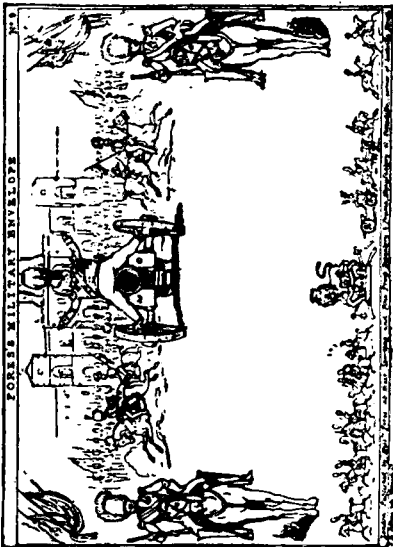
No. 7.



No. 11.



No. 10.



No. 9.

No. 5.	Racing.	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in.	J. Doyle.
6.	Coaching.	"	R. Doyle.
7.	Shooting.	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.	?
8.	Civic.	$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.	J. and R. Doyle.
9.	Military.	$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in.	R. Doyle.
10.	Christmas.	$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.	"

Nos. 1 to 6 were published on September 1st, 1840; No. 8 on November 9th or 10th; No. 9 near the end of the same month; and No. 10 probably early in December.

I believe all exist coloured, as well as plain.

An envelope of a similar nature to these, but not quite so well designed, was published by Messrs. Ackermann and Co., 96, Strand. It is inscribed "No. 3," and therefore is presumably one of a series, but I have never seen or heard of any of its companions. Like Fores's No. 8, this might be termed a Civic Envelope. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress occupy a conspicuous position in the centre; the groups in the upper corners plainly depict a civic entertainment; a couple of genial aldermen are shown at the right-hand side; while in the lower corners we see affection for turtle, and its dire result, vividly portrayed. Along the lower margin may be read "R.S. HURST DELT. ET LITHO" on the left, "244 STRAND" on the right, and in the centre, the name and address of the publishers. On the lower flap is "No. 3," with a fancy label, supported by two comic figures, inscribed "ACKERMANN'S COMIC ENVELOPES." The other flaps are quite plain. This is not at all an uncommon envelope, which makes it the more curious that Nos. 1 and 2 (which must be presumed to have existed) should be quite unknown to collectors.

I have met with a few other miscellaneous illustrated envelopes or letter sheets of early date, which are perhaps worthy of note. The first of these is in the form of a sheet, about  $9 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The address side of this, when folded in the old-fashioned style, is enframed by scenes from Oxford; at the top a general view, with the river winding in front, and apparently a boat-race and an archery meeting in the foreground; below is the river again, with Oxonians in cap and gown boating and fishing; and the sides are occupied by two members of the University drawn upon a larger scale. In the right lower corner are the words "OXONIAN DELINT. No. 2." The size of the whole design is  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and it appears to be an etching. The copy I have seen (kindly lent me by Mr. W. T. Wilson) was used August 1st, 1840.

Another of a similar nature shows views of Windsor Castle; a general view at the top, St. George's Chapel on the lower left, and the Terrace on the lower right. Along the bottom margin is inscribed, "DRAWN & ETCHED BY W. A. DELAMOTTE,

OXFORD." A space is marked out for a stamp in the right upper corner, plainly showing that this was intended for an envelope or letter sheet, but my copy is upon a thick, soft paper, quite unsuitable for writing on; it is cut close to the design, so that the original shape cannot be ascertained. The size of the print is  $5 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. I am informed that Mr. Delamotte was an artist in water-colours, who lived at Oxford all his life, and died there, it is believed, about twenty-five years ago. Possibly he was also the author of the Oxford envelope.

The next is again lent me by Mr. Wilson. The design upon it was probably inspired by the Mulready, but it is of foolscap size,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; it is of ordinary envelope construction, and the design occupies the whole of the address side. In the centre above are small maps of the two hemispheres, surmounted by a dove; a ribbon stretches out at each side of this, inscribed "FREE TRADE WITH"—"ALL THE WORLD," on the left and right hand portions respectively. Below the hemispheres is the inscription, in two lines, "A POEM"—"by Horatio Smith, Esqr." Immediately under this is a kind of mound, on which stands a figure of Britannia with Shield and Trident; while at either side is seated Plenty, with a Cornucopia, and Justice, with her Sword and Scales; on the front of the mound are the words "A FAC-SIMILE," the meaning of which in this connection does not seem quite clear. The sea appears in the central background, with two sailing ships on the right, and a steamer on the left. Further towards the sides we have the Pyramids on the sea-shore on the left, and an Elephant, quite as large as the Pyramids, in a similar position on the right; and more in the foreground are a camel, with baggage, &c., on one side, and some negroes with casks and bales on the other. Along the lower margin and up the two sides runs a kind of Wreath, formed of roses, shamrocks, thistles, wheat, barley, and oats, artistically mingled. But where the Poem is, and what all this is a Facsimile of, are questions which perhaps could only be answered by Horatio Smith, Esq.

It is not surprising that in more recent times a stamp dealer should have adapted Mulready's design, with a view to using it upon envelopes, &c., as an advertisement of his business. I have before me a sheet employed by M. Maury, of Paris, which is headed by what may be termed a Caricature of the Mulready, though it was not intended to hold the latter up to ridicule. In the upper centre is M. Maury himself, standing in a chest labelled "TIMBRES POSTE ETRANGERS," and showering letters or stamps on the right and left. There are

ships in the background; the Chinamen appear to be trading in stamps, the Indians are dancing with delight at the receipt of additions to their albums, the niggers are at work upon casks addressed "MAURY, PARIS," and the elephants and camels are laden with cases for the same well-known stamp merchant. The groups at the sides consist of young persons of both sexes armed with stamp books, which they are diligently examining. M. Maury has kindly sent me two sizes of this design,  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches and  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively, each forming the heading to a printed form; but he tells me that one of them (or both perhaps) was also printed upon envelopes. These were described in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* in August, 1870, and probably had then been recently published.

It is more curious to find a design of a similar nature employed by a firm of publishers who do not appear to have had anything to do with stamps. I have before me a half sheet, about  $11 \times 8$  inches, folded like a letter-sheet, and having a space marked out for the address,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The upper half of this space is occupied by a vignette. A figure of Mercury is shown seated on a pile of boxes, in the centre, and scattering books on each side; in the background are Ships on the right, and a Train on the left; further to the right are Indians, Arabs, &c, one of them riding upon a Camel, and more in the foreground some persons are seated at a table, and children on the ground, all reading the books so lavishly distributed. On the left are other groups of various nationalities, including a party of Orientals on the back of an Elephant, and in the foreground an individual, perhaps a missionary, reading aloud to a group seated under a banana or a palm tree. Below this vignette runs a scroll, inscribed "VIUDA E HIJOS DE J. SUBIRANA. EDITORES. BARCELONA." (Widow and Sons of J. Subirana, Publishers.) On the lower left is a space marked for an adhesive stamp, surmounted by a Lion *couchant*, and in the lower corners are the words "EXPORTACION." and "IMPORTACION." The ends of this sheet, like those of the Mulready letter-sheets, are filled with letterpress, consisting in this case of advertisements of books, principally of a religious nature, published by the firm. The copy before me was used in 1874; the same design was, I believe, also printed upon post-cards.

It may be suggested that the last two items would more properly have come with the other imitations of Mulready's drawing, but the difference of their date and of their object led me to keep them until now.

## ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS.

BY W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 265).

THE essays I have already described constitute the principal portion of the proposals made by the late Mr. C. Whiting, and the descriptions have been taken from a collection of his recently acquired by Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. The next are somewhat of a different class, as they are trials of the die for the embossed stamp intended to be struck on the one penny envelopes.

From the notice of these trials in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, it might be inferred that Mr. C. Whiting had nothing to do with the preparation of this die. The head alone was the work of Mr. W. Wyon; but the border round it, carrying the inscription, was the work of Mr. C. Whiting, or, as is stated in the above-named treatise, of Mr. Deacon, a most expert worker in lathe-work, who was then in the employ of Mr. Whiting, and who doubtless was also the author of the elaborate specimens of lathe-work which are found in many of the proposals already described. Specimens of these trials form a very interesting episode in the history of the one penny envelope, which bears a unique stamp—a stamp that has uninterruptedly maintained its position for the longest period, without any alteration appreciable to the public, of any stamp in the world. Nothing that has been executed since its first issue in January, 1841, has surpassed it, nor has even equalled it, in design or workmanship.

XVII. Whether the first or the third of these trials, which I will attempt to describe, came first in point of time, or whether they were both prepared simultaneously, is not known. The one which with most reason appears to be considered to be the first, shows the head as sunk from the original matrix, and therefore without a pendent curl, on a circular die 37 mm. in diameter. The head is enclosed within two upright concentric oval bands, the outer line of the exterior one extending to the outside of the die. The two bands are specimens of two patterns of lathe-work; and in the external band a portion at the top is removed to allow of the insertion of a solid tablet, inscribed POSTAGE ONE PENNY in embossed Roman capitals; while at the bottom is a bouquet of the national floral emblems engraved over the lathe-work. Specimens of this are found struck in pink on thick soft white card.

XVIII. The next specimens appear to show the die last described in another stage. The portions of the circular die extending beyond the oval band are removed, and a curl added to the coil of hair at the back of the head, resembling that found on the dies constructed subsequently to 1865. Impressions from this are found struck on white paper in blue, dark blue, and chocolate brown.

XIX. The next may be termed a variety of XVII., showing the lathe-work in the exterior band continued all round, in place of its being intercepted by a solid tablet. The words POSTAGE ONE PENNY are engraved on the upper portion of the band in shaded block letters. The bouquet at the bottom is also somewhat smaller. Impressions of this are found struck in blue on white paper, in dark blue on cream-coloured paper, and in black on blue paper.

XX. Specimens are also found of the last described die struck with the portions of the circular die outside the oval band left free from colour. These are in black on glazed cream-coloured paper, in light blue on rough white card, and also on glazed fawn-coloured paper.

XXI. This is similar to XIX., except that the die has been cut away to the exterior line of the outer oval band; and in the upper part a tablet has been introduced inscribed "POSTAGE 1d. HALF OUNCE" in block letters, embossed on a solid coloured ground. Impressions are found in various colours and on various kinds of paper. In the collection I have referred to specimens are found in deep green on soft white card, and in black on pink glazed paper.

XXII. The next specimens are from another die, the size being smaller, showing the circle of the die to have a diameter of 27 mm. only. The design resembles the last above described without the exterior oval band. Impressions are found struck in deep blue on soft yellowish-white card, and in black on white card.

XXIII. Another trial shows a die the circle of which has a diameter of 32 mm. The head is enclosed in a single upright oval band, wider in proportion to its height than in the previous trials. The pattern of the lathe-work on the band is similar to that of the inner oval band of the previous specimens, but the workmanship is superior. A solid tablet in the upper part carries the inscription, "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in Roman capitals, embossed on a solid ground of colour. Impressions are found struck on soft thick white card in dark blue, black, and dark Vandyck brown, as also on white and pink paper in light blue.

XXV. Then follow specimens of impressions from the die last described in its next stage, with the portions outside the oval removed. These are in black on thick white wove paper, and also on white card.

I have also seen specimens of impressions from this die in which the legend is shown in the lathe-work, instead of being on a tablet, and also others where the exterior line of the oval band is beaded.

XXVI. In the best specimens the head is shown with a pendent curl similar to that described in XVIII. The lathe-work is continued all round, and the words "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" are introduced into the lathe work in block letters, and with an outline embossed round them. Impressions are found struck in chocolate brown and dark blue on whitish card, and in black and pink on white wove paper.

XXVII. The last of these essays in this collection shows the die as at last approved, the head being furnished with the rest of the pattern first adopted, termed Die I. The lines of the lathe-work being also duplicated and the lettering made smaller. The impression is in blue on soft white card.

These constitute the principal experiments made by Mr. Whiting for a border to Mr. Wyon's die, and are highly interesting as showing the successive steps which the one selected had passed through, and the care that was taken by Sir Rowland Hill and Sir F. Baring in the selection. The best workmanship that the country could at that time supply was brought into requisition for its production.

Besides the proposals made by Mr. Whiting in answer to the invitation of the Lords of the Treasury many were made by other persons, and an account of all that are known is to be found either in the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* or in the account of those found among Sir Rowland Hill's papers described in the *Philatelic Record*, vol. iii. p. 190; as with the exception of that of Mr. Sievier none of these are before me now, I can only refer to those authorities for further information regarding them.

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"For the rest, we don't think that, with the exception of ourselves, there was anybody else pleased to see the back of us."—*Bric-a-Brac*.

J. W. P. is a wonderful man—a very wonderful man—we all know that, but probably none of us gave him credit for being capable of such a feat as that alluded to in the paragraph quoted above. We wonder whether he discovered any trace of a watermark.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*A new book by The Philatelic Society, London.*—“The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies of the West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras,” with thirty-two sheets of autotype illustrations.

This work is uniform in size and style with the catalogues of “Oceania,” “North American Colonies,” and “Tasmania,” but consists of nearly double the amount of matter, and will be much more generally useful and interesting.

We are informed that only a very small edition has been printed, and the majority of the copies are already ordered. If any of our readers desire to make certain of receiving this work they had better order it from our publishers at once.

The price is 28s. post-free to Great Britain, the whole of Europe, Egypt, United States, and Canada, and 30s. to all other parts of the world. It will be ready for delivery about September 15th next.

\* \* \*

It may be useful to state here that the earlier works of The Philatelic Society will become very scarce, as we are informed that the Society have no copies left for sale of either “Oceania” or “North American Colonies,” and but few of “Tasmania.”

\* \* \*

*Price Catalogue, 8th edition.*—This is now in the Press, and will be pushed on as quickly as possible; but owing to the numerous improvements and alterations in it, we do not expect to be able to issue it until about the end of September.

\* \* \*

*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser.*—We hear that a new journal with this title is going to be published at Birmingham, under the joint editorship of Messrs. Hollick and Walton. Mr. Hollick is a well-known Philatelist; he has been a collector for some twenty years, and under his able management we feel sure the new journal will meet with considerable success. We will give more particulars when we have seen the first number.

\* \* \*

*United States: Inverted Centres.*—Some time back we ventured to doubt the existence of the U. S., 1869, 90 cents, and State Department \$20, both with inverted centres. We now, however, having seen a letter from Mr. K. Brewster Cox in

*Mekel's Weekly News*, must accept these stamps as existing. One reason for doubting them was, that after they had been sold we addressed, through a friend in New York, two letters to Mr. Cox, to be forwarded to the purchasers of the stamps in question, and we quite expected answers, if the letters had been delivered, but we never received any. This caused us to suspect that a little joke was being played upon Philatelists, but we now see that we were wrong, and trust that Mr. Brewster Cox will be satisfied with this explanation.

\* \* \*

*Auctions.*—The ensuing season promises to be a busy one, and several sales are already announced. A new auctioneer (Mr. T. H. Thompson, Bishop Auckland) announces a sale in October. We notice that the commission charged for selling stamps is steadily decreasing. Mr. Thomas Bull started at 20 per cent. of the amount realized; Mr. Cheveley came down to 15 per cent.; then we believe that Messrs. Phillips, Lea and Davies, and Mr. Hadlow, reduced it to 10 per cent.; and now Mr. Thompson offers to undertake this onerous work for 5 per cent. At this rate we shall shortly have auctioneers offering to pay a commission to have the pleasure of selling collectors' duplicates.

\* \* \*

*The Monthly Journal.*—Vol. I. (July, 1890, to June, 1891) can now be had bound in cloth, gilt lettering; 292 pages, profusely illustrated and well indexed, with a permanent Photograph of Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons. Price, 12s. 6d.; or post-free, 13s. to Europe, United States, &c., and 15s. to other parts.

\* \* \*

*Small Collections.*—At 435 Strand there are a number of small and medium collections to be sold cheap. The books are mostly damaged, and stamps have been removed from many of them. This is a good opportunity for anyone to start a collection for a very moderate amount, or to add a number of new varieties to a medium collection. The prices are from one-third to about one-fifth of what the same stamps would cost if purchased separately. The collections (and other new ones which are constantly being added) may be seen at our shop, 435, Strand, but will not be sent on approval.

No.	Description	£.	s.	d.
1.	464 stamps, all unused	9	0	0
2.	248 " in Oppen's Album	16	0	0
3.	707 " " Lallier's "	12	6	
4.	946 " " Improved "	1	0	0
5.	1147 " " Stafford-Smith's Album	1	2	0
6.	528 " " Oppen's "	9	0	0
7.	2240 " " Excelsior "	4	0	0

## REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

As a rule auction sales of stamps do not take place during the summer months, but The S. B. Bradt Company held one in Chicago, U.S.A., on July 25th last.

Several improvements are to be noted in their catalogue, chief among which is that of the rarer stamps illustrations by some photographic process are given, enabling buyers at a distance to judge of the exact condition of them.

The catalogue contains 996 lots, the whole of which were sold in one day—this is sharp work, and we recommend it to the consideration of our London auctioneers, who think themselves very smart if they get through 65 lots per hour.

The following are about the most interesting lots with prices realized :

Lot.	Description	Price.
1	New York, 1842, 3 c., black on green glazed paper, on original letter	\$9.00
5	Providence, 1846, 5 c., black, 2 dots above oval, unused	3.50
7	Carrier stamp, 1849, 1 c., yellow paper, on original letter	5.50
8	Carrier stamp, 1848, 1 c., buff paper, on original letter	6.00
9	Carrier stamp, 1851, 1 c., black, long rays	2.25
10	Carrier stamp, 1851, 1 c., red, long rays	7.25
85	1868, 3 c., rose, grilled all over	5.25
110	1869, 24 c., unused, grill, original gum	2.10
111	1869, 24 c., fine	1.50
112	1869, 24 c.	1.40
118	1869, 90 c.	4.50
121	1869, 90 c., grill, unused, original gum	5.60
123	1870, 6 c., grill, unsevered block of 3	12.00
125a	1870, 30 c., grill	5.50
161	Newspaper stamp, 1865, 5 c., blue border, used, unsevered pair	8.10
176	Agriculture, set unused	4.00
179	Executive, set unused, original gum	10.55
189	Justice, set, 2 c. and 12 c., unused	6.50
195	Navy, set, 1c. and 10c., unused	5.00
197	Navy, 2 c., green, error; unused	3.75
208	State, set, 1 c. to 90 c., unused	5.50
623	Bolivia, 1871 (11 stars), 500 c., black, unused, 2 perf., torn off bottom	20.00
631	Bremen, 5 sg., green, small perf.	1.85
635	British Bechuanaland, 1887, 10 sh.	2.75
636	British Bechuanaland, 1887, £1	3.50
652	Brunswick, 1852, set of 3	3.50
661	Canada, 1855, 10d., blue	3.25
664	Canada, env., 1860, 5 c., vermilion, used, 10 c., brown, unused	2.00
675	Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1 sh., green, unsevered pair	3.50
685	Ceylon, 1879, 2 r. 50 c., red-brown	4.45
686	Ceylon, 1885, 10 c. on 16 c., mauve	1.90
729	French Colonies, St. Pierre, 1885, 25 on 1 f.	2.55
745	Hanover, 1861, 10 gr., green	3.25
825	Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., vermilion	4.30
861	Oldenburg, 1856, 2 gr., rose paper	2.15
862	Oldenburg, 1856, 3 gr., yellow paper	2.15
864	Oldenburg, 1860, 1 gr., green, unused	2.10
927	Spain, 1851, 2 r., fine	18.00
930	Spain, 1852, 2 r.	15.25
995	Wurtemberg, 1872, 70 k.	1.80

SOME reforms in the Post-office, which we have long advocated, will we believe be shortly carried out, and post cards allowed to be sent by post with an adhesive stamp of a halfpenny. Probably also the buff paper post cards will be sold at facial value. As we have before stated in this *Circular*, the post cards for years after their first issue were sold at facial value, and an extra price was only put on to satisfy the grumblings of the stationers, but if the trade is now thrown open it is difficult to see what reason they can have for a protection denied to them in other countries not particularly remarkable for free trade predilections.—*Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular*.

AUSTRIAN MERCURIES.—Mr. Ed. von Neulinger recently received, on approval, an assortment of "Mercuries," *rose, yellow, and red*, "originals," obliterated, some of them on *laid* paper. The prices were very reasonable, or at least they appeared so at first sight, for, in reality—

1st. The stamps were not authentic.

2nd. They consisted of the second reprints (which most closely resemble the originals) and the fourth reprints, of 1889.

3rd. The obliterations (*Zeitungs Expedition Trieste*, with date, and *K. K. Oberpostamtzeitungs—expedition in Trieste*, without date) were forged (since it is impossible that reprints should be—genuinely—obliterated).

4th. The laid lines (in those which appeared to be on laid paper) were imitations.—(Translated from) *Le Timbre*.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B.—We believe hinging to be the simplest method of mounting either Registration or other envelopes. Cardboard pages should be used, and, if these are made into a book, numerous guards are necessary. We have seen various systems of securing the envelopes, &c., such as slips across the page, or across the corners of the envelope, slits in the page itself (these mark the envelope), and horizontal pockets about half the depth of the envelopes; but the hinge seems to be the easiest.

R. E. B.—The *Court Bureau* stamp was issued by a private company which collected letters in the London districts on Sundays, and conveyed them to the General Post-office in time for the night mails. The boxes of the company were fixed, we believe, in the principal London Clubs.

PUZZLED.—It is quite correct up to a certain point. Franz-Josef Land means the Land of Francis Joseph, or rather, the Land named after Francis Joseph. The Francis Joseph alluded to is the Emperor of Austria. But the Franz-Josef Land known to geographers and others (including by this time, perhaps, the Editor of *The S.N.*) is not Austria, nor anywhere near it.

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

No. 15.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

WE obtained, just too late for notice last month, a copy of a very interesting little book, entitled *The London Postal Service of To-day*, by Mr. R. C. Tombs, Controller of the Department. It contains a quantity of curious information, illustrative of the enormous amount of postal work done in the Metropolis alone. In 1840 the staff employed numbered about 1540, whereas in the present year it consists of nearly 18,000 persons.

"The female staff employed on counter and telegraph duties numbers 560. On the average 20 females retire annually, 12 leave to be married, 4 on account of ill-health, and 3 to better their position. It seems that none of them ever marry members of the male postal staff." These last few words present a field for unlimited speculation. Why should this be thus? Does the female clerk look down upon the male clerk, or *vice versa*? or does familiarity breed contempt upon both sides? Has the haughty demeanour usually adopted by the Post-office lady towards the unoffending outside public the effect of preventing her fellow clerk from laying his hand and heart at her feet? Or is it that the unsympathetic attitude of the male clerk leads the lady to look upon all members of that persuasion as her natural enemies? The Controller suggests no reason for it; possibly he looks upon this as a matter quite beyond his control.

\* \* \*

SOME amusing excuses for arriving late for early morning duty are quoted. The first is as follows:—"My late attendance during the past year was the failing of my clock and my getting back into bed again; a habit I found had grown on me to such an extent that I knew I should have to take some serious steps to prevent. In consequence I got married about two months ago, and have not been

late since." His wife seems to have cured him of the habit of getting into bed again! But even marriage proved sometimes a failure. Perhaps the following came from the same man later on:—"I beg to state the reason I attended one year without an irregularity. This is due to my wife's assistance, being the first year I was married, my wife being then able to hear the alarm, which greatly assisted me. But now she does not hear it; I am therefore left to my own ability." If these two refer to the same case, it is certainly a hard one; for a man to have taken the serious step of marrying a wife, on purpose to wake him in proper time in the morning, and that she should fail to do so after the first year, is very sad. Perhaps a lively infant, warranted to rouse itself and the whole house at every hour of the night, might have answered the purpose better; though we believe even babies are not thoroughly reliable, being more given to waking when they are not wanted to do so than when they are.

\* \* \*

THE area included within the London Postal System is about 250 square miles, and the population is estimated at some 5,000,000. About 35 miles of new streets are made, and 15,000 new houses built in this space every year, so that, thickly covered as it has been for some years, the density both of houses and population is constantly increasing. It may be noted, however, that density of population does not invariably imply a corresponding amount of work for the Post-office, the crowded East-end, for instance, producing far fewer letters than the West. In the latter district the number of letters collected weekly, per square mile, is 1,076,072, against 190,840 in the Eastern Town District! The total number of letters delivered in the Metropolis per year is 770,000,000, about 30 per cent. of the number delivered in the whole of the United Kingdom; the proportion of the letters collected in the

district is larger still, being more than one third of the total number posted in the kingdom, or some 850,000,000. Of this number it is found that about 40 per cent. are for delivery within the London district, 50 per cent. for the provinces, and 10 per cent. for abroad. Compared with these enormous figures, the number of complaints made by the public appears to be ridiculously small; 220 per year is stated to be the average, and of these it is said that in one year "57 were found on investigation to be either of a very trivial nature or altogether unfounded." About two and a half million letters are posted daily, and for the accommodation of these there are 107 district and branch post-offices, 818 receiving-houses, and 1,990 pillar and wall boxes.

\* \* \*

ADVERTISING circulars, as we all know, form no inconsiderable portion of the contents of Her Majesty's Mails; one firm is noted as having posted 1,250,000 in the course of two months. Many of them, we are glad to find, have requests on the outside to the effect that they need not be forwarded if the *adresse* be absent, one batch having it worded as follows: "If the receiver be dead, or absent, pray do not send this on to him."

\* \* \*

"THERE is no necessity," remarks the author, "for the officers employed at the public counters of the Department to press their wares on the public, as the Post-office has no competitors. A clerk, however, in the Foreign Department, who had to take his turn at *the window*, on Australian and other heavy mail nights, was, at the time of the issue of postage stamps of a new design, heard by those working near him to be praising the stamps, and asking persons to buy some of them because *they were new and beautiful*." We should suppose that this gentleman may have been of a sarcastic turn of mind, for the British issues of recent years are certainly not remarkable for beauty.

\* \* \*

ACCOUNTS are given of some successful burglaries that have taken place at various London offices during the last few years; also of divers methods of swindling attempted or perpetrated, by means of false coin, "ringing the changes," and other sinful little games, not unknown elsewhere. In connection with this subject may be mentioned the curious fact that pillar-boxes appear to be found very convenient by pickpockets, as receptacles for purses that they have collected and

relieved of their contents. "Four empty purses were brought in from pillar-boxes in the Western District in one day, making up thirty within six weeks!"

\* \* \*

AN interesting chapter is devoted to the Parcel Post, and details are given of the enormous number of parcels sent through the post at Christmas time, and of the arrangements that have to be made to meet this temporary increase of business. Many of our readers may not be aware that a very large proportion of the parcels sent out from London travel by road, instead of by rail, as in the old days. Coaches run by night between London and Oxford, Brighton, Chatham, Tunbridge Wells, Watford, and Hertford; the down-coaches leave London at 11 p.m., and those coming up arrive at 5 a.m., in time for the first delivery of letters in the morning. Two transfers of packages, from mail cart to train and *vice versa*, are thus saved, and doubtless much damage avoided.

\* \* \*

CHRISTMAS and Easter cards add considerably to the bulk of the mails, at their seasons, and the Post-office Department is able to certify that they have quite superseded the Valentine! Possibly some equally desirable means of filling the letter-bag and the waste-paper basket may some day take the place of these. Now if the authorities would but endeavour to devise a Christmas post-card, or a series of them—something a little more artistic than the scissors-and-paste design on the Jubilee envelope—to be sold at a penny, including the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. impressed stamp, they might not only add something to the revenue, but at the same time lighten the Christmas mails. We present this suggestion to the new Postmaster-General. Last year the business transacted at the counters during the three days before Christmas-day, was 66 per cent. more than at other seasons; and this by no means fully represents the amount of extra work performed, for "the stamp sales were largely made up of very small purchases . . . and the number of inquiries and requests to weigh letters was much higher proportionately than at ordinary times." Valentines are computed to have dropped from 3,000,000 in 1883 to 320,000 in 1891; Easter Cards increased from 520,000 in 1889 to 700,000 in 1890; while the Christmas cards dealt with in the London district last year reached a total of 50,000,000!

\* \* \*

THE celebrations in London of the Jubilee of Penny Postage form the subject of part of another chapter, but as we understand that another book is in the press, giving an account of the manner in which this event was celebrated throughout the kingdom, we will reserve for the present our observations upon that point, and conclude our remarks with a couple of specimens of the *curious addresses*, without which no book upon Postal matters is complete: "Obanvidok" is new to us, as an ingenious method of spelling Holborn Viaduct; and

"SARLARYHON CAPE CARST CARCEL"

probably most of our readers can translate for themselves; but if they cannot—and indeed if they can—we recommend them to invest in a copy of the little book we have been describing, for the price is only a shilling, and the profits arising from its sale go to the Institutes, Libraries, &c., formed for the benefit of the Telegraph Messengers.

\* \* \*

By the time that this number is issued a large proportion of our readers will doubtless have seen the new work of The London Philatelic Society upon the subject of the Postal Issues of the British Colonies in the West Indies, and in South America; there is, therefore, little necessity for us to give any detailed account of it here. Covering, as it does, from a philatelic point of view, a very much larger field than its predecessor—we mean the book upon the stamps, &c. of the North American Colonies—it contains at least a proportionately larger amount of letterpress and illustrations than that work, and we believe that we are not wrong in saying that it is by far the most valuable book that the Society has yet published. We do not by any means overlook the great amount of valuable information contained in *Oceania*, in which some of the oldest problems of our science were satisfactorily solved; but it must not be forgotten that, with all its merits, there was a great deal in it that was open to criticism, and that a not inconsiderable amount of further information connected with some of its most interesting subjects has since been brought to light. The book we are now considering we believe to be very much more nearly complete; there are a few problems still to be solved in West Indian philately, but Mr. Bacon, in his most valuable introductory papers to the Society's lists of the various Colonial issues, has probably got as near their solutions as may be.

The early issues of Trinidad and British Guiana no longer present the inscrutable mysteries that they did; it may be a shock to some of us to find the same value assigned to all the various coloured early Trinidads, but the arguments by which this innovation is defended are very strong, and will take a good deal to upset them. The collection of Post-office notices, &c., got together by Mr. Bacon, is, of course, not absolutely complete, and possibly industrious collectors in those parts may be able to make some additions to them; but a considerable mass of very valuable matter of this kind is here placed permanently on record. The number of illustrations given, of rare stamps and varieties of type, is very large, these alone rendering the book of exceptional value. Altogether we may fairly congratulate the London Society upon having well maintained its reputation.

\* \* \*

WE wish to draw especial attention to an article in this number, in which our publishers state all that they have been able to discover relative to certain impressions of the NEW SOUTH WALES, *Laureated* stamps, which they have been advertising as remainders, but which, there is only too good reason to suppose, are only reprints. It is very easy, now that these sheets have been challenged, and the history given with them found not to stand investigation, to say that they ought to have excited suspicion earlier; but it must be remembered that when the first of these were heard of, some four years ago, they were backed—or were supposed to be backed—by the guarantee of persons, who not only were excellent judges, but were in a position to know their true character. The guarantee itself was of a nature to overcome all suspicion, but, besides this, the late and the present Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, both fully believed in their originality and backed their opinion to this effect to a considerable amount. What wonder that lesser authorities followed suit, and that it has taken so long to burst the bubble. Serious loss will fall upon some of the original purchasers, but those who bought from our publishers are more fortunate. The latter are anxious that their statement should obtain as wide publicity as possible, both in order that it may reach all those who have purchased these stamps from them, and also with a view to obtaining further information as to their history. Perhaps Mr. Van Dyck will oblige!

\* \* \*

## Special Bargains and New Issues FOR OCTOBER.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	Unused.	Used.
40 Centavos, lithographed . . . . .	...	1 0

### BELGIUM.

35 Cents, brown . . . . .	0 6	0 2
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### BRITISH HONDURAS, 1891.

2 Cents, rose . . . . .	0 2	...
3 " brown . . . . .	0 3	...
6 " blue . . . . .	0 6	...
12 " violet and green . . . . .	1 0	...
24 " yellow and blue . . . . .	1 9	...

### CHAMBA.

6 Annas, black and yellow-brown	1 6	...
12 " " brown on red	3 0	...
3 " <i>Service</i> " orange	1 0	...
6 " " " yellow-brown	2 0	...
8 " " " purple	2 6	...
12 " " " brown on red	4 0	...
1 Rupee " " slate	5 0	...

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Set of 7 Envelopes, cut square and used, (5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 45 c.) . . . . .	...	6 6
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### COLOMBIA.

#### ENVELOPES, UN CUT.

5 c., black on bluish-green (Servicio Postal Fluvial) . . . . .	1 6	...
10 c., black on yellow (Servicio Postal Fluvial)	2 0	...
5 c., black on deep pink (Servicio Postal Ferreo) . . . . .	1 0	...

### GERMANY.

1 Groschen, pink; envelope, uncut; error with <i>inscription inverted</i> . . . . .	1 6	...
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### ITALY.

5 Lire, carmine and blue . . . . .	...	3 0
------------------------------------	-----	-----

### MONACO, 1891.

5 c., blue . . . . .	0 2	...
15 c., pink . . . . .	0 4	...
5 c., blue on chamois (Envelope) . . . . .	0 2	...
10 c., brown " (Postcard) . . . . .	0 3	...

### ROUMANIA.

*Jubilee Issue, only in use for three days.*

10 Bani, carmine . . . . .	...	2 0
15 " bistre . . . . .	...	2 6
Set of 5 values, used . . . . .	...	6 0
5 Bani, black on pink (Jubilee Postcard) . . . . .	...	0 6

### VICTORIA, 1862.

4½., rose, error wmk. <sup>FIVE</sup> SHILLINGS, rare . . . . .	...	7 6
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## REFERENCE LIST OF MILITARY TELEGRAPH STAMPS,

WITH ADDITIONS TO COMPOUND ENVELOPES.

BY W. E. JEFF.

VERY few people have either seen or heard of the existence of the Military Telegraph Stamps, a list of which is now attempted. The use of these stamps appears to have been "for the better keeping of small accounts" by the officials of the "Army Telegraphs" in Egypt, but this country is not the only one in which they have been used, as British Bechuanaland and Suakim have enjoyed the same privilege. The stamps are of the series known as "unappropriated dies," which are capable of fulfilling any purpose that may be wanted, being surface printed on watermarked safety paper, and come from the works of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. They form an extremely interesting series, and by the kindness of the President of the London Philatelic Society, F. A. Philbrick, Esq., Q.C., I have been enabled to inspect a complete set showing the uses that can be made of them besides for Military Telegraphs. Regarding the description of the surcharging of the first issue of Military Telegraph Stamps, I am indebted to an able and exhaustive paper by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., which was read before the London Philatelic Society and published in the *Record* for the month of April last, to which paper I would refer all collectors who wish for further information respecting these stamps, as the writer of that paper has gone thoroughly into the subject.

It will be observed that an addition has been made to the set of compound envelopes. By the kindness of a friend, and also "information received" from a correspondent, I have had a sight of the envelopes mentioned. It still confirms my impression that the "general public" do not care to go in for additional expense for postage; and though the copies before me have been sent out to one of our colonies and "duly postmarked," it does not prove their general use. Only fancy an array of six embossed stamps to pay for a postage amounting to one shilling and tenpence half-penny. Why, what would "the sailor," who wanted to prove his love for his shipmate, and therefore plastered his letter over with five shilling stamps, have done had he known; but this hot weather precludes the idea of thinking about it?

A list is also given of some of the private firms who have utilized the permission given by the Post

Office Authorities to place round the envelope stamps a band of colour, in which is embossed the name and address of the particular firm using them. The list is not supposed to be complete, only those specimens seen by the writer being enumerated.

**MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.**

**Issue I.** The designs of this Issue are as follows: Head of Queen, with diadem to left, in an octagon, under which is a parallelogram containing MILITARY TELEGRAPHS printed in two lines in block letters, upon a groundwork composed of zigzag lines. The value is added also in block letters on the left and right sides of the profile respectively, and the whole design is enclosed in an upright rectilinear frame. The impression is printed in lilac, upon safety paper, having the orb watermark, and perforated 14.

The same design does duty for the values of TWOPENCE, THREEPENCE, SIXPENCE, and EIGHTPENCE, only the various amounts being altered, and the words MILITARY TELEGRAPHS printed in different coloured inks.

The design used for the other values of ONE SHILLING, TWO, FIVE, and TEN SHILLINGS is identical, but differs from the other values, and is as follows: The head of Queen, with diadem, within an upright oval having a parallelogram underneath, containing MILITARY TELEGRAPHS in block letters in two lines. The values are printed above and below the head of Queen, in block letters, but within the oval frame, and the whole design is inscribed in an upright rectilinear frame. The impression is printed in green upon safety paper, watermarked V.R. in script letters, and perforated 13½.

The design for the ONE POUND is as follows: The head of Queen, with diadem, is placed within a fancy-lined, upright oval frame, which also has the value ONE above and POUND below the profile. At the top of the oval frame is a curved band containing MILITARY, and at the bottom another having TELEGRAPHS printed in block letters. The whole design is within a double-lined rectilinear frame. The spaces at the corners where the oval containing the profile and curved bands do not touch the frame are filled with ornament.

The impression is printed in purple on paper watermarked orbs, perforated 13½. It appears the overprint, MILITARY TELEGRAPHS, is both type-set and plate-printed.

1884-85.

1d.	Lilac.	"MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" in	{ GREENISH BLACK.
3d.	"	"	RED.
6d.	"	"	GREEN.
1s.	Green	"	BLACK.
2s.	"	"	BLUE.
5s.	"	"	VIOLET.
10s.	"	"	VERMILION.
£1	Purple	"	BLACK.

**Issue II.** The designs of the whole of this issue are the same as those of Issue I., only the values are added in Turkish currency.

The ONE PENNY has a single line drawn across the stamp from the top right-hand corner to the bottom left-hand corner, which divides the stamp equally. The surcharge is P. T. O. I in the upper left-hand corner, and O. I in P. T. in the bottom right-hand corner.

The THREEPENCE has a double line dividing the stamp into two parts, the surcharge being P. T. O. 25 and P. T. and placed in the same position as that of the ONE PENNY.

On the SIXPENCE the surcharge ONE is printed over the word SIX and PIASTRE over the word PENCE in block letters reading upwards.

The surcharges FIVE, TEN, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, PIASTRES are added in block letters over the values, and are therefore in a curved form.

On the ONE POUND the surcharge being HUNDRED PIASTRES is printed over the word POUND in curved form. The stamps of the values of ONE PENNY and THREEPENCE could be divided into half values of ONE DIME and 2½ DIMES respectively when needed for those amounts. The colours of the impressions, paper, watermarks, and perforations, are the same as those of Issue I.

1886.

1d.	Lilac, surcharged	P. T. O. I	twice for TWO DIMES.
3d.	"	P. T. O. 25	twice for FIVE DIMES.
6d.	"	"	ONE PIASTRE.
1s.	Green	"	FIVE PIASTRES.
2s.	"	"	TEN "
5s.	"	"	TWENTYFIVE PIASTRES.
10s.	"	"	FIFTY PIASTRES.
£1.	Purple	"	ONE HUNDRED PIASTRES.

**Issue III.** The designs for this Issue are the same as Issue I., but the surcharges were printed in different forms from the last issue. Two other values were added to the series, namely, TWOPENCE and EIGHTPENCE, the designs of which are the same as those of the other values under the amount of ONE SHILLING.

The surcharges on the ONE PENNY, TWOPENCE, THREEPENCE, are ONE, TWO, and FIVE DIMES respectively, and are printed over the values originally shown on the stamps, whilst the SIXPENCE and EIGHTPENCE have the surcharge ONE PIASTRE and TWO PIASTRES added over the values and as in the lower values read upwards, in block letters.

The other denominations have the surcharge printed above and below the profile in two lines, also in block letters. The colour of the impressions, the paper, watermarks, and perforations, are the same as Issue I.

1887.

1d.	Lilac, surcharged	ONE DIME.
2d.	"	TWO DIMES.
3d.	"	FIVE "
6d.	"	ONE PIASTRE.
8d.	"	TWO PIASTRES.
1s.	Green	FIVE "
2s.	"	TEN "
5s.	"	TWENTYFIVE PIASTRES.
10s.	"	FIFTY PIASTRES.
£1.	"	ONE HUNDRED PIASTRES.

ADDITION TO LIST OF COMPOUND  
ENVELOPES.

1888.		
1s. + 3d. + 2½d.		On white paper.
2½ + 3d. + 1s.		"
1s. + 4d. + 4d.		"
4d. + 4d. + 1s.		"
1s. + 2½d. + 1½d. + 1½d. + 2d. + 3d.		"
3d. + 2d. + 1½d. + 1½d. + 2½d. + 1s.		"

ENVELOPES HAVING BAND OF COLOUR  
ROUND THEM.

**Issue I.** The ordinary envelope stamp surrounded by a band of colour, same as that of the stamp itself. The name of the firm is embossed in white letters within a single lined frame having curved ends, above, and the address in a corresponding frame below the profile. A white star is added to the space between the ends of the curved frames on the left and right sides of the head respectively.

4d. Vermilion. Smith, Elder, & Co. on white paper.

**Issue II.** Description of design the same as Issue I., only the name and address of the firms are embossed in white letters upon the band of colour, instead of being with the single-lined frames with curved ends.

1d. Pink.	W. H. Smith & Son	on white and yellow paper.
2d. Blue	"	"
3d. Rose	"	"
4d. Vermilion	"	"
6d. Mauve	"	"
6d. Lilac	"	"
1s. Green	"	"
1d. Pink.	Smith, Elder & Co.	on white and yellow paper.
2d. Blue	"	"
4d. Vermilion	"	"
6d. Lilac	"	"
1s. Green	"	"
1d. Pink.	British Workman Newspaper.	
4d. Vermilion	"	"
1d. Pink.	HOME NEWS.	On white paper.
2d. Blue	"	"
3d. Rose	"	"
4d. Vermilion.	C. Borne & Son.	White paper.
1d. Pink.	Young & Stockall,	on white, blue, lilac, yellow and pink papers.
2d. Blue	"	"
3d. Rose	"	"
4d. Vermilion	"	"
6d. Lilac	"	"
1s. Green	"	"
1d. Pink.	Stafford Smith & Smith,	on white & blue papers.
2d. Blue	"	"
3d. Rose	"	"
4d. Vermilion	"	"
6d. Lilac	"	"
1s. Green	"	"

**Issue III.** The description of the design is the same as Issue I., but the band of colour upon which the name and address of the firm are embossed is of a different colour to those of the embossed stamps.

1d. Pink. Parkins & Gotto. On white paper.

## 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.

**Austria.**—We hear that side by side with the celebrated antediluvian Essay from Dundee, in Herr Friedl's Museum, there is a specimen of the 2 kr. of 1850, in *red*, instead of *black*, and attached to a copy of the 3 kr. in its usual colour. If this pair is a genuine, original impression, it is of far greater value than the Chalmers' essay.

*Adhesive.* 2 kr., red, 1850; error (?)

**Austrian Italy.**—In the same Museum there is said to be a specimen of the 30 centes., also of the 1850 issue, printed on both sides. It would be interesting to know whether either of these curiosities is *used*, or whether they come from waste sheets.

**Bolivia.**—*The Philatelic Record* reports the receipt of the 50 c., *yellow* and *blue*, of the first issue, which the Editor believes to be reprints, with forged obliterations.

**Brazil.**—We have received the 100 reis Journal Stamp, of the type of 1890, in a *lilac-rose* shade; we do not know whether this is a change of colour, or whether it is the same as that chronicled under the name *carmine*. The 10 reis, orange, Journal Stamp, of 1889, is said to exist imperf. horizontally; the 50 reis, current type of the ordinary stamps, is announced in *blue*, instead of *green*, but it is to be hoped that this is a chemical; finally, we have the 80 reis Letter Card, printed in *carmine* and *blue*, as before, but on *pink* card, white inside.

*Adhesive.* 50 reis, blue (?) [tally.]  
*Newspaper Stamps.* 10 " orange (1889), imperf. horizon-  
 100 " lilac-rose (1890).  
*Letter Card.* 80 " carmine and blue on *pink*.

**British Honduras.**—In reference to the 10 cents stamps surcharged "six," in *red*, Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have kindly sent us copies of two letters, received by them from the Postmaster at Belize, as follows:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, BELIZE,  
 "24th June, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of to-day's date I beg to inform you that no stamp of the kind mentioned by you, that is surcharged with the word 'six,' was issued by this Department to the public.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
 "Your obedient Servant,  
 "W. J. MCKINNEY.



"GENERAL POST OFFICE, BELIZE,  
19th August, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of to-day's date, requesting to be informed whether any of the surcharged 10 cents Postage Stamps, overprinted SIX in red, have been issued by this Department to the public, I beg to refer you to my letter of the 24th June last, and to repeat that no such stamps have been issued by this Department.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,  
"W. J. Mc KINNEY,  
Postmaster."

As we hinted last month, we know nothing about this variety, and we certainly hope that it does not exist, but it is perhaps not hypercritical to point out that the Postmaster, in both his letters, only states that no such stamp was issued. It is still possible, therefore, that it may turn up as an *Essay* of some kind.

Surcharges, however, should be at an end for the present in this colony, for we have received five values of a permanent type, one of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s adaptables in two varieties, as shown in the following illustrations. The three



lower values are of the same design, each printed in one colour, the two higher are of the second type, and have the name and the value label in a different colour to the other portion. All are watermarked Crown and C A, and perf. 14.

*Adhesives.* 2 c., rose.  
3 c., brown.  
6 c., blue.  
12 c., violet, value in green.  
24 c., yellow, " blue.

**British East Africa.**—Another new value has been issued by this Company for the reduced rate of postage to Great Britain; it is of the same type, &c., as the rest of the series.

*Adhesive.* 2½ a., black on yellow.

**Chamba.**—A correspondent in India informs us that he has found the error of surcharge, with a small capital "A" in the second word, on five values, including the ½ a. already chronicled. Possibly it exists on all.

*Adhesives.* 1 a., black and brown; error STATE.  
2 a. " blue " "  
3 a. " orange " "  
4 a. " olive " "

**Cyprus.**—A correspondent tells us of the following varieties of surcharge, which do not appear to have been chronicled: HALFPENNY, in small type, struck three times on the 1d., red, plate 215; 30

PARAS, doubly surcharged on the 1d. plate 220, one impression being upside down; and "80" in error for "30" PARAS, on the same 1d. stamp.

*Adhesives.* ½d. on 1d., red; triple surcharge.  
30 paras on 1d. " double surcharge, one inverted.  
80 paras (error) on 1d., red.

**Dominican Republic.**—The editor of *Le Timbre Poste*, with an industry which we can only admire, without seeking to emulate, having chronicled 37 varieties of the recently surcharged envelopes, proceeds to describe 32 more, in the last number, making 69 varieties among the 164 envelopes surcharged—we do not say issued! It may be seen that they are practically unattainable, so we will not make our readers' mouths water by a detailed description.

**Falkland Islands.**—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the issue of a ½d. and a 2½d. stamp of the same type as the other values in use in this colony. It is curious that Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who appear to have the printing of these stamps, should not have introduced one of their patent designs for the new values, but perhaps the value labels are moveable.

*Adhesives.* ½d., green; wmk. and perf.?  
2½d., blue " "

**Great Britain.**—We have seen the Registration Envelope, size F, with the insurance regulation, which we gave in full last month, printed upon it, in the place of the previous formula.

*Regn. Env.* 2d., blue, size F; new regulation.

**Honduras.**—The stamp we announced last month was, as we feared, only the commencement of a deluge; we have since received, from Mr. N. F. Seebeck, specimen copies of a whole series, stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and post cards, and we are bound to acknowledge that they do him credit, the adhesives at all events being magnificently engraved—we could almost wish that he might take over Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s business!

Of the two following illustrations the smaller shows the design of the values up to 1 peso, in-



clusive, the larger that of the 2, 5, and 10 pesos. In the latter the portrait is in black, and the surrounding frame in a distinctive colour for each value.

The gentleman represented is said to be General Bogieman—other authorities say Bogran.

A portrait, similar to that on the lower values, is embossed in the centre of the stamp on the envelopes and wrappers, of which we also give an illustration; the former are of white wove paper, the latter of a blue paper, apparently manufactured of manilla fibre.



The postcards have in the upper centre the stamp of the smaller type, slightly modified, with a large scroll on the left and right of it inscribed REPUBLICA—(DE over the top of the stamp)—HONDURAS. Below the scrolls are inscriptions at each side:—On the lower value TARGETA—POSTAL, in large fancy capitals, followed by ESCRIBASE LA DIRECCION DE ESTE—LADO I DEL OTRO LA COMUNICACION, in smaller block capitals, and the word INTERIOR at each end. On the higher value the inscriptions are CARTE—POSTALE; CE CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ—EXCLUSIVEMENT À L'ADRESSE; ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO—UNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION; and, at the ends, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. There are two lines for the address, and the whole is enclosed by a fancy frame, 135 × 85 mm. These are lithographed, and it would seem that the stone was first used for the 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. cards, and when altered for the 3 c. some of the original work upon it was not entirely removed, thus we find, at the left of the stamp, the "TE" of ESTE, with the small ornament over it, and, at the end of the side inscription on the right, part of the ornament that comes after the word INTERIOR on the lower value. There is an additional inscription on the second half of the 2 + 2 c. and on both halves of the 3 + 3 c.; both are joined at the tops, and have the impression on the first and fourth pages.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., deep blue.  
2 c., yellow-brown.  
5 c., green.  
10 c., red.  
20 c., lake-red.  
25 c., reddish violet.  
30 c., grey-violet.  
40 c., green.  
50 c., deep brown.  
75 c., bright violet.  
1 peso, brown.  
2 pesos, black and brown.  
5 " " violet.  
10 " " green.
- Envelopes.* 5 c., green; 159 × 91 mm.  
10 c., red " "  
20 c., deep blue; 230 × 100 mm.  
25 c., dull brown " "

- Wrappers.* 1 c., brown on blue; 210 × 268 mm.  
2 c., blue " " "  
5 c., green " " "  
10 c., red " " "
- Post Cards.* 2 c., orange on white.  
2 + 2 c., " " "  
3 c., carmine on greenish.  
3 + 3 c., " " "

This series was issued upon August 1st.

**Jamaica.**—According to *The American Journal of Philately* the ½d. exists with the surcharge OFFICIAL in the same type as that on the 1d. and 2d. We presume this supersedes the local impression, with its numerous errors and varieties.

*Official Adhesive.* ½d., green; new variety.

**Jhind.**—We are informed that the following unchronicled errors of surcharge have been found on the British Indian stamps used in this State. The horizontal surcharge in two lines, with the name reading "JEIND," either for JEEND or JHIND; the same with the addition of the word SERVICE; and the ordinary horizontal surcharge JHIND-STATE, with error "ERVICE" on the 1 anna.

- Adhesives.* ½ a., red and green; error JEIND.  
1 a., black and brown " "  
2 a., red and blue " "  
8 a., black and purple " "  
1 r., red and slate " "
- "Service"  
½ a., red and green " "  
1 a., black and brown " "  
2 a., red and blue " "  
1 a., black and brown; " ERVICE.

**Madagascar.**—More surcharges here; the 10 c. and 25 c. of the French Colonial type have been converted into 5 c., as shown in the first illustration that follows:



These surcharges becoming monotonous the local printing press has been further drawn upon for type-set stamps, of the design shown in the second illustration. We may say, with Hamlet: "Look here upon this picture and on this!"

- Adhesives.* "5," in black, on 10 c., black on lilac.  
"5," " on 25 c. " rose.  
5 (c.) black on green.  
10 (c.) " on pale blue.  
20 (c.) brown on yellow.

There are doubtless at least as many varieties of each of the last three as there are stamps on the sheet, judging from the three specimens kindly sent us by a correspondent.

**Martinique.**—As may be seen in the accompanying illustration, a similar surcharge to that recently applied to the *Unpaid Letter* labels has now been struck upon some of the ordinary stamps; it is recorded thus in *black*, only, at present.



*Adhesive.* "01 c." on 2 c., brown.

**Mauritius.**—Surcharging, if it be done at all—and we are inclined to think it should not—should be done with care; some of the following varieties, which our publishers have found among their stock, are due to want of this qualification. The 8 c. post cards surcharged "4 CENTS," with a bar below, usually have the surcharge across the lower part of the stamp, with the bar under the figure and the word; the bar, however, seems to be movable, for we have copies before us in which it is shifted more or less to the right, in one case being quite clear of the figure. The whole surcharge is not infrequently misplaced to some extent, and we find one copy with it across the lower part of the face of the Queen, and another with the impression below the stamp altogether. Double impressions are not very uncommon, the two are usually almost covering, but we find in one case a second impression (not quite perfect) across the middle of the stamp. The same 8 c. card surcharged "TWO CENTS," in *red*, appears only to exhibit variations due to bad mixing of the ink, some of the impressions being clear and others very thick and blotchy. Of the "2 CENTS" on the 6 c. card there are two distinct varieties, one having a space of 3 mm. between the figure and the word, and the other 2 mm. only; we find both of these with and without the bar across the words UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, thus making four varieties in all.

**Monaco.**—We have received the 5 c. envelope on *buff* paper. We presume the one chronicled in the *Timbre Poste* some time back was on *white*, as it was not otherwise described.

*Envelope.* 5c., blue on *buff*; 153 × 117 mm.

**New South Wales.**—We are informed that 150 sheets (120 to the sheet) of 3d. stamps have been printed on paper with the wmk. "10."

*Adhesive.* 3d., green; wmk. "10."

The following varieties are described in *The Philatelic Record*:—The 3d., laureated, on finely-ribbed paper; the 1s. of 1860, a vertical pair with no perforations between the stamps; and the current 8d. surcharged "O. S." There is a rumour also that the 1d. in its normal colour exists surcharged HALF-PENNY, as on the *grey* impression,

but this seems unlikely—however, more unlikely things than that have come from those parts.

*Adhesives.* 3d., green (laureated); *ribbed paper.*  
1s., carmine (1860); *variety of perf.*  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on 1d., violet (?).

*Official Stamp.* 8d., lake; surcharged "O. S."

We have to warn our readers against a forgery of the £1 stamp, which has, we understand, been recently put in circulation.

**North Borneo.**—We have received, on a letter posted August 1, 1891, two varieties that are new to us, the 5 c. stamp in the type lettered POSTAGE & REVENUE, and the 10 c. of the same type surcharged with a figure "6," in *black*.

*Adhesives.* 5c., grey-black; *new type.*  
"6" on 10 c., blue.

**Persia.**—The mystery as to the second type of the design of the stamps of 1877 and 1879 has at last been solved; it turns out to be, as suggested in *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1890, the type impressed on the envelopes of similar design. One value of this was described, in the same periodical, as long ago as August, 1887; there can be little doubt that these are reprints, made, perhaps, in the first instance, to send to foreign post offices, and subsequently, of course, for sale to anyone who went the right way to work. Postmarks and original letters are, naturally, mere matters of detail!

**Puttialla.**—More carelessness here; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. exists with the error AUTTIALLA in *black*, as well as in *red*, and several values show the same horizontal surcharge reading PUTTILLA.

*Adhesives.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black and green; *error* AUTTIALLA.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  a., red and green " PUTTILLA.  
1 a., black and brown " "  
2 a., red and blue " "  
4 a., red and green " "  
8 a., black and purple " "  
1 r., red and slate " "

**Roumania.**—We copy from various sources the announcement that a letter card has been issued here, for local use; it bears a stamp of the type of the current adhesives impressed in the right upper corner; CARTA POSTALA INCHISA in the upper centre, followed by an instruction in one line, and four lines for the address; size when folded 137 × 84 mm.

*Letter Card.* 5 bani, black on *grey*.

**Roumelia.**—We are shown a pair of the 1 piastre, black with blue ground, one stamp of which is surcharged, in *blue*, with the Bulgarian Lion, not in an octagon, and the other stamp is unsurcharged. Very careless!

*Adhesives.* 1 piastre, black and blue; *surcharged and unsurcharged.*

**Russian Locals.**—*Kologriff.*—There is good news from here; this district is reported by *Le Timbre Poste* to have renounced Philately and all its works, the stock of stamps on hand has been solemnly burnt, together with the books relating thereto. If we only knew the exact date on which this ceremony took place we would mark it in the calendar with a blue pencil!

*Koungour.*—This district has not yet followed the good example mentioned above, but has issued a set of four values in a new type, shown in the first illustration below. Impression in colour, on white wove paper; perf. 11½.

Adhesives.	1	kopec., yellow.
	2	„ green.
	5	„ blue.
	10	„ carmine.



*Oustioujna.*—The design employed here, if such it can be called, has been provided with a new frame and set up in rather different type, as shown in the second illustration above. This is printed in black on orange (the very colours for an *auto-da-fé*) and rouletted.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, black on orange.

*Rjeff.*—Among the stamps of the last issue there have been found a few unperforated sheets, says *Le Timbre Poste*. Of course there have; that is the worst of perforating stamps, a few sheets are sure to escape—people are so careless!

**St. Christopher.**—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a provisional, formed by surcharging the 2½d. with the words ONE PENNY, in black. But we thought this was one of the Leeward Islands, and that its special postal issues would trouble us no more; or has it presumed to disfigure the Leeward Islands 2½d. already?

**St. Lucia.**—Two comparatively high values are announced as having been issued here, of the De la Rue type, with value separately printed; watermark Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Adhesives.	5s.,	lilac, value in orange.
	10s.	„ „ black.

**Sandwich Islands.**—A correspondent informs us that a new 2 c. stamp is to be issued shortly, with the head of Queen Liliuokalani, as upon the 1 c. post card, replacing that of King Kalakaua,

the frame to be similar to that of the current 2 c., and the colour to be purple. *The Philatelic Record* reports that a sheet of the current 5 c. has been found imperforate horizontally.

Adhesive. 5 c., ultramarine; variety of perf.

**Servia.**—Some fairly successful forgeries of the second issue (probably the one hitherto placed first in our publishers' catalogue) are said to be about; fortunately they differ from the genuine in being perf. 11½, as well as in some other points.

**South Australia.**—Our description of an apparent error in the watermark of one of the stamps of this colony (see number for June) has led to some discussion. The specimen in question was not one of the varieties commonly found, and due only to having been printed on the wrong side of the paper; the "A" was on the right side of the "S," but the latter was, nevertheless, apparently turned the wrong way, as in the case of an "S" looked at from the back of the paper. Our own private opinion is that the watermark was quite normal, and that the apparent inversion of the "S" was due to the fact that some of the shading of the impression of the stamp gave the idea of a line of watermark where there was none in reality.

*Le Timbre-Poste* notes the 1d. surcharged with the new type of "o. s." Our publishers send us a copy of the current 2d., perf. 10, doubly surcharged with the old type of "o. s."—this was found among a quantity of common used stamps, purchased in bulk. We copy some other novelties from *The Philatelic Record*.

Adhesives.	2d.,	red (1859), roul.; printed on both sides.
	9d.,	grey (1859); doubly rouletted on three sides.
	10d.,	black and yellow (1868-9), roul.; printed on both sides, but value surcharged on one side only.
	2d.,	orange-red; with double "o. s."
	1d.,	green; new type of "o. s."

**Sweden.**—We have received the 12 ore, official stamp, with the surcharge converting it to 10 ore printed upside down; the copy before us is obliterated with a date stamp, Stockholm, 17.12.90. We have also the 10 ore envelope, in what we believe to be a new size; and *Le Timbre-Poste* tells us of two new letter cards, differing from the previous issue in having the instruction, which was at the top, now given at each side, and what appears to be the same in a different language replacing it at the top.

Official Stamp.	10 ore on 12 ore,	blue; surcharge inverted.
Envelope.	10 „	carmine on white laid, 150 × 125 mm.
Letter Cards.	5 „	green on azure.
	10 „	carmine „

**Tasmania.**—We are shown unsevered pairs, imperforate, of the following stamps of the current type; the 9d. has been chronicled previously, but the other two, we think, have not, and all three are of great rarity.

*Adhesives.* 3d., reddish brown; wmk. TAS; imperf.  
9d., blue " "  
10d., black; wmk. 10.

**Transvaal.**—A fitting companion to the Tasmanians is a fine used copy of the 6d., with head of Queen Victoria, which is plainly also imperforate, on three sides at least. It is a corner stamp, but it measures in all 30 mm. horizontally by  $28\frac{1}{2}$  mm. vertically, and shows about a quarter of a second stamp by the side of it.

*Adhesive.* 6d., grey-black; imperf.

**Turkey.**—We have received some of the current stamps on very thin, greasy-looking paper, almost transparent, and in what seem to be new shades. The tints are not easy to describe.

*Adhesives.* 1 pias., grey-blue; ground grey.  
2 ,, olive-green ,, greenish.  
5 ,, orange-buff ,, grey.

It appears that there is a certain amount of reason, other than Philatelic, for the surcharge "IMPRIMÉS." The publishers of newspapers are allowed 15 per cent. discount on the postage of papers sent out by them, and the stamps supplied for this purpose are surcharged to prevent their being used for any other.

**United States.**—The whole set of Postage Due stamps has, we hear, appeared in the new shade, which we alluded to, in the case of the 1 c., a month or two back.

*Postage Due Stamps.* 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30, 50 cents, claret.

**Victoria.**—Mr. Thornhill, in a letter to *The Philatelic Record*, describes a copy of the 6d. of 1859, full-length portrait of the Queen, perforated 12—he seems to think unofficially. There is a good deal, no doubt, yet to be discovered about early Victorian roulettes and perforations, but we should take all the stamps perf. 12 to be officially so treated, especially a stamp like this 6d., which is not known imperforate. A sheet that had not been rouletted might very likely be put through the official perforating machine, but it would be a very curious coincidence if so uncommon an article had happened to be purchased by the individual (if such existed) who unofficially perforated stamps to the same gauge.

*Adhesive.*

6d., blue (1859); perf. 12.

Our illustration shows the stamp on the new registration envelopes.



## THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

I NOW come to a series, or rather to more than one series, of envelopes of quite a different nature to any of the preceding. They have no connection really with the Mulready envelope at all, and only find a place here because some of those best known to Stamp-Collectors were published to advocate an extension of the Penny Postage system, which is still being pressed upon our Post Office Department, and because the great majority of the others were designed and engraved by the artist who produced those to which I have just alluded. The former therefore are directly connected with Postal Reform, and the rest claim admission in company with them.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, it was about ten years after the adoption of Uniform Penny Postage in this country, that an agitation arose in favour of Universal, or, as it was then termed, Ocean Penny Postage. It was not unnatural that Envelopes, impressed with more or less appropriate designs, should have been employed as one means of advertising this idea, and it is some of these envelopes that form the first series now to be described.

One of the most elaborate of these is shown in illustration No. 1 in this number; it has a space marked for an adhesive stamp in the right hand upper corner, and opposite to it is an effeminate-looking head, with a winged cap, apparently intended for Mercury, in a frame, inscribed "OCEAN POSTAGE." In the centre above is a Dove with an Olive-Branch, hovering over a pair of clasped hands, a device which seems to form the Crest of the Association by which those envelopes were promoted; at the sides of this are a Railway Train, and a Canal Boat. The lower part of the design consists of a sea view, with Mail Packets, &c., and on scrolls above and below this is inscribed "BRITAIN! FROM THEE THE WORLD EXPECTS AN OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE—TO MAKE HER CHILDREN ONE FRATERNITY."

I find this printed, in *black*, upon envelopes of white laid paper  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, and pale azure wove paper  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, with various publishers' inscriptions upon them. All those on white laid that I have seen have in the centre below "DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE"—"30 sent free for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24, or 250 for 48 Penny-post Stamps." To the left of

this "Ackermann & Co., London."—"Johnstone & Hunter, Edin." And to the right "Oliphant & White, Glasgow"—"& R. Theobald, London." In each case in two lines, divided as shown. The flap is gummed at the tip, and has the Dove and Clasped Hands, in a shield, embossed upon it. All the azure envelopes I have seen have the inscription below that is shown in the illustration, and at the ends "DESIGNED ENGRAVED & PUBLISHED" on the left, and "BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE" on the right. The flap of these is not embossed or gummed, and I fancy that the embossing and the gum went together, on all these and similar envelopes; but probably both varieties of paper exist gummed and ungummed, and with all the various addresses given above.

The next is plainly by a different hand, though it probably was issued by the same Society, as some of the specimens I have seen have the Dove, &c., embossed on the flap. On the address side (see illustration No. 2) is a Sailor standing on the end of a pier, and holding a flagstaff bearing the Union Jack; at his feet are packages addressed to various parts of the world, and in the background is the sea, with ships passing to and fro. Above and below are inscriptions, which read as follows: "BRITAIN! BESTOW THIS BOON, AND BE IN BLESSING BLEST—OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE—WILL LINK ALL LANDS WITH THEE IN TRADE & PEACE." In the left lower corner is the name "MYERS & COMPY., LONDON," in very small type. I have seen this in black on envelopes of greyish wove paper, about  $5\frac{3}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with the Dove, &c., on the flap, and also on an envelope of pale azure wove,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$  inches, with a conventional device on the flap; they have no other publisher's or seller's name upon them.

The third is of somewhat similar general appearance, and is probably by the same hand. The Sailor and the Pier are replaced by a Ship, on one of the sails of which are the words "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE," while the pennon at the masthead is inscribed "1d." The other inscriptions on this envelope read, "THE WORLD AWAITS GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATEST GIFT—AN—OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE—TO MAKE HOME EVERYWHERE AND ALL NATIONS NEIGHBOURS." In the left lower corner is the name "HENRY ANELAY"; and on the lower flap "London, Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopgate Street Without—Price One Shilling and sixpence per 100." This is also printed in black on greyish wove paper, and I have seen a copy used in November 1850, the earliest date that I have found upon any of the envelopes of this class.

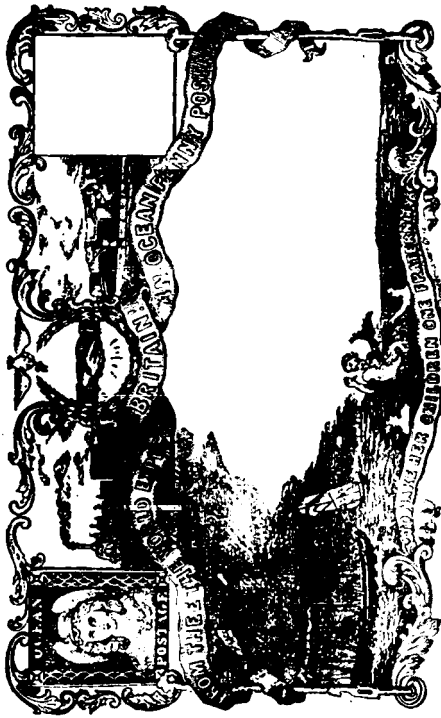
A very similar ship to that on the envelope just described figures upon a smaller envelope, which has none of the large inscriptions of the last two. It has instead two inscribed sails, lettered "THE WORLD'S WANT—AND SHOULD BE—BRITAIN'S BOON—AN—OCEAN—PENNY—POSTAGE," and, on the flag at the peak, "A WELCOME—EVERYWHERE." In the right lower corner are the lines:

*"All ports are open where so'er she goes  
Friends hail her welcome and she has no foes."*

At the left side is the inscription, "Bradshaw & Blacklock, Manchester & London. Price 1/6 per 100." This is barely legible on the two copies I have seen, both of which are printed in black on envelopes of azure wove paper,  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$  inches, each having on the flap an oval, embossed in blue, with the words "JAMES IANSON & CO—LLANELLY—RAILWAY FOUNDRY." One of these was used in March, 1855.

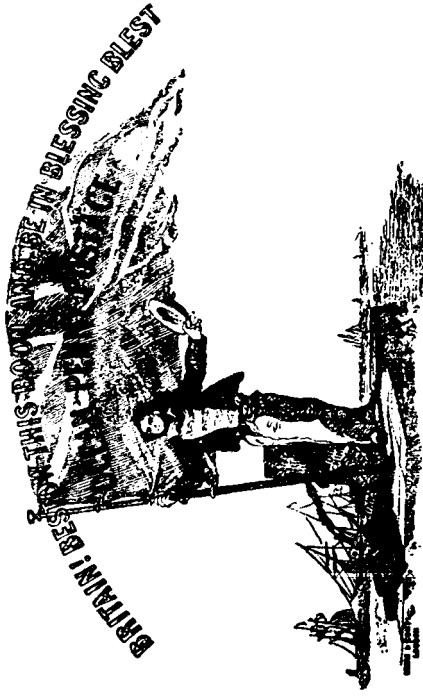
No. 5 shows a group of figures, emblematic of the four quarters of the Globe, standing and sitting on the seashore; Africa holds up a flag, with the legend "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE," to indicate the subject of the deliberations of this Congress. In the right lower corner is the name of the designer or printer, perhaps both in one, "Mitchell, Lovells Ct. Paternoster Row." And on the upper flap is shown the place of publication—"London: Office of League of Brotherhood, 3, Winchester Buildings—7d. per packet of 25." On the end of the flap is an oval device of two clasped hands surrounded by a band lettered "LEAGUE OF—UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD." This is embossed with a pink ground; the rest of the impression is, as usual, in black, and the envelopes are of thin, greyish paper, about  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Of this I have seen a used copy, dated December, 1854.

We have seen that the adoption of "Ocean Penny Postage," which, in some mysterious way, was to be introduced by Great Britain "regardless of expense," was advocated by the League of Universal Brotherhood. The next envelope on the list connects still more closely the subjects of Peace and Penny Postage. The illustrations on this are printed entirely on the flaps, the whole of the back of the envelope being left for the address; but although the design is divided into four portions corresponding with the separate flaps, an examination of several copies shows that the whole was printed together, after the envelope was folded. On the upper flap is a vignette emblematic of trade between various races; below this are the clasped hands, a black and a white one, and on each side a cornucopia; on the side flaps are



Ackermann & Co. London (in connection with their Post Office) J. Johnstone Edinburgh & London

No. 1.



WILL LINK ALL LANDS WITH TREE IN TRADE & PEACE.

No. 2.

THE WORLD WANTS GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATEST GIFT  
**OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE**

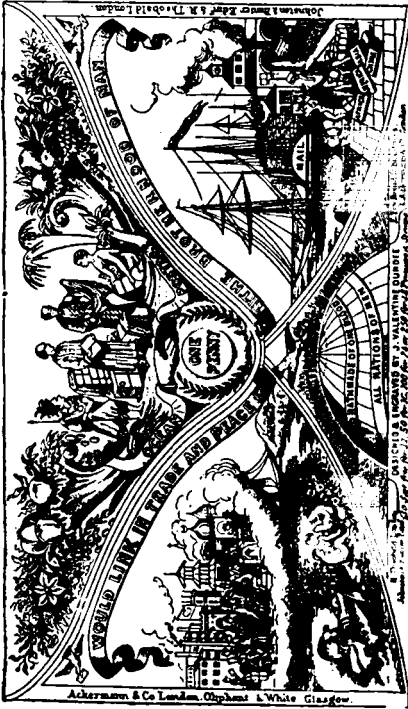


TO MAKE HOME EVERYWHERE AND ALL NATIONS NEIGHBOURS

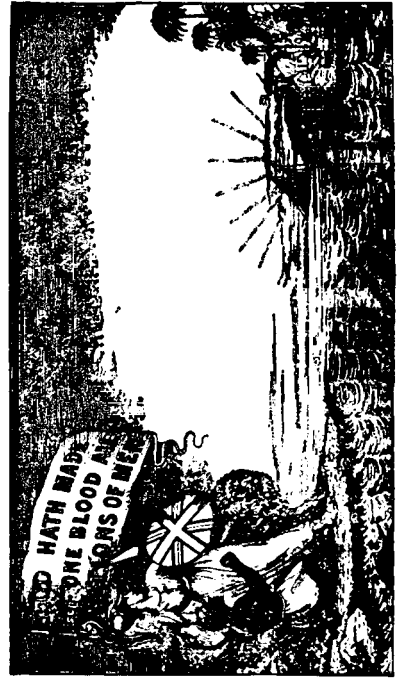
No. 3.



No. 4.



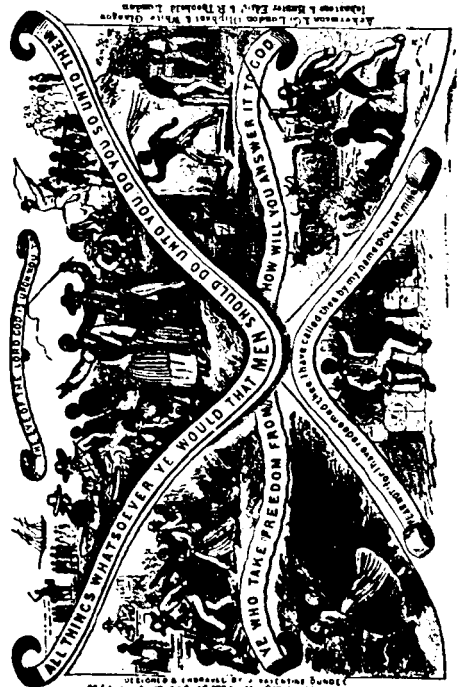
No. 6.



No. 8.



No. 5.



No. 7.



other pictures illustrative of commerce; and on the lower flap is shown a Dove with an Olive-branch hovering over the Globe. Divers texts and other inscriptions are intertwined with these devices, conspicuous among them being the words "OCEAN POSTAGE ONE PENNY—WOULD LINK IN TRADE AND PEACE—THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN." Various stationers' addresses are found upon these envelopes, which exist in white laid,  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and in deep azure wove,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches; all have the name of the engraver, &c., in the centre of the lower margin, thus, "DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE.—30 sent free for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24, or 250 for 48 Penny post Stamps." I have seen the following varieties: *a*. On white laid, with additional inscriptions below—"R. Theobald, London—Johnston & Hunter, Edin<sup>r</sup>." on the left, and "E. Fry, Broad St. Buildings—& Ackermann & Co. London" on the right. This I have seen used on Dec. 24th, 1854. *b*. The same, with inscriptions also at the ends—"Ackermann & Co. London. Oliphant & White, Glasgow" on the left, and "Johnston & Hunter Edin<sup>r</sup>. & R. Theobald, London" on the right. *c*. On blue wove, with no additional inscription below, but with "Johnstone & Hunter, Edin<sup>r</sup>. & London. William Tweedie, 337 Strand, London" at the left hand end. *d*. The same, with the addition of "William Bremnerll Market Street, Manchester," at the right hand end.

Nos. 7 and 8 are Anti-slavery envelopes, a subject which is suggested also by one of the texts upon that just described. No. 7 is constructed in the same way as the last, a design divided into four parts being printed over the flaps of a folded envelope. The various incidents illustrated appear to be taken from *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The two side flaps have two vignettes on each, separated by scrolls bearing suitable inscriptions. This I have found on pale azure wove envelopes,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in three varieties, as follows: *a*. With the name of the designer, and the price, as in the lower margin of No. 6, at the left hand end; and, at the right, "Ackermann & Co. London. Oliphant & White, Glasgow—Johnstone & Hunter, Edin<sup>r</sup>. & R. Theobald, London." *b*. With the same inscriptions, but at the opposite ends. These have the end of the flap gummed, but no embossed device. *c*. With "ENGRAVED & PUBLISHED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE.—(25 Adhesive or 30 Plain sent free for 12 Penny Post Stamps)" in the centre of the lower margin, and "William Tweedie, 337 Strand, London" to the right of this. This has the flap gummed along the edge, and an oval garter device embossed upon it.

On No. 8 Britannia appears as the protector of the slave; she stands on a rock at the left-hand side of the picture, under a flag inscribed "GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN." At her side is the British Lion, and a negro is kneeling at her feet. The sea occupies the foreground, and on the opposite shore is depicted a slave being flogged, while others appear to be waiting their turn. This design occupies the address side of the envelope, the flaps being plain; in the centre below is the same inscription as upon No. 7, variety *c*. At each side of this is—*a*. "Johnstone & Hunter Edin<sup>r</sup>. & London" on the left, "Ackermann & Co. London" on the right. *b*. "Agents Paton & Ritchie Edin<sup>r</sup>" on the left, and "William Tweedie 337 Strand London" on the right.

I find variety *a* printed upon grey wove envelopes,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, with gummed flap embossed with the Dove and Clapsed Hands, and also with plain ungummed flap. I have seen copies used as early as February, 1851, and also in December, 1854. And *b* I have upon a pale azure wove envelope, like the second variety of No. 2.

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THE following paragraph is cut from *The Globe* of September 12th.

"Who, henceforward, will dare to ridicule the postage-stamp collector? He has positively influenced the financial policy of a European monarchy. The Portuguese Government, it is said, are about to make a new issue of postage-stamps, 'under the belief that, in consequence of the strong and universal passion for collecting stamps, the present stock will soon become extinct, and its sale is expected to realise half a million sterling.' It may be hoped then, that if this practice is adopted by other Governments, a temptation may be removed, to which stamp-collectors have often been accused of yielding—that of getting up revolutions in order to change the head of the Government that sits in the corner of the envelope."

The picture presented to us of a Government, sitting on its head in the corner of an envelope, is a curious and interesting one; but we should imagine that if the Portuguese, or any other Government, were to assume such an attitude as this, it would very soon become *extinct*, and incapable of realizing either half a million sterling or half a million *rais*. The latter would probably be nearer the value of the stock of current stamps, when they become—not *extinct*—but *obsolete*.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1851-54, LAUREATED HEAD OF QUEEN.<sup>d</sup>

REMAINDERS OR REPRINTS.

FOR some months past, articles have appeared in the various philatelic journals tending to throw doubt upon what we have been selling as remainders of these stamps, and we have been making enquiries in various quarters to get at the truth of these reports, and we will now lay before our readers a full account of the matter, together with the conclusions we have come to, and the action we intend to take.

The stamps in question are those with the laureated head of Queen, without watermark, being the 2d. blue (stars in upper corners), 6d. brown of the second plate, and the 8d. orange-yellow.

The first that was heard in England of the alleged finding of these stamps, was by letters from Dawson A. Vindin & Co., Victoria Arcade, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, who wrote to various philatelists, under date of December 7th, 1887, stating that eight sheets of each of the above stamps had been discovered, and offering to each one a set of three sheets for the nett price of £200. In various letters during the following few months, Messrs. Vindin & Co. stated, among other things, that the plates of these stamps were not in existence, that they guaranteed them to be old originals, and genuine in all respects, and that they came from a high official in Sydney; they also guaranteed in writing that there were no more of these stamps than the eight sheets.

The stamps when received here excited a large amount of interest, and after careful comparison by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, and by Mr. M. P. Castle, the stamps were pronounced to be identical with the plates that had already been constructed, and no doubt was entertained that they were from the original plates.

The next we hear of these stamps was some twelve months later, when a Mr. Alfred Van Dyck, from Sydney, visited London. Mr. Van Dyck, who was well known by correspondence with English collectors, had the reputation of being an advanced philatelist, and a man of considerable means; he had with him a remarkably fine collection of stamps belonging to himself, and this collection was purchased for cash down by our own firm. He also had with him a collection belonging to Dr. Andrew Houison, of Sydney. This collection was placed in the hands of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, & Cooper, and was sold by public auction, and the nett proceeds handed over to Mr. Van Dyck. Finally this person placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas Bull, of the said firm, some scores of sets of sheets of the before-named 2d., 6d., and 8d. stamps, for realisation. The history of these stamps, as given by Mr. Van Dyck, was that they were the last printings from the original plates, but the plates having become too much worn, the stamps were considered too poor impressions to be put into use, and it was stated that these sheets had been kept

in the printer's office in Sydney. Mr. Van Dyck further stated that he had secured these stamps through the aid of one of the very highest officials in Sydney. (The name of this gentleman was mentioned verbally, but as we have not got it in writing, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to give it.) The amount asked for the stamps was a large one, but an arrangement was eventually made by which Mr. Thomas Bull and two other gentlemen jointly purchased the parcel of stamps, paying for them in cash. Mr. Van Dyck then disappeared from the scene, and, we understand, has not been seen since in Australia; and we also understand that he has not accounted to Dr. Houison for the money that was paid to him for the doctor's collection.

The syndicate of three, at this time holding the stamps, commenced gradually to auction them, and high prices were at first realised. Eventually, however, our services were called in, and we were asked if we would purchase them. As the price asked was a high one, we were unable to do this; but eventually we agreed to take charge of the stock, and to sell them at a fixed rate, receiving a commission for all sold, and paying the balance over to the syndicate who were the owners. The stock was placed in our hands on September 18th, 1890, and consisted of

5798	.	.	2d., blue.
8597	.	.	6d., brown.
3998	.	.	8d., yellow.

We sold a quantity of these stamps in the belief that they were as stated, that is, genuine original remainders, printed from the original plates at the time the genuine stamps were used. About May this year various articles were published in the Philatelic press tending to throw discredit on these stamps, and on the 5th of May we wrote to the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, head of the Colonial Office, asking if he could obtain us any information on this matter. We had an answer to our letter on the 9th of that month, stating that Lord Knutsford had no information on the subject, and referring us to the Government of New South Wales. On May 29th we sent the following letter to the Postmaster-General, Sydney:

"We have been in communication with the Foreign Office here in relation to the matter mentioned below, and Lord Knutsford now desires us to write direct to you for full particulars on this subject.

"A rumour is now current in this trade which causes a large amount of blame to be thrown on your Department; namely, that some of the early and obsolete issues of New South Wales have been reprinted. We cannot guarantee the truth of this report, but the effects of it are that stamps which some two years ago were worth from £10 to £15 are now realising only a few shillings each.

"We enclose you herewith samples of three stamps most referred to; namely, the laureated head of Queen, 2d. blue, 6d. brown, and 8d. yellow.

"To the best of our belief these stamps were brought to London by a certain Mr. Van Dyck, of Sydney, and were sold in various quarters.

"We understand that Mr. Van Dyck stated that these stamps were a lot that had been found in the office of the printer in Sydney, and that they were

late impressions from the dies, which had worn too much to permit the stamps to be put in circulation.

"We shall now be obliged if you will inform us :

"Firstly, At what date the stamps like those we enclose you were printed?

"Secondly, Whether any of these stamps have been reprinted of recent years? and if so, at what date?

"Thirdly, If the plates for printing these stamps are still in existence?

"This matter is of considerable importance to the trade, and we also think that for the credit of one of our best Colonies such reports as are now in circulation may be officially denied. We therefore trust that you will have the kindness to let us have a full answer by an early mail."

In reply to the above letter we received the following one from Mr. S. H. Lambton, Secretary to the Post-office at Sydney :

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"24th July, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—In replying specifically to the questions asked in your letter dated the 29th May last, I have the honour to inform you : 1st, That the stamps which you refer to (herewith returned), namely, the 2d. blue, 6d. brown, and 8d. yellow, laurelled wreathed design, were issued, the 2d. in 1851, the 6d. in 1852, and the 8d. in 1853; and they continued in use until the succeeding new issues, namely, the 6d. and 8d. in 1854, and the 2d. in 1856. 2nd, Postage stamps are not printed in this office, but in the Government Printing Office, and so far as can be ascertained none of these stamps have been reprinted of recent years. 3rd, That it is understood that the plates were destroyed, and there is no official evidence of the existence of any of them.

"It is a matter of surprise to this Department that any stamps from these plates should be put into the London market as genuine, and it would be interesting to this office to have any particulars of an authentic kind that would throw any light upon the matter, either in regard to the existence of a forged plate; to any of the genuine plates, believed to have been destroyed, having escaped destruction; or as to any quantity of genuine stamps from these plates having found their way to London.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) S. S. LAMBTON, *Secretary.*"

As will be seen, but little information can be gathered from this letter; but we have been able to obtain further information from Mr. Basset Hull, and we copy the following remarks from his journal for July last.

Mr. Hull recently took a trip to Sydney, and gives an account of our connection with these stamps. He then proceeds as follows :

"We obtained a copy of each of the stamps as advertised in the *Monthly*, and submitted them to Mr. Dalgarno, the Assistant-Secretary of the General Post-office, and himself an earnest Philatelist. He at once stated that in his opinion the stamps were *forgeries*; that the colours were not the same in shade as the originals; that no Government remainders had ever existed, and that no official reprints had been made, though the question had been mooted, for the very sufficient reason that *the plates could not be found.*

"We then laid the stamps before Mr. George

Kellick, the Accountant of the Government Printing-office. This gentleman has been connected with the stamp issuing department ever since 1857, and being also a Philatelist is eminently able to throw any light possible on the subject. He submitted the specimens to a practical printer, who pronounced them to be impressions from steel or copper plates, and thought that they had been printed comparatively recently. Mr. Kellick then stated that to his certain knowledge they were neither Government remainders nor official reprints. The first because had there been *any* remainders of stamps printed at the date of their issue they would certainly have been entered in the stamp printing books, and their issue would have been accounted for in the regular way. Secondly, there could not have been any reprints made officially since 1857; for, in the first place, any such would have come under his immediate supervision; and, secondly, because the plates were *non-existent!* The question as to their being *proof impressions*, struck from the plate on its completion to shew the state of the engraving, was not to be entertained, because not only did these impressions shew marked wearing of the plate, which could only have resulted from long-continued use, but the number of impressions evidently existing precluded the supposition that they were proofs, of which one or two sheets at the most would be printed.

"Mr. Kellick then kindly produced for our inspection two steel plates, the faces of which were ground down quite smooth, all traces of engraving having been entirely removed.

"The first of these is enclosed in a brown paper envelope, which has been sealed, but the seals are broken. It is endorsed "Old planed off plate received in this state when Stamp Printing was transferred to the G.P.O. [1d.]" The G.P.O. here referred to is the Government printing-office, and the date of transfer was January 1, 1857.

"This plate is 22 x 14 centimetres in size. The back shews the usual rough hammered appearance of steel plates, and the face has evidently been ground down. Mr. Kellick states the engraving was removed by the plate being applied to a grindstone.

"The second plate is enclosed in a similar envelope, bearing a similar endorsement, but the value assigned is [2d.]. In size it is 21 3/4 x 16 centimetres, and its appearance is the same as the first described.

"Now to endeavour to assign these plates to their proper place as regards the types and values of the stamps planed off.

"The first is doubtless the 1d. laureated. The size corresponds with the autotype of the constructed sheet given in *Oceania*, the endorsement is in our opinion correct as to the value assigned to it, and that stamp was printed from a *steel* plate. (*Vide* Dr. Houison's book, p. 61.) The other is, in our opinion, that of the 3d. laureated, and the value assigned to the plate in the endorsement is erroneous. The reason for this conclusion is, that the 2d. laureated *steel* plate (that of July, 1851, which was subsequently re-engraved) still exists in the Government Printing-office, and is partially destroyed by hatchet cuts, as shown in Dr. Houison's book. The size of this destroyed plate also differs from the planed-off one, being 23 x 15 1/2 in.

"We have, therefore, three plates of the laureated series accounted for; the 1d., 2d. (normal and re-engraved), and 3d. There remain, therefore, the 2d. plate with stars in angles, engraved by Jervis, the 6d. plate which was also re-engraved, and the 8d. plate, all of which were of *copper*, to be accounted for. The official statement is that these three *cannot be found.*

"Now a curious fact comes to light. Most of our readers have seen the photograph of the 2d. View plate, chopped into pieces with a hatchet, as it appears

in Dr. Houson's book. This destroyed plate 'got' into the possession of a formerly prominent Sydney philatelist who has recently mysteriously disappeared. He stated that he purchased it at an old rag-shop, and beneficently returned it to the Government, receiving as a reward for his disinterested generosity two reprints from the 'Registered' plate.

"We do not like to jump at conclusions, but might not the three missing plates have also found their way to the old 'rag-shop,' and being perfect and not destroyed in any way, retained for future use or abuse?"

"Now to sum up and draw conclusions:

"1. The stamps are *not* 'Government Reminders.'  
 "2. They are *not* 'official reprints,' but they are probably reprints struck from the original plates by some person who has obtained possession of them in some manner unknown to the Government of New South Wales, and foisted on to a reputable firm of dealers, who have doubtless been taken in by some cleverly-concocted yarn about their correct and official origin, and by them sold to the public by the name to which they honestly believed them to be entitled. As to the 8d. in blue, it seems to be a clever 'dodge' on the part of the producers to give colour to the 'proof' origin of their stamps, there being proof impressions in blue of the square 8d. known to many collectors."

The above facts are all that we have been able to obtain on this subject, and after careful consideration we feel that we must come to the same conclusion as that arrived at by Mr. Basset Hull.

Firstly, we now believe that the original plates are in the possession of Mr. A. Van Dyck, who has either obtained them by favour, or possibly has purchased them in some curiosity shop in Sydney.

Secondly, we believe that the stamps that have been sold by us as original remainders are reprints of recent date, but they are undoubtedly from the original dies.

The next matter for our consideration is, as to the position we now hold towards those of our customers who have purchased these stamps as original remainders, and on the faith of our guarantee.

Although the matter will entail a heavy loss on us, we have decided to take back such stamps at the price we received for them on the following conditions: Firstly, all such stamps must be returned to us on or before 1st February, 1892; after that date no stamps can be exchanged. Secondly, stamps will only be received back in perfect condition, and in the same state as sold by us; that is to say, that where we sold stamps in entire sheets they must be returned in sheets, and not cut up. Thirdly, the full amount paid for such stamps as are returned will be credited to the accounts of those returning them, and we shall be obliged if our clients would send a list of other stamps which they wish to receive to the value of those returned, or, if specially desired, the full amount will be remitted in cash.

We have now explained all we know about these stamps; and we hereby state that we will willingly open our columns to receive letters from anyone who can throw light upon this matter; and we specially call upon Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co. to clear themselves from the imputations cast upon them, and to thoroughly explain their connection with Mr. Van Dyck.

Just as we are going to press, we notice the following advertisement by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., in their last journal:

"THE CHEAPEST YET.

"We have just purchased the remainder of the sheets of the Laureate Head Issue of New South Wales of the 6-pence and 8-pence values.

"These sheets are extremely valuable to the collector, as they contain all the varieties on the plates, and render it easy to discover any counterfeit by comparison.

"We now offer these sheets cheaper than they have ever been offered.

"Sheet of 25 6d. . . . .	\$12.50
"    "    50 8d. . . . .	\$25.00"

This strikes us as very curious. We have not sold our stock of these sheets to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and yet they state that they have purchased the remainder. We therefore call upon this Company to add their quota of information, and to let us know from whom they have purchased the so-called remainder.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

NOTE.

At the last moment we received the enclosed interesting article from Mr. M. P. Castle, which we cannot do better than insert here in full. We are glad to say that Mr. Castle confirms our views, and he is able to bring forward Vindin's letters; we would also draw our readers' special attention to the questions which, at the end of his article, Mr. Castle asks of the Sydney Philatelic Society, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, and of Mr. Vindin.

For the benefit of the officials in Sydney, we may mention that Mr. Castle is eminently capable of writing upon this matter, as he is the greatest collector of the day of Australian stamps, and is also Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

THE LAUREATE "REMAINDERS" OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

I VENTURE to think that the time has now come when, in the interests of collectors, and in defence of the pseudo-attacks on the *bona fides* of your firm, I may say a word or two on the subject. Although, with other members of the London Philatelic Society, I have been a victim of the mysterious transactions involved in the sale of these stamps, I have felt constrained to keep silence for fear of inflicting an injury on those who, like yourselves, have legitimately and honestly acquired an interest in them. The reasons that I hold sufficient for now "having my say" on this subject are, firstly, the action taken by the South Australian Philatelic Society; secondly, the article contained in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* for July; and thirdly, an advertisement in the August number of the *American Journal of Philately*.

As to the first point, it is common knowledge that the correspondence which I reproduce below took place early this year; but in case any of our readers in this country have not seen it, and in view of its interesting nature, I should like it to be placed before all who wish to form an impartial judgment.

"GERMAN CLUB BUILDINGS, PIRIE STREET,  
"ADELAIDE, 2nd February, 1891.

"The Postmaster-General, Sydney, New South Wales.

"SIR,—On behalf of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, I beg respectfully to ask if there were any unused Reminders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of the issue 1851-54 sold by your Department within the last year or two? The reason of my enquiry will be apparent to you after perusal of Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s (Limited) advertisement, enclosed herewith, taken from Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s (Limited) *Monthly Journal* for October, 1890.

"The general belief of the members of my Society is, that these stamps are not genuine Government Reminders, but have been manufactured by some person to dupe stamp collectors. However, this is only surmise, and I should esteem it an honour if you would give me any information in the matter.

"Trusting to have the honour of your reply,

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"O. W. ROSENHAM,

"Secretary Philatelic Society of South Australia."

The advertisement enclosed states that the firm mentioned had secured the entire stock, and offered them at

£2	for the plate of	50 varieties of	2d.
£4	" "	25 "	6d.
£7	" "	50 "	8d.

or £11 10s. for the three plates together.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,  
"February 12th, 1891.

"SIR,—In reply to your enquiry of the 2nd inst. as to whether there are any unused Reminders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of 1851-54, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was referred to the Inspector of Stamps, Government Printing-office, who reports that 'there have been no Government Reminders of these stamps since I have been Inspector of Stamps, and as far as I can ascertain for many years previously. Without seeing the stamps I cannot give an opinion of their genuineness.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"(Signed) S. H. LAMTON, Secretary."

As to the second point, Mr. Bassett Hull, (presumably) after also publishing the foregoing, proceeds to state that although cognisant of the correspondence, he abstained from taking any action in the matter until he had the opportunity of personal investigation into the matter, as he was unwilling to cast any slur upon firms of well-known reputation. This opportunity he had in a recent visit to Sydney, when he procured specimens of the so-called laureate remainders, and submitted them to Mr. Dalgarno, the Assistant-Secretary of the General Post-office, "himself an

earnest philatelist." This gentleman forthwith pronounced the stamps as forgeries, adding, "that the colours were not in the same shade as the originals, and that no Government remainders had ever existed, and that no official reprints had ever been made, *though the question had been mooted*" (these italics are mine), "for the very sufficient reason that *the plates could not be found*." Mr. Hull then laid the stamps before Mr. G. Kellick, the accountant of the Government Printing-offices, who had been connected with the stamp issuing department ever since 1857, and is also a philatelist. The specimens were submitted to a practical printer, who pronounced them impressions from a copper or steel-plate, and of comparatively recent origin. Mr. Kellick stated that they were, to his certain knowledge, neither Government remainders or official reprints. If the former, they would have been certainly entered in the stamp printing books, and their issue accounted for in the usual way. As to the latter, it was impossible, as any such would have come under his immediate supervision; and, moreover, the plates were non-existent. He also ridiculed the supposition that they were proof impressions, firstly, from their state of wear, which we all knew here; and secondly, which we did not know, from the number, "as one or two sheets at most would be printed in such case." Mr. Kellick produced two steel plates, the faces of which were ground down quite smooth, obliterating all traces of engraving. These were described officially as the 1d. and 2d. (Laureates); but the latter is of course wrong, as the photograph of this plate defaced by hatchet cuts is well known to all readers of Dr. Houson's book, and the original of it is still in the printing office at Sydney. It must therefore have been the 3d. instead. This accounts for four plates of the Laureate series, as the 2d. was re-engraved, forming what is now called Plate III. The intermediate 2d., with the stars in the corner, engraved on copper, the 6d. of Carmichael entrusted to Jervis to re-engrave, and the 8d., form the complement. "The official statement is that none of these can be found." Mr. Hull then proceeds to say—(See paragraph quoted by our publishers beginning, "Now a curious fact comes to light."—ED.)

He then shortly sums up the subsequent history of these stamps, their placement in the English market at £150 to £200 per set, the inclusion of the 8d. blue "proofs," and their gradual decline in price and increase in quantity, and finally concludes that they are not Government Reminders or "Official Reprints," but "Reprints struck from the original plates by some person who has obtained possession of them in some manner unknown to the Government of New South Wales." He finally, without imputing any bad faith on the part of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., calls upon them to quote their evidence as to their title to be called "Government Reminders," and, generally speaking, leaves the *onus* of further explanation on the shoulders of your firm.

As to the third point. The advertisement alluded

to in the *American Journal of Philately* of August last is as follows:

"SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED.

"12, East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

"THE CHEAPEST YET.

"We have just purchased the remainder of the sheets of the Laureated Head Issue of New South Wales of the 6d. and 8d. values. These sheets are extremely valuable to the collector, as they contain all the varieties on the plates, and render it easy to discover any counterfeit by comparison. We now offer these sheets cheaper than they have ever been offered.

"Sheet of 25 6d. . . . \$12.50  
 " 50 8d. . . . \$25.00

"We also have a few sheets of the 8d. printed in blue, and showing the 50 varieties, which we offer for \$10.00 per sheet."

To summarise the preceding, it will be seen that an enormous quantity of these "stamps" is now on the market. I believe I am correct in saying that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons acquired the power to sell their stock in an absolutely straightforward manner, that they came to them through a gentleman who believed he had bought "the entire stock" firsthand, and that the quantity of all the values consisted of about 20,000 stamps, including the 8d. blue proofs. That the "Remainder" has not been absorbed in this country is evident; and if the price asked by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. is any criterion, they should have double the quantity of their London competitors. The former advertise them as "the cheapest yet." There may be several "yets" before the bottom is touched! There are then, many thousands of these stamps on offer; and having stated the present aspect of the market, I will as briefly as I can, select from a voluminous correspondence such information as was vouched to me—as I believe almost the first simple fly invited into this tangled spider's web!

On November 24th, 1887, Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, of Sydney, wrote me as follows, in a letter treating of other matters, the whole of the correspondence and the proposals being, as stated by him, on his own account, and not on that of Messrs. D. A. Vindin and Co.:

"We have on hand three complete plates of unused originals 1851-55 issue, 2d. star in corner, 6d. brown and 8d. orange, for which we require the sum of £200 CASH (100 stamps). These stamps have been in the hands of a Government Official for many years, and as the plates are not in existence (as you can ascertain by making enquiries) they are well worth the price we ask. They are under offers to several collectors in Paris, so, should you care for them, you might cable to 'Vindin, Sydney,' the one word 'Accepted,' and we will reserve them for you."

Relying upon this statement as accurate, and that "they" meant, as it reads, that the same three sheets were the only ones on offer, I cabled promptly, that if complete and perfect I would purchase them at the price named.

The next letter from Mr. Vindin is dated December 7th, 1887:

"Enclosed I beg to hand you, on approval, three entire sheets of the following New South Wales stamps of the issue 1851-55. Warranted originals.

One of 50 2d., blue with stars.

One of 25 6d., brown.

One of 50 8d., orange.

One hundred and twenty-five stamps in all. Price £200 NETT CASH the set. These are part of a lot of 8 sets of sheets (24 in all), recently discovered in an office here, where they have been since the date of issue. They are unique and exceedingly cheap. Three sets have been disposed of in Sydney for cash down. I am to-day sending away three sets, on approval, to yourself, E. S., and D. A., all at the same price. If you care to keep them please remit the amount by bank draft on Sydney by return of mail. Should you have no use for them at the price you would very greatly oblige by returning them at once, as I feel sure of selling them in Australia should they come back."

This letter was received by me about a fortnight after the last quoted, and ten to twelve days after I had cabled my acceptance of "the" three sheets, and was dispatched of course a month or so before the receipt of my telegram. The existence of eight sets of sheets, twenty-four in all, is here first disclosed, and of course was a great surprise to me. Acting on the belief that the plates were, like the other Laureates and Sydney's, all destroyed, and knowing that New South Wales had a clear record as to reprints, I believed at first that these stamps were old, and that if not the actually issued stamps were trial sheets, printed perhaps shortly after they were out of use—as a trial of the state of the plates—for some especial purpose. In common with other and better judges than I am, I considered that the paper and impressions were old, and that if not the "rose" "lived so near it" as to be an eminently desirable acquisition to a collector of Australian stamps. The gentlemen who received the two other sets declining to purchase, in conjunction with a friend I offered to purchase the four sets sent to Europe—the fourth having been sent to, and subsequently kept by, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. Suspicious circumstances, such as the apparent existence of a ninth set, an expert's opinion on the paper, and the strong adverse feeling of many members of the London Society, caused me, fortunately in time, to demand more explicit proofs of the correctness of Mr. Vindin's statements, and these not being forthcoming, the matter fell through. Had the plates been destroyed, and the number been limited as stated, there can be no doubt that—whatever they were—these sheets would have been as valuable as interesting to any collector of Australian stamps.

The following is an excerpt from a letter addressed to a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society, and is noteworthy as introducing the theory of the gum, or rather its absence:

"January 31st, 1888.—These are part of the original lot recently unearthed by me (D.A.V.), in Sydney. They are original copies, as you are aware that the plates were many years since destroyed, and that the Government never reprinted the first two issues. The sheets had to be separated in water, and the gum was thus removed."

The next date is

"February 29th, 1888.—As previously stated there are (with the exception of a proof sheet of 8d. Blue, all sold) only 8 sets of sheets known by me to be in

existence. Of these you now have *four*; one set of sheets I have cut up, and of the other three, two are in the possession of Messrs. Van Dyck and Dr. Houston, of Sydney; and the remaining set I have sold to Mrs. R—, of Sydney.

"At the time of the purchase of these stamps I fully ascertained the fact that they were genuine originals, and that the original holder had not another copy in his possession. I may tell you that they were offered to me *first* some years ago, but I had not the cash to purchase them."

"Of the cut sheets I have not a single specimen left, having sold the whole, with the exception of a few copies sent on approval."

The foregoing gives a circumstantial account of the disposal of "the 8 sets," and it also notes the fact that they had been in existence since "some years ago."

Then follows one of the 6th March, 1888:

"The only plates of New South Wales stamps existing are in the Government Printing-office, Sydney. They consist of the 'Crown' series, the 'Registered' stamps, and the die of the 1838 envelope. *Not one* of the 'View' or 'Laureated' plates exist, they having been years ago destroyed, *not by fire*, but with *chisels* and *planes*. You may depend that I enquired fully into the matter before paying for the stamps."

"Mr. S— speaks of my 'having sent him an account of the disposal of *twelve* sets.' This I *could not and did not do*. I told him *distinctly* that I had only *eight sets* of 2d., 6d., and 8d. If he or anyone else can produce the slightest evidence of my *having* or *having stated* that I had more I will pay him £50 for so doing. I have refused orders to the extent of over £400 during the past fortnight, through my inability to supply the stamps. I had one sheet of *8d. blue proofs*, but these I disposed of some time back—the last copies I sent on approval to Mr. W—.

"I assert *positively* that the sheets sold by me are *originals*, purchased *years since* from the Post-office, and that there is *no difference whatever* either in *colour* or *paper* from *used copies* to be found in any *large collection*. The *gum* having been carefully removed would slightly alter the *feel (only)* of the paper.

"Mr. S. — or anyone else can place away gummed stamps for thirty or forty years, providing they are between other papers, and when brought to light, *steamed*, and *ironed* carefully, will be found quite as clean and fresh as my copies."

"Mr. Albert Van Dyck, who advanced me the money to purchase the stamps with, and also purchased a set from me for himself, is well known in Sydney, and has a great deal of influence here."

The preceding much underlined letter contains further fresh statements. I should say here that the words italicized are in every case so in the original. The list of plates still extant is full of import. The word "chisel" in connection with the "destroyed" plates is suggestive! There may—see paragraph 2—be a chance of earning £50 yet, which would, however, be more likely, if after "having stated" Mr. Vindin had added "having seen or heard of," and a certainty if he had continued, "either now or hereafter"! In the last quoted sentence the gum theory is further developed, and the sheets were apparently sent to the wash to remove the obnoxious adhesive matter, although there are still collectors who do not despise

their unused specimens because they have their "original gum" intact. It appears that Mr. Vindin was advanced the money by Mr. A. Van Dyck. I wonder if the *former* informed the *latter* of the first state of the case (or *vice versa*)!

This last letter I will quote from is dated—

"April 2nd, 1888.—The stamps are *originals*, are *not reprints*, and *will never be reprinted*. This I repeat despite the resolution of the 'Philatelic Society of London.' The paper is *not different*; the plates were destroyed directly after the stamps were withdrawn from circulation, and I have never had more than eight sets—twenty-four sheets. I am *quite confident* that these are the only *unused unsevered* copies existent.

"I have not misrepresented these stamps in anyway, and I have given all the information respecting them that I can. I am fully aware that your Society, once having declined these stamps, are not at all likely to alter their expressed opinions."

This, after the receipt of the returned sheets, is the last communication I have had with Mr. Vindin—and in it he stated truthfully that he had expended £40 in cables, and was a loser by the transaction—but as I was also a similar sufferer, I did not accede to his suggestion of dividing his expenses with him. I should add that he gave as a reason for this request my refusal to complete the purchase after I had agreed to buy them. I, of course, replied that I bought them subject to his statements, as quoted in this correspondence, of which I required some other *evidence*, and should not complete until I had it. I am still waiting!

These excerpts have extended to a greater length than I anticipated; but I have carefully selected them from a vast mass of letters, and have endeavoured to exclude all extraneous matter, as all reference to names not directly interested. I must give Mr. Vindin the credit of "sticking to his guns" in his statements as to his knowledge; and without wishing to make any direct accusation against him or any other person, I submit that I have shown that the *onus* of proving the origin of these sheets does not lie in this country, but in Australia. I would prefer to let the Philatelic world read between the lines and judge for themselves. But with a view to clearing up the mystery, I invite consideration of and reply to the following queries:

*To the Philatelic Society of Sydney.*

How many of your members, past or present, purchased these sheets for cash at the outset price? If any, have they demanded or received their money back?

When did your Society first become acquainted with the fact that there were a large number of sheets? and did it take any steps to inform collectors generally of this fact?

Was any member of your Society interested in the sale of these sheets on their first appearance?

If so, did the Society take any steps to ascertain the correctness of the statements of Mr. Vindin as to the paper, gum, impression, manner of discovery, destruction of plates, etc.?

To Mr. D. A. Vindin.

At what date, "some years ago," did you first see or know of these sheets?

Who first showed them to you, and for whom were you acting in selling them?

Did you remove the gum yourself or *know* that it was done?

When did you discover that there were more than "8 sets existent," and did you inform any of those who had purchased sets for cash of the altered circumstances of which you were at the time ignorant?

What were your grounds for asserting that the plates were destroyed? Who was your informant, and was such information official?

What steps do you propose to take to show the *bonâ fides* of the statements made by you in the preceding correspondence?

To the Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

Is there an official record kept of the plates that are and have been in use for printing adhesive postage stamps?

Is it the practice to deface obsolete plates? Are they still retained after such defacement, and a record taken of this act?

Is there a responsible officer for the safe custody of the plates? and what are the precautions taken against theft?

When and by whom was "the question mooted as to reprinting" the Laureated stamps (2d., 6d., and 8d.), executed by Jarvis? When was it discovered, and by whom, that these three plates were missing, and what steps were taken to recover them?

Is the P. O. Department aware that probably not less than fifty thousand of these stamps have been sold for large sums of money to collectors?

Is the Post-office Department endeavouring to recover their missing plates?

Are these stamps demonetized, or still available for postage, as is the practice in this country?

Answers to these questions would, I think, enable us to commence tracing the mischief back to its source, a consummation that is in every way desirable, and which must be my excuse for occupying so much space in the *Monthly Journal*.

I believe I am correct in saying that the stock in London all came through Mr. A. Van Dyck—the gentleman who "advanced the money" to Mr. Vindin. I should like to know if the Scott Coin Company also purchased of him, and if their impressions tally with those in London, or are they fresher? Australia, Europe, and America have each had their "Remainder." The plates should appear next in Calcutta, and then in Cape Town!

Since writing the above I have been informed on very good authority that Mr. A. Van Dyck "never rested until he had ferreted out the plates," that he had the reprints made, and arranged for Mr. Vindin to sell them

on commission; but my informant is unaware how far Mr. Van Dyck imparted his confidence to his agent. The former was a man of means, "had plenty of money at his disposal," and, as Mr. Vindin has previously stated, considerable influence. He left the colony a year or two back, was frequently seen in London, and then disappeared—perhaps to turn up in America. Everything points therefore to him as the prime mover in this scandalous proceeding. But I feel sure, from the above *facts* as to his position, that he is not *alone* responsible. There must have been *others—not lower in the social scale*—who connived at these transactions; and I trust that, public and official attention having been called to the case, the authors of the mischief may be all traced out and suitably rewarded.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*Our New Price Catalogue.*—This is at length printed, and will be sent out to our customers in the course of the next week.

We believe it will be found that this catalogue is very superior to its predecessors, as the improvements introduced are very numerous; among them may be noted the following:—All stamps are numbered, so that, in ordering, a collector need only give the name of the country and the number of the stamp wanted, which will be a great saving in making out lists; next, we have priced very many more stamps than in any other edition. It does not follow, because a stamp is not priced, that it cannot be supplied; but it is really useless to price many of the stamps, as, for instance, the first 1/- embossed Natal. At the present moment we have three copies by us, one we could sell at £8, one at £14, and one at £18. Stamps of this class, where so much depends upon the condition, we have not attempted to price; but collectors may send us lists of their wants in those stamps that are not priced by us, and in the majority of cases we shall be able to supply all that may be required. The two columns giving the price of stamps by the dozen are now done away with, as we consider this should be a retail catalogue only. In the place of these columns we have introduced a single one which we use to quote the price of reprints, "cancelled" stamps, sets, entire sheets, &c.

\* \* \*

*Western Australia.*—We are about arranging a collection of these stamps, and we wish to make a



list of the various roulettes; we shall be, therefore, obliged if any of our readers will lend us any specimens they may have of the first two issues, rouletted, of this country. We would take a note of them, and return by next post. We should be pleased to purchase any of them if they were sent to us with the prices marked; we also specially want to see any pairs or blocks of the first issue, 2d. chocolate-brown, or 6d. bronze.

\* \* \*

*New "Philatelic" Album.*—We have just prepared a new edition of this popular album, and the same will be on sale in about ten days. The improvements in it are numerous, chief among which may be noted that, by a new arrangement of the back, the book now opens quite flat, the want of this having been the greatest drawback to the other editions. The leaves are all ruled with very faint quadrillé lines to aid in the arrangement of stamps; these lines are hardly perceptible, but will be found a considerable aid in arranging stamps neatly.

\* \* \*

*Philatelic Protection Association.*—When the list of officers of this association was published, the Vice-President had not been appointed. We are pleased to be able to announce that Mr. Douglas Garth, the genial and popular Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, has now accepted this position. The association is flourishing, and we believe that a considerable amount of good has been done by the issue of lists of new forgeries as they appear, &c.

\* \* \*

*Post-office Robberies.*—A case of considerable importance was tried at Bow Street a short time ago. One of the sorters of the G. P. O. was charged with stealing a large number of letters that passed through his hands. When his house was searched, as many as 2289 letters were found there, containing cheques and money orders representing about £20,000. The man has got seven years' penal servitude, which he well deserved. Our reason for mentioning the matter here is that many letters were taken from the Gower Street district, and some were found at his house addressed to us; one was dated December 19th, last year, and was only delivered last week. We have had several complaints of letters not reaching us, especially from abroad, and we think that very likely it may be due to this cause, as no doubt a large number of letters this man took had been destroyed, and cannot now be traced.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Hon. Sec., we learn that a meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, September 25th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Vernon Roberts in the chair.

We append rules of this Society, as they may be useful as a guide in the formation of other associations of a similar nature:—

I. That this Society shall be called The Manchester Philatelic Society.

II. That this Society be established:

- (a) For the study and encouragement of Philately.
- (b) For the detection and exposure of Forgeries and Frauds.
- (c) For the reading of papers relating to Philately, and the publication of same when deemed advisable.

III. All ladies and gentlemen over 17 years of age interested in Philately are eligible for membership.

Candidates for election must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, their nominations to be read at the meeting prior to elections.

Their election must be by ballot, when three-fourths of those present must vote in the candidates' favour.

It is desirable that candidates before being proposed be introduced as visitors at one of the Society's meetings.

IV. The Society shall consist of Honorary Members and Ordinary Members; the latter shall pay an annual subscription of 2s. 6d.

V. The subscription shall be due upon being admitted a member, and annually on the first of January in each year.

VI. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Society shall signify his intention in writing to the Hon. Sec. before the first of January in each year, otherwise such member shall be held liable for the subscriptions for the ensuing year.

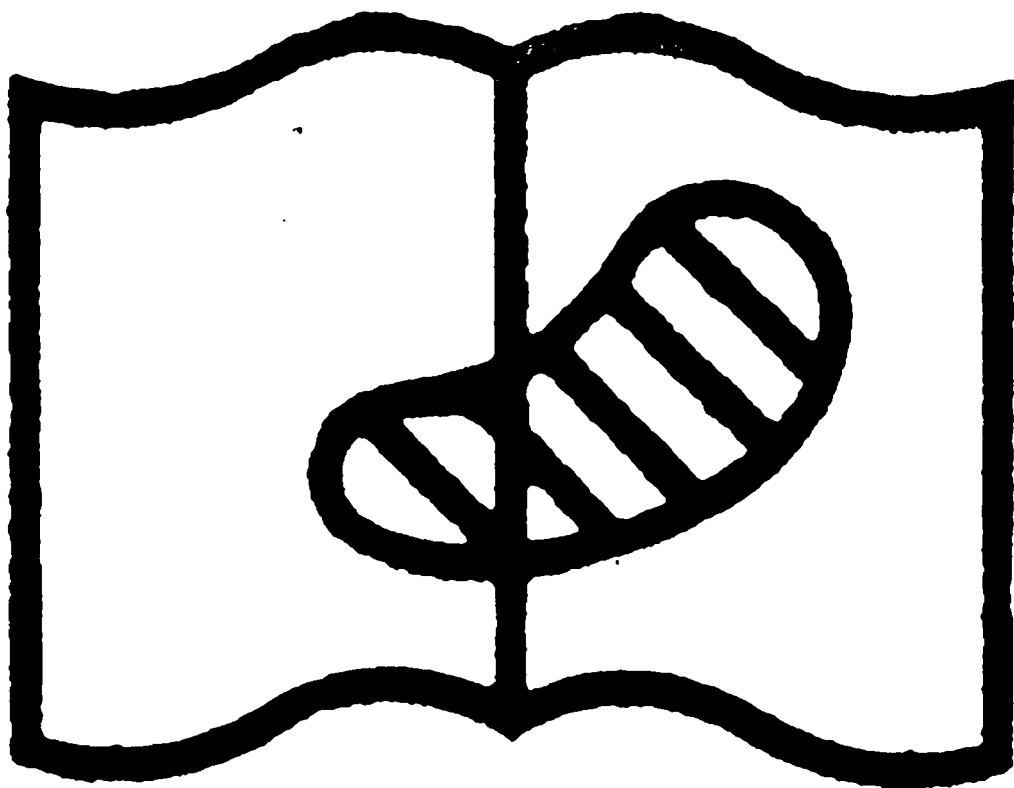
VII. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, and a Committee of four members. The officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting to be held in May in each year, retiring officers being eligible for election. The Committee shall have the power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in their number.

VIII. The Society shall be managed by the President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of four members.

No person making a practice of dealing in stamps shall be eligible to serve on the Committee.

IX. The meetings shall consist of ordinary and annual. The ordinary meetings shall be held as a rule on alternate Fridays, from September to April, inclusive, and at such other times as the Committee may deem expedient.

At any business meeting eleven members shall form a quorum.



The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of May.

X. Any member changing his address shall at once notify the fact in writing to the Hon. Secretary, in order that the latter may alter the same upon the books.

All notices posted to the address on the books shall be considered as duly delivered.

XI. The Committee shall have power to make such by-laws as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not in contravention of any rules of the Society.

XII. These Rules can only be altered at an Annual General Meeting, or an Extraordinary General Meeting called for that purpose, and three-fourths of those present must vote in favour of such alteration.

XIII. After notice has been given to the Committee, and their sanction obtained, the conduct or dealings of any member may be taken into consideration at any meeting of the Society (subject to notice being given to the member whose conduct may be under consideration), and such meeting shall have full and absolute power to deal with such member, either by expulsion or otherwise, as the meeting may by a majority of three-fourths determine.

## LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

At the closing meeting of the session, 1890-91, held on the 2nd of July, the chair was occupied by the retiring President, Mr. Joseph Scott. The annual report, which was read by Mr. T. K. Skipwith, included an interesting sketch of the formation of the society, as being the outcome of the very successful exhibition held in May of last year at the Museum in Park Row, full notices of which appeared at the time in the local and London papers. The report showed that twelve meetings had been held during the session, at which the stamps of Barbados, the United States, France, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Chili, Queensland, and Newfoundland were in succession carefully gone through, and at which much interesting and instructive information was gained by members comparing their collections by the aid of the most authentic works on the subject. At the last few meetings of the session, the practice of bringing forward novelties and new issues at the commencement of each meeting has been found of considerable interest. The report also alluded to the society's library, of which a good beginning has been made; to the increase in the membership, and to the great loss sustained by the untimely decease of Mr. Henry Firth, the society's junior vice-president. The balance-sheet was then submitted by Mr. R. S. Wigan, the hon. treasurer, and both it and the report passed.

The officers for the year 1891-92 were then elected as follows: President, the Rev. T. S. Fleming; senior vice-president, Mr. W. Beckwith;

junior vice-president, Mr. R. S. Wigan; hon. secretaries, Mr. W. Dennison Roebuck, F.L.S., and Mr. T. Kershaw Skipwith; and hon. treasurer, Mr. J. H. Thackrah. Mr. Wigan was appointed librarian *pro tem.*, and all the above (together with Mr. Joseph Scott, the retiring president) form the committee.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

BRIGHTON.—We hear that it is proposed to start a local society at this famous watering-place. This should be a success, as the Vice-President of the London Society lives there; and he informs us that he will be glad to help to form such a society. We shall be pleased to receive the names of any collectors of that district who would be willing to become members.

LONDON.—We have often been asked if it would not be possible to form a Junior Philatelic Society, for this great city. We know of very many collectors living within ten miles of Charing Cross who do not care to join the Philatelic Society, as they feel they are not sufficiently advanced to take an interest in its meetings. What appears to be wanted by many is a kind of social society meeting once a month, to compare notes, exchange duplicates, and to have a recognised place at which they could meet other collectors; a society also which would be open to any well-known Foreign collectors who may visit London. As a case in point we may mention that during the past summer we have had great pleasure in receiving many visits from well-known collectors from the Continent, from America, and from India—and we have often been asked if there was any society here at which they could meet English collectors—and have only been able to mention the Philatelic Society, which does not meet during the summer. We shall be pleased to have the opinions of our readers upon this, and shall be glad to open our columns to any correspondence on this subject.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANCE.—1. The 50 c., carmine, was issued last year, and catalogued in our publishers' second addendum. 2. Guatemala 1881; the 10 c. is given as *violet* and green in all the catalogues. Would you kindly let us see your copies in *black* and green? 3. The "Susse" perforation is one with very large holes, and gauging about 7. It was done by Messrs. Susse, of Paris, and is known by their name.

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	" 2. Edition de Luxe	10	9	10	9	11	6	12	0
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	" 4	5	6	5	6	6	0	7	0
	" 5	8	0	8	0	8	5	9	6
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	Ditto	10	6	10	6	11	0	12	0
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	" 18	3	0	3	1	3	8	4	10
	" 19	4	0	4	3	5	0	6	6
	" 20	5	0	5	4	6	2	7	10
	" 21	6	9	7	1	8	2	10	4
	" 22	8	3	8	8	10	0	12	2
	" 23	10	6	10	6	11	0	12	2

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Any of the above can be sent by registered book post, at an extra charge of ad each volume. The charge for a Cardboard Box for the Imperial Album is 1s. 6d., a wooden box, 1/6. The number should be given in ordering Supplements, to prevent mistakes. The number of the Album will be found in the lower right-hand corner of the front of the cover. The above publications are sold only as advertised; they are sent securely packed, but S. G., Limited, undertake no risk. Parcel Post abroad is as a rule dearer; but books sent so, are far less liable to get damaged.

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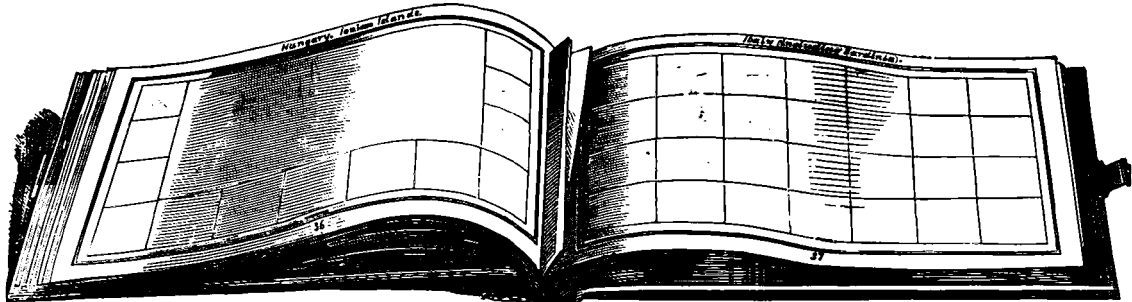
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THE  
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Vol. I. (July, 1890, to June, 1891.)

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A satisfactory London Reference required.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

OCTOBER 31, 1891.

No. 16.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

WE much regret to hear of the death of Mr. George Wyndham Binns, of Sale, near Manchester, which we are informed took place on August 9th, but of which the intelligence has only recently been communicated to us. Mr. Binns was a collector of many years standing, a correspondent of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and was well known to most of the older collectors and dealers. The present writer was in not infrequent communication with him some years back, and has a pleasant recollection of him as an intelligent and keen Philatelist. His is another name to be added to the already too long list of earnest workers who have gone over to the great majority.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER name still more familiar to collectors, though not as that of a Philatelist, has appeared in the obituary columns more recently. We refer to that of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who died at his residence at Wimbledon on the 3rd inst. It has been our lot, on various occasions, to differ, and to differ very strongly, with Mr. Chalmers, both as to the cause which he advocated and as to his methods of advocating that cause; but we cannot deny a certain amount of admiration for the dogged perseverance with which he ever refused to see how hopelessly he was beaten, though we could wish that it had been displayed with a better object, and that in his zeal for the reputation of his own father he had not forgotten that there were other worthy parents also. It is not for us to follow his example to the extent of carrying on a controversy with the dead. May he rest in peace, and may the Chalmers question rest with him!

\* \* \*

VARIOUS additions to periodical Philatelic literature are announced, and we have received the first

number of *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, which, as far as we can judge from one number, ought to make its mark. It hails from Birmingham, which from the days of Pemberton onwards has ever been recognised as one of the homes of Philately in this country. We cordially wish our new comrade every success. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* promises us a new feature—to be introduced into that journal in January next—in the form of a monthly *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, giving the *cream* of all the leading Philatelic magazines, extracted by a skilful *separator*; this, if well carried out, as we have no doubt it will be, should be most valuable and interesting. From Paris is announced the approaching publication of the *Gazette Timbrologique, Journal de la Société Timbrologique d'Echange*, which was to appear on the 15th inst., but has not reached us at the time of going to press. Finally we learn that Philatelists across the Irish Channel are waking up, and that a magazine devoted to our hobby is to be published shortly in Dublin, under the guidance of a writer who has long been known as a most prolific producer of Philatelic platitudes!

\* \* \*

WE have at the last moment obtained a copy of the second edition of *The Jubilee of Penny Postage, 1890*, a most interesting work, giving a full account of all the official celebrations of that important event. There appears to have been an unexpectedly large demand for copies of this book, and accordingly the first edition was exhausted before some of the applicants were supplied, ourselves among the number. We are not surprised at this demand; for it is a book that should certainly be in the hands of every philatelist—and there are a goodly number of them scattered about the country—and also should be of interest to all the letter-writing public. A considerable proportion of those who were able to be present at one or both of the celebrations in London (at

the Guildhall and at South Kensington), would doubtless wish to possess a copy of this account of them, while many who were not present on those occasions will be equally interested in its perusal. Having no time, owing to the late date at which the book has reached us, to give a detailed review, for which purpose its 331 pages would require careful study, we must content ourselves with extracting a few amusing paragraphs, which will convince our readers that it is by no means all heavy reading. One of the curiosities exhibited at the Guildhall was a penny postage stamp "bearing an address written on its reverse side, which had once safely circulated through the post." In connection with this the following remark occurs in the report of Mr. R. C. Tombs; the concluding sentence, which we venture to italicize, strikes us as specially naïve: "The effect of the exhibition of this stamp was that persons tried the experiment by posting addressed postage stamps at the exhibition and elsewhere. *The use of postage stamps in this way is much deprecated by the Department.*"

The Poet Laureate of the Post-office does not appear to have been favourably inspired upon the occasion; the arrival of the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall was announced to the offices telegraphically connected with the temporary Post-office there, in the following lines, the sentiment of which is excellent, but the poetry, alas! seems to be conspicuous principally by its absence:

"England's Prince is with us,  
All honour to his name;  
May his life continue joyous,  
And crown'd with lasting fame."

\* \* \*

Turning now to the conversazione at South Kensington Museum, which was the actual Post-office celebration of the Jubilee, it is of interest to learn that 148,830 of the Jubilee Envelopes were sold in London alone. The number sold in the provinces is not stated, but from an account of the receipts from that source, in which it is said that a Royalty of £1000 was paid to the Crown "in the shape of the penny postage stamp," we may assume that 240,000 were printed, and probably all of these were disposed of. In connection, more or less, with this very point, a correspondent has very kindly forwarded to us a statement of the numbers printed of the Caricature Envelope and Card drawn by Harry Furniss, which, as a work of art, certainly deserved a far wider circulation than the official piece of patchwork. The numbers were—of the envelope 9901, and of the card

9917; after the production of which the printers certify that the stones were destroyed.

Shortly after the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the conversazione, and when they had received various addresses, telegrams, &c., a signal was transmitted to a number of the principal offices in the United Kingdom announcing the moment when "Three cheers for the Queen" were to be given, so that the whole postal service might join. Other offices evidently were notified beforehand that 10 p.m. would be about the time that this ceremony would take place, and their officials were invited to give way to their feelings at that hour. A number of "Extracts from Typical Reports" of what was done at divers places are given in the book, and some of them read very funnily:—

"In compliance with the express wish of the executive committee in connection with the Post-office Jubilee Conversazione at South Kensington, the sub-Postmaster and his wife, in conjunction with the curate of the parish, the resident policeman in the village, and the rector's churchwarden, gave at the hour named, 10 P.M. yesterday, Wednesday, July 2nd, 1890, three hearty cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." This was evidently a very solemn function.

THE next we quote was of a rather more exciting nature, especially when the "squibs and crackers" began to fly about:

"As soon as the office clock indicated the hour (10 P.M.), three ringing cheers were given for the Queen, after which the National Anthem was sung in fine style by the staff, the crowd joining in with vigour.

"Squibs and crackers were let off amongst the crowd by several members of the staff, and Mr. Jones superintended the firing off of a number of sky-rockets."

THE following are from two small post-offices in Ireland:

"I beg leave to inform you that I successfully performed the pleasing duty of cheering Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen at 10 P.M. this Jubilee night, though entirely unaided, as my wife was unable to remain up later than 8.30 P.M."

"MYSELF and sister being in charge of this Post-office in the far west of Ireland, she as assistant, myself as sub-postmistress, felt very great pleasure in assembling in the office at 10 P.M., and with our old postman in uniting in giving three cheers in right hearty old style for our beloved Queen, and in wishing health, long life, and prosperity to Her Majesty."

WE need hardly add that these are not exactly a fair sample of the demonstrations which took place throughout the country. We have merely selected them as curiosities, and as specimens of celebrations that were none the less loyal for being carried out under somewhat unfavourable circumstances.

\* \* \*

THERE was one gentleman employed at South Kensington who deserves our most profound commiseration; we hope he may have recovered by this time, but he had indeed a fearful task. His duties were in connection with the "Tube Post," and are defined as follows:—

"Visitors should also be invited to address questions either to the officials or to their friends, and to prepay the reply. The charge for a reply card or letter will be 3d. The replies should be short, to the point, and *facetious* where the question admits. They will be written by Mr.—, of the Controller's office, who will attend for the purpose."

Poor Mr.—, with the facetious stop turned on, *by order!*

I weep for you, the Walrus said,  
I deep sympathize.  
With sobs and tears he writes them out  
Fa-ce-tious replies,  
According to instructions,  
As oc-ca-si-ons arise!

If he has not since become Mr.—, C.B., we trust that omission will be immediately attended to.

## Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR NOVEMBER.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

### AUSTRIA.

	Unused.	Used.
1 Gulden, Type 161, blue . . . . .	...	0 8
2 " " carmine . . . . .	...	1 0

### BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1 Penny, black . . . . .	0 2	...
2 Pence, black, red, and green . . . . .	0 4	...
4 " black and brown . . . . .	0 8	...
6 " black and blue . . . . .	1 0	...
1 Shilling, black and bistre . . . . .	2 0	...

### BAHAMAS.

#### PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES, UNCUT.

2½d. (on 4d.), red surcharge . . . . .	2 6	...
2½d. (on 4d.), black " . . . . .	2 0	...

### BRAZIL.

80 reis (Letter Card), red and blue on pink . . . . .	0 6	...
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### FERNANDO PO.

	Unused.	Used.
10 c. de peso (1882), brown . . . . .	...	1 0
50 " (1880), blue . . . . .	...	3 0

### FINLAND, 1891.

1 kop., orange . . . . .	0 1	...
2 " green . . . . .	0 2	...
3 " carmine . . . . .	0 3	...
4 " " . . . . .	0 3	...
7 " blue . . . . .	0 4	...

### FIJI ISLANDS.

2½ Pence, brown . . . . .	0 5	...
4 " (on 1d.), black and mauve . . . . .	0 8	...

### FRENCH COLONIES.

#### 1885. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS. Type 970.

5 centimes, black . . . . .	0 4	...
10 " " . . . . .	0 4	...
15 " " . . . . .	0 6	...
20 " " . . . . .	0 9	...
30 " " . . . . .	0 6	...

### GUADELOUPE.

5 Centimes (on 1 c.), black on bluish . . . . .	0 4	...
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### JAMAICA.

2½ Pence, blue and mauve . . . . .	0 5	..
½ Penny ("Official," in new type), green . . . . .	0 2	...

#### POST CARDS.

1 Penny, blue on buff . . . . .	0 3	...
1 + 1 Penny " . . . . .	0 4	...

### LIBERIA.

#### Type 1352, but imperf.

1 Cent, rose-pink . . . . .	0 4	...
3 Cents, purple . . . . .	0 8	...

### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1 Penny (Envelope), rose . . . . .	0 3	...
2½ Pence " blue . . . . .	0 5	...
1 Penny (Postcard), rose on buff . . . . .	0 3	...
1½ Pence " brown on buff . . . . .	0 5	...

### NATAL.

2½ Pence, blue . . . . .	0 5	...
1½ " (Postcard), brown on buff . . . . .	0 3	...

### SIAM.

2 Atts on 3 Atts, black, blue and green . . . . .	0 6	...
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### SIERRA LEONE.

2½ Pence, blue . . . . .	0 5	...
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### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

#### REGISTERED ENVELOPES.

5 Cents, blue, in 6 sizes, each . . . . .	0 6	...
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### PERAK.

1 Cent on 2 Cents, black and rose; set of 4 distinct varieties . . . . .	1 8	...
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### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### LARGE OFFICIAL LETTER CARDS. Type 143.

Complete set of 6 varieties for the different Departments of the Government. Special bargain, £4.

## ADDITIONS TO REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

BY W. E. JEFF.

ON looking through the list of Stamps and Envelopes of Great Britain given in the preceding numbers of this magazine we found several varieties had been omitted which are now added, making the list a fairly complete one "up to date." It appears to have been the custom of our Postal Authorities to send out to the Post-offices in various countries under our rule the stamps of Great Britain, and have them surcharged either with the name of the country or with their monetary value in the currency of the country using them, hence we find the "Jubilee" issue of the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. overprinted "Zululand," British Bechuanaland contenting itself with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion, and for the other values required using the series of "un-appropriated dies." The Levant offices have the nearest amount to the postal value of the stamp surcharged on its face in Turkish currency. The list of the values so surcharged is given, though it wants a stretch of imagination to class them among the English stamps, as they are not current "in" this country, only "to" it.

A description of the hand-stamp upon the envelopes used by the Royal Courts of Justice is also given. No value is shewn upon the stamp, and it should really be classed among those known as official stamps, though specimens in the possession of the writer of this article are obliterated with the usual dated circular form of "Official Paid" in red.

Another and by far more important series of envelopes is chronicled, viz., The Envelopes used by the members of both Houses of Parliament. The privilege of franking letters, &c., by the members of both Houses died hard. From the *Life of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.*, written by his nephew, G. B. Hill, Esq., D.C.L., we learn (from vol. i. p. 321) that it was found "that the yearly number of franked missives was about seven millions," and "that those franked by Members of Parliament" amounted to nearly "five millions." This system, which would entail a somewhat heavy loss to the revenue of the Post-office, was abolished, and in the future all persons who wished to avail themselves of the benefits offered by the "Penny

Postage" scheme would have to pay for the requisite stamps for the conveyance of their correspondence. It may be remarked that this sweeping reform was too great to be carried out "all at once." And although the members of the Houses of Parliament had to pay like ordinary mortals, the Public Offices continued to frank their correspondence, and it so remains "until this day." Owing to the trouble caused by having to take the letters, &c., to a recognised office for posting and for purchasing the stamps requisite, and the chance which it gave to those who were entrusted with that mission of keeping the money and posting the letters unpaid, a series of envelopes was printed which had on their face the amount to be paid, and also the weight which could be carried for that sum, and that could be posted at the "Houses of Parliament." These, however, only lasted for a short period, and "Peers and Commoners" became as ordinary mortals.

The list of additions includes a resuscitation of a telegraph form, which bears the green circular telegraph stamp, and having the name of the printers, Harrison and Sons, on its face. Also it is noted that the regulations relative to the "insurance clauses" are printed upon the envelopes, instead of added to them, by means of slips of gummed paper. With this we shall conclude the series of papers upon the "Stamps, &c., of Great Britain," and shall hope to make additions as new issues appear. Allow me therefore "once again" to thank all those kind friends who have assisted with their advice, information, and specimens.

### ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS USED IN LEVANT OFFICES.

1885.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac,	1884 issue, wmk. crown, sur. 40 paras.
5d. green(shades),	" " " 80 paras.
2s. 6d. lilac "	1883 " " anchor " 12 piastres.

Variety on Bluish paper.

1887.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple and black, wmk. crown, surcharged 40 paras.
5d. lilac and blue " " " 80 paras.

The surcharge in both issues is in black solid letters.

### ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The design of the hand-stamp which is impressed upon the envelopes used by these Courts is as follows:— The letters R. C. J., which are of a fancy type, are surmounted by a narrow, elongated, Gothic crown, and these are placed within a double lined fancy border of shield shape. The impression is in blue, and is placed in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope.

1885. Royal Courts of Justice, hand-stamp, BLUE.

### ENVELOPES USED BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

**Issue I.** (a) The following inscription is printed in Red 1840. upon envelopes of Blue laid and White wove paper. Size of the envelopes being  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

(Temporary.)

To be posted at the HOUSE OF LORDS only.

Post paid—ONE PENNY—Weight not to exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

(b) To be posted at the HOUSE OF COMMONS only.

Post paid—ONE PENNY—Weight not to exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

This inscription is printed in Black upon envelopes of White and Bluish wove paper. Size of envelopes,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

**Issue II.** The inscription is the same as Issue I. (b), but 1840. having a line ruled under the words

Post paid—ONE PENNY—Weight not to exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

printed in Black on Bluish wove paper. Size of envelope,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

**Issue III.** The inscription of this issue is as follows, and is printed in Black upon envelopes of bluish laid paper. Size,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

To be posted at the HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT only.

Post paid—ONE PENNY—Weight not to exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

**Issue IV.** (a) The inscription of this issue is as follows, and is printed in Black upon Envelopes of Bluish laid paper. Size,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

To be posted at the HOUSE OF LORDS only.

Post paid—TWO PENCE. Weight not to exceed 1 oz.

(b) To be posted at the HOUSE OF COMMONS only.

Post paid—TWO PENCE. Weight not to exceed 1 oz.

### TELEGRAPH FORMS.

Add to Issue VIII. the following form, having the Green Circular Telegraph Stamp in place of the Octagonal Postal one. Printed in Black on White laid paper, and having the name of "Harrison and Sons" as printers.

1881. (b) 1s. green (shades), Circular stamp. Size of Form,  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

### REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

The regulations as follow relative to the insurance of letters are now printed upon the Envelopes instead of being on a slip of paper to be attached to the envelope as before.

#### "INLAND REGISTRATION."

Compensation for loss or damage is given in respect to Inland Registered Packets of all kinds, according to the following table, the fees set forth in which include the ordinary registration fee of 2d. :

Fee.	Limit of Compensation.
2d.	£5.
3d.	£10.
4d.	£15.
5d.	£20.
6d.	£25.

"Subject to the conditions in the published Regulations as to Registration of Inland Letters, &c."

## 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.**—A correspondent at Buenos Ayres informs us that the reply-paid Letter Cards,  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$  c. and  $3 + 3$  c., have been re-issued by the Post-office. We presume from this that they had been withdrawn from circulation. Probably they were very little used.

**Austria.**—The *Philatelic Record* announces a 2 kr. Newspaper Stamp of the same type as the new 1 kr. previously chronicled. Can any of our readers inform us whether these are Newspaper Postage or Newspaper Tax Stamps? We should suppose from their values that they may be the latter.

*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles some varieties of the surcharge on the current 10 kr. stamps, converted to 1 piastre for use in the Levant, which we list below.

There is an error in the description of the two high values of the current issue given in our publishers' new catalogue. The colours are *deep blue* and *deep red* only; not deep blue and *black*, and deep red and *black*.

*Newspaper Stamp.* 2 kr., green, imperf.

*For Levant.* PIASTER (no figure) on 10 kr., blue.

I PIASTER on 10 kr., blue.

I PIASTER I below, "10" above, on the right.

No surcharge on the face, "10" inverted on the back.

**Azores.**—Our publishers show us copies of halves of the 5 reis, current type, in *grey* with *black* surcharge, and in *black* with *carmine* surcharge, which appear to have paid the postage upon newspapers. The first of the two bears a date mark of December, 1885.

*Adhesives.* Half of 5 reis, black and grey.

" 5 " carmine and black.

**Bahamas.**—We have received a copy of the second variety of the provisional 2½d. envelope recently chronicled. The lower part of the stamp has eight thin black bars struck across it, arranged in pairs and graduated in length.

**Bhopal.**—The rectangular type has been drawn for the *x*th time, giving us a fresh sheet of 32 types of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna value. The majority of the varieties are plainly lettered B. L. G. I. in the corners, instead of B. L. C. I. All have NWAB for NAWAB. The fourth stamp in the second row is



inscribed SAH or HAH for SHAH (the first letter is a smudge, and there are only three in all); and one specimen on our sheet appears to lack the last stroke of the M of BEGAM, making it look like a badly-formed N, but this may be only defective printing. We have seen this on the usual greyish wove paper, and imperf. only. *Le Timbre Poste* gives the same perf. also.

*Adhesives.* ½ a., bright red; 32 new types lettered NWAB.  
½ a. " error SAH.

**Bolivar.**—We learn from *The Philatelic Record* that the colours of some of the values of the recent issue have been incorrectly stated. The 10 c. is now said to be red, and the 20 c. blue, instead of *vice versa*.

**Brazil.**—We have received the 20 reis Journal Stamp of the latest type (351 in the new edition of the Catalogue). The various issues of these stamps, of which three different types seem to be in use at the same time, are rather puzzling.

*Newspaper Stamp.* 20 reis, emerald-green on white.

**British East Africa.**—*Le Timbre Poste* announces two more of those unsatisfactory provisionals produced by means of a surcharge in M.S. Of course we can, if necessary, make these things for ourselves; but still it goes against the Philatelic conscience. The surcharge is in black, and the copies seen were obliterated in April and May last.

*Adhesives.* ½ anna on 3 a., black on red.  
1 " 4 a., brown.

**British Central Africa.**—The Dark Continent is receiving the fullest benefit of the light of Philately. East and South Africa have their special issues; and now the stamps of the Company which claims the latter portion have been converted to the use of a third part by means of a simple surcharge, consisting of the letters B. C. A. in black. We have seen some of the values, and we understand that a whole series exists.

*Adhesives.* ½ d., red and blue.  
1d., grey-black.  
2d., red and olive.  
4d., black and brown.  
6d., sky-blue.  
8d., blue and rose.  
1s., brown.  
2s., red.  
2s. 6d., lilac.  
5s., yellow.  
10s., green.  
£1, deep blue.  
£2, rose-red.  
£5, olive-green.  
£10, brown.

**British Honduras.**—We learn from some of our contemporaries that the guess we hazarded last month as to the stamp surcharged "six," in

red, being an essay of some kind is probably correct. It is further stated that only one copy ever left official hands, but that others have been produced *unofficially*, which was only to be expected.

**Chili.**—All our fellow-workers seem to have duly chronicled the fact that, during the late unpleasantness in this Republic, people in some parts of the country were reduced to employing fiscal and telegraph stamps for prepayment of postage. Several values of Chilian fiscal stamps have long been known thus employed, either accidentally or duly authorized, and we have not at present been able to find any details as to the varieties that have been postally used recently.

**Cuba.**—Some changes of colour in the stamps of the current issue are recorded by *Le Timbre Poste*.

*Adhesives.* 5 c. de p., emerald-green.  
10 " violet-rose.

**Curaçao.**—Our publishers have received, upon a letter, a copy of a new provisional stamp, formed by surcharging the 30 c. "25—CENTS," in two lines of large block type, in black.

*Adhesive.* 25 c. on 30 c., grey.

**Denmark.**—A correspondent sends us some varieties of the post cards of this country, of which the following seems to us to be new. It is the current 5 + 5 öre card, with the stamp on the reply half having *small* numerals in the corners, while that on the first half is of the ordinary type.

*Post Card.* 5 + 5 öre, green on buff; variety.

**Fiji.**—We give an illustration of the new 2½d. stamp, the type of which may be seen to be an adaptation of that of the 1d. It is printed on wove paper, and perf. 10.



*Adhesive.* 2½d., brown.

**Great Britain.**—We extract the following from *Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular*: "It may be an interesting fact to those who collect specimens of the numbered plates of the old series of one penny stamps, to know that two specimens of plate 70 of series II. were seen a short time since by Mr. Philbrick, perforated and used. It is clear, therefore, that although the plate does not appear to have been registered at Somerset House, nor any copies from it found there, yet that some must have got into the hands of the public."

**Holland.**—It appears that there is to be a new issue here shortly, bearing the portrait of the young Queen. As a first instalment we have received a 5 c. post card with the stamp in the

left, and the arms in the right upper corner, and inscriptions similar to those on the last card of the same value. The stamp is of the same design as before, with the exception that the profile of the late King, turned to the left, is replaced by that of a small girl, turned to the right. The impression, as before, is on the blue-surfaced card, white on the back. We are informed that this was issued at Rotterdam on the 14th instant.

*Post Card.* 5 c., blue on blue; 140 × 93 mm.

**Hungary.**—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a 5 kr. stamp of the type of 1888, with a background of rose-coloured lines, and the numeral in black; the usual watermark, and perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 5 kr., black and rose.

**Labuan.**—To compensate for the disappointment as to the apocryphal 1 c. on 2 c., we have received the 8 c. surcharged "6—Cents," in two lines, in black.

*Adhesive.* 6 c. on 8 c., violet.

**Leeward Islands.**—We have received two sizes of registration envelopes, corresponding to our G and H<sup>2</sup>, and with the same inscriptions, &c., on the address side as upon the current British envelopes. The stamp on the flap resembles that on the Straits Settlements registration envelopes, but has the inner circle dotted, and the outer ornamented; the inscription upon it is LEEWARD ISLANDS REGISTRATION—TWO PENCE.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue, size G.  
2d. " " H<sup>2</sup>.

**Luxemburg.**—We understand from *Le Timbre Poste* that the two new stamps have already received a surcharge consisting of the letters "s. p.", but that this is due to private enterprise!

**Madagascar.**—*The Philatelic Record* tells us of another provisional formed from the 40 c., by surcharging it "25", in blue; and from *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that there are three more values of the type-set stamps which we described last month. Our contemporary could only give the colour of one of these, but adds some details as to the numbers printed.

*Adhesives.* 25, in blue, on 40 c., vermilion on straw.  
15 c., blue on azure.  
1 fr. ? ?  
5 fr. ? ?

Of the type-set issue there were printed as follows:—

18,000 of	5 centimes.
12,000 of	10 "
12,000 of	15 "
3000 of	25 "
2000 of	1 franc,
1000 of	5 francs.

**Mauritius.**—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the receipt of a new provisional from this at-one-time-fertile island, formed by surcharging the 38 c. with the words TWO CENTS, in black, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



*Adhesive.* 2 c. on 38 c., violet.

**Monaco.**—We hear that a 15 c. envelope with the new type of stamp has been issued.

*Envelope.* 15 c., rose on greenish-blue; 146 × 113 mm.

**Nabha.**—*The Philatelic Record* announces an official post card for this State, formed by adding the word "SERVICE" to the usual overprint.

*Official Card.* ¼ a., brown on buff.

**New South Wales.**—*The Philatelic Record* describes what we presume to be a variety of the official registration envelope of 1889, bearing the 6d. stamp in violet, with letters o. s. in the upper corners. Our contemporary mentions neither the value nor the colour, but we gather that this is the envelope alluded to. The variety consists in the white ovals in the upper corners being less regular in form, and in position, than in the ordinary type, and in the fact that the letters, instead of being in colour, are in white with shading "below the curves."

*Official Reg. Env.* 6d., violet? variety of type.

**North Borneo.**—The specimen of the 6 c. provisional which we saw last month was apparently formed by a surcharge consisting of a figure "6" only. We have since seen copies bearing the word "cents" below the figure, also in black, and we think it probable that this is the only variety. The word is not always very clear, and the first copy shown us was heavily obliterated.

We have also received the 10 c. postage, not postage and revenue, with the same surcharge.

*Adhesive.* 6 c. on 10 c., blue; "POSTAGE" only.

**Nossi-Bé.**—The latest, up to date, from this French Colony are some Unpaid Letter Stamps, formed by surcharging the ordinary postage stamps, as shown in the following illustrations. The decree for their execution is duly quoted in *Le Timbre Poste*, which also gives the numbers of each variety; some of them will evidently be of extreme rarity.



*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*1. *With Nossi-bé in short thick type.*

20 c. on 1 c., black on blue; 300 printed.  
 30 c. on 2 c., brown on straw; 300 "  
 50 c. on 30 c. " " 1200 "

2. *With Nossi-Bé in taller type.*

35 c. on 4 c., violet on blue; 250 printed.  
 35 c. on 20 c., red on green; 250 "  
 1 fr. on 35 c., black on yellow; 700 "

**Orange Free State.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Post Card bearing an adhesive stamp covered by a surcharge, like the 1d. card, but without any frame to the card.

*Post Card.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and brown on white.

**Paraguay.**—A correspondent of *Le Timbre Poste* warns its readers against certain fraudulent stamps of this Republic; namely, reprints of the 5 c., brown, and 10 c., green, of 1881, which may be distinguished by the fact of the paper being yellowish, and the perforation 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  (instead of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); also forgeries of the surcharge "OFICIAL—1" (2 or 5) on the 15 c., which may be recognized by the following peculiarity. In the genuine the whole surcharge was produced separately for each value, so that the relative positions of the word and the figure are always the same for the same value, while the word is not identically the same in the different values. In the forgery the two parts are separately printed, the word is always the same, and the relative positions of the word and the figure differ in different copies of the same value.

**Philippines.**—Two more values of the current type in new shades are announced by *The Philatelic Record*, presumably differing from those previously catalogued as 5c., bronze-green, and 20 c., pink.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., olive-brown.  
 20 c., salmon.

**Puttialla.**—Of the making of varieties of surcharge there is, truly, no end! From one of our contemporaries we learn that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. *Service* stamp now has the overprint all in black, instead of partly in black and partly in red; and, from another, that the spelling of the name upon the Registration Envelopes has been adopted for the Post Cards also.

*Service Stamp.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black and green.

*Post Card.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown on buff; surcharged PATIALA.

**Reunion.**—The authorities of this island have determined to anticipate the good time that is shortly expected, when every French Colony is to have distinct stamps of its own, by surcharging all the current Colonial stamps with the word RE-UNION, printed diagonally, in black. There



was still a stock of some of the unperforated stamps

of the issues of the mother country, and these have been treated in the same way, so that, with a few unavoidable errors, the list of varieties is a tolerably long one. Besides this, with admirable forethought for the wants of the future, 200,000 20c. have been ordered to be converted, one half into 2c., and the other half into 15c.!

*Adhesives.* 1 c., black on blue; surcharged RÉUNION.

2 c., brown on straw " "  
 4 c., violet on blue " "  
 5 c., green on green " "  
 10 c., black on lilac " "  
 15 c., blue on blue " "  
 20 c., red on green " "  
 25 c., black on rose " "  
 35 c., black on yellow " "  
 40 c., red on straw " "  
 75 c., carmine on rose " "  
 1 fr., bronze on green " "  
 2 c. on 20 c., red on green " "  
 15 c. on 20 c., " " "  
 5 c., green on green; double surcharge.  
 2 c., brown on straw; error RÉUN ON.  
 5 c., green on green " "

*Type of France 1872-73, imperf.*

40 c., orange; surcharged RÉUNION.  
 80 c., carmine " "

*Type of France 1876, imperf.*

30 c., brown; surcharged RÉUNION.  
 40 c., vermilion " "  
 75 c., carmine " "  
 1 fr., bronze " "

We have also received a copy of the 30 c. *Unpaid Letter* label, showing a very perfect double impression, one a little above and to the right of the other.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 30 c., black; double impression.

**Russia.**—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 10 kop. Letter Card with the instruction in French, as well as in Russian.

*Letter Card.* 10 kop., blue on grey; instruction in French.

A variety of this exists with the perforation continued to the edges in each direction. The 5 kop. envelope, type with Thunderbolts, is reported in 3 sizes, 145 x 60 mm., 145 x 120 mm., and 115 x 80 mm.

**Russian Locals.**—*Ossa.*—Some of the current stamps are stated to have been employed in halves and quarters, for postal or philatelic purposes.

*Adhesives.* 2 kop. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of 4 kop.), brown.  
 2 " ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of 8 " ), blue.  
 4 " ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of 8 " ) "

**Tscherdina.**—A new type, issued here as long ago as April last, is a close copy of that chronicled last month for Koungour, as may be seen by the annexed illustration.

*Adhesive.*  
 2 kop., carmine; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



**Sandwich Islands.**—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the stamp on the envelopes is now engraved, instead of lithographed; the 1 c. and 2 c. are thus found upon envelopes of yellowish-white wove paper, 151 × 86 mm.

*Envelopes.* 1 c., green; engraved.  
2 c., carmine "

**Servia.**—The 5 paras card now appears *all in green*, stamp, frame, and inscriptions, with four dotted lines for the address, upon *rose* card.

*Post Card.* 5 paras, green on *rose*.

**South Australia.**—*The Philatelic Record* mentions, with a considerable amount of doubt, a ½d., *green*, with the new type of o. s. surcharge. We fully agree with our contemporary in doubting the existence of a ½d., *green*, with this overprint, but we saw and chronicled it upon the ½d., *chocolate*, a few months ago.

**Spain.**—The same periodical records the current 15 centimos in a new colour.

*Adhesive.* 15 c., orange-brown.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have received the 30 cents, in a rather more rosy shade than before, and upon the Crown and CA paper; perf. 14 as usual.

*Adhesive.* 30 c., claret; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

**Negri Sembilan.**—This is a new candidate for philatelic honours and emoluments; it has commenced, like its neighbours, by having its name surcharged, in two lines of ordinary type, "Negri—Sembilan," upon the current 2 c. Straits Settlements. No doubt it will, like them, proceed to further deeds of daring in the same direction later on. *Adhesive.* 2 c., *rose*; *surcharged with name.*

**Perak.**—We have found the 1 c. on 2 c. in variety *f*, as described in August on the 6 c. only.

*Adhesive.* 1 c. on 2 c., *rose*; *variety f.*

**Surinam.**—From a somewhat mysterious paragraph in one of our most esteemed contemporaries, we are led to suspect that the 10 c. has appeared in the new type with numerals in the centre. But as our *confrère* terms it an "Unpaid Letter Stamp," and gives it as printed in three colours, we await further information before adding it to our list.

**Switzerland.**—It appears that dubious specimens of the "Orts-post" and "Poste locale" stamps are being offered in some quantity, and it is well that our readers should be on their guard. It is not absolutely proved that these are bad, but the verdict of M. Moens—than whom we know of no higher authority upon such matters—is against them; the varieties of type are so accurately imitated that he believes them to be reproductions by photogravure, or some similar process.

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent sends us a copy of the 4d. in a kind of *olive-yellow* shade, and very roughly perforated, which we should say is certainly a local impression. It has the *wmk. k*, given in The London Society's book.

*Adhesive.* 4d., *olive-yellow.*

**Tobago.**—Our publishers have received a letter franked by a new provisional, formed by printing "2½ PENCE," in *black*, upon the 4d., *grey*. The surcharge closely resembles that inflicted some years ago upon the 6d. We learn that the number overprinted is very limited, and that the local postal authorities are dealing them out with strict caution. The issue took place about the beginning of the last week in August.

*Adhesive.* 2½d. on 4d., *grey.*

**Travancore.**—It is reported that the 2 chuckrams stamp is printed in *rose*, instead of *vermilion*.

*Adhesive.* 2 chuckrams, *rose.*

**Turkey.**—The accompanying illustration represents the type of a new series of stamps which, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, may be expected in March next. We have time to make full preparations for receiving it with all the honours. The same periodical describes a variety of the current 20 paras card, in which not only is the principal impression in such pale *rose* as to be hardly visible, but the second impression, that of the ground pattern of the stamp, is so misplaced as to be quite above the design.

*Post Card.* 20 paras, *rose on buff*; *misprint.*



**Uruguay.**—We have received specimens of the 5 c., violet, of 1888 surcharged "Provisorio—1891" in two lines, in *red*, as shown in our illustration. *Le Timbre Poste* quotes a decree, according to which this stamp was to be issued on the 19th April last, but we gather that this should be *August*. Varieties are said to exist showing only a portion of the surcharge; but we presume, from the appearance of the copies before us, that these are due only to misplacing of the surcharge in printing, not to actual dropping out of any of the letters; in fact, it is plain that it is sometimes so placed that a portion of the word falls on one stamp and the rest on the next.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., violet; *with red surcharge.*

**Victoria.**—We have received the second size of the Registration Envelope, with the new 3d. stamp.

*Regn. Env.* 3d., *carmine*; 150 × 90 mm.



**Zululand.**—We have been shown two high values of Natal revenue stamps surcharged ZULULAND, of similar type to the 1d. recently chronicled as issued for postal use, both of which were apparently employed on letters or packets at Rorke's Drift; they are sent to us accompanied by an ordinary 1d. Natal postage stamp, on part of an envelope, cancelled with the same postmark as that of which a portion appears upon the revenue stamps; this postmark when seen in full is inscribed RORKE'S DRIFT—ZULULAND, on a circular band, with the date in the centre. This would seem to be in favour of the revenue stamps in question having been used for postage also; they have the design in *lilac* and the inscriptions in *carmine* with the surcharge in *black*.

*Adhesives.* 5 sh., black, carmine and lilac.  
9 sh., " " " "

## THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE two following refer to the subject of Peace, another of those alluded to on No. 6, which seems to form the connecting link between the various branches of the series—Ocean Penny Postage, Abolition of Slavery, Peace, and Commerce. On No. 9, at the top, above the Clapsed Hands, is Peace receiving the homage of representatives of various races, surrounded by the Flags of all nations; below this runs a ribbon, inscribed "NATION SHALL NOT LIFT UP SWORD AGAINST NATION—NEITHER SHALL THEY LEARN WAR ANY MORE." In the centre below is a group of figures representing the four quarters of the Globe, on each side of which is a Cornucopia overflowing with fruit and flowers, and terminating in a wreath of Roses, Shamrocks, and Thistles; at the sides are references to texts in Isaiah, and below them illustrations of their subjects—the Wolf and the Lamb, the Leopard and the Kid, &c., on the left, and Swords and Spears being converted into Ploughshares and Pruninghooks, on the right. This is printed on the back of the envelope, leaving in the centre an oval space for the address. I have this again in two varieties, both with inscriptions on the upper flap. *a.* The inscriptions are the same as those upon 8*a*, and the envelope is the same also, but I have only seen it with the plain, un gummed flap. *b.* Inscribed "DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE DUNDEE—30 *Sent free*

*for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24 or 250 for 48 Pennypost Stamps,"* in the centre; "Agents, Paton & Ritchie, Edinr." on the left; "William Tweedie, 337 Strand, London," on the right; and "William Bremnerll Market Street, Manchester" under the central inscription; upon envelopes of thin *yellow* paper, gummed, and with an oval or circular device embossed on the flap.

No. 10 has a design covering the address side, as on No. 9. In the centre above are two Warriors laying their arms at the feet of the Angel of Peace; to the left of this is a building inscribed "CONGRESS OF NATIONS," in front of which is a statue of Justice, on a pedestal surrounded by emblems of Arts and Sciences; on the right is a vignette depicting Agriculture and Commerce. Below this runs a ribbon, lettered "ARBITRATION FOR WAR—UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD—FREEDOM OF COMMERCE." On the lower left is a picture having further reference to trade, perhaps to Free Trade, which appears here to be added to the list of blessings to be advocated in connection with, and as springing from, "Ocean Penny Postage." This has the inscriptions of the engraver, &c., below the design, and I have seen three varieties of them: *a.* The same as upon Nos. 8*a* and 9*a*; I have this both with embossed, gummed flap, and with plain flap. *b.* With the addresses at left and right in smaller type, and thus "Johnston & Hunter, Edinr.—Hudson Scott, Carlisle," on the left, and "Ackermann & Co. &—R. Theobald, London" on the right; I have seen this with embossed and gummed flap, only. *c.* With the same inscriptions as upon No. 9*b*. I find this on an envelope of azure wove paper (*a.* and *b.* are on *grey*) with gummed flap, embossed with a circular device of no special significance; all are the same size as the last few numbers. The design upon this envelope was plainly made up of three separate parts, which, in common with the rest of Valentine's designs, were probably engraved upon steel plates, impressions from these being transferred to stone, from which the envelopes themselves were printed; the publishers' inscriptions were added on the stone. In this instance, seven copies that I have before me all show slight differences in the relative positions of the different parts of the design, and these do not, I think, arise from these parts being printed separately on the envelopes, but from distinct arrangements of the transfers on the stone.

My next (No. 11) may be considered purely a Commercial or Industrial design, and it evidently dates no earlier than 1851, since it has reference to the Great Exhibition of that year. Leaving a space in the right hand upper corner for an



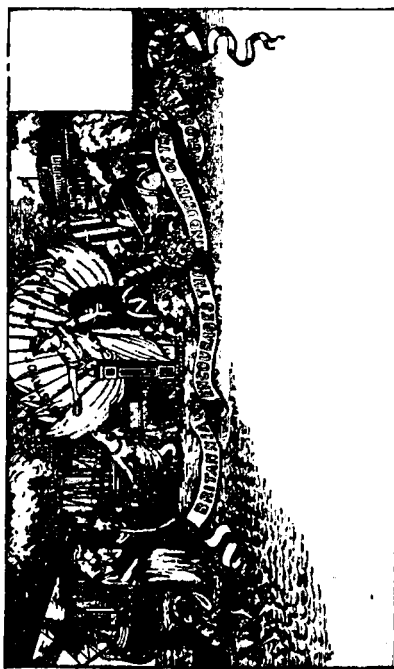
No. 10.



No. 12.



No. 9.



No. 11.



No. 14.

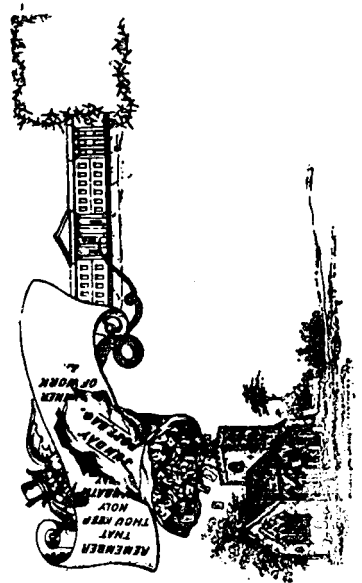


No. 16.



No. 13.

AVONDS NO BEMANDRO BILLET EN AFRIKAY



No. 15.

adhesive stamp, the design covers the upper part of the address side of the envelope, and below is the legend "BRITANNIA ENCOURAGES THE INDUSTRY OF THE GLOBE." In the centre is a figure of Britannia, surrounded by emblems of Manufacture, Arts, Sciences, &c., receiving the representatives of other nations, who are landing on the shore on the left of the picture; while on the right, behind the central figure, appears a view of the Exhibition Building, now familiar to us as the Crystal Palace.

This again exists with the same varieties in the publishers' inscriptions, &c., as No. 10, but on the upper flap, and I have seen *a* and *b* with the flap embossed and gummed, and *b* with the flap plain. On *c*, however, "William Bremnerll, Market Street, Manchester," is on the right, and "William Tweedie, 337, Strand, London," below the central inscription. I have this on deep *blue* wove paper.

Besides these, I have an impression from a steel plate, engraved by Valentine, and kindly lent me by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of a design evidently intended for a "Peace" envelope, but, as far as I can ascertain, never published. The design measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by about 2 inches in the middle, and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  at each side, and is plainly intended to occupy the upper portion of the address side of an envelope; on the left are depicted the horrors of War, houses and a church in flames, villagers being bayoneted by soldiers, and in front two figures struggling on the ground; on the right is a similar vignette showing the joys of Peace, a harvest festival in the foreground, the village church, a windmill on the hill, and a factory chimney smoking in the distance. In the centre is the rising sun, beneath which floats a Dove; and across, below the whole, runs a scroll, inscribed, under the left, "THE PAST," and under the right "THE FUTURE."

The design of No. 12 bears the signature "ONWHYNN, DELT.," but, nevertheless, on the only specimens I have seen, it is claimed by Mr. Valentine, as it bears on the upper flap the same inscriptions as those upon No. 9, variety *b*, of the series just described, except that "Agents," &c., on the left, is replaced by "Johnstone & Hunter, Edin<sup>r</sup>. and London." The picture seems intended to be symbolical of the progress of civilization in America. On the lower left we have Indians in their canoes on a river, just below a waterfall, probably Niagara; above is a group being addressed by a missionary; further on we see the home of a settler, with a flock of sheep, and a man ploughing in the foreground; then comes a village, with a church; and lastly, on the extreme upper right is a view of a

great city, with wharves crowded with shipping, and a steam-engine coming towards us along a line of rails. I have this upon a pale azure wove envelope,  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, flap gummed and embossed with a circular device.

The two following illustrations are of the only remaining envelopes of Valentine's designing that I am acquainted with; they deal with the Temperance question. In each case there is a space left for a stamp in the right upper corner, and another for the address, in the centre or centre and right. No. 13 shows, on the left side, scenes of drunkenness and poverty, after Hogarth; a pawnbroker's shop, the outside of a tavern, a gallows in the distance, and in the foreground a woman giving drink to her infant, and another in a drunken sleep, near the entrance to a "WINE VAULT," letting her child fall out of her arms. On the right are shown the prosperity and happiness arising from Temperance as indicated by the fountain and stream in the upper vignette, and Thrift, hinted at by the "SAVINGS BANK" seen through the open window in the lower one. In the upper centre is a glass with a serpent coming out of it, and an inscription, of which there are at least two distinct varieties. Outside this design, which measures about  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, are the usual publishers' inscriptions, also in divers forms, as follow: *a*. In the upper centre is "INTEMPERANCE—IS THE—BANE OF SOCIETY," as shown in the illustration; in the lower margin are the same inscriptions as upon No. 6, variety *a*. I have seen this printed upon an envelope of white laid paper. *b*. Similar to *a*, but without the stationers' addresses at each side below, and with "(Agent) Abel Morrall Needle Manuf.<sup>r</sup> 7 High St. Manchester," in the upper margin. I have this upon an envelope of grey wove paper,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with gummed flap, and the usual embossed shield bearing the dove and the hands. *c*. The same inscription in the upper centre; and, in the lower margin, the publishers' inscriptions found upon No. 8*a* and others. This I have only seen upon envelopes of grey wove paper, about  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches with plain flap; but no doubt it exists also with embossed and gummed flap, as the inscription suggests. *d*. In the upper centre the legend runs "INTOXICATING DRINKS—ARE THE BANE & CURSE OF SOCIETY." In the centre of the margin below is Mr. Valentine's inscription, as upon *c*; to the left of this is "William Tweedie 337 Strand London," and no other address is given below; but in the space in the centre of the design is the following—"25 for 7, or 50 for 12 stamps (Post Free) from—MR. WALTER LUDBROOK,—MILTON HALL, CAM-



DEN TOWN,—LONDON, N.W.—*A variety in Stock, same Prices.* Please return this with order." This, which seems to have been a sample envelope, sent out by Mr. Ludbrook, is of more modern shape than most of Valentine's envelopes that I have examined; it is of azure wove paper, nearly  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, is gummed along the edge of the flap (not at the tip only) and embossed with a conventional device in a garter.

No. 14 shows the Goddess of Temperance, by the side of a Fountain, on the upper right, receiving homage from the four quarters of the globe, in the persons of male and female representatives, the former of whom carry flags; behind these is a crowd of persons coming up from the lower left, where is again a scene of drunkenness; some of these persons also bear flags, with varying inscriptions, one has "MAIN-LAW," another "MAINE-LAW," and a third "TOTAL PROHIBITION—OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC," while the angels floating above their heads carry scrolls lettered "TEMPERANCE." I confess that in this particular case I am content to be "on the side of the Angels!" I have this with the same inscriptions on the upper flap as upon No. 9*b*, upon envelopes of azure wove and blue laid papers,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, gummed and with a device embossed on the flap.

This, like No. 13, was also employed by Mr. Ludbrook with some slight modifications. I have been given, by a correspondent to whom I am indebted for several other varieties, an original envelope of this design, on which the words "Main—" and "Maine-Law" are replaced by "PERMISSIVE-BILL," and "BAND-OF-HOPE," and which is inscribed in the lower margin "PUBLISHED BY WALTER LUDBROOK, MILTON HALL, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON.—(25 sent for 7, 50 for 12 Stamps, Post free.)" This envelope is of grey wove paper,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and has a fancy shield embossed on the flap.

Of a similar class to the above are two envelopes published to advocate the abolition of Sunday Labour, and, as is appropriate, more especially the abolition of such labour in the Post Office. In each case the designs occupy the upper and left hand portions of the address side of the envelope. The first has, in the right hand upper corner, a frame for an adhesive stamp; on the top of the frame rests a Bible, with a Crown and a Sceptre lying upon it, and in the upper side of the frame are the words "DEI GRATIA." In the upper centre is depicted a railway station; a train, with a mail car, is at the platform, and men are shown wheeling and carrying bags of letters; at the left of this is a man starting back on seeing a text, Ezekiel xx.

13, a portion of which is quoted. On the upper left is the entrance of the General Post Office, with a mail cart standing before it, and letter-carriers coming out; below this are the words "Sunday Occupations," and on the lower left is a picture divided into two portions, the right-hand one of which consists of a representation of an office with two clerks writing at a desk, while in the other is shown a mother teaching a child from an open book in which the number "IV" can be seen. The only copy of this that I have seen is of white laid paper,  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches; it has no inscriptions to show by whom it was drawn or published.

On the second the frame for the adhesive stamp is formed of a kind of wreath; immediately to the left of this is a drawing of the front of the General Post Office; and the left hand part of the design shows the devil emptying a sack of letters over the steeple of a church. In front of the fiend is a large scroll, inscribed with the Fourth Commandment, and it is through an opening torn in this scroll that he empties his sack, which is labelled "SUNDAY POST BAG," as an emblem of the breach of the law involved in Sunday Delivery. The extreme end of the devil's tail is just within the door of the Post Office, so as to show where he came from. Altogether, the designs of both of these are probably more ludicrous than their authors intended them to be.

In the left hand lower corner of the second is inscribed: "MITCHELL LITH. LOVELLS CT. PATER-NOSTER ROW." On the upper flap is "ANSWER NO LETTER DELIVERED ON SUNDAY," an injunction which seems a little hard upon the innocent correspondent, who may have posted his letter on Saturday, with a view to its being delivered on Monday. This I have only seen on grey wove paper,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. I do not possess copies of either of these, but am indebted to Mr. H. Leslie for the loan of the first, and to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the second.

The latter has also lent me a used specimen, dated May 30th, 1843, of a curious little envelope on the back of which are represented various ecclesiastical devices, surrounding a space for the address. Above is a cross, and upon it a cushion bearing an open Bible, with a two-handled chalice on each side; a serpent is twined round the cross, and apparently crushed beneath the cushion. At each side are a cross, a crozier, and a mitre, in the upper corners; a pointed crown below these; and a font in the lower corners. In the centre below are a crown and a sceptre upon a cushion, and on each side of this is a roll of parchment. There are

no printed inscriptions whatever, and it is difficult to imagine what the object of this envelope can have been. It is of thin, grey wove paper,  $4\frac{1}{10} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and is of peculiar make, the lower flap being of the same width and almost the same depth as the back of the envelope, and the side flaps being reduced to two narrow strips to which the edges of the lower flap are gummed.

This brings me to the end of my list of illustrated envelopes and covers, which has run to far greater length than I expected; it must be acknowledged that they have little connection with philately proper, and I do not advocate their inclusion in a collection of stamps. Still, as a separate collection, they are certainly interesting, both to stamp collectors and others. It is necessary to warn those who may take an interest in them, that full-sized imitations of several of them were published, more than twenty years ago, by M. Moens, lithographed from the stones used to illustrate a paper in *Le Timbre Poste* for October, 1868. These, as far as I have seen, may be distinguished by the name of the lithographer, F. DERAEMAEKER, usually given in full, somewhere near the bottom of the design—in one case it is only "F. D. R. LITH." The set includes Leech's two caricatures (Fores' and Punch's), which are lithographed on envelopes, instead of letter-sheets; Southgate's series of six, lithographed on *yellow* laid paper; Menzies' caricature; Fores' Nos. 4, 8, and 10, the first of which I have only seen on *yellow*; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Ocean Penny Postage set, &c.

It now only remains for me to express my thanks to the various collectors, and others, without whose valuable assistance it would have been impossible for me to have brought this series of papers to, what I hope may be considered, a fairly successful issue.

P.S.—Since writing what appeared in the number for July, a collector in Edinburgh has very kindly interpreted for me the meanings of the designs upon the two clerical envelopes, which are certainly among the most interesting, from a historical point of view, of the whole collection. Both contain references to the conflict between the Church and the Court of Session, which preceded the disruption which took place, in 1843, in the Established Church of Scotland, and which led to the formation of the Free Church. The majority, if not all, of the figures are portraits, several of which my correspondent is able to recognize.

On the first envelope, the winds, blowing up the storm which is to wreck the State Church, are Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cunningham, and Dr. Candlish—in this order, the third being at the extreme right of the picture. They were known at the time as "The Three Cs," and very stormy Seas they appear here. Dr. Chalmers was made Principal of the new Free Church College, Edinburgh, and died in 1847; Dr. Cunningham became a professor in the college, succeeded Dr. Chalmers as Principal, and died in 1861; and Dr. Candlish became minister of St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh, and died in 1873. The heads upon the left are, no doubt, portraits of three of the judges of the Court of Session, the one nearest the ship in the centre being plainly intended for Lord Hope, the President of the Court, as he is represented as saying "A *Hope*-less case, or I'm no judge."

The figure-head of the ship on the left is a portrait of Lord Aberdeen, whose bill relating to Church Patronage (known as Lord Aberdeen's Act) was passed in August, 1843, a few months after the disruption had taken place. The "something *very like a Whale*," referred to in the sketch, was no doubt the bill which was introduced in 1840, and rejected; for I have been shown a copy of this envelope posted at Edinburgh, June 13th, 1840. It seems likely that the preacher on the upper flap is intended for Edward Irving, and the one on the lower for Dr. Chalmers; the latter, I am told, is by no means a good portrait, but Dr. Chalmers was the great advocate of Church Extension. The gentleman on the right-hand flap, entitled "*One of the Moderates*," is probably Dr. Cook, one of the leaders on that side, who is reported to have had a reasonable affection for the good things of this life, and to have looked as if they agreed with him. The figure on the opposite flap is probably a portrait also; in any case it represents prophetically one of the 470 ministers who, in 1843, sacrificed their *Living*s, and gave up *Church* and *Manse*, as the inscriptions indicate.

The scene shown on the address side of No. 2 represents the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, outside the Court of Session, with the struggle taking place between the Church and the Court, and probably alludes to the following circumstance, amongst others of a similar nature. In 1839, the patron of the parish of Marnock, in the Presbytery of Strathbogie, presented a minister to that parish, whom the people declined to accept. The Presbytery, in the first instance, upheld the parishioners, and refused to appoint the minister

in question. The latter appealed to the Court of Session, who ordered the Presbytery to appoint him, and a majority of the Presbytery, seven in number, decided to obey the Court. The Church thereupon deposed these seven ministers, to which the Court retaliated by interdicting any but the deposed seven from preaching in the parishes of Strathbogie! The interdict, however, was broken every week by ministers sent by the Church to preach "in the face of the Law," and a split in the Church itself was the final result.

The only portrait my informant could recognize upon this envelope, is that of Lord Hope again, in the centre of the fight. The two figures on the lower flap are probably leaders of the two parties in the Church; the cobbler on the upper flap may be a portrait also, but the groups at the sides are most likely only skits, though there are some peculiarities of costume which may have been intended to indicate persons well known at the time.

Another correspondent has most kindly lent me a copy of one of the missing envelopes published by Ackermann, No. 2 of the series of which I had only previously seen No. 3. We may now, I think, safely assume that No. 1 exists, and I trust that a specimen may be found, so as to complete the set. No. 2 bears a political device; Lord Palmerston is shown lying upon a bed, which seems to be made up in a large vat for the sole purpose of affording some point to a pun upon his name, the hoop of the vat being inscribed "PALMER'S TUN or the HOT BED of FOREIGN AFFAIRS." Astride of the sleeper's face is a Chinaman, with a drawn sword, leading on a troop of others who extend into the left upper corner; on the opposite side is a fancy portrait of Mehemet Ali, mounted on a Crocodile, hand in hand with Louis Philippe borne by the Gallic Cock; a Flag carried by the French King is lettered "VIVE LA GUERRE!!!" But he is represented as saying "They tell me I *must*."

This is by the same artist as Ackermann's No. 3, and has exactly the same inscriptions in the lower margin. The size of the design is 5 × 3¼ inches. On the lower flap is an oblong label with a ground of close horizontal lines, upon which is inscribed "ACKERMANN" (*sic*) "& co's—comic ENVELOPES," and above this label is "No. 2." The envelope is of the usual yellowish wove paper, with plain pointed flaps, which are outlined in black.

CONCLUSION.

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## THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the contents of these papers was published, just four years ago, in *The American Philatelist*, the organ of the American Philatelic Association; but inasmuch as no article dealing with the same subject has appeared in any English magazine of late years, I feel that little apology is due for reproducing them here, with such alterations and additions as the further researches of myself and others enable me to make. In compiling the original series of papers to which I have alluded, I received very great assistance (which I desire again to acknowledge) from Mr. R. C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, who very kindly placed at my disposal both the information he had collected, and his accumulations of used stamps on original envelopes, entire sheets, &c., which were of inestimable service.

While these papers were in progress, the interest of my friend Mr. C. B. Corwin was aroused in the same direction, and, setting to work with his usual energy, he also collected a great amount of material, and communicated the result to the same periodical, in a paper which I may venture to say formed a supplement to my own.

He examined some parts of the subject from a different point of view to that which I had adopted, and, although in the main our conclusions agree, he propounded theories as to certain details which I hardly think are fully borne out. Under these circumstances, I think that a combination of our several discoveries, and a little discussion of some of our theories, may not be without interest for the readers of this magazine.

One of the principal arguments that used to be brought forward in favour of stamp collecting, was that it incidentally led to the study of other subjects, which even the bitterest opponents of our hobby could not deny were worthy of the attention of rational beings, and foremost among these subjects was that of modern history. I confess that, for my own part, I consider the subject of philately a sufficiently good one by itself to require no excuse from its followers, and I find it absorbing enough without branching out into universal history and geography; but still it is a satisfaction to be able to exhibit to outsiders pages in our albums the contents of which mark some important events in the world's history, and such stamps should be of

especial interest from this point of view, at all events, if not always so from ours.

The stamps which form the subject of this paper belong most decidedly to the class to which I have alluded, and yet until quite recently they had received from philatelists as little attention perhaps as those of any State in the world. The reason of this neglect is not very difficult to find; issued at a time when stamp collecting was just coming into fashion in Europe, and before the study of philately had commenced in earnest, it seems to have been taken for granted that all that was worth knowing about these apparently simple sets had already been discovered, and that there was nothing further to look for; besides this, all the attention that collectors seemed to be able to give to the Confederate stamps was absorbed by the various provisional issues, about many of which most exciting controversies have arisen from time to time, and which certainly afford greater scope for study than the government stamps, though it is very doubtful whether some of them are as worthy of it.

Be this as it may, however, the fact remains, that the stamps of which I write have been so little studied, that one of the few doubtful points about them, having been decided erroneously some five-and-twenty years ago, was never reopened, and the varieties to which it relates have in consequence been wrongly described ever since.

Into the political and historical questions connected with the issue of these stamps, that is, the difficulties which led to the secession of certain States and the formation of the Confederacy, it is not, I think, necessary to enter in a paper of this kind; it is sufficient to state that in December, 1860, the Convention of South Carolina "passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the Union severed" (I quote here and below from the *History of the Civil War in America* by the Comte de Paris), and that this example was followed by the several Conventions, in Mississippi on the 9th of January, 1861, in Florida on the 10th, in Alabama on the 11th, in Georgia on the 19th, and in Louisiana on the 26th, while Texas appears to have joined the seceders before the end of February, 1861.

"On the 8th of February the assembly at Montgomery," Alabama, "decreed the Constitution of the Confederate States, and on the following day . . . Mr. Jefferson Davis was chosen President;" the latter "was installed into office on the 18th of February."

"On the 22nd of April the Virginia Convention conferred upon Colonel Lee the command of all the forces of that State; on the 24th . . . it announced the accession of Virginia to the Southern

Confederacy. . . . On the following day the same Convention ordered a levy of volunteers, and invited the Confederate Government to remove its head-quarters to Richmond."

"On the 6th of May, while the Confederate Congress was endorsing Mr. Davis' proclamation announcing the issue of *letters of marque*, the Arkansas Convention . . . was voting in favour of secession. On the following day the Legislature of Tennessee joined the Confederacy."

The Convention of North Carolina "proclaimed the ordinance of secession" on the 20th of May, while the States of Kentucky and Missouri entered the Confederacy somewhat later.

To quote again: "The representatives of the six States which had given the signal of separation had met at Montgomery in the early part of February, and had established a provisional government, the duration of which was limited to one year. Messrs. Davis and Stephens were elected on the 9th of February as President and Vice-President of this government, and the assembly of delegates arrogated to itself full legislative powers, with the title of Provisional Congress. It held four sessions, two at Montgomery, from the 4th of February to the 4th of March, 1861, and from the 6th to the 11th of May; two at Richmond, from the 20th of July to the 2nd of September, and from the 18th of November, 1861, to the 18th of February, 1862. During these sessions the number of States represented in this Congress increased from six to thirteen. The first six were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The representatives of Texas were admitted to seats in Congress in 1861, those of Virginia and Arkansas in May, those of Tennessee and North Carolina in June, and finally those of Kentucky and Missouri in December. The permanent government formed under the new Constitution was organized in February, 1862; Messrs. Davis and Stephens were invested for six years with the powers they already exercised, and their solemn installation took place on the 22nd of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth. The new Congress, composed of two Houses similar to those of the national Legislature at Washington, met for the first time at Richmond, on the very day when the provisional assembly ceased to exist. It held two sessions during the year 1862, from the 18th of February to the 21st of April, and from the 12th of August to the 13th of October."

For our purpose, as philatelists, the above is probably enough to say as to the formation of the Confederate States and Government, and I will turn to matters more immediately connected with our subject. At the first session of the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery, a Postal Act appears to have been passed; this was amended by an Act passed at the second session, at the same place, and the following "Proclamation," a copy of which was kindly lent me by Dr. J. A. Petrie, was published with a view to putting those Acts in operation:—

"BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

"A Proclamation.

"Whereas, By the provisions of an Act approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States, and all conveyance of mails within their limits from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof is thereby prohibited:

"Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and special and route agents, in the service of the Post-office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein: And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents, and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said postmasters, route agents, and special agents are also required to forward to this department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters (giving the State and county), to be directed to the 'Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama,' in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this government: And all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post-office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefore, in the adjustment of their accounts, and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

"All contractors, mail messengers, and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last

above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, conformable thereto, and the said contractors, special contractors, and mail messengers are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the 'Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.'

"Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that government and the government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States, and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,

Postmaster-General."

(To be continued.)

## REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MR. W. HADLOW held his first auction of this season on Saturday, September 26th, at the First Avenue Hotel, London. We were, unfortunately, not able to be present, having other engagements, but we understand the prices realized were very fair. The following appear to be about the best stamps sold:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
9	Bahamas, 1861, 6d., violet-grey, perf. 12, unused		1	10 0
16	British Columbia, 1868, 10 c., rose-pink, perf. 12½		1	8 0
17	British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., bistre			15 0
21	British North Borneo, 1886, 1 c., orange, used, imperf.			6 0
22	British South Africa, provisional ¾d., 2d., 4d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1s., unused			16 0
29	Buenos Ayres, 1858, 5 pesos, orange, damaged		5	5 0
38	Ceylon, 1857, 4d., carmine, imperf.		4	15 0
42	" 1857, 2d., green (16), 1d., blue (16)			19 0
44	" 1861, 8d., red-brown, perf., wmk. star, unused		2	2 0
48	Ceylon, 1864, 1d., blue, four dozen copies			9 0
55	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 4d., light blue		1	5 0
56	Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., red, unused			2 8 0
88	France, 1870, <i>tre-bêche</i> , pairs, 10 c., bistre, 10 c., brown on rose, 20 c., blue, and 25 c., blue (8 stamps)			10 0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
89	France, 1870, <i>tête-bêche</i> , pairs, 15 c., bistre, 20 c., blue, used and unused, 25 c., blue, and 10 + 15 error, brn. on rose (10 stamps)	1	4	0
96	French Colonies, 1876, 1 c., olive (3), 2 c., brown-red, 4 c., grey (3), 5 c., green, (2)	1	2	0
105	Great Britain, 1840, post-paid envelope for use in Houses of Parliament only, without line, dated Jan. 20, 1840	2	2	0
116	Great Britain, 1880, 2s., brown	1	1	0
135	Ionian Isles, id., blue, used	1	2	0
180	Newfoundland, 1858, 6d., lake, used	13	0	0
182	New Zealand, (1860-63, thick soft paper, 1s., blue-green, fine serrated perf. 16	2	15	0
183	New Zealand, 1860-63, thick soft paper, id., red, rough pin perf. 10	2	0	0
185	New Zealand, 1862, 6d., red-brown, rouletted, and Victoria, 1861, 6d., yellow, rouletted	1	1	0
198	New South Wales, laureated, id., brown-red, fine pair, on vertical laid paper	1	10	0
219	Scinde District, Dawk, 1850, ½ anna, white, on piece of original paper	15	0	0
226	Roumania, 1854, 5 p., black, a guaranteed original, unused	13	0	0
240	Soruth, first issue, 1 an., black on blue, on piece of original letter	2	0	0
253	Tuscany, 1852, 60 crazie, red, rather heavily postmarked	2	2	0
266	Victoria, 1856, registered, 1s., blue and rose, rouletted	4	12	6

Messrs. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & Co. commenced their season at Chancery Lane with a two days' auction on October 16th and 17th.

The stamps offered chiefly consisted of the collection of a well-known collector from India, and some of the goods offered fetched a fancy price. Especial attention should be drawn to a set of errors of Jhind, with the surcharge printed in error, JEIND. These fetched the high price of £27 the set. Some of the Afghan stamps also realized high prices.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
8	Bremen, 2 grote, yellow, perforated, on original letter	11	0	0
37	Hanover, 10 gr., green, unused	1	4	0
40	Italy, Segnatasse, 50 and 100 lire; also 10 lire with inverted centre and three provisional newspaper stamps, 2 c., claret, with inverted surcharges	15	0	0
43	Modena, 9 c., black on lilac, entire sheet, unused	10	0	0
45	Oldenburg, 1st issue, ½ sgr. green, on original wrapper, cracked across	13	0	0
46	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ½, ¾, and 1, gr., unused; 1, 2, and 3 gr., used	2	0	0
47	Parma, 1st issue, pair 5 c., and two specimens 15 c.; 2nd issue, 5 c. (three strips of three); 10 c. (two single); 15 c. (pair and three single)	1	3	0
48	Parma, 1st issue, 5 c. (one); 15 c. (three); 2nd issue, 5 c. (two strips of three); 10 c. (three); 15 c. (three)	15	0	0
50	Portugal, Dona Maria, 5, 25, 50, and 100 reis, last with small hole in centre	1	16	0
59	Tuscany, blue paper, 2 soldi, red	1	18	0
67	Afghanistan (1288), 4 annas, black, unused	6	2	6
69	Afghanistan, dated 1292, 2 annas, mauve, unused	1	6	0
70	Afghanistan, dated 1293, type with value in tablet, 8 as., purple, unused	11	0	0
71	Afghanistan, dated 1293, 2 a., black, for Jellalabad, unused	16	0	0
79	Bokhara, set of 3 values—purple, red, green	18	0	0
83	Ceylon, CC and Crown, 2, 4, 16, 24, 32, 36, 48, 64, and 96 c., and 2 rupees 50 c.; CA and Crown, 2, 4, 8 c. All unused	2	4	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
84	Ceylon, imperf., 5d., 6d., 6d. on blue, 10d., 1s.	1	7	0
95	India, 2nd issue, 2 a., green, postmarked with date Sept. 6, '55	4	5	0
100	India, provisional "Service," 8 an., long lilac stamp, unused	8	5	0
101	India, provisional "Service," short rectangle, 2 a., surcharged in black	1	18	0
103	Jhind, 1st issue, ½, 2, 4, and 8 a.; 2nd issue, ½ anna, orange, imperf. and perf., ½ a., yellow, 2, 4, and 8 a., all imperf. The entire lot used	1	0	0
104	Jhind, set of errors, reading "JEIND," ½, 1, 2, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, ordinary, ½, 1, and 2 annas, "Service," all unused	27	0	0
122	Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	1	4	0
123	Cape, triangular, 1s., green, two yellow shades and two blue shades	1	8	0
124	Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue variety printed from broken plate	1	10	0
136	Natal, pair provisional ½d. on id., yellow, one surcharged and one not, unused	3	0	0
138	Natal, 2½d. provisionals, used pair (one without "Y"), used specimen with inverted surcharge, unused strip of six (one with double surcharge) (9)	2	4	0
148	Canada, ½d., rose, seven imperf. and one perf.	2	0	0
155	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, and half of 3d., red, used together on part of original env.	1	2	0
164	United States, periodical stamp, 60 dollars, unused, mended	1	0	0
165	United States (1887), 2 c., green, imperf. pair, one with part cut away	14	0	0
166	United States (1857), 90 c., unused; (1861), 90 c., four specimens, one with grille; (1869), 90 c.	2	8	0
168	United States (1861), 24 c., lilac, seventeen unused specimens	19	0	0
169	United States (1861), 12 c. (36 specimens) and 24 c. (two specimens), all with grille	13	0	0
170	United States (1861), 24 c., lilac, twenty-four specimens, all with grille	1	16	0
172	United States, Government envelope without stamp, and three others	1	7	0
173	United States (1888), 30 c., brown, one hundred specimens	1	1	0
178	United States (1869), set complete, but 24 c. with small hole in centre	1	7	0
219	Corrientes, 1 rl., U.C., and three others, used	18	8	0
220	Cuernavaca, oval hand stamp, in black, on original letter	1	4	0
225	Mexico (1884), 5 pesos, blue, unused	1	0	0
226	Mexico (1884), 10 pesos, blue, unused	2	0	0
241	Santander, pair of 10 c., violet, showing error with value expressed as "cinco centavos" in words, but 10 c. in figures	1	1	0
264	St. Vincent, 1s., blue or slate, five specimens, gradations of shade	1	6	0
271	Trinidad, native die, blue, fair specimen, on original letter	2	0	0
273	Trinidad, 6d., green, imperf., with fine margins all round	2	2	0
274	Philatelic Record, Vols. IV.-XII., bound in scarlet and gold, in perfect condition	1	18	0
284	New South Wales, laureated id., strip of four on blue and two specimens on white	1	12	0
285	New South Wales, laureated id., pair on blue and pair on white	1	16	0
290	New South Wales, laureated 3d., green, three fine pairs	1	10	0
293	New South Wales, Sydney View, id., two grand specimens	4	6	0
339	New Zealand, pelure paper, imperf., id., vermilion, unused	2	8	0
340	New Zealand, wmk. "N.Z." imperf., id., vermilion, unused	13	0	0
341	New Zealand, pair of ½d., rose, imperf. between, on piece of original newspaper	6	0	0
342	New Zealand, wmk. "N.Z." 6d., brown rouletted, damaged	19	10	0
344	New Zealand, pelure paper, 2d., imperf., strip of three on original envelope	6	6	0

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the new Session (1891-2) was held on Friday evening, September 25th, at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, there being present Messrs. Vernon Roberts (President), W. Dorning Beckton (Vice-President), E. P. Collette, Watson-Hanmer, Edward P. Batty, Edward Aitken, George B. Duerst, A. U. Henn, Frank Barratt, Thomas Whitworth, J. N. Sutcliffe, Samuel Davies (Hon. Sec. and Treas.), and several visitors.

The chair was taken at 7.30 p.m. by the President, who gave a short address on the objects of the Society, and stated that it was the intention to study the various stamp-issuing countries in turn, commencing at the next meeting (October 9th) with the Postage Stamps of Great Britain.

Mr. Beckton read a letter received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, presenting a number of their excellent publications to the Society. The various works were handed round for inspection by members; after which Mr. Roberts proposed, "That the best thanks of this meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society be given to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for their most liberal and acceptable present."

This was seconded by Mr. Arnold U. Henn, and carried unanimously.

The subsequent meetings of the above Society will be held at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, upon the following Fridays:

	1891.		
October	.	.	9, 23
November	.	.	6, 20
December	.	.	4, 18
	1892.		
January	.	.	15, 29
February	.	.	12, 26
March	.	.	11, 25
April	.	.	8, 22

The stamps of the various countries will be studied in turn, commencing with the Postage Stamps of Great Britain. Please bring your British Stamps with you.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—It is not often that "a good thing" is kept for the end of a magazine; but this is the case with the *Monthly Journal* for September. I refer to the notice relative to the possibility of

forming a "Junior Philatelic Society" in London. The word "junior," I presume, is a relative term, and is to be interpreted as referring to the status of the Society rather than to the age of those who wish to become members thereof; as it is to be hoped that there are many, whose youth is a "thing of the past," who will enroll themselves; and aid others who need information on matters philatelic by their presence and advice. Let it be at the onset fully understood that it is not in the spirit of opposition that such a society is started, as the Philatelic Society of London has done and is doing grand work in giving to collectors the result of their deliberations; but there are many collectors whose knowledge is not quite so extensive who, if they had an opportunity of meeting together and comparing notes, would gladly avail themselves of it, and thereby aid each other in many ways.

Philately is a science that needs "society," and many an earnest and distinguished collector of to-day dates his first interest in this science to the chance "looking over" of the pages of a friend's album; and what is more natural, when a start has been made, that comparison of specimens should follow and information be given and derived? There is one characteristic of Postage Stamp Collectors which deserves to be noted, namely, "they are thoroughly unselfish," being always ready—either by imparting information or by exhibiting their collections—to help their brother collectors.

Mention has been made of the social side of the question, and on the record of some of the meetings of foreign societies, the "dance and song" and "pipe and glass" elements have been introduced. These, however, are hardly required, though the writer has had many a useful and pleasant chat about stamps whilst enjoying the "fragrant weed." Still, however, it would be a pleasant thing for collectors who occasionally visit the "great city" to know that there was a "Society" in existence whose meetings were open to them, and at which pleasant chat and friendly exchange of ideas could be indulged in, and even at which exchange of specimens would not be a thing unknown.

In these days of progress the matter has only to be taken in hand to become *un fait accompli*. Arrangements could be made for a place of meeting, and a small subscription would cover the necessary expenses. These matters, however, I must leave in the hands of abler persons than myself to arrange. Still, Mr. Editor, as an outsider, I think a Junior Philatelic Society ought to be formed, and would be a great success, and instead of detracting from the usefulness of the "Older Society," would prove to be a help and mainstay, as from "small causes do great matters spring."

Yours truly, WEDGE.

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

No. 17.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

We are indebted to M. Moens for copies of two philatelic works, which may well afford us subjects for our opening remarks this month. The first is from the pen of one of those comparatively few officers of the Postal Department who have devoted much attention to our pursuit, save in the direction of providing us with interesting varieties of surcharge; and we much regret to be obliged to add, that that already too small number was diminished by the death of the author of the work we are alluding to, even before it was in print.

The *Histoire du Timbre-Poste Français* appears to have been completed at a recent period by M. Louis Leroy, *Ancien Sous-Chef de Bureau à l'Administration centrale des Postes et des Télégraphes, ancien Receveur principal du Rhône*, and, after his death, to have been prepared for publication by M. Camille Blondiot, who has wisely contented himself with adding a few notes at the end of the book. M. Leroy, while giving a considerable amount of official information, has not treated his subject from a too strictly scientific point of view, but has plainly endeavoured—and with no small success—to compile a popular history of the Postage Stamps of France. Commencing with a summary of the history of his Department, and its gradual development before the introduction of stamps, he goes on to give a detailed account of each issue, skillfully mingling anecdotes, &c., with the dry statistics, so as to render the latter more easy of assimilation; chapter vii. being composed entirely of this species of sugar-coating for the philatelic pill.

However, for what is contained in this little book we will refer our readers to the original, of which we heartily recommend each one of them to add a copy to his or her library. We would rather deal here with the one or two little points

which appear to be deficient in the history. The first of these is in relation to the 20 centimes, *blue*, of the type and, approximately, of the date of the first issue. M. Leroy and M. Blondiot agree in stating that this stamp (if such it can be called) was never issued; but that fact, we believe, has never been disputed. On the other hand, M. Leroy classed it as an Essay, pure and simple; whilst M. Blondiot places it under the head of stamps prepared but not issued, and assures us that it was decided, early in 1850, to substitute *blue* for *black*, as the colour of the 20 centimes stamp, that a stock was prepared in that colour, but that the emission did not take place owing to that value being withdrawn altogether in July of the same year. Thus, our two authorities do not agree fully upon this question; and, curiously enough, although the second of the two alludes to a copy of this 20 c., blue, surcharged 25 c., in *red*, neither of them seems ever to have heard of the story which we, and many others, were brought up devoutly to believe, to the effect that this value was printed in *blue* for the express purpose of being converted into a 25 c. stamp, by means of this surcharge; the idea being that it was not possible, in any other way, to produce a supply of 25 c. stamps by the date at which they were required for use.

This history was first published, in England, in *The Philatelist* for May, 1869, in a paper by "A Parisian Collector," the *nom-de-plume* of a fully recognised authority. It is stated to have been well known to French collectors at that time; but it seems to have been so equally well forgotten by now, that we need not apologise for reproducing it here:—

"The law of the 15-18 May, 1850, raised the single inland rate of postage in France from 20 c. to 25 c., from and after the 1st of July then next. When the law was passed, the Minister of Finance informed Mr. Hulot, the printer of the French postage stamps, that he had decided that the stamps for the single inland postage should, for

the future, be printed in blue; and he desired to ascertain whether a sufficient number of stamps of the value of 25 c. could be furnished for the service of the Post-office previously to the 1st of July. Mr. Hulot not being able to assure the Minister that this could be accomplished within the time, it was agreed that he should print a supply of stamps in blue from the 20 c. dies, to the nominal value of two millions of francs, and surcharge them with figures in red of 25 c. This was accordingly done, and a machine was employed to print "25 c." in red on each stamp, the machine being a wheel with types of the figures at the extremity of each spoke, so arranged as to fall on each stamp in the process of ruling. However, by dint of great exertions, Mr. Hulot was enabled to complete the order for the 25 c. blue within the time, and the provisional issue of surcharged 20 c. blue was, in consequence, entirely destroyed, with the exception of some very few copies which have attained such a superlative degree of rareness, that beyond the copy which is in our own collection, we do not know of more than two or three others.

"It would appear to be probable that, in the confusion consequent on printing at almost the same moment a supply of 20 c. and 25 c., both in blue, one or more sheets of the 20 c. were mixed with those of the 25 c., for we possess a 20 c. blue republic of precisely the same tone of colour as the 20 c. surcharged and the first issue of the 25 c. This stamp was found in a mass of many thousands of 25 c. republic stamps, and appears to have passed through the Post-office in a regular way, being obliterated with the mark in use immediately after the giridron obliteration."

As far as we are aware, the accuracy of this history has never been disputed, and in the list published by the *Société Française de Timbrologie* in 1875 the 20 c., blue, is given as an *error*, and the same label surcharged 25 c., in red, as a stamp prepared for issue but not put in circulation; thus confirming the statement that the story related by "A Parisian Collector" was fully accepted in France. M. Leroy looked upon obliterated copies of the 20 c., blue, as being in all cases done "to order," and stated that a copy in his own possession bore an obliterating mark that was not introduced until 1852, or "eighteen months after the withdrawal of the 20 centimes postage stamps." But we must remember that the theory is, not that this stamp was issued as 20 c., but that copies may have been used in mistake for 25 c.; and the account given of the specimen in the possession of "A Parisian Collector" is surely strong proof of the probability of this theory. Postmarking "to order" was not known at a very early date, but of course the old obliterating stamp may have remained in use for many years. M. Blondiot states that the red surcharge was not done at the manufactory of M. Hulot, but gives us no proof of this.

The second point may be dealt with more briefly; it relates to another prepared but unissued variety, the 10 centimes with laureated head of Napoleon III. surcharged "10," in blue. M. Blondiot asks how it is that so many copies of this are in existence, and suggests that the majority of them bear a forged surcharge. We do not doubt the extreme probability of this, but, at the same time, we can account for the existence of a considerable number of genuine copies, by the fact that they were distributed to foreign post-offices as specimens of a stamp about to be issued. Four copies were sent to the post-office in Mauritius, to our personal knowledge, and if other offices were equally liberally supplied a good many must have been scattered abroad.

Lastly, in the list of Pneumatic Post cards, &c., we find the 50 c. card of 1879 converted to 30 c., the 75 c. letter card of the same type converted to 50 c., the 50 + 50 c. card of the type with seated figure, and the same converted to 30 + 30 c. omitted; on the other hand two varieties are inserted, which we cannot find chronicled elsewhere, and which we hope and believe do not exist, namely, a 75 c. letter card of the type with seated figure, and the same surcharged "Taxe réduite à 50 centimes." These, however, are but minor blemishes in a work that is of much general interest.

\* \* \*

THE second book to which we referred is one of a very different class, being nothing less than the first portion of the seventh edition of M. Moens' Catalogue, the succeeding portions of which we hope to review more or less fully as they appear. In dealing with so well known a work as this, we think it hardly necessary to say that our object must be to search for points that may seem open to criticism. If we commenced to dilate upon its merits we should never finish. We prefer therefore to adopt the shorter if less grateful task.

A new departure is taken in this edition, the whole work being divided, as we gather from a notice in *Le Timbre Poste*, into five parts. The first of these, of which we have received eighty pages, deals with Postage and Telegraph Stamps; and when we add that there are forty-five classes of these alone, commencing with Postage Stamps proper and ending with Essays, our readers can easily imagine the thoroughness with which the whole subject is treated. We have, however, to charge M. Moens with a certain amount of inconsistency in his classification. Up to a certain point all the classes in this first part are Adhesives; and

it appears to be intended (though we do not know exactly what the other parts are to contain) that Envelopes and Post Cards shall form a separate part or parts. But when we come to the Telegraph department, we find that Telegraph Forms, Pneumatic Post Envelopes, Cards, Letter Cards, &c., instead of being placed, where we should expect to find them, with the other stamped sheets, envelopes, and cards, are included with the adhesives, a plan which seems liable to cause a certain amount of confusion.

Turning to the contents of the Catalogue, we note that under Afghanistan, 1873-74, it is stated that "the 1 rupee occupies the first vertical row, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee the second, and the 4 sh." (abasi) "the third." This is not the generally-received arrangement; and our own strips of these stamps seem to indicate that the left-hand vertical row was of  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, the central row of abasi, and the right-hand row 1 rupee. The date 1887 is assigned to the current 1 abasi, of re-drawn type; but the earliest mention we can find of this is in October, 1888. We believe that all the 1 abasi stamps included in M. Moens' list from 214 to 248 are of the first type; but there is nothing to indicate this, and the unlearned might reasonably suppose them to be of the second. The stamp discovered by the late Mr. Tapling (No. 1, type 6, in our publishers' catalogue) is not looked upon with much favour by M. Moens. He gives an illustration of it, and asks in a note whether it is a stamp. Its discoverer, no small authority upon Afghan stamps, fully believed in it, and backed his opinion to a considerable amount; but its character is perhaps still open to doubt.

Under Alwar we find impressions of a small oval hand-stamp catalogued as "Timbres de Franchise," in *black* and in *blue* upon laid paper, and in *black* as a surcharge upon the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp. We have always regarded this as an obliteration simply, of which impressions have been obtained upon ordinary paper as curiosities. We have before us four copies of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and one of the 1 a., each bearing this hand-stamp (in one case struck twice), and all showing signs of having been used, but having no other obliteration. Imperforate specimens of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp are likewise included; but the only undoubtedly imperforate copies that we have ever seen differ also *in type* from the perforated ones; and we are disposed, in the absence of direct proof to the contrary, to consider them entirely *unofficial*—not to use a harsher term.

Antigua.—The fiscal stamp surcharged POSTAGE and REVENUE is perhaps naturally retained with-

out remark, the London Society's book, with its decided condemnation of this curiosity, not having reached M. Moens before these pages of his catalogue were in print. We note also that M. Moens gives the 1d. as well as the 6d. on un-watermarked paper. We believe that the lower value has not yet been met with upon this paper, and according to the Society's book it should not exist.

Danish West Indies.—In the new edition the 4 c. of 1873 is given as being printed upon *burelé* paper. In the sixth both this and the 3 c. perforated were given as upon white paper, not *burelé*. The 3 c. has usually been catalogued by others as on *burelé*, and the 4 c. as on plain paper; but we are not prepared to affirm that M. Moens' last theory is incorrect, the *burelé* lines being frequently very faint.

Argentine Republic.—M. Moens assures us that the stamps surcharged "OFICIAL" have been obsolete for some years past, and that the type of surcharge shown in illustration No. 151 in our publishers' catalogue is *unofficial*! Perhaps our correspondent at Buenos Ayres can tell us something about this.

South Australia.—We do not quite understand why the 6d. rouletted is omitted from the series "dated 1859-60. Copies postmarked in 1859 have been chronicled, and we have one before us as we write. The 1s., canary-yellow, also is transferred to the series 1861-64, and specially dated February, 1862, whereas the London Society dates it 1859. M. Moens gives us two varieties of the Star watermark; the first with narrow rays continuing in use apparently down to 1876, and the second with wider rays appearing first with the 8d. on 9d., and being employed for all the stamps printed subsequently on star-watermarked paper; including, according to the list given, 3d. on 4d., 4d. in various shades, 6d., deep blue and ultramarine, 9d., 1s., and 2s. Of the Crown and S.A. watermark, there are likewise two types mentioned; the earlier one having the letters wider apart than in the later. The first type of this is stated to have been in use down to 1875; the last stamps showing it being the first printing of the current 1d. Later impressions of this and of the 2d., orange, as well as all the later issues upon similar paper, having the second type of the watermark.

Western Australia.—Here again M. Moens disagrees with the London Society, but we think rightly, in placing the 1d. first, under the date 1854. He also retains the 1d., bistre, and 1s., green, wmk. Swan, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which no one seems to have seen since Pemberton catalogued them



in 1871. We could not have a better authority; but where are the stamps?

Austria.—Three varieties of type, or two re-engravings of the type, of the Newspaper Stamp of 1867 are catalogued. Reprinting seems to go on gaily all the time. Of the earlier issues we may now have editions of 1865, 1871, and 1885, and when more are wanted doubtless more will be printed!

Bahamas.—Of the stamps wmkd. Crown & CC M. Moens gives the 4d., only, imperforate. The London Society states that all four values exist in this condition.

Bamra.—We are curious to know upon what grounds M. Moens catalogues the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. of the first type, in blocks of *sixteen* varieties, as *originals*; while the series of six values of the same type, in blocks of *twenty*, are classed as *reprints*. We do not say that this is not perfectly right, but we should like some proof of it. We understand that the postmaster of Bamra denies that any re-printing has taken place. At the same time what seems to be recognised as the original edition, in sheets of from 72 to 96 varieties, is certainly scarce. The edition in blocks of 20 is comparatively common; and the two values in blocks of 16 occupy an intermediate position in this respect. M. Moens omits the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. altogether from the edition in large sheets; but it no doubt exists in that edition, for we saw specimens twelve months ago showing the two varieties of scroll ornament, of which the second and third editions show one only. These two editions also agree in showing throughout a peculiar form of one of the native characters, a form which is not found in a single one of the types on the large sheets; strong evidence that the second and third editions, as we have termed them, were set up from the same fount, and that a different one from the fount from which the first edition was printed. Finally, we think that if M. Moens will carefully examine his sheets of 16 of this type, he will find that they contain only eight varieties, repeated in two blocks one above the other.

Turning to the current type, we rejoice to find that there were only 10 varieties each of the 8 a. and 1 r., instead of 20, in the first edition; but, on the other hand, we can add to M. Moens' list the 4 a. of this edition on *lilac*. And of the later printings, in blocks of 16, we have the 4 a., on *red*, in the same setting as the two higher values, with the error BAMBBA and the two varieties of ornament; as well as the 8 annas and 1 rupee, on *red*, in the setting of the lower values, with no errors, and all the ornaments small. These last are described in *Le Timbre Poste* for this month.

Bavaria.—We wonder how many of our readers had recognised the fact that the 3 kr. stamp of the early issues differs in type from the other values, in that the circle containing the numeral is cut at each side by the labels enclosing it. Let them now look for the 6 kr. of the same type. We find this was catalogued in M. Moens' last supplement, but we failed to realize what the variety was. It is well also to remember that the recent issues, wmk. close horizontal wavy lines, are also perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that there are the same varieties of perforation and wmk. in the *Unpaid Letter* stamps.

Bechuanaland.—We are sorry to see that this is separated from the "Protectorate," which it supplied with stamps, and which, we believe, it has since absorbed; it would certainly be more convenient to have all the stamps together.

Belgium.—If Essays are to be catalogued in some detail, surely it would be more scientific to make the list as complete as possible, instead of confining it with few exceptions to those examples which the publisher can supply, in an infinite number of colours, &c. Types 490 to 502 probably represent essays of quite as much interest as Types 463 to 489. No. 500, for instance, is the 2 francs prepared by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. in 1882, and not undeservedly rejected.

Bhopal.—In the first issue M. Moens gives four types on the sheet of each value as lettered BEGAN, for BEGAM, Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 16; on a clearly printed sheet we can see that 1, 2, and 16 have plainly a very badly drawn M, on No. 7 it looks very like "N," and on No. 19 even more so.

In the second issue we gather that M. Moens has solved the problem of the arrangement of the rare  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, with single-lined octagon, as he says that it was printed in sheets of 20, five horizontal rows, and that No. 18 is lettered BECAN, for BEGAM. But in the case of the corresponding  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, of which he says No. 20 on the sheet is lettered EECAM, we are obliged to differ with him, as on our sheet of this stamp No. 20 is certainly BEGAM. We regret to find several other errors of this nature in the lists of varieties, which is a pity, as correct descriptions of the different sheets are very necessary for their identification. We cannot go into these cases here, but will only mention some varieties which are new to us:—First, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  a., green, of 1886, with various errors, Nos. 68–73 in our publishers' catalogue, on *laid* paper; we have only seen this on *wave*, imperf. and perf. Second, the 1 anna of 1881, with three stamps in the bottom row lettered NWAB for NAWAB (this error is described as NWB) *perforated*.

We find the six values of Bhore and two of those of Bikanir included as postage stamps. We have always thought it more probable that all of these were fiscals, but at any rate the whole set of Bikanir might go together.

Bolivia.—We should like to know a little of the history of Nos. 8A and 8B, the 50c. of the first issue, printed in deep yellow from a plate containing 20 stamps only, instead of 30, and described as "*légèrement retouchée*"; they should surely come after the 50 c., blue, which is described as being from the 30 stamp plate, and we should have said that 4,600 would be an appropriate number!

Bremen.—It is to be noted that the 5 sgr., *percés en scie* and perf. 13, show signs of touching up of the stone in various parts of the design.

Brazil.—Of those troublesome and ugly stamps of 1881-82, most of our readers are probably aware that there are two types of the 100 reis, green; but M. Moens tells us of *three* types of the 200 reis of the same issue!

Canada.—We note that M. Moens refuses to admit the 12d. on *wove*, or the ½d. on more than one variety of paper. Also that he gives the 3d. perf. 13, 14 with a mark of doubt; but the 6d. on *laid*, perf. 12, without remark, though we have heard it rumoured that this 6d. was perforated in London not long ago!

Cape of Good Hope.—We notice a few previously uncatalogued varieties of surcharge; but as they are marked as doubtful we need not allude to them more particularly.

Cauca.—We are glad to see that all the supposed issues of this Province are marked as doubtful.

Ceylon.—The price, fr. 5.00, assigned to the 1s. 9d., *perforated, used*, is evidently a misprint—a note immediately afterwards states that this stamp was never in use. Among the numerous minor varieties of this Colony we find no mention of the ½d., 1d., and 2d., *rouletted*, which we believe to be quite as worthy of admission as other unofficially rouletted and perforated varieties.

The first portion of the catalogue ends in the middle of the Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon. We hope to have another portion before us next month.

\* \* \*

WE have given so much space to the two books already noticed, that we can only say a very few words upon a little work sent us by Mr. C. H. Nunn, entitled *The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain*, which we have no reason to doubt is both as complete and as accurate as such a list can well be made. It is a most useful little

Directory of a special kind, giving the names and addresses of nearly four hundred dealers in stamps, and wisely attempting no further information about them, beyond that contained in a note at the beginning to the effect that Mr. Nunn does "not guarantee all addresses as those of responsible firms."

We note that Mr. Nunn publishes a variety of literature upon various subjects, from *The Five-Shilling Pieces of England* to—*Cats; How to make them both a Pleasure and a Profit*. The title of the second of these attracts us greatly. Our experience of cats, hitherto, has been principally in the back garden and on the tiles. There is no profit to be got out of them from that point of view, and but little pleasure—at least with such uncertain weapons as a boot-jack or a clothes-brush. We have always been led to suppose that the pleasure and profit to be derived from cats were almost entirely monopolized by unprincipled vendors of so-called *mutton* pies! But this is not philately.

\* \* \*

WE wish to draw attention to the interesting statement, quoted on another page, of the "Scott Stamp and Coin Co.," in reference to their purchase of sheets of the Laureated New South Wales stamps. In regard to the question they propose to ask Mr. D. A. Vindin (without wishing to defend that person in the least), we would suggest that his reply might be that his statements were at least as worthy of credence as those of Mr. Van Dyck. It is perhaps hardly fair to ask the "Scott Stamp and Coin Co." how they came to accept the statements of, or to do any business with a man, who "gloried" in being an accomplished swindler and liar!

POSTAGE COVERS.—The *Times* is spending much pointless sarcasm on the new envelopes—which, by the way, the subaltern imp employed to throw dirt upon them spells *envelopes*. As the public will have full opportunity to judge of their execution, we need not say much about it, beyond expressing our own opinion, that the excellent and eminent artists employed have made the utmost of their space, and have found room for very expressive and graceful groups within extremely small compass. We have not examined the adhesive stamps so as to give an opinion about them; but we hope the *Times*,\* or its "correspondent (*alter et idem*), will perpetrate his not obscurely hinted intention of *forging* the plates. He would be quite as honestly employed as in some of his present work; and the consequences might afford an unlooked-for relief to the public of this hemisphere.—*The Globe*, May 4, 1840.

\* See page 219, vol. i.

## 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.

**Antigua.**—A correspondent of *The Philatelic Record* has discovered a new variety, of probably early date, the 6d. unwatermarked, perf. 11½ all round. It is very curious that neither this perforation, nor the 11½ × 14 catalogued by the London Society, should have been found upon any of the watermarked stamps.

*Adhesive.* 6d., green; no wmk., perf. 11½.

**Antioquia.**—The same periodical chronicles pairs of the 5 c. and 10 c. of 1889, deficient of the vertical perforation between the stamps.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., black on yellow; variety of perf.  
10 c., black on blue (green?) " "

**Bamra.**—This State continues to abuse the opportunities afforded by the use of type-set stamps, until we feel inclined to use the expression employed by Dr. Sutcliffe in reference to Mr. Krux—our readers can look this up at their leisure. We have to note the following varieties of the current type:

*First edition, in blocks of 20.*

4 annas, black on lilac.  
4 " " " error "Eudatory."

*Second edition, in blocks of 16.*

4 annas, black on rose; error "RAMBA."

The last variety is of the same setting as the 8 a. and 1 r. with the same error.

It is curious to note how news of stamps that are little understood circulates, and sometimes repeats itself. In June last we gave a description of the 20 type edition of the first issue; in August an American journal gave a full list of the varieties, which was copied into the September number of an English journal; and in the November number of this last three of the values are given over again as novelties.

Can any one tell us anything about the series of adhesives, of the type of the current envelopes, which have been chronicled in various magazines? We both hope and believe that they do not exist, but we find a full list of them given in an article upon Bamra, in *Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde*.

**Bermuda.**—The *Illustrierten Briefmarken-Journal* mentions a ½d., green, of the current type. This was announced in 1886, when the first issue of Gibraltar came out, but nothing was known of it in Bermuda, where there was a

sufficient stock of the ½d., brown, to last for many years. It is possible that a supply in the new colour may have been sent out recently, but in that case the wmk. would certainly be Crown and CA, not CC as stated in the Journal we have quoted.

**Bhopal.**—A correspondent informs us that the 8 annas has been printed of late in a greenish blue shade, and upon laid paper. We may presume that it is to be had both perf. and imperf.

*Adhesives.* 8 a., greenish blue on laid; imperf. & perf.  
8 a. " " error "HAH."  
8 a. " " " " "JABAN."

**Bolivar.**—We gather from M. Moens' catalogue that all the values of the new issue are of the same type, and undated.

**British Honduras.**—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 6 c. on 10 c. with the surcharge upside down, both in red and in black—such is the nature of surcharges and their makers.

*Adhesives.* "6" in red, on 10 c., black and lilac; } inverted  
"6" in black, on 10 c., " } surch.

On the 27th October, at 11 a.m. (it is well to be exact in these matters), the latest, and we hope the last, surcharged provisionals of this colony were issued. They consisted of the "3 CENTS" and "6 CENTS" overprinted by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on the 3d. in brown, and in blue, converted into 5 c. and 15 c., respectively, by a surcharge of the word "FIVE" on the 3 c., in black, and the numerals "15" on the 6 c., in red. We gather from various correspondents that 67,440 of the lower value, and 44,640 of the higher, were printed; and all our informants agree in stating that the vast majority of these were at once bought by enthusiastic philatelists, and that but very few are likely to have been wasted upon the general public!

*Adhesives.* "FIVE," in black, on 3 c., black and brown.  
"15," in red, on 6 c., black and blue.

**Chili.**—In response to the paragraph in our last number, Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us an envelope franked by 2 c. and 10 c. Telegraph stamps; and they inform us that they have the 20 c. used in the same manner.

*Telegraph Stamps used for Postage.*

2 c., yellow-brown.  
10 c., olive-green.  
20 c., blue.

**Colombia.**—A curious variety of the 1860 issue was noticed recently in *The American Journal of Philately*. We now have before us the two views of it taken by the Editors of *The Philatelic Record* and *Le Timbre-Poste*, both of them very high authorities. The stamp in question is of the type of the 20 c. of that issue, but printed in one of the slate shades in which the 5 c. is frequently found, and inscribed "50" above and below the

Arms, and "5 CENT." in the lower part of the frame. An unsevered pair of the 5 c. and 20 c. of this issue, printed in *bluish-violet*, or *violet-blue*, is known to exist, and doubtless the newly-discovered variety is the result of an attempt to transform the erroneously-inserted transfer from 20 c. into 5 c. But we note, that whereas the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* evidently considers that the error previously known was in the form of the 5 c., the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* believes that it was in the form of the 20 c., and that the new discovery is evidence of a corresponding error among the 5 c. Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?

Our English contemporary also announces an error, or what-not, of the 5 c. of 1868, printed in *black on yellow*.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., slate (1860); error with figures "50."  
5 c., black on yellow (1868); error (?).

**Curaçao.**—We append an illustration of the new provisional chronicled last month.



**Diego Suarez.**—A work of art of the above design has been issued here, to meet one of those temporary exhaustions of ordinary stamps that so constantly occur in divers French colonies. Truly it requires the Decree, quoted at full length in *Le Timbre-Poste*, to induce us to believe in such an extraordinary production as this—though, indeed, it is too hideous not to be genuine.

We understand that this is a portrait of Don Diego Suarez, the discoverer of the island, or whatever it is, in full uniform, with a brass helmet, and a puggaree to protect the back of his neck from the sun.

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* describes some *Unpaid Letter* stamps of an equally artistic model, inscribed *CHIFFRE TAXE* above, and with a numeral replacing the figure in the centre.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., black.  
*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 5 c., violet.  
50 c., black.

**Falkland Islands.**—Of course, when a surcharge of any kind is chronicled, it is natural to look for it upside down, or printed twice or oftener upon the same stamp. *The Philatelic Record* tells us that the ½d. on half of 1d. is to be found doubly surcharged.

*Adhesive.* ½d. on half of 1d., claret; double surcharge.

**Fiji.**—*La Revue Philatelique* announces a 4d., without surcharge, which we understand is of similar type to the new 2½d.

*Adhesive.* 4d., lilac.

**French Colonies.**—It appears that a patent adaptable type, with the name and the value on movable labels, has been adopted; and that before long each of some thirteen colonies will be duly provided with a series of thirteen stamps, ranging in value from 1 centime to 1 franc. The kind of tombstone device in the centre of the present stamps is to be retained, but constructed of two stories, the upper one to accommodate the value, and the lower the name of the colony. On the top of this are seated two figures, who are also in some way connected with a ship or galley, of which one figure holds the rudder and the other clings to the mast. Our readers will naturally think of the quotation—

"Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."

But an examination of the illustration in M. Leroy's book, to which we refer elsewhere, somehow reminds us rather of that other poem, in which it is described how

"The bowsprit got mixed with the rudder sometimes."

However, we do not doubt that the stamps will be very pretty, and when they are issued we will endeavour to chronicle the whole 169 of them!

In the meantime we have received some envelopes impressed with the current colonial stamp, which have been issued just in time to be surcharged by the various colonies at their own sweet will.

*Envelopes.* 5 c., green on white; 125 x 76 mm.  
15 c., deep blue on greenish " "  
15 c. " " 147 x 124 mm.

**French Congo.**—The game is being kept up merrily here. In addition to a series of sketches in *black and white*, of various botanical and other subjects, as shewn in the following illustrations,



the 1c. of the ordinary colonial stamps has been surcharged "Congo Française—5c.", in similar

type to the 5c. on 15 c. recently chronicled, but in red as well as in black.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 c., in black, on 1c., black on blue.
	5 c., in red, on 1c. " "
	5 c., black, local type. " "
	10 c. " "
	15 c. " "
	25 c. " "

**Gold Coast.**—We have received a copy of one of the Registration Envelopes of Great Britain with GOLD COAST COLONY printed in a horizontal line of block capitals, above the stamp, instead of being embossed upon an arched label.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue and black; size G.

**Great Britain.**—A correspondent of *The Philatelic Record* draws attention to the fact that the 1d. die now used for stamping paper and envelopes, sent in by private persons, bears the initials "S.H." on the neck, presumably for *Somerset House*. The ½d. cards stamped in a similar manner have long been distinguished, by a species of secret mark, from those supplied by contract and sold through the Post Office; it is quite likely that the authorities wish to mark the envelopes in some way also.

**Guadeloupe.**—This Colony emulates the example set by Reunion, and we have another long list to give, surcharged in black, as in the illustration, with appropriate variations.



1. *Surcharged* GUADELOUPE, correctly.
  - a. *Type* with Head of Liberty, imperf.
    - 30 c., brown.
    - 80 c., carmine.

b. *Colonial type*, perf.

- 1 c., black on blue.
- 2 c., brown on straw.
- 4 c., violet on blue.
- 5 c., green on green.
- 10 c., black on lilac.
- 15 c., blue on blue.
- 20 c., red on green.
- 25 c., black on rose.
- 35 c., black on yellow.
- 40 c., red on straw.
- 75 c., carmine on rose.
- 1 fr., bronze on greenish.

2. *Error of surcharge* GUADELOUPE.

a. *Head of Liberty*, imperf.

- 30 c., brown.
- 80 c., carmine.

b. *Colonial type*, perf.

- 1 c., black on blue.
- 4 c., violet on "
- 10 c., black on lilac.
- 15 c., blue on blue.
- 40 c., red on straw.
- 75 c., carmine on rose.

3. *Error of surcharge* GUADELONPE.

*Colonial type*, perf.

- 20 c., red on green.
- 25 c., black on rose.

4. *Error of surcharge* GUADELOUPE.

*Colonial type*, perf.

- 2 c., brown on straw.
- 5 c., green on green.
- 20 c., red on green.
- 25 c., black on rose.
- 35 c., black on yellow.
- 1 fr., bronze on greenish.

But why did not they surcharge them all with the same type, and make the sets complete? We want them upside down, too, and vertical.

**Gwalior.**—*The Philatelic Record*, on the authority of the *I. B. J.*, chronicles divers envelopes with a *semi-circular* surcharge. These envelopes have only quite recently been seen with the usual *straight* surcharge, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. Do they also exist with another variety?



**Holland.**—The 5 c. adhesive, of which we append an illustration, appears to be the only value of the new series at present in use; but we understand that the whole set is as follows:—



<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 c., blue;	perf.	13 (or 12½?)
	7½ c., red-brown	"	
	10 c., rose	"	
	12½ c., grey	"	
	15 c., brown	"	
	20 c., green	"	
	22½ c., grey-green	"	
	25 c., violet	"	
	50 c., brown	"	

**Liberia.**—Mr. G. Campbell kindly sends us a post card he has received from the late Postmaster-General of Liberia in reference to the envelopes and post cards recently issued bearing a stamp with a portrait in the centre, or with the portrait erased. The *P. M. G.* writes from Barbados and states as follows:—

"The post cards of which you write are decidedly forgeries. A gentleman from Germany in 1886 sent me an order for fifty of the 'new post cards.' At that time I had not even contemplated issuing any. Later on, however, I ordered from America post cards and Inland Revenue envelopes, with the head of the President in the left top corner of

each. When they arrived I found upon examination that the likeness fell so far short of being a correct or perfect picture—nothing at all like the photo. sent—that I did not issue them, and left them cased up on the day of my departure from Liberia just the same as I had received them, and doubt not that the present P. M. G. endorsed my views of them, he being a near relative of the President. Therefore there is no other conclusion to come to than that they are a base and worthless forgery, and of no possible value."

We confess that this history appears to us to point to quite a different conclusion. The portrait on the envelopes and cards known certainly has the appearance of being a decidedly unfavourable one, as described above. This would account for its having been erased from some of the cards, and possibly they were only issued for use in that condition. In filling orders from dealers it may not have been considered necessary to erase the portrait, or the advantages of philately and the requirements of philatelists may be sufficiently well understood in Liberia to cause the issue of both varieties—for philatelic purposes, at all events.

**Luxemburg.**—We have received copies, both with and without the surcharge "S. P.", of the two values with the portrait of the new Grand Duke. They are engraved in *taille-douce*, and are certainly very superior to any of the stamps previously issued by this State. The perforation gauges 11½. Those we have seen with the letters S. P. have these surcharged in *black*, in the two upper corners, and we understand that they were obtained from an official source.

**Madagascar.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the two high values of the locally-made issue are of similar type to the lower ones, but have in addition a background of a fancy pattern in *red*, also that there are ten varieties of type of each value.

*Adhesives.* 1 fr., black and red on *yellow*.  
5 ,, violet and red on *white*.

From the same periodical we translate the following information, sent by a correspondent :

"It is almost impossible to obtain the stamps of Madagascar and Diego Suarez, for this reason: A connection of a stamp dealer in Paris, employed on one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes between these colonies and Europe, is on very friendly terms with the French authorities in Madagascar, and it is for his benefit that all these surcharges are made. A few are sent to the Post Office, and the others sent by this person, after being duly obliterated, to his connection in Paris."

M. Moens leaves his readers to make their own comments, and we can but follow his example.

**Mauritius.**—A correspondent kindly sends us some information as to recent issues here, from which it appears that the production of pro-

visionals has had its usual effect. The 2 c. on 38 c., which we chronicled last month, was issued on September 10th. 13,700 were printed, and were sold out in three or four days. The same surcharge was then applied to the 4 c., carmine, 20,000 of which were disposed of in an equally short time. Then came the turn of the 38 c. on 9d., violet, of 1878, to the number of 50,000, which were nearly exhausted when our informant wrote on September 23rd, and after which it was proposed to have recourse to the 17 c., rose, of 1880. *Le Timbre-Poste* carries the tale further, telling us that some 3500 of the 2 c. on 17 c. were quickly sold out, and we gather that a further lot of the 4 c. were then overprinted, as our contemporary gives 72,155 as the number issued of that variety. The surcharge appears, thank goodness, to be in the same type throughout, and we should be inclined to suggest that one specimen of it is sufficient.



*Adhesives.* 2 c., in *black*, on 4 c., carmine.  
2 c. " on 38 c., black and violet.  
2 c. " on 17 c., rose.

**Mexico.**—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the current issue is now printed upon paper watermarked CORREOS E. U. M., in large capitals, repeated ten times across the sheet, so that each stamp should show one of the letters. The 2 c. has been seen on *laid* paper with this watermark, and the 10 c. on *wove*.

*Adhesives.* 2 c., red on *laid*; with watermark.  
10 c. " *wove* " "

**Chiapas.**—Mexico seems to have taken the place formerly occupied by the Confederate States, as a kind of happy hunting ground for the collector of local issues. The years 1861–2 used to be the period; now we have got a little forrarder, and everything dates from 1867, or thereabouts. The provisional authorities of those days seem to have had a curious habit of refraining from supplying the value most required, preferring to issue a higher one which might be cut up into small pieces, and so used. However, Mr. Koster (no relation to the enthusiastic collector of Confederate Locals, who spelt his name with a "C") has found an indivisible value for Chiapas, but it is of course accompanied by one of the vulgar fractions.

*Adhesives.* Medio real, black on *pale blue*.  
2 rls. (half of 4 reales), black on *white*.

The other varieties known, so far, are :

- Un real, black on green.
- Dos reales, black on rose.
- Cuatro reales, black on white.
- 2 rls. (quarter of 8 reales), black on rose.

We believe that this "quarter" is all that has as yet been met with of the "Ocho reales."

**New Zealand.**—An Australian collector kindly sends us for inspection another of those unchronicled varieties, that from time to time turn up to vex the righteous soul of the specialist. This time it is the *rd.*, *brown*, of the original type, watermarked N.Z., and perf. 13. We have submitted this stamp to two of the highest authorities upon these matters, and they are compelled, reluctantly, to acknowledge that they cannot find anything wrong with it!

The same correspondent shows us the *rd.* of 1874 perf. 10 at the top only, the other three sides being perf. 12½.

We have also received the Registration Envelope, 5¾ × 3¼ inches, with the original value obliterated by a curved bar, and THREE PENCE, in Roman capitals, surcharged just above this.

- Adhesives.* *rd.* brown (1872?); *wmk.* N.Z.
- rd.*, lilac (1874); *variety of perf.*
- Reg. Env.* 3d., in black, on 4d., rose.

**North Borneo.**—A correspondent sends us the numbers of the stamps recently surcharged, as follows:—

- 2 c. on 25 c., 5,000.
- 8 c. on 25 c., 5,000.
- 6 c. on 10 c., 10,000.

**Orange Free State.**—In addition to the ½d. post Card we chronicled last month, *Le Timbre Poste* mentions one formed by surcharging the *rd.* card. *Post Card.* ½d. on *rd.*; orange on white.

**Paraguay.**—The same authority tells us of two Letter Cards, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, and inscribed in two lines, REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY—CARTA-TARJETA POSTAL, in block capitals.

- Post Cards.* 2 c., red on yellow; 142 × 86 mm.
- 3 c., blue " " "

**Roumania.**—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. kindly send us the 5 bani of the current type, unwatermarked, perf. 11½, instead of 13½, and they inform us that they have seen the 3 bani with the same perforation.

- Adhesives.* 3 bani, mauve; perf. 11½.
- 5 " green "

**Russian Locals.**—*Krasny.*—*Le Timbre Poste* reports two stamps of the same value, issued in this district, which we gather is a new candidate for philatelic honours—as the papers say. The round type is stated to have been in use for a year past, so that it is only natural that it should now

be replaced by the rectangular one of more pretentious design. Our *confrère* describes the small object upon the breech of the cannon, on the



second stamp, as a *bird*; we are inclined to go further, and suggest that the *bird* is probably a *cock*, or *hammer*!

- Adhesives.* 3 kop., rose; circular.
- 3 " blue; rectangular.

**St. Christopher.**—We have been shown a variety of the *rd.* which does not appear to have been previously noted. The value is printed in a shade which differs in a very marked manner from that of the rest of the impression, the latter being in *rose*, while the former is in *brick-red*.

- Adhesive.* *rd.*, rose and red.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—The name of this Colony also has been surcharged upon the current French Colonial stamps. The numbers of the various values overprinted are kindly furnished us by a correspondent on the spot.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 1 c., black on blue . . .	28,650
2 c., brown on straw . . .	16,650
4 c., violet on blue . . .	15,150
5 c., green on green . . .	164,400
10 c., black on lilac . . .	46,950
15 c., blue on blue . . .	25,350
20 c., red on green . . .	28,330
25 c., black on rose . . .	314,100
30 c., brown on straw . . .	7500
35 c., black on yellow . . .	900
40 c., red on straw . . .	7500
75 c., carmine on rose . . .	5100
1 fr., bronze on green . . .	2400

**Salvador.**—The hardy annual is plainly not sufficient for the philatelic requirements of this republic. The 1 c. on 2 c. appears to have been a success, so now we hear of a 5 c. on 3 c., of which M. E. Diena sent a specimen to *Le Timbre Poste*. What has become of the Anti-Surcharge Society? The surcharges seem to be more numerous than the antis, at present.

- Adhesive.* 5 c., in black, on 3 c., violet.

**Servia.**—We shall be obliged to commence an Addendum to our list of Post Cards, published but a year ago. The 5+5 paras card is now announced with the whole impression in *green*, like the latest single card.

- Post Card.* 5+5 paras, green on rose.

**South Australia.**—The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* has met with three more values bearing the new type of O.S. surcharge. He also describes a fraud, which we would warn our readers against—the 4d. of obsolete type, watermarked *Crown* and *SA*, being one of the *reprints* prepared by the Colonial Authorities, with the word *REPRINT* covered by a heavy obliteration!

*Adhesives.* 2½d., brown and green; new type of O.S.  
4d., purple " "  
6d., blue " "

**Straits Settlements.**—We may hope that the surcharging of the names of divers native States upon the stamps of this Colony, in numerous varieties of type, is at an end. We have been shown some very pretty stamps, all of the same type, but with the names of the different States inserted in a label at the top, and we trust they will be therewith content and not go spoiling them. The frame of the new stamps is similar to that of the Seychelles and others, but instead of the head of the Queen there is a picture of a tiger coming out of the jungle. This design is, we presume, an acknowledgment of the fact that these States are not British possessions, but the watermark *Crown* and *CA* indicates that the stamps are supplied through the *Crown Agents*. We have seen the issue for all except *Johore*, but do not doubt that this State will be provided like the others.

**Negri Sembilan.**—New issue, with name engraved *N. SEMBILAN*.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., rose.  
5 c., blue.

**Pahang.**—New issue with name engraved.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., rose.  
5 c., blue.

**Perak.**—New issue, with name engraved.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., rose.  
5 c., blue.

**Selangor.**—New issue, with name engraved.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., rose.  
5 c., blue.

**Sungei Ujong.**—This State seems to have been provided with two higher values recently, with the name surcharged in full, in two lines of block capitals. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 10 c., watermark *Crown* and *CA*, and vouch also for the 8 c. On the new type the name appears as *S. UJONG*.

*Adhesives.* 8 c., orange; surcharged in black.  
10 c., slate " "  
1 c., green; new type. " "  
2 c., rose " "  
5 c., blue " "

**Surinam.**—The *mystery* to which we alluded last month turns out to be an *Unpaid Letter* stamp after all; and we gather that it is of the type of the labels of a similar nature now current in Holland, with a numeral and the word *CENT* in the centre (Type 1127 in the catalogue).

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 10 c., black and lilac.

**Tasmania.**—The Editor of *Le Timbre Poste* kindly furnishes his readers in general, and ourselves in particular, with the astonishing information that the 10d., black, watermark *10*, has been known since 1870, that it has always been such as we described it in the September number, and, finally, that it has never been considered a rarity! We are fully aware that our most respected *confrère's* knowledge of our barbarous tongue is by no means commensurate with his knowledge of philately, also the omission by our printer of certain commas may have led him astray; but if he was unable to translate our description of the specimens referred to, we think he might at least have given us credit for an acquaintance with the ancient history with which he supplies us.

**Turkey.**—A correspondent informs us that the surcharge "*IMPRIMÉS*" is found in *blue*, as well as in *black*, on the 10 paras.

*Adhesive.* 10 paras, green; *blue* surcharge.

**Uruguay.**—Talking of ancient history reminds us that a variety is announced from this republic, which, from its inscription, should be some 500 years old! But upon closer examination it is found to be the last new provisional 5 c., with an erroneous, or defective, surcharge reading 1391 for 1891.

**Victoria.**—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us the current 2d. and 1 + 1d. post cards, converted into 1½d. and 1½ + 1½d. for the "*UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION*." These words are surcharged on the single in the upper margin, and on the two halves of the double below the words *POST CARD*; the stamp in each case is surcharged "1½d.", in large numerals, with two bars below to cancel the original value, and, further, the words "*FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. By the long sea route,*" together with the numeral "2" at each side of the stamp, on the 2d. card are crossed out. All the overprinting is in *red*.

*Post Cards.* 1½d., in *red*, on 2d.; violet on *grey-brown*.  
1½ + 1½d., " on 1 + 1d.; violet on *buff*.

Reprints of almost all the obsolete stamps have, we hear, been made, for the benefit (?) of collectors and others. With a few exceptions, these curiosities are perf. 12, and we trust it is true that *all* are surcharged with the word "*Reprint*."

**Zululand.**—*The Philatelic Record* reports the current 2½d. of Great Britain surcharged for use here.

*Adhesive.* 2½d., purple on *blue*; black surcharge.



## SAINT VINCENT.

BY GILBERT LOCKYER.

SAINT VINCENT, one of the Windward Islands, now belonging to Great Britain, and situate about one hundred miles west of Barbados, is seventeen miles in length, and eleven in breadth, with an area of 132 square miles. The capital, Kingston, is on the south-west coast. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, and a legislative council. A range of high mountains of volcanic origin stretches from north to south, the principal of which, the Souffriere, is 3000 feet above the sea-level, with a crater three miles in circumference. In 1812 this was the scene of a terrible eruption. Although very damp—the annual rainfall averages eighty inches!—the climate is healthy, and the soil is unusually fertile, and grows immense crops of sugar, cotton, and arrowroot. Philatelically, Saint Vincent is remarkable for the variety of the perforations in connection with the stamps issued up to 1877, and for the scarce provisionals of 1881. The first supply of stamps was—Mr. Bacon tells us, in the London Philatelic Society's list—sent out on March 27th, 1861, and consisted of the 1d., dull rose, and the 6d., dark green. These were followed, in 1866, by the 4d., blue, and the 1s., slate-grey; and, in 1869, by a further supply of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. values in altered shades, followed by the 4d. yellow, and the 1s. brown. The perforations are numerous, somewhat irregular, and difficult to gauge; but having, by the courtesy of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., and Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., had an opportunity of examining a large number of these stamps, and having a good many varieties in my own collection, I here give the perforations of each value of the unwatermarked and star watermarked issues as I have found them, after using as much care as I am master of. I can hardly hope, however, that the lists are anything like complete.

For the unwatermarked issues, 1861 to 1869, the catalogue of Major Evans gives "11½ to 15, sometimes simple, sometimes compound." The list of the London Philatelic Society gives for the 1d. 11½, 14 to 15½ compound; for the 4d. (both blue and orange), 11½; for the 6d. 11½, 14 to 15½ compound; and for the 1s. 11½, 12½, 14 to 15½ compound, and 11½ by 14 to 15½ compound.

So there is plenty to occupy the perforation gauge.

## ISSUES 1861 TO 1869.

Head of Queen Victoria to left on engine-turned background, enclosed by a curved network pattern on either side. The inscriptions in white on colour; the name at the top; the value at the bottom; Maltese crosses in the corners. On wove paper, varying from thickish to thin, sometimes tinted by the gum, which was brownish, with no watermark; perforated variously.

1861.

1d., dull rose; perf. 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 14 × 15, 14 × 15½.  
6d., dark green, green; perf. 14½, 15, 15½, 14½ × 15.

1869.

1d., dull rose; perf. 11½, 12½, 11 × 11½, 11½ × 12½, 11½ × 15.  
6d., green; perf. 11½, 12, 11 × 11½, 11½ × 12½.

1866.

4d., blue; perf. 11½, 11½ × 12, 12 × 12½.  
1s., slate-grey; perf. 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 11½ × 15, 14 × 15.

1869.

1s., indigo; perf. 11½, 12½, 11 × 12.  
4d., orange-yellow; perf. 11½, 11½ × 12½.  
1s., brown; perf. 11, 11½, 11 × 12½.

The perforation 16, which is the "highest on record," I have gauged on three separate occasions, and tried to think it 15½, but in vain. I found a sixpenny stamp of 1861 clearly perforated 7 at the bottom, and 15 on the other three sides, owing, I suppose, to some freak of the machine.

In the issue with star watermark the perforations, although still irregular and compound, are not quite so varied. Major Evans' catalogue gives the same as before, and the London Society's list 11½ to 15½ compound.

## ISSUES 1871 TO 1877.

The same design on paper varying in thickness, watermarked with a star with six points, and perforated variously.

1871.

1d., black; perf. 15, 11 × 15, 11½ × 15, 12½ × 15.  
6d., dark green; perf. 15, 14½ × 15.

1872-73.

1s., purple-rose, rose-red; perf. 11, 11½, 11 × 11½, 11 × 12½, [12 × 15.]

1876.

4d., dark blue; perf. 11, 11½, 11 × 11½.

1877.

6d., light yellow-green; perf. 14, 15, 11½ × 12½, 11½ × 15, [14½ × 15.]  
1s., scarlet; perf. 11½, 11 × 11½, 11½ × 15.

The Society's catalogue mentions a variety imperforate vertically, but does not give the perforation.

*Variety.* 1d., black; imperf. vertically.

A five shilling value appeared in 1880, at first incorrectly described in catalogues as a fiscal used postally. Mr. Bacon says, "it is a postage stamp, and was not used for fiscal purposes until two years later, and then only with the surcharge REVENUE struck across the centre in black Roman capitals."

ISSUE 1880.

Large stamp with the arms of the Island (two allegorical figures) under scroll inscribed PAX ET JUSTICIA, surmounted by crown, enclosed within an inscribed white oval frame; the spandrels contain network; the ground is engine-turned. Watermark, a star as before; perforated 12.

5s., dull rose.

The 6d. dark green with star watermark was, in May, 1880, perforated 12 down the middle, thus converting it into two stamps, each surcharged 1<sup>d</sup>. in scarlet.

MAY, 1880.

Provisional on each half of the 6d. of 1871.

1d., dark green (on half 6d.); surcharge in scarlet; height of numeral, 8½ mm.

JUNE, 1880.

The design of 1861. Watermark, star as before; the colours again changed; perforated variously.

1d., light dull green; perf. 11, 11½.

6d., bright yellow green; perf. 11½, 11 × 11½, 11 × 12.

In September, 1881, on Saint Vincent joining the Postal Union, a new value of a halfpenny was created, and the fourpenny value was revived, in both cases by provisionals. For the former, the last sixpenny value of 1880 was divided down the middle by a perforation gauging 12, and each half surcharged ½<sup>d</sup>. in scarlet; for the latter, the 1s. scarlet was surcharged 4d. in black, with a bar obliterating the original value.

A small remainder of the old 4d. blue is said to have been made use of before this provisional was thought of, or during its preparation.

1881. PROVISIONALS.

September.—New value surcharged in scarlet on each half of the sixpenny value of 1880.

½<sup>d</sup>., bright yellow-green (on half 1d.); surcharge in scarlet; height, 16½ mm.

November.—Fourpenny value revived; 4d. surcharged in black on the 1s. scarlet.

4d., scarlet (on 1s.); black surcharge; 8½ mm. high.

December.—The sixpenny value of 1880 surcharged in block letters ONE PENNY, with a line through the original value.

1d., bright yellow-green (on 6d.); black surcharge; 17½ mm. long, 2 mm. high.

This provisional was rendered necessary by the delay in the arrival of the new 1d. grey.

It will be of interest to quote the numbers of these provisionals issued, as given by Mr. Bacon, on the authority of Mr. Frank W. Griffith, late Acting Colonial Postmaster.

"Date.	Former value.	New value.	Number issued.
May, 1880.	6d. dark green.	1d. on each half.	1800.
Sept., 1881.	6d. light green.	½ <sup>d</sup> . " "	1440.
Nov. and Dec., 1881.	1s. red.	4d. . . .	630.
" "	6d. light green.	1d. (one penny).	1620."

No wonder the 4d. on 1s. is a scarce stamp, since 630 only were issued.

END OF 1881.

Design and watermark as before for the 1d. and 4d. values, but the colours changed. A new design, similar, but smaller, for the new value.

½<sup>d</sup>., orange; perf. 11, 11½, and 11 × 11½.

1d., grey; perf. 11, 11½, and 11 × 11½.

4d., ultramarine; perf., 11 and 11½.

The London Society's list gives 12 as the perforation of the halfpenny value; this I have not met with.

These were the last stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. The next and following issues, supplied by Messrs. De la Rue, have more regular and clean-cut perforations.

ISSUE 1883.

Designs as before. Watermark CA and Crown; perf. 14.

1d., brownish grey.

4d., ultramarine.

A new value created by printing the penny stamp in a new colour, and surcharging it in black 2½ PENCE, with a line through the original value. Watermark CA and Crown; perf. 14.

2½<sup>d</sup>., claret (on 1d.); black surcharge; 16 mm. long, 3½ mm. high.

ISSUES 1883 AND 1884.

Designs as before. Watermark CA and Crown; perf. 12.

½<sup>d</sup>., green.

4d., dull blue, ultramarine.

6d., yellow-green.

1s., scarlet.

About this date Messrs. De la Rue and Co. introduced the perforation 12 to several of the colonies. The penny value of Antigua, and the penny and fourpenny values of Bahamas, are found with it; it also occurs somewhat later in Turk's Islands and Western Australia.

ISSUE MARCH, 1885.

The 2½<sup>d</sup>. on 1d. of 1883 was surcharged 1d. in black, with the first surcharge of 2½ PENCE obliterated by two lines.

1d., claret (on 2½<sup>d</sup>).

This is a curious and probably unique instance of a stamp returning to its original value provisionally after having been surcharged for a higher value.

ISSUES 1885-1888.

The same designs. Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

½<sup>d</sup>., green.

1d., rose, carmine.

4d., red-brown, purple-brown, brown.

6d., lilac, violet.

5s., claret.

ISSUE 1889.

The one penny value, printed in blue and surcharged in black, as in 1883. Watermark and perforation as last.

2½<sup>d</sup>. (on 1d.), light blue, grey blue.

ISSUE AUGUST, 1890.

The fourpenny value, surcharged 2½<sup>d</sup>. in black, with a line through the original value.

2½<sup>d</sup>. (on 4d.), brown.

Of this provisional Mr. Frank Griffith states that but 1500 were printed. It should become a scarce stamp.

## "REMINISCENCES."

BY AN OLD COLLECTOR.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my youth,  
Which fond recollection presents to my view;  
Of the Old Stamp Collection and all it contained,  
And the friends who assisted with stamps old and new."  
ANON.

In the "writing of books" it is recorded, "there is no end"; and the same remark may be applied to the writing of "Reminiscences"; for who has not pleasant recollections of talks with friends who are gone perhaps to the other side of the world, and have dropped out of touch, owing to the fickleness of Dame Fortune, who exalts some, and the exalted forget the friends of their early days, and the pursuits then held in common—whilst others have gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns? In these days of electricity, spiritualism, theosophy, and progress, one would think that seances might be arranged at which communications could be held with some of the "old collectors," who might be induced to give their opinions and advice upon "knotty points," in matters concerning the manufacture of Postage Stamps and their collection, which bother the "cognoscenti" of to-day. But it may be urged by our readers that these are not matters of universal attention, and cannot be considered as belonging to the "questions of the day."

When chatting with a friend who now occupies a great position in the stamp world, a remark was made, "Why don't you give a few of your recollections, as you certainly are one of 'the olden time,' and must have had experience of, and correspondence with, many of the early pioneers of stamp collecting?"

Mention was made of the difficulty of knowing what to write that would be of interest to the readers of this magazine, especially as the "wisest of men" said "there was nothing new under the sun," though "he spake of everything" except Postage Stamps, which perhaps had escaped his observation, though it was well known he was fully conversant with seals.

My friend, however, when the excuse was urged that I had not the pen of a ready scribe, and that there were many others who had had more opportunities of personal friendship with those who had, and could impart, knowledge relative to Postage Stamps, and also, further, that any information I might be able to impart had been given to the world by far abler pens than my own, simply said, "Well, just try."

This must be my excuse, if one is needed, for troubling the readers of this magazine, now the greatest in every sense, with the Reminiscences of an Old Collector.

In the first number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, now unfortunately defunct, the first article is devoted to "Postal Chit-chat," and the writer of it there sketches the early days of Postage Stamp Collecting, and commences with the following: "Have you a yellow Saxon?" "I want a Russian." "I'll give a red Prussian for a blue Brunswicker." "Will you exchange a Russian for a black English?" "I wouldn't give a Russian for twenty English!"

What memories are conjured up on reading this! "A yellow Saxon," probably the 3 neu groschen. I fancy, however, the present-day collector would prefer a red one, the 3 pfennige (well authenticated). Then a "red Prussian," perhaps the 7 silber groschen, which even now is a good stamp, whether cut or on an entire envelope—and to be given for a "blue Brunswicker" of the value of 2 silber groschen. What additions these were considered to be to a collection which, if complete, numbered about thirteen hundred varieties, though how many of the large collections of to-day include the whole of that number!

In those days a collection could be bought for a sum under three figures, but now it is requisite to add another, and the collection which is now happily the property of the nation would, I fancy, have required five figures to complete its purchase. What a subject this would be for a three-volume novel, published by a "crack" firm at the modest price of one guinea and a half! Just fancy, "a youth, an office boy, quietly acquiring the postage stamps from the envelopes thrown by his employer into the waste-paper basket, the accumulation of the so-called worthless treasures, the youth aspiring to the hand of his master's daughter, the refusal of the indignant parent owing to the position of the aspirant. The determination of the said youth to take example from 'a great statesman who had ruled the destinies of this great nation,' and compel assent to be given. Troublous times, when money is scarce and credit more so, come. The lady's father coming down with a crash, all appears lost. Now 'for the youth with soul of fire.' Selling the stamps at the auction mart; the result, golden guineas for unconsidered trifles, yclept postage stamps. These duly laid at the father's feet, or, rather, paid into banking account. Finale—marriage bells, bless you, my children, and happiness hereafter."

These ideas are of course presented gratuitously to writers of such works. For this digression the writer would ask pardon, as it is simply intended to show the capabilities of such a subject.

A writer in a magazine has given us his ideas as to the decay of collecting of postage stamps, and is of the opinion that the getting together of the first collection "carried with it more "genuine enthusiasm" than is usually displayed in the acquisition of our last. This he seems to think arises from the fact that whereas formerly no dealers in postage stamps existed, now their name is legion, and their efforts are supplemented by auction sales, and therefore it was search in the old days, not purchase; whereas collecting now resolves itself into a question of money. There is a great deal of truth in his deductions; but still, the dealers cannot supply everything wanted, and the collector has even now to exercise considerable patience before some of his "wants" can be supplied. Take for instance the Letter Sheet of Blue paper having silk threads, with the embossed stamp of One Penny pink, dated in the border. How very few copies of this rare cover are known to exist! And what dealer, either at home or abroad, could supply a perfect copy?

But, however, if there is a lack of enthusiasm now in the collecting of Postage Stamps, which I very much doubt, look at the large amount of information which has been acquired relative to stamps. In early days if a stamp was obtained it was carefully gummed down in a book, perfectly secure from removal except by spoiling the particular page, and was known simply by its designation; but now not only the place where issued is known, but its design, paper, watermark, perforation, and even its position on the plate are determined, which matters are far more important than the mere "enthusiasm" displayed in collecting a number of specimens together, so that the collectors of to-day must be far more intelligent than those of early days. Perhaps my readers will consider this a case "of carrying coals to Newcastle," as stamp collecting is now acknowledged as a "science," and its followers are not considered "*Timbro-maniacs*," but "philatelists." Still, however, to-day some people look upon stamp collecting as a frivolous pursuit, who consider the acquisition of play bills, buttons, old boots, and other things of "that ilk," perfectly legitimate. The writer's first experience as a collector dates as far back as the time when the first edition of Mount Brown's catalogue was considered the standard work of reference. A copy of this work was presented to him by a friend who was leaving

the town and going in for journalism, and therefore had given up his "first love." Readers of the catalogue just mentioned will remember that a suggestion was made by its author, that "a line should be drawn under the stamps not wanted," whereby "wants" could be easily "seen," and in this copy the suggestion has been faithfully carried out, forming a record of what, in those days, was considered a fair collection. Time however is a great "changer of all things." Just fancy a copy of Mr. Moen's latest catalogue served in the same way—how the "wants" would predominate!

Some of the treasures of my friend's collection were added to my own, and thus commenced a real love for a science which fascinates the more it is wooed. Yet another addition was made to my collection. One day meeting a friend, who now holds high position in our City Council, he asked, "Do you collect postage stamps?" On receiving an affirmative reply, he added, "Then I will send you all I have, also some numbers of a stamp magazine." The parcel duly arrived, and on opening it, I found the first volume of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and also an envelope with about one hundred stamps. There was no blue Brunswicker or even yellow Saxon, but the red Prussian was *en evidence*, accompanied by a red View of Sydney, and others too numerous to mention. These treasures were duly added to the collection, which was now fairly started.

One evening I was calling at the shop of a well-known dealer in curiosities, to see if he had received anything new in postage stamps, and as a matter of course, as was the custom in those days, had my book of stamps with me for reference. During our conversation a gentleman came into the shop, a stranger to myself. I noticed that a great amount of deference was shown to him by the dealer; and the stranger seeing I had a book of stamps with me desired to look at them. Some of them seemed to take his attention; so he said, "I should like to have a further glance at your collection, if you don't mind, and perhaps we can arrange for a meeting." This was easily arranged, and on shaking hands, he said, "We are strangers. My name is Edward Pemberton. What is yours?" Good gracious! here was I in the presence of the greatest then known authority upon postage stamps. You may be sure that evening had a special red mark in the calendar, as a friendship was then formed which grew closer every year during Mr. E. L. Pemberton's life.

(To be continued.)

THE  
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 82.)

"NEW POSTAGE ACTS.

"*Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.*

"THE following laws have been enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America :

"*Letter Postage.*

"AN ACT to prescribe the rates of postages in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that from and after such period as the Postmaster-General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter, and money packages are included in this class, shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post-office shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages of this Confederacy."

"*Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Matter, including Books.*

"And be it further enacted, That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz., The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published thrice a week, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, six times that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce in addition to the foregoing rates

on those published once a week, five cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty-five cents per ounce per quarter.

"And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly, shall be charged as newspapers.

"And other periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona-fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz., The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two and a half cents additional; if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly, shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published.

"And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, or handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid, by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

"And books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance.

"And upon all newspapers, periodicals, and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates.

"The publishers of newspapers and periodicals within the Confederate States may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication, free of postage.

"All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post-office, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each."

*Franking Privilege.*

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the day when this Act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, that the Postmaster-General and his chief clerk, the chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other

matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or to the business of the Post-office Department, but they shall in every such case indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words 'Official Business.' And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided further, the several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post-office Department, but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post-office Business." And for any and every such indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars."

(To be continued).

## GIWELB VERSUS DR. ASSMUS, OTHERWISE BERNARD.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF  
H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

At the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, on Monday, 23rd November, 1891, before R. M. Newton, Esq., magistrate. Mr. Harry Wilson (Messrs. Wilson and Wallis, 21, Bow Street) prosecuted.

Mr. H. WILSON: Sir, I appear in this case to prosecute. I propose only to take the evidence very shortly to-day, and then ask for a remand. The Treasury intend taking the matter up. The matter has developed since the arrest, because we have found a considerable quantity of materials for forging stamps—dies and blocks, and also the dies with which the letters "V.R." could be made in this particular instance. We have also found chemicals and many forged stamps.

MORRIS GIWELB (38, Leicester Square), called and sworn.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK then read the information taken on the 19th November before the magistrate as follows:

"I am a dealer in foreign stamps. On the 12th August, 1890, a man named B. Assmus—" Is that the prisoner?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: "Called upon me at my place of business in Leicester Square, and offered to sell me a black English one penny postage stamp with the letters 'V.R.' in the upper

corners. In reply to my questions, he stated that it was a genuine one, and that he had obtained it from an old collection belonging to an old gentleman, and that he would return the money if it were not a genuine one. On the faith of his representations I purchased the stamp for £4. Subsequently I found it was not a genuine one, inasmuch as the letters 'V.R.' were forged, and had been placed where Maltese crosses had been erased. On Monday last I discovered that he had previously offered the same stamp to Messrs. Buhl and Co., and that they had then explained to him that it was a forgery." That is your information?

A. Yes.

EDWARD BUHL (11, Queen Victoria Street) called and sworn.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK read the information as follows:

"I am a partner in the firm of Theodor Buhl and Company, stamp dealers. About fifteen months ago I was shewn a one-penny black English stamp by a man named Dr. Assmus." Is that he? (Pointing to the prisoner.)

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: "He asked me to buy it, but I refused because it had been offered to us that same morning, and we had observed that it was a forgery. I and my partner pointed out to him the nature of the forgery, namely, that a Maltese cross in the two upper corners had been erased, and that the letters 'V.R.' had been placed there." That is your information?

A. Yes.

OTTO DANNENBERG, called and sworn.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Your statement is this: "About June, 1890, I met B. Assmus." Is that he? (Pointing to the prisoner.)

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: "At the office of a Mr. Hart, who is a stamp dealer at 29, Fenchurch Street, E.C. When I entered the office he was shewing Mr. Hart a penny black English 'V.R.' postage stamp. Upon seeing me he put it on one side, but on Mr. Hart saying that I could be trusted he produced it to me and pointed out the forgery of the letters 'V.R.' in the upper corners, and asked me if I did not think the forgery had been well done. He said he could supply similar ones at £3 per dozen, although genuine ones are now worth £8 each." That is your statement?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: Did you apply for a summons?

Mr. H. WILSON: Yes; but we found the address was wrong, and on the return day Mr. Rose, the magistrate, granted a warrant.

REUBEN PENSON, Detective-Sergeant of the C Division, called and sworn.

Mr. H. WILSON: Will you give your evidence as to the arrest, and state what you found?

A. At twenty minutes to four on Saturday afternoon I saw the prisoner at Copthall Avenue, London Wall. I said to him, "Good afternoon, Mr. Assmus." He said, "I do not know you; my name is Bernard. What do you want?" I said, "I am a sergeant of police, and have a warrant for your arrest." I read the warrant to him. He said, "But it is so long ago; I did not intend to defraud Mr. Giwelb, but to pay the money back." I said to him, "You told me your name was Bernard." He said, "That is my Christian name. Will you not give me the opportunity of paying the money back?" I said, "You must first come to the police station." I took him to Vine Street Police Station, where he was charged. In answer to the charge he replied, "I did not intend to defraud Mr. Giwelb; I took him the stamp and sold it, but did not know that it was a forgery." I searched the prisoner, and found on him a wallet containing a number of foreign stamps, which I have since been informed are forged.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Never mind that. You found a number of stamps?

A. Yes, and two types or dies.

Mr. H. WILSON: With what letters?

A. One had the figure 10, and the other was 1 F. R. Postes 1 F. R.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: We can have all that another time.

Mr. H. WILSON: I should like the particular dies to be taken down.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: That will do another time.

The WITNESS: I have a letter, your Worship, which has been sent here for the prisoner.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Who sent it?

A. The Solicitor for the prisoner. (The letter was handed to the Magistrate.)

The MAGISTRATE (to the Prisoner): You can look at that letter; it is directed to you. (The letter was handed to the Prisoner.)

The PRISONER: It is from my solicitor, Mr. Kimber, 15, Walbrook. He informs me he cannot attend to-day, and that he would ask for an adjournment for a week to enable him to be instructed.

The MAGISTRATE: Very well.

Mr. H. WILSON: There are a good many witnesses in this case, sir, from the country, who have been defrauded by these stamps.

The MAGISTRATE: Then I will remand the case until to-morrow week.

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, 1st December, 1891, at 11.30.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### 1851-54. LAUREATED HEAD OF QUEEN.

*Explanation by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.*

WE are now asked for an explanation of the manner in which we obtained these sheets, and with pleasure we respond to the invitation. About eight or ten weeks ago a gentleman who introduced himself as Mr. Alfred Van Dyck offered us a number of the laureated sheets of stamps which we purchased from him at a certain price. Mr. Van Dyck stated to us that these sheets were reprints which had been made a number of years before, but that the plates were now destroyed and other reprintings impossible. He made no representation that the stamps were originals, or that they were made by authority of the government of New South Wales. He, however, did state positively that the sheets and fractions of sheets which he sold us were the very last that remained out of the entire lot. He told us with great glee of the success with which he had placed these stamps, and gloried in the swindle which he had perpetrated on the philatelic public. He stated also that Mr. Dawson A. Vindin had acted as his agent for the sale of these stamps, but did not state whether Mr. Vindin was aware of the character of the stamps that he thus sold.

The quantity purchased by us is as follows:

1 entire sheet of 2d. with stars,	50 stamps.
1 broken " 2d. "	about 49 "
24 entire sheets 6d.	600 "
12 " " 8d.	600 "
1 broken sheet 8d.	about 40 "
4 entire sheets 8d. blue	200 "

Mr. Castle supposes that we had a very large quantity, as we advertised the sheets at low prices, but in this he is certainly mistaken. We knew very well that in order to dispose of our stock we had to cut below all previous prices, and must state that we informed all who purchased any from us that they were reprints and not original remainders.

We have given a plain statement of the facts relating to our purchase of these stamps, and in addition can only say that we attempted to find out more from Mr. Van Dyck, but the information furnished above is all that we could elicit from him.

The series of questions propounded to Mr. Dawson A. Vindin by Mr. Castle will not, in our opinion, cover all the important circumstances of the case, and we add one more question which it may be more difficult to answer than any of the others.

How can you reconcile your statement that Mr. Van Dyck advanced you the money with which to purchase the stamps, and himself purchased a set from you, with Mr. Van Dyck's own statement to us, that Mr. Dawson A. Vindin acted as his agent in the sale of the sheets?

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD.  
(From the *American Journal of Philately*.)

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*The Philatelic Club, London.*—We have had a considerable amount of correspondence from various Philatelists in connection with the formation of a Junior Philatelic Society for London. The general opinion, however, is that it would be much better to form a club somewhat on the following lines.

To take first of all, say a suite of three rooms somewhere midway between the West End and the City; somewhere about Charing Cross would be pretty central. It would be necessary to have a permanent secretary or steward, and it would be advisable to open the rooms from about midday to 11 p.m. As there would be some expense at first for furniture, &c., it would be advisable to have an entrance fee, but to keep the subscription as low as possible, so as to induce all interested in collecting to join; a subscription of two or three guineas per annum would probably be found to be sufficient. The first business would be to form here a really good Philatelic Library, where any member would be able to look up any matters relating to stamps. We understand a circular is in course of preparation, and will be sent out shortly calling a preliminary meeting. The idea has already been mentioned to a number of collectors, and received with very great favour. It is believed that from two to three hundred members could be obtained in a few weeks. We should be glad to hear from any one who would like fuller particulars of the proposed club, and also to receive any suggestions that may be made.

\* \* \*

*Attendance of Members of the Philatelic Society at Auctions.*—We have just seen a letter containing a statement made by one of the largest firms of stamp dealers in the City, which for absolute misrepresentation we think could not be easily equalled. The statement referred to was as follows: "— tells me that the members of the Philatelic Society only attend the sales of T. Bull and Co." This can only have been said with one intention, and it is exactly contrary to the facts. We attended personally the last sales of Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co., T. Bull and Co., and W. Hadlow, and we can positively assert as follows: At Mr. Cheveley's sale the following members of the Philatelic Society were present: Messrs. Castle, Garth, Bacon, Evans, Maycock, Gibbons, Wilson, Emerson, and Geldard; there may have been others whom we did not notice at the time. Now at Mr. Bull's sale not one of the above-mentioned members

of the Philatelic Society were present, neither did we see any members of the Society at his auction at all. At Mr. Hadlow's auction we also believe that several members of the Society were present, but we did not take a note at the time, as we did in the case of Mr. Cheveley's.

Such intentional misrepresentation as this is much to be deplored, and we much wonder that a respectable firm of dealers can lend themselves to it.

\* \* \*

*Official Stamps.*—A correspondent has kindly sent us the following general order, issued from the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House:

"The attention of the Board having been called to the fact that application has been made to officers of this Department by certain stamp collectors and dealers in old stamps for the sale to them of used official Inland Revenue Postage Stamps, which have passed through the post, all officers are cautioned against complying with any such request, or having any transactions with unlicensed dealers in stamps."

We quite understand that it is illegal to deal in these stamps unused, but we see no reason whatever why the officials may not take off used Inland Revenue stamps from letters or parcels they may receive addressed to themselves in the ordinary course of business, and put them to any use they like. When the stamp has once been cancelled, we contend that the Government has nothing further to do with it, unless an attempt is made to clean it and use it over again.

\* \* \*

*Forged Stamps.*—We get many curious requests in the course of the year, but one we have just received from Spain would take a lot of beating. A man writes to us from Ciudad-Real, stating that he wants to establish a factory for the manufacture of stamps, and wishes us to supply him with the blocks to print them from.

\* \* \*

*Mundwyler of Basle.*—Our friend Mr. C. M. Geoffroy would be glad to receive information from any one who may be offered stamps by Mr. Mundwyler, as he has a serious claim against him. Mundwyler was here some few weeks ago, but it is believed that he has now gone to New York, and any American dealers who may come in contact with him will perhaps communicate with Mr. Geoffroy, 9, Quai des Bergues, Geneva.

\* \* \*

*New Stamp Club for Ireland.*—We have received from the Rev. W. Bell, St. Luke's, Cork, the rules of a new club he has started for the exchange of stamps amongst collectors in Ireland only. Mr. Bell will be pleased to hear from any Irish



collector who has not yet communicated with him. We notice one rule which we think might well be used in other societies; that is, "No. 3. Stamps to be priced as members please." This is much more sensible than tying members down to price by any catalogue, however good, as the stamps are continually fluctuating in value, and in many cases should bring a higher price than given in the catalogues. We think a local club like this is a better idea than a general one, as the sheets will circulate much more quickly, not having such long distances to travel. We shall be probably hearing of one for Scotland and one for Wales shortly.

\* \* \*

*Philatelic Society of London.*—We are glad to hear that the Society is steadily growing, and is in a much better position than formerly. We notice that Mr. Ferrary has at length joined the society, and we hope he will occasionally be present at the meetings. As anticipated, there has been an enormous demand for the work that the society recently published on the stamps of the West Indies, and we are informed that they have entirely sold out the whole edition, the number of which was limited to three hundred copies. These fine works will be a really good investment for any one who purchased them at the original prices. "The Stamps of British North America" has already become very scarce, and commands a premium of two hundred per cent. on the original price, and the others will, no doubt, considerably advance in value as time goes on.

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*Stolen.*—From a circular we recently received, we find that a stamp shop has lately been broken into in Moorfields, London, E.C., and eight stock books were stolen, containing, among others, 34,000 Costa Rica  $\frac{1}{2}$  rl. blue, 750 sets of Alsace, a quantity of blue and red triangular Capes, &c. A reward of £25 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief. Information should be given at Moorlane Police Station, E.C.

On November 12th a man was charged at Bow Street with stealing £1600 worth of 2 anna Indian stamps from the steamship *Astraea*. These Indian stamps were printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., were packed in cases and shipped by the *Astraea*. Shortly afterwards it was reported at Scotland Yard that Indian stamps were being sold at half face value on the Continent. Inspector Richards took up the case, and arrested eight people in Switzerland with ten thousand of these stamps in their possession. Other parcels were found in Germany. It was stated that the cases

had been surreptitiously opened, and part of the contents abstracted. Sufficient evidence was taken to justify a remand, and the prisoner was committed for trial. \* \* \*

*Forged Parma Stamps.*—We have recently had sent us a number of Parma stamps, both on and off entire envelopes, printed *tête-bêche*, and also some of them printed on the back with a different value to that on the face. We have always believed them to be forgeries, and have unhesitatingly condemned them. However, as there was still some doubt in the minds of many persons, we forwarded a parcel of them we had received from Mr. A. Weisz, of Budapest, to the Marquis Comyns, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and we have just received his answer, which may be read with interest. The following is an exact translation:

"ROME, November 15th, 1891.

"SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 14th of September last, I have the honour to inform you that after a scrupulous examination of the stamps of the ancient dukedom of Parma, which are here enclosed, they have been recognised to be reprinted, and not originals, with the exception of the 5 centimes one that is separate; but this one is only genuine on the front, while the impression on the back is forged too. I must add, for your guidance, that there is nothing strange in the forged stamps being printed *tête-bêche* to the others, it being proved that even genuine stamps of Parma have been printed thus, &c., &c.

"LE SOUS SECRETAIRE D'ETAT."

## TRIAL OF KRIPPNER.

AT Freiberg, in Saxony, on October 12th last, Emil Reinhardt Krippner was charged by the Public Prosecutor, Dr. Gerhard, of Dresden, with fraud and attempted fraud in connection with postage stamps. Krippner had already been in prison for nearly one year awaiting his trial. Mr. Bernhard Blauhuth, of Leipsig, acted as expert for the court. Krippner was charged with having forged the obliteration and roulettes of old German stamps, and of having sold them as genuine. There were altogether twenty-seven cases against him. Among the persons swindled were mentioned—Bogen, of Cologne; Louis Senf and Co., of Leipsic; Stock, of Berlin; Holtermann, of London; Champion, of Geneva, &c.

In the course of the trial it was elicited by the President that Krippner himself had cancelled unused stamps and envelopes, that he had had dies made for this, and had partly made some himself; also he had rouletted with wavy brass lines (which he had had made) old German stamps, especially Brunswicks. Krippner stated that he did not do it for pecuniary advantage for himself, but only to answer the demand for used stamps, as German collectors generally prefer them cancelled. However, it was proved many times during the trial

that he had purchased various stamps for a few pence, and after altering them had sold them for as many pounds. He also stated that he did not believe he had committed any punishable offence, as there was no law forbidding what he had done to be found in the code, which he had bought specially to see.

The President asked Krippner why, as he did not think he was doing wrong in rouletting stamps, he did not inform his customers that he had rouletted them himself? Krippner replied that other dealers did not inform their customers of such manipulations, and he did not wish to start a *new manner of doing business*. It was, however, proved that he had sent stamps he had rouletted to Hermann, of Berlin, to have the roulette certified as genuine, and sometimes Hermann certified them as genuine, sometimes as forged.

Altogether twenty-seven cases against Krippner were gone into, although actually seventy different cases were laid against him. The trial lasted four-and-a-half days, and witnesses were present from many towns at long distances. The prosecutor, Dr. Gerhard, then reviewed the case against Krippner, specially drawing attention to his most bare-faced attacks on the experts, his continuous lying, pointing out also that the proofs were complete in nearly all cases against him; owing to his extraordinary technical knowledge as dealer and collector he was a common danger to all, and deserved to have the full severity of the law applied. Dr. Gerhard claimed that no moderating circumstances should be allowed; that his honours as a citizen should be declared void; and that the various forgeries and tools in the hands of the court should be destroyed.

Krippner made a long rambling statement, pleading that he had not done anything against the code, and that he had always kept his letters and his copy-books with all transactions recorded, which he would not have done if he had the intention of committing a fraud. He also acknowledged that he had obliterated the Baden Land Post with the French word "*Chargé*," and that everyone must know that a German stamp obliterated with a French mark could be only a joke.

The judges considered the case for some hours, and finally the following verdict was given: That Krippner be imprisoned for two years and six months (the time he has already been in prison to be deducted from this), his honours as a citizen to be declared null and void for three years, and he has to bear the costs of the trial. All stamps, obliteration, types, tools and colours, and also forgeries, as far as they are Krippner's property, are to be confiscated.—*Translated from a shorthand-writer's notes made at the trial for Stanley Gibbons, Limited.*

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of collectors, held at Kingston Lodge, Brighton, on November 1st, it was unanimously agreed to form a Philatelic Society, and that the following fifteen gentlemen do hereby incorporate themselves as "The Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society," with power to add to their number:

#### LIST OF MEMBERS.

M. P. CASTLE.	W. H. REAN.
S. M. CASTLE.	J. H. REDMAN.
H. CLARK.	Rev. E. H. ROGERS.
J. H. ESCOLME.	E. J. W. SANG.
J. W. GILLESPIE.	H. STAFFORD SMITH.
HENRY GRIFFITH.	W. T. WILLETT.
WM. HARRISON.	A. DE WORMS.

P. DE WORMS.

#### RULES.

1. The Society was constituted to encourage and promote the study of postage and telegraph stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper and other bands, and cards, and to undertake all such matters as may contribute to the increase of the science and practice of Philately.

2. The Society shall consist, in the first instance, of the Committee incorporated November 16th, 1891, and afterwards of Collectors and others interested in the subject, who shall be elected by ballot as provided by Rule 3. Any gentleman over 17 years of age shall be eligible.

3. Candidates for admission must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, balloted for, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present and voting. For purposes of election, five members shall form a quorum. The names of candidates, together with those of their respective proposers and seconders, must be sent in to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting at which they are to come up for election.

4. A list of the members of the Society, as also reports of the proceedings, shall be published in the *Philatelic Record*, or such other publications as the Committee may direct.

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 this 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 Society. Two-thirds 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 Society following such expulsion; or, in the case of members residing abroad, at any ordinary meeting held within six weeks of the date of such

resolution, or at the first ordinary meeting held after the expiration of such six weeks.

6. Members may at any time bring a friend with them to be present at a meeting.

7. The affairs and business of the Society are conducted by a Committee of seven members, viz.: The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and four other members. For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee, three shall form a quorum.

8. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of January, at which meeting the Officers of the Society, 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 ordinary meeting upon notice being given. The first Annual General Meeting shall, however, be held in January, 1893.

9. The Annual Subscription is five shillings.

10. The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, on the 1st January in each year, in advance. Members elected after the 24th June will only be called upon to pay half the current year's subscription.

11. All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by the 1st April, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, will be considered to have resigned their membership.

12. Meetings for the present will be held in Brighton on alternate Mondays, or at such dates, time, and place as the Committee may appoint, of which at least four days' previous notice shall be given by post.

13. Every member attending any meeting of the Society must bring his *bona fide* collection of the Stamps named for study at such meeting (due notice thereof having been given); and a fine of one shilling shall be paid to the Treasurer for each omission to do so. In the absence of legitimate excuse this fine will be rigidly enforced.

14. The Society at any ordinary meeting, upon notice given, with that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, including suspension or alteration of any of these Rules, or the election of officers, or members of the Committee on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the current year of office.

It was also unanimously agreed that Mr. W. T. Willett be nominated Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*, to carry out the necessary steps for the further formation and development of the Society.

A MEETING of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society was held at Kingston Lodge, Brighton, on Monday, November 16th, 1891. The following members were present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, S. M. Castle, J. H. Redman, W. T. Willett, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, H. Clark, Rev. E. H. Rogers, J. W. Gillespie.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and seconded by Rev. E. H. Rogers: That this meeting hereby confirm the action of the meeting of collectors held at Kingston Lodge on the 1st November last,

and agrees to the incorporation of a Philatelic Society under the name of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

Proposed by Mr. J. W. Redman, and seconded by Mr. A. de Worms: That the following fifteen gentlemen form the original members of this Society: Messrs. M. P. Castle, S. M. Castle, H. Clark, J. H. Escolme, J. W. Gillespie, Henry Griffith, Wm. Harrison, W. H. Rean, J. H. Redman, Rev. E. H. Rogers, E. J. W. Sang, H. Stafford Smith, W. T. Willett, A. de Worms, P. de Worms.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redmond, and seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle: That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. W. T. Willett, for the trouble he has taken in the formation of the society, and that he be elected Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. A. de Worms: That Mr. M. P. Castle be elected President.

Proposed by Mr. A. de Worms, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Willett: That Mr. J. H. Redman be elected Vice-President.

That the following four gentlemen be elected to serve on the committee: A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, and J. H. Escolme.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Redman, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie: That the rules as proposed and amended be, and are hereby adopted.

Proposed by Mr. W. T. Willett, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Redman: That the rules and reports of meetings be sent to the *Philatelic Record*, and the *Monthly Journal*.

Proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Redman: That a sub-committee be appointed to consider the place of meeting of the next and subsequent meetings.

W. T. WILLET, Hon. Sec.

## LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE meetings of this society have commenced for the winter. A new feature expected to prove of interest is announced, viz., that "there will be a sale of stamps before the close of each meeting." We believe it is intended to raise the subscription of this society to 5s. yearly; and the entrance fee to be 2s. 6d. from the end of 1891.—*Stamp Collectors' Journal*.

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# REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

## THOMAS BULL & CO., LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS BULL has issued the following circular:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have disposed of my business to a Limited Company, and it will for the future be carried on at the new offices, "PORTLAND HOUSE," BASINGHALL STREET, E.C., under the style of THOMAS BULL & CO., LIMITED.

I have arranged to act for the present as Manager to the Company.

All business entrusted to the Company will receive immediate and careful attention. The accounts will be superintended by a firm of Chartered Accountants, and the utmost promptitude in settlement will be ensured. It is hoped that the Company will be enabled, by the employment of capital, to considerably extend and develop the business.

Trusting that the Company will receive a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to me,

Yours faithfully, THOS. BULL.

We learn that the Company was incorporated on October 14th last with a capital of £2500, divided into 1500 shares of £1 each, and 1000 deferred shares of £1 each. The first shareholders given on the Memorandum of Association are as follows:

Andrew Ross, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park; W. J. Robson, 15, Coleman Street, E.C.; T. Buhl, A. Ross, and Edward Buhl, all of 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; J. R. Cooper and W. Bull, both of 35, Old Jewry, E.C.

We note one omission on the papers filed, and that is that notice of the situation of the registered office of the Company is not given. We believe we are right in stating that a penalty of £5 per day is being incurred by this omission.

The first sale by the new Company was held on November 7th last. The attendance was a very poor one, and we did not see a single member of the Philatelic Society present at the sale. The prices realized were low, the following being some of the most interesting lots:

Lot.	£	s.	d.
1 Antigua, 6d., green, no wmk., perf. 11½ x 14, with double perforation at top, unused	13	0	0
8 British Guiana, 1862, provisional issue, 1 c., rose, a strip of three, unused, showing the different types	3	0	0
15 Brunswick, half a 2 sgr. black on blue, on cover, together with a 4, ½ g. gr.	2	2	0
18 Canada, imperf., ½d., 3d., 6d., green, 6d., violet, and 10d., blue	1	10	0
28 Confederate States, local stamp, Petersburg, 5 c., red, used	1	8	0
60 Hamburg, perf., 7 sch., orange, unused pair	1	1	0
74 Mauritius, 1847, 1d., red, and 2d., blue	1	10	0
75 " id., red, small fillet, 2d., blue	1	2	0
81 " Greek border, 1d., red	18	0	0
92 New Brunswick, 1s., violet, torn	2	10	0
101 New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d., red, 2d., blue, and 3d., green	1	10	0

Lot.	£	s.	d.
104 N.S.W., Sydney views, 1d., red, and 2d., blue	1	10	0
106 " " id., red, 2d., blue, and 3d., green	1	10	0
108 N.S.W., Sydney views, 2d., blue, a strip of three, one damaged	1	6	0
111 N.S.W., Sydney views, 2d., on laid paper (2stamps)	16	0	0
114 New Zealand, blue paper, 1d., red, unused	1	14	0
115 " blue paper, 1d., red, used	12	0	0
141 Spain, 1865, 4 cuartos, blue, imperf., used, on original paper	1	14	0
147 Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, cut close at sides	1	0	0
151 Tobago, £1, violet, unused	1	1	0
157 Trinidad, Lady M'Leod, on entire original letter sheet	6	0	0
166 United States, State Dept., 10 dollars, unused	2	12	0
167 " " 20 dollars, unused	4	12	6
195 Western Australia, 1d., black, rouletted	1	0	0

Mr. HADLOW had an auction at the First Avenue Hotel, the attendance at which was pretty considerable, and fair prices appear to have been realised. Possibly the best stamp in the sale was the Queensland first issue, 2d., blue, imperf., on the original envelope, dated December 8th, 1860, which we believe is an earlier date than has been given for this issue in *Oceania*.

Lot.	£	s.	d.
25 British Columbia, 1868, 10 c. in blue, on 3d., rose	1	10	0
35 Canada, 1851, 7½d., green	18	0	0
37 " 1851, ½d., rose; 1853, 3d., vermilion, perf.	13	0	0
42 Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red woodblock, fine colour	1	3	0
43 Cape of Good Hope, 4d., dark blue, woodblock	1	7	0
44 Cape of Good Hope, 4d., blue, woodblock	15	0	0
47 " " 3d. on 4d., blue, error THREE	11	0	0
52 Ceylon, 1857, star wmk., 2s., imperf., deep blue, fine, but slightly nicked	10	0	0
60 Ceylon, 1857, 4d., carmine, imperf.	4	12	6
66 Columbia, 5 pesos, black, and 10 pesos, black on pink	2	0	0
77 Danish West Indies, 1855, 3 c., rose, rouletted, guaranteed	18	0	0
86 Great Britain, 1841, 6d., oct., violet, wmk. V.R., pair unused	1	10	0
103 India, 1866, Service, 2 a., black surcharge	1	10	0
114 Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., red, unused	3	10	0
126 Naples, 1858, 5 g., lake, twice printed	1	6	0
173 Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	7	0	0
178 New Zealand, 1872, 2d., vermilion, wmk. lozenges	3	3	0
187 Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, imperf. on entire original wrapper. Dated Dec. 8th, 1860	11	10	0
190 Queensland, 1860, 6d., deep green	1	7	0
234 Tasmania, 1870, 4d., blue, wmk. 4	1	4	0

THE S. B. BRADT Co. held their second sale on October 20th at Chicago, U.S.A., the following being some of the most interesting lots sold:

Lot.	£	s.	d.
22 United States, 1868, 3 c., rose, grilled all over; nicked	83	55	0
44 U.S. Executive Department, set of five unused but without gum	10	05	0
52 U.S. State Department, 90 c. used	2	05	0

Lot.			
55	U.S. Treasury, 24 c.	.	1.00
59	U.S. War Envelope, 10 c., amber, Plympton die, unused, but cut	.	6.00
77	U.S. envelope entire, 1853, 3 c., red, <i>wide straight label</i> , white, note, used	.	3.00
96	U.S. envelope entire, 1878, 3 c., green, die C. white, ex-letter, unused	.	10.00
195	Bavaria, 1870, 12 kr., unused	.	2.05
221	British Columbia, 1 dollar, green, unused	.	5.60
228	British Protectorate, 1888, 5 sh., unused	.	1.75
229	" " 1888, 10 sh., unused	.	3.50
233	Brunswick, 1863, $\frac{1}{2}$ s., green, rouletted	.	5.51
234	" " 1863, 1 s., yellow paper, rouletted	.	7.96
249	Ceylon, 1857, 2 sh., blue	.	11.05
254	" " 1885, 10 c., on 16 c., mauve	.	2.26
255	" " 1885, 10 c., on 36 c., blue, unused	.	3.30
296	Great Britain, 1878, $\mathcal{L}1$ , wmk. Maltese cross	.	1.50
297	" " 1884, $\mathcal{L}1$ , wmk. three crowns	.	.85
298	" " 1888, $\mathcal{L}1$ , wmk. three orbs	.	1.60
299	" " 1840, Mulready letter sheet, id. black	.	3.00
300	Great Britain, 1840, Mulready envelope, 2d., blue, unused	.	5.15
326	Japan, 1875, 1 sen., brown, no syllabic characters	.	4.00
409	Spain, 1853, 1 c., bronze	.	3.60
424	Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	.	6.06

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR LONDON.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—“Wedge” got in the thin end very cleverly last month. Allow me to give him a few taps. Among his happiest remarks is this one: “Let it be at the onset fully understood that it is not in a spirit of opposition that such a Society is started.” Not only so, but it (the Society) should be considered as a training ground for recruits for the senior Society, into which, as they became more advanced, and developed into full-blown philatelists, the members would naturally seek to be admitted. It would come to be considered as “taking a degree,” or “passing a final.” And possibly in the future we shall have Professors of Philately, and students will be required to pass an examination before entering the learned Society as Fellows. Who can say?

“Wedge” sticks fast at “the pipe and glass,” thinking that these “are hardly required.” In this I think he is mistaken. Philately is a tender plant requiring much attention and care—it should be cultivated in a warm temperature. Although anything like coolness must be excluded, moderate draughts are not hurtful, and blight is often destroyed by the combustion of tobacco. By all means, say I, let the meetings of the new Society be that happy mixture of business and pleasure—not easy to compound—with a little sugar, not too

much whiskey, but plenty of spirit, without any hot water. Dullness, fatal to enthusiasm, must be avoided at all hazards. It is no treason to say that some of the earlier meetings of the Philatelic Society were as dreary and uninteresting as can well be imagined to the neophyte; also that until the Society made its abode in quarters where the pipe and glass are not unknown, it made no appreciable advance in the number of its members or its usefulness; but from that time both growth and progress have been markedly steady, as its published work of late years abundantly shows.

With good officers and management, and the social element present in moderation, the Junior Philatelic Society of London should meet with success, and would, without doubt, supply a want in the direction which you suggested.

I am, yours faithfully,

PHIL.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—You are quite right about the Post Cards, a second variety of smaller size should be added.

O. C. H.—You will find the Franz Joseph Land labels fully described in a letter in the July number. We note that you have the triangular stamp in *orange*, also the second type of the rectangular with centre in *blue*, instead of *mauve*, but doubtless they were printed in a variety of colours.

W. P.—Many thanks for your letter, but you do not describe the type of the stamp now placed upon newspapers coming into Austria. Is it Type 168 in our publishers' catalogue, or a new one?

H. G.—Thanks for the correction. The 10 pesos, Bolivar, 1880, should be described as “marone and *blue*.”

H. C.—We are much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use. We have not seen the Austrian Levant stamps you refer to, and the authority from which we copied did not state whether they were used or not. It is supposed that all the North German Confederation stamps were printed, as a protection against forgery, upon a paper with a network pattern on it in invisible ink, which can be rendered visible by some chemical process. We do not know how far this is true, but we have seen this pattern upon specimens of the stamps. We generally found it more visible on the back than on the face, and in some cases it disappeared when the gum was removed. We never succeeded in discovering any process that would render it more visible.

# Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR DECEMBER.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

## ANTIOQUA.

1886-87. Type 63.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 centavos, violet on buff . . . . .	2 6	...
50 " orange on buff . . . . .	5 0	...
1 peso, yellow on bluish green . . . . .	6 6	...
2 pesos, green on lilac . . . . .	10 0	...

1891.

20 centavos, blue . . . . .	2 0	...
50 " green . . . . .	3 9	...

## AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

5 piastre on 50 kr. (No. 576) . . . . .	...	1 6
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## AZORES.

1884. POST CARD. *Small surcharge.*

30 reis, black and green on buff (No. 183) . . . . .	0 6	...
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## BRITISH HONDURAS.

1891.

Five cents on 3 c. (on 3d.), black and brown . . . . .	0 6	...
15 on 6 cents (on 3d.), red, black, and blue . . . . .	1 3	...

1887. POST CARD.

5 cents on 1½d., black and brown (No. 202) . . . . .	4 0	...
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Set of 9 various colours, complete except 50c. . . . .	37 6	...

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POST CARD. <sup>11</sup>

15 centimes, brown on buff (No. 151) . . . . .	3 0	...
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## DENMARK.

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4 öre, blue and black on white . . . . .	0 3	...
8 " rose and black on white . . . . .	0 4	...

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.

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7 " ( " ), vermilion . . . . .	0 6	...

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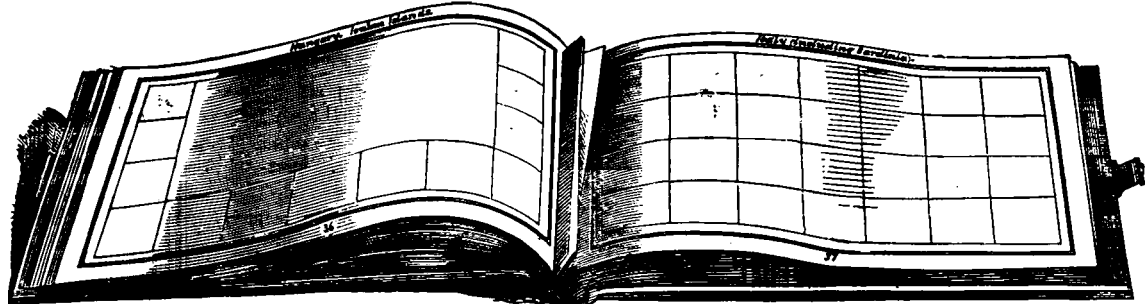
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FOR THE USE OF

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"This work is not intended to be a second edition of that compiled by Messrs. PHILBRICK and WESTOBY for the Philatelic Society; 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."

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VOL. II.

DECEMBER 24, 1891.

No. 18.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR are our wishes to all our readers, and this our December or Christmas number should be in the hands of all those in England, at any rate, at the commencement of the festive season, as it is customary to call it, and as it should be for all who are blest with a good digestion and an easy conscience—two things which, in some mysterious way, not fully to be explained by doctors of any class, appear to be more or less intimately connected. But whether it is that the conscience acts upon the digestion, or the digestion upon the conscience, or whether both work together for our good, or the reverse; and whether the same universal remedies that have conferred such marvellous benefits upon—upon—well—upon—their inventors, produce precisely the same effect upon both, are questions which we are quite unable to solve. However, you will perhaps say that this is rather a question of Philately than of Philately, and at all events a digression.

The fact is, that we have been cudgelling our brains to discover some link that may enable us to connect Christmas and Philately together, and we have not quite succeeded to our own satisfaction. Perhaps we shall manage it shortly. In the meantime let us explain how it is that we appear upon the scene thus early in the month. It is not solely in order that we may be in time to wish our readers the proper compliments of the season. The case is thus: Our printers, like other sensible people, take a reasonable holiday about this period; so, the alternative lay between coming out a week earlier than usual, and being a few days behindhand; and we preferred to take time by the forelock, not without a feeling that it was a good thing to get it over, and be able to take our own personal holiday without any thoughts about that horrid "Editorial" and those abominable "New Issues,"

which are almost as tiresome to compile as they are tedious to read.

But all this time, Christmas and Philately, Philately and Christmas. Where is the connection? Is there any possible connection? Does any collector ever look at his collection on Christmas-day? It may be so; we cannot vouch for it. We have ourselves spent that day in divers climes and under various circumstances, but we cannot somehow connect it with stamps or stamp-collecting. We have a vivid recollection of once dining solemnly at mess, with *one* other member considerably senior to the present writer; we ate the proper Christmas fare no doubt in spite of the climate, which was not altogether a bracing one, but we did not feel equal to keeping it up after dinner, and we fled to our respective quarters. But even then, to the best of the writer's remembrance, he did not turn for solace to his stamps!

Another little incident rises before us. We were spending Christmas at Government House, in a distant Colony, not unproductive of interesting stamps in days gone by. On the table at breakfast were some hot, buttered cakes. His Excellency took one, with the remark that he believed it was the correct thing; we all followed suit, without knowing why; and it was only after we had most of us demolished our portion—it was the middle of summer in those parts—that the lady of the house, who had been occupied with the tea and coffee department, exclaimed, "Why, these are Hot Cross Buns!" The cook of the establishment was a coloured gentleman, a pious Hindoo or Mohammedan, who had indistinct ideas as to the Christian festivals, and the appropriate cookery. We quite expected pan-cakes in the course of the day, but they did not come; though the plum pudding and mince pies duly made their appearance. Still, though we have eaten Hot Cross Buns on Christmas-day, we cannot remember doing anything in the way of Philately.

Stay, "Christmas at the Post-office," a heading to a chapter in probably every book on the Post-office that has ever been published. The Post-office and Christmas are easily connected; and, if the Post-office, then Philately, somehow. At no season of the year, probably, is the immense difference in the amount of correspondence, between the old days, before the introduction of cheap postage, and the present time, more vividly felt—both by the Post-office and the public—than at Christmas. The postal officials know it rather as a season to be dreaded; a season for which they have to make greater and greater preparations every year, only to find that, with all their forethought, they are but just able to cope with the huge quantities of letters and packages of all kinds that come pouring in upon them. We are told, in official reports, that the Christmas card has practically superseded the valentine. It is perhaps better that it should be so, than to have another avalanche in the middle of February; but still the addition of all the hearts and darts, loves and doves, &c., usually associated with St. Valentine, to the Christmas presents and greetings, makes the postman's burden no lighter.

For the general public, Christmas is essentially a season of sending and receiving things by post. The season of Glad Tidings, of Peace, and of Good Will, is naturally one for the sending of good wishes, for the renewal of old friendships, for the healing of old sores; Christmas letters were an institution, doubtless, long before the introduction of cheap postage, but their numbers have increased infinitely since. Christmas cards are of more recent invention, and Christmas parcels (by post) are more modern innovations still.

But we have not reached the Philately yet! In this country we have had Jubilee stamps—we have them still—we have had a Jubilee envelope, but we have not had any Christmas stamps yet. We have a Christmas envelope by us (we described it in a recent number), but it was not issued by the Post-office. Have other countries been more (or less) fortunate? In most of them this interchange of cards and friendly greetings takes place rather at the New Year than at Christmas, but the moral is the same.

We believe that the Red Cross Society of Odessa first conceived the notion which connected the New Year with our pursuit, though that Society's objects were not Philatelic, but charitable. In January, 1878, or rather in December, 1877, that Society undertook to relieve the people of Odessa of the trouble of making their usual New Year's visits, by collecting and distributing their visiting

cards amongst their respective friends; and for purposes of prepayment, small envelopes, with the stamp of the Society, were sold at ten or twenty kopecs each, the profits going into the funds of the Association. The idea proved a success. It was carried out several years in succession, both at the New Year and at Easter; and no doubt a fair proportion of the envelopes thus issued have found their way into collections. But Philately was not the intention, and we have no reason to charge the Red Cross Society of Odessa with having abused their opportunities.

A more important transaction of this kind, from a Philatelic point of view, is said to have occurred in one of the French colonies. The excuse given in January, 1885, for an issue of surcharged stamps in St. Pierre and Miquelon was, that the sending out of New Year Cards had exhausted all the 5 centime stamps. This was supposed to be the cause of the first provisional issue of that colony; and the experiment once tried has been repeated over and over again since. We are not going to assume that all the French colonial surcharges owe their origin to a similar state of affairs, and every one knows that St. Pierre and Miquelon was not the first colony to produce these varieties. Still, in this particular case New Year Cards had something to do with a provisional issue, or, if they had not, they might have had. And if we cannot find a better *link* than this it must serve. And, further, if our readers cannot trace the connection between this and Christmas, perhaps they may discover it between this Christmas and next!

\* \* \*

WE do not as a rule approve of the direct transcription of entire articles from other periodicals, but "Christmas comes but once a year," and a Philatelic Christmas Story, such as we have long yearned for, turned up so opportunely in a recent number of *The Dominion Philatelist* that we really could not resist the temptation. It is not often that we have so good an excuse for taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the law of copyright, or of returning in kind the compliment that has been paid to ourselves by other magazines in the "Land of the Free"; and we feel that we should be paying a very poor compliment to Mr. Basset Hull if we apologized to our readers for what we have done on this occasion.

\* \* \*

ONE of our most enterprising contemporaries has been giving the results of a series of interviews with "Leading London Dealers." The interviewer handles his victims gently, and as, according to Izaak Walton, the angler should the worm, "as if

he loved them," and writes plainly with a view to combining business with pleasure, and instruction with amusement. Still the "unities" should be observed as far as possible. The latest "subject" is stated to have commenced collecting in 1854, a date when the war with Russia directed special attention to everything Russian, and consequently to have, "in common with other timbromaniacs of the period, thought a good deal more of Russian stamps than he did of—well, even of Sydney Views." There were Russian stamped envelopes in those days certainly, but they were not of very attractive design, and it is not likely that they were much known to such English collectors as may have existed. The Russian stamps that are so much admired for their delicacy of execution and colouring were not issued until 1857! Had they been in existence in 1854 doubtless he would have—but we must summon the poetic parodist, whom we keep tame on the premises, to tell us what he would have done—

"It was in eighteen fifty-four  
He filled a page with Proossi—ans  
(The year of the Crimean War)  
And over-leaf with Roossi—ans  
That is to say, he would have done,  
Philately a starter at,  
But Roossians wasn't issued then,  
They didn't come till arter that!"

\* \* \*

WE have recently received the concluding portion of the *Post Card and Letter Card Catalogue* of Mr. George H. Watson, of New York. Mr. Watson is an enthusiastic Post Card collector, and goes most thoroughly into his subject, with the result that he has produced what we should take to be the most complete catalogue of its kind in existence; and we are glad to see that he proposes to keep it up to date by the issue of supplements from time to time. We fully agree with Mr. Watson in the matter of the inclusion of Letter Cards, which should certainly be classed with Post Cards, and Pneumatic Post Cards and Letter Cards, which fairly come under the head of postal issues; but we are not quite so sure about Telephone and Telegraph Cards, which are not transmitted to the addressee; and we should certainly exclude all the numerous varieties of private Post Cards, like those of Great Britain, upon which the impressed stamp is the only official portion, the rest of the imprint being done by *Philatelists for Philatelists*—to parody an almost proverbial expression. However, this is a small matter. For the Catalogue generally we have nothing but praise. It only wants the addition of full illustrations to render it as near perfection as can well be hoped for.

## 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.

**Afghanistan.**—We have received fresh forgeries of the current 1 abassi and 1 rupee, from a correspondent in India. We do not know whether they are of Indian or European manufacture, but we should rather suppose the latter, from the forms of some of the characters upon them. Both are printed in a *lilac-mauve* shade, upon thin white paper, that of the higher value being the ordinary laid *bâtonné*, and that of the lower a fancy paper, with lines in it closer than in the usual *foreign note*, but wider apart than in laid.

**Antigua.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 6d. of the first issue, unwatermarked and imperforate. A strip of three specimens is known.

*Adhesive.* 6d., light green; no wmk., imperf.

**Angola.**—*The Philatelic Record* describes some handstamped "Newspaper Franks," sent by a correspondent. We gather that they are probably of the same class as those impressed upon letters and circulars, posted in bulk in England, and of similar Philatelic interest. *Collectable* of course, but rather as relics of the system employed before stamps came into use, than as stamps themselves.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received various errors and curiosities of perforation of early and recent issues:

½ c.,	brown (1872);	imperforate.
2 c.,	yellow-green (1888)	"
3 c.,	blue-green ( " )	"
5 c.,	red ( " )	" No. 58 in catalogue.
6 c.,	" ( " )	"

Also a horizontal strip of three of the 3 c. of 1888, with the vertical row of perforations that should be found between the second and third stamps, so much displaced to the left as to cut off only one-third of the second stamp in place of the whole of it; a vertical pair of the 1 c. of 1889 imperf. between the two stamps; and a similarly eccentric pair of the 5 c. of 1890.

*The American Journal of Philately* (we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste*) chronicles a curiosity which appears exceeding curious! It is the 15 c. of 1867 surcharged first "OFICIAL" in *black*, and, on the top of this, "1884-½ c." in *red*!! The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* charitably suggests that the surcharge OFICIAL, which is described as being in a different type to those known (on other values?—



no such surcharge is known on the 15 c.), is perhaps an *Essay!* Distance seems to lend enchantment, in the view of our Belgian contemporary; we greatly fear that if *we* essayed to chronicle any little curiosities of this kind, he would look upon our agricultural efforts with a less favourable eye.

*Le Timbre-Poste* describes on its own account—and here we are on firm ground—the current 1 c. from a recut die. The figures in the corners are wider, the ground behind the head is of horizontal lines only, instead of being *quadrillé*; the ground of the rest of the stamp is of vertical lines, and the value in words occupies a longer space than before.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., brown; *recut die.*

**Austria.**—Two values of the newest type have been converted to the use of the Levantine Post-offices. The surcharge of the value in kreuzers being omitted from the two lower corners, an undue amount of blank space appears in those parts.



*Adhesives.* 2 piastres on 20 kr., black and olive-green.  
5 " on 50 " " violet.

**Azores.**—Our friend, the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, prior to swallowing a full-sized Argentine camel, was constrained to strain at the two microscopic gnats which we described in October. He says that these, and other curiosities, were made by a certain postmaster of the Azores. What better proof could we have of their official origin? We have not got a copy of the Decree, but the postmaster issued one, no doubt; or he would have, if he had thought of it!

**Bavaria.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the 5 pf. post card with the date "91"; the watermark is of vertical wavy lines. Mr. Watson catalogues this card with the watermark horizontal; probably both exist, as it seems to be only a question of which way the sheets of card are put into the press.

*Post Cards.* 5 pf., green on buff; "91," vertical wmk.  
5 pf. " " " horizontal wmk.

**Bermuda.**—Divers authorities report the ½d., green, wmk. Crown and CA, so we suppose it exists.

*Adhesive.* ½d., green.

**British Central Africa.**—Does the ½d. of British South Africa exist surcharged B. C. A. or not? And, if not, why not? It is no use to say that ½d. stamps are not required in Central Africa; that is a very poor excuse. They are wanted in London; *we* want one for *our* collection; besides, we have chronicled it, so there will have to be at least *one*, if we have to make it on purpose.



**British East Africa.**—A correspondent kindly sends us some specimens of the ½ a. surcharged in type on the 2 a. The surcharge "1 anna" on 4 a. was originally described as in *violet-black*, and the ½ a. on 2 a. was said to resemble it. The specimens now shown us are overprinted in *violet*, with no pretence to *black* about it; they were all initialled *A.D.*, in *M.S.*, as were also some copies of the variety with the whole surcharge in pen-and-ink, sent us at the same time.

Imperforate varieties of some of the values have been seen, and of course all exist in this condition until they have been put through the machine. A variety chronicled imperforate on one side only may, we believe, be cut from the margins of any of the sheets—those that we have seen had no outer line of perforation.

*Adhesives.* ½ a., in *violet*, on 2 a., red.  
2½ a., black on *yellow*; *imperf.*  
4 a., brown " "  
8 a., blue " "  
1 r., rose-red "

**British Guiana.**—The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* has seen a copy of the 24 c., type of 1863, perf. 10, postmarked January 23, 1867. The date assigned to this perforation used to be 1869, the London Society put it back to 1868, and now it must go at least a year further, if not more, for it is unlikely that a high value was the first to appear with it.

**British Honduras.**—*Le Timbre-Poste*, on the authority of two German journals, chronicles two varieties of 1 cent stamp, one, or both, of which may have been issued in this colony. One journal describes a stamp formed by overprinting "1-CENT," in *black*, upon the old 1d., printed in *green*; the other reports a 1 c., green, simply, presumably of the type of the new permanent issue. Let us hope that only one of the two exists.

**Chamba.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 3 a. and 8 a. "service," with the small "A" in the word STATE. We have never heard of the 8 a. of the ordinary issue, with this error, but we presume it must exist.

*Service Stamps.* 3 a., black and orange; error STATE.  
8 a., " purple " "

**Colombia.**—*The Philatelic Record* records the 20 c. of 1886-87, the type with the error REPULICA, in the condition in which all stamps are before they are perforated.

*Adhesive.* 20 c., violet on *lilac*; *imperf.*

*Le Timbre-Poste* tells us that the current Cubiertas are printed in sheets of ten, and that on each sheet of the 1 peso there is one label lettered PESOS.

*Cubierta.* 1 pesos, vermilion.

**Cuba.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* quotes a Decree, dated Sept. 20, 1891, authorising the use of 10 c. stamps divided diagonally, instead of 5 c., for inland postage only. We here see multiplication and division in their simplest form.

*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces a 3 c. post card with current type of stamp; we presume this is the Postal Union card, and on white, though such is not stated.

*Post card.* 3 c. de p., rose.

**Diego Suarez.**—The accompanying illustrations show the designs of the two *Unpaid Letter* stamps chronicled in our last number.



**Dominican Republic.**—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* seems surprised at learning that the various surcharged varieties that were never issued are nevertheless to be had obliterated. But if people want these things on original envelopes, of course they must have them; there are some collectors who do not take unused—we mean unobliterated—stamps. Others pin their faith upon original gum, an article which we always keep on our writing-table, in two distinct shades, the dark one for early issues, and the pale for those more recent!

Another of our contemporaries informs us that "The 2 c. is now perf. 12 similar to the other values," and chronicles a 2 c., *slate*, perf. 12. All the stamps of this type are, as far as we are aware, perf. 12; are we right in supposing that the 2 c. is now printed in *slate*, instead of in *red*?

*Adhesive.* 2 c., *slate*?

**Eastern Roumelia.**—We have received two varieties of the stamps of Roumelia surcharged with the Arms of Bulgaria, that are not in our publishers' catalogue.

*Arms without octagonal frame* (Type 870).

20 paras, of 1881, black and rose; blue *surcharge*.

20 " of 1884, rose " "

**Falkland Islands.**—The abnormal varieties, if such we may call them, of this colony's first attempt in the way of surcharging, are coming out gradually. Last month it was the double impression, now we hear of it inverted and sideways.

*Adhesive.* ½d. on half of 1d., claret; *sur. inverted*.

½d. " 1d., " " *sideways*.

**French Congo.**—It now appears that those interesting black stamps, which we described and illustrated last month, come—postmarks and all—from no further than Marseilles! We really feel quite disappointed. We were saving up our money

in hopes of being able to buy a set, unused, with the original gum and everything complete, and now, if we do get them (we hear they have gone to 20 centimes the four!), we shall have to put them in the forgery book.

The Nigger and the Banner,  
The Fig-tree and Bannanner,  
Oh! Willow, waley, Oh!

**Germany.**—We learn from *La Carte Postale* that there are two varieties of the current 5 pf. and 5 + 5 pf. cards, differing in the space between the lines for the address, and that the one with the lines more widely spaced is the most recent, or at least the most recently discovered.

*Post Cards.* 5 pf., green on buff; lines wide apart.  
5 + 5 pf., " " " "

**Great Britain.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports that the current 2d. has been surcharged GOVT. PARCELS, for paying the Registration fee on official packets.

*Govt. Parcel Stamp.* 2d., green, red and black.

**Greece.**—To the list of Athens impressions of the current type, watermarked and unperforated, given in our publishers' catalogue, we have to add the 5 lepta, of which we have received an impression that would make the ancient Greek sculptors and painters turn over in their graves—if enthusiastic archaeologists had not turned them over already.

*Adhesives.* 5 l., green; *Athens print, imperf.*

**Guadeloupe.**—We copy a few more variations from *Le Timbre Poste*.

*With error* GNADELOUPE.

5 c., green on green.

*With error* GUADELONPE.

2 c., brown on straw.

5 c., green on green.

35 c., black on yellow.

1 fr., bronze on greenish.

*With inverted surcharge.*

25 c., black on rose.

*With double surcharge.*

2 c., brown on straw.

25 c., black on rose.

We rejoice to hear that of the Head of Liberty type, only 1050 copies of the 30 c., and 750 of the 80 c., were overprinted on this occasion.

A doubly-surcharged variety has also been found of the 1889 issue.

"5" on 1 c., black on blue; *double surcharge*.

**Holland.**—A story is about to the effect that the natural hair of the young Queen is short, but that it was lengthened upon the stamps at the instance of the Queen Regent, who feared that the youthful Sovereign might otherwise be mistaken for a boy! Rather young perhaps to commence wearing false curls, even on a postage stamp!

*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a 5 c. envelope with the new head, but in other respects identical with the previous issue. *Envelope.* 5 c., blue.

**India.**—*The Stamp News* describes a new type of 1 rupee stamp, as somewhat resembling in design the current 10d. of Great Britain; the centre is green, and the letters R.I. appear in the corners.

*Adhesive.* 1 rupee, carmine and green; *wmk. Star, perf. 14.*

**Italy.**—The type of the 5 centesimi has undergone considerable modification, giving it a much lighter appearance. The ground of the central oval is now formed of horizontal lines, instead of being solid, and the surrounding band has the lettering in colour on white, in place of the reverse. The watermark and perforation remain the same as before.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., green; *wmk. Crown; perf. 14.*



**Martinique.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 15 c. on 20 c. *Unpaid Letter* stamp, surcharged POSTE only, instead of TIMBRE-POSTE. Also the 15 c. on 25 c., with inverted surcharge.

*Adhesives.* 15 c. on 25 c., black on rose; *surcharge inverted.*  
15 c., in black, on 20 c., black; *variety.*

**Mauritius.**—*Le Timbre Poste* gives some



further particulars as to the recently surcharged varieties, and we find that the overprint upon the 38 c. of 1878 differs from that upon the others by the addition of a bar, or two bars, across the original value,

the new one being printed higher up. The following are stated by our contemporary to be the dates of issue:—

2 c. on 38 c. of 1879—	September 10.
2 c. on 4 c. of 1885—	„ 12.
2 c. on 17 c. of 1879—	„ 16.
2 c. on 38 c. of 1878—	„ „

They differ slightly from those given us in the letter we mentioned last month, but a question of a day is not of great importance.

There are naturally some varieties.

*With double surcharge—above and below.*

2 c. on 38 c., lilac (of 1879).

*Double surcharge, the one above inverted.*

2 c. on 38 c., lilac (of 1879).

2 c. on 4 c., rose (of 1885).

2 c. on 38 c., black and lilac (of 1878).

*The same as the last, but with a double bar across the name.*

2 c. on 38 c., black and lilac (of 1878).

We presume that in this case the inverted surcharge only has the double bar.

*With single surcharge, inverted, above.*

2 c. on 4 c., rose (of 1885).

2 c. on 17 c., „ (of 1880).

2 c. on 38 c., black and lilac (of 1878).

**Monaco.**—We obtain from *Le Timbre-Poste* the information that the 15 c. Letter Card has appeared with the new type of stamp.

*Letter Card.* 15 c., carmine on grey.

**Montenegro.**—From the same source we learn that the 7 novics is now printed in rose.

*Adhesive.* 7 nov., rose; *perf. 12½.*

**Nabha.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us that the error with small “A” is found upon the stamps of this State also. We suppose this kind of thing will continue to happen until the Anti-Surcharge Association contrives to lynch a few printers—not those at home, but in *partibus philatelicis.*

*Adhesives.* ½ a., black and green; *error STATE.*

1 a., black and brown „ „

**New South Wales.**—The printers have been at it again here, putting a sheet of paper into the press the wrong way, with the result, as *The Philatelic Record* tells us, that the 3d., perf. 10, has come out with the N.S.W. and Crown watermark sideways. This is comparatively venial.

We have received the Registration Envelope of 1890 with the value reduced to 3d., by a surcharge of the words THREE PENCE in Roman capitals across below the centre of the stamp, and the original value obliterated by a curved bar. The overprint is in black. Our copy was used on July 12th last.

Messrs. Cameron and Co. inform us that they have this envelope, in both sizes, surcharged “THREE PENCE” in narrow block capitals, without the curved bar over FOUR PENCE; and we understand that only a comparatively small number of copies received this form of the surcharge.

*Registration Envelopes.*

3d., in black, on 4d., rose; *with bar below; size F.*

3d. „ 4d. „ *without bar; sizes F. and G.*

This is the envelope which we chronicled in error, last month, under *New Zealand.*

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent has very kindly sent us some specimens of fiscal stamps, which we describe more fully on another page.

**Nossi-Bé.**—Further varieties of *Unpaid Letter* labels, formed by overprinting the ordinary stamps, are described in *Le Timbre-Poste.* The surcharge is in similar types to those recently described; but the words “chiffre-taxé” are omitted, and the two varieties in the lettering used for “Nossi-Bé” are in alternate horizontal rows, so that a vertical pair is all that we want.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 5 c. on 20 c., red on green.

10 c. on 15 c., blue.

15 c. on 10 c., black on lilac.

25 c. on 5 c., green on green.



The surcharge is in *black* in each case, and it is stated that 1000 of each of the two lower, and 1500 of each of the two higher, values were printed.

It is also reported that the Marseilles artist has produced a series for this colony, similar in style to those for the Congo.

**Orange Free State.**—We have received two fresh varieties of the Post Cards with an adhesive 1d. stamp, on two kinds of *granite* cardboard. The stamp is stuck on these cards first, and then the whole impression printed together, as is shown by copies in which the border lines of the card encroach upon the stamp. We have an idea that if anyone with a thirst for minor varieties were to carefully study these cards he might find some.

*Post Cards.* (1d.) black and brown on *grey-granite*.  
(1d.) " " " *rosy-granite*.

**Persia.**—We have received from a correspondent at Tabriz a specimen of the lowest value of a new issue for this country. The Lion and Sun are in the centre, with the Shah's well-known head-dress in a trefoil frame above. Below the Lion is a Persian inscription on an oblong label, under this again the value, in Persian characters, on the left, and "1 Ch." on the right, with a circular ornament in the middle. The value is repeated in circles in the upper corners; and the whole design is enclosed in a rectangular frame, and lithographed upon white wove paper, perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 1 shahi, black.

We are informed that the whole series consists of the following values: 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14 shahis, and 1, 2, 5 krans, and that they were issued on November 28th.

**Porto Rico.**—Changes in the colours of two of the values are announced from here.

*Adhesives.* 1 c. de p., deep green.  
5 " " green.

**Reunion.**—It was not to be expected that the surchargers should get through their task without some little errors, just to vary the monotony. There are double impressions, of course, on several values, and missing or misplaced letters, &c. The two provisional values are formed by printing "02 c." or "15 c." on the 20 c., in addition to the name, all in *black*. We extract the following from various sources:



*Adhesives.* 02 c. on 20 c.; *error* REUNION.  
15 c. " 20 c. " "  
15 c. " 20 c. " RÉUNIO.  
15 c. " 20 c. " RÉUNION.  
80 c., *carmine* " ÉUNION.  
80 c. " " REUNION (no accent).  
80 c. " " R ÉUNION.

And the 5, 10, 20, and 30 c. with double surcharge.

**Russian Locals.**—*Liebedjan.*—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the stamp with a swan in the centre (Type 2232 in the Catalogue) is no longer printed in *red on yellow*, but as given below.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., black on *green*.

*Noworjew.*—The stamp chronicled recently is said to have been the second issue for this district, the first having been of similar design, but differing in various particulars, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



*Adhesive.* 5 kop., slate-violet; perf. 11½.

*Starobyelsk.*—The redrawn variety of type 2414 in our publishers' catalogue is now reported to be printed in *red on yellow*.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., red on *yellow*; perf. 12½.

*Welsk.*—The type of 1886 (2459 we believe) is, we learn from *Le Timbre Poste*, again in circulation, but in a new colour. *Adhesive.* 3 kop., violet; perf. 11½.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—We have seen some of the values of the surcharged series which we chronicled last month. The name is printed thus, "ST. PIERRE M—on," in small Roman type. The whole exists, it seems, with the overprint in *black*, and running diagonally from the lower left to the upper right; the 1, 2, and 75 centimes, and 1 franc, have been found with the words reading from the upper right to the lower left, and the following have it in *red*, in both of these positions.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., black on *blue*; red *surcharge*.  
2 c., brown on *straw* " "  
10 c., black on *lilac* " "

**Salvador.**—Another of those printers has made one of our contemporaries, in writing of the envelopes and wrappers of this Republic, refer to "the stationary list for 1891." *Stationary* is hardly the word for these States, which are nothing if not progressive, philatelically at all events. It would be a relief if their lists would remain stationary for a little!

**Sandwich Islands.**—We have received the new 2 cents stamp, with portrait of Queen Nicey-Nicey, or Likelike, or whatever the lady's name is; and we shall not be surprised if we hear that some of our bachelor collectors have decided to emigrate to Honolulu. *Adhesive.* 2 cents, violet.

**Siam.**—Our publishers have shown us a vertical pair of the 1 lotte stamp, of the first issue, imperforate horizontally.

*Adhesive.* 1 lotte, blue; *variety of perf.*

**Straits Settlements.**—Mr. William Brown kindly sends us specimens of the 3 cents Post Cards that have been converted to 2 c. by various surcharges, which are stated to have been issued as follows:

1. Surcharged with a large block numeral "2,"

in *red*, over the figure "3"; issued on November 16th, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; only 250 distributed.

2. Surcharged with a similar numeral in black. Issued on Nov. 19th, at Penang; 1000 distributed.

3. Surcharged "TWO-CENTS" in sloping block capitals, in two lines, in *black*, across the centre of the stamp. Surcharged at Singapore, and issued between November 16th and 19th.

We do not know whether the word "distributed" implies that larger numbers were printed, and that the remainder were absorbed by local collectors; or whether 250 and 1000 are all the copies that exist of varieties 1 and 2. Let us hope the latter!

*Post Cards.* "2," in *red*, on 3 c., blue on buff.

"2," in *black*, on 3 c. " "

*Two cents* " 3 c. " "

**Sweden.**—Two other values of the new engraved type with head are announced in divers quarters.

*Adhesive.* 30 ore, brown; perf. 14.  
50 " grey "

**Turkey.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the 10 paras, with the IMPRIMÉ surcharge in *red*, and at the same time inverted; and tells us that he has the 20 paras with the surcharge in *blue*. We are also informed that the lower value has been in such demand that on the 8/20 November, at the central office at Galata, it became necessary to supply its place by means of halves of the 20 paras stamps, divided diagonally. "Oh! scizzors!" as the school-girls remark.

*Adhesives.* 10 par., green; red surcharge.  
20 " rose; blue "  
10 par., half of 20 par., rose; black surcharge.

**Uruguay.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces that the provisional 5 c., with *red* surcharge, has been further overprinted with the word OFICIAL, in *black*, in the usual diagonal position. Only 500 copies are said to have been thus adorned at present. The same authority states that, upon some of the other values, the OFICIAL is found printed in the opposite way, namely, from lower left to upper right; and it is even to be supposed that it may exist *cross-wise*, for the special use of crusty heads of Departments.

*Official Stamp.* 5 c., violet; surcharged in *red* and black.

**Victoria.**—Our publishers send us two very distinct colours of the *Postage Due* stamps; the one which we understand was the earlier variety has the principal portion of the design in a dull brick-red shade, which has been catalogued as *red-brown*, and the value in *pale blue*; the more recent printing is in full *carmine*, with the value in brighter *blue* than before. We have only seen the ½d. in the new colour at present. The copies shown us of this, and of the 6d. in the earlier tints, both have the V and Crown watermark upside down; possibly this is to indicate that these stamps denote a kind of *inverted* postage!

*Postage Due Stamp.* ½d., carmine and blue.

## GIWELB VERSUS DR. ASSMUS, OTHERWISE BERNARD.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF  
H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

AT the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, on Tuesday, 1st December, 1891, before J. L. Hannay, Esq., magistrate. Mr. Williamson prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. C. V. Young defended.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Sir, the prisoner in this case is charged with having obtained from Mr. Giwelb, the prosecutor, a sum of money under false pretences, by the sale of a stamp. It occurred so long ago as the 4th August, 1890. The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Giwelb, who is a dealer in foreign stamps, and showed to him an old English black stamp with the letters "V.R." in the top corners, which I believe is a very valuable stamp, and is worth in the market about £8. The prisoner went to Mr. Giwelb, and offered him this stamp for sale. He told Mr. Giwelb it was a genuine stamp, and that he had obtained it from an old gentleman who had a large collection. On the strength of those representations Mr. Giwelb bought the stamp, and gave the prisoner £4 for it. Subsequently Mr. Giwelb found the stamp was not a genuine stamp. The upper corners of the stamp had formerly had a Maltese Cross in the corner. The Maltese Cross had been erased, and the two letters put in—V, in one corner and R, in the other; which increased the value of the stamp from about 1d. or 2d. to £8. Mr. Giwelb, finding this was a forgery, swore an information, and then process was obtained. When the prisoner was arrested, upon him was found another stamp similarly altered, and upon his lodgings being searched four similar stamps were found, and four pairs of metal type with the letters "V.R.," made evidently for the purpose of altering these stamps. There were also some blocks for printing stamps, and lime and acid, and various kinds of dies. So that there is no doubt this man had carried on this business of altering and forging foreign stamps. I shall call evidence before you to prove this one case, and then ask for a further remand in order that the police may make enquiries into several other cases, and then no doubt next week we shall be in a position to go much further into the case.

REUBEN PENSON, recalled.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK read to the witness the evidence given by him on the previous occasion.

Further examined by Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Q. Since last week have you examined 900 stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find any stamps similar to the ones the subject of this charge?

A. One.

The MAGISTRATE: 900 stamps found where?

A. On the prisoner, in the wallet. I found one similar to the subject of this charge.

The MAGISTRATE: Which is which?

A. That is the stamp, the top one. (Handing same to the magistrate.)

Q. The other one has not been altered.

A. No; that belongs to the prosecutor himself. I produce the one I found on the prisoner.

Q. Where is the "V.R."?

A. At the top corner.

Where did you find this other one, which has "V.R." on it? Is this the genuine one or a prepared one?

A. That is said to be a prepared one. I found that on the prisoner when I searched in the wallet.

Q. There are plenty of other black stamps, I see. Have they got the letters on?

A. Those were found at different places in his lodgings.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: I think the one found on the prisoner in the wallet is marked 2.

Q. Have you been to the prisoner's lodgings, and made a search there?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. At No. 12, Church Street, Islington.

Q. What did you find there?

A. I found about 4,000 other stamps, among which were the four stamps now produced, similar to the one the subject of this charge.

The MAGISTRATE: This is another which you found upon him?

A. Yes; that was found upon him, and also the others at his lodgings.

Q. Are they prepared or not?

A. They are prepared, your worship. The top one has an engraving.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Shall I mark these 3, 4, 5, and 6?

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Have they got "V.R." on the top?

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: What else did you find there?

A. I also found four pairs of metal "V.R." type.

Q. How many pieces?

A. Eight pieces altogether—four pairs.

Q. Four being V. and four R.?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: Does the size of the letters on the stamps correspond with those?

A. This pair appears to fit.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: I have expert evidence on that point, sir.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: "One pair of which appears to me to correspond with the 'V.R.' on the stamp." Is that what you say?

A. Yes.

Q. You also found what else?

A. Seven knives and eighteen dies, one file, and one carver's chisel, besides colours and paints.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: You have a die there for printing the stamp?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Of the eighteen dies, is one for making a stamp?

A. Yes; it is a foreign stamp—Trinidad. It has a ship with L.M<sup>c</sup> and L. upon it.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: It belongs to the Steamship Navigation Company, I understand.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Yes; and I believe is valuable.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG.

Q. When you went to Copthall Avenue you were accompanied by a man named Dannenberg?

A. No.

Q. Had you had any information from Dannenberg with regard to the prisoner?

A. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: He is a witness in this case?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Did he give you a description of the prisoner, or did he point him out?

A. He did neither. Mr. Giwelb gave me his description.

Q. Who told you where he could be found in Copthall Avenue?

A. Mr. Giwelb.

Q. How long before had you seen this man Dannenberg?

A. Half an hour.

Q. Very close to the place, I suppose?

A. Yes; very close.

Q. You searched his place. Did you obtain a search warrant, or did you go there and act on your own initiative?

A. On my own responsibility.

Q. It is usual to get a search warrant, is it not?

A. No; in cases of larceny we search on our own responsibility.

Q. But the police often refuse to do that, do they not, unless they have a warrant?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Well, my experience is that they refuse. Were you accompanied by anybody?

A. I was.

Q. Dannenberg?

A. Yes; Dannenberg was there.

Q. He is always everywhere apparently. He was present when you seized these things?

A. Yes.

Q. With regard to those types with the letters "V.R." you cannot say positively that any of those correspond with the "V.R." on the stamp which is the subject of this charge, can you?

A. I cannot say positively.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: He says he believes it.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Are you an expert in stamps?

A. No.

Q. Can you tell me whether or not there is a great sale of imitation stamps as imitations?

A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. Or whether dies and blocks are in the possession of several dealers for the purpose of issuing catalogues?

A. I could not tell you that.

MORRIS GIWELB, sworn.

Examined by Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Q. Where do you live?

A. 38, Leicester Square, is my place of business.

Q. What are you?

A. A stamp dealer.

Q. When did you first see the prisoner?

A. I saw him some time before the German Exhibition was arranged, because he offered me first a space in the German Exhibition.

Q. With reference to this transaction, when did he come to you to sell that stamp?

A. On the 12th August last year, 1890.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Had you known him before?

A. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Had he called at your place?

A. Yes; he called at my place.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. He offered me a "V.R." stamp.

Q. Is that the one now produced?—Look at that marked 1.

A. Yes; that is the stamp.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. He told me he had it from an old gentleman who had it for many years in his collection, and that it was only with great difficulty he could induce him to sell it. I asked him whether he could guarantee the stamp, and if he would take it back if it was not genuine. I could not look at the stamp properly and see whether it was genuine or not at the time, but in order not to let it go I asked him whether he would take it back.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: If you bought it, you mean. You asked him what?

A. I asked him whether he would take it back and repay the money if it turned out to be a forgery.

The MAGISTRATE: Did you use that word?

A. Yes; I used that word, I think. At least, I cannot be certain to the word.

Q. You said before if it turned out not to be genuine?

A. It may be I said so.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Shall I put it, "If it turned out not to be genuine"?

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Did he say anything as to its being genuine at that time?

A. He said to the best of his belief it was genuine.

Q. Did you purchase it at that time?

A. Yes; I did.

Q. For how much?

A. £4.

Q. What induced you to part with your money then?

A. Because I thought if the stamp was genuine it was worth the money, and I could well do with it.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: If it was genuine it was worth double?

A. Not quite double, but it was worth between £6 and £7.

Q. You purchased it from the prisoner for £4 in the belief that it was genuine?

A. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Take up that stamp, and point out what the alteration is.

A. The original Maltese cross in the two upper corners has been erased.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: You did not see that at the time. How do you know it now?

A. Because it has been compared with the original.

Q. You are only giving information obtained from somebody else?

A. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: I can get that from the next witness.

Q. You subsequently discovered it was bad?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: You subsequently discovered that the stamp was a forgery?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: That is, in the sense of having been altered. What would it have been worth unaltered with the cross?

A. 1d. or 2d. if in very fine condition.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: And the alteration raised its value from 1d. up to £6 or £7?

A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG: How long have you known the defendant altogether?

A. I could not be positive, but some time before this.

Q. You know him more as a journalist and a literary man, do you not?

A. I did not know at all what he was.

Q. You do not know that he has been head of the Universal Academy in Paris?

A. No.

Q. And goes in more for writing novels, and for imitation stamps?

A. No; I simply knew he told me he was helping to arrange the collection at the German Exhibition.

Q. How long have you been a stamp dealer?

A. I have been a stamp dealer eight years.

Q. And you knew something of it before you commenced it eight years ago?

A. Yes; a little.

Q. You hold yourself out as an expert?

A. I do not know that.

Q. You can tell a forged stamp, I suppose?

A. I can do it if I have a genuine one to compare it with.

Q. Most people can. You are advertised in that way, are you not?

A. I advertise that I am willing to compare any collections.

Q. You advertise yourself as an expert?

A. To a certain extent.

Q. I suppose you have a large trade in stamps?

A. Pretty fair.

Q. When you get a stamp from anybody, do you label it "Bought from"—so and so.

A. I always do any rare stamp. I label it, and enter it with the name.

Q. Which is the one?

A. The top one I bought. This is not labelled, but it is entered in a book.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: You did not label No. 1, but you entered the purchase in a book. Is that so?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Have you got the book here?

A. No; I have not. I did not know it was wanted.

Q. When did you enter it in your book?

A. On the same day that I bought it.

Q. At the time you examined the specimen that was brought in with the ordinary magnifying glass.

A. I did, but it was in the evening.

Q. But you did examine it with a magnifying glass?

A. Yes; I looked at it.

Q. Did you enter the time of the sale in your book?

A. No; I could not tell you that.

Q. With regard to this particular stamp, do you know that this has never been in use postally?

A. I do know it has.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Do you say that the "V.R." stamp has been postally used?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: How do you know that?

A. Because I had an undoubted genuine used copy myself.

Q. How do you know that other one was an undoubtedly genuine one?

A. It can be told by comparing it with the ones that are official.

Q. Was that a new one that you had?

A. No; it was the old original stamp, part and parcel of the envelope.

Q. Was not this a proof that was submitted to the authorities fifty years ago, and was never accepted by them?

A. I say my stamp was used. Whether used accidentally, or passed through the Post Office by oversight I could not say, but I know it was used.

Q. Do you know whether there are any black stamps with "V.R." on them that have never been postally used, but have simply been given to the authorities for the purpose of seeing whether they would accept them or not?

A. Yes; there are.

Q. Submitted to the authorities, but never accepted by them?

A. I believe so.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: We have an expert here from Somerset House, who will give you any information you want on that point.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I want to test this witness at present.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Fifty years ago is the date, is it?

A. It was in 1840.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Can you tell me the difference between that stamp and the present one? (Handing a stamp to the witness.)

A. You will get experts to tell you.

Q. I ask you. You advertise yourself as an expert, and you say you have seen an original genuine one. Can you tell me any difference between the two?

A. If you take this stamp and examine it under the microscope, you will see there are still parts of the Maltese cross.

Q. But you had a magnifying glass before?

A. I could not see it then; it was in the evening.

Q. With regard to the "V.R." it is exactly the same sort of stamp?

A. The stamp is the same.

Q. Tell me the difference between one of those that was so submitted and that genuine one. You cannot tell me?

A. Yes I can. The "V.R." is different. It is not quite the same.

Q. In which way?

A. I cannot tell exactly.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: The "V.R." on those so submitted is not quite the same as the "V.R." on the stamp now produced?

A. No.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Tell me the difference.

A. There is a difference in the letters.

Q. What difference? Are they made differently, or similar, or what?

A. They are not the same.

Q. Are they larger or smaller?

A. I cannot say.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: You cannot define the difference?

A. No.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: There are certain books and papers in the stamp trade, and are there not very often illustrations of stamps in the stamp journals?

A. Yes.



The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: In which there are representations of various stamps. Is that so?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: And there are also catalogues published by different stamp dealers with similar illustrations?

A. Yes.

Q. And there are certain dealers who sell imitation stamps as imitations?

A. That I do not know.

Q. You have been eight years in the trade, and you mean to say you do not know that?

A. No.

Q. Have you never heard of that?

A. It may be.

Q. Have you?

A. I have heard of it, but I do not know it.

Q. Do you know Goldner, of Hamburg?

A. Yes.

Q. Does not he sell imitations as imitations?

A. I do not know.

Q. Or Mr. Prah, of Oxford Street? That is nearer home.

A. I do not know what he sells at all.

Q. Mr. Buhl has a paper, has he not?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of it?

A. *The Stamp News*.

Q. Do you take it in?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you read it?

A. Not always.

Q. I suppose you take it in to oblige a friend? Is that it?

A. I take many papers in.

Q. But you take an interest in the stamp trade, do you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen this extract from his paper showing that Mr. G. Bonasi sells imitations?

A. I have not seen that.

Q. For the purpose of getting the imitations you must have blocks and dies?

A. I should say so.

Q. And colours, paints, and all the various paraphernalia?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose in the course of your business you have made very good bargains, have you not?

A. Yes; sometimes.

Q. Bought £50 worth of stamps for 15s.?

A. No; never.

Q. Never made such a good bargain as that?

A. No.

Q. What is the best bargain you have made?

A. I do not know that I will tell you that.

Q. Yes; certainly. What is the best bargain you have made?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Yes you do. In the first place you said you did not want to tell me.

A. Not unless his Worship orders me to tell.

The MAGISTRATE: I do not see the relevancy of it, Mr. Young. It is alleged that the man came and presented a certain stamp as genuine which they say (of course it is not yet proved) has been manufactured, and is of no value, whereas the genuine stamp is worth £8. This is stated to be forged. If he has made cent. per cent. profit what does that matter?

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I want to show there are lots of forged stamps in existence that are being passed about, and everybody is being taken in.

The MAGISTRATE: Well, I did not say anything about that.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Now tell me, what is the best bargain you have made?

A. I recollect buying one collection?

Q. One stamp?

A. I do not know. I cannot tell.

Q. Have you ever bought any forged stamps?

A. Intentionally, do you mean?

Q. I did not say intentionally or otherwise. Have you ever bought forged stamps?

A. I might have bought forged stamps in a collection, but when they were found out I always put them aside.

Q. Where did you put them?

A. I put them in a special book.

Q. You have a special album for forged stamps, have you?

A. Yes.

Q. When you started in business yourself did you have a shop, or did you sell on commission stamps, or sell generally? How was it you commenced?

A. I had furnished apartments, and there I commenced business through correspondence first of all.

Q. In a small way?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you sell stamps on commission for others?

A. Hardly ever. I may have done so.

Q. Then when you make these bargains you are enabled to establish yourself in commodious premises?

A. Well if you term it so.

[The Magistrate's Clerk proceeded to read over the deposition to the witness.]

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: There is one more question I should like to ask, if you will allow me, sir.

Q. With regard to the black stamp that you say was postally used, what has become of it?

A. I sold it to a gentleman in the city who I believe has got it still. I can say the name if you like.

The MAGISTRATE: A gentleman whom you know, and to whom you could apply?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Have you got a stamp similar to these in your possession—Suez Canal stamps? [Handing three stamps to the witness.]

A. Yes; I have some.

Q. Are they genuine or not?

A. These are not.

Q. Have you sold any similar to that?

A. I have sold some, but mine were genuine.

Q. Do you sell reprints of stamps.

A. Not since about five years.

[The remainder of the deposition was read to the witness and signed by him.]

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I ask you, sir, to allow the prisoner out on bail. At the present moment you see imitation stamps are sold and catalogues, which might account for this being in his possession as a journalist.

The MAGISTRATE: I ought to have evidence that this stamp has been actually altered.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Even supposing it had been altered, I submit there is nothing to show my client was not taken in as well as this expert.

The MAGISTRATE: That is so. That struck me all along. First of all, do they show that this stamp was not a true one?

REUBEN PENSON recalled.

The MAGISTRATE: Is this a solitary case, or have you a number of other cases, or more than one, of obtaining money by selling stamps that have been altered?

A. There are two other cases at present, but the gentlemen are away. One is ill. They are both at Bournemouth, I believe.

Q. Are they collectors?

A. I believe one is a collector.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: That is very shadowy and vague.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes, it is. I am rather in a difficulty.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: In one case where the prisoner offered a similar stamp to this it was pointed out to him that the stamp was a forgery. I cannot fix the date, but it is some fifteen or sixteen months ago. He went to a dealer and offered one of these stamps for sale, and the dealer pointed out to him that it was a forgery.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: There is nothing to show that this was the particular stamp. That evidence has not been before you.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: I am prepared to prove that the stamps are forgeries.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: But it will prejudice the prisoner if he cannot get witnesses, and get up information for me. One has to be coached, so to speak, in foreign stamps. He is simply charged with getting money by false pretences.

The MAGISTRATE: The prisoner has not been out on bail so far, and he is a foreigner.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Yes, but he has been over here some time; in fact, they are all foreigners.

The MAGISTRATE: I do not dare take upon myself the responsibility of allowing bail.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: It is a misdemeanour.

Detective STROUD: There is reason to believe, your worship, without telling you exactly what it is, that this man only represents one of five who have for years past been deceiving stamp dealers and experts by these forgeries.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: That is simply hearsay. The prisoner has been in England four years. He is a doctor of philosophy, and goes in for writing novels.

Detective STROUD: We do not object to substantial bail, if your worship thinks fit.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Will you allow the prisoner out, on bail being given to the satisfaction of the police authorities?

The MAGISTRATE: No, I cannot.

[The prisoner was further remanded till Tuesday next, December 8th, at 11.30.]

At the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, on Tuesday, 8th December, 1891, before J. L. Hannay, Esq., magistrate. Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. C. V. Young defended.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: Sir, I appear to-day to prosecute in this case. It has been already before you.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes.

Mr. ERNEST HENRY DOUET, sworn.

Examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:

Q. You are employed in the Controller of Stamps Department, Somerset House?

A. I am.

Q. And you are an expert in all matters relating to postage stamps?

A. I have had a good deal to do with them, and I think I know principally about stamps.

Q. You have examined certain stamps that have been shown to you by the police?

A. I have.

Q. Among them is a stamp marked 1—a black 1d. English stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say that stamp originally was?

A. There is no doubt that this stamp was originally one with Maltese crosses in the corners.

The MAGISTRATE: What is about the date of those?

A. 1840. I cannot remember how long they lasted. They were some time in use, but were withdrawn afterwards.

Q. Had they all Maltese crosses? I see some among the specimens.

A. Yes; until the Maltese cross was taken away, and the letters put in.

Q. The "V.R."?

A. "V.R." was never really used.

*Q.* How did they become so valuable?

*A.* When these stamps were first issued the franking system was in vogue, and it was thought to do away with the franking system and issue stamps marked "V.R.," so that it could be seen at once that it was an official letter which could be used only by officials, but it was never carried out.

*Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:* That stamp was originally one with a Maltese cross in the corner.

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* What alteration has been made?

*A.* The Maltese crosses have been erased, and "V.R." printed instead.

*The MAGISTRATE:* Printed or done with a pen?

*A.* Printed, I should say.

*Q.* I can discern the roughness as if it had been rubbed away by pumicestone or sandpaper?

*A.* I should say it was done with a sharp knife. That is my impression.

*Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:* Do you know anything about the value placed on these stamps by collectors?

*A.* It varies a good deal, but I should say about £8—from £6 to £8.

*Q.* A genuine "V.R." stamp would be worth from £6 to £8?

*A.* Yes. If you look at the one marked 2 at the right hand corner, you will see the Maltese cross has not been quite obliterated.

*The MAGISTRATE:* Let me see a real "V.R."

*A.* This is a real one. [Handing the same to the magistrate.] You will notice the "R." is not quite the same.

*Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:* What would be the value to collectors of an ordinary Maltese cross stamp?

*A.* Very small.

*Q.* 1d. or 2d.?

*A.* I should say, not more.

*The MAGISTRATE:* This one is a more compact "R."

*A.* Yes, and a different shape, and the "V." too.

*Q.* This is a more open "V." There is not such a great difference there, but the "R." is distinctly different.

*A.* Yes, that is so.

*Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:* Should you say that that alteration was made in a way calculated to deceive?

*A.* I should say so, decidedly.

*Q.* As to the stamps numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, what were those originally?

*A.* The two lower ones require to be examined.

*Q.* Take No. 2 first.

*A.* No doubt No. 2 is the same stamp.

*Q.* Has it been altered?

*A.* That has been altered, but not so well done. You could see the Maltese Cross.

*Q.* The stamp has been altered in the same way as No. 1, but not so well done?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* In what state is No. 3?

*A.* That is a very bad stamp. It is the same stamp, but very badly altered.

*Q.* Now No. 4.

*A.* That is the same stamp with the same alteration, but much worse done.

*Q.* No. 5.

*A.* Nos. 5 and 6 I really know nothing about. I do not think they are good stamps.

*Q.* Not even originally genuine?

*A.* I do not think so.

*Q.* What do they profess to be?

*A.* They profess to be the same stamp as the one with the Maltese Crosses, but whether they have been put into some acid or not I do not know.

*Q.* They have been submitted to some process that has not been successful perhaps.

*A.* Some attempt has been made to clean them, I should say.

*Q.* Do they still bear the Crosses?

*A.* No.

*Q.* You have been shown a quantity of other stamps by the police?

*A.* No; these are the only ones I have seen.

*Cross-examined by MR. C. V. YOUNG:*

*Q.* How long have you been at Somerset House?

*A.* Since 1879. Previous to that I entered the Post-office in 1869.

*Q.* Your experience dates from 1869?

*A.* Yes, certainly. I may say my experience in stamps dates from 1875, when I was brought more into contact with the manufacture of stamps.

*Q.* With regard to stamp No. 1, the subject of the charge, that is a stamp that was first introduced in 1840 or 1841?

*A.* 1840.

*Q.* Has it ever been in use postally?

*A.* Never; not under authority.

*The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK:* That is the "V.R." stamp?

*A.* Yes.

*Mr. C. V. YOUNG:* Was it a stamp that was submitted to the Post-office authorities and not accepted by them?

*A.* I explained the circumstances under which it was contemplated using the stamp, but it was never sanctioned.

*Q.* Looking at No. 1 stamp, that appears to have been cancelled, as if it had been through the post, does it not?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* So that an expert seeing that stamp must know it was a forgery, because it had never been postally used, and could not be cancelled?

*A.* I do not say that one of these "V.R." stamps even in those days would not have passed through the post, because of the similarity of it to the ones then in issue. It would have required a very quick eye on the part of the man who was labelling the stamps to notice the "V.R."

Q. Do you mean to say that stamps were forged in those days as well?

A. No, I do not say that.

Q. If it had been cancelled that would at once have excited the suspicion of an expert?

A. Certainly.

Q. These stamps have been altered in a similar way, you say, by a clumsier hand?

A. Yes.

Q. Not by the same person?

A. I could not say that.

Q. One is an expert in altering, and the other an amateur?

A. No; but it may have been that it has been practised on till a good one was got hold of.

Q. Or it might be a different person altogether?

A. I cannot say that, of course. It is impossible. That is my idea.

Q. A sort of evolution in getting a good stamp. No. 1 would be a very rare stamp if it was never in use generally?

A. Yes; a very rare stamp.

Q. I suppose you cannot say how many genuine ones there would be?

A. In the hands of collectors do you mean?

Q. Yes.

A. It is impossible to say. Sir Rowland Hill gave some away, I know.

The MAGISTRATE: Those that were not issued would be destroyed, would they, or put aside?

A. I think there were very few taken off the plate. The plate was just altered to show what it was, but it was never sanctioned.

Re-examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:

Q. Were not those "V.R." stamps sent to the postmasters at that time?

A. We have no record of that. The story I have given of them is really the official story. We know nothing else to the contrary.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I should like to ask whether the "V.R." on the different stamps is not, in some of them, in different type. Are not 2, 3, and 4 different types from the "V.R." in No. 1?

A. There is a slight difference. The "R" is a little bit thicker. It may have been pressed down a little more. It is hard to judge two types so close to one another.

Q. As to No. 1 would the "V.R." be the correct type for the genuine stamp?

A. No; the "R" is wrong. The "R" does not agree.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: That is one of my points.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS. Have you looked at the wooden type or dies, whatever they are called? I think there are four "Vs." and four "Rs."

A. Yes, there are.

Q. Would any of those types do the printing?

A. It is very hard to judge a type that you have not printed from. Really for comparison one ought to print it off, and see where it agrees. I can only

say, in my opinion this would do. They are just the same kind of "Rs," and the same size as those on the stamp.

[The deposition was then read over to the witness, and signed by him.]

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I should like to ask Mr. Giwels one or two further questions.

MORRIS GIWELB, recalled and sworn.

Further cross-examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG:

Q. Has that stamp that you bought for £4 ever been out of your possession? I mean No. 1.

A. No.

Q. Have you ever attempted to sell it?

A. No. I have shown it to a good many people in my place.

Q. Have you not sent it on to the Continent to an architect at Munich?

A. No.

Q. Where have you kept that stamp?

A. I have kept it in a small book.

Q. With other stamps?

A. I kept it for some time in my big collection to show, and then I kept it in a small book.

Q. How many assistants have you in your shop?

A. One.

Q. Did you not send this stamp back to the prisoner?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you write and tell him you had sent it back?

A. I wrote to him to call and take it back as he had promised.

Q. Did you return that stamp to him?

A. I did not return it to him. I asked him to call, as far as I remember.

Q. Is this your letter to him? [Handing letter to witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. In that letter you say you had returned the stamp to him?

A. I do not remember that.

The MAGISTRATE: You use the words, "I returned to you?"

A. I do not remember that I enclosed it.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Refreshing your memory with that letter, do you swear you did not return it to him?

A. I did not return it to him.

Q. Then why did you say you had?

A. I cannot say why I said so. I know I have got the stamp now.

Q. What made you say that you had returned the stamp to him when you had not?

A. Probably I meant that he was to take it back.

Q. Can you give any explanation at all of that?

A. I really cannot remember.

Q. Will you swear that you have not returned the stamp to him?

A. Yes, I will, because this is the stamp.

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Q. Were not those "V.R." stamps sent to the postmasters at that time?

A. We have no record of that. The story I have given of them is really the official story. We know nothing else to the contrary.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I should like to ask whether the "V.R." on the different stamps is not, in some of them, in different type. Are not 2, 3, and 4 different type from the "V.R." in No. 1?

A. There is a slight difference. The "R" is a little bit thicker. It may have been pressed down a little more. It is hard to judge two types so close to one another.

Q. As to No. 1 would the "V.R." be the correct type for the genuine stamp?

A. No; the "R" is wrong. The "R" does not agree.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: That is one of my points.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: Have you looked at the wooden type or dies, whatever they are called? I think there are four "Vs." and four "Rs."

A. Yes, there are.

Q. Would any of those types do the printing?

A. It is very hard to judge a type that you have not printed from. Really for comparison one ought to print it off, and see where it agrees. I can only

say, in my opinion this would do. They are just the same kind of "Rs," and the same size as those on the stamp.

[The deposition was then read over to the witness, and signed by him.]

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I should like to ask Mr. Giwelb one or two further questions.

MORRIS GIWELB, recalled and sworn.

Further cross-examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG:

Q. Has that stamp that you bought for £4 ever been out of your possession? I mean No. 1.

A. No.

Q. Have you ever attempted to sell it?

A. No. I have shown it to a good many people in my place.

Q. Have you not sent it on to the Continent to an architect at Munich?

A. No.

Q. Where have you kept that stamp?

A. I have kept it in a small book.

Q. With other stamps?

A. I kept it for some time in my big collection to show, and then I kept it in a small book.

Q. How many assistants have you in your shop?

A. One.

Q. Did you not send this stamp back to the prisoner?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you write and tell him you had sent it back?

A. I wrote to him to call and take it back as he had promised.

Q. Did you return that stamp to him?

A. I did not return it to him. I asked him to call, as far as I remember.

Q. Is this your letter to him? [Handing letter to witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. In that letter you say you had returned the stamp to him?

A. I do not remember that.

The MAGISTRATE: You use the words, "I returned to you?"

A. I do not remember that I enclosed it.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Refreshing your memory with that letter, do you swear you did not return it to him?

A. I did not return it to him.

Q. Then why did you say you had?

A. I cannot say why I said so. I know I have got the stamp now.

Q. What made you say that you had returned the stamp to him when you had not?

A. Probably I meant that he was to take it back.

Q. Can you give any explanation at all of that?

A. I really cannot remember.

Q. Will you swear that you have not returned the stamp to him?

A. Yes, I will, because this is the stamp.

Q. What was your object in saying you had returned it?

A. I do not know. I may have made a mistake.

Q. You cannot make a mistake about that, you know?

A. I have got the other stamp also—the Mexican stamp.

Q. How long have you known Dannenberg?

A. Only since this case has been on.

Q. How long is that? The case commenced fifteen months ago.

A. I mean only since I have taken proceedings.

Q. Did you go with him when the prisoner's premises were searched?

A. Yes.

Q. Who introduced you to Dannenberg?

A. Mr. Buhl sent him to me.

Q. What for?

A. To say that he knew something about the prisoner, and that he would give some evidence.

Q. Have you paid Dannenberg anything?

A. No, nothing at all.

Q. Not for all the trouble he has taken?

A. No. In fact, I told him I would not give him anything.

Q. Do you mean to say you have never promised him anything?

A. Only promised to pay his fares when he has to come to the court, but not otherwise.

Re-examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:

Q. I see this letter refers to forged stamps. Had you bought other stamps besides this one?

A. One Mexican stamp, which I also possess now.

Q. How much did you give for that?

A. Fifteen shillings.

Q. That makes up the £4 15s.?

A. Yes; that was after the other one, that was on the 18th August.

Q. You have that stamp?

A. Yes. [Producing same.]

Q. Did you believe that was a genuine one when you bought it?

A. Yes.

[The stamp was marked No. 7.]

Q. When did you discover that it was a forgery?

A. Because the colour of it has been changed to make it what was wanted.

The MAGISTRATE: You mean to make it more valuable.

A. Yes.

Q. What is the proper colour?

A. Green.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: What colour is it now?

A. Brown.

The MAGISTRATE: It is very difficult to see how green could be changed to that kind of neutral tint.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: This Mexican stamp is a washed-out kind of colour.

A. Yes; it is supposed to be brown.

Q. If it were green what value would it be?

A. 3d. or 4d.

Q. And being this colour?

A. It would be worth £2 or £3 perhaps. It is supposed to be the colour of another stamp.

Q. How soon after you bought that did you discover it was a forgery?

A. A few days. I could not be positive.

Q. What reason have you for thinking it is not genuine?

A. Because it is not a proper brown.

Q. Have you compared it with genuine ones?

A. Yes.

Q. And you find it is not the proper brown?

A. Yes. These stamps are difficult to tell. I do not always have the genuine ones to compare it with.

Q. It is by comparing it with genuine ones that you tell.

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: You cannot remember how you came to write, "Which I returned to you."

A. The only way in which I can account for that is probably that I had intended to put in the letter and did not.

The MAGISTRATE: Such a thing may have been done quite honestly. He may have intended when writing to send it back, and then have changed his mind.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: The plain reading of the letter is, that previously to writing that letter he had returned it.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes; that is so strictly; but it may have occurred in the way I have suggested.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: Not being an Englishman, perhaps Mr. Giwelb might not have used the word in the right sense. He may have mixed up the past with the future.

The MAGISTRATE: Perhaps you changed your mind, or thought it foolish to send it back.

A. It is a long time ago. I cannot remember.

Mr. THEODORE BUHL, sworn.

Examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS.

Q. You carry on business at No. 11, Queen Victoria Street?

A. Yes.

Q. In partnership with your brother?

A. Yes, and another gentleman.

Q. As a dealer in stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. You know the prisoner?

A. Yes.

Q. Has he offered you stamps for sale?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember his offering you a black rd. "V.R." English stamp?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. When?

A. It must have been at the end of July or beginning of August last year.

*Q.* Why do you fix that date?

*A.* Because it was previous to his offering me another stamp, and that was just before I went to the Continent. I went to the Continent on the 23rd or 25th August, and this was at least two or three weeks before that.

*Q.* How late could it possibly have been? Fix the time as near as you can.

*A.* The latest would be the first week or ten days in August, but I think it would be at end of July.

*Q.* What price did he ask for it?

*A.* I do not remember. In fact, if I recollect rightly, it did not get so far as asking a price at all.

*Q.* You examined the stamp?

*A.* Yes; and told him it was a forgery, and that I had seen it that morning.

*Q.* You mean that someone else had brought you that same stamp previously?

*A.* Yes; the same morning.

*Q.* What was the forgery?

*A.* The Maltese Cross had been taken out of the rd. black stamp and the letters "V.R." put in their place.

*Q.* What did the prisoner say when you told him it was a forgery?

*A.* He was rather indignant, and said he had bought it from an old gentleman, I think, or of someone at all events, and that he knew it was good.

*Q.* Has he offered you other stamps?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* On how many other occasions?

*A.* Only once, I think, he offered me stamps before, but I have seen him on two or three occasions.

*Q.* Was that stamp genuine?

*A.* No, it was a forgery, inasmuch as the Indian Head had been reversed.

*Mr. C. V. YOUNG:* A stamp with an Indian King standing on his head.

*Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:* Have you examined a number of stamps shown you by Sergeant Penson?

*A.* No, I have not.

*Q.* Will you look at the stamp marked 1, and give us your opinion about that?

*A.* That was originally a green Mexican 12 cent stamp of 1868, and it now professes to be brown.

*Q.* It is now a sort of brown?

*A.* It is not the correct brown of the genuine stamp. It purports to be an error, printed brown in the colour of one of the other stamps.

*Q.* A genuine error would be a valuable stamp?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* There were some of the 12 cent stamps printed brown by mistake, and they are valuable in the eyes of stamp people, is that what you mean?

*A.* Yes.

*Cross-examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG.*

*Q.* How long have you been in the stamp trade?

*A.* About eleven years.

*Q.* You have made mistakes?

*A.* I daresay.

*Q.* You know you have?

*A.* I cannot say that I know that I have.

*Q.* Not in eleven years?

*A.* It depends.

*Q.* In buying forged stamps and in selling them?

*A.* In selling forged stamps?

*Q.* Yes.

*A.* I do not believe I have ever sold a forged stamp; but as to buying forged stamps, I admit that some years ago there were certain cases of forged postmarks.

*Q.* You have bought forged stamps?

*A.* Stamps with forged postmarks.

*The MAGISTRATE:* You have been taken in, you mean.

*A.* Yes, some years ago.

*Mr. C. V. YOUNG:* Have you not sold forged stamps? Do you know a firm of the name of Bright and Son, at Bournemouth?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you remember selling them a Columbian stamp?

*A.* It was a Tolima, not Columbian.

*Q.* What did you sell it for?

*A.* I fancy it was 35s.

*Q.* Then we have got hold of the right stamp. Did they write and tell you it was a forgery?

*A.* They did.

*Q.* How long ago was that?

*A.* Within this year, I should say; and I replied that it was not a forgery.

*Q.* Did several letters pass between you on the subject?

*A.* Two or three letters, I think.

*Q.* Did they threaten to communicate with the police, and take proceedings, if you did not return the money?

*A.* Decidedly not.

*Q.* Did you return the money?

*A.* Certainly, under protest; and I have the stamp now.

*Q.* Have they not made use of a threat of communicating it to the police?

*A.* Certainly not.

*Q.* Or taking certain proceedings?

*A.* No.

*Q.* What has become of that stamp?

*A.* I have it at my office.

*Q.* You cannot get rid of it, can you?

*A.* I have not tried.

*Q.* Do you think it is a forgery?

*A.* No, I am not absolutely satisfied that it is a forgery now.

*The MAGISTRATE:* You have not got it with you?

*A.* No.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: You have an expert here, you know, to tell you what is right and what is wrong. Have you got any blocks and dies in your possession?

A. Yes; at least in the possession of the printers.

Q. For reproducing stamps?

A. Yes, for making illustrations.

Q. You are not the only stamp dealer that has similar dies, blocks, colours, and paints?

A. I have no colours and paints.

Q. Perhaps your printers have?

A. I suppose they have?

Q. You and your printers are one for this purpose?

A. The dies are for illustrating catalogues and magazines.

Q. And several other dealers have similar blocks and dies to your knowledge?

A. I cannot say that several others have.

Q. But you know that some others have?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you got a block or die for this particular "V.R.," the subject of the charge?

A. No, certainly not. We have no dies of English stamps whatever.

Q. When that stamp was shown to you by the prisoner did you think it was in use, or simply handed to the authorities, and not accepted by them?

A. I know the history just as Mr. Douet gave it, but I do know that genuine used copies have been seen with the postmark.

Q. As to the conversation that took place, did you not say, "I cannot say whether it is a forgery or not; but it may have been altered"?

A. Certainly not. I told him immediately it was a forgery.

Q. Did you tell him that he had better ask somebody else's opinion as to the stamps?

A. I have no recollection of doing so. I might have said, "If you do not believe me you can ask somebody else."

Q. Are you one of the proprietors of the *Stamp News*?

A. Yes; and I am editor as well.

Q. How long have you known Dannenberg?

A. I suppose three or four years.

Q. Is he a good or bad character?

A. Not a bad character—neither the one or the other.

Q. Will you swear that you do not think he is a bad character?

A. I will swear. I do not think he is a bad character.

Q. Is this your *Stamp News*? (Handing a copy to witness.)

A. Yes.

Q. Giving the public information about Dannenberg selling forged stamps?

A. Yes; that is perfectly correct.

Q. Is he a bad character or a good character in your opinion after that?

Q. Since his explanation of that matter I have trusted him again.

Q. You have reinstated him in your good opinion, have you?

A. Yes.

Q. He did not bring proceedings for libel against you for putting this extract in the paper about him?

A. No; he did not.

Q. Have you been employing him to find out things about the prisoner?

A. I have not.

Q. Has he given you information?

A. He has.

Q. For which you have paid him?

A. No.

Q. Have you not paid him anything for it?

A. No.

Q. How does he get his living?

A. By going about.

Q. On this sort of errand?

A. Buying stamps, I believe, from offices and selling them to me and others. He comes in to us daily, or more than once a day sometimes, to sell stamps.

Q. Did you offer him any money to get the prisoner's address?

A. Yes; I said one day, "I will give you something to get me Dr. Asmuss's address." That was another matter altogether.

Q. How much?

A. 5s.; not much.

Q. Was it not £10?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Might it have been more than 5s.?

A. It might have been 10s.; but I think it was 5s. or 2s. 6d.

Q. When he gave you little tit-bits of information, did you not pay him for that?

A. No.

Q. Have you paid him anything now?

A. I have not.

Q. Did he give you the prisoner's address?

A. He did not.

REUBEN PENSON, detective sergeant of the C Division, re-called.

Further examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS.

Q. What address did the prisoner give when he was charged?

A. 12, Church Street, Islington.

Q. And that is the address which you afterwards searched?

A. Yes.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: Then, sir, that is the case for the prosecution.

The MAGISTRATE: What charge do you ask me to commit him upon?



Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: On the charge of obtaining the sums of £4 and 15s. on false pretences.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes. What do you say about the evidence of the last witness?

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: A similar stamp was offered to the last witness, but I only called that evidence to show the prisoner's guilty knowledge before he offered it to Mr. Giwelb. I might, perhaps, ask you to commit for an attempt in that case.

The MAGISTRATE: You are quite in touch with the modern improvements in evidence, but I thought it was not admissible in evidence that a man had made a previous attempt to defraud on a subsequent charge of fraud. Guilty knowledge of stealing is one thing, but can you give evidence of a previous act as evidence of intent in a subsequent act?

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: I want to show knowledge.

The MAGISTRATE: You want to show intent. Perhaps you had better ask me to commit him for an attempt. I am not so well up in evidence as I once was. I know with regard to guilty knowledge, there was a distinction between knowledge and intention. Then it was enacted within the last dozen years or so that, in order to prove guilty knowledge in the common case, for instance, of receiving stolen goods, you might give other instances of receiving. It simply goes to show that the alleged fraud perpetrated on Mr. Giwelb is more probable to be a fraud because he attempted something of the kind before.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: He was trying to deal with the same stamp.

The MAGISTRATE: I have grave doubts about it, but it may be so. I had better commit him on the attempt, I think, subject to what Mr. Young has to say.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Do you think, sir, that there is any case to be sent to a jury? According to the prosecutor's evidence there is his own letter, saying, "I have returned the stamp to you," and now he brings forward these two stamps and says he did not return them. It is a question for experts, but the experts who have been called have admitted that they have been wrong, and they have sold forgeries and bought forgeries. It is really upon the most slender evidence that you are asked to commit this prisoner for trial. With reference to the possession of the different paraphernalia, it is proved by the witnesses that several other people have the same sort of things.

The MAGISTRATE: There is no other way of treating this, except as a charge of obtaining money by fraud.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: I do not intend to ask you to commit him for a forgery at common law.

The MAGISTRATE: No, it is difficult to say whether it is an instrument of any kind.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: I thought I would be silent on that point, and only treat it as a case of obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I submit that there is nothing in the evidence to show, even supposing this is the stamp he offered, that he knew it to be a forgery. It is said to be skilfully done.

The MAGISTRATE: There is some evidence that

rather points to his having forged it, but certainly the letter you refer to does create an awkwardness as to the identity of the stamp.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Then, sir, there is the interval of time—15 or 16 months—that has elapsed before proceedings were taken, although letters have passed between the two, and you would never have heard about this at all if he had returned the £4.

The MAGISTRATE: Has it come to your knowledge in any way that there is much of a trade in these things? Is it going on to any extent?

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: I am told that there is. There is a gentleman watching the proceedings on behalf of the Philatelic Association.

The MAGISTRATE: There is that awkward point in the case, that this may not be the stamp at all.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: The witness swears that it is.

The MAGISTRATE: But he wrote saying that he had sent it back. However, I shall commit the prisoner, but I will admit him to bail. I caution him through you, Mr. Young, to plead not guilty.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Yes, sir, and he calls no witnesses here.

[The Magistrate then stated he would allow the prisoner out on bail in two sureties of £25 each.]

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I can call one now.

Mr. MILLER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. C. V. YOUNG:

Q. Where do you live?

A. No. 2, Cross Street, Finsbury.

Q. What are you?

A. Provision dealer.

Q. What rent do you pay for your house?

A. £80.

Q. Are you worth £25 after all your debts are paid?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you willing to become surety for the prisoner's appearance at the next Old Bailey Sessions?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you know him?

A. Yes.

Mr. ANGUS LEWIS: We should like to make some enquiries, your Worship.

The MAGISTRATE: This is only one surety.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: But it clears the ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. ANGUS LEWIS:

Q. How long have you been there?

A. Two years.

Q. From what country do you come?

A. From Germany.

Q. It is only the shop you occupy, is it not?

A. Shop and basement.

The MAGISTRATE: You do not sleep there?

A. No.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: Have you got any agreement?

A. Yes.

Q. For how long?

A. For three years.

The MAGISTRATE: Then before accepting the sureties the police should have twelve hours' notice.

Mr. C. V. YOUNG: I am sure they will put no obstacle in the way. I have not the other gentleman here, but I will give the name.

## "REMINISCENCES."

BY AN OLD COLLECTOR.

II.

(Continued from page 99.)

THE meeting mentioned in my last was duly arranged, and came off at my newly-made friend's lodgings. Supper was announced and an apology offered as there was nothing else but curry to-night. "Hope you don't object." Finding, however, that I was an admirer of that class of cookery, "he thought we should get on very well together." After supper the collection was produced and gone through, explanations being given relative to the issues of the various stamps, and also condemnation of the forgeries. What struck me most was the grasp he had of the various matters relative to Postage Stamps. No question could be asked but an answer was ready. How true the answers were can be gathered from the various reports published by the Philatelic Societies of the present day, though nearly thirty years have elapsed since the enquiries were made. Collecting is a pastime affected by some people because it is fashionable, so that when friends call the latest "new fad" is duly trotted out, and very often only to give way to something else as soon as the fashionable rage has subsided. It will occur to my readers how in school-boy days collections were formed, and with what care they were kept, until a change came over the inclination of the happy possessor, and another class of articles was selected for collection.

By the kindness of T. Edgar Pemberton, Esq., a cousin of the late Edward L. Pemberton, I have been able to inspect the records of a museum which was formed by themselves in the year 1860. From the pages of the book in which were duly recorded the articles to be collected, and also who was to be the curator of the particular sections, one learns that Postage Stamps were relegated to a "back seat," as E. L. P. would have none of them, the bent of his mind being shown by a clause of an agreement, made and duly signed by himself and cousin, which says, "It is agreed that E. L. Pemberton keep the united collections of ferns, eggs, vegetable specimens, crystals, not made of quartz or carbonate or fluoride of lime, and minerals containing iron, copper, tin, and zinc, univalve shells, seaweeds, and nests." Rather an extensive range to look after properly, but from the records it appears that each section was methodically kept, and had its own particular catalogue.

In passing one may say that E. L. Pemberton had a wonderful idea of the efficacy of agreements, the book of records being full of such, relating to partnership, curatorship, and arrangement of specimens, all of which are drawn up in due legal style and signed. This, perhaps, will account for the methodical way in which he treated all subjects he took in hand. But a change comes over the scene, and gradually one finds that the term *Curiosities* does not include Postage Stamps, a separate space being allotted to this section; and a special agreement is made, by the terms of which "it is proposed, on November 11th, 1861, that the collection of stamps and ferns" (both these words are underlined) "in his (T. E. P.'s) keeping be given in exchange for the ornithological (eggs, feathers, &c.), collections in the keeping of E. L. P." This resolution was duly passed and signed by each of the parties interested. No other resolution or agreement is to be found whereby the keeping of the *stamps* ever changed hands again. This collection of Postage Stamps, if in existence now, would certainly be looked upon as a "historical" one. Speaking by the catalogue it contained 24 lots, comprising 64 stamps, divided among 24 countries—Great Britain being represented by eight specimens, including receipt stamps. In those days little was thought of the collection of Postage Stamps, and excuses were made by writers for those who were afflicted with the then so-called *mania*. Little was known of the manufacture of Postage Stamps, but one is certainly surprised, when reading the various letters and articles published from time to time in the stamp magazines, at the amount of knowledge Mr. E. L. Pemberton then possessed; notably remarks on Moens' illustrations to catalogue, Geneva 10 c. (double stamp), current stamp forgeries, and Prince Consort Essays.

With regard to the last-mentioned, in a letter to the editor of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, which appeared under date of April, 1864, when he was charged with being anti-credulous, he replies as follows: "I think that if I am anti-credulous you are, on the other hand, too credulous. With me it is scarcely likely that I should be otherwise than unbelieving, knowing as much as I do of the different impositions practised in stamp dealing, and being so conversant with the different dodges resorted to by those who have their manufactures to dispose of. As a natural consequence of this lack of credulity I seldom believe 'everything' I hear, or that is told me, unless there are very good and sufficient reasons for so doing. As an instance of our difference of

opinion I would mention the 'Prince Consort Essays.' (I will call them so.) You, I believe, look upon these as *bona fide* essays; I don't. I am of opinion that the utmost that can be said for them is, that they are specimens of engraving, prepared by some one proposing to Government to make the postage labels at a less price than was being paid for them, the head of the Prince Consort being used by the engraver when preparing a sample of adhesive labels to show to those in power. That they were made as early as 1840 I do not credit for a moment; they seem to be quite new and fresh, as if but lately finished." How completely his ideas were proved to be correct one may see on reference to Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's work on the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.

From time to time we saw each other frequently, and talked about the various changes then taking place in the stamp world. A new school was springing up called the "French School," championed by a writer who delighted in the *nom de plume* of "Fentonia." This school advocated the cause of "Botanic Philately"; that as plants were arranged according to their "genera," &c., so stamps should likewise be arranged according to paper, engraving, perforations, &c. This, of course, would open up a considerable field for collectors. At first my friend was very sarcastic thereupon, and in one of his characteristic letters, in reply to a correspondent, he says, "We shall next have to acknowledge the watermarks, names of different makers, &c., which appear on envelopes and other stamps. If this sort of cataloguing continues monthly, Dr. Gray and Omega will not be alone in their retirement from the stamp community, or in their contempt for the manner in which our trade is now carried on." But he lived to see the error of his ways in this matter, for no one had a nicer appreciation of the differences between imperforate and perforate, unwatermarked and watermarked, wove, laid, and other papers, to say nothing of wood-block, engraved, and lithograph printings; and if he were with us now his list of varieties would be most complete.

Though of robust temperament, as far as writing and putting matters Philatelic "to rights" were concerned, he suffered frequently from illness, and on one occasion the writer had a letter, in reply to some queries, stating that he was "in bed," and was only able to scrawl a few lines, but hoped for better things shortly. But, as in story books, "More of this anon."

(To be continued.)

## POSTAL FISCALS.

We have received letters from two correspondents, to both of whom we are indebted for the trouble which they have taken, upon the subject of certain Fiscal Stamps, which have, or are supposed to have, been used as Postage Stamps, and a consideration of these letters has led to our writing a few words upon the whole question of stamps of this nature.

The purport of the two letters is very different. One is from New Zealand, and is written with the object of putting collectors on their guard against specimens of Duty Stamps of that colony, which have apparently been used for postage, but have actually been employed for quite other purposes. The other is from an English collector, who, we are sure in perfect good faith, wishes us to chronicle a number of post-marked varieties of Revenue Stamps of Western Australia.

Now these two colonies are not at all on the same footing in this matter. In New Zealand, we believe, all these Duty Stamps can be used for prepayment of postage; in fact, the distinction between Postage and Revenue Stamps (or certain kinds of Revenue Stamps) has, as in this country, been abolished. In Western Australia this is not the case. Our correspondent sent some of the stamps in question to the Postmaster-General of Western Australia, asking him for information about them, and received a reply stating most distinctly that the use of such stamps for postage had never been authorized.

Our personal opinion upon the subject of Fiscal Stamps, the postal use of which has been duly authorized, is one that many collectors will consider utterly heretical. We are inclined to think that if we are to collect these stamps at all, it matters very little what kind of obliteration they bear. We should prefer them, like all other stamps, *unused*, and of used copies we should like best those that have been used postally, but we should consider that copies otherwise employed were equally good specimens of the stamps themselves. It may appear to be stretching a point to admit into a Postage Stamp collection a specimen obliterated, say, in 1850, of a stamp that only became available for postal use thirty years later; but, after all, it is the *stamp* that we collect, not the obliteration. Unused copies of the most unlikely of these stamps are certain to turn up, and then at once become postage stamps, and if we eagerly accept copies that were *printed* years before their postal use was authorized, why should

we reject a specimen, from perhaps the very same sheet, because it happens to have been used?

However, our opinion will probably influence no one. Collectors will still give longer prices for Fiscal Stamps, with apparently a postal obliteration, than even for unused copies; and, of course, so long as unused copies are to be had, postal obliterations will not be wanting, and the latter will sometimes be employed to cover little deteriorations caused in the removal of obnoxious signs of a fiscal use.

To return now from the general to the particular; we have before us four New Zealand Stamp Duty labels, all, we understand, with genuine obliterations properly applied, and all apparently duly *postmarked*, but, we are told, they have been employed for three distinctly different purposes. One has really paid postage on a letter, a second has paid the charges upon a telegram, and the other two have paid the duty on a transfer of shares, and have, therefore, been employed for a purely fiscal purpose. The obliteration in each case consists of what appears to be a Post-office date stamp, with the name of a town, and the date, enclosed in a single-lined circle, such as is not uncommonly found upon New Zealand postage stamps, though special obliterating marks are also employed. The three obliterations in this instance are not exactly alike, but as they bear the names of three different towns, this would not arouse suspicion; our informant states that those employed in the postal and telegraph offices differ in size, the former using a smaller die than the latter; he adds that the postal mark also bears a number, below the date, indicating the hour at which the letter passed through that office; but here we think he is mistaken, as it is the larger mark of the two that has the number, and on examining a few used New Zealand stamps, some of which came to us upon letters, we find that the date stamps have either a letter or a blank space below the date; they are all, however, of the small size, so it is probably the telegraph obliteration that has the hour indicated upon it. While writing, a letter has been handed to us with two New Zealand date stamps upon it; both of them are of the smaller size, and both have the number below the date; so that we must suppose that the marks used are not quite constant in this respect, and, unless the size of the circle is a sure test, we must conclude that it is practically impossible to distinguish the postal from the telegraphic obliteration. But in any case this is not of supreme importance; we presume that the telegraph department is a branch of the Post-office, and that unless these

stamps were available for postage, they could not be employed for telegrams; therefore, the use is practically a postal one in both cases. In the offices in England identically the same hand-stamp is used for both purposes, but the stamps on a letter are usually obliterated with a special mark, while the date stamp, only, seems always to be used on the telegrams.

The remaining two stamps sent us have not been used by the Post-office department at all, but have been used as fiscals; they are obliterated with a circular date stamp, which is not very distinct, but we can make out Auckland, following the shape of the circle, above, and a date in the centre, enclosed by a single-lined circle, rather larger than either of the other marks. The postal and telegraph date stamps that we have seen all have the name in a straight line, with N. Z. above and the date below, and probably this is always the arrangement; but the mark we have just described looks quite sufficiently like a postmark to pass for one. The two stamps bearing it are also obliterated (?) with an embossed mark, but this is barely visible, and if the stamps were soaked off the original paper, to which they still adhere, and slightly pressed, the embossing would quite disappear, and they would become very eligible specimens of *Fiscals used for Postage!*

Let us now turn to Western Australia. The stamps in question here were originally issued for postage, and appear to have been surcharged I.R. (with, or without, the word *postage* crossed out) for conversion to fiscal use, but the specimens in our correspondent's possession, some of which we have examined, bear what purport to be postal obliterations. Now, as we observed before, it is quite plain, from the official information which our correspondent obtained, that the use of these stamps for payment of postage has never been authorized. The Postmaster-General of the colony certainly expressed no surprise at seeing such stamps postmarked, but then colonial postmasters are not easily surprised at little things of that kind nowadays; neither did he express any doubts as to the genuine nature either of the surcharges or of the obliterations; on the contrary, he gave it as his opinion that they might have been allowed to pass through the post on letters accidentally. But, even supposing the surcharges and the obliterations to be everything that can be desired, we still think that fiscal stamps which have passed accidentally through the post are of very small interest to collectors of Postage Stamps. In the first place, under no circumstances can such stamps be said to have *paid* postage; far from denoting pre-

payment, they denote simply that the Post-office clerks were either too busy, or too careless, to see that the letters bore stamps which did not prepay them. We are here supposing that these stamps are used alone on letters; but there is no doubt that, in many instances, they are simply placed by the side of an ordinary postage stamp, so that the obliteration may fall upon both, and in such cases they have no claim whatever to be considered even postal curiosities.

None of the specimens shown us were upon entire envelopes, and we gather that none of those that our correspondent possesses are in that condition; we have, therefore, no proof that they even served to defraud the Post-office, which is the most that they could have done. Under these circumstances we should not have gone into the question at such length, were it not for the fact that our correspondent has taken a great deal of trouble in the matter, and that we are strongly inclined to believe that there is fraud somewhere. The fraud, if there is one, may be of two or three different natures; the surcharges may be forged and the postmarks genuine; the surcharges may be genuine and the postmarks forged or fraudulent; or both surcharges and obliterations may be bad. The following is a full list of the varieties, and we shall be glad if any of our readers who collect fiscal stamps will carefully examine this list, as the great majority of the items in it have neither been catalogued by Moens, nor chronicled in *Le Timbre Fiscal*.

The types alluded to are those of the illustrations to the eighth edition of our publishers' catalogue:

1. *Surcharged with the letters I.R., in Roman capitals, on the upper left and right, and with two bars across the upper label.*

1d., bistre,	type 3198;	green surcharge.	-
1d., yellow	" "	" "	" "
2d., "	" "	" "	" "
3d., brown	" 3199	" "	" "
1d., yellow	" 3198;	black	" "
2d., "	" "	" "	" "
1d., rose	" "	" "	" "
1s., green	" "	" "	" "
1d., rose	" 3204	" "	" "
2d., grey	" 3205	" "	" "

There is also the 1d., yellow, with this surcharge inverted, in green.

2. *Similar to the last, but with one line only across the upper label.*

1d., yellow,	type 3198;	green surcharge.
2d., "	" "	" "
4d., carmine	" "	black
6d., lilac	" "	red

3. *With the letters I.R. in block capitals, and no line across the upper label.*

1d., rose,	type 3198;	black surcharge.
2d., blue	" "	" "

The Postmaster-General of the colony states that postage stamps were surcharged for fiscal purposes in 1881, pending the preparation of Inland Revenue stamps of special design; this account is confirmed by the information obtained by the London Philatelic Society, and by the notices of the stamps themselves in *Le Timbre Fiscal*. As far as we can ascertain, only the 1d. and 2d. are known to have been thus surcharged (probably locally) at that time, but a whole series of values was produced by printing the 3d. in *mauve*, and surcharging it with the letters "I. R." above, and various values below. This series seems to have been issued in 1882, and in the course of the same year stamps of a special type, inscribed INTERNAL REVENUE, came out. Since that date it does not appear to have been necessary to issue any provisional fiscal stamps; the Postmaster-General does not hint at any thing of the kind, and, of the sixteen varieties given in the list, we can only find that three—the 1d. with *black* surcharge, and the 1d. and 2d. with *green*—have been chronicled either by M. Moens, or by Mr. Lundy. We are therefore not prepared at present to believe in these stamps as genuine fiscals, far less that they have been genuinely (as fiscals) used for postage.

One theory suggested by our correspondent, to the effect that these stamps may be of a similar nature to the English stamps surcharged I. R. OFFICIAL, appears to us untenable, both from the statement of the Postmaster-General, and from the fact that, upon the majority of the stamps, the word POSTAGE is crossed out.

We have a perfectly open mind in reference to the whole question, but we should like to have some proof that all the surcharged varieties we have mentioned were ever issued for any purpose whatever, before accepting them as postal curiosities!

## PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY CANADENSIS.

DURING the past year a large number of new provisionals have been brought to light, so that now the list is becoming a large one. These stamps are certainly a unique mark in the annals of Philately, and the proud possessor of these rarities has no doubt noticed the avidity with which any specimens placed on the market are snapped up by keen buyers. So much depends upon the condition of these split values or provisional issues, that a set price cannot be placed upon them. Whether on part or the whole of the original cover,

whether obliterated over the cut portion or not, whether postmarked plainly by sending and receiving officers, are all factors which go to make up the price a provisional is really worth.

I have endeavoured to list herewith all known specimens that I have personally seen or know to be in the collections of others. There may be, and doubtless are, other specimens in existence, but if a collector conceals his "light under a bushel," it is just the same as if they never existed at all. In connection with the following list I have adjoined the exact price that specimens have sold for, either in the open auction market, or at other reputable sale.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

- 3d. Half of 6d. diagonally, light green, sold for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Perpendicular half of 6d. dark green.  
6d. Diagonal half of 1 shilling.  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Two 3d. and half of 3d. light and dark blue diagonally split, \$12.50. Diagonal half of 3d. and a 6d. \$18. Half of 1 shilling and a half of a 3d. blue.  
9d. A 6d. and half of 6d. (Registry fee.)  
2c. Half of 5c., used for country postage rate, \$3.  
5c. Diagonal half of 10c., \$11. Vertical half of 10c. Two 2c. and half of 2c.  
10c. An 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., a 1c. and diagonal half of 1c.  
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two 5c. and half of 5c. (English rate.)  
13c. A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and half of 1c. (Newfoundland rate.) A 10c., 2c., and half of 2c. A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and half of a 2c., used for the Newfoundland postal rate of 13c.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Diagonal half of 3d.  
3d. Half of 6d. split diagonally. Quarter of 1 shilling. The former has sold for \$8.75.  
6d. Diagonal half of 1 shilling.  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Two 3d. and half of 3d. cut diagonal. Two 3d. and vertical half of 3d. A 6d. and a quarter of a 6d. triangular. A 6d. and half of a 3d. split diagonally. sold for \$18.  
5c. Diagonal half of 10c., \$11.50.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- 1d. Diagonal half of 2d.  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Diagonal half of 3d., perfs. 9 and 13.  
2d. Half of 4d.  
3d. A 2d. and half of 2d. split diagonally, perf. 13, \$17.50. Diagonal half of 6d. A 2d. and diagonal half of 2d., perf. 9, \$18.75.  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Diagonal half of 9d., perf. 12.  
3c. Half of 6c. cut diagonally, \$13.25. Vertical half of 6c.

I recently saw P. E. I. split values perforated 9, 12 and 13.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

- 2d. Diagonal half of 4d., orange vermilion.  
4d. Oblique half of 8d., orange, \$8.  
6d. One shilling, orange, cut in two horizontally.  
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A 4d. lake, horizontal half of 4d. lake, and vertical half of 1d. brown, \$26.  
7d. Horizontal half of 8d. vermilion, and 3d. green, triangular, \$33.  
5c. Half of 2c. and two 2c.  
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A 10c. black and 5c., cut diagonally, \$5.25.  
13c. A 10c. black, a 1c. brown, and vertical half of 1d., \$18.

Quaker City Philatelist.

## SPLIT STAMPS.

## A PHILATELIC STORY.

(From *The Dominion Philatelist*.)

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

It was on one of those delightfully calm evenings in the late autumn, when all surrounding nature seems bathed in the soft brown shade of a sepia painting; when the trees are dimly shaded in brown against the red-brown sky; when towards the west the sun seems trying to force his last beams through the enveloping clouds which are tinged a golden brown by his rays; and every object on the face of the earth appears to be steeped in a brown study, that the Postmaster of the little rural village of Badegg, New Scotland, sat in his rose-embowered porch patiently awaiting the arrival of the evening mail. Peter Slingsby had held the office of postmaster at Badegg for forty years—peaceful years scarcely broken by any unusual incidents—years occupied in conducting the business of his little store to which the post was attached—years which had come and gone with but little difference in the extent of his official duties, for the village was then almost the same size as forty years before; the change produced by the system of prepayment by postage stamps, which had elsewhere effected such a vast increase in the amount of correspondence, had merely tended to decrease Peter Slingsby's duties, inasmuch as his accounts were vastly simplified by the new system.

The sixty-three winters that had passed over Peter's head had left their snows on his placid brow; but the storms had been unable to bend his upright form, and his forehead was as unwrinkled and his eye as bright as in the best days of his youth.

Ah! little did Peter Slingsby dream of the dread results which were to eventuate from the arrival of that evening mail which he awaited with such calm and perfect confidence—but I anticipate.

The mail coach came lumbering down the main street, and stopped for a moment to leave the Badegg bag and pick up the outward mail, and then rumbled on its way without leaving or taking away a single passenger. Peter Slingsby entered his little office, and with a hand that trembled not at the unknown contents of that fatal bag, he broke the seal and severed the string. The usual little bundle of letters and papers were poured out on the table—forty-three newspapers, two packets and thirty-eight letters in all—just about ten minutes leisurely sorting, and then Peter took up

a small and inoffensive-looking missive addressed "The Postmaster, Badegg, N.S."

Had he known the awful consequences which were to follow his opening and reading this letter he was proceeding to inspect with unflinching calmness, Peter would have rather placed it in the glowing embers of the fire, and his right hand with it, than have persevered in a course which was to end so disastrously. But no! no premonitory warning flashed across his mind; and even when he had read the letter no appreciation of the outcome of his action was vouchsafed to him, and blindly he rushed onward to his fate.

The letter appeared simple enough, for it merely ran as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.,  
12th October, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over some old letters belonging to a deceased friend I found one which emanated from your village, stamped with the half of a sixpenny stamp, which had apparently done duty as a threepenny one. Can you give me any information about the date of this variety, and have you any specimens, either used or unused, in your possession? if so, I should be happy to purchase them. Yours faithfully,

HARBISON J. BLEDSO.

When the letters had all been delivered Peter Slingsby sat down to reply to this letter, quite unconscious of the train of events which would follow such an apparently ordinary course. He wrote:

BADEGG, N.S.,  
20th October, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Twenty-eight years ago I ran short of threepenny stamps, and having a large stock of sixpenny ones on hand, cut them in half to represent the threepenny rate. A few days after having done so a fresh supply of threepenny stamps came to hand, with instructions that I was not to use any more mutilated specimens. However, I had cut a large number, not anticipating receiving my supply so soon; these were left on my hand, and are now in my possession. I enclose two for your acceptance, which I had rather a job to find. I could tell you how the wind blew and the temperature forty years ago, but it was a different matter remembering where I had put these stamps. Yours truly,

PETER SLINGSBY.

A peaceful and calm month or two rolled over the village of Badegg, when one evening the mail brought two letters for the Postmaster. One was from Harbison J. Bledso, apologising for having been so tardy in thanking him for the stamps, and mentioning that he had taken the liberty of publishing his letter in an article on the "Split Stamps of New Scotland" in the *St. Louis City Philatelist and Missouri County Stamp Collector's Magazine* for the information of collectors. Peter

looked smilingly up at his wife, who was silently knitting at the other side of the table, and read out the letter to her with evident pleasure. But the other aroused still more pleasurable emotions in Peter's breast. It was enclosed in a large square envelope, sealed with a huge coat of arms. Dated from the American Consulate of the Principality of Moresnet, it ran as follows:

SIR,—From a perusal of the *St. Louis City Philatelist and Missouri County Stamp Collector's Magazine* I learn that you still possess some specimens of the so-called "split stamps" of New Scotland. His Highness Victor Emmanuel Francis Joseph, Prince of Morsnet, desires me to inform you that he is interested in the collection of postage stamps, and would esteem it a favour if you would forward him some of those half-sixpenny stamps you mentioned in your letter to Mr. Harbison J. Bledso, of St. Louis. His Highness begs to enclose his autograph, which he feels sure will be looked upon by you as a mark of special favour in return for the anticipated split stamps. I have, &c. (sd.) MICHELET, Consul.

Postmaster Slingsby, in the fulness of his heart, and proud of having received a letter dictated by a prince, and containing a princely autograph, gathered up the fragments of sixpenny stamps in his possession, and forwarded them to the Consul for Moresnet with a letter expressing his deep sense of the condescension of His Highness Victor, &c., Prince of Moresnet, and assuring the consul that the autograph would ever be treasured as a memento of the gracious kindness of His Highness.

The next morning passed pleasantly away for the Postmaster, in the harmless but happy occupation of casually mentioning to every caller at his store the fact of his being in correspondence with a prince, and the occasional exhibition of the precious autograph to especially favoured individuals. The evening arrived in due course, and with the shades of dusk the mail coach came in. The bag was a little heavier this time; but the additional correspondence was all for the Postmaster—no less than twelve letters were for him, and all contained requests to be favoured with specimens of "split stamps." Peter smilingly shrugged his shoulders, and sat down to reply to each one in the same words, "that he much regretted, &c., but all the stock were gone." One letter, however, he left unanswered, as the upright old man remarked to his wife, "it did not seem all right." It was from a Boston firm of stamp dealers, rejoicing in the expressive title of "Swindells and Chouce," containing a request for all the split stamps in the Postmaster's possession, and offering one shilling each for them

if placed upon old-looking addressed envelopes, and cancelled with a postmark, ante-dated to the time when first used, extending over the stamp and on to the envelope.

The next night's mail brought forty-seven letters for "Peter Slingsby, Esq., Postmaster at Badegg, N.S.," from every part of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and even from the chief towns of his own New Scotland. These, with few exceptions, were left unanswered, "for," Peter remarked, "I should be ruined if I paid the postage on all these replies." All these letters harped on the same string; "split stamps" was the invariable request, used, unused, by the dozen! by the hundred! by the thousand! It was with a sorry smile that Peter read these letters and flung them into the fire. "I'm getting quite a remarkable man," he said, "princes, statesmen, school children, and stamp dealers, all write to me, and for the one thing that I can no longer supply them with!"

The next evening was a stormy one, and the mail coach was delayed. Peter had been looking forward to its arrival with just a slight feeling of annoyance that more letters demanding split stamps might arrive. Sure enough a larger bag than ever came to hand, and no less than one hundred and four letters were for the Postmaster. He impatiently pushed the heap on one side, and went on with the delivery of the village mail, and then, with a weary sigh, turned to open his own letters. He felt compelled to inspect them all, for one might contain an official enquiry as to the non-delivery of some correspondence which he was bound not to overlook. The first letter caused a smile to break through the fast gathering gloom on the Postmaster's brow. It was evidently from a German resident in the United States, who had not mastered the intricacies of the English language. He wrote: "J read to the S. L. C. P. and M. C. S. C. M. as you have some stamps splits of your country, J beg you if you are interressent in post stamps collection to send me some stamp splits and J will send other stamps in exchange. Postage return is to enclose.

"Your, BOREMAN."

But with all the others this amusing epistle went into the flames.

The following morning Mr. Postmaster Slingsby was suffering from a headache, which increased as the day went on and the time for the arrival of the mail drew near. His fears were only too well founded, for the driver of the coach threw down a very heavy bag, with the remark that some — swindler must live in this — village, and he'd put the Postmaster-General on his (slimy) track!

As Peter entered his porch with the swelling bag, his heart sank with a foreboding dread that this was just the beginning of the end. No mortal man could stand much more of it, and he dashed the bag down on the floor, with what sounded very like one of the coach-driver's expressive blanks.

Three hundred and six letters, many of them registered, and containing assorted lots of foreign stamps which the sender desired should be retained in exchange for the required "split stamps." It was grey dawn before the last letter had been consigned to the flames, and with a brow lined with two wrinkles placed there by the events of the last few days, Postmaster Slingsby retired to rest. The next day being Sunday he did not rise at all, but tried to calm his gathering fears in a day of complete rest. Alas! the following day brought an English and Continental mail, consisting of four bags, three of which were for the Postmaster of Badegg, and contained one thousand two hundred and eleven letters, forty-four newspapers, and one registered package of old used stamps "for exchange."

Postmaster Slingsby had engaged the services of two friends, besides his wife and son, to assist him in the dread task of opening and inspecting the letters. The last one opened wrung from Peter a groan of the deepest grief. It was from the Postmaster-General, informing him that unless he could satisfactorily explain the cause of the enormous correspondence of which he was the recipient, he would be called upon to resign his position.

That night as the village church chimes struck the witching hour, a bent and aged form might have been seen creeping onwards through the snow and bitter sleet, with trembling lips ever and anon reporting the mystic words, "No split stamps! No split stamps!" in tones of the deepest agony and remorse. The morning dawned cold and cheerless, and Postmaster Slingsby's wife discovered that her husband was missing. Instant search was instituted, but owing to the heavy fall of snow it was necessarily slow work. At the nearest village a clue was found. An old man like a wreck of the well-known Postmaster had called at the village inn, and asked for a "split stamp." They thought he meant split soda and offered him one, but he sadly shook his head and wandered off. Late that night they found him asleep under a hedge, and tenderly carried him home, but it was too late. The exposure and cold had struck too deeply into his formerly iron constitution, and Postmaster Slingsby was dying.



Through the delirious ravings of the fever that was sapping his life blood, the Postmaster incessantly cried out for "split stamps," in a heart-rending tone which racked the bosom of his loving spouse, who unremittingly watched by his bedside. At the last, however, he became more calm, the fever left him, but only a shattered wreck of his former self, and it was with a voice low and broken with weakness, that the dying Postmaster of Badegg thus addressed his son: "My son," he said, "it is but a heritage of sorrow which I leave you; that one last thoughtless action of my life has brought down upon your head results even more dreadful than those which have broken my spirit and cost me my life. With the preternatural foresight of those about to die, I can see huge ocean steamers laden with mail bags addressed to the Postmaster at Badegg—I can see endless mail trains piled with wagon loads of correspondence, also addressed to the same unhappy man; and every letter contains the self-same words 'split stamps! split st——,'" and with these last words upon his lips, the soul of Peter Slingsby left its earthly tenement, to visit those bright shores where Post-offices exist not and postage stamps are unknown.

## PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,  
13th November, 1891.

### New Forgeries. Circular No. 3.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

HANOVER.—10 gr., green, made from the 2 gr., and heavily postmarked over the value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—3d. on 4d., with the black surcharge changed to red. 4d., old type, with the star watermark obliterated, and Crown and SA stamped in its place.

TRINIDAD.—1851. Without value; the red, purple-brown, and blue stamps made from the Mauritius stamps of similar type.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Unperforated 1d., red, water-marked small crown, changed to the 1d., *bluish-black*.

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

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

[This was inadvertently omitted from the November number.—Ed.]

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*New Duplicate Album.*—We have just prepared what we think will be a very useful duplicate album. The first edition of this work has been sold out for a long time; and owing to having received very many orders and enquiries, we decided to produce a second edition, which we have now done, and which we believe is an improvement in many respects on its predecessor. The album may be used by anyone having duplicate stamps. For instance, a specialist in English plate numbers might use the pockets for keeping the various numbers in order. The general collector might use one or two of the pockets for each country, according to the number of duplicates he had. Particulars as to prices, &c., will be found on another page.

\* \* \*

*Wholesale List.*—Our new list for Christmas is now ready; and it has been enlarged by four pages, and thoroughly revised and re-arranged. Our wholesale stock is being arranged in a better order; and we have found we have stocks of many stamps, cards, &c., that we have not previously offered to the trade. This list will be sent to any one upon receipt of the necessary stamps for postage.

\* \* \*

*Reprinting of Victorian Stamps.*—Some time ago, upon hearing that the stamps of Victoria were to be reprinted, we wrote to the postmaster-general of that colony, pointing out the fact, that if the old stamps were to be re-issued without being over-printed in some manner to distinguish them, it would do considerable harm to the stamp trade, and be an injustice to many persons who had purchased old unused Victorian stamps at high prices. We are glad to learn from the annexed letter from the postmaster-general that the stamps will not be sold unless overprinted.

"October 17th, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to your letter of the 1st ultimo, relative to the reprinting of old issues of stamps of Victoria, and urging that such stamps should bear the word 'specimen' or 'reprint' on the face, I have the honour to inform you that the stamps referred to were reprinted by this Department with a full knowledge of all the facts as regards their use.

"The stamps are not intended for sale *except overprinted*; and only in the case of their being supplied to other Postal Administrations will they be issued without the word 'reprint' marked on them.—I am, &c., &c.

\* \* \*

*Imperial Album, 5th Edition.*—Nos. 5 and 10 of this Album are now entirely sold out. We

have still a few copies left of the other numbers. The new edition is being pressed forward as quickly as possible, but cannot be got ready before the end of April. We find from an estimate just received, that the weight of the new edition will be considerably over twenty tons, and in very many respects it will be a great improvement on the last one. We intend to make it *the best* stamp album that has ever been produced.

## SEEBECKIZED ECUADOR.

(From *The Metropolitan Philatelist* for December, 1891.)

AGAIN WE ARE CALLED UPON TO MOURN.

We have been specially favoured (?) with a sight of the first Seebeck issue for Ecuador put forth in virtue of Etheredge contract, which we fully touched upon a few months ago. The issue is for the year 1892; and we are pleased to show our enterprise by laying full particulars and illustrations before our readers one month before the issue will take place in Ecuador. The set consists of

- 8 regular postage stamps; —
- 7 official " "
- 2 newspaper wrappers;
- 2 envelopes;
- 2 post cards;

in all 21 lovely pieces with which to debase our collections.

We particularise as follows:

### *Regular Postage Stamps.*

(Portrait in an oval, with name on an arched scroll above, and value below; CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS in small capitals at the top; all within a rectangular frame.)

Engraved and printed upon thin coarse wove paper, with design showing through, roughly perforated 12.

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 2 " blackish brown.
- 5 " vermilion.
- 10 " light green.
- 20 " light chestnut-brown.
- 50 " claret.
- 1 sucre, blue.
- 5 " purple.

The individual portrayed upon the above stamps is Juan Jose Flores, the founder of the Republic, and father of the present President, Antonio Flores.

### *Official Postage Stamps.*

The design, paper, and perforation are exactly the same as the regular postage stamps. They

are all printed in very light ultramarine; and the words "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS" at top are over-printed in red ink "Franqueo oficial" in capital letters, varying in height. The top of the letters follows, in a horizontal line, the top of the straight band containing the words "correos y telegrafos"; while the bottom follows, in a curved line, the top of the curved band containing the word "Ecuador"; so that the letters F and L at the beginning and end of the over-print are very long; and from these two extremes the letters gradually shorten as the centre is neared, until the central three or four letters are very short indeed. The over-printing is very carelessly performed, and its position varies upon each specimen we have seen. The values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1 sucre.

### *Newspaper Wrappers.*

(Large numeral on an engine-turned ground, in an oval frame, with name above and value in words below; enclosed in a rectangle, with "U. P. U. 1892" in the upper and numerals in the lower.)

Lithographed on dark-blue stout glazed wove paper.

- 1 centavo, light yellowish-brown; size, 151 × 304 mm.
- 2 centavos, chocolate-brown; size, 148 × 355 mm.

### *Envelopes.*

(Profile to left in an oval, enclosed in an engine-turned frame, lettered CORREOS DEL ECUADOR above, and with value in the words below; numerals in a circle at each side; "U. P. U. 1892" underneath the value.)

Embossed on wove paper; size, 153 × 91 mm.

- 5 centavos, carmine on white.
- 10 " green on amber.

The stamps are embossed after the envelope is made up, so that the embossing plainly appears upon the flap side of the envelope, the head particularly showing up well. The bust is that of Grand Marshal Jose Antonio de Sucre, the Liberator of the Republic.

### *Postcards.*

Lithographed on fine surface cardboard, usual inscriptions, the 2 centavos being for the interior, and the 3 centavos for foreign usage. At the upper right appears the design of the adhesive stamps. At the upper left appears a stamp copied very closely after the first Mexican numeral series of 1882, the inscriptions in the oval band surrounding the numeral being, in the case of the 2 c., "SERVICIO INTERIOR, DOS CENTAVOS," and in the other, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, TRES CENTAVOS, while in each corner appear numerals of

value, the 2 in a shield and the 3 in a circle.  
Size, 141 × 91 mm.

2 centavos, light brown on light blue.  
3 " blue " buff.

We understand that this set is subject to the approval of the Ecuadorian Government upon arrival, and that it may be that it will be rejected. The stamps strike us as being very ineffective; they are certainly not to be compared with those of the present issue, which are the work of the American Bank Note Co. The envelopes are fair only, while the wrappers are wretched. The post cards are the best of the bunch, and are very handsome. We are credibly informed that Seebeck's Bank Note Company has secured a contract with Bolivia, upon similar terms to those of former contracts with other Spanish American Republics, which have been so fully exposed in times past, and that he is reaching out for more. Six would seem to be enough to satisfy the most grasping, but the end is not yet. Soon a special album will be required for Spanish America alone if this sort of thing keeps up.

The worst of it is, that children and boys still continue to patronise the Seebeck annual mill (which is an awful grind upon Philately), and he is the more encouraged towards pastures fresh and the conquering of new empires. Let us hope he may not become a second Alexander. If the miserable trash was but left severely alone by Philatelists, the encouragement for these non-Philatelic speculations would cease. We thank our stars that we threw out all Spanish-American countries before the first Seebeck inanity made its appearance.

One by one the countries fall; Seebeck grins and grabs them all; Honduras and Salvador, Nicaragua, Ecuador, slow but sure are Seebeckized; Philatelists are paralyzed. Bolivia now joins the throng. "Surely this can be no wrong to collectors," loud cries Nick, "for they snatch my issues quick. Whence then all this fuss and noise? Don't my pictures suit the boys?" That's the trouble, we reply; by your arts so sweetly sly you deprave Philately, as all old collectors see. Trash is dear at any price. Children, list to our advice! Leave the wretched stuff alone. Asked for bread, Nick gives a stone! If encouraged, he will grab all the balance, and thus stab to the heart our loved pursuit in his race for wealth, the brute!

[Illustrations of the various designs are given in *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, which we have been obliged to replace by the descriptions shown in parenthesis.—ED.]

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE first meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on November 30th, at 7.45 p.m. Eight members were present, the President in the chair, and two visitors. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. Clark, asking if the hour of meeting could be made earlier; it was decided that it would be inconvenient to the majority of the members to alter the time of meeting. A letter was read from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., presenting a parcel of books to the Society's library. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was given Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. for their liberal gift. The President made a few remarks, pointing out the importance of having a library of reference, asking if any members have books by them, and saying that probably some of the dealers might feel disposed to follow the excellent example of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. Mr. J. W. Gillespie moved, "That it is very desirable to form a library, and that the Secretary be empowered to take steps for that object, and for the present to take charge of such books as may be acquired by the Society;" this was seconded by Mr. E. J. W. Sang, and carried unanimously. The President then delivered a short inaugural address, in which he touched upon the history of the postal system since its introduction in this country, its founders, and its benefit to the community, and traced the rise and progress of Philately from its commencement, over thirty years since, to its present-day development; a warm tribute being paid to the pioneers of the movement—Dr. Legrand, M. Moens, Sir D. Cooper, Mr. Philbrick, and the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton. Mr. Castle also gave a *résumé* of the history of the London Philatelic Society, alluding to the most prominent members, and especially to the late

Vice-President, and adding an account of his own connection with Philately from the earliest days. The very marked development of the science, as instanced by Royal patronage, by exhibitions, by the advance in journalism and literature, was also dwelt upon, and especial strain was laid upon the formation of the numerous Philatelic Societies that are now existing in all quarters of the globe, this country having been somewhat behindhand in this respect till quite recent years. The President, in expressing a strong hope for the future of the Brighton Philatelic Society, dwelt upon the aims and objects of the pursuit, the many advantages to be gained by mutual assistance, and alluded to the future range of work to be undertaken by it, his opinion being, that the study and collection of a country's stamps at the hands of a number of the members would be necessary during several months before commencing to build up any reference list. He suggested meanwhile the reading of papers, discussions, and other methods of advancing their mutual knowledge, until such time as the Society could undertake a more important work. In congratulating members present upon the auspicious commencement, he looked forward to the foundation of a most successful Society, and expressed his thanks to them for the courteous attention paid to his remarks. The Baron de Worms was unanimously elected Hon. President of the Society. A discussion then ensued as to arrangements for exchange of duplicates.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on December 14th, at 7.45 p.m., seven members being present, with the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Baron de Worms, accepting the post of Hon. President of the Society, and wishing it every success. The Secretary announced the receipt of four volumes of the *Philatelist*, a present to the Society's library from Mr. H. Stafford Smith. On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. Stafford Smith for his liberal gift. A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Escolme, asking whether it was proposed to arrange for the exchange of duplicates between members, and for the purchase of new issues. It was decided to make arrangements as soon as the Society numbered a few more members. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

Mr. A. H. Thomas, proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, seconded by Rev. E. H. Rogers.

Mr. J. H. Woodman, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Henry Griffith.

Mr. R. J. Thrupp, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President.

Mr. H. W. Armitage, proposed by the President, seconded by the Secretary.

The future work of the Society was considered, and it was decided at the next meeting to discuss areas of collecting. Mr. Gillespie showed some interesting forgeries of the stamps of Uruguay, which had passed through the post. The Secretary shewed a 4d. South Australia issue 1867-71, chemically changed to the colour of the 2s.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE twelfth ordinary meeting of the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society was held at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, on Friday, December 4th, 1891, amongst those present being Messrs. Vernon Roberts (President), W. Dorning Beckton (Vice-President), Collette, Aitken, Barratt, Ranck, Fildes, Abbott, Pixton, Batty, Hanmer, and the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Samuel Davies). At 7.30 p.m. Mr. Vernon Roberts took the chair, and called upon the Honorary Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were passed as read.

The following new members were elected:—

Mr. Alfred Buxton, Inglewood, Gibson Road, Heaton Chapel, proposed by E. Aitken, seconded by F. Barratt.

Mr. W. W. Munn, Ashfield, Spring Road, Peel Causeway, Bowdon, proposed by F. Barratt, seconded by H. Ranck.

The names of two other gentlemen were handed in as eligible for election at the next meeting, December 18th.

Mr. Vernon Roberts read an interesting paper on the 1½d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the inspection of rarities, &c.

### REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

ANNEXED are the results of some of the prices realized at the last two sales. The sale of the season, however, was the one held by Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co., on the 16th and 17th of this month. We hear that the total amount realized in the two evenings was £1,481. We have not been able to obtain full particulars in time for this number, as we have gone to press unusually early. We will, however, give a full account of this in our next number.

Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co., December 11th and 12th:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
23	Great Britain, 1d., red, die I., small crown and large perf., unused		1	7
24	Great Britain, 1d., red, die II., small crown and large perf., unused pair		1	5

Lot.		£	s.	d.
26	Great Britain, 2d., blue, without white lines, perfect condition, with original gum . . . . .	2	4	0
28	Great Britain, 2d., blue, small crown and small perf., unused . . . . .	1	8	0
29	Great Britain, 2d., blue, large crown and large perf., two unused specimens . . . . .	14	0	
31	Great Britain, 3d., rose, two specimens with small letters in corners, and one of each plate No., and wmk. afterwards, all unused (21) . . . . .	1	15	0
33	Great Britain, octagon, 6d., lilac, four, good shades, unused . . . . .	1	18	0
35	Great Britain, octagon, 1s., green, two, good shades, unused . . . . .	1	12	0
37	Great Britain 1d. red, 110 various plate numbers, including a block of forty of plate 214; 2d., blue, one of each plate except plate 7, all unused (119) . . . . .	1	6	0
39	Great Britain, ½d., red, plate 9, unused . . . . .	0	19	0
40	Great Britain, 1d. envelope, die without date, impression without colour, unused and entire . . . . .	7	0	
48	Hanover, 10 gr., green, used . . . . .	18	0	
56	Lubeck, error, "Zwei ein halb" unused . . . . .	16	0	
88	Switzerland, Geneva, the rare double stamp severed and re-joined, slight mend at one corner . . . . .	3	12	6
89	Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rap., unused, type 3 on plate . . . . .	1	1	0
92	Switzerland, Vaud, 5c. and "Poste Locale," 2½ rap., with frame to cross; both unused, with gum . . . . .	1	12	0
109	Afghanistan (1293) with value in tablet, ½ rupee, purple, unused . . . . .	8	10	0
127	Ceylon, imperf. 4d., rose . . . . .	6	10	0
142	Deccan, skeleton design, ½ an., red-brown, entire sheet unused (135) . . . . .	1	15	0
153	India, 4 a., red and blue, fine pair, with wavy blue line between . . . . .	1	10	0
165	India, second issue, 2 a., green, postmarked Sept. 6, 55 . . . . .	3	0	0
167	India, long provisional "Service," 2 a., lilac and green . . . . .	1	18	0
168	India, provisional "Service," shorter type, 2 a., lilac and black, unused pair, with original gum . . . . .	4	7	6
207	Soruth, second issue (1867-8), 1 a., black on pink, used specimen . . . . .	4	15	0
212	Travancore, two fine errors, the 1 chucram green, and 4 chucrams rose-red, both used and on entire original envelopes . . . . .	1	3	0
221	Cape, Woodblock error 1d. blue, slightly mended . . . . .	18	10	0
224	Cape (1868), provisional 4d. on 6d. lilac, strip of three, without the obliterating bar, on piece of original letter . . . . .	1	18	0
273	Canada, 7½d. green . . . . .	17	0	
277	New Brunswick, 1s., violet, mended . . . . .	3	0	0
297	Bahamas, 6d., no wmk., unused . . . . .	1	14	0
301	British Guiana, 1st issue, circular 12 c., blue, cut round and mounted . . . . .	2	7	6
318	Peru, embossed, 1 dinero, green, with arms inverted, on piece of original letter . . . . .	2	15	0
325	Hawaii (1859), 2 c., black on white, used . . . . .	19	0	
334	New South Wales, fine pair of 3d. green Sydney Views . . . . .	1	4	0
335	N.S.W., Sydney, 1d., on bluish paper, with clouds, 2 specimens on piece of original letter . . . . .	2	2	0
336	N.S.W., Sydney, 2d., plate III., on piece of letter . . . . .	16	0	
341	N.S.W., 8d., laureated, on piece of letter . . . . .	1	6	0
348	N.S.W., Centennial, 5s., plum, with first wmk., unused and used (2) . . . . .	1	0	0
356	New Zealand, no wmk., 1s., blue-green, pin perf.; also 1d., brown, perf. 10 . . . . .	4	7	0

Messrs. THOMAS BULL & Co., Limited, Nov. 28th:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
15	British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, postmarked, good margins . . . . .	6	6	0
17	British Columbia, 1 dollar, unused . . . . .	1	4	0
28	Canada, perf. 6d., purple-black, on entire original envelope . . . . .	2	8	0
44c	Dominican Republic, ¼ r., black on pale green . . . . .	2	0	0
47	France, 1 franc, orange, unused . . . . .	1	4	0
53	Moldavia, 54 p., fine specimen, on entire original envelope . . . . .	6	0	0
55	Great Britain, 1847, 1s., green, unused . . . . .	1	7	0
59	" " 1855, wmk. small garter, 4d., rose, on glazed paper, unused . . . . .	7	0	0
84	Great Britain, surcharged "Specimen," £5, orange, and £1 and 12 others . . . . .	1	7	0
90	Hongkong, 96 c., yellow-brown, unused . . . . .	3	10	0
125	Naples, ½ tornese, blue, "arms" . . . . .	12	10	0
194	New South Wales, Sydney Views, block of 8 (Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25) . . . . .	10	0	0
228b	New South Wales, 1854, imperf. 1s., pale-red, block of 12, severed in centre . . . . .	5	0	0
229	Nevis, first issue, bluish paper, 1d., rose, complete sheet (12) . . . . .	6	0	0
262	South Australia, imperf., wmk. Star, 1s., slate-blue, printed in the colour of the 6d., unused pair . . . . .	13	10	0
279	Transvaal, surcharged in red, 6d., blue . . . . .	1	6	0
280	" " 1s., green, rouletted . . . . .	1	8	0

## A RETROSPECT ON PRICES.

BY GILBERT LOCKYER.

WITH A FORECAST BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A BATCH of old price catalogues, now lying on the table before me, contains some very interesting and curious reading for the philatelist of to-day. They are not so very old, either; the most ancient of them bears the date 1870. Why, stamps were invented fifty years ago, while these are but twenty years old or so—mere striplings, just of age. Yet if you consult one he can tell you some strange things. You might guess him to be older than he looks.]

Let me introduce to you the first that comes to hand. So! *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of All Nations*, published at Bath in 1876. If we question him, he will tell us that he comprises upwards of *three thousand six hundred varieties, including envelopes!*

A startling number, and no doubt worth an enormous sum. But what he has to say about values will be best gathered from his own lips—leaves, I mean—and the information ought to convince the most incredulous *fin de siècle* collector that there is "something in it," and will rather astonish the plodding philatelist by whom the question of value has not been recently considered—if there be such a one.

From 1876 to 1892, sixteen years. One can imagine that in that period prices have altered a little. Yes, a little! And the tendency, strange

to say, has not been downward, as will be clear to the meanest intellect by comparing the following with the prices of to-day.

Varieties, some of which now are valued so highly, were not at that time recognized in price catalogues; so my quotations will be confined to stamps about which there can be no mistake, with which all collectors are well acquainted, and most of which they are supposed to possess.

The prophetic prices for the year 1902 are appraised by Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Gibbons and Co. If he cannot do it accurately, I vow I know not any one who can. But time will show. The proverb says, "No man is a prophet in his own country," but I defy any one to show a greater profit than Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in this or any other country.

	1876.	1892.	1902.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Baden, 1864, 18 kreuzers, green . . . . .	6...	8 0...	15 0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gros., green . . . . .	9...	20 0...	50 0
Naples, 1858, 50 gr., lake . . . . .	2 0...	20 0...	45 0
" 1860, ½ tor., cross, blue . . . . .	10 6...	90 0...	£6
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose, unused . . . . .	1 0...	20 0...	40 0
" " 6d., grey . . . . .	1 0...	15 0...	20 0
Oldenburg, 1855, ½ sgr., black on green. 1 6...	1 6...	15 0...	30 0
" 1859, ½ gr. . . . .	1 0...	80 0...	£8
" " 2 gr., black on rose . . . . .	1 0...	20 0...	32 0
" " 3 gr., black on yellow 1 0...	1 0...	24 0...	50 0
Sweden, 1855, 24 sk. bos., red . . . . .	8...	16 0...	25 0
Saxony, 1856, 10 neugr., blue . . . . .	9...	7 6...	16 0
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18 kr., violet . . . . .	9...	14 0...	20 0
" 1858, 18 kr., blue . . . . .	6...	10 0...	20 0
" 1866, 18 kr., orange . . . . .	9...	14 0...	20 0
Hungary (litho.), 1871, 3 kr., green, unused 8...	8...	12 0...	15 0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, unused 6...	6...	12 0...	20 0
" " 2 sch., rose " 9...	9...	25 0...	40 0
Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3 centavos, brown, unused 3 6...	3 6...	60 0...	£6
Bermuda, 1875, 1d. on 2d., blue . . . . .	4...	15 0...	20 0
" " 1d. on 3d., yellow . . . . .	4...	6 6...	15 0
" " 1d. on 1s., green . . . . .	4...	6 6...	10 0
" " 3d. on 1s. " . . . . .	9...	8 0...	12 6
British Columbia, 1868, 5 c., red . . . . .	9...	4 6...	10 6
" " 10 c., rose . . . . .	1 6...	25 0...	£4
Canada, 1857, ½d., rose . . . . .	9...	6 0...	15 0
" " 6d., purple . . . . .	2 6...	12 0...	20 0
" " 6d., green . . . . .	2 0...	20 0...	40 0
" " 10d., blue . . . . .	2 6...	15 0...	25 0
Cape of Good Hope (wood block), 1d., red 2 6...	2 6...	40 0...	£5
" " 4d., blue 2 0...	2 0...	20 0...	60 0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s. 9d., green . . . . .	4 0...	32 0...	50 0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, unused . . . . .	1 6...	40 0...	80 0
" 1848, 10d., brown . . . . .	2 6...	15 0...	30 0
" 1854, 6d., violet . . . . .	3 0...	28 0...	32 0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue . . . . .	8 6...	40 0...	£5
" 1859, litho., 1d., red . . . . .	10 6...	40 0...	50 0
" 1863, 1s., green, unused . . . . .	10 6...	30 0...	50 0
New Brunswick, 1857, 3d., red . . . . .	9...	6 0...	12 0
" " 6d., yellow . . . . .	5 6...	20 0...	40 0
" " 1s., violet . . . . .	21 0...	£5 5...	£10
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet, unused 3 6...	3 6...	50 0...	£6
" " 6½d. " " " 5 6...	5 6...	70 0...	£8
" " 1s. " used . 21 0...	21 0...	£7 10...	£12
New South Wales, 1850, 1d., red . . . . .	3 0...	30 0...	40 0
" " 2d., blue . . . . .	3 0...	25 0...	30 0
" " 3d., green . . . . .	3 0...	20 0...	50 0
" " 1852-53, 1d., red . . . . .	9...	7 6...	10 0
" " 6d., brown 2 0...	2 0...	18 0...	30 0
" " 8d., orange 8 6...	8 6...	35 0...	50 0

	1876.	1892.	1902.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New Zealand, 1855, on blue paper, 1d., red 5 6...	5 6...	30 0...	45 0
" " " 1s., green 4 6...	4 6...	35 0...	60 0
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1d., red-brown, unused 3 6...	3 6...	18 0...	30 0
" " " 1s., violet . . . . .	21 0...	£7 10...	£15
Queensland, 1861, 1d., lake, unused . . . . .	8...	10 0...	20 0
St. Vincent, 1866, 4d., blue, unused . . . . .	10...	10 0...	15 0
" " 1s., black " . . . . .	2 6...	20 0...	30 0
" " 1869, 4d., orange " . . . . .	8...	8 0...	15 0
" " 1s., brown . . . . .	2 0...	20 0...	30 0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red . . . . .	3 6...	80 0...	£10
Shanghai, 1876, 12 cand., brown . . . . .	1 6...	30 0...	60 0
South Australia, 1859, 1s., orange . . . . .	9...	5 0...	8 6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue { unused . . . . .	10 6...	80 0...	£8
" " " 4d., orange { used . . . . .	2 6...	40 0...	70 0
" " " " { unused . . . . .	2 6...	60 0...	£5
" " " " { used . . . . .	6...	7 6...	17 6
Tuscany, 1852, 60 craz., red . . . . .	17 6...	80 0...	£10
United States, 1869, 24 c., violet & green, unused . . . . .	2 6...	15 0...	30 0
United States, 1869, 30 c., red & blue, unused 2 6...	2 6...	12 0...	20 0
" " 90 c., red & black " 5 6...	5 6...	40 0...	80 0
Victoria, 1865, 8d., orange, unused . . . . .	1 3...	12 6...	20 0
" 1868, 5s., blue on yellow . . . . .	2 6...	80 0...	£8
Western Australia, 1855, 2d., red { unused 5 6...	5 6...	80 0...	£10
" " " " { used 3 6...	3 6...	45 0...	£6
" " 1855, 6d., bronze { used 7 6...	7 6...	£6 10...	£15
" " " " { used 3 6...	3 6...	40 0...	£5
" " 1855, 1s., brown { unused 2 6...	2 6...	20 0...	40 0
" " " " { used 1 6...	1 6...	16 6...	25 0
" " 1861, 4d., blue, unused . . . . .	1 6...	12 6...	15 0
" 1862, 4d., scarlet . . . . .	3...	10 0...	20 0
" " 6d., purple brown 6...	6...	4 6...	15 0

Truly is Philately better than crossing sweeping, and British colonials than an African gold mine!

Who would not live 1876 over again with his present experience? In that blessed year too surcharged provisionals were almost unknown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAINT VINCENT.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me space to say that I have received a letter from Mr. Edward Hawkins (whose collections of the stamps of Saint Lucia and St. Vincent won a silver medal at the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition) in which he is kind enough to tell me of some varieties of perforation in his possession which were not included in my list of Saint Vincent stamps published last month? The list follows.

- "1861. 1d., rose; perf. 15 x 15½.
- 6d., green; perf. 14 x 14½, 14 x 15.
- 1866. 1s., slate; perf. 11, 12½, 11 x 12½, 11 x 15, 15½ x 16.
- 1869. 1s., indigo; perf. 12, 11½ x 12½.
- 4d., orange; perf. 12½.
- 1s., brown; perf. 12½, 11 x 12, 11 x 15½.
- 1871. 6d., green; perf. 15½, 15 x 16.
- 1872. 1s., rose-red; perf. 11 x 12.
- 1877. 6d., light green; perf. 11 x 15, 11½ x 15½.
- 1880. 1d., dull green; perf. 12, 12 x 12½.
- 6d., green; perf. 11, 11½ x 12½.

"Besides these," continues Mr. Hawkins, "I have:

- "1d., grey; perf. 14, star wmk.
- 1s., vermilion, CA; perf. 14."

I am, yours faithfully,  
GILBERT LOCKYER.

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20 " green		...	25 0

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JOURNAL STAMP.

20 reis, large rect., green	...	0 2
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NEWSPAPER BAND. May, 1889.

60 reis (SESSENTA), brown	0 6	...
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## BRITISH GUIANA.

1 cent on 12 c. official (No. 84)	4 6	4 6
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## CAPE VERD.

1886.

200 reis, grey	...	1 6
300 " orange	...	2 0

## CUBA.

1877. 10 c., green	3 0	...
1878. 10 c., black	1 6	...
1881. 2 c., carmine	4 6	...

POST CARDS.

1879. 25 c., carmine	4 0	...
1880. 10 c., marone	3 0	...
" 15 c., scarlet	3 0	...
" 10+10 c., marone	4 0	...
" 15+15 c., scarlet	4 0	...
1881. 2 c., marone	3 0	...
" 3 c., scarlet	3 0	...
" 2+2 c., marone	4 0	...
" 3+3 c., scarlet	4 0	...

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1890. POST CARD.

1 c. + 1 c., green on buff	0 6	...
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## ECUADOR.

1887. ENVELOPES.

5 c., blue on straw	1 0	...
5 c. " orange	1 0	...

1891. PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES.

5 c. (on 10 c.), red on white	2 0	...
5 c. ( " ), " blue	2 0	...
5 c. ( " ), " straw	2 0	...
5 c. ( " ), " orange	2 0	...

## GIBALTAR.

BAND (cut square).

10 c. (on 1d.), black on carmine	0 9	...
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## HOLLAND.

1891. Head of Queen.

5 cents, blue	0 2	...
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15 " orange	0 4	...
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1891.

3d. (watermark "10"), green	2 0	...
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1891. PROVISIONAL POST CARDS.

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1d. " " white	15 0	...
1d. " " bluish	15 0	...

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1887.

300 reis, violet	...	0 4
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## SANDWICH ISLES.

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10 " " blue			
50 " " red			

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5 c., violet, with red surcharge	0 6	...
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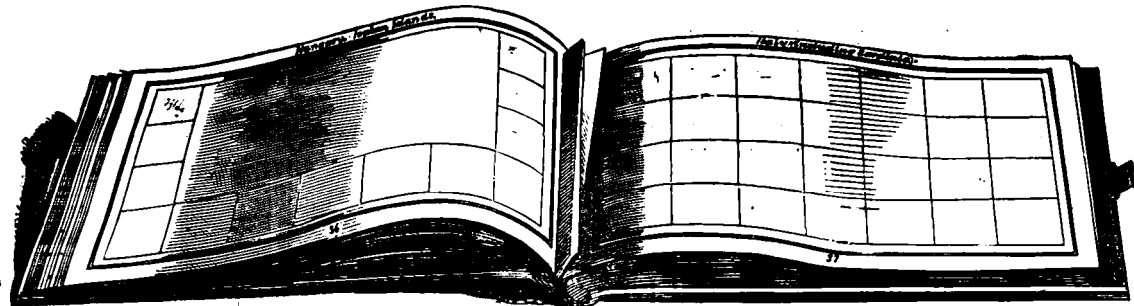
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	No. 6	8	0	8	0	8	5	9	6
	No. 7	7	0	7	0	7	6	8	6
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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

JANUARY 30, 1892.

No. 19.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

**NOTICE.**—*Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to MAJOR EVANS, 78, West Hill, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.*

## EDITORIAL.

OUR remarks must be of exceeding brevity this month, for which our readers will doubtless be duly thankful. We have to apologise for the late appearance of this number, which is due to the same cause as the shortness of this paper. At a most critical period in the month we were confined to our bed for ten days by an attack of the prevailing epidemic. Our work for the *Monthly Journal* had naturally to be laid entirely aside, and we are only now able with difficulty to put pen to paper. Under these circumstances we must ask our readers' indulgence for many shortcomings; our correspondents must kindly wait a little longer for answers to their queries; and we must postpone until a future number our remarks upon various publications that we have received.

Finally, we have only to express our deep thankfulness for our convalescence, which we believe may be said to have really commenced, and which we trust may continue without danger or difficulty.

## 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.*

**Afghanistan.**—We have received from a collector in India a pair of stamps of one of the early issues, but a variety that is quite new to us. It is the *shahi*, dated 1890, with small ornaments

round the circle (type 10 in our publishers' catalogue), but in *purple*, instead of in *black*. We have examined these stamps very carefully, and have no doubt that they are genuine; the variety is not an improbable one, the colour closely resembling that of the two high values dated 1289, in fact the principal argument against it is the fact of its never having been heard of before; the types are undoubtedly correct, and, although after some of our recent experiences we hesitate to deny the possibility of *any* chemical change, still we do doubt whether it is possible to change *black* into the dull purple or violet hue of the specimens shown us. Further, we find that Dr. F. Kalchoff, in an article upon "Chemical Counterfeits," published in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, and translated into *The American Philatelist*, states distinctly that "black stamps are altogether unchangeable," which should be sufficient to settle the question.

We learn from various periodicals that all the three values of the current issue have been re-engraved, and that impressions from these recut dies have been seen upon various kinds of paper, the 1 rupee in particular appearing in several varieties. We have not seen these stamps, and can only presume that they are not some of the forged types that have been noted recently.

**Adhesives.** Shahi (1873-74), purple on white laid. *Current types re-engraved.*

1	abasi,	lilac	on white laid bâtonné.
1	"	deep lilac	on thick white laid.
2	"	"	"
1	rupee	"	"
1	"	lilac	on white laid bâtonné.
1	"	"	on white wove bâtonné.
1	"	violet	on thin green wove.
1	"	"	on thin red wove.
1	"	mauve	on thick green wove.
1	"	violet	on "
1	"	"	on thick red wove.

**Austria.**—A correspondent of *The Stamp News* vouches for the existence of the 2 kreuzer of 1850 on *ribbed* paper; and the same magazine states that a new *Newspaper Tax* stamp is to be

issued shortly, of the value of 25 kr., for paying the duty on packets of newspapers. It is curious how these, and other stamps of a similar nature, which have equally little to do with the payment of postage, have retained their places in postage stamp albums and catalogues, but we question whether labels, which will probably never be found used upon single newspapers, will be considered admissible by the majority of collectors.

*Adhesive.* 2 kr., black (1850), on *ribbed* paper.  
*Newspaper Tax Stamp.* 25 kr., red.

**Bahamas.**—We have received specimens of a new variety of the 2½d. surcharged envelopes; the value is now obliterated by three pairs of bars instead of four. This form of surcharge has been printed both in *black* and in *red*, 1000 copies only in each colour.

*Envelopes.* 2½d., in *red*, on 4d., violet.  
2½d., in *black*, on 4d. "

**Barbados.**—We have received the 1½ + 1½d. card converted to a lower value, by a surcharge of the words "ONE PENNY," in *violet* block capitals, across the lower label of the stamp on each half.

*Post Card.* 1 + 1d. on 1½ + 1½d., mauve on buff.

**Bhopal.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Cameron and Co. for copies of the 8 annas on *laid* paper, which we have already chronicled. The colour is what used to be termed *Russian green*, very nearly black. The paper is thin yellowish laid, like that upon which some of the current Cashmere stamps are found, and the stamps may be had either perf. or imperf., as we supposed.

**Brazil.**—Our publishers send us two curious varieties of the 80 reis Letter Cards, blue and red on rose, found among their stock. One is unperforated at the top only, while the other has no perforations at all. Both are duly gummed round the edge, and the impression in each case is very close to the right-hand side. The inside of these cards is of a pale-yellowish tint, and is ruled with twenty-six blue lines.

*Letter Cards.* 80 reis, red and blue on *rose*; imperf.  
80 " " " " " " at top.

**British Bechuanaland.**—A correspondent inquires whether the ½d. Cape of Good Hope has been chronicled with the double surcharge inverted, and tells us that he possesses a specimen. He does not state which variety of surcharge it bears; but we cannot find that any doubly surcharged stamp has been noted with the overprint inverted.

*The Stamp News* informs us that there is, or is to be, a new set for this Colony, formed this time by printing its name, in two lines, upon the current postage and revenue stamps of Great Britain.

*Adhesives* ½d., black (Cape of G. H.); *double surcharge inverted.*  
1d., lilac; black *surcharge.*  
2d., red and green " "  
4d., brown and green " "  
6d., purple on red " "

Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us two provisional stamps issued about the end of December last. They are formed by surcharging the current Cape of Good Hope stamps with the name "British—Bechuanaland" in two lines of ordinary small type, vertically.

*Adhesives* 1d., carmine; black *surcharge.*  
2d., brown " "

**British East Africa.**—We note in *The Stamp News* mention of a 4 annas, *grey*, imperf. We do not know of a 4 a. in that colour; but if it exists at all no doubt it may be had imperforate. Perhaps the 8 annas, *grey*, is meant.

**British Honduras.**—We have received the 1d., in *green*, surcharged 1 CENT, in *black*, in the same type as the other surcharged stamps supplied by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and of course the 1 c., green, of the permanent type, either does, or will, exist. The watermark is, naturally, Crown and CA, and the perforation 14.

*Adhesives* 1 c. (on 1d.), green and black.  
1 c., green.

**British South Africa.**—We have received another value, printed from the adaptable plate, with lower label blank.

*Adhesive.* 3d., grey; *value* in green.

**Canada.**—Mr. D. A. King has very kindly sent us a copy of the 1 cent. post card, with the latest modification of the design of the stamp, which has been pretty frequently tinkered at now. The scroll-work surrounding the circles at the sides has been again removed, and the small quatrefoil below each circle is increased in size. The head has been touched up somewhat also.

*Post Card.* 1 c., blue on buff; type redrawn.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—*The Stamp News* chronicles the ½d. wrapper in *brown* on *white*, instead of *grey* on buff.

*Wrapper.* ½d., brown on *white* (?)

**Cape Verde.**—We have received an imperforate pair of the 40 reis, buff-yellow, which we believe has not been previously chronicled in this condition.

*Adhesive.* 40 reis, buff-yellow; imperf.

**Chamba.**—The gentleman who overprints the stamps, &c., for the various Native States, seems to be following the example set in Ceylon; the varieties are becoming monotonous, if such a thing can be! A correspondent has found the 1 rupee, "SERVICE" stamp, with error CHMABA, and the Service Post Card with the small a.

*Service Adhesive.* 1 rupee, black and grey; error CHMABA.  
*Service Post Card.* ½ a., black and brown; error STATE.



**Colombia.**—We have omitted to note that *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled as a companion to the variety of the 5 c. of 1860, which we described lately, a similar error upon the 10 c. of 1859; namely, a specimen with the figures "20" below the central circle, and "10" above.

*Adhesive.* 10 c., yellow (1859); *variety.*

**Curaçao.**—The same authority tells us that the 50 c. has been surcharged "25 CENT," in the same fashion as the 30 c.

*Adhesive.* 25 c., in black, on 50 c., violet.

**Diego Suarez.**—The full series has not yet been surcharged, as far as we are aware, in this colony, but the printer is still kept at work. We have received the 10 c. of colonial type, surcharged diagonally "DIEGO SUAREZ" in thick capitals, with a small ornament above it, and a thin and a thick line below it, and with "1891" above the ornament and "5 c." below the two lines—all within a single-lined frame about the size of the stamp. The whole surcharge is in red on the copy we have seen.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., in red, on 10 c., black on lilac.

**Egypt.**—We have received a specimen of a new stamp of low value, for the town letters; it was issued on January 1st, on which date the local postage was reduced. The type resembles that of the other current stamps.

*Adhesive.* 3 mils., deep maroon.

**Falkland Islands.**—We have received the permanent ½d. stamp which we chronicled a few months ago. The watermark is the usual Crown and CA, and the perforation 14. We may safely assume that the same is the case with the 2½d.

**French Colonies.**—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a 10 c. card of the same colour as that of the mother country.

*Post Card.* 10 c., black on buff.

**French Congo.**—We are indebted to M. Dorsan Astruc for another new provisional for this Colony; the same surcharge of the name and "5 c." is kept in type, and has now been applied to the 25 c., in black, only, as far as we are aware.

*Adhesive.* 5 c. on 25 c., black on rose.

**Germany.**—A German correspondent very kindly informs us that there are three varieties of the 5 pf., green, post card. The first had the lines for the address comparatively close together, and the word "An" about 26 mm. from the left-hand edge of the card. The second had the lines wider apart, 15 mm. between the first and second lines, and the same between the second and third, and "An" in the same position as in the first variety. The third has the lines wide apart, as in the second, and the word "An" not quite 14 mm. from the edge of the card. The reply paid cards

have only been found at present in the first and second varieties.

*Post Card.* 5 pf., green on straw; var. 3.

**Great Britain.**—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us a curious variety of the current 1d. Our readers may not all be aware that one of the peculiarities of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s process for printing stamps is that it admits of the paper being gummed before the stamps are printed upon it, a system which, we understand, has certain advantages. It renders it most essential, however, that the sheets should always be put into the press the right way up. In the case of the copy before us this has not been done, there is consequently no gum on the back, and the impression washes off as easily as that of some of the early Russians. The watermark is upside down also.

What a chance a few sheets like this would offer to the skilful forger! He would carefully wash out the 1d. stamp, print 1/- ones on the paper, adorn the back with a little original gum, and the trick would be complete!

**Grenada.**—The 2½d. stamps seem to have run short here, and the 8d. have been adorned with a black surcharge, in figures, with letter "d." to supply their place. The surcharge is arranged with praiseworthy care in alternate inverted rows, so as to fit the stamps so ingeniously placed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. We gather that under this system no inverted surcharges are possible, which is something to be thankful for.

*Adhesive.* 2½d on 8d., grey-brown.

A correspondent tells us of the 10s., orange and green, fiscal stamp, used postally—or postmarked. For our own private opinion upon *Postal Fiscals*, so-called, see our remarks under that head in the last number.

*Postal Fiscal.* 10s., orange and green.

**Guinea.**—Our publishers send us a sheet of the 40 reis, buff-yellow, of Cape Verde, with the large surcharge "GUINÉ," and showing the error MOÇAMBIQUE in one stamp. This has been chronicled before in blue, but not, we think, in the later colour.

*The Stamp News* reports the 10 reis card with the same frame as the two other values. Mr. Watson catalogues this under the date 1890, but we cannot find that it has been noted in any English magazine.

*Adhesive.* 40 reis, black and yellow; error MOÇAMBIQUE.  
*Post Card.* 10 reis, blue on buff; with frame changed.

**Honduras.**—Both *The Philatelic Record* and *The Stamp News* give illustrations of what the latter terms "the recently chronicled official stamps." We puzzled over this; the design

seemed familiar somehow; but we could not find any note of a *recently* chronicled set of *official* labels. The last issue does not appear to have been surcharged "OFFICIAL" at present, and the stamps in question do not belong to it. However, after some search, we have come to the conclusion that the series alluded to is the one chronicled in this journal so recently as July, 1890!

**India.**—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* announces that the 4 annas has been converted into  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas, by means of a surcharge of the same type as that applied to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ a.; and *The Stamp News* informs us that the new 1 rupee stamps are not lettered "R.I." in the corners, which might indicate *Regina (et) Imperatrix*, but have the more prosaic "1 R.," denoting 1 rupee.

We have received a copy of what we presume is the permanent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas stamp. It is formed from the die of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  a. by simply substituting the word "TWO" for the original "FOUR." The colour is the same as that of the stamp it replaces.

*Adhesive.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a., green.

**Labuan.**—We give an illustration of the latest, we hope the *last*, surcharge upon these stamps.



**Martinique.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a new variety, formed by surcharging the 2 c. with the name of the colony, and "0.1 c." below it, in *black*. The same authority chronicles a number of minor varieties of the surcharges upon the *Unpaid Letter* labels, consisting in letters and figures misplaced or absent. Their name is legion.

*Adhesive.* 1 c. on 2 c., brown.

**Mexico.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 1 c. and 2 c. have been issued on *wove* paper, with the new watermark.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., red.

**Naples.**—It is so seldom that we hear of anything new in connection with the stamps of this kingdom that we must not miss an opportunity. One of our most esteemed contemporaries, in publishing an excellent illustration of the two well-known blue stamps, describes them as "the rare  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese stamp of Naples, with the 'Savoy Cross,' and the same stamp in which the centre was afterwards erased and the 'Trinacrie' designed in its place." This is rather putting the cart before the horse, if the history of these stamps as hitherto given is correct.

The Trinacria, which so many writers appear to think includes the whole Coat of Arms displayed upon the stamps of Naples, is in reality only a

portion of it. The design consists of the Arms of Naples (a Horse), the Arms of Sicily (the three legs or Trinacria), and the Fleur-de-lys of the Bourbons. It is more correct to speak of the design as the Arms of Naples and Sicily.

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent has discovered the 1d., type of 1864, wmk. Crown and N. S. W.; perf. 7.

We hear also that the registration envelope with the bar over the original value exists in both sizes.

Finally, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cards, both single and reply paid, have been produced with a stamp of the type of the centennial 1d. adhesive, having the value in large numerals in place of the view in the centre, and the lower label covered by a bar. This is the description given, but from the illustration in *Le Timbre-Poste* it would appear that the lower label is simply a solid mass of colour; at all events, we do not gather that a surcharge of any kind is applied, which is something to be thankful for. The inscriptions on the single card are: 1. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. 2. NEW SOUTH WALES. 3. Nouvelle-Galles du Sud. 4. POST-CARD, with the Arms of Great Britain between the two words. 5. THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. 6. The same instruction in French, but in sloping block capitals. This card has the Warratah on the left. On the reply paid card the first line is the same as on the single. The second is POST CARD. The third is formed of lines two and three of the single; then come the Arms, and below them the instruction—the English in lower-case italics, and the French as before. Along the lower margin of the first half is, "The other half is for the Reply only," with the translation into French below it. Doubtless the word "Reply" occurs somewhere on the second half, instead of the last-named instruction.

We have also been shown the current 5s. stamp, with the "O. S." surcharge in *red*, which is not mentioned, we find, in our publishers' catalogue. Does this exist with the *black* surcharge also? The same correspondent sends us also the 1s., black, with *black* "O. S.," the character of which we rather doubt.

*Adhesive.* 1d., red; perf. 7.

*Reg. Env.* 3d. on 4d., rose; with bar below; size G.

*Post Cards.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue on primrose.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., "

*Official Stamp.* 5s., purple; surcharged "O. S." in red.

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent in this colony very kindly sends us specimens of four values of the current issue, perf. 10 all round. The watermark is the usual N. Z. and Star.

*Adhesives.* 1d., rose; perf. 10.  
2d., violet "  
3d., yellow "  
1s., dull red "

*The Philatelic Record* and *The Stamp News* appear to be at issue as to the change that has taken place in the "INLAND AND AUSTRALIAN" 1d. postcard. The former gives it as *brown on buff*, and states that the illustration will show the "variations presented" by it. The latter states that it is now *blue on white* (it has hitherto been catalogued as *blue on buff*), a variation which the illustration does *not* show. We are inclined to think that the latter is correct; but we await further information.

It is not often that we catch a highly-esteemed contemporary tripping, neither would we unduly rejoice when we do, for we know our own shortcomings but too well. Still, it is some consolation to us for having chronicled surcharged *registration envelopes* for a colony that never possessed such stationery (or at least not with a stamp on it), to find the very same little mistake repeated—and not as a quotation we are glad to say—in a periodical whose publisher extols it "as the only high-class authority on philatelic matters in the whole world"; and whose editor, in the very same number, referred with pardonable pride to his knowledge of Australian philatelic matters. We did not rejoice on seeing this, but we ceased to fret over that little mistake, as we had been doing.

It is needless to add that our error did not escape the eagle eye of the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*; but he was comparatively kind about it.

**North Borneo.**—We are informed that the 6 c. on 10 c. is already obsolete, and has been replaced by a provisional similarly formed from the 8 c. We regret also to hear that the stamps of this company are about to supersede the much prettier ones of Labuan. However, the abolition of a constantly-increasing series of stamps is always something to the good.

*Adhesive.* 6 c., in *black*, on 8 c., green.

**Norway.**—We have received what we believe to be a new type of the 1 öre stamp, differing from the former in having a small *plain block* figure "1" in the oval band, instead of one with a top and bottom stroke; the colour also is darker. The numeral in the centre is the same as before, and it is on the watermarked paper. We have also been shown an imperforate, used, pair of the current 10 öre, and we are informed that one entire sheet in this condition was issued, by accident or otherwise.

*Adhesives.* 1 öre, deep brown; *new type*.  
10 " rose; *imperf.*

**Nossi-Bé.**—The authorities have begun to "ring the changes" a little more here. *Le T.-P.* chronicles the following—of the type of the upper

of the two varieties shown in our illustration last month. But why tantalize us in this way? Why not print both together, as before? Vertical pairs are always a joy to the true Philatelist.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*—10 c., in *black*, on 5 c., green.  
15 c. " 20 c., red on *green*.  
15 c. " 75 c., rose.

**Paraguay.**—We have received from a correspondent in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who assures us that he has had the stamps in his possession for over twenty years, some partly perforated copies of the 3 reales, black, of the first issue of this Republic. One specimen is perforated horizontally, both at top and bottom, and a block of four is perforated along the top only. The gauge is about 13 in both cases. We can only suppose that these are the results of some experiments in perforation made at an early date.

**Persia.**—We have received the whole series to which we alluded last month. The values under 1 kran are all of the type there described; the higher values have the portrait of the Shah in a fancy frame in the centre, a Persian inscription on a straight label at the top, *POSTE PERSANE* at the bottom, and the value in Persian and in French in the spandrels. In addition to the 1 shahi are the following:

*Adhesives.* 2 shahi, brown.  
5 " deep blue.  
7 " grey.  
10 " carmine.  
14 " orange.  
1 kran, green.  
2 " orange.  
5 " yellow.



**Queensland.**—Our publishers have shown us two remarkable pairs of stamps which they have been fortunate enough to discover. Both are of the early unwatermarked issue. One is a vertical pair of the 1s., with the usual rough perforation all round, and no perforations between the two stamps; the other is a horizontal pair of the 5s., similarly defective in the way of perforations.

*Adhesives.* 1s., grey (1863); *variety of perf.*  
5s., rose ( " ) " "

**Reunion.**—We are indebted to M. Dorsan—Astruc for two new types of the 2 c. on 20 c. The surcharge this time consists simply of a figure "2" in addition to the name, but there are two distinct types of the figure, one having a thick, slightly arched bottom stroke, while the

other is a rounder figure, and has a curved-up tail. The overprint is in *black* in both cases.

*Adhesives.* "2" on 20 c., red on *green*; two types.

**St. Lucia.**—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us two provisionals, which, though received from an official source, they look upon as of a somewhat philatelically speculative nature, like so much of that kind of merchandise nowadays. They are formed from the 3d., lilac and green, and the 4d., brown, of the De la Rue type, by surcharging the former "ONE—HALF—PENNY," in three lines, and the latter "ONE—PENNY," in two. The copies shown us were stuck on a slip of paper and neatly obliterated, and were stated to have been issued to meet a temporary want of these values, about Christmas time!

*Adhesives.* ½d., in *black*, on 3d., lilac and green.  
1d. " on 4d., brown.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—There are some more varieties from here, of course. The 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. have been converted to 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. respectively by the addition of a numeral above and "CENT." below the name of the colony, printed as before described. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has received some specimens with double surcharge, which illustrate curiously the prudence and foresight of French colonial authorities in these matters. The decree ordering the name to be overprinted on these stamps directed that it should be applied to all the stock on hand; but the authorities, foreseeing that some of the lower values were likely to run short, prudently abstained from printing the name on some of the stamps, until it could be surcharged at the same time as the new value. Truly philately is great, and there is some profit about it, no doubt.

*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 5 c., green.  
2 c. on 10 c., black on *lilac*.  
5 c. on 20 c., red on *green*.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have received specimens of the 24 c., green, which has been put to divers base uses of late, converted to 10 c. by a horizontal surcharge reading "10 CENTS," across the centre, and a single bar across the lower label. The overprint is in *black*.

*Adhesive.* 10 c. on 24 c., green.

**Johore.**—We are indebted to Mr. Ravaisson for a copy of the new 2 c., and our publishers have since sent us the complete series of the handsome type provided for this State. In the centre is the portrait of the ruler, a fine-looking man with numerous decorations; the frame enclosing this is arched above, and bears a native inscription; in the middle below are the words "JOHORE—POSTAGE—& REVENUE" in three lines, and at either side of this are small octagons, in a different

colour from the rest of the impression, containing the value in native characters on the left, and in English on the right. In each of the upper spandrels appears to be a small Crown surmounted by a Crescent, and with a Star at each side. The perforation is 14, and we have been unable to find any watermark.

" *Adhesives.* 2 c., lilac; value in yellow.  
4 c. " " black.  
5 c. " " green.  
6 c. " " blue.

We give illustrations of the new stamps for some of the native States.



**Turkey.**—A correspondent informs us that he has the current 1 piastre in *green* on *pale green*, which he takes to be an unissued variety or proof of some kind. Is it possible that this is a chemical changeling? A collector with a sound knowledge of chemistry in relation to colours and inks might render great service to philately.

Another correspondent tells us on the authority of a friend, who seems to have access to official information at Constantinople, that only twenty-five complete sets of the stamps surcharged "IMPRIMÉS" in *red* were issued, but that there were 300 each of the 10 and 20 paras so surcharged. It seems hardly worth while to formally chronicle so-called *issues* of this plainly speculative class!

**United States.**—In the old, old days, known as "Once upon a time," there lived a philosopher, or philanthropist, or something of that kind—there was an excellent reason for his not being a Philatelist! Possibly he was contemporary of the little boy with an axe who could not tell a lie. Dear me, how we have improved upon that state of things to be sure; such is the spread of education that little boys now-a-days not only can, but do, fabricate fictions as fast as anyone can desire, while persons skilled in the use of the axe are usually known as "Hatchet throwers," from the glibness with which they can frame excuses for cutting down anything that strikes their fancy, or stands in their

way! But to return to the philosopher. It does not appear that he possessed an axe, but he did possess a cat—a favourite cat—of the female gender. This cat, less philosophical than her master, or perhaps more philanthropic, took unto herself a husband, and in course of time a kitten was the result. The cat and her kitten were of somewhat restless disposition; when one was inside the philosopher's sanctum the other seemed usually to be outside, and *vice versa*, and when thus separated they were not happy; on the other hand, if both were inside, both were equally anxious to get out, while if both were outside, both similarly yearned to return.

This vexed the righteous soul of the philosopher, and having no axe of his own he sent for a carpenter, and desired him to cut a hole in the door through which the cat could pass to and fro as she wished. This done, he bethought himself of the kitten, and not thinking it just that the one should have a hole provided for it and not the other, he further ordered the carpenter to cut a smaller hole, suitable for the smaller animal. Thus there was a large hole for the cat and a small hole for the kitten, and the philosopher and his feline family were happy at last!

The moral of this little tale lies in the application thereof. History has repeated itself, as it is so fond of doing, and the Postmaster-General of the United States has issued a very neat Post Card in two sizes, the large one for the "Cat"—as represented by the male population—and the small one for the "Kitten"—comprising the ladies.

In the right upper corner is an oval medallion, containing, if we mistake not, a portrait of General Grant. To the left of this is a light fancy frame, differing in pattern on the two cards, containing the words "United States of America," in ornamental type; above this runs "POSTAL CARD ONE CENT.," with initial full capitals on the "Cat" card, while the "Kitten" variety has a small shield bearing the American Arms in the centre above, dividing the upper inscription. Below the name in each case is the short instruction, "THIS SIDE IS FOR ADDRESS ONLY," in a separate frame on the large card, and partially enframed on the smaller one.

There is a further lesson to be learnt from these cards, showing how Philately leads insensibly to a study of other sciences. This time it is to Ethnography that our attention is directed. In this effete, worn-out country, if a post card arrives covered with a voluminous correspondence, crossed in various directions, so as to give infinite trouble to Mary Ann or John Thomas, and occasion much delay in the passage of the contents of the letter-

box between the hall door and that of the parlour, we may rest assured that it is written by a lady to a lady. It probably commences, "My own darling Angelina;" and after giving in full detail all the minor ailments of the writer, and her troubles with her cook and other domestics, ends, "Your ever affectionate Arabella." The British male, on the contrary, usually confines himself to such uninteresting communications as "Yes. Will come at time suggested." Or, "No. Can't do it till next week. Will write." Followed by initials only intelligible to the addressee. The citizens of the Great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic evidently are not thus; the male citizen plainly does his business on a "postal," regardless of the letter-carrier and the office-boy, while the citizeness confines her open letters to the modest "yea" and "nay." But should our Postmaster-General think fit to follow Mr. Wanamaker's example, he will be likely to find that the large hole will be appropriated by the "Kitten," while the smaller will be used principally by the "Cat!"

*Post Cards.* 1 c., black on buff; 156 × 95 mm.

1 c., blue on white; 117 × 75 ,,

**Victoria.**—In a recent American auction catalogue is a glowing description of an early provisional, the authenticity of which we take the liberty of doubting, without some further proof than we possess at present. We have not the description by us, but to the best of our recollection the variety was formed by overprinting "1d.," in red, on the 4d., rose, laureated issue. The specimen was described as being plainly postmarked over the surcharge, and as having all the appearance of being a genuine article; but this is not enough, the question which is uppermost, in the case of a surcharge and a postmark, is one that requires in most cases an expert microscopist to decide; again, surcharges and obliterations are done in these days "while you wait," and the surcharge is naturally put on first; finally, even supposing the specimen in question to be "as good as gold," we should be strongly inclined to believe, in the absence of other evidence, that the so-called surcharge is merely a postal mark of some kind, like the "5d." found on the 12 c., British Guiana, and did not alter the value of the stamp in any way. Perhaps some of our Victorian collectors can tell us if such a thing is likely.

**Zululand.**—A letter from the Postmaster of this territory informs our publishers that no postage stamps of a higher value than 6d. are in use there. Perhaps the owner of the high values we chronicled a short time back will tell us where he got them from, and what he knows of their history.

# THE LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN

BY THE

## PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

(By C. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary)

AGAINST

### BENJAMIN, SARPY, JEFFRYES, AND ASSMUS.

NOTE.—Owing to the foggy weather of December 24th our Reporter was unable to reach the Court in time to take notes of these proceedings, which, however, were purely formal; but to keep the whole matter in order we take the following report of the proceedings from *The Daily Telegraph* of December 25, 1891.

#### Re BENJAMIN, SARPY, and JEFFRYES.

A SERIOUS charge was yesterday, at the Thames Police-court, preferred against three men for forging foreign stamps. The accused were Alfred Benjamin, twenty-nine, a stamp dealer, of 46, Oval Road, Lambeth; Julian Hippolite Sarpy, thirty-two, a stamp dealer, of the same address; and George Kirke Jeffryes, twenty-four, a clerk, of 80, Grove Road, Bow.

Mr. Muir, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis, of Bow Street, prosecuted; and Detective-Sergeant S. White and Detective Cumner, H Division, represented the Criminal Investigation Department.

COUNSEL, in opening the case, said the warrants were only granted on Wednesday, and, in addition to the charge of fraud, there was no doubt the prisoners were amenable to other charges. He proposed now to proceed with the charge of conspiracy. Jeffryes was a manufacturer of forged disused postage stamps, which were bought by collectors. The other prisoners bought them from him, and passed them off on the public as genuine stamps. When Jeffryes was arrested and taken to the station in a cab, a parcel, containing a very large number of postage stamps, was afterwards found in the vehicle. Amongst these were English stamps marked "Zululand" and "Rorke's Drift."

Detective-Sergeant S. WHITE deposed that he was entrusted with the warrants for the arrest of the prisoners. At 5.30 on Wednesday evening he saw Benjamin at 1, Cullum Street, City. Witness told him the charge and read the warrant to him. He said, "I have expected this for some time." Witness then took him to Leman Street Police-station, where he was searched. A large number of stamps and other papers were found in his possession. Amongst the things he showed two cards.

Mr. MUIR: One is addressed to persons dealing in forged stamps, and the other to those dealing in genuine ones.

Sergeant WHITE, continuing, said: About 10.30 he arrested Jeffryes at 80, Grove Road, Bow. In reply to the charge the prisoner said, "I have done the printing for Benjamin and Sarpy. We used to

do it on this table. There are fakes in every trade. I admit I have done printing, and have faked up stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy, but I have done nothing for them for some time. I have sold my press and given up the business. I have not defrauded anyone." At the station he was searched and some documents found in his possession. Shortly after witness received a large envelope containing a very large quantity of postage stamps. Witness received that from the police of the M Division. He showed them to Jeffryes, who said he knew nothing about them. That morning Jeffryes called him and said, "I put the envelope and stamps under the seat of the cab. I was foolish to do it, and I am very sorry."

Detective CUMNER proved arresting Sarpy at St. George's Road, Southwark. On telling him the charge he said, "This is only spite. I have been expecting this for a long time." On him witness found a pocket-book, containing a large quantity of stamps and other documents.

Mr. DICKINSON remanded the prisoners, and consented to accept bail, each in two sureties of £300, with forty-eight hours' notice to the police.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF  
H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

AT the Thames Police Court, Arbour Square, Stepney, E., on Friday, January 1st, 1892, before J. DICKINSON, Esq., Magistrate.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Muir (instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis, 21, Bow Street, W.C.).

Counsel for the prisoners Benjamin and Sarpy, Mr. Purcell (instructed by Mr. W. J. Greig, 15, Fenchurch Street, E.C.).

Counsel for the prisoner Jeffryes, Mr. Charles Edward Jones (instructed by Messrs. Tanner and Co., 3, Circus Place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.).

Mr. MUIR: Sir, you will recollect that this case was before you last week. It is a charge of conspiracy really, and the evidence will be relevant to that; but, when the evidence is completely before you, it will be for you to say on what charge you will commit. I do not think it is necessary to formulate the charge now in anticipation.

The MAGISTRATE : No ; we will reserve any discussion as to that.

Mr. MUIR : Then the course I propose to take is to recall Sergeant White to repeat his evidence as to searches, and then to prove the initiation of the matter as far as we can go.

[The witnesses were directed to leave the Court until called.]

Detective-Sergeant WHITE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. On the 30th December, 1891, did you get a search warrant to search the house, No. 80, Grove Road, Bow?

A. I got the warrant on the 29th.

Q. And on the 30th you made your search?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you find there?

A. I found in the coal cellar, under the kitchen stairs, two printing presses, and a number of lithographic stones.

Q. That is Jeffryes' house?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you produce one of them now?

A. Yes.

Q. It bears the impression of a Victoria 1s. stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the colour of it?

A. Blue.

The MAGISTRATE : Victoria, Australia?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MUIR : On Thursday, the 24th December, did you search the rooms at 46, Oval Road, Kennington?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom is that house occupied?

A. By the prisoners Sarpy and Benjamin.

Q. Did you find there a number of stamps and documents, which you produce?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you marked the bundle so that it can be distinguished?

A. Yes; they are all marked.

Q. On the 31st December did you obtain, or were you entrusted with, a search warrant at the Mansion House?

A. Yes.

Q. To search No. 1, Cullum Street, City?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that a shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Occupied by Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find there a quantity of stamps and documents?

A. Yes.

Q. You produce them in a bundle, I think?

A. Some of them. Some of them will be handed over at the Mansion House to-day.

Q. Did the City officer assist you in your search?

A. Yes.

Q. He would be responsible for that warrant?

A. Yes.

Q. You have not yet got the whole of the property from him?

A. No.

Q. Besides the stamps and documents, what did you find?

A. I found three perforating machines, and some plates. I do not know what they call them.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK : Are they perforated plates?

A. I suppose they call them that.

Mr. MUIR : They are part of the perforating tools, are they not?

A. I cannot say that they belong to the machine. They were by themselves on the counter.

Q. Besides the machines and tools you have produced, what did you find?

A. A number of bottles, containing acid, paint, and printers' ink.

Q. You mean by "paint" colour?

A. Yes.

Q. In a fluid or solid state?

A. Fluid.

Q. Have you a cheque which you found among the documents?

A. Yes; they are all here.

Q. Are any of them still in the custody of the City Police?

A. I have the papers, but the City Police have some dies. There are several cheques.

[The witness produced a cheque.]

Q. Is there any payable to Jeffryes?

A. There is a counterfoil. I have not got that cheque.

Q. Is there anything else you found there?

A. A banker's pass book with an entry in it of Jeffryes on a certain date.

Q. That can be proved later on. Is there anything else you found which you wish to mention?

A. No.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL :

Q. When you went to the shop in Cullum Street it was shut up, as it has been since you made the arrest, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice any placards or notices in the windows?

A. No placards.

Q. Did you notice a placard or notification that no stamps were warranted unless a guarantee was asked for?

A. No.

Q. Might such a notice have been in the shop, and escaped your attention?

A. It might.

Q. These tools that you speak of were found on the counter, and could be seen directly you came into the shop?

A. Yes.

Q. There was no form of concealment of any kind?

A. No.

Q. Is the shop occupied separately from the rest of the house?

A. Yes; they only occupy the shop.

Q. Do you know that that has been carried on as a stamp shop for a number of years.

A. Yes.

Q. Were any of the stamps that you brought away exposed in the window or shop front?

A. No; they were behind a partition, and some in the safe.

Q. Did you remove any of the stamps that were exposed in the window?

A. No.

Q. A partition separated the shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there a counter in the shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Give me an idea of the number of stamps in the shop? Is it a matter of thousands?

A. Yes; millions I should say.

Q. What proportion of stamps have you brought away? One-twentieth part of what is in there?

A. We brought very few.

Q. You and the city police I mean.

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any name over the front of the shop?

A. No, I do not think there is.

Q. Do you know how long Benjamin and Sarpy have been carrying on that shop?

A. I could not say.

Q. A matter of years?

A. I have heard they have been there several years.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES:

Q. The house you searched when you found the printing-press was a private house, and not a shop?

A. A private house.

Q. You have brought one of the stones here?

A. Yes.

Q. Where are the rest?

A. Still at the house.

Q. Was the house empty when you searched it?

A. No.

Q. Why did you select this particular stone?

A. Because there is nothing on the others.

Q. The others are all plain stones?

A. Yes.

Q. How large were the presses?

A. One was about the size of this stone, and one about as large again.

Q. I may take it that the stone is in the same state as it was when you found it?

A. Yes; it has never been touched.

Q. Were the stones packed in on the top of one another.

A. No; they looked as if they had been thrown in there in a hurry.

Q. Could you say how long they had been there from their appearance? Was there any dust upon them?

A. No.

Q. You arrested this man on the 24th?

A. Yes.

Q. He certainly could not have thrown them there between the 24th and the 30th?

A. No.

Q. Yet there was no dust on them?

A. No.

Q. You are satisfied they were not in the other parts of the house?

A. I could not say. The party living in the house claimed all the bottom part, and I could not get in.

Q. These were Victoria 1s. stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you found any Victoria 1s. stamps?

A. Yes; a large quantity.

Q. The printing-presses you left there?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any means of lighting this cellar—any gas?

A. No.

HENRY THOMAS PAUNCEFORT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. You are a printer and engraver?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you carry on business at 16, Little New Street, in the City of London?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember in 1886 a man coming to you, and asking you to print some stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you see him here?

A. I cannot recognise him.

Q. What name did he give?

Mr. C. E. JONES: I object to that.

Mr. MUIR: I will prove that Jeffryes was the person who came. I have called this witness perhaps a little prematurely. I shall prove that Jeffryes had in his possession a large quantity of the stamps which were printed.

Mr. C. E. JONES: That does not prove that he is the man.

The MAGISTRATE: No; you cannot ask that question. Someone came who gave a name.

Mr. MUIR: He gave a name, did he?

A. Yes; G. K. Jeffryes. He only gave the initials.

Q. Well, never mind the name. Did he give you also an order to do some work?

A. Yes.

Q. In consequence of that order, did you do the work?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the work you did?

A. I engraved two steel plates from designs that were given to me.

Q. Those are the two stamps attached to the original information? They were designs given to you by him?

A. Yes; by the person representing himself as G. K. Jeffryes.

Q. Is that one of the stamps you engraved? (Handing a stamp to the witness.)

A. Yes.

Q. Was the other similar to it, or not?

A. Quite similar. The only difference, I think, was in the number.

Q. The figure on that stamp is different?

A. Yes; one is marked No. 5, the other is marked No. 2, I think. It is marked "Hawaii."

Q. One is a Sandwich Island stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you print any impressions from those stamps?

A. Yes; 1,000 from each plate.

Q. In the same colours as those originals?

A. Yes; one is blue, and the other in red.

Q. Is there upon those stamps what purports to be a post-mark obliteration?

A. When I had it there was no such mark on it.



Q. There is what purports to be a postal obliteration on those stamps.

A. I do not know what you call it.

Q. Was that postal mark upon those stamps when you gave them to the person who ordered them?

A. Certainly not.

Q. After you had printed the 2,000 impressions, what did you do with them and the plates?

A. Sent them to the address in Grove Road, Victoria Park, or they were called for—I am not quite certain which. I think I sent them.

Q. Were you paid for your work?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. £3 15s. for the two plates, and £1 9s. for the two thousand impressions.

Q. Printing and paper?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get the paper from that you printed those stamps upon?

A. I quite forget.

Q. Had you any instructions with regard to the kind of paper you were to print upon?

A. I do not remember that I had.

Q. Have you any memorandum of the order?

A. I have it; but it does not mention where I got the paper, or what paper it was.

Q. Did you know for what purpose those were intended?

A. I did not, or I would not have done them.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL.

Q. Have you been many years in business?

A. Yes.

Q. At that shop in the city?

A. Twenty-one years.

Q. You are a man of established respectability therefore?

A. It was established in 1816 by my father.

Q. Had you ever printed before *fac-similes* of postage stamps?

A. I had not.

Q. Nor since?

A. No.

Q. You had no hesitation in printing them on this occasion?

A. None whatever. I thought it was something ecclesiastic.

Mr. PURCELL: Well, ecclesiastical people do curious things, but I did not know that they went in for stamps.

The MAGISTRATE: There is the figure of a priest holding something. I suppose that is it.

Mr. PURCELL: Perhaps so.

Q. Is there to be had a thick catalogue of all the stamps in the world with *fac-similes*?

A. I am not aware of that. I have not come across that.

Q. I mean, so that anyone can find out at once whether a stamp is genuine or not?

A. I do not know that.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES:

Q. What time of the day was it when this person came?

A. I cannot remember that. It is five years ago.

Q. There was nothing in the time of day to

attract your attention, or you would have remembered it?

A. Yes.

Q. Quite the ordinary business time of day?

A. Yes, quite.

Q. Have you ever seen those plates since?

A. No.

Q. After you printed the 2000 you gave him the 2000 and the plates, or sent them?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you swear that those two stamp impressions are two of those that you printed?

A. They look like it.

Q. Will you swear they are?

A. No.

Q. You cannot identify them?

A. They look just the same as I did; they look exactly the same.

Q. You do not know enough about stamps even to know whether they are genuine or not?

A. I do not.

Q. When you printed them did you print them on a sheet, or separately?

A. Separately, to the best of my memory.

Q. Who did the perforation?

A. I had nothing to do with that.

Q. The piece of paper that you printed was larger than those stamps?

A. Each plate was very much larger—each plate was 5 inches by 4 inches.

Q. I suppose it left a wide margin all round the colour? How large was the paper?

A. Not so large as the plate.

Q. Half an inch margin all round, or something of that sort?

A. More than half an inch margin all round the stamp, I think; but still it did not leave the impression of the plate, to the best of my memory.

Q. Were you paid by cash or cheque?

A. Cash.

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Are those stamps perforated now?

A. Yes.

Q. Both of them?

A. Yes; but I did not do that.

Q. Are they gummed now?

A. I did not gum them.

Q. Are they gummed now?

A. I think one is. I cannot tell.

Q. Is it stuck to a piece of paper?

A. Yes, one of them.

Q. Did you either gum or perforate them?

A. No. I had nothing to do with that at all.

Mr. C. E. JONES: There is one more question I should like to ask. You printed both qualities of stamps on the same paper?

A. On the same sort of paper.

Q. Did you do the engraving from a stamp, or from a sketch, or what?

A. From a stamp—the counterpart of what is there.

Q. What did you do with that stamp?

A. I cannot say. I rather think I returned it.

Q. Did you not do it from a sketch which was made in your presence?

A. No. It would be rather a close affair to

draw that for a person to work from. I did it from the stamp.

Mr. MUIR: Can you give the date nearer than 1886 when this person came?

A. No. I can give the date when the order was booked. That was the 18th August. When he came was probably a fortnight previously.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Then it would be about August, 1886?

A. Yes.

GEORGE FREDERICK CLAYTON, SWORN. 11

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Are you a postman?

A. Yes; at the present time.

Q. In the employment of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you reside at 25, Hazelwood Crescent, Westbourne Park?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the prisoner Jeffryes?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. Since about 1881 or 1882 to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did he ever employ you to sell stamps?

A. Yes; I have sold stamps for him.

Q. Do you remember the year?

A. I cannot give you the date. It may have been for two or three years.

Q. When did you first sell stamps for him? Do you recollect?

A. About two years after I knew him, I think.

Q. That would be about 1884?

A. Yes, I should think so; but I am not sure.

Q. I do not want to go back as far as that. In 1886 did you sell any stamps for him?

A. There is no doubt about that, I should think.

Q. Do you remember the names of any stamp you sold for him?

A. No; there were so many.

Q. Did you sell for him a Columbian 10 pesos?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. MUIR: May I ask, sir, that Mr. Phillips may come into Court, because he is my expert guide to this catalogue, and it is rather inconvenient to deal with these things without him?

The MAGISTRATE: Is there any objection to his being in Court?

SARPY: Yes; certainly.

Mr. MUIR: Can you tell it from that catalogue?

A. I think so.

Q. See if you can find in that catalogue the Columbian stamp.

A. I cannot see it.

Mr. MUIR: I think, sir, we had better have Mr. Phillips in Court. He can find these things very readily, and he can go out of Court again.

The MAGISTRATE: Very well.

[Mr. Phillips came into Court.]

Mr. MUIR (to the witness): I can shew you now a Columbian 10 pesos stamp. [Handing catalogue to witness.]

A. Yes; that is it.

Q. Did you sell one of those for him?

A. No.

Q. What number is that?\*

A. 607. It is the top one in the left-hand corner.

Q. Do you know a St. Vincent 1s. stamp with the 4d. surcharge?

A. Yes; I remember that.

Q. Was that one of those you sold for him?

A. That is the stamp, but I do not remember whether I sold one or not.

Q. What is the number of that?

A. 2523.

Q. Look at the Bermuda stamp at page 9 of the illustrations in that catalogue. It is marked round in red pencil.

A. Yes; it is No. 259.

Q. Did you sell any like that for him?

A. I cannot recollect. It is such a common stamp.

Q. But with surcharges upon it?

A. I could not swear to that at all.

Q. Look at two original Hawaii stamps, or, I will call them, the Sandwich Island stamps, attached to the information. [The stamps were handed to witness.] Do you recollect selling any of those?

A. Yes; I remember selling some of those.

Q. For whom?

A. For Jeffryes.

Q. We will call them the "Sandwich Island Stamps" for convenience. Were those you sold for him marked with the postmark or not?

A. To the best of my recollection they were.

Q. Although you cannot recollect the names of the other stamps you sold for him, you did sell others for him?

A. Yes.

Q. Were any of those others which you sold for him marked with the surcharge?

A. Yes; I dare say they were.

Q. Have you any recollection on the subject at all?

A. I have no recollection what they may have been.

Q. Did you ever sell for Jeffryes stamps marked with the surcharge? Can you say one way or the other?

A. Yes; I have.

Q. Has Jeffryes ever said anything to you with reference to the Sandwich Island stamps, as to whether they were genuine stamps or not?

A. For myself I did not take it for a stamp.

Q. Has Jeffryes said any thing to you as to whether it was genuine or not?

A. No. He did not remark about that at all. As far as I can recollect the most part of them that were sold were sold as proofs, I should call them.

Q. We are not concerned with that part. How was the other part sold?

A. I offered them, and took whatever price anybody gave me. I did not say what they were.

Q. Do you remember selling some to a Mr. Buhl?

A. Not individually.

Q. Do you know Mr. Buhl?

A. Well.

\* The catalogues used by the Magistrate, Counsel, &c., throughout this case, are those of the eighth edition of our catalogue, and the numbers referred to are those of the illustrations in the appendix.—STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

Q. A stamp dealer in the city.

A. Yes.

Q. Some of those Sandwich Island stamps I mean—you do not remember that?

A. No. I had some to sell, but I did not sell them myself.

Q. I should like Mr. Buhl to come into Court for a moment. [Mr. Buhl was called into Court.] That is Mr. Buhl, is it?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember getting for Mr. Buhl two of these Sandwich Island stamps without a postmark on them?

A. Yes, I have some recollection of that now.

Q. Well, that is the transaction I want to call your attention to. Before you got those unpostmarked stamps for him had you sold him any with a postmark?

A. No, not myself.

Q. By means of another person?

A. Yes. I had given them to somebody else.

Q. What price did Mr. Buhl give for them—the price of proofs, or the price of genuine stamps?

A. I could not tell you that. There are no genuine stamps of that kind.

Q. I know that; but people do not give money for fictitious things as a rule. Did he give a price as if they were genuine stamps?

A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. You recollect his getting the unmarked stamp from you?

A. Yes, I think I gave them to him—I am not sure.

Q. Did you agree to pay him back some money?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Was that because they were not genuine stamps?

A. I gave them to somebody, and I said, "You may as well sell them if you can," and they sold them.

Mr. PURCELL: I think we are getting a long way from the case of these defendants.

Mr. MUIR: Did you agree to pay back to Mr. Buhl some money because those were not genuine stamps?

A. Yes, I paid him some money back. He asked me if they came from me, and I said they did.

Mr. PURCELL: We cannot have that conversation.

Mr. MUIR: I only want the fact. Now that your recollection is called to the point, had Jeffryes given you instructions about selling those stamps, and what price you were to get for them?

A. Yes; he told me to sell them, and get as much as I could.

Q. Did Jeffryes know that there were no such genuine stamps?

A. Yes; being in the trade, of course we all knew that.

Q. Did he give you any instructions in selling those stamps as to what you should say, or not say, as to their being genuine?

A. I do not remember.

Q. What price were you to pay Jeffryes—the same price that you got, or not?

A. No; I was to have something out of it, of course.

Q. Proportionate to what you got?

A. Yes.

Q. If you got a big price, Jeffryes got a big price?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever sold any fiscal stamps for Jeffryes with postal surcharges?

A. I believe I have.

Q. Were those genuine surcharges or not?

A. There is no surcharge on the fiscal stamp.

Q. Did you sell for Jeffryes fiscal stamps with postal surcharges upon them, so as to make them available for postage?

A. I do not recollect that.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you understand the question?

A. Yes; but I think the gentleman has made a slight mistake.

Mr. MUIR: Will you kindly explain?

A. There is no surcharge on a fiscal stamp. A fiscal stamp is used for bills of exchange, but if it can be used as postage, it is more valuable.

Q. Have you sold any fiscal stamps for Jeffryes with the postmark upon them?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Were those genuine postmarks or not?

A. I do not suppose they were.

Q. Have you ever been at Jeffryes' house—80, Grove Road, Bow?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen him at work there?

A. I have seen him do little things.

Q. At work?

A. Yes.

Q. Some lithographic stones have been produced here to-day. Have you ever seen him doing any work of that kind?

A. No.

Q. Have you seen him do any engraving?

A. I have seen him cut out a number on wood.

Q. Make a wooden block with a number on it?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see what he did with that wooden block?

A. No; I do not recollect.

Q. Did he tell you what he was going to do with it?

A. It was a very small thing—it was a date.

Q. Did he tell you what he was going to do with it?

A. No, he did not tell me; but I guessed he was going to use it for the date of the month.

Q. You have seen postmarks, of course?

A. Yes.

Q. You are very familiar with them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did it in any way resemble a postmark date?

A. Yes.

Q. Strongly resemble it?

A. Yes.

Q. So strongly, in fact, as to be indistinguishable from it?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen any printing of stamps done by Jeffryes?

A. Yes.

Q. What stamps have you seen him print? Do you remember?

A. I only remember just now the 20 cents. U.P.U.—Costa Rica. "Universal Postal Union," I believe is the meaning.

Q. What did he print those from?

A. Type.

Q. That is a 10 cent. stamp, is it? [Handing a specimen to the witness.]

A. Yes; No. 701.

Q. The printing that was done was not the whole of the stamp, but the surcharge only?

A. The surcharge only.

Q. Would that enhance the value of the stamp or not?

A. It would decrease the value from a postal point of view.

Q. But from a collector's point of view?

A. It would increase it.

Q. Now, although you cannot recollect the denomination of them, have you seen him print others in the same way? You were a good deal at his house, were you not?

A. No; I have only been there about four times.

Q. Do you recollect the dates about? Can you give me the year?

A. About the year 1886.

Q. All in the one year?

A. Yes.

Q. Besides this block letter that you spoke of, have you seen any other utensils that were used in the same way in Jeffryes' possession?

A. The only thing I saw in his possession was the penknife he used.

Q. What did he use that for?

A. For cutting out the date on the block.

Q. Did you see any other printing materials in his possession?

A. A small printing press.

Q. Did you see him use it?

A. Yes; I saw him use it with the U.P.U.

Q. With regard to those Sandwich Island stamps, did you ever see him do anything to those?

A. I only saw the pen and ink sketch of them before they were printed.

Q. Did you see them in the state in which they were when they came from the printers?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where they were printed?

A. Yes.

Q. Who told you?

A. Jeffryes himself.

Q. Who printed them?

A. Pauncefort & Co.

Q. Do you know what their address is?

A. Little New Street.

Q. Were they perforated when they came from Pauncefort's?

A. No.

Q. Who perforated them, do you know?

A. Jeffryes perforated them.

Q. Did you see him do it?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they gummed when they came from Pauncefort's?

A. No.

Q. Who gummed them?

A. Jeffryes.

Q. Were they postmarked when they came from Pauncefort's?

A. No.

Q. Who postmarked them?

A. Jeffryes.

Q. Do you know either of the other two men?

A. Yes.

Q. Benjamin and Sarpy—both?

A. Yes.

Q. Who introduced you to them?

A. Nobody introduced me.

Q. In whose company did you first meet them?

A. I met them while I was doing a little dealing in stamps.

Q. Did you go to their shop?

A. No; they did not have a shop then. I first met them somewhere in the neighbourhood of Copthall Avenue.

Q. In the City?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen Jeffryes with them?

A. Yes; I have seen him with them.

Q. Have you ever met Jeffryes near their shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember once meeting one of them at the corner of Cullum Street?

A. I met Jeffryes.

Q. Was that about three years ago?

A. To the best of my recollection it was.

Q. Did he tell you anything at that meeting about what he was doing?

A. Yes; he shewed me some stamps.

Q. What sort of stamps?

A. Tasmanian.

Q. Do you remember the denomination of them?

A. No. There are two values with just the same design.

Q. Would you know the design if you saw it?

A. Yes.

Q. Look at No. 2841, at page 95 of the illustrations. Was that similar to the one he shewed you?

A. That is correct in design.

Q. Did he tell you the one he shewed you was a genuine one or not?

A. He asked me what I thought of it. I passed the remark that I should have thought they were genuine, only that they were in different colours.

Q. And you had knowledge of those colours?

A. They were in colours which I knew never existed.

Q. All of them, or some only?

A. He only shewed me three or four.

Q. Were they all in colours that never existed, or some ordinary colours?

A. I believe one or two of them were in the right colours.

Q. Is red the right colour?

A. For one value.

Q. Did he shew you a red one?

A. I believe so; but I am not sure.

Q. You passed the remark that you would have thought they were genuine?

A. I should have thought so in my own idea.

Q. What did you say to him about it?

A. I said, "Well, they are good."

Q. Good what?

A. I meant if they were forgeries they were very good forgeries; and if they were not forgeries they were a good lot of stamps.

Q. Did he tell you whether they were or not forgeries?

A. He said, "That is the latest."

Q. That is the latest what?

A. He did not say any more.

Q. You were on very familiar terms with him, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew what he meant?

A. We had been familiar, but I had not seen him for some time. I understood what he meant.

Q. What did he mean?

A. That they were the latest forgeries, or the latest "fake."

Q. "Fake" is a forgery?

A. Yes.

Mr. PURCELL: A variety introduced for the amusement of stamp collectors, I suppose?

Mr. MUIR: Did he say anything about some new machinery at that time?

A. Yes; he passed the remark that he had got a good machine.

Q. What sort of one?

A. A printing machine, I suppose.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Tell us what he said.

A. He said he had a good one. I did not ask him what kind.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Then it might have been a sewing machine for anything the witness knows?

Mr. MUIR: He is not a tailor, is he?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then my friend's suggestion is probably wrong? Did he say what it was for?

A. I understood what it was for. I did not ask him.

Q. What was it for?

A. I should suppose for printing stamps.

Q. Did he tell you what he paid for this new "fake" machine?

A. I should not like to be sure; but I believe he said it cost a good bit of money.

Q. £1, or more?

A. More than that—a considerable sum.

Q. What do you call a considerable sum?

A. About £20. He said it cost a lot of money—that is all.

Q. Now about those Tasmanian stamps. Had they any postmark on them when he shewed them to you?

A. No; not all of them.

Q. Some of them were without postmarks?

A. Yes, I think those in the right colour had the postmarks, and those in the wrong colour had not.

Q. You have known Benjamin and Sarpy for some time?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember when they set up business

in Cullum Street? Benjamin began there first, I believe, and Sarpy went there afterwards.

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been in that shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember, about two years ago, being in the back room of the shop?

A. There was a part partitioned off. I suppose that is what you mean.

Q. Yes; the back part of the shop. Did you see Sarpy there?

A. I have seen him there.

Q. I am talking of about two years ago. Did you see him doing anything to stamps on that occasion?

A. He shewed me how he had done them.

Q. How he did what?

A. How he put the surcharges on them.

Q. That was Sarpy?

A. Yes.

Q. Was Benjamin there at that time?

A. I am not sure whether he was in the shop.

Q. Has he ever been present when you saw that being done?

A. No doubt he has.

Q. Do you recollect?

A. Yes; he has been looking on.

Q. Do you know the green and yellow revenue stamps of Grenada?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen Sarpy do anything to those?

A. I have seen him put a postmark upon them.

Q. Did you see the utensils he used for that purpose, or tools?

A. A small die made of metal.

Q. Besides those dies that you speak of, have you seen any other utensils used by Benjamin or Sarpy?

A. I have not seen them used.

Q. Have you seen them in their possession?

A. Yes.

Q. What other utensils have you seen in their possession that could be used for this purpose?

A. Similar dies to the one they used at that time—other dies for other countries.

Q. With other marks?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever sold Benjamin and Sarpy any machinery?

A. Yes. I sold them a small printing press.

Q. With whom did you make the bargain?

A. Sarpy.

Q. Did he tell you for what purpose he wanted it?

A. No. I offered it for sale, and he said he would buy it.

Q. Do they carry on a printing business at Cullum Street?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What size printing press was this?

A. Very small.

Q. Big enough for printing on stamps?

A. For printing cards.

Q. Not big enough for anything else?

A. I should not think so.

Q. But big enough for printing stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Look at those three machines which are close by you. What are those?

A. Perforating machines.

Q. Does it sometimes make stamps more valuable to perforate them?

A. Well, it would some.

Q. Have you ever seen machines similar to those perforating machines in Benjamin and Sarpy's place?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen them being actually used?

A. No.

Q. Have either Benjamin or Sarpy ever shown you stamps with perforations upon them, and told you something about the perforations?

A. Yes; at least I do not recollect them shewing me any stamps; but they said, "We have got the instrument for doing it."

Q. For perforating what—stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. When was the last time you saw Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes in company in the shop, or anywhere?

A. About four years ago.

Q. Have you given up dealing in stamps yourself?

A. Yes; I gave it up before I went with the Post-office.

Q. Was that four years ago?

A. No; I went into the service about one year and eight months ago.

Q. Did you ever sell any of Jeffryes' stamps to Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. No; I do not remember doing so.

Q. Have you ever seen Jeffryes sell stamps to them?

A. I have years ago.

Q. How long ago about?

A. I should say six or seven years ago.

Q. About 1885 or 1886?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen Jeffryes sell to Benjamin or Sarpy any stamps similar to those you have seen him operating upon at his own house?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. But you have seen him selling stamps?

A. Yes; I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. What were you before you entered the General Post Office?

A. I had been working as a steward on board ship.

Q. As I understand, the last time you saw Benjamin or Sarpy was some four years ago?

A. Not the last time I saw Benjamin or Sarpy.

Q. When was the last time you saw Benjamin?

A. I saw Benjamin and Sarpy both about six or seven months ago.

Q. Were you still dealing in stamps when you saw them?

A. No.

Q. Are you connected with the Stamp Society?

A. No.

Q. Who asked you to give evidence in this matter?

A. I was subpoenaed here.

Q. Of course you were; but who first spoke to you about your knowledge of these transactions?

You are speaking of four or five or six years ago. How is it that we have the pleasure of seeing you to-day? Who was the person who communicated with you?

A. Mr. Moser.

Q. Is he a private enquiry agent?

A. I believe so.

Q. Have you any doubt about it?

A. No.

Q. Have you known Mr. Moser any length of time?

A. No.

Q. How long ago was it that Mr. Moser spoke to you about it?

A. About the 21st November last.

Q. I understand you knew that the Sandwich Islands stamps had been printed by Pauncefort and Co.?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew that they were not genuine stamps?

A. Yes; I knew that.

Q. How many of those stamps did you sell?

A. About thirty, I should think.

Q. Roughly, what was the total money you received from them—pence, shillings, or pounds?

A. I should say pounds.

Q. £30?

A. No.

Q. £20?

A. No.

Q. £10?

A. No.

Q. £5?

A. About £5 or £6.

Q. Was that the purchase money, or was that your commission? You sold them, and paid somebody else part of the profits. Was the £5 or the £6 your profit or the purchase money?

A. As far as I remember that was about the purchase money.

Q. Forged or fictitious Sandwich Island stamps would not be worth £5 or £6?

A. There were no stamps of that kind.

Q. The stamps that you sold for £5 or £6 were not worth 5d. or 6d.?

A. They were not stamps.

Q. Well, the pieces of paper that purported to be Sandwich Island stamps, which you sold to curiosity mongers for £5 or £6, were, as a matter of fact, not worth so many pence?

A. No.

Q. And you knew it?

A. Yes, I did know it.

Q. Did you also sell some fiscal stamps with the postmark? You suggest there were some fiscal stamps with a fictitious postmark. Is that so?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you sold some of the fiscal stamps with the fictitious postmark?

A. I could not tell you whether they were fictitious or not. I sold them to Mr. Buhl, and they were taken out of the book belonging to Benjamin, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did you sell any other stamps besides the Sandwich Island stamps or *fac-similes*?

A. Yes.

Q. You have sold other stamps besides the Sandwich Island *fac-similes*?

A. Yes; but I cannot bring to memory what they were.

Q. Were a great many of those that you sold not genuine?

A. Well, they were mixed up with them.

Q. To suit the customer's taste; but a great many were not genuine?

A. I dare say not.

Q. You were a dealer in those days—an experienced postage stamp dealer, and knowing there were such things as forgeries, did you not know that many of the stamps that you sold were forgeries?

A. If you bring to my memory who I sold them to, I might tell you.

Q. Do you say that except the Sandwich Island stamps you never sold fictitious stamps?

A. No; I have sold them.

Q. Knowing that they were fictitious?

A. Yes.

Q. And getting from the deluded curiosity mongers substantial sums of money?

A. No; I think as to those I sold I never did tell them they were genuine.

Q. Have you any doubt that they thought they were genuine?

A. I do not know. I offered a lot, and I asked what they would give for them.

Q. You mixed up some genuine ones with the false ones, in case the man might know something about it, and might pitch on the genuine ones, and so take the lot?

A. No, not always that. I would sell the lot. If I had any loose ones in my pocket I would mix them.

Q. You knowingly mixed genuine and fictitious stamps. I want to understand the course of this interesting business.

A. I have mixed them; but if anybody knew anything about stamps, they could soon tell which were good.

Q. I agree; but you have mixed genuine with fictitious stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. If the purchaser was an intelligent individual he would not be deceived?

A. If he picked them out, and said, "I will buy this lot," he could buy them.

Q. You knew that you were offering fictitious stamps as well as genuine?

A. Yes.

Q. If the man offered you a substantial price—much more than the fictitious ones were worth—would you have refused it?

A. No fear.

Q. With regard to these tools and utensils, as they are called, there was no concealment about them, was there?

A. No.

Q. Would it be right to say that you were an intimate and trusted friend of Benjamin and Sarpy, or a customer?

A. I was no customer. They used to treat me as a friend.

Q. Did you not take stamps from them to sell?

A. I have done so.

Q. Often?

A. Not often. When I used to be mixed about in the city, I used often to do it then.

Q. In those days you used often to take stamps from them to sell to others?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was at the time that you had seen the perforating utensil, and the printing press, and the wooden block, and all those things?

A. No; before that time.

Q. Before you saw the forgery-making machinery?

A. You are speaking of Benjamin and Sarpy.

Q. Yes. Do I understand that you never sold stamps obtained from Benjamin and Sarpy after you had seen the forgery-making machinery?

A. Are you speaking of the machines of Benjamin and Sarpy?

Q. Yes.

A. I had not sold them after that time.

Q. Because you did not like to sell fictitious ones?

A. No, it was not that.

Q. Was it because you were in a situation in the service of the Crown?

A. I was in a situation, and I did not want to have anything to do with them.

Q. It is a well-known thing, is it not, amongst stamp collectors, that *fac-similes* are made wholesale, and also that stamps are invented?

A. Yes; there are some dozens of varieties that come from the Continent.

Q. Specimens of stamps that do not exist?

A. I do not know about not existing. Some of them have existed, and some, to my knowledge, have not existed.

Q. *Fac-similes* of genuine ones and inventions altogether?

A. Yes, I believe so; at least, I have never seen any original ones.

Q. The stamp market, I may take it, is largely flooded with *fac-similes* and inventions?

A. There are a great many varieties.

Q. You think "flooded" is too strong a word to use? Would not that be a fair description, that the market is flooded with *fac-similes* and inventions?

A. There are a good many, but if there were too many they would not sell.

Q. It is known, is it not, that there are numbers of makers?

A. I do not know whether they know the makers, but there must be.

Q. There must be a number of makers of *fac-similes* and inventions?

A. There must be a number, I suppose, unless one man is doing the lot.

Q. But speaking from your experience and knowledge of this interesting business, are you not able to say that there must be many makers to supply such a quantity?

A. I do not know about many.

Q. More than one?

A. There may be.

Q. I suppose every stamp expert has the means

of verifying stamps that are shown to him. There are well-known catalogues, for instance?

A. Yes; catalogues and books.

Q. For the purpose of verifying the stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever notice in the shop in Cullum Street a notice in these words, "No stamps"?

Mr. MUIR: I object. If this notice is movable my friend can produce it, and the contents would be evidence.

Mr. PURCELL: But the police are in charge of the house, and have the key.

Mr. MUIR: You can produce it. If it is an immovable notice you must prove it before you can give evidence of its contents.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes; but Mr. Purcell's question to the witness is, Did he see the notice?

Mr. MUIR: That is admissible, of course; but if he asks the contents of it, I submit he cannot do that without producing it.

The MAGISTRATE: Yes, he can. It is not necessary to produce it in cross-examination. I think Mr. Purcell is entitled to ask the witness the question, and that he is not obliged to produce the notice.

Mr. MUIR: Either it is in their possession, or it is in ours. If it is in our possession we must have notice to produce it.

The MAGISTRATE: This is cross-examination. I think the question is admissible.

Mr. PURCELL: Did you see a notice in the shop in Cullum Street, "No stamps guaranteed as genuine unless a written guarantee is given"?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Or any other words to that effect?

A. No.

Q. Is that an uncommon notice in a stamp-dealer's shop?

A. I should think so.

Q. When was the last time that you were at the Cullum Street shop?

A. Six or seven months ago—it may be more.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. When was it that you went into the Post-office?

A. At the end of June, 1890.

Q. What was your intermediate occupation between being a ship's steward and going into the General Post-office?

A. I was doing nothing.

Q. I thought you were in a situation?

A. I was in the Post-office then. Before that I had not seen them for some months.

Q. You know Lester, do you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Well?

A. I know him the same as I might do the others.

Q. You have had lots of dealings with Lester?

A. No dealings with him.

Q. But you and Lester together have gone to places dealing, have you not?

A. No.

Q. Have neither of you had any transactions with a third person when you have both been present?

A. Well, lately.

Q. I thought you had given up dealing in stamps?

A. I was not dealing in stamps then.

Q. What do you deal in now?

A. Nothing.

Q. Then it was Lester who was dealing, was it?

A. He may have been, but I did not see him dealing with any stamps.

Q. With regard to one of the stamps you say you sold for Jeffryes—the Bermuda, No. 259—you cannot, I understand, recollect whether there was a postmark or a surcharge on it?

A. I can hardly recollect selling any Bermudas.

Q. That is what I wanted to ask you, whether you can recollect selling any Bermudas at all?

A. No.

Q. Now, with regard to these Sandwich Island stamps. You say you saw the original sketch for those?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the sketch made?

A. No.

Q. Where did you see it when it was made?

A. In Jeffryes' possession. He showed it to me.

Q. The original pen-and-ink sketch?

A. Yes.

Q. As far as you know were these stamps printed from this sketch?

A. As far as I know the plate was engraved from the sketch.

Q. You never saw any other stamp until these were engraved?

A. No.

Q. And these Sandwich Island stamps are stamps that never did exist? There never were such stamps.

A. No.

Q. And that you knew all along?

A. Yes; I had never seen such a stamp before.

Q. I do not think this book gives us a picture of the Sandwich Island stamp?

A. No.

Q. I suppose they have genuine Sandwich Island stamps?

A. Yes, there are Sandwich Island stamps.

Q. You saw Jeffryes postmark some of them, you say?

A. Yes; I saw him postmark some.

Q. That would make it quite clear that that stamp could not be used for postal purposes again?

A. Yes.

Q. That would quite prevent that?

A. Yes.

Q. The obliteration caused by what Jeffryes did was quite as effectual as if done by the Post-office?

A. Yes.

Q. When you speak of the postmark, do you mean the ordinary obliterating stamp or the postmark itself? Some people are idiots enough, I believe, to collect postmarks. Do you mean the place where they put the name, say Colchester, the date, and the number? Is that what you mean?

A. Yes; the dating stamp, the cancelling stamp.

Q. The dating-cancelling stamp?

A. Yes.



Q. Now look at the Sandwich Island Stamps, and see if they have a date on the cancelling stamp.

A. No, they have no date on them.

Q. Can you tell me any country where they do use a dating-cancelling stamp?

A. Yes, many.

Q. Tell me one—a dating-cancelling stamp mind.

A. London for one.

Q. We will take that as a country.

A. Well, England, and a greater part of the West Indies.

Q. I am asking for a dating-cancelling stamp, not with the name of the town on it.

A. There is no country that uses a dating-cancelling stamp, not to my knowledge.

Q. Can you explain what was his object in making a date to be used on a cancelling stamp? You say he had a piece of wood, and cut into it a figure, so that it could be used as a cancelling stamp with a date. What was the object of using that if no country uses a dating-cancelling stamp?

A. I always understood a cancelling stamp was where you cancelled the stamp.

Q. Do not you know that the cancelling stamp in England is generally done by giving some number of the postal town?

A. It is in some branches of the postal service.

Q. And in others the postmark is put on it?

A. Yes; the depôt or office.

Q. The ordinary postmark, with the name of the town, day of the month, and the year?

A. Yes; if you look at the London letters you will see they are both dated.

Q. You mean that there are two stamp marks?

A. Yes, on some.

Q. Is there any date upon any cancelling stamp unless that same cancelling stamp contains the name of some town or place?

A. Of course I cannot tell you that, because there are some countries that do not use the name of towns at all. They take a letter and a number, I believe.

Q. The number that you saw him cutting was not such a number as would be used for that, but a date number, which is much smaller?

A. Making a double cancelling and dating stamp.

Q. How big was the number you saw him cutting out, which you say was used as a postmark?

A. The same size as you see the date of an ordinary postmark.

Q. They seem to be all sizes. The figures marking the postal town are half an inch long; but the date on the letter, "21st August—81," for instance, with the town "Edinburgh," or whatever it may be, is all small.

A. Well, the date is small.

Q. Why did he use that half-inch size as the small date size? Have you ever known a small date size used except in conjunction with the name of a town as an obliterating stamp?

A. No.

Q. May we take it that the simple figure you

saw him cut out would be clearly not genuine unless he also put the name of a town?

A. No, of course not.

Q. It would take no one in. Putting a figure 6 on a stamp does not prove anything.

A. No.

Q. What was the figure that you saw him cut?

A. I think it was a 2, to the best of my recollection. It was a very small affair.

Q. Did you see him use it?

A. No.

Q. Was it cut out so that he could stamp it with his hand, or put it into the press with a piece of type?

A. It was cut out so as to be fitted into a postmark—into a cancelling—to alter the date.

Q. That would be no good, because it would have to have the number of the town. Which office obliterates the stamp, the receiving office or the delivery office?

A. Both.

Q. They do not obliterate it twice, do they?

A. There is a red one on the back.

Q. I am talking of the stamp. Which office obliterates the stamp?

A. The receiving office.

Q. Is that the same in foreign countries? Do the letters from foreign countries come over here with the stamp obliterated or not?

A. Obliterated.

The MAGISTRATE: Judging from the envelope handed to me, it is the receiving office.

Mr. C. E. JONES: That is so, sir, with regard to letters in this country.

The WITNESS: It is sometimes. It is according to the district.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Look at that one. [Handing specimen to the witness.] Which size figure did he use?

A. Like this December 31.

Q. That is the small size. That is the ordinary postmark, and not the obliterating stamp. Now, still talking of these Sandwich Island stamps, you said that some of them had the foreign mark with a surcharge on?

A. No; I did not.

The MAGISTRATE: He referred to fiscal stamps with the postmark on.

Mr. C. E. JONES: But no surcharge on?

A. No.

Q. Then it may have been my mistake. I could not quite understand it. However, you sold these Sandwich Island things as proofs or specimens, so to speak?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that the proofs are generally done on a particular sort of paper?

A. I did not know it then.

Q. Do you know it now?

A. Not entirely; only what I have seen of French proofs. They are done on paper which you can see right through.

Q. What paper is it?

A. I do not know what they call it.

Q. Not on such paper as this?

A. No.

Q. Do you know the genuine Sandwich Islands stamp? Is it about the size of this?

A. There are no genuine stamps of that kind.

Q. But the genuine stamps of the Sandwich Islands, what size are they?

A. Half the size of those.

Q. Now, dealing with Mr. Buhl, you parted with some of these Sandwich Island specimens to him?

A. Yes.

Q. And he gave you nothing for them, you said?

A. I said I could not recollect, but I believe I gave them to him.

Q. You believe you gave Mr. Buhl some of these Sandwich Island specimens?

A. The two unmarked ones.

Q. Unobliterated?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they perforated?

Mr. MUIR: We can produce them.

Mr. C. E. JONES: You afterwards had to pay him something, I understood, because they were not genuine?

A. That was for what I had sold him.

Q. Some others?

A. Yes.

Q. Not any of the Sandwich Island group?

A. Yes; but not the two I gave him. I sold him some beforehand.

Q. Which were obliterated?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Buhl?

A. I suppose seven or eight years.

Q. As a collector?

A. No, a dealer. Of course, I am not quite sure whether I gave them to him or not; but to the best of my belief I did.

Q. And you had to give him something back, because what you sold him were not genuine? How much did you give him back?

A. I do not remember.

Q. What became of the stamps?

A. He kept them.

Q. He had stamps and money too, then?

A. He said they were worthless.

Q. I ask you, as a fact, whether he kept both the stamps and the money?

A. Yes. I do not remember his giving me the stamps back.

Q. Now, with regard to the U.P.U., you say you have actually seen him stamp those letters on stamps?

A. Yes, I have seen him do that.

Q. Do you know how many stamps were really issued with those letters on?

A. No, I do not.

Q. I mean genuine ones—not those done by him?

A. No, I do not know at all.

Q. Were they put on by the press?

A. Yes.

Q. With ordinary type?

A. With ordinary type.

Q. On used or unused stamps?

A. Unused when they were put on, but he cancelled them.

Q. By putting on an obliterating mark?

A. Yes.

Q. So that the stamps could not be used after that for postal purposes?

A. No; they were obliterated. The obliteration covered the stamp as well.

Q. Was the obliterating done at the same time as the U.P.U.?

A. The U.P.U. was put on first, and then the obliterating stamp.

Q. Now, with regard to Mr. Pauncefort's printing the Sandwich Island stamps, who told you that Pauncefort printed them? You did not know Pauncefort in connection with the matter yourself?

A. No.

Q. Who told you?

A. Jeffryes.

Q. Did he tell you how many he had printed?

A. Yes.

Q. How many?

A. 2000.

Q. Did you see the bulk of them?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they perforated or not?

A. Unperforated.

Q. How many did you see Jeffryes perforate?

A. I cannot tell the number; a good many of them.

Q. Then about the Tasmanian stamps. He simply showed you a Tasmanian stamp?

A. Not one; several.

Q. Some of them in impossible colours for them to be genuine?

A. Yes.

Q. And others again in the proper colour?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that those in the proper colour were not genuine?

A. I would not swear, because I thought they were all genuine, till I saw them in the wrong colours.

Q. You will not swear that the Tasmanian stamps in proper colours were not genuine stamps?

A. No; I will not.

Q. Anyone knowing anything about stamps would know that the Tasmanian Government never issued those impossible colours.

A. Unless they were printed by order of the Government for proofs. I have seen such stamps.

Mr. MUIR: Printed in wrong colours, you mean?

A. Yes.

Q. What were they?

A. French.

Mr. C. E. JONES: On special paper?

A. Yes; and Queensland.

Q. On proof paper again?

A. I do not know whether it was proof paper. There are some from the West Indies; but I have not had them in my hand.

Q. Do you not look through them to see what the substance or the grain of the paper is?

A. No.

Q. Have you seen other people do it?

A. No.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Do you mean genuine stamps in wrong colours?

A. I mean that they were proofs.

Mr. C. E. JONES: When the Government issue proofs like that, do they state they are proofs?

A. I have seen the word "specimen" on them for some countries. I have taken them to be proofs, because they have been imperforated.

Q. You know that stamps generally are made in large sheets?

A. Yes.

Q. And that these that Jeffryes had were made on small sheets, each stamp separate?

A. Yes.

Q. And punched out by perforation?

A. Yes.

Q. Which did you refer to when you said it was very good?

A. The Tasmanian.

Q. The proper colours, or the wrong ones?

A. I referred to the lot, because I took them all to be bad.

Q. Because some of them were bad colours, you took the whole lot to be bad?

A. Yes; after he said, "That is the latest."

Q. You know Mr. Phillips?

A. I have never seen him before I was introduced to him when I came to this Court.

Q. You did not know him until this case?

A. No.

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Is Mr. Moser a private enquiry agent?

A. Yes.

Mr. PURCELL: We all know who Mr. Moser is. Mr. MUIR: Did you make a statement to him in writing?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you make a statutory declaration before a solicitor that it was true?

A. Yes.

Q. As to there being no obliterated stamps with dates upon them, will you look at this one, which is genuine? It is one I have just taken out of my own pocket. [Handing the envelope to the witness].

A. Yes; that is what I should call a cancelling stamp.

Q. A cancelling stamp with a date on it?

A. Yes.

Q. Then these are two foreign? They have the date stamped upon them. [Handing same to the witness].

A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: I quite admit this—that when the small letters are used there is always the name of the town or country, and therefore the small letter by itself would be no good.

Mr. MUIR: The small letter that you saw was that intended to be used by itself, or with others?

A. With others.

Q. The figure 2 I mean?

A. Yes.

Q. Simply the same as it might have this morning's date—"92"?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the rest of that stamp which it was to be used with, or part of it?

A. Yes; it had the word Honolulu.

Q. So that there was the name of a place?

A. Yes. I do not know whether that was to be used on that, but I saw that stamp.

Mr. MUIR: Then, sir, I put those in.

The MAGISTRATE: It does not affect the question much. Mr. Jones's point, as I understand it, is that there is no cancelling stamp with a date unless it has the name of a town on it.

Mr. C. E. JONES: This was not proved to have the name of a town.

Mr. MUIR: As to the name of a town, do you agree to that, Mr. Clayton?

A. Yes—Honolulu; that is the capital of the Sandwich Islands.

Q. It may be a country?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: It may be a town or country.

The MAGISTRATE: The point is that no obliterating stamp is used with a date upon it, unless it has the name of the town where it is stamped; for instance, London, Birmingham, or Leeds.

Mr. C. E. JONES: The post-office people sometimes, instead of using an obliterating stamp, use the postmark, but that still obliterates the stamp.

The MAGISTRATE: Is there not a stamp used with a date on it, and with the word "OFFICIAL"?

A. Yes.

Q. That would not have the name of a town on it, and might be used anywhere. The obliterating stamp would not enable you to know where the letter came from?

A. I misunderstood you, sir. The stamp used by the Government itself, with the word "official" printed on the stamp, I thought was what you had in your mind.

Q. And the date?

A. Then it is obliterated afterwards.

Q. I mean the postmark?

A. I have never seen the postmark.

Mr. C. E. JONES: There is a frank mark there as well.

The MAGISTRATE: However, we will see about that afterwards.

The WITNESS: I have never seen a Government stamp marked like that.

Mr. MUIR: I shall probably want to recall this witness by-and-by, sir, to look at some other stamps, and probably his evidence need not be read over now, unless you desire it.

The MAGISTRATE: No.

ALBERT FELSENTAL, SWORN.

Examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Do you carry on the business of a dealer in foreign stamps under the name of Edward Lester, at 101, Greenwood Road, Dalston?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know the prisoner Jeffryes?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. Five or six years.

Q. How did you become acquainted with him?

A. I met him at a public-house where several dealers used to congregate.

Q. Did anyone introduce you to him?

A. I believe it was Mr. Benjamin, but I would not say for certain. We were all there together.

Q. How long have you known Benjamin?

*A.* About six years, I should say.  
*Q.* You knew him before you knew Jeffryes?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Do you know Sarpy?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* How long have you known him?  
*A.* About the same time, or there may be half a year's difference.  
*Q.* Who was the first you knew?  
*A.* Benjamin was the first of the three.  
*Q.* Have you ever been to Jeffryes' house?  
*A.* Twice.  
*Q.* You know where his house is?  
*A.* 80, Grove Road, Bow.  
*Q.* What was about the date of your first visit?  
*A.* I do not remember the date.  
*Q.* What year, about?  
*A.* About five years ago.  
*Q.* Did you transact any business with him on that visit?  
*A.* Yes; I sold him some stamps.  
*Q.* Genuine ones?  
*A.* Yes; genuine stamps.  
*Q.* Were you paid for them?  
*A.* Partly.  
*Q.* Were you paid for them in money?  
*A.* Yes; but not the whole amount in cash. Partly in exchange for other stamps.  
*Q.* That is a common way of dealing with stamp dealers, is it not?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* You get rid of your duplicates, and the other dealer gets rid of his duplicates also by exchanging?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* At that dealing did he show you any stamps that were not genuine?  
*A.* I cannot say that I saw any stamps that were not genuine, but he showed me some stamps.  
*Q.* Did you buy some Argentines?  
*A.* Yes, Argentine Republic.  
*Q.* Was that a genuine stamp?  
*A.* Yes, the stamp was genuine.  
*Q.* Did he do anything to it in your presence?  
*A.* Yes, he did.  
*Q.* What did he put on?  
*A.* He put a surcharge on it.  
*Q.* He could not put a genuine surcharge on it properly?  
*A.* No, he had no authority to do that.  
*Q.* Did you buy that as a genuine stamp?  
*A.* No.  
*Q.* For what purpose did you buy the stamp with the forged surcharge upon it?  
*A.* To show other dealers.  
*Q.* Did he show you any paper at that time?  
*A.* Yes, a slip of paper.  
*Q.* What was there upon that?  
 Mr. C. E. JONES: No. I object.  
 Mr. MUIR: Very well. They have not had notice to produce, and I cannot ask that if my friend objects.  
*Q.* Did he say anything about the slip of paper that he showed you?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* What did he say about it?  
*A.* He termed it "The Faker's Pride."

*Q.* You bought some stamps from him, or you had some in exchange rather?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Were those all genuine?  
*A.* The stamps were genuine, but the surcharge or "official" printed on the stamp was bogus.  
*Q.* Besides the genuine stamps with bogus surcharges, have you at any time seen stamps that were not genuine in Jeffryes' possession?  
*A.* I have; but I could not say what they were. I have met him frequently. He has shown me stamps, and asked me whether I could sell them.  
*Q.* Did he say whether they were genuine or not?  
*A.* He did not say that, but I knew very well they were forgeries.  
*Q.* In the conversation that took place between you and Jeffryes, were they treated as genuine or not?  
*A.* The "officials" I bought, do you mean?  
*Q.* No, the other ones which he offered you, and asked you whether you could sell.  
*A.* Jeffryes showed me several stamps on one occasion. He did not mention that they were forgeries, but it was well known that they were forgeries. He asked me if I would sell some for him.  
*Q.* Did you and Jeffryes, in the conversation which you had about those stamps which he asked you to buy, treat them as genuine or not?  
*A.* No, nothing was said about that.  
*Q.* But they were forgeries?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Were you to sell them?  
*A.* No, I was to buy them cheap.  
*Q.* And do what you liked with them afterwards?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* What is the latest date that you can remember that sort of transaction?  
*A.* I could not remember any dates. It would be three years ago perhaps. I met him in Bishopgate Street on that occasion.  
*Q.* What was the date of your second visit to Jeffryes' house?  
*A.* 22nd November last year.  
*Q.* 1891?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Did you have any conversation with Jeffryes about stamps?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Kindly say what took place.  
*A.* It was a Sunday when I went to see him, about three o'clock in the afternoon. I had some stamps with me. We call them fiscal stamps—bill stamps.  
*Q.* Foreign bill stamps?  
*A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Were they unused or used?  
*A.* Pen-marked; used on bills cancelled with pen and ink.  
*Q.* What did you ask him about those?  
*A.* I asked him if he would clean them for me.  
*Q.* What does cleaning mean?  
*A.* Taking the pen and ink marks out, and postmarking them afterwards.

Q. What reply, if any, did he make to that?

A. That it would not pay him to do it.

Q. Or words to that effect?

A. Yes; that it was a trifling business, or something of that sort.

Q. Did he say why it would not pay him?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. He said he had better things than that on the board—more paying things.

Q. What else did he say? Did he say what the better things were?

A. No; I asked him what they were, but he would not say. He said he would not show them to anyone; that he had lost a lot of money through showing his latest things to others.

Q. What more did you say to him?

A. I asked him if he would tell me how to clean these stamps.

Q. Did you say anything to him about not having seen him lately?

A. Yes; I told him I had not seen him for some time, and I asked him how it was he did not go round to Cullum Street any more? He said that Benjamin owed him money, but he could not get it. £80 was the sum he mentioned. He said he could not get it, and it was no use his going there.

Q. Did he say what he was going to do?

A. No. After that I asked him if he would tell me how to clean these Victoria stamps.

Q. Did he say what he was going to do, inasmuch as he had given up going to Benjamin's?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: It is not proper for my learned friend to suggest a conversation to the witness.

The WITNESS: I will tell you the conversation if you like.

Mr. MUIR: Just answer my questions. Did he say what he was going to do?

A. He was going to supply his own customers, he said.

Q. Did he say who those customers were?

A. No; customers on the Continent he mentioned. No names were mentioned.

Q. And after that?

A. I asked him to show me these new things he mentioned he had, and he said he had a dozen new things at the back.

Q. You asked him to shew them to you?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say to that?

A. That no one should see them until he had made his money out of them.

Q. What else was said?

A. And after he had made his money out of them he would let "The Boys" have them—sell them to "The Boys."

Q. Did he mean schoolboys?

A. No; Benjamin and Sarpy.

Mr. C. E. JONES: You cannot tell who he meant?

Mr. MUIR: How did you know he meant Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Because we had been speaking about them previously, and he had termed them "The Boys."

Q. Had he ever spoken of Benjamin and Sarpy by that name before?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that a name by which they were known between you?

A. Yes; I might say so.

Q. What more was said between you?

A. I then asked him if he would tell me how to clean these fiscal stamps that I took up to him.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said, "I don't mind doing it, but you need not mention to anyone that I have told you." He then wrote it out on a slip of paper.

Q. Is that the slip of paper? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: The slip marked B.

A. Yes.

Mr. MUIR: Will you read it?

A. [The paper was then read, but for obvious reasons we do not wish to publish how to clean stamps.—STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.]

Q. Did he tell you what it was, as well as write it down?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that paper in the same state as when he gave it to you, except the Commissioner's mark upon it.

A. Yes.

Mr. MUIR: On the other side there is a bill for beer to Jefferys apparently.

Mr. C. E. JONES: A receipt probably.

Mr. MUIR: You told us you asked him to clean a postmark off for you?

A. Yes.

Q. He gave you directions for cleaning both in writing and verbally?

A. Yes.

Q. What directions did he give you as to the postmarking?

A. He said he could not supply it, but I could get it easily from Benjamin.

Q. Have you ever seen those three men together?

A. Yes, very often.

Q. Where?

A. At Cullum Street.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Benjamin or Sarpy about Jeffryes?

A. I cannot say that I have had.

Q. Have you heard them say anything about Jeffryes?

A. Yes.

Q. And about Jeffryes' house. Did they know where it was?

A. Yes, decidedly.

Q. How do you know that?

A. I was in the shop one afternoon when they went there, and they said, "We are going down to Grove Road this evening to see Jeffryes."

Q. Did they ever say anything about what sort of business was carried on at Jeffryes' house?

A. In general talk they have mentioned it.

Q. Did they say whether they knew or not what was done by Jeffryes at his house?

A. Yes.

Q. What did they say about what was done by Jeffries at his house with regard to stamps?

A. Manufacturing stamps and surcharges.

Q. What did either Benjamin or Sarpy say about it?

A. I cannot tell what they said. They made purchases from Jeffries.

Q. Were you present?

A. I never saw any actual purchases.

Q. How did you know?

A. They told me afterwards they used to go to the shop two or three times a week.

Q. Has Benjamin or Sarpy ever told you that they have been to Jeffries' house?

A. Benjamin told me that they had both been there.

Q. That Sarpy and he had been to Jeffries' house?

A. Yes.

Q. How long ago is that?

A. About eighteen months ago, I should say.

Q. Did he say at all what he and Sarpy were doing there?

A. Yes; I believe it was on a Sunday. They had been there, and worked nearly through the night surcharging stamps.

Q. Have you ever sold stamps for any of those men?

A. For Benjamin and Sarpy.

Q. Any for Jeffries?

A. No.

Q. Did you sell for Benjamin and Sarpy individually, or for them as partners?

A. They gave me the stamps, and said if I sold them they would divide the money.

Q. Who has given you the stamps?

A. Sometimes Benjamin, and sometimes Sarpy.

Q. Take Benjamin first. Were those stamps which he gave you mostly genuine or not?

A. Mostly forgeries. On one or two occasions I had genuine ones from Benjamin.

Q. Did he say they were genuine or not when he gave them to you?

A. Not always.

Q. Did you sometimes know that they were forgeries when he gave them to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he sometimes give you genuine stamps to sell?

A. Yes, but only on one or two occasions, I believe.

Q. Did you always find that the stamps he gave you to sell were what he described them to be?

A. No; certainly not.

Q. Tell me some instance where they were not.

A. They would sometimes give me stamps and say they were genuine, and that I might safely sell them.

Q. Did you do so?

A. I took them up to dealers, and told them where the things came from. The stamps were then examined by the dealers to whom they were offered, and pronounced to be forgeries.

Q. Was that always discovered before they were sold as genuine or not?

A. No; sometimes it was done so well that the dealers were taken in with them.

Q. In those cases, what price did the dealers pay for them? A genuine price or a forgery price?

A. They used to ask rather a low figure. They wanted so much, and I could get as much as I liked.

Q. In the cases where the dealers were taken in, did they pay a forgery price or a genuine price?

A. They paid the price that they asked me to get—that Benjamin and Sarpy wanted, if I disposed of them.

Q. Was that the price of a forgery or the price of a genuine stamp?

A. The price of a forgery.

Q. I do not know whether you appreciate my question?

A. I understand your question.

Q. A stamp, if genuine, is worth so much? If a forgery, it is worth a different price?

A. Yes.

Q. If dealers are taken in by the stamp, do they pay the higher or the lower price?

A. I took them to dealers I knew, and sold these things, mentioning that they came from Benjamin. After being examined and pronounced forgeries, they asked me how much I wanted for them.

Q. That is not my question. If a genuine stamp is worth £20, and the forgery only worth 1d., when the dealers are taken in do they pay the 1d. or the £20?

A. If they are taken in, they pay the larger amount.

Q. Were dealers ever taken in and paid the larger amount to you for stamps supplied to you by Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. On one or two occasions.

Q. And never found it out at all?

A. Yes, decidedly. They paid the amount for them to keep them for reference.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: What do you mean by that?

A. They paid the amount that was asked for the stamp.

Mr. MUIR: Where a dealer pays £20 for a forgery, and does not know it at the time, does he afterwards find out that it is a forgery sometimes?

A. Yes.

Q. What happens in those cases?

A. They endeavour to get the money back.

Q. From whom?

A. From the people who sold it.

Q. Did you ever sell stamps under those circumstances for Benjamin?

A. I sold them as forgeries. There was only one man I used to sell these things to—Mr. Buhl, the dealer.

Q. Did you ever sell them as genuine?

A. No, certainly not, unless I did not know it myself. If I knew it was a forgery, I always told Mr. Buhl.

Q. I am speaking of those stamps supplied to you by Mr. Benjamin as genuine which you sold to dealers, and the dealers afterwards found them out to be forgeries. Did you ever know a case like that?

A. I cannot say that I did. I believe there was one case, at least.

Q. Do you remember the name of the man you sold these stamps to?

A. Yes. Mr. Buhl.

Q. What happened as to the purchase money in that case?

A. Mr. Buhl paid me.

Q. Did he afterwards see you about it?

A. Yes, he did on this occasion.

Q. Did he afterwards see Benjamin or Sarpy about it?

A. No; he kept the stamp as a reference.

Q. Do you know whether he saw Benjamin or Sarpy, or not?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Have you ever been present at any transaction in stamps between Jeffryes and Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. I have seen them together at the back of the shop.

Q. Have you seen sales or exchanges between them?

A. I cannot say that I have.

Q. Have Benjamin and Sarpy told you they have ever bought stamps from Jeffryes?

A. Yes.

Q. Genuine stamps, or otherwise?

A. Forgeries, all forgeries.

Q. They have told you so?

A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Do you know Mr. Moser?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Was it in consequence of a communication from Mr. Moser that we have the pleasure of seeing you here?

A. I had no letter from Mr. Moser.

Q. When did you first see Mr. Moser? How long ago?

A. I cannot tell you the date exactly.

Q. Six weeks, or two months?

A. About seven weeks ago.

Q. Did Mr. Moser come to you?

A. No.

Q. Did you go to him?

A. Yes.

Q. In consequence of a communication from him?

A. No; I never received a letter from Mr. Moser.

Q. What is your name actually—Lester, or Felsenthal?

A. Felsenthal, trading under the name of Lester.

Q. Have you ever traded under any other name?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever gone under any other name?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever had to sell any Ceylon stamps?

A. I have some.

Q. Did you sell some in Brussels?

A. No; I have never been to Brussels in my life.

Q. Or on the Continent anywhere?

A. No, I never sold stamps on the Continent; at least, I sold some English stamps in Germany. That is the only transaction I had with the Continent.

Q. Did you ever carry on business at No. 11, Queen Victoria Street?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever give that address?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever sell any of the stamps that were given to you by Benjamin and Sarpy to dealers generally?

A. No; one dealer.

Q. One dealer only?

A. Two or three in recent times.

Q. Were those stamps forged, or surcharged, or bogus?

A. They were all forgeries.

Q. Did the dealers to whom you sold them know they were forgeries?

A. Yes; I sold them as such. One or two did not know.

Q. One or two of the dealers did not know they were forgeries, you say?

A. Yes.

Q. Several of them, I may take it, knew that they were forgeries?

A. Yes.

Q. How many persons knowingly bought from you forged stamps—dealers?

A. No dealer ever bought a forged stamp knowingly, without it was to inform his clients of the latest forgery that had come out.

Q. How many different dealers have you sold forged stamps to, knowing they were forged?

A. Three.

Q. I am not talking of anybody in Court?

A. No.

Q. To three dealers you have sold forged stamps which they knew were forged?

A. They did not know it on all occasions.

Q. What do you mean? I thought you said you only sold forged stamps when it was for the purpose of supplying dealers with specimens of the latest novelties?

A. The other two dealers did not know that they were forgeries. That was Mr. Buhl.

Q. Did they pay you then the price of the genuine article?

A. No.

Q. Did they pay you the price of forgeries?

A. I put my own price on it. I told them it was a forgery before I offered it, and I asked them what they thought of it.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: What is it you say? This is a mass of contradiction.

The MAGISTRATE: You said a moment ago that the dealers did not know they were forgeries. Now you say they did know, because you told them before they bought them. What do you mean?

A. If you will let me explain, I will.

Mr. PURCELL: Just attend to my questions.

The MAGISTRATE: I think you had better let him explain.

The WITNESS: I have sold to three dealers forged stamps. Two of the dealers I shewed stamps to asked me the price, thinking they were genuine. I told them they were forgeries, and so they bought them to compare.

Mr. PURCELL: Have there been other dealers to whom you sold forgeries, which they bought as genuine?

A. No.

Q. Have you had many transactions in forged stamps—I mean either forged stamps or bogus surcharges?

A. Very little. Nothing to speak of. Mostly quite recently.

Q. Did you ever sell any Lubecks?

A. Yes.

Q. Had they got forged postmarks?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you sell them to more than one person?

A. To two people.

Q. Did you represent them as being genuine or forgeries?

A. They were given to me as genuine stamps, and I sold them as such.

Q. Did you say they were given to you, or sold to you by a waste paper dealer?

A. I do not think so; I may have said so.

Q. Would it have been true if you had said so?

A. Possibly.

Q. And possibly false?

A. Well, I will say it is true. I have had them from waste paper dealers.

Q. Say what you like.

A. Then I will say it is true.

Q. On one of those occasions was the sale for the amount of £2 10s., or more?

A. Yes; something like that.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. About fifteen months, as near as possible.

Q. I may take it that then, as now, you had had considerable experience in stamps?

A. Very little experience.

Q. How long have you been a dealer?

A. I have dealt in stamps for the past six years.

Q. To any large quantity?

A. No.

Q. You are described now as a dealer in stamps. Is that what you are?

A. I deal in stamps in a small way.

Q. Is that your only occupation?

A. It is.

Q. Then you live upon the profits made upon dealing with stamps in a small way?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you a shop?

A. No. It is my private house where my correspondence is addressed to.

Q. With that experience do you mean to say that you were quite ignorant that those Lubecks which you sold to three dealers were forgeries?

A. I did not know that they were forgeries—certainly not. The stamps were genuine, but the postmark was a forgery.

Q. I mean either a forgery, or stamped with a fictitious mark of any kind. Did you know when you sold the Lubecks that they had been doctored in some form or another?

A. Certainly not.

Q. If you had you would not have sold them, of course?

A. No, certainly not.

Q. Do you know a man named Reese?

A. Yes. Two dealers I sold these Lubecks to. Directly I knew they were forgeries I told them of it.

Q. Has Reese been convicted of stealing stamps?

A. Yes, he was convicted of stealing stamps in the Strand. Benjamin accused me of a theft.

Q. Have you seen much of Reese?

A. Very little. I have seen him perhaps half a dozen times.

Q. Was he a dealer in stamps?

A. I do not know, but he had stamps.

Q. For selling, or keeping as curiosities?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You cannot tell me?

A. He sold stamps.

Q. Have you sold stamps for him?

A. Yes, on one occasion.

Q. Has it been wickedly suggested that those stamps were stolen?

A. No.

Q. They were not stolen stamps that you sold were they?

A. I do not know. They may have been.

Q. The stamps you sold for Reese may have been stolen. You do not know?

A. Certainly, anything you buy may have been stolen. I cannot say.

Q. You have to carry on your dealings sometimes in the streets—chance customers—do you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect on one occasion meeting a gentleman in Booksellers' Row, outside Bennett's, the stamp dealer.

A. Several.

Q. A good place to meet a customer would be outside a stamp shop, would it not?

A. There are some people who do wait on other dealers' customers.

Q. Do you recollect meeting a gentleman outside Bennett's who had some stamps to sell.

A. I bought stamps off several people outside the shop.

Q. You had nothing to do with Bennett.

A. Yes, I bought from Bennett.

Q. When you bought stamps outside Bennett's shop from people who were going to Bennett's, you were not connected with Bennett?

A. No; certainly not. He was closed on those occasions. Besides, he did not know about that.

Q. On this particular occasion, when you met a customer of Bennett's outside, when you bought the stamps, did it unfortunately happen that you never paid that gentleman the money?

A. Never.

Q. You would not do such a thing, would you?

A. No; certainly not. I can shew a character.

Q. I can see you can; it is obvious. Have you ever seen a die of a surcharge on the Straits Settlement stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. That would be a die that would be illegal in anybody's hands. That could only be used to put fictitious surcharges on?

A. I cannot say that. Possibly yes.

Q. Did you sell that die?

A. Yes.



Q. For how much?

A. I sold it for a friend of mine for 10s.

Q. At the time you sold it, you knew it could be used for putting a surcharge on a stamp?

A. No; it was sold under quite different circumstances.

Q. When you sold that particular article, did you know it was an implement that could be used for putting a surcharge on a stamp?

A. Yes; I knew you could use it for surcharging stamps.

Q. Do you know a Mr. Hart?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a dealer?

A. Yes.

Q. All his stamps are genuine, are they not?

A. No.

Q. Do you mean that other people sell fictitious stamps?

A. Yes; Mr. Hart does.

Q. Are there many dealers in London who sell fictitious stamps?

A. Yes; a few.

Q. What number?

A. These three persons and others.

Q. How many do you mean by "others"?

A. Mr. Hart, and people connected with the prisoners.

Q. About how many dealers are there in London whom you know to be selling stamps that are not genuine, either in the shape of inventions, *fac-similes*, or surcharges?

A. Perhaps three more besides these men.

Q. Is Hart one of them?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it is a well-known thing, is it not?

A. Among these six, yes.

Q. Do not the other dealers in London know there is a quantity of fictitious stuff in the market?

A. That is why they brought this action.

Q. Is it a well-known fact that there is a quantity of fictitious stamps in the market?

A. Certainly.

Q. So well known that the catalogues contain a page of *fac-similes* of forgeries?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Have you ever had any other dealing with a die besides the one you mentioned?

A. No.

Q. Quite certain?

A. I swear it positively.

Q. It would be a possible thing for a Foreign Government to cut a die for a particular purpose, and then to reject it?

A. Yes.

Q. That die in the hands of anybody else would become an implement of forgery?

A. Yes, if it got into other hands.

Q. Have you ever heard of such a thing?

A. No.

Q. Do you know a man of the name of Dannenberg?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know him well?

A. Fairly well.

Q. Seen him often?

A. Yes, lately.

Q. On any occasion have you been recently in conversation with Mr. Moser?

A. Yes.

Q. Was anybody else with him at the same time—Mr. Clayton?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Dannenberg?

A. No; Mr. Clayton. Mr. Clayton was there, and Mr. Buhl was there.

Q. Was that at Mr. Moser's office?

A. At his private office.

The MAGISTRATE: Perhaps it would be more convenient, Mr. Jones, to reserve your cross-examination until I can take this case again.

Mr. JONES: Yes, sir, if you please.

The MAGISTRATE: Then there must be a further remand until this day week.

Mr. PURCELL: Sir, on the last occasion bail was granted for Benjamin and Sarpy, but the amount fixed was too high for it to be of any avail. Probably after what you have heard of the case a more reasonable bail might be fixed. There can be no apprehension of their absconding from this enquiry. The sum fixed before was two sureties in £300. That is prohibitive.

The MAGISTRATE: I did not know much about the case then, and the prosecution were desirous of making searches.

Mr. PURCELL: That object has been attained now.

The MAGISTRATE: What do you say, Mr. Muir?

Mr. MUIR: Unless I have special facts to go upon I never interfere with the exercise of the magistrate's discretion.

The MAGISTRATE: There is a large quantity of these stamps which are genuine undoubtedly.

Mr. MUIR: Yes. There is one matter which perhaps I might mention, and that is, that in one transaction a witness whom I propose to call was defrauded of £500.

Mr. PURCELL: That does not affect the question. They can probably get bail in a reasonable amount.

The MAGISTRATE: I will reduce it one-half—two sureties in each case for £150.

Mr. JONES: Will you say £100 each, sir?

The MAGISTRATE: These men, from their position, ought to be able to find bail in £150. It is a very serious charge, no doubt.

Mr. PURCELL: Benjamin and Sarpy are to find two sureties each in £150, or one in £300 perhaps.

The MAGISTRATE: I must have notice to the police if that is so. I could not accept anybody without the police having information. I will say two in £150 each, or one in £300, with twelve hours' notice to the police.

Mr. PURCELL: If the inspector is satisfied, there will be no difficulty probably.

Mr. JONES: It will be the same in each case. Then, sir, there was a small sum of money found upon my client—£4 10s. My friend cannot possibly claim that. He cannot prove any transaction in this case for months certainly. I ask that that money, which was found upon him, may be given up. It cannot be connected with this charge.

The MAGISTRATE: Is he a married man?

Mr. JONES: Yes, sir.

Mr. MUIR: There is no charge against Jeffryes of obtaining money by false pretences.

The MAGISTRATE: Then let that be so.

Mr. PURCELL: Then the key of the place in Cullum Street is in the hands of the police still. There is no object in their retaining that.

Mr. MUIR: I should like Sergeant White to search for the notice, if such notice exists.

Mr. PURCELL: Then, subject to that, the police will give up the key. If they want to go on the premises, they can.

The MAGISTRATE: I have no power to make them give up the key.

[The further hearing was then adjourned to Friday next, the 8th January, 1892, at 2 o'clock.]

At the Thames Police Court, Arbour Square, Stepney, E., on Friday, January 8th, 1892, before J. DICKINSON, Esq., magistrate, this case was resumed.

Counsel same as on last occasion.

(The witnesses, other than Mr. C. J. Phillips, were directed to leave the court until called.)

ALBERT FELSENTHAL, sworn.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES:

Q. Are you a Jew or a Christian?

A. I am of the Jewish persuasion.

Q. Then why are you not sworn on the Old Testament, and covered in the proper way?

A. I do not know what you mean.

The MAGISTRATE: Are you a Jew?

A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: He was sworn on the New Testament last time, and has been so sworn to-day.

The WITNESS: I consider the oath I have taken quite binding on me.

The MAGISTRATE: You must be re-sworn.

(The witness was re-sworn according to the Jewish form).

Mr. C. E. JONES: Now, having been re-sworn, do you say that all you stated on the previous occasion is true?

A. Yes, except that, with his Worship's permission, I wish to make a correction in one thing.

Q. You have seen the shorthand writer's notes, I suppose, since the last occasion?

A. I have seen a reporter's note.

Q. What is the correction?

A. I have, on one occasion, sold to Mr. Buhl forgeries as genuine stamps for another dealer, but only on one occasion. I say that, not in consequence of the shorthand notes I have read, because I merely glanced at them.

Q. Has Mr. Buhl reminded you of that circumstance?

A. No; no one.

Q. You did that, knowing it to be forged?

A. I did not remember it at the time. It is a long time ago. I did sell Mr. Buhl a certain class of stamps with guilty knowledge; that is to say, I did know that they were forgeries, but I did not remember it at the time. I thought it over, and it came into my head. I may say that afterwards I told Mr. Buhl that these stamps were forgeries.

Q. You said, on the last occasion, you had been to Jeffryes' house, 80, Grove Road, Bow?

A. Yes.

Q. The first time was about five years ago?

A. Yes; it may be longer; I cannot say exactly.

Q. Do you persist in that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you recognise the house again on the second occasion?

A. I knew the number.

Q. Did you recognise the interior of the house?

A. I cannot say that I did.

Q. Do you know that Jeffryes was not living there at the time, and that Jeffryes did not go to that house until a much later period?

A. He was there at that time certainly; I saw him in the house. It may possibly be 5½ years ago.

Q. I suggest that you never went to the house but once?

A. I have been twice.

Q. Cannot you tell us the year?

A. I cannot remember exactly, but 1885 I should say.

Q. That is seven years ago. We are now in 1892?

A. If it was the latter end of 1885 it would only be six years.

Q. Well, take the latter end?

A. It might have been the commencement of 1886.

Q. Are you prepared to swear that Jeffryes was living at 80, Grove Road, before April, 1888?

A. I am prepared to swear I have been there twice.

Q. Will you swear you saw him there before April, 1888—that is the time he took the house and went to live there for the first time?

A. Certainly, it was Grove Road; but I will not be certain as to the number.

Q. But you have been certain as to the number. You said you recognised the number?

A. I have seen Jeffryes in Grove Road five years ago, or it may be 5½ years.

Q. Do you know that Jeffryes is in respectable employment in Covent Garden?

A. I have heard so.

Q. And has been the whole time?

A. I do not know.

Q. Ever since you have known him?

A. I do not know.

Q. When did you first hear that he was?

A. From Mr. Moser.

Q. With regard to this second occasion you say you went to Jeffryes' house on the 22nd November. Did you go after you had had a consultation with Mr. Moser?

A. Yes, after consultation with Mr. Moser I went there.

Q. You went as a spy?

A. Well, it was my own idea.

Q. I quite give you credit for being capable of anything of that sort.

A. You may take it as such, if you like. I certainly went to collect evidence.

Q. With regard to the conversation you had and the document he gave you, have you tried that precious remedy for making obliterations?

A. Certainly not. I gave it to Mr. Moser the next morning.

Q. And whether it obliterates these marks or cures corns you do not know?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Had you arranged to meet Mr. Moser the next morning?

A. No, I had made no arrangement to meet him. I went there every morning.

Q. Did Mr. Moser pay you anything?

A. Yes, he paid my expenses.

Q. How much have you been paid?

A. £2 15s.

Q. How much from anyone else in connection with this case, or your evidence?

A. Nothing at all, except cab expenses, and so on—money out of pocket.

Q. Nothing from Mr. Phillips?

A. Only cab expenses.

Q. Dealing with forged stamps generally, is it not within your knowledge, as a collector, that persons do collect forged stamps?

A. Do you mean dealers or collectors?

Q. Dealers and collectors too.

A. As regards dealers, I should say they may collect them for reference.

Q. Do you know a man called "The Rajah"?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a dealer or collector?

A. A collector.

Q. Has he got a collection of forged stamps?

A. I do not know.

Q. Have you not heard that he has?

A. No.

Q. Have you not heard that the Duke of Edinburgh wanted to buy it, and he would not sell it?

A. No.

Q. Now, with regard to your foreign exploits. You have been over to Holland, you said?

A. That was fourteen years ago, before I knew anything about stamps.

Q. Have you not been since?

A. No. I went on a personal visit.

Q. Did you not tell us the other day that you had been to Holland?

A. I said I had sent stamps to Holland.

Q. Were the stamps you sent to Holland English stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. High-priced English stamps?

A. I do not exactly remember what I sent.

Q. Can you tell me when you sent them to Holland?

A. I cannot recollect the date; I suppose it is about two years ago.

Q. Eighteen months or two years ago?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember a robbery of high-priced dead telegraph stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it after that that you sent them to Holland?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Really?

A. No.

Q. Were the stamps you sent to Holland high-priced dead telegraph stamps?

A. Yes, they were high-priced stamps. I cannot say they were telegraph stamps.

Q. Was Clayton in the Post-office at that time?

A. I do not remember.

Q. At that time were you in communication with Clayton?

A. No.

Q. Did you know him?

A. I have known Clayton about five years, I should say.

Q. Were you not in frequent communication with Clayton about that time?

A. Certainly not. I never communicated with him at all in my life, until this action was taken.

Q. Not as to this case, but as to the other stamps, I mean?

A. I never had any communication with him previously.

Q. Have you had any high-priced dead telegraph stamps from Clayton?

A. No. I never had any English stamps from Clayton at all.

Q. Do you know that telegraph stamps are sent to the office where Clayton is at work?

A. No, certainly not.

Q. To be destroyed there?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. I think you were seen about that robbery of the

stamps from the Post-office, were you not, by a gentleman named Doubleday?

A. There was a robbery at a branch Post-office, but that referred to another dealer.

Q. Were you questioned about it by an officer?

A. Yes, and I have to thank Benjamin for that, and somebody else. I had nothing at all to do with that case. My name was brought in by Benjamin.

Q. Do you remember a robbery from the British North Borneo Company, about four years ago?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Where were you then?

A. I cannot say where I was at the time. I was dealing in stamps then, the same as now.

Q. Did you have any of those British North Borneo Stamps about that time, or soon afterwards?

A. I have had some of those stamps. They were given to me to sell.

Q. Did you give information to the police in that case which led to an arrest?

A. There was no arrest in that case.

Q. Did you give certain information in that case which led to Jeffryes being taken to the police-station, and questioned and tried to be identified?

A. Certainly not. With respect to the Borneo stamps, do you mean?

Q. Yes, or any other. Have you given information that led to Jeffryes being attempted to be identified?

A. Certainly not. This is the first time I have been in a police-court in my life. I know nothing at all about it.

Q. Do you remember another robbery from a show-case?

A. No.

Q. From Hart's?

A. No; certainly not.

Q. You do not remember anything about it?

A. No.

Q. From a show-case outside an office in Fenchurch Street?

A. Certainly not. I know nothing about it.

Q. In Bell Alley?

A. No. I remember that certain stamps were stolen from the show-case.

Q. That is all you know about it?

A. Yes. That is what I heard at the time.

Q. Did you know a man named Dannenberg at that time?

A. I knew him.

Q. Did you know that he was employed at Mr. Hart's at that time?

A. Certainly not.

Q. You say on the first occasion you went to Jeffryes' house you actually saw him put a surcharge on an Argentine stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that done with? First of all, What was the type?

A. Metal.

Q. That you swear?

A. Yes.

Q. You actually saw the type?

A. I did not look at it. I saw him stamp the stamp with it, and I saw that the lower part of the stamp was metal.

Q. You had that stamp, of course. It was done for you. You had it after the surcharge was put upon it?

A. The stamp I had.

Q. I thought you called it an Argentine Republic genuine stamp?

A. There were several stamps. I bought about a dozen, or perhaps two dozen Argentines.

Q. Why would not one be enough to show to other dealers?

THE PRISONERS :-



JEFFRIES

SARPY

BENJAMIN

SERGEANT WHITE

COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION. M. MUIR

MR. PURCELL & HIS BRIEF FOR SARPY & BENJAMIN.

MR. PHILLIPS

MR. C. E. JONES, COUNSEL FOR JEFFRIES

THEMAGISTRATE.

ALBERT FELSENTHAL

MR. THEODOR BUHL.

SERG. CUMNER.

MR. JOHN JONES.

DANNENBERG

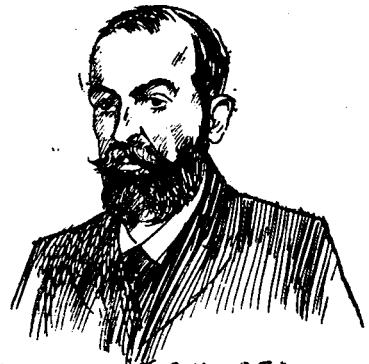
MR. RUDOLPH MEYER. "THE ARTFUL MAN"



MAJOR EVANS,  
(late Royal Artillery)



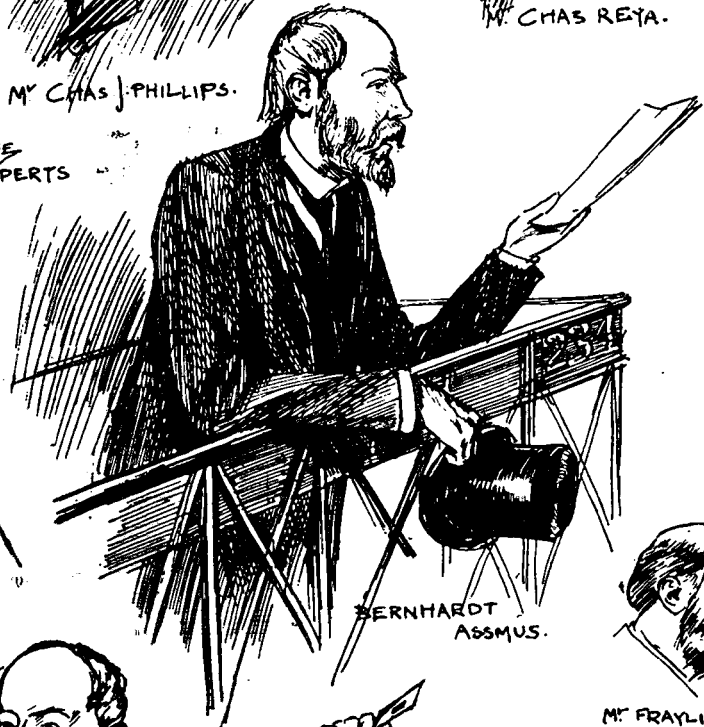
MR CHAS J. PHILLIPS.  
THE EXPERTS



MR CHAS REYA.



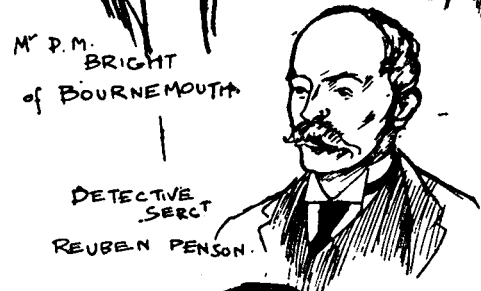
MR P. M. BRIGHT  
of BOURNEMOUTH



BERNHARDT  
ASSMUS.



MR FRAYLING  
PROSECUTOR FOR  
THE TREASURY.



DETECTIVE  
SERGT  
REUBEN PENON.



THE MAGISTRATE  
MR HANNAY  
EXAMINES THE  
STAMPS.



MR M GIVELS.

A. I thought it was a peculiar way of doing business. I had been in the trade only for about six months then.

Q. You were young and innocent?

A. You can take it that way if you like.

Q. You told us last time what your reason was. You said that you bought it to show to other dealers.

A. I took them in exchange. When I took the stamps I took them to get money for them entirely. I did show those stamps to dealers, and explained the matter to them.

Q. Did you buy them for the purpose of showing them to other dealers, or to dispose of?

A. That was my idea.

Q. Which was your idea?

A. I took these stamps he offered me in exchange.

Q. Did you want them to show to other dealers, or to part with?

A. To show to other dealers.

Q. Why would not one be sufficient to show to other dealers?

A. Because they were of different values.

Q. Where are those stamps?

A. I could not say what has become of them.

Q. Do you mean to say you sold them?

A. Yes.

Q. Knowing they had a bogus surcharge on them?

A. Yes; but I informed the dealers.

Q. You may have sold them?

A. Yes. I cannot say what has become of them.

Q. Now, about this "Faker's Pride." I do not want to know what was on the paper, but was the paper all in one piece or perforated?

A. A piece of blue paper.

Q. Did you get a copy of it?

A. No; I tried to, but I could not.

Q. He would not part with one?

A. I could not get a copy.

Q. He would not let you have it?

A. I do not remember the conversation. I tried to get a copy.

Q. You do not mean to say you tried to steal it?

A. No; certainly not; but I could not get it.

Q. Columbian stamps are black and white, are they not?

A. I believe there are Columbian stamps black and white.

Q. Look at No. 620 in the catalogue. Is not that in its proper colours?

A. (After looking at the catalogue). It is much darker.

Q. The proper stamp, you mean, should be darker?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say to No. 607? Is that in its proper colours?

A. I cannot say. I have seen similar stamps in red.

Q. The Columbian stamp is black in Mr. Phillips' book, and substantially in proper colours, is it not? I mean No. 620.

A. They are a much darker colour altogether. If you mean to compare this stamp, No. 620, with a genuine one, you are certainly mistaken.

Q. I might see some difference, you mean?

A. Decidedly. As regards this 10 pesos one, I have seen the same stamp in red. I never bought one.

Q. On the last occasion you said something about Jeffries stating he had customers on the Continent, and that he had got a dozen things at the back or on the board?

A. That was mentioned two or three times. I tried to see the stamps that he had at the time, but he would not allow me.

Q. This conversation took place on the 22nd November—on a Sunday—at Grove Road?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say "at the back," which might mean the back of the house, or "on the board," meaning thereby in his mind?

A. He mentioned inside, and pointed at the back of him.

Q. Was anyone else present in the room?

A. No.

Q. I suggest to you he used the words, "on the board"?

A. Something similar, any way. He said he had quite a dozen new things, meaning new forgeries.

Q. You also asked him for the postmark, and he said that you could get the postmark. Did he say where you could get it from?

A. He said that no doubt Benjamin would lend me the postmark.

Q. Do you swear he mentioned Benjamin's name?

A. He might have said "The Boys."

Q. Did he not say, "As to the postmark, you know where to get it"?

A. Something to that effect.

Q. Then do not suggest that Benjamin deals in postmarks.

A. I have seen plenty.

Q. You said before that they sometimes sold you stamps, which they said you could safely sell, and afterwards they were pronounced forgeries. By whom were they pronounced forgeries?

A. People I sold them to.

Q. Are they to be the sole judges of whether a stamp is forged or not?

A. Certainly the people I deal with have had more experience in stamps than I have.

Q. That does not justify a person in saying that another person has forged?

A. Well, they find it out in time.

Q. How many dealers would you require to tell you a stamp was forged before you would believe it was forged?

A. I could not answer that.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Buhl since the last occasion?

A. I have seen him several times since then.

Q. Have you discussed this case with him—your evidence and his?

A. No.

MR. MUIR: I do not ask any question.

RUDOLPH MEYER, sworn.

Examined by MR. MUIR.

Q. Do you live at Sussex House, Queen Elizabeth Walk, Lordship Park?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you managing clerk to a firm of shipping agents carrying on business in the City?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of the firm?

A. Schenker and Co.

Q. Have you been for some years a collector of stamps?

A. I have.

Q. Do you know the prisoners, Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Yes; I do.

Q. Have you been frequently in their shop?

A. Very often.

Q. Has Benjamin ever said anything to you about stamps that were not genuine?

A. Yes; very frequently.

Q. What has he said to you about them?

A. He boasted about making money out of 'faked' stamps.

Q. Has Benjamin ever shown you any stamps of that description?

A. Yes; I think he has.

Q. You cannot remember any particular instance?

A. No; not any particular instance.

Q. Have you ever seen Benjamin himself do anything to stamps?

A. I am not quite sure about that.  
 Q. Then as to Sarpy. Has Sarpy ever said anything to you about stamps that were not genuine?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Do you recollect anything in particular he has said about them?  
 A. He told me on several occasions that he made money out of 'faked' stamps.  
 Q. The same class of stamps that Benjamin made?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Has he ever mentioned any particular stamp to you?  
 A. Several.  
 Q. Which?  
 A. The Ceylon stamp, and the Sydney View.  
 Q. Which Ceylon stamp?  
 A. The 1s. 9d. green Ceylon. Are you now alluding to forged stamps only, or otherwise?  
 Q. 'Faked' stamps generally.  
 A. Bill stamps, for instance, where the ink mark was taken out and a postmark affixed to it, and in that way, of course, making them of greater value.  
 Q. Did he say anything to you about those.  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Which particular denomination?  
 A. New Zealand Fiscals.  
 Q. Have you ever seen Sarpy himself do anything to stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What have you seen Sarpy do to stamps?  
 A. Clean stamps, and affix postmarks to them.  
 Q. Clean what sort of stamp?  
 A. Say fiscal stamps. I mean to take the ink marks out of them with acids. I saw him postmark stamps. I also saw him perforate stamps and roulette them.  
 Q. What does that mean? Will you explain?  
 A. It is a smaller kind of perforation.  
 Q. It is a substitute for a perforation?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. A piercing without removing any of the paper?  
 A. Yes; only like a pin going through it.  
 Q. Would those processes which you have described enhance the value of the stamps that had been operated upon or not?  
 A. In some instances materially.  
 Q. Give us any striking instance of the enhancement of value.  
 A. I have seen him roulette Victoria stamps—6d. orange.  
 Q. What effect would that have upon the value?  
 A. If it is not rouletted, I think it is worth a few shillings only; but if is rouletted, it is worth several pounds.  
 Q. About as many pounds as shillings?  
 A. About that, I should say.  
 Q. That enhances the value by about twenty-fold?  
 A. Yes; about that.  
 Q. Has Benjamin ever been present when you have seen Sarpy doing this?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. More than once?  
 A. He was almost always in the shop.  
 Q. Has Benjamin been in such a position that he could see Sarpy do what you have described?  
 A. Yes, I think so; because, although those operations were generally carried on at the back of the shop, they were always spoken of quite loudly, so that he knew perfectly well what was going on.  
 Q. Is the back of the shop separated from the front by a partition?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Is there a door or an open space?  
 A. It is a door really.  
 Q. Which closes?  
 A. Yes.

Q. A swing door?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Have you seen the implements that were used in this process?  
 A. I have.  
 Q. Who showed them to you?  
 A. Sarpy.  
 Q. Have you ever sold to Benjamin and Sarpy any genuine stamps?  
 A. Yes; I think I have on one or two occasions.  
 Q. Do you know the stamp called the Bavaria 12 kreuzers Money Order Card Stamp?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Have you ever sold Benjamin and Sarpy any of these?  
 A. I have, to Benjamin.  
 Q. Once, or more than once?  
 A. Once.  
 Q. Is that a valuable stamp or not to a collector?  
 A. No; it was cut out of the card.  
 Q. Is it valuable in the state in which you sold it?  
 A. Not at all; only a few pence.  
 Q. Did you have any conversation with Benjamin about those stamps at the time you sold them to him?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What was it?  
 A. That they would be skinned.  
 Q. Did you ask him any question about them—why he wanted them?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did he tell you?  
 A. Yes, he told me. He said they would be used for making the 12 kreuzer Bavarian Stamp out of, which is of some value, from 12s. to 15s.; and to enable them to do that they had to skin the cardboard, make it thinner paper, and then perforate the stamp so as to make it an ordinary adhesive postage stamp. By skinning the cardboard it becomes thinner.  
 Q. After he said that to you did he show you anything?  
 A. Not that I am aware of.  
 Q. Any of those 12 kreuzer stamps?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did you at any time see in the possession of either Benjamin or Sarpy any of those 12 kreuzer stamps which had been treated in the manner he described?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. When was that?  
 A. Sometime after they bought those.  
 Q. Sometime after the conversation you have mentioned?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Can you give me any approximate date?  
 A. I do not think I could.  
 Q. How many months ago is it, do you think?  
 A. About three months ago.  
 Q. Where was that?  
 A. At Benjamin and Sarpy's shop.  
 Q. Who showed them to you?  
 A. It was Sarpy showed them to me. I do not know whether they were the identical ones.  
 Q. But they had been treated in the way you have described?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did Sarpy say anything about them when he showed them to you?  
 A. Yes; he showed me an envelope full of them, and boasted of them, that he had an envelope full of these stamps.  
 Q. Did he say what he intended to do with them?  
 A. To sell them.  
 Q. As for what?  
 A. As for what they looked like.  
 Q. Did he say so?  
 A. Yes; he did.

Q. As genuine 12 kreuzer Bavarian adhesive stamps?  
 A. Yes; quite so.  
 Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL.  
 Q. Have you had considerable experience in stamps?  
 A. As much as an ordinary collector would have.  
 Q. Extending over a number of years?  
 A. Yes; for some years.  
 Q. You have also been a dealer in stamps?  
 A. I have not.  
 Q. Simply bought for your own collection?  
 A. Yes; a *bona fide* collector.  
 Q. You have never sold any?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Nor procured any stamps for anybody?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Are you quite certain about that?  
 A. Quite.  
 Q. You are well known to the City dealers?  
 A. I am.  
 Q. From your intelligence and experience have they given you another name to your knowledge?  
 A. I am not aware of it.  
 Q. Are you not familiarly known to them as "The Artful Man?"  
 A. Yes; they have called me that several times.  
 Q. I have no doubt with justice?  
 A. Quite so.  
 Q. As I understand, both Benjamin and Sarpy have boasted to you about making faked stamps?  
 A. Quite so.  
 Q. On many occasions?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. And in the presence of others besides yourself?  
 A. I believe so.  
 Q. There has been absolutely no secrecy about it?  
 A. No.  
 Q. They let "The Artful Man" know, of course? There was no secrecy?  
 A. No.  
 Q. And not only, as you told us, have they boasted about making faked stamps, but they have told you what operations they were going to perform upon them?  
 A. Yes; certainly.  
 Q. And in the presence of others? Can you recollect that?  
 A. I cannot say that I do; but it is just possible.  
 Q. Did it occur to you then to say, "Why, you wicked men, you are committing a fraud, and I will not see you any more?"  
 A. Not in the least.  
 Q. It was part of the ordinary business of the trade?  
 A. No; certainly not.  
 Q. Although they were making these boasts, and giving these descriptions to you, you never said, "I will go out of your shop; I am a respectable collector, and will have nothing more to do with you?"  
 A. I did not say that.  
 Q. You did not cease your intercourse with them in consequence of what they said to you?  
 A. Certainly not; because I had an object in view in getting acquainted with things, and what was going on, as much as I could.  
 Q. You are a very prudent man. How long ago was it that you first heard either Benjamin or Sarpy boast in that way? I do not want to pin you to a month. A year will do.  
 A. When they first opened the shop, I should say.  
 Q. How long ago was that?  
 A. Three years ago, I should say.  
 Q. And was that repeated once a month, or whenever you saw them?  
 A. Very frequently; almost every time I saw them.  
 Q. During those three years you have heard of such a person as the Public Prosecutor, have you not?  
 A. Yes, I have heard of him.

Q. Did you ever go to him in the course of those three years when you had heard all those conversations?  
 A. No.  
 Q. I may take it that you have bought stamps, have you not, both of Benjamin and Sarpy?  
 A. I have.  
 Q. To a large extent?  
 A. Yes, very frequently I have bought stamps.  
 Q. Give us an idea in pounds of what you have bought from Benjamin and Sarpy together. Would it be as much as £10, £100, or £1,000?  
 A. Perhaps £100. Are you speaking of the three years?  
 Q. Yes.  
 A. Then it would not be so much as that.  
 Q. £70?  
 A. No; about £20.  
 Q. Are you quite certain about that?  
 A. I have not put it down, but going by my memory it certainly did not exceed that.  
 Q. Do you recollect having some damaged stamps in your collection?  
 A. Yes, quite possibly.  
 Q. Did you ask either Benjamin or Sarpy to repair them for you?  
 A. Yes. I think so.  
 Q. I am ignorant of these things; but is it a correct thing for a collector to repair a stamp?  
 A. That is quite a matter of opinion.  
 Q. No doubt many points are matters of opinion in such things. Do you remember lending Sarpy a set of British East African?  
 A. Yes, I do.  
 Q. Why did you lend them to Sarpy?  
 A. He wanted to forge them.  
 Q. He told you so when he borrowed them?  
 A. He did.  
 Q. Did he tell you that he could get the type to forge the surcharges?  
 A. Yes, he did.  
 Q. And, of course, as a man of respectability, you had no hesitation in lending him the stamps for that purpose?  
 A. No, they were bought from them originally. They were their own, like.  
 Q. But you had them, and lent them to him for that purpose?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You took them out of your collection for the purpose of lending them to him?  
 A. I had not put them in my collection then.  
 Q. I suppose perforating the stamp would, in some cases, increase its value?  
 A. Yes, in some cases it would, no doubt.  
 Q. When you sold him the Bavarian 12 kreuzer you knew that it was for the purpose of doctoring it, and converting it into an article of more value?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Then it comes to this—that after he had bought the stamp from you he told you he wanted it for the purpose of making a forgery out of it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. No concealment about it at all?  
 A. No. They were his property then, and he could do with them as he liked.  
 Q. But he went out of his way to tell you what he was going to do with them?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You told me a minute or two ago that you did not sell stamps?  
 A. I do not.  
 Q. Did you not sell this particular stamp to him to be doctored?  
 A. Every collector would at times dispose of duplicates, but you cannot call that selling stamps.



Q. I only want the fact that you do sell them when you want to get rid of duplicates?

A. Yes, that is quite right.

Q. In the shop in Cullum Street have you noticed, either in the shop itself, or in the window, a notice to the members of the Philatelic Society, and other bargain hunters?

A. They have drawn my attention to that. I never read it myself.

Q. What was the other word?

A. I do not know. It was something to that effect.

Q. Did you read it?

A. No.

Q. But you knew there was some notice to which your attention was drawn?

A. They said there was a notice there, but I did not read it.

Q. Like "The Artful Man," you did not look at it.

A. Exactly so.

Q. As a man of experience, you know that there is an enormous quantity of invented and altered stamps in the market, do you not?

A. I am not aware of there being an enormous quantity of invented stamps.

Q. I mean stamps that are not genuine?

A. Forgeries?

Q. I do not use that word because it is misleading; but a pure invention either in colour, or shape, or price, or an alteration. It is what you call "faked," perhaps?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you not aware there are a number of faked stamps on the market?

A. There are some certainly.

Q. Do a good many dealers deal in that class of commodity?

A. I should say first-class dealers would not.

Q. Take them first class, second class, and third class, if you please, in a lump. A good many of the dealers deal in that class of stamp.

A. Not in forgeries.

Q. What do you call a forgery? I suggest that there may be two forms of forgery or fakement—a stamp being absolutely an invention, or a stamp that has a genuine basis, and has been altered either by surcharge or in some other way. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there a number of dealers who deal in both forms of fakement?

A. I should say not. Respectable dealers would not.

Q. Would it be easy to detect them?

A. For experts it would.

Q. Who asked you to come forward in this matter? or who enlisted your services?

A. The Society.

Q. How long ago?

A. Three or four weeks.

Q. Were you connected with the Society? or how was it they came to know you?

A. I am a member of the Philatelic Society.

Q. A member for some three or four years, perhaps?

A. Four or five years.

Q. I suppose it would be their duty to put an end to frauds on innocent purchasers of these stamps, would it not?

A. They would take an interest in preventing everything of that kind.

Q. Did you ever communicate to them before this prosecution what you knew of Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Yes, they were perfectly aware of it.

Q. The Society knew perfectly well what you have told us to-day about Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. Do you know, from your experience as a collector, whether the Bavarian Government ever use the roulette?

A. I could not answer that.

Q. As far as you know, they do not?

A. No, as far as I know they do not roulette.

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Were those stamps that you saw after they were treated rouletted or perforated?

A. Perforated.

Sergeant THOMAS CUMNER, re-called.

Further examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. You have already given evidence, I think?

A. Yes.

Q. On the 31st December last, did you go with Inspector Hunt, of the City Police, and Sergeant White and other officers, and search No. 1, Cullum Street, on a search warrant granted at the Mansion House?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see some things found there?

A. Yes.

Q. Were those things taken to the Mansion House in the custody of the city officer?

A. Yes.

Q. On the 1st January was an application made at the Mansion House?

A. Yes.

Q. And were the things handed over to you that you had found at No. 1, Cullum Street?

A. Yes.

Q. Are they the same things that you saw found at Cullum Street?

A. They are.

Q. Do you produce them now?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there 124 stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Five blocks?

A. Yes, five wooden type blocks.

Q. One type stock?

A. Yes.

Q. And one type stamp?

A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Did you see the notice that there was in the shop about guaranteeing stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you got it?

A. Yes—at least, I took a copy of it.

The MAGISTRATES' CLERK: Did you leave the notice up there?

A. Yes.

Mr. PURCELL: Will you read it?

A. "Special notice. I will not be answerable for the genuineness of any stamps bought at this establishment, unless I give a written guarantee at the time of purchase. By order of A. Benjamin, 1, Cullum Street, E.C." It was partly covered up by a large card, "This is my busy day."

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Where was that notice?

A. Pasted on the side of a wall.

Q. Which wall?

A. Underneath the gas pipe.

Q. Nearest the door, or furthest from the door?

A. Furthest from the door, right up at the extreme end of the counter.

Q. Was it in print or in writing?

A. Writing.

Q. Large hand or small?

A. A fair round hand.

Q. Very large characters or in the usual writing characters?

A. The usual writing characters.

Q. What sized paper?  
 A. Half-sheet of note paper.

Q. Could you remove the original without destroying it?  
 A. It could be done by soaking it.

Q. Would not that remove all the ink at the same time?  
 A. I do not think so, unless it is copying ink.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Is it a papered wall?  
 A. No, a wooden partition.

Mr. MUIR: Is that near the counter where they sell the things?  
 A. No; at the back of the counter, and at the far end.

Q. Furthest away from the door?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Is it in a corner?  
 A. It is about five or six yards after you get inside the door, at the extreme end of the counter.

Q. Would any person standing at the counter in the position you saw it, and in the writing you saw it, be able to read it?  
 A. Not on entering the door.

Q. How close would you have to go?  
 A. Quite close to it; and then you could not read the whole of it, because it was partly covered up by the card.

The MAGISTRATE: Is it pasted only at the corners, or entirely pasted?  
 A. The whole of it.

Q. Could you steam it off?  
 A. Yes, I could. I have taken an exact copy of it.

Mr. MUIR: But we want to see the size of it. You ought to bring it if you possibly can. You must try.

Mr. PURCELL: The partition belongs to the landlord, or my client would allow the partition to be cut. The shop is open, and my client will give every facility.

OTTO DANNENBERG, sworn.  
 Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Do you live at No. 4, Lima Villas, Erskine Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow?  
 A. Yes.

Q. What are you?  
 A. A clerk out of employment.

Q. Have you known Benjamin long?  
 A. For about seven years.

Q. And Sarpy?  
 A. About four or five years, I think.

Q. And Jeffryes?  
 A. I have known him for some time; but to talk to him about two years.

Q. In the beginning of 1891 were you in the employment of Mr. Hart, a stamp dealer, at 29, Fenchurch Street?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen Jeffryes there?  
 A. I have.

Q. When?  
 A. About June, 1891, I think.

Q. Did any transaction take place between Jeffryes and Hart at that time?  
 A. Yes.

Q. What was it?  
 A. Jeffryes sold Hart some Sydney View stamps—forgeries.

Q. Which denomination?  
 A. 1d. red.

Q. Do you remember what price was paid for them?  
 A. About three shillings, I think.

Q. Do you know what the value of a genuine Sydney View is?  
 A. I do. Between twenty shillings and thirty shillings.

Q. Was anything said by Jeffryes or Hart as to whether those were genuine stamps or not?  
 A. Well, I do not think there was at the time.

Q. Did you see them when he sold them?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Did you know whether they were genuine or not?  
 A. I knew they were forgeries.

Q. Did Jeffryes say anything with reference to Benjamin at that time?  
 A. He did.

Q. What did he say?  
 A. He said Mr. Hart and I were not to say anything to Benjamin or Sarpy about this transaction, as Benjamin and Sarpy had bought a quantity previous to this from him.

Q. Did he mention at all what quantity?  
 A. I think he said about £30 or £40 worth. I am not certain. It was two hundred or three hundred stamps. He sold them to Benjamin, he said, on the condition that he sold no others in London within a certain period.

Q. When did you next see Jeffryes?  
 A. He called at Hart's office again after that. He has called at Hart's office several times.

Q. Have you ever seen him anywhere besides Hart's office?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Where?  
 A. I went to his house at 80, Grove Road, Bow.

Q. When did you go?  
 A. About a week or two or three days afterwards.

Q. After the transaction you have spoken of in June, 1891?  
 A. Yes; about June.

Q. Did you see Jeffryes at 80, Grove Road, Bow?  
 A. Yes.

Q. What was said between you?  
 A. I made an appointment for the next day for Jeffryes to see Mr. Hart, and bring some more forgeries with him.

Q. Did you mention the description of stamps he was to bring?  
 A. Yes; the Sydney Views.

Q. Similar to those he had bought before?  
 A. Yes; some more of them.

Q. What else took place?  
 A. He showed me some impressions from a die he was then engraving.

Q. Of what?  
 A. I believe an 8d. Ceylon stamp.

Q. Did he tell you he was engraving it, or did you see him doing it?  
 A. He told me so; it was an unfinished plate.

Q. Did he show you what he was doing?  
 A. He had some article stuck in his ear, which he said he was engraving it with.

Q. An engraving tool?  
 A. I know an engraving tool, but it was not one of that sort. It was of rude manufacture.

Q. But it could be used for that purpose?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Anything else?  
 A. Yes; some star watermarked paper he shewed me.

Q. Do you know, from your knowledge of stamps, whether star watermarked paper is used for the manufacture of stamps?  
 A. It is.

Q. How much of that paper did he show you?  
 A. Two or three sheets of it. He said they used it for all kinds of things, he had such a quantity of it.

Q. Did he say anything else with reference to that paper?  
 A. Yes; he said that Benjamin and Hart had agreed to go thirds with him in this paper.

Q. Did he say whether they had carried out that agreement?

A. He said that in consequence of Hart having fallen out with Benjamin the agreement had not been kept, and he had been let in for the whole amount.

Q. Did Jeffreys say anything to you about any other implement, or did you see any others?

A. I saw no other implement except the tool he was using for engraving.

Q. Did he say anything about dies, for instance?

A. He said he did not keep them on the premises, but he kept them where no one else knew but himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL.

Q. Have you been abroad for your employer, Mr. Hart?

A. I have.

Q. To sell stamps for him?

A. Yes.

Q. Were some of the stamps you sold for him forgeries?

A. Yes; they were.

Q. You knew that?

A. Not at the commencement, but I knew afterwards.

Q. When you were on the Continent selling these forgeries, did you know they were forgeries?

A. I knew it at the time I was on the Continent for Mr. Hart that they were forgeries.

Q. When you were selling them for him?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose the removal of the perforation might, in some cases, make a stamp more valuable?

A. It might.

Q. Do you recollect on one occasion removing the perforation from a blue New Zealand stamp?

A. I do.

Q. You did it yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. The blue New Zealand stamp perforated would be worth 6d.

A. About.

Q. And when the perforations are off, what would it fetch—15s.?

A. I think it would be worth more than that.

Q. Did you sell the particular blue New Zealander that you operated upon for 15s.?

A. I did.

Q. Do you recollect having once in your possession a die that had been cut for the Belgian Government?

A. I have it in my possession now—not in Court, but at home.

Q. It was a die made for the Belgian Government, but subsequently rejected by them?

A. It was.

Q. Do you recollect trying to sell that die?

A. Yes; on condition that I got permission from the Belgian Government to print proofs from it, which I did not get; and consequently I did not sell it.

Q. You recollect trying to sell it on condition that you got permission from the Belgian Government to take proofs from it?

A. Yes.

Q. But if you sold it, could you take proofs from it?

A. Yes, anybody could.

Q. If you sold it?

A. Of course, if it was not in my possession I could not take proofs.

Q. So I should have thought.

A. Quite so.

The MAGISTRATES' CLERK: You mean the purchaser made that condition, do you?

A. Yes; that is quite right.

Mr. PURCELL: You were trying to sell it, but the purchaser would not buy it unless you could show the permission of the Belgian Government?

A. Not at first.

Q. You wanted to sell it as you had it, and make what money you could out of it?

A. Certainly.

Q. The purchaser did not want to buy it without that authority?

A. He did want to buy it at first.

Q. But did he, as a matter of fact, buy it?

A. He did not.

Q. That was because you could not give him the permission of the Belgian Government?

A. I tried to get permission, but received no answer to my letter?

Q. Therefore he did not buy it?

A. He did not want to buy it then at all.

Q. Now let me take another occasion. Do you recollect having in your possession a Straits Settlements Stamp with a reversed surcharge?

A. I do.

Q. That had been doctored.

A. The surcharge was a forgery.

Q. You know Mr. Felsenthal?

A. Yes.

Q. His name is also "Lester."

A. Yes.

Q. Did you give to him the Straits Settlements Stamp with the reversed surcharge?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you hand it to him?

A. No.

Q. Did you try to sell that?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you keep it yourself?

A. Yes; I did not want anybody else to have it for the purpose of forging.

Q. But it was a forgery itself, I understand?

A. The surcharge was a forgery, but not the stamp.

Q. Did you buy that?

A. No, I had it made.

Q. Had it forged?

A. I had it taken from a copy—a *fac-simile* of it made.

Q. Then, besides selling for Mr. Hart, have you sold stamps for other people which were not genuine?

A. I have.

Q. Several?

A. Several.

Q. Knowing at the time that they were not genuine?

A. I sold them as forgeries.

Q. Are there people in the world who knowingly buy forged stamps?

A. Certainly, they buy forged stamps; but they do not buy a quantity of them. They buy one just for comparison.

Q. As a test?

A. Yes; they cannot get them direct, so they try to get people like myself to buy them from the forgers. They have them for the sake of comparison.

Q. Do you say that the stamps you sold in Brussels were sold in the same way—as tests?

A. No, they were not; they were sold.

Q. Sold as genuine?

A. No; they were sold for what they were.

Q. Then the poor Belgians were taken in?

A. I am very sorry for it; but they were.

Q. How long have you been out of employment?

A. Since December, 1889.

Q. What was the situation you had then?

A. I was a clerk with Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited.

Q. How long were you with them?

A. Five years.

Q. I suppose you did not leave them to improve yourself?

A. It was through a misunderstanding I left.

Q. Well, misunderstandings will arise, no doubt.

A. It was really in this way. There was a foreigner above me receiving more money than I was, and I had to do his work for him.

Q. Therefore, you voluntarily gave up the five years' situation?

A. I did not do it voluntarily. I used to have to stop there three nights a week till 12.

THE MAGISTRATE: I cannot have time taken up by going into such a matter as that. It is too remote.

Mr. PURCELL: If you please, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. Were you leaving Woodhouse and Rawson in connection with stamps, directly or indirectly?

A. No.

Q. Or English unused stamps?

A. No.

Q. Were you in the employment of Mr. Hart?

A. Yes.

Q. Then when my friend says you left your employment in 1889, you mean apart from the stamp trade?

A. Yes.

Q. Are we likely to have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hart?

A. I am not in his employment at the present moment.

Q. But you have lately been travelling with him abroad?

A. Not lately.

Q. Did you leave him abroad?

A. No.

Q. Did you not go over there with him?

A. Not lately.

Q. The last time you went with him, did you leave him there?

A. No; I came back with him.

Q. Do you know whether he is abroad now?

A. I do not know whether he is, and I do not care, as far as that is concerned.

Q. Now as to this star paper. You did not have a sheet of that?

A. No.

Q. Did you try to get it?

A. No; I did not.

Q. Did you notice the watermark?

A. Yes; Jefferys held the paper up to the light to show me the watermark.

Q. The stars were three inches apart, were they not?

A. Rather wide apart.

Q. Wider than the genuine star paper?

A. I have never seen genuine star paper. I have seen stamps made on the watermark star paper. I cannot say that I have seen the papers of stamps together, so as to judge the distance.

Q. But it struck you that the watermark was rather wide?

A. Yes; it struck me at the time.

Q. You know Clayton, of course?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any dealings with him in English stamps during the last three years?

A. No; none whatever.

Q. Have you sold any English stamps abroad—dead telegraph stamps?

A. No.

Q. I think you gave evidence the other day against Assmus?

A. I have not been called.

Q. Were you subpoenaed?

A. No.

Q. Did you attend to give evidence?

A. I did; but I did not give any evidence.

Q. Do you know that Assmus has been committed for trial without your kind assistance?

A. I believe so.

Q. The Treasury are prosecuting in that case, I think?

A. I believe so; but I am not certain.

Q. Now as to this die. What was the die you say Jefferys was engraving—the 8d., Ceylon?

A. He told me so.

Q. Was it a copper plate?

A. I cannot tell whether it was a plate, or what it was. He only showed me an impression in an unfinished state; perhaps without the head in the middle of the stamp.

Q. Did you see where he got it from?

A. He took it from his pocket. I think I saw two impressions.

Q. You have been in communication with Mr. Moser, of course?

A. No.

Q. Not at all?

A. Not at all.

JOHN WILLIAM JONES, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Are you manager for Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Stamp Dealers, 435, Strand?

A. Yes.

Q. About six months ago did you attend a sale at Carshalton, in Surrey?

A. Yes.

Q. At which some stamps were sold?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Sarpy there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a conversation with him?

A. Yes; he had a good deal of conversation with me.

Q. About "Sydney Views"?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the conversation you had with him about "Sydney Views"?

A. He said, referring to an article that appeared in our journal in the previous month of May, "Give our compliments to Mr. Castle, and thank him for his article on the Sydney Views. We have had the plate altered, and they are all right now."

Q. Did you know the article to which he referred?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that written by Mr. Castle?

A. Yes.

Q. I do not want to burden the case with exhibits, but my friend can see that if he likes. Did the article point out the differences between the genuine and the forged "Sydney Views"?

A. Yes; it did specifically.

Mr. PURCELL: I have nothing to ask.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Nor I.

THEODOR BUHL, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Are you a stamp dealer, carrying on business at 11, Queen Victoria Street?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Benjamin?

A. Yes.

Q. About four years ago, did he have a partner named Bannister?

A. Somewhere about four years ago; but I am not certain as to time.

Q. Did you purchase any stamps from them?

A. I did; many.

Q. Did you purchase any 1s. St. Vincent, vermilion, surcharged 4d.?

A. I did.

Q. How many did you purchase?

A. Three, to the best of my recollection.

Q. What did you pay for them?

A. 45s. or 50s.; somewhere about that.

Q. Was that about the price of genuine stamps at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you purchase them as genuine?  
 A. Certainly.  
 Q. Afterwards did you find out something about them?  
 A. I did. I found that the surcharge was forged. It was either the next day, or perhaps the same afternoon.  
 Q. That was on closer examination?  
 A. Yes. Benjamin and Bannister called together at my office when they sold them to me. They were sold rather rapidly with other stamps.  
 Q. After you had discovered that they were not genuine, did you communicate with Benjamin?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Never mind Bannister, because he is not here. What did you say to Benjamin about those stamps?  
 A. I informed him that the surcharge was forged, and I requested the return of the money.  
 Q. What was the reply to that?  
 A. A day or two afterwards they came up to my office. There was no written reply. There was a general conversation, in which they denied that they were forged, and so on.  
 Q. After having pointed out that they were forged, what occurred?  
 A. They eventually, on my threatening to have the money by other means, admitted that they knew the surcharge was forged, and returned me the money.  
 Q. Did they say when they were forged?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did they say anything about their own knowledge at the time they sold them?  
 A. There was nothing said definitely.  
 Q. Did you say anything to them as to their knowledge?  
 A. I cannot recollect.  
 Q. Did they return the money?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. About three years ago did you purchase from Frederick Clayton some Sandwich Island stamps?  
 A. Longer ago than that. About four or five years ago I purchased certain stamps, but I cannot be positive as to time.  
 Q. They purported to be Sandwich Island stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did they appear to have passed through the post?  
 A. Yes; they were postmarked.  
 Q. Had you ever seen such a stamp before?  
 A. No, I had not.  
 Q. What did you pay for them?  
 A. I paid Clayton £2 10s. for those that I purchased.  
 Q. How many?  
 A. I have them here. They have been kept since. I have the book in which they are entered.  
 Q. Are there others?  
 A. The two unused ones are there as well, but they were not included at the time.  
 Q. When you paid that price for them, did you believe that they were genuine stamps?  
 A. I believed they were a new issue of stamps—something that I had not then seen.  
 Q. Afterwards did you discover that they were not genuine?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. And that no such stamp had ever existed?  
 A. Yes; shortly afterwards.  
 Q. Did you see Clayton about it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. On your instructions, did he procure for you those other two stamps which are unpostmarked?  
 A. He did.  
 Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Benjamin or Sarpy as to fakes?

A. Several times casual remarks have been passed—short conversations.  
 Q. Have either of them ever said anything to you about the sale of fakes?  
 A. Certainly.  
 Q. Have either of them said anything to you as to whether, when they sold them, they sold them as genuine or as forgeries?  
 A. I cannot swear to actual words, but they have led me to believe that they sold them as genuine.  
 Q. Have you been in Benjamin and Sarpy's shop?  
 A. Many times some years ago.  
 Q. Were you there when the shop was searched?  
 A. I was.  
 Q. Did you see a notice there about guarantees?  
 A. I did.  
 Q. Was that notice in such characters and in such a position that customers would easily see it coming into the shop?  
 A. No; it was not.  
 Q. Have you ever been in Benjamin and Sarpy's shop when customers have been there?  
 A. I think once or twice, but not recently.  
 Q. Do you know the part of the counter where the customer would stand?  
 A. It is a long counter. I do not know how far down the counter he would go. He might go to any part of it, but I should think he would most likely go at the beginning of the counter.  
 Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL.  
 Q. How long have you had dealings with Benjamin and Sarpy—over what number of years?  
 A. Benjamin I have known for about ten years; Sarpy not so long—perhaps six or seven years.  
 Q. Have they, on more than one occasion, led you to believe that they sold these forgeries as genuine?  
 A. Certainly; for the last three or four years.  
 Q. They have often told you, or by their language have led you to believe, that they represented the forgeries as genuine?  
 A. Yes, certainly.  
 Q. They made no secret of it to you?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did they ever use those expressions in the presence of other persons besides yourself?  
 A. Yes, generally.  
 Q. So that others would have the same opportunity as you of gathering that they sold these forgeries as genuine?  
 A. Others who knew what these forgeries were.  
 Q. You have been for a long time a dealer in the stamp line?  
 A. I have.  
 Q. And have a large business?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Well known in London?  
 A. I believe so.  
 Q. Do you know M. Reuver, of Paris?  
 A. I know him slightly. I may have had half a dozen dealings with him.  
 Q. Do you recollect buying from M. Reuver some Suez Canal stamps?  
 A. No, certainly not. I have no recollection of it; but I could find out.  
 Q. Do you recollect advertising in your list Suez Canal stamps at 8d. a set?  
 A. I do not recollect any price; but we do advertise Suez Canal stamps.  
 Q. Did you not advertise them at 8d. a set, whereas a genuine stamp would be worth at least five times as much?  
 A. It would be about that price.  
 Q. A genuine Suez Canal stamp would be worth 3s. or 3s. 6d., or something of that kind?  
 A. Hardly; I should say not.

Q. Much more than 8d. a set?

A. In recent times.

Q. I suggest to you that you advertise in your own list—of course in good faith and properly—Suez Canal stamps at 8d. a set, which, as a matter of fact, are not genuine?

A. I say I do not. I have not advertised forgeries at any time—never in my life.

Q. Do you recollect purchasing some Victorian Fiscals?

A. I have done that often.

Q. With forged postmarks?

A. Not to my knowledge with forged postmarks.

Q. Do not think that I am suggesting that, but you have, as a fact, purchased Victorian Fiscals with forged postmarks, have you not?

A. I do not know about forged postmarks.

Q. Have you ever—of course inadvertently—sold a forged stamp?

A. There was one disputed case quite lately.

Q. We know that there are a number of forged stamps going about, and you, as a dealer, have been unfortunate enough to sell stamps to customers that afterwards proved to be forgeries?

A. Unknowingly; I cannot deny that.

Q. Have you sold stamps which have been afterwards proved to be forged?

A. In two cases, I think.

Q. You sold forged stamps ignorantly and inadvertently?

A. Yes; I may have done, years ago, but very rarely.

Q. It requires considerable skill to detect certain forgeries and inventions, does it not?

A. Yes; certain forgeries it does.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. I have one or two questions to ask you about that transaction with Clayton. You say you gave him 50s. for the set?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get your money back?

A. I had 2s. of it back from Clayton. I have the book here in which it is entered.

Q. Your own entry?

A. No; a note in a book I prepared for Clayton to enter the return of the money.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have only had 2s. of that 50s. back?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the other two unused ones given as part of the payment of the 50s?

A. They were not included in the 50s. They were subsequent.

Q. Having bought those stamps, and paid 50s. for them, you wanted your money back?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Clayton ever promise to pay the money back?

A. He did.

Q. The whole?

A. Yes; by instalments, as he could.

Q. And he gave you the other two unused ones as well?

A. As to the other two unused ones, I cannot say whether I paid him or not. I am inclined to think I paid him for them.

Q. Knowing they were forgeries?

A. I asked him to get them for me for a purpose.

Q. But you knew they were forgeries?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew he was going to deal in a forgery?

A. I asked him to procure the unused specimens of this stamp for me to see whether they would dare to sell them unused. I mean the maker of them, whoever he might be.

Q. I see they have something written on the back. Who wrote that?

A. One is in my handwriting. I wrote that at Clayton's request, because he was afraid of their being out unused altogether. There is the word "cancelled" on the back.

Q. Who wrote the other?

A. I believe that is in my own handwriting too, but I will not be positive.

Q. If so, it was done under the same circumstances?

A. Yes.

Q. You know, of course, that these are impossible stamps—that there never were such stamps issued?

A. Yes; I do now.

Q. Did you know it at the time?

A. Certainly not. A new issue or a new stamp comes along sometimes. We see new things almost daily. I took that to be something new.

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Just look at Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s catalogue, and turn to the Suez Canal sets there. [Handing same to the witness.] They are advertised at 1s., are they not?

A. Yes; three stamps 1s.

Q. That is how you advertised them?

A. It would be the same thing.

Q. Has the price risen?

A. I suppose they would be slightly dearer. Some people ask more than others.

The prisoners were then further remanded, the same bail being accepted as before for Benjamin and Jeffries; but, on the application of Mr. Purcell, the amount of bail was reduced as regards Sarpy to two sureties in £50 each.

The proceedings were then adjourned to Friday, 22nd January, 1892, at 2 o'clock.

THAMES POLICE COURT, Arbour Square, Stepney, E., January 22nd, 1892. Counsel, &c., as before.

HUGO GRIEBERT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Are you a stamp dealer?

A. Yes.

Q. Carrying on business at 135, Fenchurch Street, City?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known them?

A. About eight months.

Q. Is their shop near to yours?

A. Next door.

Q. Have you done business with them?

A. Yes, on several occasions.

Q. Have you been in their shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Once, or more than once?

A. On several occasions.

Q. Have you ever seen a notice there referring to the guaranteeing of stamps as genuine?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Have you ever seen any printing materials in the shop?

A. No.

Q. Or anything for printing?

A. No.

Q. Any dies?

A. No. I have seen on one occasion two blocks of wood lying on the counter.

Q. Did you see what was upon the blocks of wood?

A. I could not say.

Q. For what purpose they were used you could not tell?

A. No.

Q. Was there any engraving upon the wood?

A. I have not seen it.

Q. Have you ever purchased any stamps from Benjamin and Sarpy as genuine stamps?  
 A. Yes, on many occasions.  
 Q. On any occasion have those stamps you purchased as genuine turned out not to be genuine?  
 A. On two occasions.  
 Q. Were those purchased on different dates?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Can you tell us about the date of the first of those purchases?  
 A. I think it was May last year.  
 Q. What was it you purchased?  
 A. Some Sydney View stamps.  
 Q. Have you got them now?  
 A. Not here.  
 Q. But have you kept them?  
 A. Yes, they are in my possession.  
 Q. What was the denomination of those stamps?  
 A. Sydney Views.  
 Q. What value?  
 A. 1d.  
 Q. How many did you purchase?  
 A. I think two.  
 Q. Do you remember what you gave for them?  
 A. £2.  
 Q. £1 each?  
 A. I bought a pair. I gave £2 for the pair.  
 Q. What did you find out about those stamps afterwards?  
 A. I sold them again, and in the meantime I found out they were forgeries.  
 Q. Before or after you sold them again?  
 A. After I sold them again, and I went to the party to whom I sold them and offered his money back.  
 Q. You went to him and offered him his money back?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. He did not come to you and ask for it?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did you get them back from him?  
 A. Yes; not the first time, but I went there again.  
 Q. Having got them back, did you speak to Benjamin or Sarpy on the subject?  
 A. No, not then.  
 Q. Did you ever at any time speak to them about it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Was that after you had made your second purchase, which you have referred to, when they were not genuine, or before?  
 A. Before that.  
 Q. From whom did you buy them? Which of the two men?  
 A. I think Benjamin.  
 Q. At the shop?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. After you found out they were forgeries, to whom did you speak about them?  
 A. Benjamin.  
 Q. At his shop?  
 A. I do not remember whether it was in the shop or outside the shop?  
 Q. Outside or inside his shop?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What did you say to him, as near as you can remember?  
 A. I told him the stamps were forgeries, and I asked him to return me the value.  
 Q. What did he say?  
 A. He gave me some other stamps in exchange for them.  
 Q. What did he say about their being forgeries?  
 A. He said that he did not know it at the time that he sold them to me.  
 Q. That is what he said to you?  
 A. Yes, as far as I can remember.

Q. He gave you some other stamps in exchange?  
 A. Yes, in exchange, and partly cash.  
 Q. I may take it that he gave you the value of the stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. But you did not return the forged stamps to him?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did you show them to him?  
 A. I do not think I had them at the time when I went for the money. The party I sold them to kept them for about two months.  
 Q. Did you ever show those stamps to Benjamin?  
 A. That pair of stamps do you mean?  
 Q. Yes.  
 A. No; I do not think so.  
 Q. Did he take your word for it that they were forgeries?  
 A. I suppose he did.  
 Q. Did he make any demur about it at all?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Did he say that they were not forgeries?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Do you remember the date of the second occasion?  
 A. I do not know the date.  
 Q. How long after the other was it—a month or a week?  
 A. It was in August, 1891, I think.  
 Q. Was the second purchase made at the shop, or where?  
 A. No, that was the second time I bought stamps which turned out to be a forgery, but in the meantime I had lots of transactions with them.  
 Q. But was the transaction that you are now about to speak of at Benjamin's shop, or where?  
 A. At Benjamin's shop.  
 Q. What were the stamps purchased on that occasion?  
 A. Three Baden stamps—18 kreuzers.  
 Q. What did you give for them?  
 A. 15s.  
 Q. Did you purchase them as genuine?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Did you pay the price of genuine stamps for them.  
 A. Yes; you can buy genuine stamps for that price.  
 Q. If they were forgeries what would they have been worth?  
 A. Nothing.  
 Q. Did you afterwards discover that those Baden 18 kreuzer stamps were not genuine?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. How long afterwards?  
 A. Some time afterwards.  
 Q. Weeks or months?  
 A. A week perhaps.  
 Q. Have you still got those?  
 A. No, I returned them to Benjamin.  
 Q. Had you sold them, or not?  
 A. No, I did not sell them.  
 Q. Did you speak to either of those men about it when you discovered they were not genuine?  
 A. To Sarpy.  
 Q. Was it Sarpy or Benjamin you bought them from?  
 A. Benjamin.  
 Q. Do you remember what you said? Did you show him the stamps?  
 A. Yes, and I asked him to return me the value for them. He said that he did not know anything about the matter—that Benjamin was away in America, and he asked me to wait till Benjamin came back.  
 Q. Did you point out to Sarpy what you alleged to be the forgery?  
 A. No. As soon as he said he knew nothing about it I waited.

Q. Did you afterwards see Benjamin?  
 A. Yes—when he came back.  
 Q. When was that about—what month?  
 A. I think it was in September, but I could not tell exactly.  
 Q. Did you show the stamps to Benjamin?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What did you say to him?  
 A. I asked him to return me the value.  
 Q. Did you tell him why?  
 A. Because they were forgeries.  
 Q. Did you point out to him what the forgery consisted in?  
 A. No.  
 Q. What did Benjamin say?  
 A. I do not know what he said, but he returned the value.  
 Q. Did he dispute their being forgeries?  
 A. He said he bought them as genuine.  
 Q. Kindly tell us of what the forgery consisted. What was there wrong about those 18 kreuzer Baden stamps?  
 A. The “8” in the “18” was different in some way.  
 Q. It was not a genuine stamp?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Was the whole stamp forged or only part of it?  
 A. I think the whole stamp was forged.  
 Q. At this shop of Benjamin and Sarpy’s there are a number of stamps exposed for sale in the window, are there not?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Have you looked at those stamps in the window?  
 A. Sometimes—very seldom.  
 Q. Have you ever looked at them critically enough to see whether they were genuine or not?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Were they all genuine or not?  
 A. Yes, all genuine.  
 Q. Those that were in the window?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Inside the shop have you seen stamps?  
 A. Yes, framed.  
 Q. All genuine?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Have you ever seen any inside the shop that were not genuine?  
 A. I cannot remember.  
 Q. Did Benjamin say anything with regard to his knowledge of these stamps being genuine or not?  
 A. I cannot tell. He said he bought them as genuine when they were sold to him.  
 Q. The 18 kreuzer as well as the others?  
 A. Yes.  
 Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL.  
 Q. Let me call your attention to what you describe as the first occasion when you purchased the Sydney View stamps. Do you recollect when you brought them back you said that you would let the matter drop if they sold you a few more pairs at their faked value?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Do you recollect going with Sarpy to the Andalusian Wine Stores? Does that assist your memory to recall the transaction?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Did you on that occasion purchase of him ten pairs of Sydney Views for £1 10s.?  
 A. I know I had given to me ten Sydney Views, which I have kept, but I do not know that I paid £1 10s. for them—not ten pairs, but ten stamps.  
 Q. Was that on the occasion when you went to complain of the Sydney Views being fakes?  
 A. I could not remember.  
 Q. It may have been on that very occasion when you went back to complain, and when you went to the wine shop in the neighbourhood. Will you swear as to that?

A. I could not swear, because I do not remember.  
 Q. But it is the fact that you did receive from him ten Sydney Views, you say, and not ten pairs?  
 A. Ten Sydney Views. I do not know whether I found afterwards eight or ten, but I know they were not ten pairs.  
 Q. Was the price of those ten to be £1 10s.?  
 A. I could not tell whether I gave any money for them.  
 Q. But was the price to be £1 10s.?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. Were you going to Germany two days after that?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You are a German, are you not?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you tell Sarpy, when you got the ten Sydney Views from him, that you could get good prices for them in the “Good old Fatherland”?  
 A. No, I did not.  
 Q. Did you also say that you might want some more? and did you arrange with the defendant that he was to take them to your office, and leave them with your office boy?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Do not think I am suggesting anything improper. I am not making the least imputation. I only want to get at the bottom of this stamp trade. I think, besides dealing in stamps, you deal in jewellery also?  
 A. I do not.  
 Q. Have you?  
 A. I never have.  
 Q. Are you quite sure?  
 A. I have never dealt in jewellery.  
 Q. Have you exchanged jewellery for stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Has the jewellery been like the stamps—faked?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. What a pity! Look at those four rings. [Handing same to the witness.] Did you give those in exchange for £8 worth of Borneo stamps?  
 A. Yes. I do not remember whether I gave these four.  
 Q. But four rings quite as good as those?  
 A. I do not know whether they were all Borneo stamps.  
 Q. Well, I will try to meet you in every way I can. There was a considerable quantity of Borneo stamps?  
 A. There were some.  
 Q. And those Borneo stamps have got, like the hall marks on those rings, faked postmarks?  
 A. Yes.  
 Mr. MUIR: My friend, I submit, is not entitled to put a question of that kind. We do not know that they are hall marked.  
 The MAGISTRATE: Are those hall marks upon those rings faked?  
 A. I do not see any.  
 Mr. PURCELL: Are they 18 carat gold?  
 A. I do not know. I am no jeweller.  
 Q. You are only an exchange jeweller?  
 A. No; I am no exchange jeweller either.  
 Q. Did you get those Borneo stamps before you went to the “good old Fatherland”?  
 A. I do not remember ever having said anything about the “Fatherland” to him.  
 Q. Did you take the Borneo stamps to Germany with the faked postmarks?  
 A. I did not.  
 Q. Where are they now?  
 A. I have exchanged them.  
 Q. For genuine stamps or jewellery?  
 A. For reprinted stamps.  
 Q. Now, let me go to the second occasion. Do you recollect seeing some Baden stamps on the counter when you went into the shop, and asked the price of them?  
 A. Yes.



Q. That is how the transaction came about?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did Benjamin say 15s.?  
 A. He did.  
 Q. Did you ask whether they were genuine?  
 A. I think I did.  
 Q. Did he then say, "I do not want to sell them, but if you like you can buy them on your own judgment?"  
 A. I do not remember that.  
 Q. Did you reply, "I will take them for 15s., but if they are fakes you must return me 12s."?  
 A. No. He said that. I did not.  
 Q. He could not have said that, if you listened to my question. Did you say, "I will take them for 15s., but if they are fakes you must return me 12s."?  
 A. I did not say that.  
 Q. Nor any words to that effect?  
 A. He said that whenever I returned them I could have 12s. back for them.  
 Mr. MUIR: Was anything said about fakes at the time of that transaction at all?  
 A. No.  
 Mr. PURCELL: Did you not then say, when your judgment was challenged by him, "I will take them for 15s., but if they are fakes you must give me back 12s."?  
 A. I did not mention anything about 12s. He said that to me.  
 Q. As a matter of fact you were in this shop constantly, or, at all events, very frequently?  
 A. Very frequently.  
 Q. Over a long time?  
 A. About four months.  
 Q. May I take it that you were almost daily buying and exchanging stamps?  
 A. Buying, but not exchanging.  
 Q. Would it be an exaggeration to say to the amount of about £30 a week?  
 A. I do not think as much as that.  
 Q. £25?  
 A. About £10 a week, I should think.  
 Q. On the occasion of one of your visits there, did you bring to the defendants a quantity of old Portuguese stamps?  
 A. I do not remember.  
 Q. How very unfortunate! See if I can refresh your recollection. I suppose if Portuguese stamps had a surcharge of "Madeira" or "Azores" it would increase their value, would it not?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you ask the defendants to surcharge some old Portuguese stamps—some "Madeira" and some "Azores"?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Were there between forty and fifty of those stamps?  
 A. No.  
 Q. How many, about?  
 A. Fifteen or ten, I think.  
 Q. Did you stand by while those stamps were surcharged?  
 A. I do not know.  
 Q. You do not know whether you did not stand by while your order was being executed, and the surcharge being put on those stamps?  
 A. I may have been in the shop.  
 Q. But you were not looking at what was being done?  
 A. No.  
 Q. At any rate, were the alterations done while you waited?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. The surcharging, I will call it, was done while you were waiting?  
 A. Yes.

Q. What would be the price of an old Portuguese stamp without a surcharge? I do not want to pin you to a 1s. or £1.  
 A. 9d.  
 Q. What would be the price of a surcharged Madeira?  
 A. 1s. 6d.  
 Q. And the same price for Azores?  
 A. Sometimes there are other values. That was one particular value.  
 Q. The value was not much increased then by the surcharge?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did you pay for the surcharging 1s. a stamp?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Or at that rate?  
 A. I do not remember. It was not more than about 3d. each.  
 Q. Do you remember bringing 100 Orange Free State Fiscal Stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Had they postmarks on them?  
 A. No.  
 Q. What would be the value without a postmark for the Orange Free State Fiscal Stamps. I mean a stamp collector's value?  
 A. I do not deal in Fiscal Stamps.  
 Q. You are a man of experience, and you can tell me, can you not?  
 A. I could not tell.  
 Q. It would be more valuable with the postmark upon it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you offer the defendants 30s. to clean them and postmark them?  
 A. I did not offer 30s. They asked 30s.  
 Q. You asked them to do the work—to clean and postmark them?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you give them 30s. for doing that?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You know, do you not, how those fiscals were cleaned? Is there a stuff sold in Paris called \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. I have heard of it.  
 Q. Is it used for cleaning stamps?  
 A. I do not know whether it is used for cleaning stamps or anything else. It is used to take ink stains out of cloth or linen.  
 Q. Have you purchased a great many bottles of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Not any at all?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Are you sure?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you not on your last visit to the defendants tell them you could sell them some \_\_\_\_\_ if they should run short?  
 A. I did not.  
 Q. Is there a M. Dorsan Astruc in Paris?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. A well-known Paris stamp dealer?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You know him?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did Benjamin and Sarpy ask you who it was who told you where to buy \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did you not reply M. Dorsan Astruc?  
 A. No; they never asked me that.  
 Q. Did you learn where to buy \_\_\_\_\_ from anybody?

• For obvious reasons we do not publish this name, as we have no desire to render assistance to the fakers.—S.G., Ltd.

A. I had heard it from somebody.  
 Q. Was it M. Dorsan Astruc?  
 A. No.  
 Q. You know that the particular fiscal stamp which you paid 30s. for cleaning was cleaned with ———?  
 A. I do not know whether the stuff they used was ———. I did not know it at that time.  
 Q. You know it now?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You know the stuff well?  
 A. No.  
 Q. You told my learned friend that all the stamps you saw in the window of their shop were genuine. Did you not see in the window, in a frame, a Sydney View?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Are you quite certain?  
 A. Quite certain.  
 Q. Are you a member of the Philatelic Protection Association?  
 A. No.  
 Q. How is it that we have the pleasure of seeing you? Did the Philatelic Association communicate with you?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Or Mr. Moser?  
 A. I do not know Mr. Moser.  
 Q. Who asked you to come and give evidence? Who saw you to ascertain what you knew about the matter?  
 A. A clerk of the firm of Wilson and Wallis came up to my office.  
 Q. When was that?  
 A. Last Tuesday.  
 Mr. C. E. JONES: I have nothing to ask.  
 Re-examined by Mr. MUIR.  
 Q. Before Messrs. Wilson and Wallis's clerk came to you had you seen any members of the Philatelic Protection Association—Mr. Phillips for instance. I mean with reference to this prosecution?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Then Messrs. Wilson and Wallis's clerk was the first person you saw in connection with this prosecution?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. When was the last communication you had with Benjamin or Sarpy?  
 A. As far as I can remember, the last time I was in their shop was in September.  
 Q. What was the last date of your communication with Benjamin or Sarpy, or anyone on their behalf?  
 A. Not for the last four or five months.  
 Q. Did Benjamin or Sarpy know to your knowledge that you were coming here to be a witness?  
 A. No.  
 Q. You are sure about that?  
 A. I am sure of it.  
 Q. What did you intend to do with those Portuguese stamps that you got surcharged?  
 A. To keep them to show to collectors, and part of them I have kept up to now.  
 Q. How many did you buy?  
 A. I could not tell the exact number.  
 Q. About how many?  
 A. Fifteen.  
 Q. But one would have done to show to a collector, would it not?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. How many of those Orange Free State stamps did you get cleaned?  
 A. I could not tell you the number.  
 Q. About?  
 A. About eighty.  
 Q. Were those to show to collectors?  
 A. No.  
 Q. What were they for?  
 A. I had them given to me as fiscal stamps.

Q. What were you going to do with them after you had them postmarked?  
 A. Return them to the party I had them from.  
 The MAGISTRATE: I think this is going rather far.  
 Mr. MUIR: I will only ask this other question. Did you say anything to Benjamin or Sarpy as to what you were going to do with those surcharged stamps?  
 A. No.  
 Q. You knew them as persons from whom you could get surcharges?  
 A. I had heard it.  
 Q. You knew you could get them surcharged if they were paid for doing it?  
 A. Yes.  
 PERCY MAY BRIGHT, sworn.  
 Examined by Mr. MUIR.  
 Q. Are you a stationer and bookseller carrying on business at the Arcade, Bournemouth, Hampshire?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. On the 23rd of November last, did you call at the shop of Benjamin and Sarpy?  
 A. Yes, I believe it was that date.  
 Q. Whom did you see there?  
 A. Someone who I have reason to believe is Benjamin—that one. [Pointing to Benjamin.]  
 Q. Did you purchase some stamps?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Among others, did you purchase *this* stamp? [Handing a stamp to the witness.]  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. That purports to be a Bavarian 12 kreuzer perforated stamp?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What did you pay for that particular stamp?  
 A. 7s. 6d., I believe.  
 Mr. PURCELL: 6s. 6d. I think you will find it was.  
 A. I could not be quite certain.  
 Mr. MUIR: Did you pay a genuine price, or a forgery price?  
 A. It would be cheap for a genuine price, but certainly not a forgery price.  
 Q. Did you take that stamp and the others home with you?  
 A. Yes, I did.  
 Q. When you got home did you examine them critically?  
 A. The next day I did.  
 Q. That would be on the 24th November?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What did you find with regard to the stamp now before you?  
 A. I found that this one was a bad one—entirely forged.  
 Q. What does the forgery consist of?  
 A. The colour is different, when you see it by daylight, and the perforation is different slightly.  
 Q. Do you know the 12 kreuzers postal order card?  
 A. Yes, I have seen it.  
 Q. Is *that* one? [Handing a specimen to the witness.]  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Does that correspond in colour with the one you bought from Benjamin?  
 A. Yes, that is more the colour.  
 Q. When you found out that the stamp you purchased was a forgery, did you communicate with the Philatelic Protection Association?  
 A. Yes, I did.  
 Q. On that visit on the 23rd of November, did you observe the stamps in the window in Benjamin and Sarpy's shop?  
 A. Not carefully, but I saw some in the window.  
 Q. Did you see one called a "V.R." stamp?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Was there a notice attached to that?

A. Yes; "A rare V.R."

Q. Is that the old black English 1d. stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine it critically at all?

A. Yes, I looked at it critically through the glass. I saw it also in the shop, but I am not sure which time it was. I think it was the first time when I saw it in the shop.

Q. Was that a genuine "V.R." stamp, or not?

A. No, it was not.

Q. What is the value of a genuine "V.R." stamp?

A. I should think now about £7 10s., or £8 for a fine specimen.

Q. And the value of a forgery?

A. A forgery of course is of no value.

Q. Did you observe any notice posted up in the shop with regard to guaranteeing the stamps?

A. I do not think I did.

Q. Did you see that notice? [Handing a copy to the witness.]

A. Certainly not.

The MAGISTRATE: Is that the original?

Mr. MUIR: Yes, sir, and I will prove it later on.

Q. Was that the only occasion on which you visited Benjamin's shop?

A. No, I visited it sometime ago, but no one was in.

Q. Did you observe any notice there then of that description?

A. No, certainly not.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. I think you deal very largely in stamps, do you not?

A. Very largely.

Q. You are a stamp dealer as well as a bookseller?

A. Yes.

Q. And you carry on business as a stamp dealer at the Arcade, Bournemouth?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had some years' experience in stamp dealing?

A. Some three or four years, possibly more.

Q. The value of a Bavarian 12 kreuzers perforated would be about a sovereign, would it not?

A. The retail value would be as high as a sovereign.

Q. What would be the wholesale value?

A. For a fine copy 10s. 6d., I should think.

Q. Bought at 10s. 6d. and sold at £1, would it be a wholesale transaction if one was bought?

A. That would depend—they are supposed to sell stamps cheap, I believe.

Q. You mean that you know that these defendants have the reputation of selling stamps cheap. Is that what you say?

A. I should not like to go as far as that, but they have sold some stamps cheap.

Q. Are you quite certain that you only once went to the shop?

A. Once after this transaction as well.

Q. But you went once when nobody was at home?

A. That was some time previously.

Q. How many times have you been there altogether? You have only been twice when you saw one or other of the defendants?

A. Yes.

Q. Not more?

A. I think not.

Q. Are you quite certain?

A. I could not be quite certain, but certainly not recently.

Q. What do you mean by that—six months?

A. You might say eighteen months. To my remembrance I have never been in the shop besides those three times.

Q. After you purchased the Bavarian 12 kreuzers did you purchase some other stamps on the same occasion?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell me what some of them were?

A. A Wurtemberg, and a Fiji, and some other stamps; but I really could not remember.

Q. Were not some of the stamps that you bought on that occasion notorious fakes?

A. Certainly not; none of them.

Q. When you were buying some of the stamps on the occasion when you bought the 12 kreuzers, did not Benjamin tell you, "I only guarantee those stamps on which I put my name on the back"?

A. No.

Q. Are you quite certain he did not say so?

A. Quite certain.

Q. Did he not point out that several of the stamps you then purchased were not so marked with his name?

A. Certainly not.

Q. How much did you pay for the other stamps you bought on that occasion? How many others did you buy altogether?

A. I think the value was close on £2, but I am not quite certain.

Q. Did you keep any record of the stamps which you bought on that day?

A. No.

Q. Or the prices you paid?

A. Not unless there is some special reason.

Q. You do not keep any book in which there would appear either the names of the stamps or the prices you paid on that day?

A. There would be the total amount down to the name of the dealer from whom I bought.

Q. Have you got that book here?

A. No.

Q. Have you looked at that book recently?

A. No.

Q. Did you not call at this shop on the day after you bought the Bavarian 12 kreuzers, as a matter of fact?

A. It was soon afterwards, but I do not know whether it was the day afterwards.

Q. I suggest that you called there the day after, and that you did not speak of the 12 kreuzers Bavarian, and bought some more stamps?

A. It was soon after, but not the next day.

Q. Was the value of the stamps you bought on the second occasion to the amount of £2 16s.?

A. It might have been.

Q. Did you after that occasion complain to Benjamin or Sarpy that the 12 kreuzers Bavarian was faked?

A. No.

Q. Or ask them to return the money?

A. No.

Q. How soon after you got home did you discover that the 12 kreuzers was faked?

A. The next morning.

Q. Before you made the second purchase?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that the association issued a circular warning members against Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. I believe so, but I am not quite certain.

Q. You are a member of the association, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. Did not the circular describe them as people well known as dealers in fakes?

A. I could not say.

Q. Was not that the object of the circular issued by the association to the members—to warn them that these persons were manufacturers of fakes? You received the circular, no doubt.

*A.* I received several, but I am not quite certain whether their names were in them. I believe they were.

*Q.* Was that before or after you were there on the two occasions you have mentioned?

*A.* I really could not say.

*Q.* Just think.

*A.* I have no means of thinking.

*Q.* Having found that the 12 kreuzers was faked, you said you made a communication to the Society?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Was it after that you received a circular warning members against these people, and not before?

*A.* I could not say.

*Q.* There is a paper called *Brit-a-Brac*—a stamp journal?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Would it be correct to say that collectors are warned against faked stamps of forty-five different countries?

*A.* There are faked stamps of more than forty-five different countries.

*Q.* Against which collectors are warned?

*A.* I do not know.

*Q.* Well, I could show you a list of forty-five if you like. A short time ago were there some notorious counterfeits called the New South Wales laureated heads?

*A.* No; I do not know anything about those—whether they are fakes or not.

*Q.* Do you know there are such stamps?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you know that New South Wales laureated heads on a number of unused sheets were on sale?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* And on sale by Stanley Gibbons and Co.?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you know that those are entirely fictitious?

*A.* I do not think it has been proved that they are yet.

*Mr. PURCELL:* I suppose the witness gives Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. the benefit of the doubt.

*Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES:*

*Q.* Is a man named Hilkes your manager?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* How long has he been so?

*A.* About a year.

*Q.* Does he carry on business at Islington?

*A.* Not to my knowledge.

*Q.* Finsbury Park?

*A.* Not to my knowledge.

*Q.* You know his handwriting, I dare say. I have a letter signed "Harry Hilkes." He is a member of the Philatelic Society, Hamburg?

*A.* He might be.

*Q.* Have you ever known of his going under the name of Wagner?

*A.* No.

*Q.* Do you know his writing?

*A.* I think I should.

*Q.* Is that his writing, or any part of it? Is that his signature? [Handing a document to the witness.]

*A.* I think not. At least, it is not like his writing now.

*Re-examined by Mr. MUIR:*

*Q.* Is there a trade price, and a price to the public for stamps?

*A.* No.

*Q.* If you bought from Benjamin and Sarpy would they charge you the same price as if I were to go there?

*A.* They did not know I was a dealer, I think.

*Q.* The Bavarian 12 kreuzers that you purchased at 6s. 6d., was that a fine specimen?

*A.* No, it was not.

*Q.* What in your opinion was about the value of that stamp if genuine?

*A.* About 13s. or 14s.

*Q.* Is there a regular fixed market price for those stamps?

*A.* There is no fixed market price for any stamp really.

*Q.* They vary?

*A.* Yes.

*Mr. PURCELL:* According to the brains of the persons who purchase them, I suppose?

*The WITNESS:* Of course within certain limits.

*Mr. MUIR:* Was the price that you paid such as to put you on notice that it was not a genuine stamp?

*A.* I think not.

*DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, sworn.*

*Examined by Mr. MUIR:*

[At the request of Mr. Purcell Mr. Phillips left the Court during the examination of this witness.]

*Q.* What are you?

*A.* I am in a West India merchant's office.

*Q.* Your father's office?

*A.* No, my brother-in-law's.

*Q.* At what address?

*A.* 3, Fenchurch Avenue, City.

*Q.* Have you been a stamp collector for sixteen years?

*A.* Yes, about that.

*Q.* Not a dealer?

*A.* No.

*Q.* Have you known Benjamin and Sarpy for about three years?

*A.* I have.

*Q.* Have you ever heard Benjamin and Sarpy mention Jeffryes?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* What have they said about him?

*A.* They generally mentioned his name in connection with fakes or forgeries.

*Q.* What connection with forgeries had he?

*A.* Specially with a St. Vincent surcharge.

*Q.* What was his connection with the forgery?

*A.* They told me that he had made this forgery—4d. on 1s.

*Q.* He was mentioned as the manufacturer of it?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Did you hear any further particulars about Jeffryes?

*A.* In connection with that stamp?

*Q.* Yes, or anything else; from Benjamin and Sarpy, I mean?

*A.* No; they used to call that stamp a "Jeffology," implying that it had been manufactured by him.

*Q.* Did you know Jeffryes yourself?

*A.* Yes, I have seen him.

*Q.* Have Benjamin and Sarpy shown you any of those stamps—4d. upon 1s. surcharge, St. Vincent?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Was it at the time that they made that statement about their being made by Jeffryes?

*A.* Yes; that was how the conversation arose.

*Q.* Are you a contributor to several Philatelic papers?

*A.* Yes, I have been, and am.

*Q.* As such contributor were you interested in acquiring information about forgeries of stamps?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Did Benjamin and Sarpy know that you were a contributor to Philatelic papers?

*A.* Not to my knowledge.

*Q.* I do not want to take you too much in detail at this stage; but have you acquired information with regard to forgeries from Benjamin and Sarpy?

*A.* I have.

*Q.* Have you purchased forged stamps from them?

*A.* I have.

Q. As forgeries?  
 A. As forgeries.  
 Q. For the purposes you have mentioned?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. About a year ago did Sarpy show you a piece of paper with a watermark on it?  
 A. With the star watermark on it—a very small piece.  
 Q. Was there any stamp printed on it?  
 A. No. 'Sometime afterwards I saw an unused Ceylon stamp printed on star watermark paper.  
 Q. Did Sarpy show you the star watermark paper without anything printed on it at first?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Do you know that stamps are printed on paper watermarked in that way?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You say you saw a stamp printed on such paper?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Who showed it to you?  
 A. Sarpy.  
 Q. What was the denomination of that stamp?  
 A. 9d. Ceylon, in fair condition.  
 Q. How big was the piece of paper that the Ceylon stamp was printed on?  
 A. Just the size of the stamp, as far as I recollect. I do not think there was any large margin.  
 Q. Was that used or unused?  
 A. Unused.  
 Q. Genuine or a forgery?  
 A. A forgery.  
 Q. At the time Sarpy showed you that piece of paper, had you a piece of stamp margin in your pocket?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Was that watermarked?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. With what?  
 A. With "C. C." It was taken off the margin of a sheet.  
 Q. Of genuine stamps?  
 A. Certainly.  
 Q. Did you show that to Sarpy?  
 A. Yes. I gave it to him in fact.  
 Q. Did he ask for it?  
 A. No; he did not ask for it.  
 Q. When he showed you the 9d. Ceylon stamp, did he tell you what was to be done with it?  
 A. He said that it was to be sold in France.  
 Q. Have you seen Benjamin or Sarpy do anything to fiscal stamps?  
 A. I have seen them postmark them.  
 Q. That would enhance their value?  
 A. Yes, in the eyes of collectors.  
 Q. And from the pockets of collectors?  
 A. True.  
 Q. Have you ever seen 1s. blue Victoria stamps in the possession of Benjamin or Sarpy?  
 A. Yes. I bought a sheet from Sarpy.  
 Q. Genuine or forged?  
 A. Forged.  
 Q. After you purchased it, did you hand it on to Mr. Buhl?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. To be used by the Protection Association?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. When did you purchase that?  
 A. In February, 1891.  
 Q. Have you seen other forged stamps in the possession of Benjamin and Sarpy?  
 A. Yes; a great number.  
 Q. I think you have a railway ticket in your possession on which a mark was put by one of those men?  
 A. I have not got it now. I did have one. The solicitor has it.

Mr. PURCELL: Surely you do not collect railway tickets, do you, as well?  
 Mr. MUIR: You have been in their shop I suppose?  
 A. Frequently.  
 Q. In the years 1890 and 1891?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you ever see *that* notice? [Handing same to the witness.]  
 A. Never.  
 Q. Or one like it?  
 A. No. I have seen a copy since the action was brought.  
 Q. In the newspapers?  
 A. No; in the shop.  
 Q. You mean since this prosecution was instituted?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Just the other day, you mean?  
 A. Yes.  
 Mr. PURCELL: When the police took this one off the defendants put up another.  
 Mr. MUIR: But on your visits in 1890 and 1891 you never saw one like that?  
 A. No; never.  
 Q. Now look at *this* railway ticket. [Handing same to the witness.] It has a postmark upon it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. And also a perforation?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Who did that?  
 A. Benjamin.  
 Q. Where?  
 A. In the shop in Cullum Street.  
 Q. Have you a good collection of West Indian stamps yourself?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. You are in a West Indian merchant's office?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Has Benjamin ever said anything to you about that collection of stamps?  
 A. On several occasions they said I had better get rid of my West Indians, as they were all to be forged.  
 Q. Did they say who was going to forge them?  
 A. No; there were no names mentioned.  
 Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:  
 Q. You are very well known, are you not, to stamp dealers?  
 A. Well, I do not know whether you call me very well known. I am known.  
 Q. Your name appears in stamp newspapers, and stamp dealers are well acquainted with you?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. And your name constantly appears in the journals?  
 A. Not constantly; now and then.  
 Q. You were, were you not, for some time a member of the Philatelic Society of London?  
 A. The Philatelic Society of London—not the association.  
 Mr. MUIR: There is a distinction.  
 Mr. PURCELL: I did not know that.  
 Mr. MUIR: The Philatelic Protection Association is an association of dealers for their own protection. The Philatelic Society is a society of collectors.  
 Mr. PURCELL: Then that is another matter of curiosity settled.  
 Q. You were long a member of the society, were you not?  
 A. For a few years.  
 Q. Are you now a member?  
 A. No, I have resigned.  
 Q. Were you connected with the Philatelic Association at all?  
 A. No; no connection.  
 Q. Did you supply them with any information for the protection of the stamp people generally?

A. No. The only member of the association that I had ever any conversation with was Mr. Buhl.

Q. For how long have you been dealing with Benjamin and Sarpy?

A. I have known them for about three years.

Q. And bought from them during that three years?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you sold also to them large quantities?

A. No, not large quantities. I bought, sold, and exchanged with them.

Q. You know Mr. Phillips, of course?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you bought stamps from Mr. Phillips?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Do you recollect his sending you on approval a Grenada stamp with the surcharge reversed?

A. Yes, included in a lot of other West Indians.

Q. Was that guaranteed as genuine?

A. No, there was no guarantee with it.

Q. You assumed it was genuine?

A. I certainly inferred that all the stamps in the book were genuine.

Q. Are you quite certain that Mr. Phillips in sending that book did not guarantee its contents to be genuine?

A. No, there was no guarantee. It is not customary.

Q. But you assumed they were all genuine, although there was no guarantee with the book?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ascertain from the Postmaster of Grenada that there was no such stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. That is to say, a Grenada stamp with the surcharge reversed?

A. Exactly. But you have not yet mentioned what stamp it is.

Q. That is my ignorance. Has it a particular name?

A. Yes, it was a 4d. surcharged stamp.

Q. With the surcharge reversed?

A. Yes.

Q. You ascertained that no such stamp with such a surcharge had been issued?

A. Exactly.

Q. Did you know where Mr. Phillips got that stamp from?

A. Not from Mr. Phillips.

Q. From somebody else—from any one of the men in the dock?

A. Benjamin and Sarpy have told me that they manufactured similar stamps.

Q. For Mr. Phillips?

A. Some of which Mr. Phillips bought.

Q. Did they tell you that Mr. Phillips had brought them the Grenada stamp, and that they had reversed the surcharge for him?

A. No, they did not go so far as that.

Q. Although they did not go so far as that, they did actually on one occasion show you the paper on which stamps could be faked—the star watermarked?

A. The piece of paper was so small that I was shown that I at first thought it was merely the margin of a sheet.

Q. You had in your possession a piece of paper with the "C.C." watermark. Did you show that to them, and did they say, "Look here what we have got"?

A. No, they showed me theirs first.

Q. Was it genuine paper from whatever office it was, or was it manufactured?

A. I showed the piece I had, and after that Mr. Sarpy said, "This piece is not the margin of a sheet, we have had the star paper manufactured."

Q. That shows how openly the business was carried on. It was after that that you were shown the particular stamp—the Ceylon—which was printed on the paper with that watermark?

A. Yes.

Q. That was shown to you by Sarpy?

A. Yes, a few weeks afterwards.

Q. Both Sarpy and Benjamin rather boasted, did they not, of the excellence of their fakes?

A. They used to boast to me about it.

Q. Are you so well known among dealers in stamps as to have been honoured with a nick-name? Do you know that you are called "McNevis"?

A. Without the "Mc."

Q. You have bought a good many faked stamps for Mr. Buhl, have you not, from these persons?

A. No; the only forged stamps that I ever got for Mr. Theodor Buhl were those Victorias.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Phillips before he became the Secretary of this Society traded at Birmingham?

A. I do. It was at that time he sent me the stamp in question.

Q. This particular Grenada?

A. Yes.

Q. I think you know that at the Philatelic Society there was a large exhibition, was there not, of fakes?

A. Yes, at the Philatelic Exhibition.

Q. Can you give me an idea of the number of different stamps, or the number of countries of which faked stamps were exhibited?

A. No, I could not do that.

Q. Would it be a matter of hundreds or thousands?

A. There exist thousands of forged stamps.

Q. Are there some persons whose form of philately is to collect forgeries?

A. I should think not.

Q. Do not you know of any?

A. No.

Q. Was not this exhibited at the exhibition among those of a collector?

A. I could not say the whole collection consisted of forgeries. He probably had some forgeries for comparison.

Q. That is a use for which persons might buy to test their own collection?

A. Yes.

Q. In the same way as dies and blocks might be kept by dealers for the purpose of printing off illustrated catalogues?

A. Some dealers do print illustrated catalogues, but they have to get permission, I understand.

Q. Is it not a common thing for stamp journals and for stamp dealers to illustrate their catalogues and papers with fac-similes of stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. And would that be done by dies and blocks?

A. Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. You say that it is three years since you first knew Benjamin or Sarpy? So that the conversation you had with them about this would be since that time?

A. Since that time.

Q. Was Jeffries ever present?

A. No.

Q. Now let me ask about this St. Vincent surcharge. That is what you call the Jeffology. Do you know enough of St. Vincent stamps to know that there never was an official surcharge?

A. There certainly have been official surcharges.

Q. Of 4d on 1s.?

A. Certainly.

Q. A genuine official surcharge?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you account for there being no such stamp catalogued in this book of Stanley Gibbons and Co.?

A. I think you will find it in the catalogue.

Q. A St. Vincent surcharge?

A. Yes. [A book was handed to the witness.] It is 2525—4d. on 1s., black and vermilion.

Q. But that is provisional?

A. That is a surcharge.

Q. Those are all provisional?

A. Well, the word "provisional" simply means that they were used provisionally.

Q. But it does not say it is 4d. on 1s.?

A. If you turn up the type you will find it is so.

Q. Now about this star watermark. I suppose you have only seen the star watermark paper in the shape of stamps until you saw this particular piece?

A. I have never seen it unused before.

Q. Did you take the opportunity of comparing the star watermark paper with genuine watermark paper?

A. No, I did not get it in my possession.

Q. Did you have it long enough in the shop to see?

A. No, I only saw it in Sarpy's possession.

Q. Do you know that the watermark on the piece Sarpy showed you was much wider than on the genuine star watermark paper?

A. No, I did not see it sufficiently well.

Q. You had a piece of watermark paper, but that was only a piece of selvedge off the edge of a sheet?

A. Yes.

Q. You could not get a piece of that big enough to put a stamp on?

A. It might happen so, but I do not know that the piece I had was large enough.

Q. Yours had the letters "C.C." on it?

A. Yes.

Q. Being "Crown Colony"?

A. Yes, it is a foreign sheet.

Q. Quite different from the star watermark?

A. Yes.

Q. Now about the 1s. blue Victorias. How many of those did you buy for Mr. Buhl? How many are there on a sheet—one hundred?

A. No, they are small sheets.

Q. All separate or in one sheet?

A. One sheet.

Q. How many on a sheet—£1 worth?

A. There were ten, I should say, but I cannot remember.

Q. They were all unused?

A. No, they were all postmarked.

Q. On a sheet?

A. Yes.

Q. And you handed that to Mr. Buhl?

A. Yes.

Mr. MUIR: I have nothing to ask.

The MAGISTRATE: I must adjourn this case now.

Mr. MUIR: I want to make an application, sir, with regard to the stamps which are in charge of the officer. I want to see them myself at chambers, but I understand he could not properly attend there without your leave—I mean Sergeant White. He might bring them, and remain in charge of them.

Mr. PURCELL: We should like to have a view of these stamps too.

Mr. C. E. JONES: I should also.

The MAGISTRATE: I do not know what can be done.

Mr. MUIR: Or I can come here at one o'clock, when you take this case again, and see them before the sitting of the Court.

The MAGISTRATE: I think that will be the better way, if you will kindly do so. The same facilities, of course, will be given to the other gentlemen.

Mr. MUIR: Certainly. Then I have to make an application with regard to another witness, whose evidence is important, and who is not here. I will call his clerk.

GEORGE EDWARD ANWYL, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR:

Q. Are you Mr. Cyriax's clerk?

A. Yes, I am in his employment.

Q. Where does Mr. Cyriax live?

A. I really cannot give you his address.

Q. In the country?

A. In the neighbourhood of London.

Q. In the suburbs?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he come up to business daily?

A. If he is well enough.

Q. Is he up to-day?

A. Yes, he is in town to-day.

Q. And has been for the last week past?

A. I have seen him on several occasions, but I cannot say he has been up every day.

Q. Nearly every day?

A. I think I may say I have seen him during the past week. I cannot say positively.

Q. He has been well enough to attend to his business?

A. Yes.

Mr. MUIR: Sir, this gentleman, Mr. Cyriax, is a witness who is absolutely essential in the interests of justice. He has been served with a Crown-office subpoena nearly a week ago, but he informed the messenger that he did not intend to be here, and that he would send a medical certificate that he was unable to come. He was able to attend to his own business, and if you will look at the medical certificate (if it is a medical certificate, and I do not say it is not), it is of the most unsatisfactory character. [The document was handed to the magistrate.] In view of that certificate, sir, and of this gentleman's evidence, I ask you to issue a summons, because, so far as I can, I am quite determined that Mr. Cyriax shall attend, and, if necessary, I shall apply for process to bring him here in custody. Mr. Cyriax will probably save himself trouble if he obeys the witness summons.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you apply for a witness summons?

Mr. MUIR: Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: You must show that he is a material witness.

Mr. MUIR: Mr. Wilson, the solicitor, will give evidence as to that.

Mr. H. WILSON, sworn.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you apply for a witness summons in this case?

A. Yes.

Q. And you say that the evidence is material?

A. Yes, I say he is a material witness, in my opinion.

Q. And you believe he will not come otherwise?

A. I believe he will not come without a summons.

The MAGISTRATE: Then you can take a summons for that purpose.

Adjourned to Friday next, the 29th January, 1892.

## Re Dr. ASSMUS, otherwise BERNARD.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

AT the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, on Wednesday, 6th January, 1892, before J. L. Hannay, Esq., magistrate. Mr. Frayling prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. FRAYLING: Sir, there are two charges against the prisoner of obtaining money by false pretences. There will be a charge also of an attempt to obtain money. Last month you committed the prisoner for trial on another charge, and since then other cases have come to the knowledge of the police. The trial was postponed that he might be brought before you on two further charges. In one case he is charged with having obtained £7 10s. from Mr. Reya, an antiquarian bookseller, by representing a 4 anna Indian stamp as being a valuable one. The peculiarity about it is that the Queen's head is upside down, and experts in these matters attach great value to a stamp of that nature. He represented the stamp as worth £20, and obtained from Mr. Reya £7 10s. for it; Mr. Reya not being a judge of foreign postage stamps took it to the secretary of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, who are dealers in foreign postage stamps, and the secretary, Mr. Phillips, actually gave Mr. Reya £15 for the stamp, so impressed was he that it was genuine. Since then it has been discovered to be a forgery, and I will call Major Evans, who is an expert, before you. The prisoner also went to Mr. Reya and endeavoured to dispose of a Cape of Good Hope stamp for £4. That appears to have been a genuine Cape of Good Hope stamp, but altered by means of chemicals from red to blue; the red one would be worth about 1s. 6d., but the blue one would be of considerable value. Then, sir, the second charge is of obtaining five guineas from a gentleman named Bright, a member of a firm of booksellers at Bournemouth. This transaction was carried out in the name of Bernard, the prisoner's real name being Bernard Assmus. He corresponded with Mr. Bright at Bournemouth in the name of Bernard, and sent him twenty-eight Baden stamps, representing them to be genuine, and he obtained from Mr. Bright the sum of five guineas. Those stamps have been examined, and they are really mere copies of no value whatever. On those charges I propose to call evidence.

CHARLES REYA, sworn.

Examined by Mr. FRAYLING.

Q. Do you live at No. 4, Harris's Place, Oxford Street, and are you an antiquarian bookseller?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you deal in any way with foreign postage stamps?

A. No.

Q. Have you any knowledge of them?

A. No.

Q. Did you become acquainted with the prisoner about the middle of April, 1890?

A. Yes.

Q. I think that was with reference to some pictures?

A. Yes; a few months before he sold this stamp.

Q. Do you remember in the beginning of December, 1890, the prisoner calling at your office?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he present to you that stamp? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. What did he describe it as?

A. He said it was a very rare stamp.

Q. What stamp is it?

A. An Indian 4 anna stamp.

Q. Is there any peculiarity about that stamp?

A. It has got a mark if you look at it through the light, and the head is upside down.

Q. That is to say the head of the Empress is inverted?

A. Yes. [The stamp was marked No. 1.]

Q. What did he say about that stamp?

A. He wanted to sell it.

Q. What did he say it was worth?

A. He offered it to me for sale, and he said it was worth about £20—from £20 upwards.

Q. Did he ask you to buy it?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you any reason for selling it?

A. Yes; he said he wanted money.

Q. What did you say?

A. I asked him what he wanted for it. I said I was not a judge of stamps, and what would be the lowest possible price for it.

Q. Did you tell him you would have to make enquiries about it?

A. Yes; I asked him to leave it with me on approval at a fixed price.

Q. Did he fix a price?

A. Yes, £8.

Q. What did you tell him?

A. To reduce it to £7 10s.

Q. Did he leave the stamp with you?

A. Yes, he did. I told him to call in a day or two.

Q. Did you go to 8, Gower Street—the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited—a day or two afterwards?

A. Yes.

Q. They are great stamp dealers?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you there see a Mr. Phillips?

A. Yes.

Q. He is the Secretary of the Society?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you offer him the stamp for sale?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask him any price?

A. Yes. He asked me what I wanted for it, and I offered him the stamp for £15.

Q. After some other conversation with him did he give you three £5 notes for that stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you went away, and that same evening did the prisoner come to your office?

A. Yes, the same day as I sold it. It was on the 3rd December.

Q. Did you then pay him £7 10s. for that stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you a receipt?

A. I had a receipt already written on the table.

Q. Did he sign that?

A. Yes; and he put the word "India" to it.

Q. You saw him sign that receipt?

A. Yes.

Q. When you paid him that money did you believe it was a genuine stamp?

A. Decidedly.

Q. About the 22nd December in the same year did the prisoner call on you again with reference to a second stamp?

A. Yes, about that date I think.

Q. Did he produce a stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the one? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.



Q. What is that alleged to be?  
 A. A 1d. Cape of Good Hope stamp.  
 Q. Blue colour?  
 A. Yes. [The stamp was marked No. 2.]  
 Q. Did he say where he got that stamp from?  
 A. No. He said it belonged to his brother.  
 Q. Did he describe what sort of stamp it was?  
 A. Yes; he said it was also a very valuable stamp, or some such words as those.  
 Q. Did any conversation take place about the price?  
 A. Yes; he quoted a price. I believe it was £3 or £4.  
 Q. He said he wanted £3 or £4 for it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. What did you do with reference to that?  
 A. I did the same as before. I wanted it left on approbation.  
 Q. Did he leave the stamp in your possession?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you afterwards take that stamp to No. 8, Gower Street, and again see Mr. Phillips?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did Mr. Phillips examine the stamp and detain it?  
 A. He asked me what the price was, and he detained the stamp, saying that it was a forgery.  
 Q. Did he give you a receipt for that stamp?  
 A. Yes; I asked him for a receipt, and he gave it to me.  
 Q. Is that the receipt Mr. Phillips wrote out for the stamp? [Handing same to the witness.]  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did you afterwards forward that receipt to the prisoner at 11, Canonbury Terrace?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. The receipt was found there. You told him to call?  
 A. Yes, I told him to call and fetch away his stamp at Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.  
 Q. And you have never seen him since?  
 A. I have never seen him since he handed to me that stamp.  
 Q. On the same evening you wrote that letter to Stanley Gibbons, I believe. [Handing same to the witness.]  
 A. Yes.  
 Mr. FRAYLING: That letter, sir, describes the transaction of the stamp—where he got it from, and so forth. [Mr. Frayling read the letter.]  
 The MAGISTRATE: That is not evidence at present.  
 Mr. FRAYLING: Then Mr. Phillips may produce it.  
 Cross-examined by the Prisoner.  
 Q. When I showed you an Indian stamp at first did I not ask you if you would try to sell it for me?  
 A. No; you offered me the stamp.  
 Q. Was it not agreed between us, that whatever amount you might get for that you should keep and only pay me £7 10s. finally, and that you should keep the amount over £7 10s.?  
 A. Yes; you said that you would sell it for £7 10s. to me. I did not want to buy it; I did not know whether it was worth it.  
 Q. How could I offer you a stamp for sale if you were not a stamp-dealer?  
 A. I do not know. I only state the facts as I know them.  
 Q. Did I not ask you to sell it for me?  
 A. No, you did not, to the best of my belief.  
 Q. Is it possible for you to explain to the Court how I could offer a stamp to you, you not being a stamp dealer or stamp collector?  
 A. I do not know anything about that.  
 Q. When you had sold the stamp you gave me £7 10s. on the following day, did you not?  
 A. Yes; that is in evidence here.  
 Q. I ask you, You only gave me the money when you had sold the stamp?  
 A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, did you not sell the stamp on commission for me?  
 A. No; most decidedly not.  
 Q. Did I not tell you when I showed you the stamp first that you ought not to give any guarantee whatever?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Did Mr. Phillips, to whom you say you sold the stamp, ask for any guarantee?  
 A. Yes, he did.  
 Q. Did you give him any guarantee?  
 A. No.  
 Q. Why did you not?  
 A. Because I do not understand stamps, and if the stamp was not worth £15 I should want the transaction cancelled.  
 Q. Do you say you did not give any guarantee to Mr. Phillips?  
 A. No, I did not give him any guarantee. I mentioned that to Mr. Phillips at the time.  
 Q. Did Mr. Phillips buy that stamp on his own risk?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did he inspect and examine the stamp before he bought it?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. With a glass and a microscope?  
 A. That I do not remember. I think he went away out of the room and stopped some time.  
 Q. He took the stamp with him to another room?  
 A. He took the stamp away to another room.  
 Q. You are not a stamp collector. You have no knowledge of stamps. How will you prove that this stamp produced in Court is the same as I gave to you?  
 A. I do not prove that.  
 The MAGISTRATE: That will be done by a chain of evidence.  
 The WITNESS: I noticed a transparent mark on this stamp; and that was the stamp that I received from Mr. Assmus.  
 The PRISONER: Could you identify this stamp?  
 A. I can identify it as far as my recollection goes.  
 The MAGISTRATE: To the best of your belief you say this is the stamp?  
 A. Yes, and it has got the watermark, which I noticed at the time. It does not look new, which the other one did not.  
 The PRISONER: How long a time had you this stamp in your possession—only about half an hour or an hour?  
 A. I had the stamp in my possession the day previous to the sale. I took it home with me and showed it to some friends.  
 The MAGISTRATE [to the witness]: How did you know how much to ask for the stamp if you are not a dealer?  
 A. That I based on my usual experience in dealing with books. I have generally asked double for the good books out of a parcel, because the others are sold at a loss.  
 CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, sworn.  
 Examined by Mr. FRAYLING.  
 Q. Are you Secretary to the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Stamp dealers carrying on business at No. 8, Gower Street?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. About the beginning of December, 1890, did the last witness call upon you?  
 A. Yes; on December 3rd, I think.  
 Q. Did he give you his name and address?  
 A. Yes.  
 Q. Did he show you the stamp that has been produced—an India 4 anna stamp with the head of the Queen inverted?  
 A. Yes.

Q. I believe he mentioned to you that he was not a stamp dealer, but a bookseller?

A. Yes, an antiquarian bookseller.

Q. After some conversation about the ownership of the stamp, did you agree to buy that stamp?

A. I did.

Q. Did you give him £15 for it in three £5 Bank of England notes?

A. Yes.

Q. At that time I believe you thought the stamp was genuine?

A. I did.

Q. About December 22nd did Mr. Reya again call at your place and show you a triangular stamp, purporting to be a 1d., blue, Cape of Good Hope stamp?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the stamp? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. Do you identify that 4 anna stamp as the one that Mr. Reya gave you?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Have you had it in your possession ever since?

A. No.

Q. How do you know it is the same stamp?

A. I know by the postmark upon it and the watermark.

Q. You swear it is the same stamp?

A. Yes; I swear that it is the same stamp.

Q. With regard to this Cape of Good Hope blue stamp, did you at once see it was a red stamp?

A. I at once saw it was chemically changed. It was not then a red stamp. It had been a red stamp.

Q. Was it what is commonly called faked up?

A. Yes; chemically altered in colour.

Q. Would there be a difference in the value of a blue one and a red one?

A. There would be. One would be worth 1s. 6d. and the other £30.

Q. Which is worth 1s. 6d.?

A. The red one.

Q. And the other how much?

A. About £30 the used specimen.

Q. You had your suspicions about that stamp at once?

A. Yes.

Q. And you decided to detain it?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. You gave Mr. Reya a receipt for it?

A. Yes, I did, on my business card. [The receipt was produced.]

Q. Recently did you see in the possession of Sergeant Penson a book containing stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that after the prisoner had been committed for trial on the other charges?

A. It was after he had been arrested. I do not think it was after he was committed for trial.

Q. Last month?

A. Yes.

Q. In that book did you notice two India 4 anna stamps?

A. Yes; with the head inverted.

Q. Then did it dawn upon you that the stamp you had previously purchased from Mr. Reya was similar to these two?

A. Yes.

Q. And that they were not genuine?

A. Yes; that they were forgeries.

Q. Did you submit that stamp to Major Evans as an expert?

A. I did.

Q. Do you recognise these stamps? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes; both of them.

Cross-examined by the prisoner:

Q. When you bought that stamp you thought it was a genuine one?

A. I did.

Q. When did you change your mind about that?

A. About one month ago?

Q. From now?

A. Yes; when I saw the stamps that were seized upon you.

Q. What do you find wrong in this stamp which you bought from Mr. Reya? You thought it was a good one when you bought it, and now you have a doubt in your mind because there were others, since seized? Why did you change your mind about that?

A. Because it differs in various details from a genuine one.

Q. Could you not explain the details?

A. I can. May I be allowed, sir, to refer to a genuine stamp for comparison to point out the details of difference?

The MAGISTRATE: Yes, certainly.

The WITNESS: I have a genuine stamp with me.

Q. Of that issue?

A. Yes; a similar stamp. It is a genuine stamp, but without the head being inverted.

Q. But I suppose he wants one with an inverted head?

A. I believe there is only one in England, which is in the National Collection at the British Museum.

Q. Have you heard at all how that came about?

A. It was an accident on the part of the printer when printing the first few. It is a stamp of great rarity.

Q. You produce some of the same stamps, but without the inverted head? We will see what the differences are?

A. Yes.

Q. Are those others of value?

A. They are worth from 3s. to 5s. each, according to their condition.

The PRISONER (after looking at the stamp): Could you tell now any difference?

A. I will try to do so. On examining the stamp with the inverted head—that is No. 1—I find that the red portion of the stamp is printed over the postmark; also that the shape of the letters in the words "India—4 annas" varies; also the general appearance and the thickness of the paper; and under a strong microscope I find the texture of the paper varies.

The MAGISTRATE: Did you examine it with a microscope before you purchased it?

A. No.

Q. But you did examine it?

A. I looked at it without a glass.

Q. Then it was sufficiently good to take you in?

A. Yes. It is an exceedingly clever forgery.

Q. Do you think it is an entire fabrication or an altered stamp?

A. An altered stamp, because the watermark is the original watermark. I should like to add one other thing. The postmark appears to be of a brownish colour, showing the action of acid, instead of black, as in the original.

The PRISONER: How many of such Indian stamps have passed through your hands without the inverted head?

A. Probably 200 or 300.

Q. Then you ought to know this stamp very well?

A. I do; very well.

Q. If such a stamp was produced to you with an inverted head—such a very valuable one—would you not inspect it much more than a common one?

A. I did inspect it.

Q. How was it that you could not find out then what you have found out now?

A. Because since then I have devoted some hours of study to it. I only examined it for a few minutes before.

Q. You buy stamps for selling, I suppose, and not for keeping? You have had it in your possession for a year.

A. No; I have not.

Q. Then where was the stamp?

A. It was sold possibly within a week—within a few days.

Q. And you got it back when?

A. Within the last three weeks.

Q. Then you had not this stamp under your control for about a year?

A. About a year.

Q. And, nevertheless, you undertake to swear that this is the same stamp?

A. Yes; I do.

Q. To whom had you sold it?

The WITNESS [to the Magistrate]: Need I mention the name, sir?

The MAGISTRATE: Yes; I think so, certainly.

The WITNESS: Mr. Douglas Garth, the secretary of the Philatelic Society of London.

The PRISONER: He thought it a genuine one when he bought it?

A. Yes; he bought it from me; and every stamp we sell is guaranteed genuine.

Q. I do not ask you for the amount, but I suppose he paid you more than £15, the amount you paid for it?

A. He paid £20.

Q. Then if a man pays £20 for such a stamp, he ought to make a proper inspection and examination.

A. Not necessarily when he buys it from a respectable firm.

Q. Why did he give it back to you three weeks ago?

A. Because I asked him for it for examination.

Q. He had it in his collection for a whole year without remarking that it was a bad one?

A. I believe so. I cannot say anything about that.

Q. Mr. Garth is a very well-known collector I think?

A. Yes; very well known.

The MAGISTRATE: I must say the questions put by the prisoner are very much to the point.

Mr. FRAYLING: I can call Mr. Garth at the trial, but unfortunately he is ill in bed now.

PERCY MAY BRIGHT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. FRAYLING:

Q. Are you a member of the firm of Bright and Son, Booksellers and Stationers, at the Arcade, Bournemouth?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you also dealers in foreign postage stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you advertise in stamp journals?

A. Yes.

Q. On the 14th August, 1891, did you receive this letter? [Handing same to the Witness.]

A. I did.

Q. Is that signed "A. Bernard," and dated from 12, Church Street, Islington?

A. Yes.

Q. Did that enclose four Baden stamps?

A. It did. I cannot identify the actual four, because I bought some others. They are mixed up with the others.

Q. In the first letter four Baden stamps were enclosed?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the prisoner offer to sell them to you for 5s. each, or 18s. the four?

A. He did.

Q. Did you reply offering 15s. for the four?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you receive this letter accepting the offer of 15s. for the four stamps? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. That is also written by Bernard from the same address?

A. Yes.

Q. In that letter does he say he could procure forty or fifty more similar stamps in a week's time at 4s. apiece?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you write and tell him to send these stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. On the 19th August did you receive a letter dated 18th, enclosing twenty-four Baden stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Accepting 3s. 9d. apiece, and asking for a remittance?

A. Yes.

Q. That would be for the twenty-eight stamps at 3s. 9d. each, five guineas?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you believe those stamps to be genuine Baden stamps?

A. I did.

Q. On the 21st August did you forward a cheque to A. Bernard, 12, Church Street, Islington, for five guineas?

A. Yes; on about the 21st.

Q. Did you receive this letter in reply acknowledging the receipt of the cheque? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. I did.

Q. Do you produce the cheque?

A. Yes, I have it here. [Producing same.]

Q. And it is endorsed "A. Bernard"?

A. Yes.

Q. One stamp, I believe, you returned to the prisoner at his request?

A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Has this cheque been paid?

A. Yes.

Mr. FRAYLING: Will you look at those twenty-six stamps? [Handing same to the witness.] To the best of your belief are they the same stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you retain them all in your possession?

A. Three or four of them went out of my possession. I could not say exactly how many.

Q. One you returned to the prisoner, and he acknowledged the receipt of it?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. This is the letter to that effect? [Handing same to the witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. Written from the same address?

A. Yes.

Q. I believe about a fortnight after this you found out that these were not genuine?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you consulted an expert about them?

A. Yes.

Q. And although the prisoner sent you various parcels of stamps, did you return them?

A. Yes, because they were all forged.

The MAGISTRATE: Are they altered from other stamps?

A. No, they are entire forgeries.

Q. Entire fabrications?

A. Yes.

Mr. FRAYLING: Did you send that letter to Bernard? [Handing same to witness.]

A. Yes, my clerk did with my authority.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. When did you change your mind about these stamps?

A. About a fortnight afterwards as far as I can remember.

Q. Why?

A. I heard there was a great deal of forgery with these stamps, and having bought a lot recently I took them to Mr. Phillips.

Q. Personally?

A. Yes.

Q. All together?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you leave them with Mr. Phillips?

A. No, I did not.

Q. What did Mr. Phillips tell you?

A. We examined them together. He knew it was a forgery to begin with, because he had seen it before, by the colour. We fully examined them together, and we found certain points of difference.

Q. Can you explain the differences?

A. Yes, I can explain the differences; at least I can explain one or two of them if it is necessary.

Q. I should like to know them?

A. If you examine them under a magnifying glass you will find the pearls in the band of the crown in the genuine stamp are regular, and of one size; in the forged stamp they are not so, they are quite different. On examining the two together the difference is at once apparent. Also in the genuine stamps there is a little white in the centre of each pearl. In the forged ones I am not sure they are all alike, but most of them are in a colour.

Q. You found these differences out together with Mr. Phillips?

A. Yes; and also in the corner there is a difference.

Q. Why did you take these stamps to Mr. Phillips if you bought them as genuine stamps?

A. Because I heard there were many forgeries being circulated.

Q. Had you another genuine Baden stamp in your possession when you bought these stamps?

A. I do not think so. I am not certain about it.

Q. Did you send some of these stamps away?

A. Yes, a few of them were sent away.

Q. How many?

A. I could not say. It might be any number from four to a dozen.

Q. Then about half of the stamps you sent away?

A. Not so many as that. I should think about six or eight at the outside.

Q. It may be a dozen?

A. I do not think it was as many as that, but I would not like to say.

Q. Did you send them to different people or to one person?

A. They were sent to different people.

Q. When did these people send you back the stamps?

A. Only one was actually sold. Most of them were put on club sheets circulating among a certain number of members. As soon as they came back to me they were at once removed as they were forgeries.

Q. The other stamps you had under your own control?

A. Yes.

Q. Your personal control?

A. Not personal control. My clerk keeps the stock.

Q. He has the key of the place where the stamps are?

A. Yes.

Q. When you are absent, as now, he has all the stamps under his control?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you undertake to swear that these are the same stamps, if you had not the stamps under your control, or sent one-third of them away? How can you recognise them?

A. I am prepared to swear to these stamps certainly on this paper, because I remember the paper they were on, and the others I believe to be.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: How many are there on that paper?

A. Nine. I can swear to those.

The PRISONER: How can you identify the loose ones?

A. By the postmarks, and by their colour, and the little bits of paper.

Q. Have they the same or different postmarks?

A. Different.

Q. You are able to recognize all those different postmarks?

A. Yes.

Q. Being so sharp in stamp business, you bought them as genuine ones, and found out only on examination with another big dealer that they were wrong ones?

A. I did.

Q. Do you expect that other people—collectors or people who speculate a little in stamps—must know it better than you?

A. I expect people who speculate in stamps not to send out three or four lots of forgeries one after the other.

Q. Then the more careful you ought to be, ought you not, when you buy a stamp for five guineas?

A. Yes; one ought to be more careful, but in the stress of business perhaps one is not as careful as one ought to be.

REUBEN PENSON (Detective-Sergeant of the C. Division)—sworn.

Examined by Mr. FRAYLING:

Q. Did you search the prisoner on the 21st November, at Vine Street Police Station?

A. I did.

Q. Did you find upon him, among other stamps, some Baden stamps—green?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you compared those with those produced by Mr. Bright?

A. I have.

Q. What do you say about them?

A. They seem to be similar in every respect.

Q. In the prisoner's room at 12, Church Street, Islington, did you find thirty similar stamps?

A. Yes. Ninety-nine Baden stamps were found upon him, and thirty at his house.

Q. Did you find some 4 anna India stamps with a reversed Queen's head?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you compared them with the stamp produced by Mr. Phillips?

A. I have.

Q. Did you also find at his house thirteen Cape of Good Hope stamps?

A. On him—two in this book, and eleven loose.

Q. Have you compared those with the ones produced by Mr. Phillips?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about those?

A. They do not seem to be similar.

Q. How many stamps did you find altogether on the prisoner and at his house?

A. Four thousand nine hundred.

Q. Have you shown all those stamps to Major Evans?

A. Yes.

Q. How many did you find on the prisoner?

A. Nine hundred.

Q. Foreign postage stamps, or alleged to be?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you also find at his house bottles containing chemicals?

A. I found a number of bottles, and some of them were labelled acids.

Q. Nitric acid and muriatic acid?

A. Yes—muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, spirits of salts, and two labelled "poison."

Q. Did you also find on the Prisoner the card produced by the witness (Mr. Reya) written by Mr. Phillips?

A. I did.

Q. Also a receipt for a registered letter addressed to Messrs. Bright and Son, dated November 6th, 1891?

A. Yes.

Q. The prisoner occupies two rooms at his house, and passes in what names?

A. In the name of Bernard and in the name of Assmus.

The PRISONER: I have no question to put.

Major EDWARD BENJAMIN EVANS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. FRAYLING:

Q. Are you a late Major of the Royal Artillery?

A. Yes.

Q. Living at 78, West Hill, Sydenham?

A. Yes.

Q. You have had large experience in postage stamps for the last thirty years?

A. I have been a collector of stamps for twenty or thirty years.

Q. And have written various books on stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you examined a large quantity of foreign postage stamps shown to you by Sergeant Penson?

A. Yes.

Q. Among them did you examine those green Baden stamps?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about those stamps?

A. These are forgeries.

The MAGISTRATE: Entirely manufactured or altered?

A. Entirely manufactured.

The MAGISTRATE'S CLERK: Are those the ones found on the prisoner, or produced by Mr. Bright?

Mr. FRAYLING: Those are the ones produced by Mr. Bright.

Q. Have you also examined the stamps that were found on the prisoner—the 129 green Baden stamps?

A. Yes, I examined all those.

Q. What do you say?

A. They are all forgeries.

The MAGISTRATE: Do they correspond with those sold to Mr. Bright?

A. Yes.

Mr. FRAYLING: Did you find one changed in colour from green to blue?

A. There was one among those I examined changed in colour.

Q. Have you examined an India 4 anna stamp with the head of the Queen inverted? [Handing a stamp to the witness.]

A. Yes; I have examined that.

Q. What do you say about that stamp?

A. Part of the stamp is a forgery, but I believe the rest of it to be genuine.

Q. That would be worthless, would it not?

A. That would be worthless as it is.

Q. If it was a genuine 4 anna stamp with the head reversed would that be a valuable stamp?

A. Yes, it would.

Q. About what value?

A. £20 or more.

Q. Have you also examined two other Indian stamps produced by Sergeant Penson?

A. Yes.

Q. Do they correspond with that one?

A. They do.

Q. Partly forged?

A. Yes, they have been partly forged.

Q. Have you also examined a Cape of Good Hope stamp produced by Mr. Phillips?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about that?

A. I consider that has been changed in colour from a red stamp to a blue stamp.

Q. By what process?

A. I suppose by some chemical process. I could not say what.

Q. Some acid?

A. Yes.

Q. Would that materially alter the value of it?

A. If it was a genuine blue stamp it would be a very valuable stamp.

Q. You say it was originally what colour?

A. Originally red.

The MAGISTRATE: Of what value?

A. About 1s. or 1s. 6d.; and the blue, if genuine, would be worth £25 or £30.

Mr. FRAYLING: Did you also examine thirteen Cape of Good Hope stamps produced by Sergeant Penson?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about those?

A. They are forgeries.

Q. Altogether did you find 800 stamps that have been forged or tampered with?

A. Yes, among a large quantity.

Q. Among those were there Bavarian, green Mauritius, and Roumanian?

A. Yes, I have a note made at the time. There were more than 800 altogether among the lot.

Mr. FRAYLING: Some of these stamps, sir, were sent to Mr. Bright afterwards, but we cannot identify them.

The MAGISTRATE: What became of them?

Mr. FRAYLING: A lot of them were found at the prisoner's house.

Q. Were the Bavarian, the green Mauritius, and the Roumanian stamps all forged?

A. Not the Roumanian.

Q. What were they?

A. Simply stamps printed in the wrong colour.

Q. The green Mauritius?

A. They were changed from blue stamps to green apparently.

Cross-examined by the prisoner:

Q. Kindly tell us which part of the Indian stamp has been altered?

A. The red part I consider to be forged.

Q. If somebody offered you such a stamp would you recognise it at once?

A. If I was offered a stamp like that, I should examine it very carefully as I did this one.

Q. And then you would find it out after a good deal of examination?

A. Yes.

Q. And you think every careful dealer who spends £15 on such a stamp ought to examine it carefully also?

A. That I cannot say.

Q. A dealer like Mr. Phillips could find it out if he carefully examined it. You say you could find it out at once. Do you think personally he would be able to find that out?

A. I should think he would be.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you think a man of ordinary skill in stamps ought to have found it out?

A. I should not like to say whether he ought to have found it out.

Q. You could under certain circumstances; but you are unable to say whether it presents such an

appearance that any man of fair skill in the matter ought to have found it out?

A. It does, to my mind, present a suspicious appearance.

Q. There is a good deal of point in the question which the prisoner puts, and I think he ought to have an answer.

A. I cannot speak to that.

The MAGISTRATE: The whole of his contention is that these are not the same.

The PRISONER: If somebody offered you these Baden stamps, would you find out they were genuine or not genuine at once?

A. I do not think I should have recognised those as forgeries unless my attention was directed to them.

Q. But after a careful examination you would as you do now?

A. Yes.

Q. And if somebody offered you a quantity of stamps for five guineas, you would certainly examine them carefully?

A. I cannot speak as to the number. If offered a single specimen, I should probably take it and examine it.

Q. Then if somebody came forward and offered you a quantity, would you not examine them carefully?

A. Yes; certainly.

Q. And if you examined it carefully, you say you would find it out at once?

A. Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. FRAYLING:

Q. Would any man not skilled in foreign stamps be deceived?

A. Yes; they are a very good imitation.

The MAGISTRATE: The 18 kreuzers Baden?

A. Yes.

Mr. FRAYLING: Then, sir, that will be the case.

The MAGISTRATE [to the prisoner]: Do you wish to say anything in answer to this charge? You need not say anything unless you wish; but what you do say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you at the trial.

The PRISONER: Yes. I never intended to defraud Mr. Reya or Mr. Bright. If these stamps are forgeries, as it has been told here by Mr. Evans, then I bought them and sold them without knowing they are forgeries, and I am then deceived in the same way as the other people—Mr. Bright and Mr. Phillips. I am only a collector, and buy and sell some stamps sometimes because I have lost money; and for making some money I began a little trade with stamps, and I may have been taken in as well. I certainly cannot understand so well all about stamps as these gentlemen, who are big dealers. I am a collector since a long time ago, but in comparison with the other gentlemen only a small quantity of stamps have passed through my hands. Why should I not be deceived, if such gentlemen with such great experience have been deceived also? It never was my intention to defraud anybody.

The MAGISTRATE: I presume you have no witnesses to call. You are entitled to call them by law if you can prove any fact?

The PRISONER: I could not call any witness now. I have been locked up six or seven weeks. I was committed for trial. Two of my bail have been accepted, I think, on Christmas-eve, and they never released me. I do not know why it is. I do not know anything about it. It was told to me that the two bail had been accepted, still, nevertheless, I am always at Holloway, and could not do anything for bringing witnesses here. That is the only reason. I should have liked to go out.

The MAGISTRATE: The prisoner will be committed for trial on these charges at the next session at the Central Criminal Court.

## THE GOLD COAST PENNY PROVISIONAL OF 1889.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

It was chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for July, 1889. The *American Journal of Philately*, for September of the same year, published the following extract from a letter from the Postmaster of Cape Coast (Gold Coast):

"We are out of 1d. postage stamps, consequently the local printer here was ordered to print the surcharged stamps. It is only allowed by the authorities to sell them at Accra Post-office, and only to applicants posting *one penny* correspondence, and the stamps are to be affixed on the *article or correspondence by the stamp seller*. I am not supplied with them. As soon as supplies of 1d. stamps are received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, no more of the stamps will be issued. You will observe that only correspondence from Accra bears the surcharged stamp."

On this last point a note appeared in the October number of the same journal:

"The cancellation of the Accra Post-office, to which we referred in our September notes, consists of the number 554 with three black lines above and below."

These are the only notes relating to this provisional stamp that I can find, and I presume that up to the present time they have been considered as history.

Now a good number of these stamps have lately passed through my hands, and the result of my examination enables me to add some facts to those already published.

The earliest date that I found was August 2nd, 1889, the latest October 11th, 1889. The distinguishing marks of the following post towns appeared on the stamps:

Adjuah.	Chamah.	Tarkwa.
Anamaboe.	Elmina.	Winnebah.
Appam.	Mumford.	554 (Accra).
Axim.	Saltpond.	556 (?)
	Secondee.	

These facts seem to point to something more than a temporary dearth of 1d. stamps at the Accra Post-office. If the postmaster at Cape Coast was right, the use of this provisional must have been considerably extended beyond the original intention. But, oddly enough, two specimens, dated respectively August 2nd and August 3rd, which I suppose may without doubt be taken to be early specimens, bear the postmarks of Elmina and Winnebah. Now did the postmaster at Cape Coast make bad history or not? And why should Accra seek to monopolise this provisional? Were the other towns so envious that the officials were, after all, obliged to allow them to participate in the glory? or how was it?

If any one has it in his power to supply such further information as will perfect the history of this provisional, he will deserve, and no doubt will gain, the hearty thanks of generations of philatelists yet unborn, who may hereafter study this—to them—exceedingly rare stamp.

[Knowing what we do of the manner in which surcharged varieties are multiplied nowadays, is it not possible that some of those examined by Mr. Lockyer may have borne false overprints? If the stamps were employed at so many different offices they would hardly be of such rarity.—Ed.]

## PHILATELIC NOTES FROM NORTH AFRICA.

By E. S. GIBBONS.

ALTHOUGH I am not making a Philatelic tour proper, "being simply travelling to escape the London winter," it has occurred to me that a few odd notes made at various times might not be unacceptable to the numerous readers of the *Monthly Journal*. It is true practically, in a commercial sense, I have said "adieu" to stamps, but that does not in any way lessen my interest in the cause, when it comes to the fore in my journeyings. A case in point occurred to me only yesterday in my passage from Marseilles to Oran, in Algeria, or rather I should say our passage, for I am travelling with my wife.

We were seated at breakfast in the dining saloon on board one of the Trans-Atlantique fine boats. This is not much of a tourist route, consequently the party at this particular *déjeuner* was but a small one, consisting only of the captain, two chief officers, and some half-dozen passengers. We were in about the middle of the menu—an exceedingly long one of not less than ten courses—rather over than under this number, if I remember rightly—many of which I regret to say were not particularly to our English tastes, and somewhat tended to disturb our internal equanimity. During a course of *mayonnaise lobster* served hot, the conversation turned on stamps, and before I in any way participated in this discussion, especially interesting as it was to me, it transpired that both the captain and the chief-mate rejoiced themselves in the possession of very respectable collections indeed.

A great deal of interest was shown, so much so that the captain produced some of his duplicates, passing them round, and many were the *pros and cons* as to their genuineness. Then I felt flesh and blood could stand it no longer, so I made myself known to the assembly, handing a private card to the chief-mate. My dignity was, however, rather taken down when I found that neither of the

philatelist officers had ever heard of the name of "Stanley Gibbons," and I was somewhat amazed by their showing a very great preference for a French dealer, who does not possess a reputable name amongst his *confreres*. Not only so, but my mention of the two chief dealers in France and Belgium were distinctly vetoed.

My revenge was, however, to come; for naturally after the meal the actual collections were duly produced for inspection over cigars and coffee. To my surprise I found the captain's was contained in a V.R. Album, the precursor of the well known Imperial, and one of the first books I ever published for stamps. The chief mate's collection, "by far the best," was in an Improved Album, 1878 edition. They were greatly amazed on my directing their attention to the title page, comparing the name with that on my card I had previously handed them. It may be gratifying to mention that the two collections comprised only some half-dozen forgeries in all, and they were only the good old fashioned sort, detectable easily at a glance. It transpired the chief mate was connected by marriage with England, hence the use of English albums. Indeed more curious still his connections were with a family of the name of Phillips, residing at Birmingham, but whether they were in any way related to our friend in Gower Street, I could not ascertain. The collections, especially that in the Improved Album, were remarkable for their cleanliness and good state of preservation, and although containing no very great rarities, still possessed many interesting varieties. I was surprised at the amount of knowledge shown by these officers, for they could point out to me some compound and other varieties of perforation in the Australian colonies that I had no idea they would detect. An opinion was expressed by the captain that the number of French collectors had doubled within the last twelve months, and he also informed me that a Philatelic Society not only existed at Oran, but was in a flourishing condition, they themselves belonging to it. I was offered an introduction to the society's meeting, but could not stay sufficiently long in the city of Oran for this purpose. On leaving this place I proceeded by a long and tiresome journey to the Moorish town of Tlemcen, a place situated not far short of 5,000 feet up in the Atlas mountains, and close to the frontier border of Morocco. Even in this out-of-the-way place stamps were "*en evidence*" at the stationers, and other shops. Many French Albums figured in the windows, with packets and sheets innumerable. At the hotel I stayed at I had the pleasure of meeting M. Delrieu, an earnest philatelist, whose collection I subjected to a critical inspection, without finding many flaws in it.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Honorary President:*

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

*Vice-President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary*—D. GARTH.

*Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian*—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE third meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 6th November, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members (including the Vice-President in the chair), and two visitors. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited), submitting certain varieties of the early issues of Victoria not chronicled in the *Stamps of Oceania*, which were noted for consideration in the next edition of the work. Mr. Phillips also sent for inspection certain fraudulent surcharges on the recent Ceylon postcards, which were also noted, and the Secretary was directed to acknowledge Mr. Phillips' letter with the thanks of the Society. The following additions were reported to have been made to the Society's library, viz., *The Philatelic Catalogue*, recently compiled and presented by Major Evans, and the *Handbuch der Schweizer Post-werth Zeichen*, presented by Herr Otto Pfenninger, which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Mr. T. Maycock was elected a member of the Committee in the place of Dr. Viner, who had recently resigned. Mr. Nankivell moved, "That it is desirable that the Society should have a monthly journal of its own as a regular medium of communication between its town and country members, and for the advancement of Philately, and that a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject." The motion was seconded by Mr. Pearse, and after some discussion was carried unanimously, and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, Messrs. Nankivell Pearse, and Bacon were appointed a sub-committee for the purposes of the resolution, with power to add to their number, and to report to the next meeting of the Society. The further revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of Ceylon, which was on the agenda for the evening, was postponed, owing to the time occupied by the foregoing business.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 20th November, at 7.30 p.m., twelve members and two visitors being present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Herr Adolph Passer, proposed

by Dr. Kalckhoff, and seconded by the Vice-President; and Mr. E. H. Watts, proposed by Mr. Nicholls, and seconded by Mr. Scott, were duly elected members of the Society. The arrangements for the annual dinner of the Society were discussed, and Major Evans and Mr. A. W. Chambers were appointed a sub-committee to carry out the arrangements. The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting brought up a report on the subject of the proposed new journal of the Society. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Tilly, that the report be adopted, an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the report should be deferred until the next meeting having been previously been submitted and lost. Owing to the late hour no other business was taken.

### BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President*—J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE third meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on January 4th, at 7.45 p.m. Eleven members and one visitor were present, the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the receipt of a parcel of books from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., as a Christmas present to the Society. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President, a cordial vote of thanks was given that firm for their liberal gift. The Secretary moved, "That in future the minutes of the Society be sent to the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, and *Monthly Journal*." This was seconded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, and carried unanimously. The Vice-President read an interesting paper on "Areas of Collecting." A short discussion ensued on this subject, the further consideration of which was postponed till the next meeting. The Vice-President exhibited a curiosity, the English is., small letters, with a white circle round the letter (κ) in the left-hand bottom corner. He also showed, on behalf of Rev. E. H. Rogers, a proof in red of the current 2½d., New Zealand. Mr. Gillespie exhibited a Straits Settlements post card, specially prepared for the registration of servants.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, the 18th December, the Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Two gentlemen, who had been proposed at the last meeting, came up for election, and were duly elected.

The Vice-President, addressing the meeting, referred



to the absence of the President, who was attending a meeting of the London Philatelic Society the same evening, and finally called upon Mr. Collett (who had kindly consented to act as Secretary for the meeting) to read a letter which had been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Society, tendering his resignation as Hon. Sec., owing to business engagements.

The letter having been read, the Vice-President moved, and Mr. Collette seconded, and it was resolved, that the resignation be accepted.

A discussion then took place as to the best means of raising a library fund, out of which all the principal philatelic books could be purchased for the use of the members. Several suggestions were made, but it was eventually decided to adjourn the matter for further consideration to the next meeting.

Mr. Durst then read a paper on "The Postage Stamps of Lubeck," in the course of which he made numerous references to official documents. He dealt with the reason of the watermarked paper being employed, and also with the semi-official reprints. The conclusions drawn from the official documents, quoted by Mr. Durst, tended to show that the stamps on watermarked paper were those first in use. This, the Vice-President pointed out, was, he believed, against the order given by the authorities.

A discussion took place on the paper, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Durst for his interesting paper.

The rest of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties and new issues.

The eighth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, January 15th, 1892, the President in the chair.

The President before proceeding with the business of the meeting referred to the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by the Vice-President, and unanimously agreed to by the members, all standing: "That the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society learnt with extreme regret of the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and they humbly beg to tender their heartfelt sympathy to the Royal Family in the great calamity that has befallen them and the nation."

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The President then referred to the vacancy in the office of the Secretary, and reported to the meeting that the Committee in whose hands the appointment of a successor lay, had a meeting on Tuesday last for the purpose of considering the matter, and had unanimously elected Mr. W. D. Beckton, Hon. Sec. *pro tem.* Mr. W. D. Beckton had, under the circumstances, consented to undertake the duties until the Annual General Meeting of the Society, provided the Committee appointed an Assistant Hon. Sec. The Committee thereupon recommended the appointment of Mr. D. Pixton as Assistant Hon. Sec., and that gentleman had consented to act. It therefore only remained for the meeting to sanction the appointment of Mr. D. Pixton as Assistant Hon. Sec., and this was thereupon done.

The President then brought under the notice of the meeting the monthly journal about to be published under the supervision of the London Philatelic Society, and strongly urged the members to subscribe to the same. Many members signified their intention of doing so.

The President read the continuation of his paper on the English stamps, dealing with the 2d. and 3d. An animated discussion took place on that portion of the paper dealing with the 3d., it being pointed out

that the only specimen at present known of plate 3 perf. formerly belonged to a Manchester collector, and was now in the British Museum.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the inspection of novelties, the most interesting being a pair of Great Britain 1d. on Dickenson paper, and two varieties of the Archer roulette, formerly belonging to Sir Rowland Hill, which were shown by the President. DUDLEY PIXTON, *Assistant Hon. Sec.*

## LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AT the meeting on December 15th there was a good attendance, and after the usual business had been transacted, the chairman, having congratulated Mr. Vogt-Peters upon his rapid progress towards recovery—he having recently met with an accident and broken his leg—called upon him for a promised paper on the "Stamps of Nova Scotia," which was read; and being illustrated by the exhibition of various stamps referred to, was full of information. The paper was attentively listened to, and at its close the cordial thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Vogt-Peters. Considerable interest was also shown in the Australian stamps, and in a fine lot of Cape of Good Hope, including good shades and pairs of the triangular issues, exhibited by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Burrow. Various stamps were also exhibited by Mr. Samuel. Three new members were proposed.

## PLYMOUTH.

AN attempt is being made to form a Philatelic Society in this district, and a circular has been issued calling a preliminary meeting to consider what steps shall be taken. We hope to give further details in our next number. Further details may be obtained from Mr. Henry W. Mayne, 15, Portland Square, Plymouth.

## PRESENTATION

### TO THE SECRETARY OF THE AMATEUR STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB.

A VERY pleasing ceremony was performed on the evening of the 25th November, when a deputation (Messrs. Walter Morley, W. G. Turtle, and Harry Wade) from the members of the above club, waited on Mr. E. J. Harnden, the secretary thereof, for the purpose of presenting him with a wedding present, consisting of a handsome marble clock, a pair of bronze ornaments, and five useful books; viz., *The Postage Stamps of Australia and British Colonies of Oceania*, *The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies of the West Indies*, *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States, Colonial Stamps*, and *The Jubilee of Penny Postage, 1890*, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services as secretary for the past nine years. After the presentation had been made by Mr. Morley, and acknowledged by Mr. Harnden, the rest of the evening was spent in looking over each other's collections, Mr. Morley's fine collection of used and unused English stamps being very interesting. Owing to the members living in different parts of the country, the attendance at the presentation was rather small; but a number of letters were received by Mr. Morley (the originator of the present), wishing Mr. Harnden every happiness in his married life, and testifying to the way in which the club (now consisting of fifty members) has been managed.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*Re Benjamin, Sarpy, Jeffryes, and Assmus.*—The chief and almost sole topic of conversation in philatelic circles is the actions now being taken against these men by the Philatelic Protection Association. We have, at considerable cost, had a verbatim report of the proceedings taken on each occasion; but as the matters are all still *sub judice* it is not permissible to comment on them, and we trust that our *confrères* will preserve a judicious silence until these cases are finally disposed of, which we trust will be before our next number is issued.

\* \* \*

*Our Illustrations.*—We are indebted to the kindness of the managers of the *Daily Graphic*, who have most kindly permitted Mr. E. J. Sullivan, one of their leading artists, to take these sketches for us. In one or two instances the features have not been quite correctly caught, this being due to the fact that the witnesses could only be sketched while in the witness-box, and some (especially Mr. Jones) were only up for a few moments.

On the whole, however, we consider that the likenesses are excellent, and we tender our most hearty thanks to Mr. Sullivan for the trouble he has taken in the matter.

\* \* \*

*The New South Wales Reprints.*—We have received letters upon this subject from The Sydney Philatelic Society, and from Messrs. Hagen, Basset Hull and Rodd; and we have also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vindin (of Sydney), who is over here on a few weeks' visit, who has kindly given us all the information he has upon this matter. As, however, our space is so much occupied this month, we have decided to hold over this matter until our next number, when our friend Mr. Castle has kindly consented to edit an article with a summing-up of all the information we have been able to gather together.

\* \* \*

*New English Stamp.*—We hear that a stamp of the value of 4½d. is in course of preparation, as the want of such a stamp has long been felt by those of the public in the habit of sending many parcels. It is stated that about one-half of the total number of parcels posted are between one and two pounds in weight, and this is where the new stamp will prove so useful. The current 4d. stamp will pro-

bably be discontinued, as it is found to be but little used.

\* \* \*

*The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures, by Major E. B. Evans.*—We have just published, in book form, the series of papers that have appeared in the *Monthly Journal* under this title, with a few alterations and additions. The book is profusely illustrated, and got up in a very superior style. Full particulars as to price, &c., appear in our advertisement columns.

\* \* \*

*Labuan.*—The following letter we have just received from the Postmaster will probably be of interest:

LABUAN, December 7, 1891.

"I herewith forward some of the stamps you ask for, the 16c. and 2c. stamps are all sold, the 1c. stamp you mention was never used here, 2c. being the lowest value. The stamps I have forwarded are positively the last procurable, owing to our stock being allowed to run out to make room for the stamps of the British North Borneo Co., which are to be used in this colony in future; in fact, they are being used now."

\* \* \*

*British Honduras.*—Provisional "SIX" in red on 10c. stamps. Through the kindness of Mr. W. G. Aikman, of Belize, we are now able to get at the bottom of this affair, and will lay the facts before our readers.

The postmaster (Mr. W. J. McKinney) states that one sheet of thirty stamps were overprinted "SIX," but as this was indistinct the figures were used as being better. One stamp surcharged "SIX" was given to an officer of H.M.S. *Buzzard*, and it was passed through the post, and the other twenty-nine stamps are now in the possession of the postmaster. The other stamps printed "SIX," including one sheet of thirty, sent to us by, and returned to, C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, U.S.A., and also some used to frank letters to The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, New York, all come from a clerk in the Post-office of Belize, named Carl Metzgen, who wrote to Durbin and Hanes, of Philadelphia, stating that a number of these stamps had been issued unofficially, and signed "for postmaster Carl Metzgen." This matter has been brought under the notice of the Executive Council of British Honduras, who have dismissed Metzgen, and pronounced the stamps surcharged "SIX" to be forgeries, excepting the one issued and the twenty-nine in the postmaster's possession, which are genuine.

These stamps must therefore be included in the lists as a genuine variety, of which only one authentic specimen has been issued.

\* \* \*

*The London Philatelist.*—The Philatelic Society of London have at last decided to have a monthly journal of their own, which will be supplied free of charge to members of the Society, or at a subscription of 6s. to non-members. This magazine will be edited by Mr. M. P. Castle, the Vice-President of the Society, and will be published by Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited. The first number is just published, but not in time for a review this month. If any of our readers desire to receive this paper, they may send the subscription of 6s. to us, and we will see it handed over to the proper quarter.

\* \* \*

*New Addendum to Catalogue* (No 27), containing all new issues to January 1st, 1892, and full list of special bargains, is now ready, price 3d., post free.

**THE PRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN FRANCE.**

NEXT year's French Budget provides for the removal of the Government Postage Stamp and Card Factory from its present location in the Rue d'Hauteville to a new site in the Boulevard Brune, the present position being rather cramped, and not allowing proper room for the development of the department. It may be of interest to mention that last year's turn out from the present establishment was as follows: 1,483,009,500 stamps; 49,613,038 postal cards; 16,794,000 postal wrappers; 9,489,300 stamped envelopes, bearing a 5 centime stamp; and 2,219,712 ditto with a 15 centime stamp; and 5,934,704 telegraph forms, &c. The stamps are now produced for 19 centimes, or about 1½d. per thousand. In 1876, when the Bank of France produced them for the first time, the cost was 58 centimes per thousand. Later on it dropped to 33, and has now come down to its present figure by means of rigid economy, and the great improvements recently made in the mechanical appliances for producing postal matter. The figures we have given do not include the stamps manufactured for the French colonies, or those turned out for Tunis and Monaco. At present this branch of the postal service employs 250 hands, male and female. It is to a large extent self-contained, as it only buys the raw materials necessary: all the machine rollers are made and repaired on the premises, so is the gum for the stamps, the inks, varnishes, &c. 250,000 sheets of paper are dealt with every day; these are received in reams, and are afterwards divided into packets of 1,000 each, the counts being verified more than once, and great care is taken in the process of production that no stamps are printed surreptitiously, or without the knowledge of the officials. A report has to be made to the State of the number of sheets received, and the number worked, any surplus sheets or missing sheets having to be rigidly accounted for.—*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, Oct. 1, 1891.

**REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.**

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, AND Co. undoubtedly held the sale of the season on December 16th and 17th last, when the stamps of a well-known collector in Hongkong were sold. The collection realized some £1550, out of which we are pleased to say that we secured rather over one-third, our total purchases amounting to £540 10s. The attendance was a very large one, and included most of the prominent collectors and dealers, some even from the Continent.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
13	France, first issue, 1 fr., orange, gridiron postmark	4	6	0
17	Germany, Thurn and Taxis, set of square-cut envelopes, with lilac inscription, ½, 1, 2, and 3 gr., unused	2	8	0
18	Germany, Thurn and Taxis, square-cut envelopes, with lilac inscription, 3 kr. and 6 kr., used, and 9 kr., unused	1	8	0
32	Hanover, 10 gr., green, used	1	9	0
46	Oldenburg, first issue complete; second issue, 1, 2, and 3 gr.; third issue, ½ gr. unused and used, ½ gr. unused, 1 and 2 gr. used; fourth issue complete, unused	4	4	0
47	Oldenburg envelopes, first issue, ½ and 2 gr. unused, 1 and 3 gr. used; second issue, set of four unused, and an extra 3 gr. used, all cut square	2	4	0
61	Russian Levant (1870), provl., 10 paras, blue and brown, with large margins	4	2	6
62	Russian Levant (1870), 2 pi., red and blue	4	2	6
65	Saxony, first issue, 3 pf., unused	5	0	0
69	Naples, ½ tornese, arms, unused	32	0	0
70	" ½ tornese, cross, unused	4	8	0
71	" another specimen, used	3	12	6
73	Spain, Madrid, 1 cto., bronze, unused	1	3	0
81	Spain (1854), 2 ctos., green, 4 ctos. on bluish, 4 ctos. on white, 1 rl. blue-black, 1 rl. light-blue, and 6 rls., all used; 6 ctos., 2 rls., and 5 rls., unused	8	15	0
84	Spain (1865), perforated, set of seven complete, the 2 ctos. and 19 ctos. unused	1	18	0
88	Sweden (1855), complete set of five unused originals, with value in sk. bco.	0	16	0
100	Tuscany, 60 crazie	4	0	0
101	" 2 soldi	3	0	0
102	" 3 lire, yellow	13	0	0
110	Afghanistan (1289), 6 shahi, purple, unused	11	10	0
111	" (1289), 1 rupee, purple, unused	11	10	0
112	" (1292), sunar, purple, unused	1	18	0
113	" (1292), abasi, purple, unused	1	15	0
123	Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	7	15	0
124	" imperf., 8d., brown	8	0	0
125	" imperf., 9d., violet-brown	3	5	0
126	" imperf., 1s. 9d., green, unused	1	18	0
127	" imperf., 2s.	4	4	0
129	" perforated, star wmk., 4d., rose, and 4d., lilac, no wmk., both unused	1	9	0
130	" "Service," 2s., blue, imperf., unused	3	0	0
133	" envelopes, pence issue complete, with an extra specimen of the 6d. on thin blue paper, all unused and cut square	4	12	6
161	Shanghai, first issue, antique numerals, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 16 cands., all used except 8 and 16 c.; also the error 6 cands, vermilion, unused	3	0	0
162	Shanghai, same, with ordinary numerals, 1, 2 (two shades), 3 (two shades), 8, 12 and 16 cands., all used	0	10	0

Lot.		£ s. d.	Lot.		£ s. d.
163	Shanghai, lot of early provls., 1 cand (blue surch.) on 2 cents, 4 cents and 8 cents, also on 3 cands, tinted paper, 3 cands, white paper, and 6 cands, all unused, and a <i>used</i> specimen of the 3 cands on 9 cands . . .	3 5 0	290	British Guiana, same issue, 4 c., blue, border of hearts and pearls, No. 2 on plate . . .	9 5 0
164	Shanghai (1875-6), <i>error</i> , 1 cand, rose, 1 cand and 3 cands on tinted paper, and ditto on white paper, all (5) unused . . .	3 0 0	291	British Guiana, same issue, 4 c., blue, border of crosses in rosettes, and with inside frame, No. 12 on plate, rouletting all round . . .	10 0 0
167	Shanghai, the double provl. 100 cash in red on 20 cash in black, on 100 cash yellow, block of 4 <i>used</i> , on original envelope . . .	2 4 0	292	British Guiana, same issue, 4 c., blue, trefoil border, No. 15 on plate, showing italic <i>s</i> in "British" . . .	12 10 0
187	Gaboon, complete set of first issue, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 c., unused . . .	2 8 0	300	Dominican Republic (1865), Un real, black on yellow, <i>used</i> . . .	7 10 0
197	Mauritius (1848), 1d, early state of plate . . .	2 12 6	317	St. Vincent, provl., 4d. on 1s., vermilion . . .	2 0 0
198	" another, not quite so early, but showing all lines . . .	2 6 0	318	6d., " green " 1d., in red, on half of 6d., " green " 1d., in red, on half of 6d., light green, unused; and a used 1d., in black, on 6d., green . . .	1 16 0
199	Mauritius, a similar specimen . . .	1 14 0	319	St. Vincent, pair, 3d., in red, on halves of 6d., light green, unused; and a used 1d., in black, on 6d., green . . .	2 6 0
203	" large fillet, 2d., deep blue, slightly mended . . .	6 2 6	325	Trinidad, native die, grey-blue . . .	1 10 0
205	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d. and 2d. . .	1 12 0	326	" " light blue . . .	2 15 0
210	" envelope, 1s., yellow, cut square, unused . . .	9 5 0	327	" " bright blue . . .	2 10 0
220	Transvaal, 3d., lilac, large Roman v. r., <i>pin perforated</i> . . .	2 2 0	328	" (1859), imperf., 4d., slate, and 1s., indigo . . .	3 3 0
228	Confederate States, Salem envelope, with hand stamp, 5 c., black . . .	4 17 6	334	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c., blue, used . . .	9 10 0
229	Confederate States, Petersburg, 5 c., red, used, on piece of original envelope . . .	3 17 6	335	" same issue, 5 c., green . . .	7 15 0
230	Confederate States, Fredericksburg, 10 c., red, unused . . .	4 12 6	336	" same issue, 1 peso, red . . .	2 15 0
231	Confederate States, Nashville, 3 c., rose, and 5 c., lake, on blue paper, the latter <i>used</i> . . .	1 18 0	343	Bolivar, 1st issue, small 10 c., green . . .	7 5 0
232	Confederate States, Knoxville, 5 c., red, used, and envelope, 5 c., green on bluish, unused and cut square . . .	4 10 0	359	Buenos Ayres, Ship, 1 peso, brown, slightly chipped; and 2 pesos, blue . . .	1 8 0
233	Confederate States, New Orleans, 2 c., red, and 2 c., blue, unused; 5 c., brown on white, unused and used; 5 c., brown on blue (2), Memphis, 2 c., blue, and 5 c., red, both unused . . .	2 0 0	360	Buenos Ayres, same issue, 1 peso, blue (two shades); and 4 reals, brown . . .	3 0 0
234	Confederate States, Mobile, 5 c., blue, used; Charleston, 5 c., blue, adhesive, and two 5 c., blue, envelopes, cut square, all unused . . .	4 17 6	361	Buenos Ayres, same issue, 3 pesos, green, unused . . .	6 0 0
235	New Brunswick "Connell" stamp, 5 c., brown, perforated original, perfs. slightly cut . . .	16 10 0	362	Buenos Ayres, same issue, 4 pesos, red, used . . .	10 10 0
237	New Brunswick, 1s., violet . . .	7 10 0	368	Columbia (1862), 20 c., red, used . . .	7 10 0
238	" smaller margin . . .	5 10 0	372	" (1863), the rare error, 50 c., red . . .	18 0 0
240	Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine-vermilion, unused . . .	3 10 0	396	Pacific Steam Co., 1 rl., blue, used . . .	7 10 0
241	Newfoundland, 6d., carmine-vermilion, used . . .	2 10 0	397	" " 1 rl., rose, and 2 rls., blue, both on laid paper, unused . . .	2 2 0
242	" 1s., carmine-vermilion . . .	7 10 0	400	Peru, medio peso, <i>rose</i> . . .	13 0 0
246	Nova Scotia, 5 cents on 3d., blue, small type of surcharge, one in red and one in black (2) . . .	13 0 0	401	" medio peso, orange . . .	3 0 0
247	Nova Scotia, 5 cents on 3d., blue, and 5 cents on 6d., green, large type of surcharge, the latter on original letter . . .	36 0 0	404	Tolima, 1st issue, type printed, 5 c., on white wove; 5 c., on blue laid; and 10 c., on white wove, with error "dec Estado" . . .	3 3 0
249	Nova Scotia, 1s., <i>milky-violet</i> shade . . .	8 0 0	409	Uruguay, "Diligencia," 60 c., deep blue, <i>used</i> . . .	2 8 0
279	British Guiana (1851), ship in shield, <i>reprints</i> , 1 c. and 4 c., imperf.; and the same perforated (4) . . .	1 0 0	410	" all unused " 60 c., 80 c., and 1 real, all unused . . .	2 2 0
281	British Guiana (1853), 4 c., light-blue, unused; also a reprint of the 1 c. . .	1 15 0	411	Uruguay, block letters, 120 c., blue, unused; 180 c., green, unused and used; 240 c., red (two shades), unused . . .	2 17 6
285	British Guiana (1862), provl., 1 c., rose, with border of crossed hearts, No. 9 on plate . . .	7 0 0	424	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., on laid paper . . .	2 4 0
286	British Guiana, same issue, 1 c., rose, <i>grape</i> border, No. 21 on plate . . .	8 15 0	425	" " " 2d., Plate I. . .	3 12 6
287	British Guiana, same issue, 2 c., yellow, with border of crossed hearts, No. 7 on plate . . .	2 15 0	426	" " " Plate I., variety with crossed wavy lines in background . . .	1 16 0
288	British Guiana, same issue, 2 c., yellow, pearl border, No. 20 on plate . . .	3 15 0	428	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate II. . .	2 2 0
289	British Guiana, same issue, 2 c., yellow, <i>grape</i> border, No. 24 on plate, error "PCSTAGE" . . .	9 0 0	433	" " " 3d., pale green . . .	1 6 0
			434	" " " another, darker shade . . .	2 2 0
			439	" " large square, 5d., green, imperf., unused . . .	3 3 0
			449	Philippines (1854-5), 5 ctos., <i>lithographed</i> , unused . . .	4 10 0
			451	Philippines (1863-4), 1 rl., violet, unused . . .	2 0 0
			452	" same issue, 2 rls., blue, unused . . .	2 0 0
			467	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, light shade . . .	2 2 0
			468	" another, a trifle darker . . .	1 17 6
			473	" the small 2d., green, stamp, with watermark "TAS," surcharged in black, "5s." in centre, and the words "Stamp" and "Duty" down the sides, as in the Victorian stamps, and used for postage. Nothing being known about this stamp, it was sold upon its merits, without any guarantee . . .	11 0 0
			476	Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow . . .	4 7 6

THOMAS BULL AND CO., LIMITED, held a small sale on January 2nd, containing but few stamps of interest, and for which small prices were the rule, but few buyers being present.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
2	Bremen, 3 gr., black on blue, imperf., 5 sgr., green, imperf., perf., and percé, all used; Sweden, 24 sk., red	1	1	0
11	Great Britain, a pair of 6d. octagonal embossed, without colour, on watermarked paper	0	14	0
12	Great Britain, Mulready envelope, 2d., blue, unused	1	2	0
19	Sweden, first issue, 6 skg. bco. (8), 24 sk. bco. (8), all on original paper	3	0	0
65	India, Scinde Dawk, ½ a., red, on original paper	3	0	0
66	India, Scinde Dawk, another copy	2	0	0
67	" " " ½ a., white	0	14	0
67B	" " " ½ a., blue	1	14	0
173	United States, 1869, 30 c., red and blue, with inverted centre	15	0	0
175	Brazil, 1850, 280 reis, red, block of 14 unused	1	16	0
178	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 4 pesos, red	9	10	0
179	" " " 5 pesos, orange	8	10	0
180	Guatemala, 1882, 2 c., inverted centre, unused	0	15	0

The same firm held another auction of mixed lots on January 23rd, but a few better stamps were offered, which realised rather better prices, as follows:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
78	Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d., red, error, fair copy	30	0	0
111	Natal, 3d., blue, wmk. star, imperf., and used	14	10	0
121	British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., yellow, border of pearls, unused and signed	5	5	0
153	Newfoundland, 1s., vermilion, unused	9	0	0

N.B.—Owing to want of space, we are unable to give fuller auction reports this month.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—As your journal is so largely read by all interested in stamps, I would ask for a small space to ventilate the following.

We all know, as Christmas comes round, that the poor weary postman expects his Christmas box. The fourpenny-bit, sixpence, or, more rarely, shilling that is given for a twelvemonth's faithful service of delivering letters, &c., that in many cases are priceless to the recipient, is not a sufficient reward for the service rendered. I may be asked, Why give any reward at all? We are not bound to; the postman is paid his weekly wage. Quite so. What is given we give as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of the faithful discharge by the postman of his arduous duties. Now we all know that a postman's lot is not a happy one—out in all weathers, wearily trudging along under a weighty burden, and responsible to many masters for the precious burden carried, and as a reward but poorly repaid. Is it too much to ask that those who receive valuable letters, &c., should show their gratitude

in a tangible form? A grandmotherly government has given the long-service postman a few gilt lace stripes, which will not put a single dinner into his children's stomachs, nor a pair of boots on his own sore feet; and the public themselves dole out a few coppers once a year. Of course we cannot always be dipping our hand into the pocket, and giving *douceurs*; but if the following plan were adopted, we could more often show our appreciation of the poor, tempted, ill-paid postman in a practical form—in one, in fact, that would directly benefit him and his family. My suggestion is this, that a "Postman's Stamp" be issued, priced, say, at ½d., or even ¼d., and that those persons who wish to show their gratitude to the postman for the faithful discharge of his duties should put one or more of these postman's stamps on the letter or parcel he is posting. The money derived from the sale of such stamps should not go into the government treasury, but should be distributed annually amongst the postmen, sorters, and all who have to do with the delivery of letters and parcels. Let a certain proportion of the sum received during the year's sale of postman's stamps be put aside to form a contingent fund, on which sick, disabled, and aged postmen could draw, and let the balance be distributed in cash as suggested. Each postman would thus receive a substantial addition to his weekly wage. No additional tax would be thrown on the government for the increase of wages, and the public themselves would have an opportunity of remembering the poor postman's honesty and arduous duties. Of course the purchase of the stamps should be optional; but who, when posting a valuable letter or weighty parcel, would not think of the postmen, and wish to show their appreciation by sticking a postman's stamp or two on it? and what postman would not do all in his power to secure the faithful delivery of a letter or parcel bearing such a mark of appreciation of his services?

The idea may be crude, but I hope you will afford space for the suggestions, if only because such a stamp as suggested would be sufficiently uncommon to be worth collecting by stamp collectors.

Yours faithfully, H. C. STANDAGE.

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM,  
January 20th, 1892.

## THE LAUREATED N.S.W. TROUBLE.

DEAR SIR,—In the November issue of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* I stated that Mr. B. P. Rodd had re-sold the three sheets of "Laureated" purchased from me in 1887. My information was evidently incorrect, as Mr. Rodd informs me "he did not re-sell these stamps," but still has them. This being so, I must express my regret at the misstatement, for which, by the way, I am not to blame, as the story was told to me in Sydney by an uninterested party, who evidently misunderstood what he had been told. I have only to add that I will be in Hamburg, and will meet Mr. Rodd in a few weeks' time, when I believe I will be able to settle the matter to our mutual satisfaction. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this,

I am, &c., D. A. VINDIN.

LONDON, 27th January, 1892.

# Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR FEBRUARY.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Unused.  
£ s. d.

Complete set of all the types of the Sydney Views; fine specimens, arranged in the proper order of the plates, as given in *Oceania*, and comprising:

25 types of 1d., red, no clouds.			
25 " 1d., red, with clouds.			
24 " 2d., blue, Plate I., vertical lines.			
12 " 2d. " " I., retouched.			
24 " 2d. " " II.			
24 " 2d. " " III.			
24 " 2d. " " IV.			
24 " 2d. " " V.			
25 " 3d., green.			

Lowest price for this entire and extremely rare

set of 207 Sydneys	...	...	600	0	0
3d., green (wmk. "10")	...	...	0	2	0

## OFFICIAL STAMPS (O.S.). Used.

8d., black and lilac	...	...	0	1	6
5d. " green	...	...	0	2	0

## GUINEA.

40 reis, yellow, strip of three, the middle one having inscription, "Mozambique," in place of Cape Verde	...	...	2	0	0
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## CAPE VERDE.

*Error. Imperf.*

40 reis, yellow (crown type), unsevered pair	...	...	0	4	0
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## PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

A set of 50 different varieties of the crown type of Angola, Cape Verde, Macao, Timor, Guinea, &c., including several 200 and 300 reis, all unused. The catalogue value of these 50 stamps is over 50/-, but we offer them at the unprecedented low price of

0 10 0

## HONDURAS.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1 c. to 1 peso, red and yellow, set of 11	...	...	0	1	0
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## NEGRI SEMBILAN.

2 c. black and rose	...	...	0	0	6
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## BRITISH HONDURAS.

1 c. on 1d.	...	...	0	0	6
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## JOHORE.

2 c., lilac and yellow	...	...	0	0	2
4 c. " black	...	...	0	0	4
5 c. " blue	...	...	0	0	5
6 c. " "	...	...	0	0	6

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

3d.	...	...	0	0	6
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## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

½d., green	...	...	0	0	2
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## PERSIA.

1891.

1 ch., black	...	...	0	0	2
2 " brown	...	...	0	0	3
5 " blue	...	...	0	0	5
7 " slate	...	...	0	0	6
10 " pink	...	...	0	0	10
14 " orange	...	...	0	1	0
1 kran, green	...	...	0	1	6
2 " orange	...	...	0	3	0

## ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Unused.

1 c.	...	...	0	0	3
2 c.	...	...	0	0	4
4 c.	...	...	0	0	6

## HAWAII.

2 c., violet	...	...	0	0	3
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## MAURITIUS.

2 c. on 4 c.	...	...	0	0	4
2 c. on 38 c. on 9d.	...	...	0	1	0
2 c. on 38 c.	...	...	0	2	6

## WURTEMBERG.

SERVICE STAMPS.

Set of 14 used, including two 1 marks	...	...	0	3	0
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## FRENCH CONGO.

5 c. on 1 c.	...	...	0	3	0
5 c. on 15 c.	...	...	0	8	0

## DIEGO-SUAREZ.

5 c., violet, and 50 c., black, "Chiffre Taxe," 1891, the pair	...	...	0	12	0
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## GRENADA.

2½d. on 8d.	...	...	0	0	6
" " pair, <i>tte-bêche</i>	...	...	0	1	6

## LABUAN.

6 c. on 8 c.	...	...	0	3	0
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## MARTINIQUE.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

05 c. on 15 c., black	...	...	0	0	3
15 c. on 30 c. "	...	...	0	0	8

## REUNION.

*Imperf.*

30 c., black and brown	...	...	0	1	0
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*Perf.*

02 c. on 20 c.	...	...	0	0	2
15 c. on 20 c.	...	...	0	0	6

## ZULULAND.

1d., mauve	...	...	0	0	3
2½d., purple on blue	...	...	0	0	5

## ITALY.

POST CARD. For use by members of the Chamber of Deputies only.

10 c., carmine on buff	...	...	0	1	0
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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

POST CARDS.

"Two Cents" on 3 c., black and blue on buff	...	...	0	2	0
"2 Cents" on 3 c. " " "	...	...	0	3	0

## COLOMBIA.

1890. REGISTRATION LABELS.

Set of 9—viz., 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 1 peso—blue	...	...	2	5	0
Set of 9 various colours, complete except 50 c.	...	...	1	17	6

## NICARAGUA.

1890.

Complete set of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos; and 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	...	...	0	2	6
Complete set of envelopes; viz., 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 centavos	...	...	0	2	0

## SALVADOR.

1890.

Complete set; viz., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso	...	...	0	2	0
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## SWAZIELAND.

Type 2775.

6d., black and blue; used	...	...	0	1	0
1s., black and green; used	...	...	0	1	3

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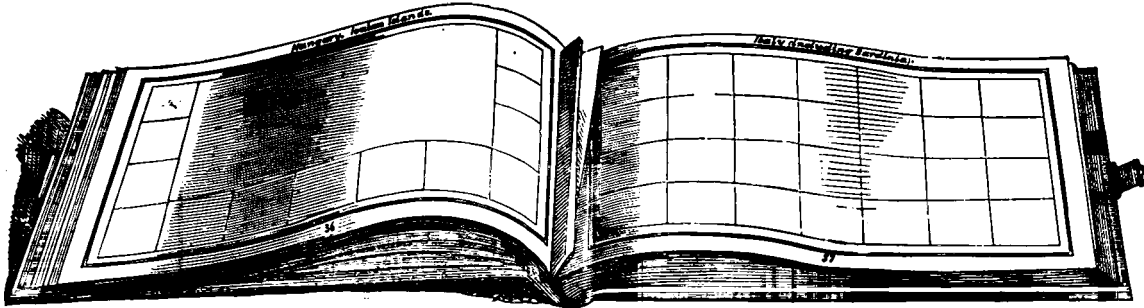
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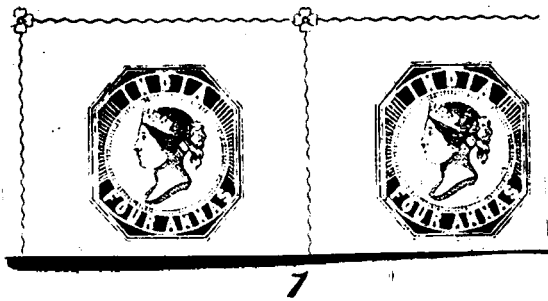
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STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL. Vol. I. 1890-91		2 9	2 8	2 9	2 10
THE STAMP ADVERTISER & AUCTION RECORD for 1889-90		12 6	12 6	13 0	15 0
THE PHILATELIC RECORD, per vol.		8 0	8 0	8 6	9 6
A COLOUR CHART		5 6	5 6	5 8	6 4
THE STAMPS OF OCEANIA		3 3	3 2	3 3	3 6
THE STAMPS OF THE WEST INDIES		13 0	13 0	13 8	15 0
THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA		28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0
THE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES		14 0	14 0	14 8	15 0
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Ditto	" 18	3 0	3 1	3 8	4 10
Ditto	" 19	4 0	4 3	5 0	6 6
Ditto	" 20	5 0	5 4	6 2	7 10
Ditto	" 21	6 9	7 1	8 2	10 4
Ditto	" 22	8 3	8 8	10 0	12 2

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

No. 20.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

**NOTICE.**—*Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to MAJOR EVANS, 78, West Hill, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.*

## EDITORIAL.

WE have a good long list of "New Issues and Varieties" this month, as well as the report of the trial of Dr. Bernhardt Assmus at the Old Bailey, and of the final proceedings before the magistrate in the case of Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffries, so we may treat our readers to a comparatively short discourse again. The result of Dr. Assmus' trial was probably satisfactory to everyone, except the unfortunate man and his friends. The sentence seems rather a severe one certainly; but the judge was evidently impressed by the large number of forgeries found in his possession, and, no doubt, considered that the prisoner, as a man of education and scientific knowledge, was especially dangerous.

\* \* \*

From a literary point of view the most important event of the past month has been the publication of the first number of *The London Philatelist*, "The Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London." The Society has paid us the compliment of working in our own humble title into their supplementary one, and we feel that we shall shine henceforth with a kind of reflected glory, in addition to such small effulgence as we already possessed. The first number is well worthy of the Society by which it is published, and we doubt not that the succeeding numbers will also be worthy of this excellent commencement. There is, or should be, an amount of latent philatelic knowledge among the members of the oldest society of its kind in existence, sufficient to fill the pages of their magazine for many years to come, if the native modesty of the possessors of

that knowledge can once be got over; and we trust that, now that they have a journal entirely their own, the silent accumulations of years will be abundantly outpoured.

A fitting frontispiece to the number before us is formed by an excellent portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary President of the Society, a brief notice of whom constitutes the leading article. A few words from the Editor, Mr. M. P. Castle, follow, in which the suggestion, which we have hinted at above, is laid some stress upon. There is a good list of New Issues, &c., divided, we regret to see, after the fashion set in the last volume of *The Philatelic Record*, into three portions, a pernicious practice which adds greatly to the labour of other chroniclers. We glean a few items, and note that the expression "Guyane Hollandaise," employed by French and Belgian writers to conceal the simpler "Surinam," has been inadvertently translated "Dutch Indies." We can sympathize with this, as we have had so frequently to consult M. Moens' catalogue in order to ascertain which Dutch Colony was meant. A most valuable and interesting paper, by Mr. Bacon, on the history of some of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope; some further notes upon "The Laureated Reprints of New South Wales"; reports of Philatelic Societies' meetings, and other miscellaneous matter, complete an excellent number.

\* \* \*

From across the Atlantic comes the news that the well-known firms of R. R. Bogert and Co, and Durbin and Hanes have been amalgamated under the title of "The Bogert and Durbin Co." Business will, as hitherto, be carried on in New York, under the superintendence of Mr. Bogert, and in Philadelphia, under that of Mr. Hanes. The reputation of both the firms is such as to require no words of commendation from us; but, as a personal acquaintance of both Mr. Bogert and Mr. Hanes, the Editor takes this opportunity of wishing the new Company every success.



We were not in a condition last month to notice the new departure made by *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, in the direction of a *Philatelic Review of Reviews*. We have no intention of attempting so complicated a proceeding as a Review of the Review of Reviews, but will only remark that it seems to fulfil satisfactorily the task assigned to it, giving very fair comments on the principal Philatelic journals, both English and foreign. There is only one point which we would find any fault with, and that the publisher probably is answerable for. Why should the *Review of Reviews* be paged separately from the rest of the magazine? A similar system was one of the most trying features of the first volume. We shall never forget how we puzzled over the initial number. It was all right up to page 10, then it commenced 1, 2, 3, 4, after which we had 11 to 16, when a fresh start was made with the *Revenue Catalogue*. Our first impulse was to solemnly swear that never again would we tackle a conundrum of that kind. However, we managed at last to straighten matters out; but not before we had sworn a multiplicity of other things, that would probably have been assessed at at least five shillings in any police court. The same eccentricities occurred at intervals all the way through, and now we do not know how to have the book bound. If in one volume, we shall never know where we are; if in several, they will be of exceeding thinness, and we shall have a ruinous binder's bill. Why not run all the matter through the magazine itself, with "to be continued" at the end of each instalment? It is not as if there was any of it that we wanted to remove for firelighting purposes; it is all worth keeping.

There is one little remark on the first page of volume 2 which rather amuses us. In commenting upon the fact that at a recent auction the Afghan 6 shahi and 1 rupee, dated 1289, fetched the same price, the Editor observes: "If the 6 shahi was worth £11 10s., the 1 rupee should surely be worth quite £20." But why so? The difference of a few pence in the face value need not make a difference of as many pounds in the present value. Two types of each stamp existed on the same sheet, and probably exactly the same number of each were printed; if any quantity of either was used it would most likely have been of the lower value, and in that case the higher might be the more common now.

The leading London dealer of the month is Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, also of Cheveley, Wilson and Co., London. A capital portrait of him forms the frontispiece, and there

are some interesting reminiscences, extracted from him by the genial interviewer.

\* \* \*

Some of our contemporaries have taken up the subject of the Scinde District Dawk stamps, which appear to increase in number and variety year by year. A rather amusing question and answer have appeared in one magazine recently. Philatelic riddles of a scientific nature are invited from the readers of the paper in question, and a selection of the most interesting of these is published each month; the following month the best answers to the questions, also sent in by readers, are similarly handed down to fame. A month or two ago an earnest enquirer asked what was the meaning of the letter "c" on the Scinde stamps, and the question was gravely inserted without comment. We anxiously awaited the next number to see whether this curious question would receive a suitably peculiar answer, and our patience was rewarded. The "selected" reply was to the effect that the letter was probably the initial of Mr. Coffey, who was said to be Postmaster of that State at the time! This was also inserted without remark. Need we explain? We think not.

In other quarters attempts are made to determine the order in which the white, blue, and red stamps were issued, by examination of the postmarks. There is a good deal that wants clearing up about these Scinde stamps. We have been assured that there are some excellent forgeries about. One forged type we have seen, and we are told that there are others and better ones. The copies on *laid* paper we are especially suspicious of, and we have some doubts whether the postmarks are any reliable guide at all.

\* \* \*

We have received a second instalment of M. Moens' catalogue, larger than the first, but still only carrying us as far as letter H in the postal adhesives. We have neither time nor space to review it this month, so will only make a few remarks upon the book of illustrations of entire sheets, and blocks of varieties of type, which M. Moens is publishing, and the first part of which has also reached us. With but very few exceptions these illustrations are wonderfully clear and good, though we cannot but think that *black* would have been a better colour for them than deep *ultramarine*; but perhaps the process employed necessitated the use of this tint. We regret to notice some curious errors in the values assigned to some of the Afghan stamps. The varieties of the block of four, dated 1289, are, we believe, correctly placed, with the two types of

1 rupee above, and the two 6 shahi below; but the 1 rupee are designated "8 sh.," and the 6 shahi are termed "1 rupee." The adjoining sheet, on the same page, is equally erroneously described. Here again the strips of the three values are correctly placed; but the  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee is termed "1 rupee," the abassi becomes " $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee," and the 1 rupee is called "4 shahis." Similarly in the second issue of 1875-76—Type 13 in our publisher's catalogue—the 1 rupee is termed " $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee," and *vice versa*. The typeset varieties of Antioquia and Bamra that follow, are not quite so interesting, and the sheets of Returned Letter labels of Bavaria are still less exciting; it is quite a relief to come to Bhopal, where the variations are at least those of engraving of some kind.

We next have Bolivia, where one illustration is made to do duty for all the various states of the plate of the 5 centavos. It would perhaps be too much to expect a full illustration of each, but it would certainly be advisable to explain which variety it is that is represented, and representations of portions of sheets showing the other states of the plate would be very useful for comparison. The illustration of the recently-discovered re-touched plate of the 50 c. is interesting—if only as a warning!

Under Colombia we should have been glad to see illustrations of the varieties of type of certain values of 1863, 1864, 1867, and others, some of which probably exist on the same sheet, while some are said to be due to retouching of the die. All these things are difficulties to the less advanced philatelist, and some of them are collected by those who do not attempt to go in for entire sheets. We are glad to see that M. Moens is sound upon the subject of the 20 cents St. Louis. He gives a *fac-simile* of it as a warning, and states in a note: "Le 20 cents n'a jamais existé, c'est un 5 cents falsifié." It is curious how glad we are to have him lay down the law when it agrees with our own opinions; but such is human nature!

Perhaps the most unsuccessful of the illustrations before us is that of the types of the 2 c., 1862 provisionals, of British Guiana, the sheet being made up entirely of used copies; but as there is a particularly clear representation of the corresponding 1 c., this is not of so much consequence. Taken as a whole, M. Moens' book of illustrations, as far as we have it at present, is most successfully carried out. It will be of infinite service to collectors, and adds still further to that debt of gratitude which makes us so ready to overlook the little asperities of the Editor of *Le Timbre Poste*.

Talking of asperities reminds us that we too have our faults. We are all like that sometimes, and more especially when afflicted with influenza, which seems to dry up any small modicum of the milk of human kindness that a person may possess at other times. In our remarks last month upon certain Registration Envelopes of New Zealand, we made use of an expression which seems open to misconstruction, and which we therefore hasten to explain. The words, "In the very same number," were not intended to imply that the expression used by the publisher was used in the magazine to which we referred. There is no occasion to make any mystery about it. Probably all our readers know that it was *The Philatelic Record*. Equally probably they all know that the publishers of that magazine do not write any portion of its contents. It was in *The Stamp News Annual* that Mr. Theodor Buhl stated that *The Philatelic Record* was "the only high-class authority on philatelic matters in the whole world," a claim which has given rise to a good deal of innocent amusement in various quarters. What we meant to say was, that in the same number of a magazine, thus highly extolled by its publisher, occurred both a jesting claim by the Editor to the effect that Australia was his own special preserve, and a little error in the matter of an Australian variety. It seemed a fair opening for a friendly hit, and we took advantage of it. If our arrow has penetrated too deeply into "the heart of a friend," we greatly regret it.

## 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.

**Antioquia.**—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Zeitung* (says *Le Timbre-Poste*) chronicles certain so-called errors of impression of the current types.

*Adhesivs.* 1 c., yellow.  
2½ c., deep green.  
10 c., rose.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received what professes to be a telegraph stamp used postally; but probably the Telegraph Department in those parts, as at home, is a branch of the Post Office, and the same, or similar, obliterating marks are used for both natures of stamps. Anyhow, we want specimens on the entire envelope to prove even that a mistake has been made.

Some other values besides the 1 c. (of which we hear that there are three minor varieties of type) have been re-touched. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. is stated to have the inscriptions in larger type, and to be printed upon bluish paper, and the 6 c. is reported to have the oval more rounded, and the lettering re-cut.

Messrs. Taylor Brothers send us a used copy, of the current  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Wrapper stamp, on what is very little thicker than *pelure* paper; it is thinner even than that of the 1 c. which we described some months ago, and is almost white. We have also a new variety of the 2 c. Letter Card; the stamp is much more clearly printed than before, and is in a lighter shade; the card is much thinner, and is pale buff, instead of being very nearly white; and the perforation is continued to the edge of the card, both at top and sides.

*Adhesives.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  c., green on bluish; recut type.

6 c., grey-blue

*Wrapper.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., brown on thin white wove.

*Letter Card.* 2 c., chestnut-brown on pale buff.

**Austria.**—We have received from our publishers an imperforate specimen of the current 1 kr., found among a number of common used stamps.

*The Philatelic Record* describes a curious error in one of the reply paid cards. The inscriptions are in Polish, but in the corner of the second half was printed the name "Böhm." It is said that upon the mistake being discovered, the erroneous word was scratched out, and "Poln" inserted.

*Adhesive.* 1 kr., black and grey; imperf.

*Post Card.* 2 + 2 kr., black and brown on buff (Polish); error.

**Azores.**—We must really decline to pursue further the foolish argument which the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* apparently wishes to draw us into. His ignorance of the English language seems to lead him to imagine that every English magazine which does not adopt at once every opinion which he chooses to put forward, intends to offer him some grievous insult. His last idea is that we have not "forgiven" him for his remarks upon the half stamps that we chronicled. He is quite mistaken; our feeling towards him is one full of Christian charity. Not only have we forgiven him all that he has said in the past, but we forgive him in advance for all he may say in the future.

We fully admit that the half stamps in question are not of the highest philatelic interest, but, being made by a postmaster and duly used, we consider them of quite as much interest, and quite as collectable, as the varieties carefully decreed in some distant quarter of the globe, and equally carefully shipped in bulk to some European stamp dealer.

**Bavaria.**—The current 5 pf. card is stated to exist with the watermark horizontal instead of vertical.

The following envelopes, of the printed-to-order class, are also reported.

*Envelopes.*

3 pf., brown on white; blue inside; 120 × 95 mm.

10 pf., carmine on white; 155 × 124 mm.

20 pf., blue " " " "

**Bermuda.**—We understand that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  d., green, exists at present only in "the womb of the future," in the imagination of the first person who reported it, and in the shape of a provisional stamp for Gibraltar. Before we chronicle it again we shall want to see it!

**Brazil.**—We have received an envelope with quite a new form of stamp in the right upper corner. In the centre is a profile of a lady wearing a cap of Liberty, within a frame shaped like a fancy shield turned upside down. Above is an arched label, lettered "E. U. DO BRAZIL," below is a kind of band or scroll, with "100" in the centre, and "REIS" at each side. The general outline of the design distantly resembles a fancy-shaped cheval-glass. It is embossed in white on a plain ground of colour.

*Envelope.* 100 reis, red on white wove; 156 × 87 mm.

The 80 reis Letter Cards appear to be printed upon card of a variety of shades to suit all tastes (except perhaps those of the persons who advocate a black stamp for mourning purposes). We copy the following list from *The London Philatelist*, which in turn derives it from a German source, but we fancy that the "blue-rose" is one of those shades only visible by the light of a "blue moon."

*Letter Cards.* 80 r., rose and blue on dull yellow.

80 r. " brown.

80 r. " green.

80 r. " blue-rose.

80 r. " light brown.

80 r. " orange-red.

80 r. " salmon.

80 r. " flesh-pink.

We have before us two very distinct varieties of the rose-coloured cards, one is a very deep rose, and the blue portion of the impression is in ultramarine; the inside is plain, and the perforation gauges 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  at the top and 11 at the sides. The other is on pale rose, yellowish inside and ruled with blue lines, and perf. 11 all round.

We have also the 40 reis Post Card, similarly provided with blue lines on the back, for the benefit of those who require guidance.

*Post Card.* 40 reis, orange and blue; blue lines on back.

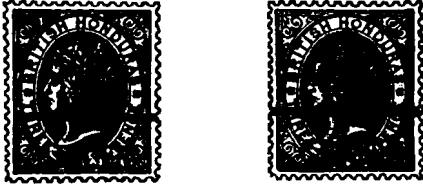
**British Bechuanaland.**—A correspondent on the spot tells us that he recently obtained, from a Post-office in this colony, a specimen of the 1d. Cape of Good Hope, watermark cabled anchor, surcharged "British Bechuanaland" twice, in black.

*Adhesive.* 1d., black and carmine; doubly surcharged.

**British Guiana.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a variety of the 1 cent type of 1860, surcharged "OFFICIAL," and with that word barred across, in the form of a pair with no perforation between the two stamps. The block is perf. 10 all round.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., black (provl. 1878-79); variety.

**British Honduras.**—We give illustrations of the provisional 5 c. and 15 c. described not long back.



**British South Africa, or British Central Africa.**—We do not know under which head to place the Registration Envelopes we have received. The hands (or the arms rather) are those of Esau, but the voice (at least an important portion of the inscription) is Jacob's. Let us hope that the two companies have amalgamated, for postal purposes, and that one set of stamps, &c., will continue to do for both.

On the flap of the envelopes is a stamp with the arms, as depicted upon the adhesives, embossed in the centre of a transverse oval band; the upper three-quarters of this is inscribed "THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY," the lower portion is covered by a straight label lettered "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA," and below the oval is a scroll bearing "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE." On the address side are the same inscriptions, &c., as upon the current envelopes of Great Britain, with "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ADMINISTRATION" added along the top. There are the usual crossed lines, and the whole impression is in deep ultramarine upon thick white wove, linen-lined paper.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., ultramarine; 151 x 98 mm.  
2d. " 222 x 102 "

**Bulgaria.**—We have received the current 30 stotinki, surcharged "15," in black, covering the original figures. This provisional was issued on the 3rd inst., and is probably already obsolete.

*Adhesive.* "15," in black, on 30 st., brown.

**Cauca.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 5 c. stamp of the accompanying design, which is said to have been issued in this Province. Such is the designation upon the label. But is not Cauca an *Estado Soberano*, or if not, what business has it to issue stamps?



*Adhesive.* 5 c., red on rose.

**Colombia.**—From the same periodical we learn that there is a new type of Cubierta, issued almost before all the values of the last series have got into circulation. The arms are in the upper centre, as



before, but the name is now on two straight bands close to the upper margin at either side; on the left of the arms is "VALE DIEZ CENTAVOS"—"CORREOS NACIONALES," in two lines, and on the right large numerals "10" in a circle, with ornaments at each side of it, and "VALOR DECLARADO" below it; then follows the usual "*Salio de*," &c., with the lower half of the label lined.

*Cubierta.* 10 c., black on rose.

**Costa Rica.**—*Der Philatelist* reports the 5 c. of 1889 imperforate. We want to see these things in pairs, but we do not doubt the existence of the variety; accidents constantly happen.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., vermilion; imperf.

**Curaçao.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a new issue, with the portrait of the young Queen of Holland. The frame and other details remain unchanged. Our contemporary has heard of the following values:

*Adhesives.*

- 12½ c., green; new type.
- 15 c., rose "
- 25 c., brown "



**Diego Suarez.**—We give illustrations of the 5 c. on 10 c., described last month, and of a 5 c. on 20 c., formed by a similar surcharge, with just



sufficient variation to prevent any monotony. What joy it would be to find both varieties upon both values! Oh! Gemini! An unsevered pair (or pear)!

*Adhesive.* 5 c., in black, on 20 c., red on green.

**Dutch Indies.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the young Queen figures upon the stamps of this colony also, as shown in the annexed illustration. The 20 c. only has yet been seen. Also that the Unpaid Letter stamps have assumed the latest type, with smaller numerals of value, and the word "CENT." We presume the frame is *carmine*, as before, though *The London Philatelist* describes it as *lilac*. (?)



*Adhesive.* 20 c., blue; new type.

**Ecuador.**—We have received from the Hamilton Bank Note Co. a specimen set of the new issue, a description of which we copied from *The Metropolitan Philatelist* in December. We chronicle them formally here, and have only to add that the adhesives are very finely engraved, and that the "Liberator," as depicted upon the envelopes, has the most magnificent nose we ever saw!

*Adhesives.* 1 c., orange.  
2 c., brown.  
5 c., vermilion.  
10 c., green.  
20 c., chestnut-brown.  
50 c., maroon.  
1 sucre, deep blue.  
5 " violet.

*Official Stamps.* 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., 1 sucre, pale ultramarine, with red surcharge.

*Envelopes.* 5 c., carmine on white; 153 × 90 mm.  
10 c., green on amber " "

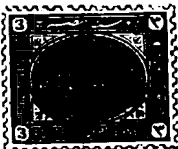
*Wrappers.* 1 c., orange on blue; 147 × 296 mm.  
2 c., brown on blue; 148 × 351 " "

*Post Cards.* 2 c., brown on grey-blue; 140 × 90 mm.  
3 c., blue on white " "

The wrappers, no doubt, vary somewhat in size. Our specimens of the adhesives are imperforate, but we have received from Messrs. Taylor Brothers used copies of the 10 c. and 20 c., perf. 12.

**Egypt.**—We give an illustration of the new value chronicled last month. A small alteration is reported in the inscription on the 1 piastre, envelope letter. The Arabic heading is stated to be different, and the French translation is now "COMMUNICATION ÉCRITE FERMÉE," in place, we presume, of "ENVELOPPE LETTRE."

*Letter Env.* 1 piastre, blue on assure; variety.



**France.**—A correspondent of *La Revue Philatèlique* has obtained from a Post-office a strip of eight 15 c. stamps, perforated along the top only.

*Adhesive.* 15 c., blue; variety of perforation.

**Great Britain.**—The *Stamp News* describes what appears at first sight to be an extraordinary variety of the current 1d. stamp. "With the letter 'N' evidently printed by mistake, and struck

out with a single line in violet, the letter 'o' being printed at the side." We puzzled over this riddle for a long time. There are several letters "N" on the current 1d. Could it be an extra "N" inserted in "ONE" and then changed to "o"? This seems impossible. Are we right in supposing that it is the "N" in the margin of the sheet that is alluded to?

The *London Philatelist* mentions a variety of the 1s., green, with small letters in the corners, having a circle round the letter "K" in the left lower corner. We presume this is due to a slipping of the letter-plug, which is probably circular.

The *Philatelic Record* reports the 2½d. surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL." *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the same stamp surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS," the existence of which we humbly venture to think is doubtful, as there is no 2½d. postage for parcels.

Our postal administration has for once laid aside those conservative principles which render it so dear to us, and has introduced two startling innovations. Envelopes of the nominal value of 2½d. have actually been put on sale at the Post-offices, and 1d. letter cards have been brought out at the same time. The 2½d. stamp is of the type hitherto only struck to order, but improved by the removal of the date plugs, and by being printed in *bright ultramarine*. The envelopes are in two sizes, both of thin, tough wove paper, the larger being a trifle thicker than the smaller. The latter is termed "L size," and ten are sold for 2s. 2½d. The designation of the larger we have not ascertained, but the price is 2s. 3d. for the same number.

The letter card is adorned with the work of art that figures on the 1d. cards, and which assisted at the celebration of the Jubilee. In the upper centre are the words "LETTER CARD," surmounted by the Royal Arms; below, outside the perforations, is the instruction, "TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD, TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION." On the reverse flap is printed, "IF USED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD THE ADDITIONAL POSTAGE REQUIRED SHOULD BE SUPPLIED BY MEANS OF ADHESIVE STAMPS." The impression is all in colour upon a kind of duck's-egg-blue card, with the fold at the top, and the lower row of perforations not continued beyond the side rows. Price, 10 for 1s.

*Envelopes.* 2½d., ultramarine; 140 × 78 mm.

2½d. " 140 × 111 mm.

*Letter Card.* 1d., carmine on blue; 140 × 90 mm.

**Greece.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* has been informed that the 2 lepta, current type, Athens impression, is in circulation, both imperforate and perf. 11½.

*Adhesives.* 2 l., pale bistre; imperf.

2 l. " perf. 11½.

**Grenada.**—We give an illustration of the 2½d. on 8d., and we hear that there are two varieties of type of the “½” in the surcharge.



**Haiti.**—The *Stamp News* chronicles the current 7 c. imperforate, and perforated horizontally only.

*Adhesives.* 7 c., red; imperf.  
7 c. ,, ,, vertically.

**Holkar.**—We have received a new edition of the ½ anna, circular, black on rose, which is printed so much more clearly as to give the idea of a recut die. We believe, however, that it is really the same type, but it is printed now in deep black, oil colour, instead of in brownish-black, water colour; the paper also of the new comers is of rather a deeper pink.

*Adhesive.* ½ a., circular, black on rose; oil colour.

**Hongkong.**—The *Philatelic Record* describes the current 2 c. stamp surcharged “s. d.” in the upper corners, and the 10 c. similarly overprinted “s. o.” And the question seems to be, Does s. d. stand for Stamp Duty, and, if so, is s. o. a mistake, or does it stand for something quite different? It is a knotty point, and we await future developments. The surcharge in each case is in black.

*Adhesives.* 2 c., rose; surcharged s. d.  
10 c., brown on red ,, s. o.

**India.**—We have received the 1½ anna card with its value reduced to 1 anna by a black surcharge of the words “ONE ANNA” in tall block capitals across the upper part of the stamp, and we understand that the corresponding reply-paid card has been treated in a similar manner.

We gather from the description given in one of our contemporaries, that there is not a new size of Registration Envelope, but we may be in error; and that there is a new Official Post Card “similar to the ordinary one, but with smaller type, and the following additions in three lines, TO—THE POSTMASTER—OF.”

*Post Cards.* 1 a. on 1½ a., blue on buff.  
1 + 1 a. on 1½ + 1½ a., blue on buff.  
*Official Post Card.* ½ (½?) a., green on buff; variety.

**Jeypore.**—We follow the example of several of our contemporaries, in giving illustrations showing the two types of surcharge found upon stamps supposed to have been used in, or prepared for the use of, this Native State. The set with the surcharge in Roman type, and printed in black and in red, was the first chronicled, but *Le Timbre-Poste* now places it after the one with the surcharge in block capitals.

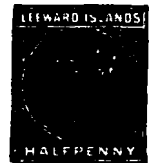


It is curious that although at least two, and possibly three, different lots of these stamps would appear to have been printed, they should still be so rare. It is possible that we have not yet discovered their real home, as, according to information which we published twelve months ago, they are quite unknown in the State of Jeypore. We note also that *Le Timbre-Poste* (and *The London Philatelist* follows suit) doubts the existence of the ½ a. with Roman surcharge; but the only used copy of any of these stamps that we have ever seen or heard of, was a ½ a. with this overprint in red.

**Labuan.**—Our publishers send us some varieties of the surcharge “6 Cents” on 8 c. The overprint is evidently struck separately on each stamp; on one small sheet (ten stamps in two horizontal rows) one specimen shows a complete surcharge with a second imperfect one by its side, the latter no doubt having been struck first; and a vertical pair, from another sheet, shows both surcharges upside down.

*Adhesives.* 6 c. on 8 c., violet; double surcharge.  
6 c. on 8 c. ,, inverted ,,

**Leeward Islands.**—The accompanying illustrations show the designs of the stamps on the Registration Envelopes, and on the Wrappers and Post Cards.



**Malta.**—Mr. J. Siewert kindly sends us copies of the ½d., yellow-buff, watermark Crown and CC, perf. 13½ × 12½, and 13½ × 14. We should fancy that the 13½ perforation must be produced by the same machine as the 14. Can any expansion or contraction theory account for this?

*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the 5s. has appeared at last on the Crown and CA watermarked paper, which reminds us that our publishers' catalogue, and a few others, appear to be wrong in assigning that wmk. to the previous issue of this stamp, though it is curious that a stamp issued in 1885 should have been watermarked Crown and CC.

*Adhesive.* 5s., carmine; *wmk.* Crown and C.A.

**Mauritius.**—A correspondent in this colony kindly sends us a specimen of the TWO CENTS on 4 c., with a second impression of the surcharge immediately above the first; the upper impression in this case is much fainter than the lower. He also informs us that the 2 c. on 38 c., lilac, exists with a similar double overprint.

*Adhesives.* 2 c. on 4 c., carmine; *double surcharge.*  
2 c. on 38 c., lilac " "

**New South Wales.**—We have received an extraordinary series of wrappers, printed apparently to the order of the "National Association of Sheepbreeders of Australasia," whose name appears across them above the stamp. The latter is of the type and colour of the current rd. adhesives, but struck upon thin, coarse papers, showing the majority of the colours of the spectrum in their crudest forms. What the "Sheepbreeders" can want with this curious stationery, we cannot imagine. If it had been a Philatelic Association, now—

We have also what appears to be a new variety of the Official Registration Envelope; the one which we chronicled in May last, from a description given in *The Philatelic Record*, was stated to have the stamp on the flap; the envelope now before us has the stamp in the right upper corner. In other respects it seems to agree with that previously mentioned; it is a foolscap-sized envelope, of white laid paper, with crossed red lines on front and back; at the top of the address side is "On Her Majesty's Service," in Gothic type; at the upper left "REGISTERED LETTER" in thick capitals, with a line below the words; in the centre is the address, "The Cashier—Department of Public Instruction—SYDNEY"; and in the left lower corner—

"Public School Savings Bank Returns  
..... Public School  
..... 189 ."

The size of our specimen is 222 x 97 mm.

<i>Wrappers.</i>	id., violet on deep rose; 223 x 140 mm.
	id. " salmon " "
	id. " yellow " "
	id. " green " "
	id. " blue " "

*Official Registered Envelope.*  
6d., carmine; stamp in right upper corner.

We give an illustration of one of the types of the provisional Registration Envelopes.



**Nicaragua.**—We have received from the manufacturers specimen sets of the 1892 series for this Republic. They are as well executed as those for Ecuador, and the design is certainly a more interesting one; instead of the head of a President or a Liberator, the central device is a group of figures on the deck of a ship, probably Columbus and his crew sighting the New World. Above this are the words "CORREOS—REPUBLICA—DE" in three lines, and below "NICARAGUA—CENTAVO" (s), or "PESO" (s). In the centre at the top are the triangular Arms, with "U. P. U." on the left, and "1892" on the right, and in the lower corners are numerals denoting the value.

The whole series is also printed in brown, and surcharged at the top "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," in graduated capitals, as upon the Ecuadors, but in deep blue; and a similar set, but in a fresh assortment of colours, are surcharged TELEGRAFOS, in red or black block capitals, for another special purpose. We mention these, in case any of them should by accident get into circulation without the surcharge, and be taken for errors of colour.

There are envelopes also and wrappers, the stamp upon which has a similar central device to that of the adhesives, and the inscriptions are arranged in very much the same manner also; but the surrounding ornamentation is quite different, giving the design a fancy outline instead of a rectangular one; and there are numerals in the centre of each side of the stamp, as well as on each side of the word CENTAVOS below.

The post-cards have the type of the adhesives in the right upper corner, surrounded by an extra frame of scroll work and engine-turning. To the left of this, across the upper part of the card, is "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA," in fancy capitals on a label, with a background of clouds, &c., the initial "R" being partly covered by a curved label, lettered SERVICIO DE CORREOS. Below this inscription, on the lower value, is "TARGETA POSTAL"—"PARA EL INTERIOR," followed by three lines for the address, headed "Sr," and at the bottom is the instruction, "NOTA: ESCRIBASE LA DIRECCION SOLAMENTE EN ESTE LADO, Y EL MENSAJE EN EL OTRO." On the higher value we have, "TARGETA POSTAL"—"UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," the lines for the address, with heading, but no instruction. The whole is surrounded by a neat frame of engine-turned pattern, 134 x 85 mm. The reply-paid cards differ from the single, solely in having, on

each half, "RESPUESTA PAGADA," at the top on the lower value, and "CONTESTACION PAGADA" at the bottom on the higher. We presume the interpretation is the same in both cases.

We have only to add that the adhesives are engraved in *taille douce*, the envelopes and wrappers typographed, and the post-cards, we should say, lithographed.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., light brown.  
2 c., vermilion.  
5 c., deep blue.  
10 c., slate-lilac.  
20 c., carmine-rose.  
50 c., violet.

1 peso, deep brown.  
2 pesos, green.  
5 " carmine.  
10 " dull orange.

*Official Stamps.* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, 2, 5, 10, pesos, light brown, with blue surcharge.

*Telegraphs.* 1 c., ultramarine; red surcharge.  
2 c., deep brown; black "  
5 c., green; red "  
10 c., orange; black "  
20 c., slate-lilac; red "  
25 c., yellow "  
50 c., carmine; black "  
1 peso, deep blue; black "  
2 pesos, vermilion "  
5 " violet; red "  
10 " carmine; black "

*Envelopes.* 5 c., deep blue on deep salmon; 153 x 100 mm.  
10 c., slate on blue; 160 x 102 mm.  
20 c., carmine on amber; 186 x 95 mm.  
30 c., brown " " " "  
50 c., violet " " 242 x 126 mm.

*Wrappers.* 1, 2, 4c., deep blue on deep salmon;  
*Post-cards.* 2 c., deep blue on amber. [276 x 165 mm.  
2+2 c. " "  
3 c., carmine "  
3+3 c. " "

The double cards are printed on the first and fourth page, joined with the tops of the cards together, and perf. 6 along the fold.

**New Zealand.**—With reference to the rd., brown, watermarked N. Z., which we chronicled in November, the Editor of *Le Timbre Poste* states that he has received a communication from a correspondent, of which the following is a translation: "I have seen in London the 1 penny N. Z., supposed to be brown. It is the 1 penny, red, oxidized, which is almost black. It is not necessary to use spectacles in order to perceive the fraud." Our *confrère*, with his usual courtesy, has taken no pains whatever to verify the accuracy of this statement, but has nevertheless appended to it a remark which we pass over with the contempt which such remarks deserve. It is quite evident, from the description given, that his correspondent did not see the stamp which we chronicled.

**Norway.**—We are glad to learn that two items may be struck out of our publishers' catalogue as non-existent, or unworthy of admission. "No. 28, 10 ore (error), brown," is said to be a chemical

changing; and "No. 40, *With post-horn in blue on back*," appears to have been transplanted from the Swedish list by some mistake.

**Nossi-Bé.**—M. Le Roy d'Etioilles reports to *Le Timbre-Poste* an error of surcharge among the recently manufactured Unpaid Letter stamps; it is the 20 c. overprinted 25 c., instead of 5 c. or 15 c. Can any dishonest person have been adding a "2" to the "5"?

The same periodical reports a variety of one of the surcharged issues of 1890, having a different ornament between the letters "N. S. B." and the value, as shown in the illustration.



*Adhesive.* "0.25" on 1 fr., bronze; variety.  
*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 25 c. on 20 c., red on green; error.

**Orange Free State.**—Since we chronicled a few months ago some stamps surcharged "T. F.," but nevertheless bearing postal obliterations, numerous similar varieties have been described by our contemporaries, until we begin to fear that either the surcharged stamps are used indiscriminately for postage, or else that the telegraphic obliterations are the same as the postal, which is not at all improbable. However, we do doubt the existence of a stamp surcharged "TELEGRAAG," because we do not believe that the word is spelt that way, even in South Africa, though such may be the case.

**Queensland.**—We have received a wrapper of manilla paper, with an impression of the type of the ½d. adhesive, surmounted by an instruction in the same words as that on some of the obsolete British wrappers, but in five lines and a half. The whole impression is in colour.

A post card of the value of 1½d. is described in various magazines; the stamp, in the right upper corner, is similar in design to the 2½d. adhesive, but it has the words "POST CARD" below, and a scroll at each side inscribed "3 HALF" on the left, and "PENCE" on the right. On the upper left are the Arms; in the upper centre is a fancy ribbon, lettered "POST CARD"—"QUEENSLAND"—"AUSTRALIA." Above this is "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" in an arch, and "CARTE POSTALE" in a straight line; below the ribbon is the usual instruction, in English. The reply paid card has the necessary additional inscriptions, in English and in French, in the left lower corner of the first half, and the word "REPLY" below the instruction on the second.

*Wrapper.* ½d., green on white-brown manilla; 128 x 299 mm.

*Post Cards.* 1½d., brown on buff; 129 x 84 mm.  
1½ + 1½d. " " " "



The pairs chronicled in our last should have been described as a *horizontal* pair of the 1s. and a *vertical* pair of the 5s.

**Reunion.**—We are shown a curious vertical pair of the surcharged stamps of 1885-87. The stamps are cut from two adjoining panes of the same sheet, and have a space of about an inch between them; the top stamp is surcharged "20 c.—R," and the bottom one "5 c.—R," showing that two different values were sometimes printed upon one sheet.

We give illustrations of the two varieties of 2 c.



on 20 c. which we described last month, and we hear that there is a third, with a numeral something between the two; also various errors in the word *Reunion*, which things are altogether vanity!

*Adhesives.* 5 c. on 30 c., brown; imperf. } unsevered  
20 c. on 30 c. " " } pair.

**Russia.**—*The Stamp News* reports that the wrappers now have an instruction in three lines, instead of two.

*Wrappers.* 1 kop., orange on buff.  
2 " green "

We give an illustration of the 7 roubles with thunderbolts, which was chronicled some time back, but not, we hear, put in circulation till recently.



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

states that the 1 kopek has been issued in *violet*, and the 5 kopeks in *carmine*, since the end of last October; but we find a 1 kop., violet, in our publishers' catalogue under 1890, also a 5 kop., red, but the latter has perhaps appeared in a new shade.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., carmine; perf. 11½.



*Louga.* — From the same source we learn that the 3 kop. stamp of 1886 has been re-drawn, and that it now resembles the accompanying illustration; the ornaments at each side of the numeral in the centre are in colour instead of being white, and the background appears to

be less closely shaded.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., vermilion; perf. 11½.

*Rjeff.*—An envelope for this district is described by the same authority, having a circular stamp, as annexed, in the left upper corner. A specimen seen was obliterated Dec. 3, 1891.



*Envelopes.*

3 kop., gold on white; 151 x 117 mm.  
3 " " azure " " "

*Schatsk.*—The design, or one of the designs, employed here has also been modified, by the usual



process of tinkering, which produces distinctions that are just enough to form differences. Compare the accompanying illustration with Type 2394 in our publishers' catalogue.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., black on rose; perf. 11½.

*Zadonsk.*—The 5 kopecs, says *Le Timbre-Poste*, now has the numeral larger than before.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., blue and brown; perf. 11½.

*Zolotonoscha.*—Owing to an increase of the postal rates, the 2 kop. has been surcharged "3."

*Adhesive.* "3" on 2 kop., green and black.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon.**—We give illustrations showing the surcharge of the name alone, and that upon the provisionals described last



month. We have since received from M. Dorsan Astruc the following additional varieties of the latter:

*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 10 c., black on lilac.  
2 c. on 15 c., blue.  
4 c. on 30 c., brown.  
4 c. on 40 c., red.

**Salvador.**—The good people of this Republic have also "found salvation," or at any rate effected a saving in their Post-office accounts, by applying to The Universal Provider—we do not mean Mr. Whiteley, but Mr. Seebeck. As in the case of Nicaragua, a species of historical picture forms the central design both of the adhesives and of the stamps impressed upon envelopes, &c.; it probably depicts the landing of Columbus, as there is a principal figure bearing a flag, with others behind him, a boat in the immediate background, and a ship in the far distance. Above this, on the adhesives, is the name "SALVADOR" on an arched label, and below the value in words in full, on all except the 25 c. and 50 c. which have the word "CENTAVOS" only. At the top of the stamp is "SERVICIO POSTAL DEL," in very small capitals, and

at the bottom "1892." On the left is a scroll inscribed "AMERICA," and on the right a similar one with "CENTRAL"; and in the lower corners are numerals corresponding with the value. The whole design is of rectangular shape.

On the envelopes and wrappers the picture is embossed plain, with an inscribed frame of fancy outline in colour; the inscriptions above and below are similar to those upon the adhesives, but the date is at the top, and there is the word "CENTAVO" (or "CENTAVOS") only below, with numerals at each side of it. The value in words is placed upon a horizontal label in the centre of each side.

The post cards naturally afford the greatest scope for artistic talent, and of this full advantage has been taken. In the right upper corner is the design of the adhesives, with an outer frame added; the rest of the upper part of the card is occupied by a wide scroll lettered "REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR," and just below is a kind of tablet bearing "TARJETA POSTAL"; partially covered by this is a trophy of flags, &c., the ends of which appear above and below the scroll and tablet, and a Cap of Liberty on the end of a pole stands up in the centre. The lower portion of the card is occupied by a map showing the route of Christopher Columbus across the Atlantic, with a small portion of Central America and adjacent islands on one side, a larger piece of Africa, with a scrap of Spain on the other, and some ships of gigantic size between the two. At the right also is a Banner with the strange device, "Primero—VIAJE DE—Cristobel Colon—Agosto 3 de—1492." Across this map, &c., which are printed in a different colour from that of the design of the post card proper, are three lines for the address, headed "Sr.," and around the whole is a frame of engine-turned pattern 134 x 79 mm. The 1 c., 2 c., and 2 + 2 c. cards are inscribed "CORREOS NACIONALES SERVICIO INTERIOR" at the top, and have an instruction in Spanish at the bottom, inside the frame, and the double card has also "CON RESPUESTA PAGADA" on the first half, and "PARA LA RESPUESTA" on the second at the left side. The 3 c. and 3 + 3 c. cards are for the Postal Union, and have inscriptions indicating this in the frame, in French and Spanish, at top and bottom, and the name of the State in like manner at the sides; the instruction below is also in the two languages, as are likewise the additional inscriptions on the double cards, which are in French on the left, and Spanish on the right.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 1 c., green.	11 c., brown.
2 c., light brown.	20 c., orange.
3 c., ultramarine.	25 c., maroon.
5 c., grey.	50 c., yellow.
10 c., vermilion.	1 peso, carmine.

<i>Envelopes.</i> 1 c., green on white;	153 x 90 mm.
5 c., blue on blue	" "
10 c., carmine on amber	" "
11 c., brown on deep salmon	" "
20 c., orange on amber	" "
22 c., deep blue on deep salmon;	160 x 91 mm.
<i>Wrappers.</i> 2 c., brown on blue;	146 x 294 mm.
3 c.	165 x 254 mm.
6 c.	173 x 250 mm.
12½ c.	141 x 304 mm.
<i>Post Cards.</i> 1 c., deep blue on amber; map, &c., orange.	
	blue.
2 + 2 c.	" "
3 c., deep green on white	" pale green.
3 + 3 c.	" "

**Sandwich Islands.**—We append an illustration of the new 2 c. stamp, with portrait of the reigning queen. We find we made a mistake as to the name of this lady. It is Liliuokalani, which is, we understand, Hawaiian for the "Lily of Killarney." We regret also to have to add that Her Majesty is already married, and has been so indeed for some years.



*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 4 c. envelope with the stamp engraved, instead of lithographed; and we hear that the colours of some of the post cards are changed also.

<i>Envelopes.</i> 4 c., orange-red on white;	150 x 85 mm.
4 c.	" inside blue; 150 x 85 mm.
<i>Post Cards.</i> 1 c., orange on orange-buff.	
1 + 1 c.	" "
2 + 2 c.,	pale blue on white.

**Shanghai.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* tells us of some new varieties here.

<i>On yellowish paper.</i>	
<i>Adhesives.</i> 2 c., brown, with wmk.; perf. 12.	
5 c., red, no wmk.; perf. 15.	
10 c., black (?)	
15 c., blue, with wmk. "	
20 c., violet (?)	

The editor adds: "Le 5 cents seul reste sur papier uni," but he specially states that the 2 c. and 15 c. are watermarked, and places the other three values together in a separate list.

**Sirmoor.**—*De Postiljon* states that the 3 pies has been added to the list of service stamps, and is surcharged "On S. S. S.," in black.

*Service Stamp.* 3 pies, orange, black surcharge.

**South Australia.**—This is one of the colonies whose strong point is complicated perforations. The *Philatelic Record* mentions the following varieties as novelties:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
2d. (1st type), red; doubly rouletted.	
2d. ( " ), deep red; rouletted.	
2d. (2nd type), orange; wmk. Star; thick paper.	
2d. ( " ), Crown and S A; rouletted vertically; perforated 11½ hor.	
2s., carmine; perf. 10 x 12½; printed on both sides.	
8d. on 9d., brown; doubly perforated.	
2½d. on 4d., brown and green; perf. 11½.	

**Straits Settlements.**—We give an illustration of the 10 c. on 24 c. described last month, and we have two more surcharged varieties to chronicle this month. The 8 c. is converted to "ONE CENT," and the 32 c. to "THIRTY CENTS," in each case by a surcharge, in *black*, of the value in words, in two lines across the centre of the stamp, with a bar, cancelling the original value.

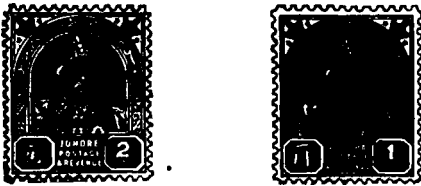
We have also the 3+3 c. cards, with the two varieties of surcharge, in *black*, already described as found upon the single cards.

*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 8 c., orange.  
30 c. on 32 c., vermilion.

*Post Cards.* "2" + "2," in *black*, on 3+3 c., blue on buff.  
2+2 c. (in words) ,, on 3+3 c. ,,

**Fohore.**—Our illustrations represent one of the series we described last month, and also a higher value, which we had not then seen.

*Adhesive.* 1 dollar, green; value in carmine.



**Selangor.**—A correspondent adds the following to our list of surcharged varieties.

*Adhesive.*

2 c., brown; *wmk. Crown and CA*; surcharged as Type 2770.

**Sungei Ujong.**—The same correspondent also possesses the following:

*Adhesives.*

2 c., brown; *wmk. Crown and CC*; surcharged "S.U." *Crescent and Star* (Type 2764).

2 c., brown; *wmk. Crown and CA*; surch. as Type 2766.

8 c., orange ,, ,, ,, ,,

10 c., lavender ,, ,, ,, ,,

Let us hope they are all right.

**Surinam.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* adds two more values to the 10 c. of the annexed type, which we chronicled a month or two ago.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

2½ c., black and lilac.

5 c. ,, ,,



**Swazieland.**—A correspondent of *The Philatelic Record* states that the stamp in the left lower corner of each sheet of the two pence has the name surcharged thus—"Swazielan," without the final "d."

*Adhesive.* 2d., black and bistre; error.

**Sweden.**—The same magazine states that all the values of the 1872 issue, except the 24 öre and 1 riksdaler exist perf. 13 as well as 14. There is also chronicled an envelope with stamp of the accompanying type; the inscription outside the oval denotes that it is intended for the local transmission of printed matter, it being used for the visiting cards distributed upon New Year's-day. The flap is unglued, and has a tongue to slip into a slit in the lower fold.

*Envelope.* 2 öre, orange on cream; 110 x 72 mm.

**Turkey.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles some *Unpaid Letter* stamps surcharged IMPRIMÉ, in black, but this really seems to be carrying the joke too far. The ordinary stamps thus surcharged are stated to be sold to publishers of newspapers at a reduced rate; but the *Unpaid Letter* stamps are not supposed to be sold to anybody, except stamp collectors and dealers—but stay, perhaps that is the idea!

Messrs. Cheveléy, Wilson and Co. send us a pair of the 1 piast., grey with pale grey ground, in which one stamp is lettered "PIASTRE" and the other "PIASTRI." This error seems to have been previously noted only in the 1 piast., black and blue.

*Adhesive.* 1 PIASTR (error), grey and pale grey.

The annexed illustration shows the design of a new series of stamps which was announced to appear in a few months' time, but seems to have come out a little prematurely. The following values are said to be in circulation:



*Adhesives.* 10 paras, green.

20 ,, rose.

1 piast, blue.

2 ,, brown.

5 ,, lilac.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 20 paras, black.

1 piast ,,

2 ,, ,,

**Uruguay.**—Mr. C. De la Maria, of Montevideo, kindly sends us the 1 c., green, of 1884, surcharged "Provisorio—1892," and the 7 c., brown, of 1890, surcharged "CINCO—Centesimos—Provisorio—1892," both of which, he tells us, were issued on the 20th January.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green; with red surcharge.  
5 c., in red, on 7 c., brown.

## THE LAUREATED REPRINTS.

By M. P. CASTLE.

At the request of the proprietors of this journal, and probably from the fact that I have been unfortunately cognisant of almost all that has transpired in this country relative to these stamps, I have carefully read the interesting and cautious answers to the queries propounded in the September number of the *Monthly Journal*, and have made a few comments thereon.

The questions that I suggested, as inviting replies from the Sydney Philatelic Society, have elicited the following reply from the secretary of that body :

PHILATELIC CLUB, 129, KING STREET,  
SYDNEY, December 4th, 1891.

### THE LAUREATE "REMAINDERS" (?) OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The reply of the Sydney Philatelic Club to the questions contained in Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s "Monthly Journal" addressed to the Philatelic Society of Sydney.*

THE EDITOR, SIR,—It has been brought under the notice of the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club, that certain questions have been put forth by your journal addressed to the Philatelic Society of Sydney. In the first place this society was disbanded about the middle of 1888, and the present club (which is in no way connected with the previous society) was only formed in September, 1890, and there are at present only three members belonging to the present club who were members of the previous society. Notwithstanding this, the Sydney Philatelic Club has deemed it necessary, in the interests of its members, to answer these queries as far as it is possible for them to do so.

I. Of the members of the old society, Dr. Houison was the one who purchased a set of these laureated stamps. These sheets were forwarded with the Doctor's collection to London, and were catalogued by Messrs. Bull, at the Auction Sale of March 30th, 1889; but as they did not bring a high enough price, they were withdrawn, with some other unsold stamps of the collection; and as Van Dyck represented Dr. Houison in London, they were apparently handed to him. What became of them afterwards is unknown, as Dr. Houison received neither moneys or unsold stamps from his collection. As it is, Dr. Houison states he has arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Vindin, which was mentioned in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, of November, 1891.

II. The first and only knowledge the old society had of the existence of these stamps was on the occasion of Dr. Houison reading a paper before the society, and a set of these stamps was produced by Van Dyck to illustrate a portion of the Doctor's paper. (*Vide Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, December, 1887.) A few months after this the society ceased to be in existence; a period of two years had elapsed before this club was formed, during which time, however, much had become known regarding these stamps, such as the opinion expressed by the London society to the effect that they were reprints. However, not any members of either of the clubs were aware of the existence of more sets than the eight spoken of, until it was noticed that there seemed to be a greater number, to judge from the regularity displayed by the sales by auction, which naturally surprised the members, as they were under the opinion that the London society had dis-

tinctly stated they were reprints, and they therefore thought that such being the case, the London society should have prevented the sale of them as remainders. The next intelligence to hand was the advertisement appearing in Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Monthly*, announcing them for sale as genuine remainders; and then came the article in the September number giving the number bought: these are the only occasions on which the society knew of the existence of a great number.

III. No member of either society was interested in the sale of these stamps beyond Van Dyck and Mr. Vindin. (*Vide* his advertisement to advanced collectors, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, December, 1887.)

IV. As far as I can ascertain, the members of the old society were not informed as to the statements made by Mr. Vindin, and were not aware that they had been made, and this club upon its formation imagined it was not necessary to re-open a question which had apparently been settled.

In conclusion, I would state that it is the wish of the members of our club to do all they can to clear up this much vexed question, but at present the above consists of such information as they are possessed of.

Thanking you for the insertion of this,

I am, yours, etc.,

H. I. HIMMELHOCH, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.

It is at once obvious that, as the present Sydney Philatelic Society was only formed in September, 1890, and that of the three continuing members of the older body Dr. Houison is the only one who purchased a set of these stamps, no responsibility can attach to them for events that preceded their formation. Dr. Houison's unfortunate and betrayed trust in Van Dyck is also well known here, and has elicited deserved sympathy. The sheets belonging to Dr. Houison were—subsequent to the auction, I believe—disposed of by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, and I am the possessor of at least one of them. With regard to the opinion of the London Society, alluded to by Mr. Himmelho- ch, I would point out that at that time the Society had not, as he suggests, condemned them as reprints, but passed a resolution to the effect that they could not pass them as originals without further evidence in their support. As being present at that meeting, I may say, without breaking any confidence, that in the discussion that preceded the resolution there were differences of opinion, some members, of whom I was one, considering them as being probably stamps produced at some period after they had been withdrawn from issue, either as trial sheets, or with the intention of reverting to their use. Some reliance was, of course, at that time placed on the very specific statements made as to their origin and number, and the improbability of the plates still being in existence. The differences in the colour and printing were of course duly noted by us all, and I for one considered that the foregoing might be an explanation, and was content to acquiesce in the resolution, as one embodying a waiting policy.

Until the quantities existing of these stamps were mentioned in the *Monthly Journal*, the London Philatelic Society had no definite knowledge on the subject. After their refusal to accept them as originals, without further evidence, they could do no more, unless and until this turned up. They had cautioned, so to say, their members; and as—after the exhaustion of the first “eight sets only”—they were cautiously floated, buyers at auction and elsewhere took them, at the diminished prices, with their eyes open. Had the desired evidence in their favour been adduced, the Society would at once have weighed it; but all that transpired was against the stamps, and being public knowledge, required no endorsement by that body. The London Society took the first opportunity it had to express its want of confidence in the stamps, and until they were in possession of facts had no clear title to alter their previous verdict. I quite fail to see how in any way the London Society could have acted differently; and I am sincerely glad to say that, in my opinion, the existing Sydney Society is equally free from blame. I cordially endorse the concluding remarks of Mr. Himmelhoeh, and feel sure that both Societies will gladly aid in doing all within their power to clear up the vexed question. I tender to that gentleman cordial thanks for his succinct reply, assuring him that, in my questions, I imputed nothing, and wished simply, in the interests of collectors on both sides of the ocean, to obtain all the information possible.

I will next give Mr. F. Hagen's letter:

129, KING STREET, SYDNEY,  
December 7th, 1891.

#### LAUREATE REPRINTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Editor "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."*

SIR,—I have read with a great deal of interest the articles contributed to your journal of Sept. 30th, 1891, by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and Mr. Castle, with reference to the much-vexed question of the “laureated reprints.”

At the time when these stamps were first produced I was the Hon. Secretary of the then Philatelic Society of Sydney, and it may therefore not be out of place on my part to make a few observations upon the subject, more especially as it is endeavoured to shift the total responsibility of their production on to the shoulders of the poor unoffending Australian collector, or, more closely speaking, the Sydney collector.

The stamps in question were first brought under the notice of several of the collectors of Sydney a few days prior to the Society's meeting on Dec. 7th, 1887, by Mr. Van Dyck, who gave very little explanation as to where or how he came by them. Van Dyck was always very reticent in all his transactions. He was known to be wealthy, was liberal, and well liked, and trusted by everybody; added to this, he was a large landholder in Queensland, having one or several sugar plantations there. Under these circumstances it can be easily understood that everyone believed him to be perfectly straightforward.

The set of sheets as produced by Van Dyck were

then exhibited, and were used by Dr. Housion to illustrate a portion of an article read by him at the meeting in December, 1887, and at the time several members expressed dislike to them, but nothing could be ascertained about the sheets. Within six weeks of this period I resigned from the Society, and heard nothing further of these stamps for some time; but I believe the Sydney Philatelic Club have taken the matter in hand, and will probably give further particulars upon the subject, which will therefore render it unnecessary for me to enter into the *pros* and *cons* of the case.

I wish, however, to point out that at the time mentioned we were not considered authorities upon these matters, neither then or even eighteen months later, as I will prove directly.

At this period the philatelists of Sydney did not collect plate numbers, and it was not till 1888-89, that Mr. E. D. E. Van Weenen and myself started plating. Then twelve or eighteen months later (end of 1890) Mr. Bulloch commenced, and since then Mr. Himmelhoeh has joined in the search for complete plates. Evidently the fact of no really advanced philatelist being here seemed to militate against our knowledge, according to a correspondent of mine, who is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities upon Australian stamps. My reason for saying so is, that in a letter to this gentleman on May 15th, 1889, I wrote informing him that some sheets of the imperf. registration stamps had been reprinted by the Government, and that several people had possession of these sheets. The information was received from official sources, and was undoubtedly reliable. I therefore warned him to examine all sheets of registered imperf. closely before buying them.

His reply of July 18th, 1889, may be summarised in a few words. It was to the effect, that he as well as others bought sheets of the reg. imperf. at big prices lately. He then stated that after the receipt of my letter “the sheets were closely examined by an expert, and they could not have been reprinted.” This simply shows that when one does speak out he is simply told in polite language that he knows nothing whatever about the subject. This might then just as well apply to the laureated lot.

In Messrs. Gibbons' article they state that Messrs. Vindin and Co. guaranteed only eight sheets of each to be in existence. How is it then that when they found some *scores of sets of sheets* placed in the hands of the auctioneers they did not at once denounce the whole transaction as a swindle, more especially as the London Philatelic Society had stated its opinion that they were reprints? Meanwhile the Sydney, or, as they term them, the Australian, collectors knew nothing of these *scores of sets*, beyond seeing them from time to time catalogued at auction sales; but to cap all this a syndicate was found, who bought an enormous quantity, which must have been considerably more than the balance taken over by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. This balance of stock, when announced in your journal of September, 1891, came as a complete surprise to one and all of this city. How, in the name of common-sense, could a syndicate, consisting of such well-informed men, undertake to dispose of such a quantity of stamps (about 20,000) in the face of the verdict of the London Society? Why the fact alone of such a number would be sufficient to show that the whole transaction was of a very suspicious character.

Van Dyck's reason, as stated by your correspondents, for having some *scores of sets* of sheets in his possession was, that “the plates were too much worn, and the stamps when printed were considered too poor impressions to be put into use, and these sheets had therefore been kept back in the printer's office.”

One need only glance at the 6d. and 8d. autotype illustrations of these reprints in *Oceania* to discover the clearness of the same, and the veriest tyro in philately would at once see the fallacy of this reasoning.

Again, notwithstanding the large number in the market, London collectors, apparently, were still unsuspecting; for I notice that these stamps were advertised in your journal as late as December, 1890, although in your journal for February, 1891, the poor unfortunate Australian—that is to say Sydney—collector has another slap administered to him over these so-called remainders.

On page 201—speaking of the Australian collector—"Some of their consignments—guaranteed genuine originals; only (?) copies in existence, and the plates destroyed—have proved rather a risky investment for the purchasers." Here again is a definite opinion expressed which implies that the stamps are reprints.

My correspondent—the same as before—in a letter dated October 31st, 1890, condenses the whole affair in "a more glaring case of misrepresentation in order to deceive the philatelic world I have never yet heard of." Still, with all these opinions openly expressed, which I daresay were shared by other English philatelists, steps were only taken in May, 1891, by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, to inquire into the subject.

Again my correspondent, in June, 1891, in talking of who was to blame, shifts the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Australian collector; and he goes further than this, as he implies "he knows all about it, and if it were not that he was in some way tied down, he would expose the whole business."

I also wish to point out that Mr. Hull also laboured under a wrong impression when he stated, "As to the 8d. in blue, it seems to be a clever 'dodge' on the part of the producers to give colour to the 'proof' origin of their stamps, there being proof impressions in blue of the square 8d. known to many collectors." Evidently Mr. Hull, whilst in Sydney, did not extend his researches far enough, otherwise he would have discovered that the 8d. laureated does exist as a genuine "proof" in blue, copies of which may still be seen in one of the oldest collections in this city, which Van Dyck tried to purchase, but without success.

It is not necessary for me to enter into any particulars of Mr. Vindin's connection with this transaction, as it is the intention of this gentleman to immediately start for England, where I believe he intends to fully vindicate himself.

The postal authorities I am afraid will take very little notice of the questions put to them; they know nothing whatever upon the subject, and know not how to proceed about the matter, the proof of which can be easily seen by their statement that the stamps in question are *forgeries*.

In conclusion, I wish to mention that the concluding paragraph of Mr. Castle's letter has been slightly perverted, as I have seen a press copy of the letter sent. Mr. Castle, in his paragraph, asserts a reality which was given him by his correspondent as a supposition only, and this would make the paragraph read, that the correspondent *believed* that Mr. Van Dyck, etc.

I must apologise for occupying so much of your valuable space, but I could not remain still and see the poor unfortunate and innocent Australian collectors blamed for things they have not done; the blame to their belief rests with those who have had the knowledge of these large quantities being in existence for some time past.

FRED HAGEN.

In making comment upon Mr. Hagen's interesting letter, I would like at once to disclaim any intention on the part of English collectors to shift the blame upon the "poor unoffending Australian

collector." As I have stated in my foregoing remarks, the object sought was to get the fullest information, and not to impute or suggest blame on anyone specially. With that view, all that was known was stated here, and it remained for those whose names were mentioned as being possibly able to throw light on the question to do so, or to disclaim their ability, which they have promptly done. The mischief and the statements came from Australia, and we could not know—before the present information—that the *onus* would all be thrown on to the shoulders of one man—Van Dyck—who is certainly not within the category of a "poor unoffending Australian collector." From Mr. Hagen's and Mr. Vindin's personal statements, it seems evident that Van Dyck not only deceived the English, but also the Australian Philatelic world; and looking at the then existing circumstances surprise can hardly be felt. I may indeed add, from my own personal acquaintance with Van Dyck, that his character, conduct, and motives are even now to me shrouded in mystery. Mr. Hagen's statement, that "at the meeting in December, 1887, and at the time several members expressed dislike to them, but nothing could be ascertained about the sheets," is the exact counterpart of the position of the London society, as intended to be conveyed by me in my preceding comments on the letter of the Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club.

Mr. Hagen's disclaimer of philatelic competence I must however attribute to an exuberance of modesty, as I consider Dr. Houison, Mr. Van Dyck, and himself very fine judges of Australian stamps, nor would the fact that "plating" had only been partially attempted militate against this knowledge.

Mr. Hagen next alludes to the question of the Registered Plates, and I will frankly acknowledge that I am the correspondent alluded to; but as my reply would extend to some length, as the question is rather beyond my text of the laureates, and as it is one affecting me in a private sense, I will take another opportunity and place to endeavour to reply to his comments.

I do not think Mr. Hagen is justified in his strictures on Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. (See paragraph commencing, "In Messrs. Gibbon's article.") To begin with, that firm did not know of "scores of sets being placed in the hands of the auctioneers," because I feel sure such was never done—that is, offered for sale. I believe the rumour was generally accepted that "twenty-five sets had turned up," and there was a further general increase of distrust, and a drop of price, in which Messrs. Gibbons, as well as everybody else, participated. Mr. Hagen, like the writer of the preceding letter, then attributes to the London Society a judgment

that they never gave, and censures Messrs. Gibbons for not acting upon the presumed *dictum*. The firm in question had not, as might be supposed from Mr. Hagen's letter, any connection with the syndicate who purchased the "Remainder" from Mr. Van Dyck; nor had any director or shareholder of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, any monetary interest in these sets. I am informed that the syndicate explained that Van Dyck had sold them as Remainders, with the unqualified assurance (an attribute in which he was not deficient) that they constituted all that "remained," and that he gave a specious account of their nativity. Messrs. Gibbons even then did not *know* that these sheets had not been prepared for use but not issued—and indeed that always seemed to me a likely solution of the difficulty—they however declined to purchase, and simply sold them on commission as Remainders. The quantity as a *Remainder*, instead of being suspicious for its enormity, is the converse, as any dealer acquainted with the number of stamps generally associated with this term will readily testify. Acting on this knowledge, and on the information given to them by the vendors, Messrs. Gibbons plainly dubbed them for the first time "Remainders," and at greatly diminished prices sold them as such.

When the curtain rose on the last act of the drama—the scene being laid in America—and the "villain of the piece" confessed his guilt, all hesitation on the part of Messrs. Gibbons vanished, and they hastened to make all the reparation in their power by offering to repurchase what they had sold. I may here add, as I and English collectors are mildly attacked for not speaking out, that although I had no share in, or knowledge of, the syndicate in any way, I accidentally, at a later date, became aware that this large number of sheets remained on hand, but I was not at liberty to reveal what chance had made known to me, nor, unless I could prove it, was I justified, or safe, in damaging other people's property, by stating that these stamps were reprints and not remainders. Directly I heard of the American *dénouement*, I informed Messrs. Gibbons that I should at once publish all I knew on the subject, and, at their express wish, I followed their remarks by mine in the *Monthly Journal*.

Nor is it my intention to let this matter drop. I do not quite agree with the paragraph commencing "Van Dyck's reasons." The 2d. were wretchedly poor; the 6d., although better, and re-printed with extreme care, were still very *thin* and weak compared with originals; the 8d. were good, but as the wear of the plate so was the use of the stamps, and the relatively superior condition of the little-used 8d. would have been but a poor

inducement to circulate the other two values, which would certainly have been all expended within a very short period. With reference to Mr. Hagen's correspondent's letters of October 31st, 1890, and June, 1891, I can only say, that if, as I believe, I wrote the statements referred to, I have, and had, nothing to vary in them, and I have previously given my reasons for holding my hand. I was willing enough to strike when the time came.

As to the 8d. laureated blue "proof," it has long been known (*vide* "Oceania"), has always been scarce, and I and others thought its appearance a corroboration, as it was doubtless intended to be, of the age and authenticity of the sheets. The remarks on the Post-office authorities I will include in my comments on Mr. Bulloch's letter. I can only reiterate that I do not think Messrs. Stanley Gibbons or anyone else wished to impute blame to the Australian collectors generally. They simply knew these "frauds" were fathered by a leading Australian philatelist, and they invited information as to who shared his guilty knowledge. They and I gladly accept the disclaimers of Mr. Hagen and the Sydney Society, and it is evident that we were all deceived; but one man's shoulders will have to bear the sole blame, and, as I have always contended, *Van Dyck did not alone produce these things*. My object is and was, not, as Mr. Hagen suggests, to attack any collector or dealer, but to elicit all the evidence, in order that it may be shown by what means Van Dyck became possessed of the power to do so much mischief. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons were perfectly justified in selling these stamps at low prices, as remainders, and the mere fact of their being so styled was a full warning to all collectors that they were buying from what might be a large stock. Appended is Mr. Bulloch's letter, with enclosure from the Sydney General Post-office, in explanation of which I may say that, at my suggestion, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons sent out letters bearing these stamps, in order to test whether they possessed a franking power:

4 & 5, NORWICH CHAMBERS, HUNTER STREET,  
SYDNEY, 4th December, 1891.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS & Co.,  
LIMITED, LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of October 8th, enclosing three envelopes stamped with reprinted N.S.W. stamps. As instructed, I posted them on different dates, viz., 19th, 23rd, and 25th of November. They were all returned to me on the 26th November, together with the enclosed letter from the Secretary of the Post-office. I may mention that prior to posting each letter I informed the Department, in order that they might be on the look-out for them, as they might very easily have passed through in the hurry of sorting or at night, which would not be a fair test.

Of course, the Post-office authorities have taken a very easy way out of the difficulty by calling them forgeries,

which may be correct in as far as they are not Government issues; but they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly from the original plates. They are the first which I have seen, and I think you know a great deal more about them in England than we do out here.

I wrote to the Postmaster-General, putting the questions which appeared in your *Monthly Journal*, but as yet have received no reply.

Yours faithfully, A. J. BULLOCH.

Box No. 1089; Telephone No. 937; Cable Address—"Benmore."

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY,  
26th November, 1891.

SIR,—I am directed to state that three letters addressed to "Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., London," posted by you, bear each a stamp believed to be a forgery of an obsolete postage stamp.

Certain representations have been made to this Department concerning the circulation in London and elsewhere of similar stamps, which representations are now being inquired into, and under these circumstances it has been determined to return to you the letters in question; but I am to point out that anyone posting letters bearing forged stamps is liable to prosecution under the Act 31 Vic., No. 4.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. BULLOCH, Esq., S. W. LAMBERTON, Secretary.  
Box 1089, G.P.O., SYDNEY.

The reply of the Sydney Post-office is an evasion of the feeblest kind. The stamps are not forgeries any more than those issued in 1854, as they are printed from the same plates. This being the case, the question that I before asked, "Have these stamps been demonetized?" is one that calls for a reply. I have always understood that, as is the case in this country, "once a stamp always a stamp"; and I am strongly inclined to think that, until the necessary Act of Demonetization has been passed, the Sydney Post-office has no right—in morality, if not in law—to refuse prepayment by means of these stamps.

The Sydney Post-office Department is face to face with a grave act of official negligence. If no official knows where these plates were kept, when they were stolen, whether the impressions are genuine or forged, or if they still have franking power, it betrays a carelessness and laxity that it would be difficult to parallel in any civilized country. If, as would seem more probable, someone knows about these things, an independent committee should be appointed by the Parliament of New South Wales to sift the whole matter and apportion the responsibility. It is well known that Van Dyck—to use an Australian correspondent's phrase—"was always haunting the building, and raking about, searching for proofs." He had things in his collection which could only have been acquired from the Post-office direct, and he had, as we know, influence and many friends. I want to know which of these friends—official or unofficial—helped him to perpetrate this gross swindle on stamp collectors.

## "REMINISCENCES."

BY AN OLD COLLECTOR.

III.

(Continued from page 129.)

My friend happily recovered, and being away from town myself, our friendship was carried on by means of correspondence with just an occasional interview.

Well I recollect the account given of the first postage stamp auction which took place in London, and was conducted by a well-known auctioneer, who stated that a part of a fine collection was to be offered. There was a goodly number of collectors present, and the various lots were eagerly competed for, and from the prices realized the sale must have been a success. On looking over the prices, it will be observed that many of them will bear comparison with those obtained for the same varieties now, whilst the bids for "unknown stamps" would appear to the outsider as outrageous. If, however, the forecast of Mr. C. J. Phillips, in the last number of *The Monthly Journal*, comes true, why the Golconda Mines will have to be exchanged for the precious "bits of paper." Time, however, will show.

The novelty of an auction sale has died away somewhat since 1872, as during the last season frequent sales have been held. Why there should be a season for postage stamps I cannot fathom, as the true collector has his favourite hobby always with him. What could be better for this pursuit than the sunshiny days, when it is much easier to determine the shades, watermarks, perforations, &c., of the various specimens which enrich his collection? and what can be more pleasant, "when the wintry winds do blow," the streets being thick with snow, or the rain beating against the window pane, than to sit in a cheerful, well-lighted, and comfortable room, and mount the results of the work done in the bright days? But to return. Whether sales by auction are beneficial to collectors is an open question, whilst as far as determining prices are concerned no satisfactory results can be obtained, as at one sale stamps eagerly sought after run to high prices, whilst at the next they come within the reach of the moderate collector, not altogether confirming the old saw, that when "apples are scarce, apples are dear." Of course, for apples read postage stamps.

Readers of early philatelic literature will observe the prominence given to the question of forged stamps in the columns of the magazines devoted to the science of philately; but E. L. Pemberton



and Thornton Lewes appear to have been the pioneers of that branch of study, having published the well-known hand-book, *Forged Stamps, and how to detect them*. This has been followed by series of papers by other writers, notably W. Dudley Atlee (but how far this writer is entitled to the credit of all the papers published in his name is an open question) and the Rev. R. B. Earée, who is happily with us now, and always down upon forgeries.

History is said to repeat itself, the same can be said of forgeries. Some years ago I purchased a copy of the rare English "V.R." from a well-known firm of postage stamp dealers, now defunct, for which a high price was paid, as prices then ruled, viz., twenty-five shillings; this, of course, formed a *rara avis* in my collection.

One day it was necessary to remove the stamps into another book, and as the hinge system of mounting stamps was but little known and rarely practised, the paper at the back of the stamp had to be "soaked off." When the specimen was placed in the water, lo and behold! the letters "V.R." disappeared, leaving two blanks in the upper corners of the stamp; from this it appeared that the ordinary one penny stamp had been made with a subtraction and an addition to represent its rarer *confrère*. The bits were duly collected and returned to the dealers, who at once repaid the sum they had received.

To-day I read in the *Monthly Journal* of a trial arising out of the manipulation of one of the same stamps, which I shall comment on in a future article.

The society formed for punishing the forgers and fakers of postage stamps is doing good work, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will always be crowned with success; as in times past a certain city of continental fame had the credit of producing most of the forgeries then rife, now, owing to the advance in prices of the various stamps, other places are adopting the same nefarious practices to entrap the unwary collector, but it is ardently hoped by every collector that "their knavish tricks" will be thoroughly "frustrated." There is an old saying "That all good things come to an end." This proved unfortunately true in my case, as my friend, who was never of a robust nature, was seized by an illness which ended fatally on December 12th, 1878, so a friendship which arose by an accident came to an end, though his "memory is ever green," and "Time, the effacer of all things," for once is nonplussed. As the years roll on one feels what a loss has been sustained by his death, by the great host of collectors generally; and if one wishes to philosophize, what a splendid subject it would be to try and determine why it is that those who whilst living do work which appears invaluable should, in the zenith of their fame, be called away to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." But this I will leave to be decided by far greater thinkers than myself, and try and believe that "what is, is best."

Considerable discussion took place in the columns of the stamp magazines relative to the question of the formation of a society which

should take in hand the collection of information relative to postage stamps, and at last, on the 10th of April, 1869, a day which should be marked with a special red letter in every collector's calendar, a meeting was called of amateurs of the philatelic science to take into consideration the necessary steps to form such a society. This was duly held on the day mentioned in London, and various rules and regulations were discussed, the result being that a committee was formed, with Sir Daniel Cooper as president, F. A. Philbrick, Esq., as vice, W. Dudley Atlee as secretary, whilst Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, Dr. Viner, Thomas T. Erskine, J. Speranza, and W. E. Haynes formed the committee. Such was the commencement of a society which has done so much for the advancement and spread of knowledge relative to the study of postage stamps. How well it has accomplished the objects for which it was founded may be seen by the various monographs that have been issued from time to time under its direction and authority. Its catalogue is the standard one, and it numbers among its members nearly all the leading philatelists of to-day.

Exception has been taken to its somewhat exclusive character; but if those who bring forward this as a reason why the society should not be well supported will only observe that its object is work, and not mere enjoyment, the objections will soon cease to exist. In the columns of the latest stamp magazines letters have appeared urging collectors in other towns to form their own societies, which should act as auxiliaries to the parent society, and one is glad to see that such societies are actually in existence. "Union is strength"; and where members meet together to study and "learn of stamps" much good must accrue, especially if the meetings are not dull and of the "dry as dust" order, and those who have good collections allow their less fortunate brethren to inspect their treasures, as the systematic study of the stamps of a country must be far more useful than a general survey from "China to Peru."

Stamp collecting has had its vicissitudes. At one time it was thought to be dying out; and colour was given to this idea by the "fading away" of the various magazines whose pages were devoted to the postage stamp "craze," as it was then known. Notably among the defunct are *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, *Philatelist*, *Philatetical Journal*, &c. But others have taken their places; and by inspection of the pages of the latest stamp magazines, it will be seen that, instead of being a "dead science," it is full of life, and doth flourish exceedingly.

Last year another esteemed philatelist was removed from us—T. K. Tapling, Esq., whose name was a tower of strength among collectors, who have lost a genuine friend, always ready to aid by his advice, and to show his treasures in postage stamps to any earnest applicant. His matchless collection is now the property of the nation, as the British Museum authorities have set apart a room for its display, and doubtless it will have plenty of visitants.

(To be continued.)

## THE LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN

BY THE

## PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

(By C. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary)

AGAINST

BENJAMIN, SARPY, JEFFRYES, AND ASSMUS.

## Re BENJAMIN, SARPY, and JEFFRYES.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

At the Thames Police Court, Arbour Square, Stepney, E., Friday, 29th January, 1892, before J. DICKINSON, Esq., Magistrate.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Muir (instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis, 21, Bow Street, W.C.).

Counsel for the prisoners, Benjamin and Sarpy, Mr. Purcell (instructed by Mr. W. J. Grieg, 15, Fenchurch Street, E.C.).

Counsel for the prisoner, Jeffryes, Mr. Charles Edward Jones (instructed by Messrs. Tanner and Co., 3, Circus Place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.).

JULIUS CYRIAX, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. You carry on business at 16, Coleman Street, E.C., and you are a member of a firm of wholesale manufacturing chemists?—A. Yes.

Q. I think you have been a stamp collector for some years?—A. Yes; but I have ceased to be a collector now.

Q. But previously for some years you were a stamp collector?—A. Yes.

Q. In 1886 did you purchase from Benjamin and his then partner, Bannister, a considerable quantity of stamps?—A. No; much before that.

Q. When was it?—A. I should think my first transaction with them was in 1881. I think I ceased buying from them when Benjamin went away.

Q. When was that?—A. I do not recollect the year. He went to Australia, as far as I know.

Q. At the end of 1886 or beginning of 1887?—A. About that. The principal purchases I refer to were made in 1884 and 1885.

Q. What was the amount of the money you expended in purchases in 1884?—A. I could not possibly say. I went to their place and bought whatever they had to suit me. I cannot possibly fix the amount. I should think my total purchases, for good and doubtful stamps, would be from £200 to £300, spread over four or five years.

Q. Did you find any of the stamps that you purchased just prior to Benjamin going away to Australia neither good nor doubtful?—A. I must explain. I bought from them a great many stamps which were excellent and undoubted at what I knew at the time was a moderate price. Benjamin generally gave me the first pick of his collections. I bought, for example, one collection which was a fine collection, or rather I had the first pick of it, and I picked out a number of excellent stamps for £70. I submitted them to men who knew their value, and they were considered cheap. Then they began to sell to me, and I went in largely for a lot of fiscal stamps from New Zealand, mostly Victorias of high value, which they said had been used postally. The stamps themselves, I think, were perfectly genuine; but the question was whether the

postal surcharge, giving the town and the date, were genuine. A short time after that I received a letter, I think from Mr. Buhl, that he had heard—

Q. You must not tell us what Mr. Buhl said. You did receive a letter from him?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do in consequence of that letter?—A. As regards that letter, which informed me that doubtful stamps were sold to me, I could not do anything because Benjamin had gone away. I then called in an expert to go through my collection, as I wished to have no doubtful stamps in my collection. It was Mr. Gibbons, of Stanley Gibbons and Co. He called at my office, and went through the whole of my collection; and he took out every doubtful stamp I had in it.

Mr. PURCELL: That will not do.

The MAGISTRATE: No.

Mr. MUIR: Did you find out that some of those stamps were not genuine which you had got from Benjamin?—A. I picked out those which Mr. Gibbons removed, which I had from Benjamin.

Q. Did you ever speak to Benjamin about those stamps afterwards?—A. Yes. I added up the aggregate amount of what I thought I had paid for those stamps, and wrote a letter to Benjamin saying I had been imposed upon.

Q. Did you see Benjamin personally?—A. He called upon me.

Q. What was said?—A. I showed him those stamps, and said that the money amounted to £100, and they were, at least, doubtful, and I insisted on his making the amount good to me. Benjamin assured me again that the postal surcharges on the stamps were genuine. I have here a note of the payments he made to me. Benjamin said that these stamps were genuine—that is, that the postal surcharges were genuine. However, I insisted on the whole lot being bought back by him, to which he agreed, paying me £50 on the 23rd November, 1890, and another £50 on the 13th January, 1891, which, in my opinion, settled the matter in a satisfactory way.

Mr. PURCELL: So I should think.

Mr. MUIR: Is that one of the cheques that was paid to you? [Handing a cheque to the witness.]—A. I recognise my signature.

Q. For what amount is that?—A. £25. Dated 13th January, 1891.

Cross-examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. What experience have you had in judging stamps?—A. I have had some experience.

Q. That may mean ten, or fifteen, or twenty years?—A. I am a fair judge of stamps.

Q. And since the commencement of stamp collection there have been a great many counterfeits issued, have there not?—A. Yes.

Q. May I take it that stamp collecting in England dates from about 1860?—A. I could not say. I should think before that.

Q. In about 1864 was a book published by Mr. Pemberton and another gentleman stating how you could detect forged stamps?—A. I have not seen it.

Q. The transaction with these New Zealand surcharges was in 1884, was it not?—A. Mostly in 1884.

Q. Since 1884 and 1885 have you seen Benjamin?—A. Since his return from Australia I have seen him once when he called at my office, and to-day.

Q. Have you had any dealings with him or Sarpy since 1884?—A. Who is Sarpy?

Q. You do not know him?—A. No.

Q. You have not had any dealings with Benjamin since these surcharges?—A. None whatever.

Q. Do you recollect buying from Benjamin a surcharge—3d. on 1d., Bermuda?—A. I cannot recollect. It is so many years ago now.

Mr. C. E. JONES : I have nothing to ask.

The WITNESS : I may say I had some doubtful stamps from other dealers.

SAMUEL GIBBONS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. You are a cab-driver.—A. Yes.

Q. Badge No. 12,850.—A. Yes.

Q. Do you live at No. 18, Stedman Street, Walworth?—A. Yes.

Q. On the night of the 23rd December last did you drive Sergeant White and the Prisoner Jeffries to Leman Street Police-station?—A. I had three persons in my cab, but who they were I do not know.

Mr. C. E. JONES : You may take it that Jeffries was one.

Mr. PURCELL : And you may take it that the Sergeant was the other.

Mr. MUIR : Did you deposit them at the Leman Street Police Station?—A. I set them down there.

Q. Where did you take them up?—A. At the Elephant and Castle rank, St. George's Road.

Q. After you had set them down, did you find a parcel in the cab?—A. I did.

Q. How long afterwards?—A. Fifteen minutes.

Q. Whereabouts in the cab did you find it?—A. At the side of the cushion—on the seat.

Q. Underneath the cushion?—A. The cushion in a new cab is so deep that a letter would stand at the side of it—it would hardly be seen.

Q. Where did you take the parcel after you had found it?—A. To Stones End Police Station, Southwark.

Q. Did you hand it to Inspector Stephens?—A. Yes.

Q. In the same condition as you found it?—A. Yes.

Mr. PURCELL : I have nothing to ask.

The MAGISTRATE : Had anybody been in your cab between the time you put down the three people at Leman Street Police Station and the time you found it?—A. No. Of course I went to other places as well as Leman Street.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR :

Q. You are an Inspector of the M Division.—A. Yes.

Q. On the night of the 23rd December last did you receive a parcel from the witness, Samuel Gibbons?—A. On the morning of the 24th, at 12.15 a.m.

Q. To whom did you give it?—A. Sergeant White.

Q. On the same day, the 24th?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you mark it in any way?—A. No. But it never left my hands till I handed it to Sergeant White.

CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Do you reside at No. 8, Gower Street?—A. Yes.

Q. What position do you hold in Stanley Gibbons?

—A. I am Secretary and Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

Q. Stamp dealers?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you also Secretary to the Philatelic Protection Association?—A. I am.

Q. I will ask you one general question. Have you frequently had dealings with Benjamin and Sarpy?—A. On eight occasions to the best of my belief.

Q. Have you had an opportunity of examining the stamps which have been produced by Sergeant White?—A. I have.

Q. Did you make a selection first of all from those found in the parcel that Jeffries left in the cab?—A. Yes.

Q. Now as to the New South Wales, 1d. red—Sydney Views. Did you find in the parcel that Jeffries left in the cab six of those stamps used?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you find among the stamps that were taken from No. 46, Oval Road, that is Sarpy's residence, over eighty of the same stamps?—A. I did.

Q. Were they from the same plate?—A. Some were from the same plate, and some from a retouched plate.

Q. Is there a genuine stamp of that denomination?—A. Yes.

Q. Were those you have just referred to genuine or not?—A. All forgeries.

Q. Did you find in the parcel, which I will call "Jeffries' parcel" for brevity sake, one unused Indian service 2 annas stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. And a similar one among those found at 46, Oval Road?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you find a 4 annas similar stamp in Jeffries' parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. And two similar stamps in the 46, Oval Road parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you find an eight annas similar stamp in Jeffries' parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. And ten of that kind in the 46, Oval Road parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. All those Indian stamps that were found in Jeffries' parcel were unused?—A. May I refer to my memorandum made at the time? because I am not quite certain without.

The MAGISTRATE : Certainly.

The WITNESS : They were unused.

Mr. MUIR : And all those found in the 46, Oval Road parcel were as if used?—A. They were postmarked with forged postmarks.

Q. Did you find in Jeffries' parcel two unused unperforated Victoria 1s. blue stamps?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you find in the 46, Oval Road parcel 132 postmarked unperforated stamps?—A. I did.

Q. Did you find in Jeffries' parcel two unused perforated stamps of the same kind?—A. I did.

Q. And in the 46, Oval Road parcel eighty-four postmarked perforated?—A. I did.

Q. First of all as to those found in Jeffries' parcel, were they genuine or not?—A. Absolute forgeries.

Mr. C. E. JONES : The Victoria only you are speaking of?

Mr. MUIR : Yes.

Q. I ought to have asked you this question, Mr. Phillips, about the Indian stamps. Those Indian stamps that were found in Jeffries' parcel were genuine Indian stamps?—A. The stamps were genuine.

Q. And there were no marks upon them?—A. There was the surcharge upon them. They were not postmarked; they were uncancelled.

Q. And those at 46, Oval Road?—A. They had the surcharge, but were postmarked in addition.

Q. Forged surcharge, and forged postmark in addition?—A. Yes.

Q. As to the Victoria 1s. blue stamps found in Jeffries' parcel, were they genuine or not?—A. Absolute forgeries.

Q. The whole stamp?—A. The whole stamp.  
 Q. And as to those found in the 46, Oval Road parcel?—A. Also forgeries with a postmark in addition.

Q. Have you compared those stamps with the lithographic stone which has been produced which bears an impression of some stamps upon it?—A. I have.

Q. In your opinion are those stamps which were found in Jeffryes' parcel and the Oval Road parcel printed from that stone?—A. Yes; the 1s. blue Victoria.

Q. I will only take one other instance. Did you find three unused Ceylon 1s. 9d. green stamps in Jeffryes' parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. Were those genuine or not?—A. Forgeries.

Q. Did you find forty-eight of the same stamps in the 46, Oval Road parcel?—A. I did.

Q. They were postmarked?—A. Yes.

Q. Genuine postmarks or not?—A. Forged.

Q. As to Jeffryes' parcel, let me ask you this general question. Besides those you have enumerated were there any other stamps that were not genuine?—A. Yes; nearly every stamp in the parcel was forged in some respect or other—either as to the surcharge or the postmark.

Q. Now as to the stamps found on Jeffryes' person, did you examine those?—A. I do not remember any stamps found on his person.

Q. Were there any stamps found on his person?—A. I do not think so.

Q. There were some documents.—A. A cheque-book and a small note-book; but no stamps.

Q. Were there other stamps than those you have enumerated in the 46, Oval Road parcel?—A. Yes; very many.

Q. Genuine or not?—A. Forgeries.

Q. I think you were present at the search at 46, Oval Road?—A. I was.

Q. Were all the stamps found there taken away, or only those you pointed out?—A. Only a very small portion that I pointed out to the sergeant?

Q. Were there any genuine stamps at 46, Oval Road?—A. Yes; many thousands.

Q. One general question as to the stamps that were taken away from No. 1, Cullum Street. I am speaking of the stamps that were taken away, and which are now in Court. Are they genuine or not?—A. They were forged in some respects. The stamps themselves which were taken away from Cullum Street I believe were in all respects genuine; but the surcharge and postal obliteration were forged.

Q. That is speaking generally?—A. Yes.

Q. Among those taken from No. 1, Cullum Street there is an envelope with a 12 Kreuzer Bavarian stamp?—A. Those found on Sarpy you are referring to?

Q. Yes. Is there anything you want to call particular attention to in the stamps found at No. 1, Cullum Street?—A. No.

Q. Those were found upon Sarpy?—A. Yes. They are labelled, "Found on Sarpy's person." Among them there is the Bavarian 12 Kreuzer money order card.

Q. Without any perforation and without any skinning?—A. Yes.

Q. There are several of those?—A. Yes, a number.

Q. There were other stamps found upon his person?—A. Yes, bill stamps unused, without a surcharge upon them.

Q. Unused in any way?—A. Yes; they were simply fiscals, in the condition they are in now, and only of nominal value.

Q. If marked with a postal surcharge and postmark, would they become valuable?—A. Yes; they would be worth from £3 to £8 according to the stamp.

Q. In that envelope found on Sarpy are there any forged stamps?—A. Yes; there is an entire sheet, or what looks like an entire sheet, of Saxony 10 groschen blue inside.

Q. And other stamps?—A. Yes, other stamps.

Q. Which are not genuine?—A. Yes.

Q. Or which form the raw materials for forgeries?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that all you want to call attention to in that parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. There were some other stamps found upon Benjamin. Are there any stamps among those you wish to call attention to?—A. No.

Q. Speaking generally, are those genuine stamps or not?—A. Yes. I do not think I have seen any forgeries in the parcel found on Benjamin's person.

Q. Is there anything you wish to call attention to among those?—A. I do not think there is. Sergeant White has just given me an envelope containing two forgeries found on Benjamin's person, so that I must correct my former statement.

Q. There were some documents found—a letter from America and two receipts?—A. Yes; a number of letters were found.

Q. First of all, I want the American letter with the two green receipts.

Mr. MUIR: Where were those found, Sergeant White?

SERGEANT WHITE: At Cullum Street.

The WITNESS: They were not found on the person, but on the premises.

Mr. MUIR: The letter is dated 6/10/90, addressed to Henry Gremmel, Esq.: "Dear Sir,—Enclosed are the four Bermuda 3d. on a 1d. that I bought from you some time since, and which are pronounced by Major Evans and several others to be false surcharges. Please return me the 10 dollars I paid you for them, and oblige, Yours truly, J. H. PETRIE. Philipsberg, New Jersey." Then there is a receipt: "Debtor, A. J. Benjamin to the London Rubber Company, one perforating press, and the specimen of the perforation, £1 15s. 0d." The invoice is dated the 3rd July, 1890, and it was paid on the same date. The second is dated the 9th August. That is an invoice for two perforators at 33s. 6d., £3 7s. Can you find me a letter among the documents found on Benjamin, dated from 16, Bell Alley, London Wall, April 23rd?

Mr. PURCELL: That is within reach of this Court, and the witness can be produced. There might be some justification for admitting a letter from someone in New Jersey; but it is rather a strong thing to admit a letter from a person who could be produced as a witness if there be any importance in the transaction. Anybody, of course, might write to the defendants and say, "Give me back a thousand pounds which I paid for those bad stamps."

The MAGISTRATE: I cannot exclude the evidence. It will be open to you to cross-examine.

Mr. MUIR: The letter is not at all of that kind. Is there a passage at the end of that letter in these words, "Business is very good. I have sold £55 worth to the Rajah since you left. He is not buying much now. The Cyriax affair is bad. I have let him have about a quarter. But the worst affair was *rs* Jeffryes. It cost me over £6. I cannot put here what I had to do"?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you also find a letter dated 26, Bookham Street, London, N., 7/2/87?—A. Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: There is no date to the other letter handed to me. It only seems to be a portion of a letter.

Mr. MUIR: Were those found on Benjamin's person, Sergeant White?

SERGEANT WHITE: No; at Cullum Street.

Mr. MUIR: Near the end of the letter written from 26, Bookham Street there is this passage: "I shall

let your parents know if all is well, as they kindly asked me to do so. I hear they know about England. Jeff, they say, has gone to live with Teddy. I do not know whether this is true, as I have not seen Jeffryes since he was kicked out of the shop in the City. I know he has swindled me out of 7s. I put a sheet in the shop, and 7s. was sold, and I cannot get my money out of either party?"—*A.* Yes.

*Mr. PURCELL* : Is not this rather wasting time ?

*Mr. MUIR* : It shows the connection between these men.

*Q.* Then there is a letter dated 16, Bell Alley, London Wall, Thursday, 25, 1885. "I hasten to catch this mail to let you know all the news, and also to send second half of draft for £5, No. 8,386. As regards the Treasury prosecution, they cannot get on with it. Mr. B—— Gibb went to Scotland Yard with Garth." Do you know Mr. Garth, a stamp collector?—*A.* I do. He is secretary of the Philatelic Society of London.

*Q.* Then it goes on : "But they found they would not take the matter up, so you see how they tried, as Gibb swore he would when he heard you had gone away. Jeff has your two letters from Paris ordering Ceylon." You found some Ceylon forged stamps among the other documents?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Then further down the letter there is this passage : "I have a lot of new customers, including another mug something like our old friend England." That is signed "Frederick Bannister."—*A.* Yes ; that passage is in the letter.

Cross-examined by *Mr. PURCELL*.

*Q.* How many days were you ransacking No. 1, Cullum-street?—*A.* Two hours.

*Q.* For how many days?—*A.* On one day.

*Q.* Are you quite certain about that?—*A.* Yes. May I mention that I went into the shop when the warrant was issued, but only for about half a minute.

*Q.* At the time of your visit you are quite certain that you were only examining the papers in the shop for two hours on one day?—*A.* Yes. I cannot speak exactly to the time. It might have been two hours or two hours and a half.

*Q.* You have given us the result of your investigations at No. 1, Cullum-street?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* You are the secretary, are you not, of the Philatelic Society?—*A.* I am secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association.

*Q.* And it and you are the responsible prosecutors in this case?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* I suppose you are the ruling spirit of the association?—*A.* I am the secretary.

*Q.* That means "yes," I suppose?—*A.* Well, take it how you like.

*Q.* Then I will take it that it means "yes." Were you in business originally for yourself at Edgbaston?—*A.* Yes ; Edgbaston, Birmingham.

*Q.* Did you make the acquaintance of Benjamin and Sarpy when you were in business at Edgbaston?—*A.* Yes, on my visits to London.

*Q.* When did you become secretary to the association? How long ago?—*A.* Speaking from memory, I think it was in March last year.

*Q.* Did you make the acquaintance of Benjamin and Sarpy as far back as July, 1888?—*A.* May I refer to a book of notes?

*Q.* Yes, certainly.—*A.* As far as I can find out, my first transaction was in January, 1888.

*Q.* That is some months earlier than I was suggesting to you. Do you recollect being introduced to them by Mr. Bennett, a stamp dealer in Holywell-street?—*A.* I do not know Mr. Bennett.

*Q.* Do you say that you were not introduced to the defendants by Mr. Bennett?—*A.* I have not the slightest knowledge on the subject. I do not know Mr. Bennett at all.

*Q.* Well, were you introduced by a stamp dealer

carrying on business in Holywell-street, or Book-sellers'-row, or whatever the name is?—*A.* I am not aware that I was introduced at all. To the best of my belief, I visited their shop, hearing that they were selling stamps.

*Q.* Was your first transaction a purchase from them of six Grenadas, surcharged 4d.?—*A.* I really cannot say what I purchased.

*Q.* There is a stamp periodical, is there not, called the *Philatelic Record*?—*A.* Yes, formerly the organ of the Philatelic Society.

*Q.* Do you recollect the Grenada surcharged stamps being chronicled among the new issues in that paper?—*A.* I do not recollect it, but I have no doubt they were.

*Q.* Do you recollect asking Sarpy or Benjamin to come to you at Birmingham or Edgbaston?—*A.* I never asked them to do so.

*Q.* Did they ever come?—*A.* They did once.

*Q.* Both Benjamin and Sarpy on one occasion?—*A.* Both together.

*Q.* Upon that occasion did you purchase £25 worth of stamps from them?—*A.* I make it £26.

*Q.* Very well. You have the book before you, and I have not. Among those stamps were there twenty surcharged 3d. Bermudas?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Have you got a book containing a list of your purchases for the £26?—*A.* No ; I bought some Bermudas—either four, or six, or perhaps seven, but certainly under ten.

*Q.* They were surcharged Bermudas?—Yes ; 3d. on 2d. blue.

*Q.* Is that a book or paper you have before you?—*A.* My note book, with extracts from my cash book showing the dates.

*Q.* It is not the original book?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Then you must kindly put that away. I should be glad to see the book itself, and perhaps another time you will bring it.—*A.* Certainly.

*Q.* When you got those Bermuda stamps do you recollect saying to Benjamin and Sarpy that the surcharges were wonderfully done?—*A.* I did, or something to that effect.

*Q.* And that you could make a lot of money over them?—*A.* No ; certainly not.

*Q.* They were counterfeits, or what you call forgeries?—*A.* The surcharges were false. I bought them to warn my customers.

*Q.* How many stamps did you buy on that occasion to warn your customers?—*A.* To the best of my belief four or six Bermudas, 3d. on 2d.

*Q.* What amount of money did you pay?—*A.* About 2s. each.

*Q.* £9 worth?—*A.* Certainly not.

*Q.* You did not buy £9 worth of faked stamps to warn your customers?—*A.* Most decidedly I did not.

*Q.* I may take it that, as a business man, your transaction with them on that occasion was recorded in some book of yours?—*A.* Only the amount paid.

*Q.* Not the names of the stamps?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Only the sum total?—*A.* That is all. The entry would be, "Benjamin and Sarpy, £26."

*Q.* What was the amount you paid for the Bermuda stamps?—*A.* I do not recollect—2s. or 3s. or 3s. 6d. each, somewhere about that.

*Q.* Did you afterwards offer those Bermuda stamps for 22s. 6d. each?—*A.* I did not. I offered similar stamps that they had sold to me in Cullum Street.

*Q.* For 22s. 6d.?—*A.* I do not recollect the price, but I think that would be about it.

*Q.* You offered similar stamps that you bought at Cullum Street for 22s. 6d.?—*A.* I do not recollect the price.

*Q.* But substantially a price like that?—*A.* Probably.

*Q.* Stamps which were not genuine?—*A.* I thought they were genuine when I offered them.

Q. What did you pay for them?—A. On that occasion I paid either 12s. or 15s. each for them.

Q. Those were not bought to warn your customers?—A. No; they were not. They deceived me.

Q. When you bought the stamps from the prisoners, which you say you bought to warn your customers, did you beg that they would not sell any more stamps of that kind in Birmingham?—A. No.

Q. It was, and is well known, that Benjamin and Sarpy are dealers in faked stamps?—A. It is known now. It was not so well known then. It was very slightly known.

Q. But known to those who had any experience in the business?—A. Yes.

Q. You have had considerable experience?—A. I have.

Q. Do you know that Benjamin and Sarpy circulated a card on which this is written: "Benjamin and Sarpy, dealers in all kinds of *fac-similes*, faked surcharges, and fiscal postals, 1, Cullum Street, London. Fakes of all descriptions supplied on the shortest notice"?—A. Yes; I have seen that card within the last few months.

Q. How far back did you first see that card?—A. I cannot say exactly; it may be a year or so ago.

Q. Do you know the *Stamp News*?—A. I do. That is where I first saw it.

Q. I suggest that was as far back as November, 1890?—A. I do not know. I do not remember the date at all.

Q. Look at this number of the *Stamp News*. [Handing same to the witness.] Is that a *fac-simile* of what I read to you in the *Stamp News* of November, 1890?—A. Yes; that is the *Stamp News* I saw.

Q. You had seen and read this number of the *Stamp News*—I mean it is not now shown to you for the first time?—A. I read it at the time, no doubt.

Q. Who was it suggested that Mr. Dannenberg should be called as a witness in this matter? Was it yourself?—A. No.

Q. Did you approve of his being made a witness?—A. I had no voice in the matter.

Q. The ruling spirit?—A. I did not say I was the ruling spirit.

Q. Did you not represent to whoever is the ruling spirit that in this very number of the *Stamp News* Dannenberg and his career was exposed?—A. I did not know that until recently.

Q. But you saw this number at the time?—A. But I do not recollect all that I read in every number.

Q. Would it be right to say that you bought from Benjamin and Sarpy large quantities of faked stamps?—A. Certainly not.

Q. I mean down to the time when you became secretary to the association?—A. Never.

Q. I may take it that from the time you first made these men's acquaintance down to the time when you became secretary of the association you never bought faked stamps to sell again at a valuable price?—A. No.

Q. And you would not do such a thing?—A. No.

Q. And you never did so?—A. Not to my knowledge. I may have bought faked stamps, and been taken in by them. I believe I have.

Q. Oblige me by looking at that signature. Do not look at the rest of the letter at present. Tell me if that signature is in your handwriting. [Handing a document to witness.]—A. I think it is.

Q. I will read you what it says: "Dear Sir, I think the New Zealand is faked; but if you send it to me I will sell it if you like at a high price, and divide with you." Now look at the letter again. Is that your letter?—A. It appears to be a portion of a letter, but I am quite unable to say whether it has been altered or not without a proper examination.

Q. I should have thought it was the whole letter.

What makes you think it is not?—A. The heading certainly is cut off.

Q. But it begins "Dear Sir"?—A. Yes; but there is something cut off it.

Q. I suggest that after you became secretary to the Philatelic Association you told Benjamin and Sarpy you were not going to sell fakes any more?—A. To the best of my belief after I became secretary of the association I never saw either of them.

Q. Or wrote to them?—A. I do not remember doing so.

Q. You were first of all secretary to Stanley Gibbons and Co. before becoming the secretary to the association?—A. Yes.

Q. First of all you were in business at Edgbaston, then secretary to Stanley Gibbons and Co., and then the ruling spirit, as I say, of the Philatelic Protection Association?—A. That is the routine.

Q. I suggest to you that when you became secretary to Stanley Gibbons and Co. you told both Benjamin and Sarpy that you would not deal in fakes any more, as you had attained the position you had sought for?—A. No. I never told them any such thing.

Q. Do you say that you did not see either Benjamin or Sarpy after you became secretary to Stanley Gibbons and Co.?—A. No; after I became secretary to the association, I said.

Q. I think it was while you were with Stanley Gibbons and Co. that the laureated New South Wales were being sold?—A. Yes; rather before that time.

Q. Those were sheets of apparently unused stamps were they not?—A. They were.

Q. Were they sold by Stanley Gibbons and Co. while you were secretary down to September, 1890?—A. Yes; about that date.

Q. Do you know *Bric-à-brac*. Is that another collector's journal?—A. There is such a journal, but I seldom see it.

Q. That is a very inferior article, I know?—A. Certainly.

Q. Did they denounce New South Wales stamps as far back as 1888?—A. I have not seen it.

Q. It is now admitted, is it not, that those New South Wales laureated stamps are unauthorised prints from a stolen plate?—A. No. I am in communication with the New South Wales Government on the subject. We are trying to probe it to the bottom.

Q. You have undertaken to return the money to those who purchased them if they are not genuine?—A. Yes; certainly.

Q. Unconditionally?—A. No; conditionally — to return it to them within a certain time.

Q. And on a certain condition?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose there are in this stamp business a good many tricks like there are in other trades?—A. There are with some dealers.

Q. Suppose, for instance, you found a man selling a particular class of stamp, and you said to him, "Those stamps are not genuine," and he returned them to the person from whom he bought them; and then you went to the person from whom he bought, and got them cheap—they being genuine all along—would that be a trick of the trade?—A. It is very difficult to say.

Q. Now let me see if I can assist your recollection. In November of 1890 did Mr. Brown show you some Bremen stamps and perforated Hamburgs?—A. He showed me some Bremen forgeries—some stamps that purported to be Bremens.

Q. Had they forged post marks?—A. They were forgeries.

Q. Forgeries altogether?—A. I believe so.

Q. Did Mr. Brown tell you he had got them from the prisoners?—A. Possibly, but I do not recollect.

Q. Did you afterwards see the prisoners, and were you asked why you told Brown they were forgeries, and

was your reply, "Well, one of the tricks of the trade. I know they are genuine, and I want them myself"?—*A.* Certainly not. The stamps I bought were nothing like what Mr. Brown showed me.

*Q.* Now let me go to the dies. Many stamp dealers illustrate their catalogues and their books, do they not, with *fac-similes*?—*A.* English dealers or foreign do you mean?

*Q.* English.—*A.* I only know of myself. I illustrate my own catalogue.

*Q.* But there are a number of *fac-similes*, and I suppose those *fac-similes* are taken from dies, are they not?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* And respectable firms sell those dies, do they not?—*A.* Certainly.

*Q.* Do Stanley Gibbons and Co. advertise dies at 2s. 6d. a piece?—*A.* No; we have ceased to supply them. Sometime before I went there, I believe, Mr. Gibbons used to supply them; but that is some years ago.

*Q.* "Dealers supplied with engravings of stamps at 2s. 6d." Was that announced by Stanley Gibbons and Co.?—*A.* I believe it was in the old days, but Mr. Gibbons thought it was as well to discontinue that.

*Q.* Are there not several books that contain *fac-similes* both of genuine and of forged stamps?—*A.* Certainly, catalogues.

*Q.* And for that purpose dies would be largely used?—*A.* Very largely used.

*Q.* I may take it that stamps have been manufactured almost from the commencement of the taste for stamp collecting?—*A.* I believe there were forgeries known as early as 1860.

*A.* And a book was issued soon after that, showing how to detect them, by a Mr. Pemberton?—*A.* Pemberton and Atlee. I think it was published in 1868 or 1870.

*Q.* Now let me ask you a question about some of these stamps which you have referred to. You had some Bavarian and Indian stamps in one of the parcels. Are you quite certain that the Bavarian and Indian are not genuine?—*A.* Do you refer to the Bavarian 12 kreuzers?

*Q.* Yes.—*A.* I am certain.

*Q.* And the Indian?—*A.* Indian service—2, 4, and 8 annas.

*Q.* Are there more of the Indian and Bavarian than those you have mentioned? Some parcel was produced, and you examined it?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* The Bavarian and Indian you said were counterfeits. I suggest they are perfectly genuine.—*A.* No; they are not.

*Q.* Have you examined them carefully?—*A.* Yes.

The MAGISTRATE: What do you say as to these which have been cut off from the postal card?—*A.* They are genuine stamps.

*Q.* So I thought.—*A.* I did not follow the question, I am afraid.

*Q.* Are they genuine stamps? is the question.—*A.* They are genuine in their present condition.

Mr. PURCELL: Then, with regard to the Indian stamps, I also suggest that you are mistaken, and that they are genuine.—*A.* The stamps are genuine but not the surcharge upon them.

*Q.* I suggest that there has been no doctoring whatever as regards those Indian stamps, and that you are mistaken in suggesting that the surcharge is forged.—*A.* I say that it is forged, and I can point out the differences.

*Q.* Those are matters about which experts might well differ.—*A.* I do not think so.

*Q.* Have you ever found an expert to differ from you?—*A.* Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

*Q.* After you went to Birmingham, did you sell to a

dealer there a plate and a quantity of stamps for £40?—*A.* No; I sold a plate after I came to London.

*Q.* To someone at Birmingham?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* For how much?—*A.* I think £40 or £45.

*Q.* And some stamps?—*A.* A large quantity.

*Q.* Taken from the plate?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Who was that man?—*A.* Mr. T. Birch, 11, Northampton Street, Birmingham.

*Q.* Had you taken yourself, or had you printed the stamps from the plate?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Did you know the stamps were printed from that plate?—*A.* Mr. Gibbons told me so.

*Q.* What stamps were they?—*A.* Argentines. The plate was bought from the Government, and was the original plate.

*Q.* Do you know that of your own knowledge?—*A.* No; Mr. Gibbons bought it 15 or 20 years ago.

*Q.* Is Mr. Gibbons alive still?—*A.* I hope so. He is in Africa, so it is rather difficult to say when a man is so far off.

*Q.* Did you tell the gentleman to whom you sold it that you were going to give up selling fakes or dealing in fakes?—*A.* Certainly not.

*Q.* Did you further say that this dealing in fakes was going to be stopped?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Did you say, "I am going to give it up, and we are going to stop it"?—*A.* I may have told him we were going to try to stop dealing in fakes.

*Q.* Did you tell him that if the trade in fakes continued, collectors would soon get sick of buying?—*A.* Very likely.

*Q.* And that your business would be ruined?—*A.* Possibly.

*Q.* And you previously had sold fakes?—*A.* I have no recollection of ever having sold a fake knowing it to be a fake.

*Q.* Have you never knowingly sold a fake, knowing it to be a fake, and explaining that it was?—*A.* I have no knowledge of doing so.

*Q.* With regard to these *fac-simile* sheets, did not Pemberton and Atlee issue sheets of *fac-similes*?—*A.* I do not recollect that. It is long before my time.

*Q.* Coloured?—*A.* I do not recollect any.

*Q.* And perforated?—*A.* I do not recollect.

*Q.* When necessary?—*A.* I should think not.

*Q.* Have you never heard that they discontinued that because people used to deal in them as fakes?—*A.* No, I have not heard that.

*Q.* With regard to collections of fakes. Do you know a man called the "Rajah"?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Some of your witnesses apparently do. Do you know anyone who has a good collection of fakes?—*A.* I have a collection of forgeries for the purposes of comparison.

*Q.* You have a collection yourself?—*A.* Yes, a large one.

*Q.* Have you got more than one sort of any forged stamp?—*A.* Yes; often I have three or four.

*Q.* You get as many as you can?—*A.* Certainly not. When you buy a collection, if you find forgeries in it, you take them out, and put them in the forgery collection to keep for comparison.

*Q.* Do you know a Mr. Earée?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you know he has a collection of forgeries?—*A.* I believe he has.

*Q.* Or what he believes to be forgeries?—*A.* I believe so, but I never saw it.

*Q.* Do you know Mr. Palmer in the Strand?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you know he has a collection of what he thinks are forgeries?—*A.* I do.

*Q.* Do you know that half of them are not forgeries at all?—*A.* Certainly not. I saw it about three years ago.

*Q.* Did you see one genuine stamp in it then?—*A.* Yes; several.

Q. Dubbed by him forgeries?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Palmer sets himself up as an expert.—A. That is his opinion.

Q. You know that?—A. I know that he does.

Q. You are here as an expert to-day yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, about those New South Wales laureated ones. Was a Mr. Vindin mentioned in connection with them at all? Is he the gentleman abroad in Melbourne or Sydney? Is he the person whose name has been mentioned in connection with those laureated stamps?—A. Yes; he sent over the first to England.

Q. As far as Jeffryes is concerned, you did not know him personally?—A. Not until this case came on.

Q. When he was arrested you asked Dannenberg in fact if he was the man?—A. I did.

Q. As a fact, have you received any information from a man named Knight?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you propose to call him as a witness?—A. I do not think that rests with me. That rests with my solicitor.

Mr. MUIR: We do not propose to call him.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Did he give any sworn information?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you remember ever going to Benjamin or Sarpy's shop, and asking for the latest fake?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you ever go and ask them what fakes they had out?—A. Yes. For years I have been trying to find out what they were doing.

Q. And asked them openly what fakes they were doing?—A. Yes.

Q. They have shown them to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Openly?—A. No.

Q. I mean when other people have been there.—A. When the two partners were there—Benjamin and Bannister.

Q. And another person too?—A. I think the man Bloom.

Q. Did you ever buy any fiscals as fakes used postally?—A. Not knowing them to be fakes.

Q. Not being told they were fakes?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever buy cancelled fiscals which had been used postally?—A. It is possible, but I do not recollect.

Q. Do you remember the libel action of Bluett v. Stanley Gibbons at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you connected with Stanley Gibbons at that time?—A. No.

Q. That was a libel action for alleging that a certain gentleman was in possession of forged stamps?—A. Something of that sort.

Q. It went against Stanley Gibbons and Co. to the tune of £250.—A. I think it did.

Q. May I ask why no Great Britain stamps appear in your illustrated catalogue?—A. That is by the wish of Sir William Melville, of the Inland Revenue. They have authorised us to use all others except English dies.

Q. You mean Great Britain.—A. Great Britain.

Q. When was that wish expressed to you?—A. Within the last twelve months.

Q. Is that in consequence of there being faked English stamps, or to prevent it?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Previously to that you did issue illustrations of English stamps?—A. I did not. I had not got the business then. My predecessors did.

Q. Stanley Gibbons did?—A. Yes.

Q. You went with Sergeant White when Jeffryes' house was searched?—A. Yes.

Q. And also when Jeffryes was arrested?—A. I did.

Q. The house was searched after he had gone?—A. Yes, some two or three days afterwards.

Q. Sergeant White said he found a large quantity of blue Victorias. Were you present when he found

them?—A. I think you are referring to the parcel found in the cab.

Q. Were there a large quantity in the parcel found in the cab? Sergeant White said that he found a large quantity of Victoria 1s. stamps.—A. Only those found in the cab to the best of my belief.

Q. No Victorias were found in Jeffryes' house as far as you know?—A. I do not recollect any.

Q. No stamps at all?—A. I do not recollect seeing any there.

Q. As far as you know, his whole stock-in-trade was in that envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. You have examined that stone, and you were present when it was found?—A. Yes. I found it.

Q. Do you agree with Sergeant White that that was not covered with dust and dirt?—A. Certainly. It was perfectly clean.

Q. The proper side up?—A. The side with the impression on do you mean?

Q. Was the impression side upwards?—A. I do not remember that. It was at the end of a coal-cellar, covered over with a lot of other things.

Q. The other things would keep it clean?—A. I do not know. They were thrown in higgledy-piggledy.

Q. Were the other things dusty and dirty that covered it over?—A. No, they were very fresh.

Q. You have expressed an opinion that the Victoria 1s. stamps which were found in Jeffryes' envelope, and at 46, Oval Road, came from that stone?—A. I have.

Q. Have you thoroughly satisfied yourself of that?—A. I have.

Q. Are you sufficiently acquainted with lithography to be able to say whether that stone is in a condition from which a print could be taken?—A. No; I do not understand lithography.

Q. What is the point of resemblance between that stone and the stamp? What are your means of identification between the blue Victoria that was found and that stone?—A. The horizontal wavy lines are wider apart on that stone, and on the stamps found on Benjamin and Sarpy, than they are on the genuine ones.

Q. That is not my point. What I said had nothing to do with the genuine ones at all.—A. Then I do not follow you.

Q. Admitting that stamps taken off that stone are fakes, and those found in the envelope also, what is the point of similarity between the impression on the stone and the fake?—A. The lines in the background are wider apart.

Q. In which?—A. In both of them. They are the same distances apart—they are wide apart, and also the Queen's hair is dressed in a different fashion. The curl at the back of the Queen's head is exactly like the one on the stone, and on the four stamps found in the parcel in the cab.

Q. Are the wavy lines on that stone perfectly horizontal?—A. I cannot say that they are perfectly horizontal, but they are as nearly horizontal as they could be drawn, I think.

Q. Will you pledge yourself that they are as nearly horizontal as they are in the stamps found in the envelope?—A. Yes, as far as I can judge, not being a practical printer.

Q. I put it to you that the wavy lines on that stone run downwards.—A. Diagonally, do you mean?

Q. Yes; I suggest that instead of being perfectly level they run down from the commencement, and in the faked stamps which were found in the envelope they are perfectly level.—A. I do not admit that. I say that they are both the same.

Q. Are not the spaces between the stamps on the stone wider than in the stamps you found?—A. I cannot say. I did not examine them on that point.

Q. I suggest that there is no possibility of getting a stamp printed from that stone at all.—A. I cannot say.



Mr. MUIR : I believe there has been an examination made of the stone by a skilled expert, but I do not know that he is here to-day.

Mr. C. E. JONES : If any consent on our part is necessary, I should only be too glad to have one struck off, because I suggest that it is physically impossible.

Q. Now about this id. red Sydney View. You found six used at one place, and eighty at the other unused. You say some came from a plate and some from a retouched plate. Did you find some of each sort at each place?—A. I could not say without examining them again, but I believe not.

Q. I believe you found all those from the plate at one place, and those from a retouched plate at the other?—A. No; I believe I found six of Jeffryes' from one plate, and a large portion of the eighty-six found at the other place were similar to those. The other portions were slightly different. They are known as the "clouds" and the "no clouds" variety.

Q. Is that a variety of the faked stamp or of the genuine stamp?—A. Of the genuine stamp, but the fakers have tried to copy the same variety.

Q. You said that some of those that you found had a surcharge and a postmark upon them. Which were they?—A. Which are you referring to?

Q. You found some in Jeffryes' parcel, and also some at the other place. Those which you found at the Oval-road were postmarked and surcharged?—A. Yes; entire stamps.

Q. Those that you found at Jeffryes were clean?—A. Unused.

Q. The entire stamps in Jeffryes' parcel were unused. Some of those which you found at the Oval-road were surcharged and postmarked?—A. Jeffryes' were all surcharged, but at the other place they were postmarked in addition to the surcharge.

Q. I thought you said when you found them in Jeffryes' parcel they were clean?—A. No.

Q. And those stamps were faked throughout; they were not genuine?—A. I said that the stamps are genuine. It is only the surcharge and postmark that is false.

Q. Those you found at Jeffryes' had a surcharge only, but some at the Oval-road, in addition to the surcharge, had postmarks?—A. That is so.

Mr. MUIR : All of those found at the Oval-road?—A. Yes, I think that is so.

Mr. C. E. JONES : Those were genuine stamps?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you look at that blue 1s. Victoria? [Handing same to the witness.] Can you see enough of that to tell me whether that is a genuine one or a fake?—A. My opinion is that it is probably genuine, but I should not like to say without further examination, especially in this light.

Q. I may tell you that it is genuine. Look at the wavy lines. They are pretty nearly level, are they not?—A. Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. MUIR.

Q. Just look at that letter again. [Handing a letter to the witness.] Do you see the bottom of what appears to be a "y" or "g"?—A. Yes.

Q. Some writing has been cut off.—A. Yes; undoubtedly. It is only the bottom part of a letter.

Q. Do you know at all to whom that was sent?—A. I do not.

Q. Or the date?—A. I do not. I have no recollection whatever of that letter.

Q. Are you able to say one way or the other whether that is your own letter or not?—A. I am not. It looks like it.

Q. You said, with regard to illustrating your catalogue, you had leave from Somerset House to do that?—A. Yes; so long as English stamps are not illustrated. Copies of the catalogue are always sent to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Q. Would it be possible to forge coloured stamps which would pass with any skilled person for originals from those dies that are used for illustrating catalogues?—A. I should say not.

Q. Do they follow the exact lines of the engravings of the original stamp or not?—A. No; they vary in many details.

Q. They give a general impression of the appearance of the stamp?—A. Yes; especially in surcharges. I may mention that the surcharge as a rule is altered a little from the genuine ones so that they should not be copied, and the fakers have copied the surcharge as we have illustrated it when we have all along known that it was the wrong one.

Q. The surcharges are purposely made different?—A. In most cases. To prove that I should like to refer you to the St. Vincent stamp, surcharged 4d. on 1s., which is made totally different from the original.

Q. Then Mr. Jones asked you about the plate and stamps which you sold to Mr. Birch of Birmingham. That was an Argentine stamp?—A. An Argentine plate.

Q. I suppose of an Argentine stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. Which you were told had been bought from the Argentine Government?—A. Yes.

Q. A disused plate?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know other instances where plates have been bought from foreign Governments?—A. Yes; very many.

Q. Are stamps printed from such plates technically known as reprints?—A. They are, and are catalogued as such by us.

Mr. C. E. JONES : Some of them?—A. Yes. We cannot catalogue all.

Q. Can you distinguish such reprints from the genuine old stamps?—A. Yes.

Q. Any skilled expert can do so?—A. I should think so.

Mr. MUIR : That, sir, is my case.

[The proceedings were then adjourned to Friday, the 5th February, 1892, at 12 o'clock.]

At the Thames Police Court, Arbour Square, Stepney, E., on Friday, February 5th, 1892, before J. DICKINSON, Esq., Magistrate.

Counsel, etc., as before.

[The depositions of the witnesses were read and signed.]

Mr. CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, recalled.

The MAGISTRATE : I should like to ask you one or two questions. Are there any foreign countries that use the same stamp for postal and fiscal purposes?—A. Yes; the Australian colonies.

Q. I do not call our colonies foreign countries; I said specially foreign countries.

A. The Argentine Republic has a telegraph stamp for postal purposes, and there are no doubt others, but it is hard to call them to mind at a moment's notice.

Q. That is the only foreign country that you remember?—A. That is the only one I can call to mind.

Q. Are any of the stamps that you examined and pronounced fictitious, or faked, usable for other purposes than postage? For instance, take the Ceylon 1s. 9d., or the Saxony blue, or the Victoria blue. Can those be used for other than postage purposes?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. They are only usable for postage purposes, and are not usable for fiscal purposes?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. I thought you said a moment ago that the colonial stamps were so used; but that is not so, I understand.—A. I understood your Worship to say the stamps that were found.

Q. You say that there are no foreign stamps except those of the Argentine Republic, that are usable for both purposes as our own English stamp is; that is to say, for Inland Revenue and for postage?—A. I cannot say straight off; I cannot call to memory any.

Q. Now with regard to the colonies. Some of the colonies, I understand, do use them for both purposes?—A. A number of them.

Q. New Zealand?—A. The whole of the Australian colonies.

Q. But you cannot say whether any of the stamps that you examined and pronounced fictitious, or faked, are usable for postage and fiscal purposes—stamps like the Ceylon stamp, for instance?—A. The Ceylon stamps could not be used because they have been demonetised. They are in the pence currency; but the currency now is cents and rupees, and they could not be used. The Victoria stamps could be still used for postage.

Mr. JONES: Were the Victoria stamps in their natural condition?—A. Perforated and unperforated. There were two unused perforated 1s. Victoria stamps. Those stamps could be used for postage purposes—either perforated or unperforated. They were authorised in both cases.

Q. And the Indian Service stamps—are they postage stamps or fiscals?—A. Postage stamps for use in the Government offices, somewhat similar to our Inland Revenue stamp. The present English stamps are surcharged "I.R. Official."

Mr. MUIR: Then, sir, that is my case.

Adjourned for half an hour.

Mr. MUIR: Now, sir, I ask for a committal for conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences; and I think, with submission to your better judgment, that there is ample evidence for committal on both of those charges. Then I pass at once to the other three charges, upon which it is essential I should get a committal from you before I can indict persons on the charge I propose to make; namely, conspiracy to forge foreign and colonial stamps at Common Law. I also ask for a committal against Benjamin and Sarpy only for obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Bright. There are one or two other cases—for instance, that of Mr. Buhl, in which Benjamin, according to the evidence, obtained money by false pretences; but inasmuch as they are now somewhat stale matters, I do not ask for a committal in respect of them. I only ask for a committal for obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Bright. There is ample evidence of that, I think. There are other charges I propose to ask you to commit upon; for actual forgery and uttering at Common Law, and actual forgery and uttering of the stamps, treating them as receipts for money paid, and also for attempting to cheat at Common Law. Those last three charges, of course, it is not essential that you should commit upon; but, at any rate, I do ask you to commit for those matters in respect of which it is proposed by the prosecution to indict the prisoners. Of course, with regard to the conspiracy to forge and utter at Common Law, and with regard to the conspiracy to forge and utter under the Forgery Act, before I could indict them I must ask for a committal. That involves the question whether this is, or is not, a forgery at Common Law by the statute. I take it that I have only to satisfy you that there is a substantial question to be tried—a substantial question of Law. The question is whether this is or is not a forgery at Common Law. As to that, I may mention that your colleague, Mr. Meade, issued a warrant under the 46th Section of the Forgery Act after I had satisfied him that this was a forgery at Common Law.

The MAGISTRATE: You say that a stamp is a document.

Mr. MUIR: Yes, a document and an instrument. It is either one or the other. The words in the 46th Section are, "Any forged security,"—I do not say it is a security—"document or instrument." I satisfied your colleague that it was a forgery at Common Law of a document or instrument, and I may also say that I satisfied the Lord Mayor.

Mr. PURCELL: I think my friend is going a little too far now. We have nothing to do with the Lord Mayor.

The MAGISTRATE: No.

Mr. MUIR: I wish to shorten matters by suggesting that those two learned magistrates were satisfied that this is a matter which comes within the definition of "forgery," and that there is a serious question which ought to be tried. Now, the definition of forgery, as given in Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law*, the last edition, at page 296, is this, "Forgery is making a false document, as defined in article No. 356, with intent to defraud." Then he goes on to discuss the intent to defraud, and says, "Intent to defraud is presumed to exist if it appears that at the time when the false document was made there was in existence a specific person, ascertained or unascertained, capable of being defrauded thereby."

The MAGISTRATE: I do not think at present that you need trouble further than to satisfy me that a stamp is a document.

Mr. MUIR: If you please, sir, the definition as regards a document is this, "To make a false document is to make a document purporting to be what in fact it is not"—that refers to the falsity of it—"or to alter a document without liberty, in such a manner that if the alteration had been authorised it would have altered the effect of the document." That, again, is as to the falsity of it. Then, as to this being a document or not, I would refer you to the last edition of *Russell on Crimes*, volume ii., page 618—the edition of 1877. This rather goes to show that it is an instrument. "Forgery at Common Law has been defined as the 'fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right,' or more recently is 'a false making, a making *mala anima*, of any written instrument for the purpose of fraud and deceit,' the word 'making' in this last definition being considered as including every alteration of, or addition to, a true instrument." So that in those two definitions "written instrument" and "writing" are treated as synonymous terms. Unquestionably this is a writing. I think, if you look at any of the standard dictionaries, you will find one of the meanings of the word "instrument" is "writing." Of course, "writing" includes printing. Unquestionably, therefore, this is a writing; and if a "writing" is synonymous with "instrument," it is only necessary to show it is a writing or instrument when you seek to bring it within a Statute which uses that word. The other matter I wish to refer to is with regard to the falsity.

The MAGISTRATE: Does it make any difference whether the stamp is an adhesive stamp or an impressed stamp?

Mr. MUIR: I submit not. If it were a mere mark, such as an obliterating stamp, and nothing more, with a number, it might then be a forgery with averments.

The MAGISTRATE: Would you call this an averment? [Producing an impressed stamped envelope.]

Mr. MUIR: Yes; I should. I think it has upon it "one penny," and "postage."

The MAGISTRATE: Do you say the whole of it is a document?

Mr. MUIR: No; only the stamp.

The MAGISTRATE: How can you separate the stamp from the envelope on which it is impressed?

Mr. MUIR: You might almost equally say, How can you separate the printing from the paper? The stamp is simply the printed part of the paper. It is

the writing on the paper which makes the paper a document.

The **MAGISTRATE**: Then the whole of that instrument would be a document?

Mr. **MUIR**: Yes, as long as it remains whole; but if the stamp were cut out, then the stamp would remain a document, and the rest of the envelope would no longer be a document, because there would be nothing on it which would make it a document. For instance, if you were to cut the margin off of an old deed, that clearly would not be a document; but what remained of the deed with the writing upon it would unquestionably and undoubtedly be a document, and it would not in any way be changed from being a document because the margin had been removed.

The **MAGISTRATE**: No.

Mr. **MUIR**: On the other hand, the portion removed may not be a document if it has no writing or printing upon it.

The **MAGISTRATE**: Is not a stamp rather analogous to the case of a railway ticket?

Mr. **MUIR**: I will deal with the case of a railway ticket, as you have put it to me, sir.

The **MAGISTRATE**: It seems to me that a stamp may be said to be a certificate showing that a person is entitled to send a letter free.

Mr. **MUIR**: That may be so. The case with regard to a railway ticket was a decision upon the Statute as to whether or not it was a receipt for money. I have looked at that case, and I find it was very seriously argued before Baron Cleasby, by counsel for two different railway companies. After Baron Cleasby had ruled, in the first case, that it was not a receipt for money, the counsel for the second railway company were so impressed with their own opinion that they asked him again to rule that it was a receipt for money, citing some additional cases. Baron Cleasby was still of opinion that it was not a receipt for money, and upon the indictment directed the person charged to be acquitted; but the prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery at Common Law on both indictments, so that even in that case, although the Court held it was not a receipt for money, it was considered to be forgery at Common Law.

The **MAGISTRATE**: I think the learned Baron was so clearly of opinion that it was not a receipt for money that he refused to state a case.

Mr. **MUIR**: No doubt that is correct. That case is reported in 11th Cox. In that case the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The **MAGISTRATE**: It is quite clear that is in your favour to this extent, that the learned Baron did allow a man to plead guilty, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment for forgery at Common Law.

Mr. **MUIR**: Yes. On the question whether that is or not a receipt for money there are two cases which decide that a turnpike ticket is a receipt for money.

The **MAGISTRATE**: In that case again there was is marked upon it.

Mr. **MUIR**: Yes. Perhaps the modern railway tickets which have the sum of money paid marked upon them would stand on a different footing, and they might not be covered by the case before Baron Cleasby.

The **MAGISTRATE**: If it is correct to say that a railway ticket is a receipt for money, then a vast number of railway companies are defrauding the Revenue; because if I take a ticket from London to Carlisle, for which I pay £2 os. 6d., that ought to bear a receipt stamp.

Mr. **MUIR**: No doubt that is what influenced Baron Cleasby. There is also the question of a pawnbroker's ticket which is, in terms, a contract. I say that a stamp is distinguishable from the case of a railway ticket, on the ground that it bears upon it a sum of money. It is a receipt for a sum of money, as I

venture to suggest. If you consider what took place before the Penny Postage Act, as it is called, was passed, it is clear this is a receipt for money. Before the passing of the Penny Postage Act the only way in which you could prepay the postage of a letter was by taking that letter to the Post-office, and paying over the counter to the postmaster, or to the person in charge, a sum of money for postage; and thereupon the postmaster, or his assistant, marked the letter with a certain die which indicated that the letter had been postage paid. After the passing of the Penny Postage Act for that elaborate process there was substituted a simpler one, namely, that you might go to the Post-office without any letter at all, and purchase your postage stamp, which is, in effect, an acknowledgment by the Post-office that they have received from you the sum of money impressed upon the postage stamp which entitles you to pass through the Post-office any letter which would be covered by the amount of money impressed on the postage stamp. Therefore that is upon all fours, as I suggest, with the case of the Bermondsey toll-bar ticket which had upon it a statement to the effect that it cleared a certain number of places, and the words "One Shilling." I suggest that when you consider what the object of the device on postage stamps is—it is, at any rate, a substantial question to be tried whether or not this is a receipt for money. Of course, that is rather upon the question of the stamps being a forgery. As to the forgery at Common Law, one must remember what the difference is between the Statute Law and the Common Law. The Statute Law is passed to meet particular cases, and unless you can show that the case under discussion comes within the precise words of the Statute you are out of Court. The policy of the Common Law is the exact opposite of that. The policy of the Common Law is to get general principles, which are to be applied to particular cases as they arise. The fact that no case such as this with regard to postage stamps has previously arisen is, I suggest, no argument against its coming within the principle of the Common Law, and for this reason—that for a considerable number of years after 1840 foreign postage stamps did not exist at all. With regard to British postage stamps, they are covered by the 3rd and 4th of the Queen, which was passed immediately after the Penny Postage Act was passed. With regard to foreign stamps, they did not come into existence until a considerable time after 1840. This craze, or mania, or perhaps I ought to call it fancy, for collecting foreign postage stamps is of very recent origin. I remember that a considerable number of years ago, when some of us were boys at school, one did collect postage stamps, but not in a very serious spirit. It appears now, however, from the evidence which has been given before you, that there is a trade of considerable magnitude carried on in those stamps, and it is obvious that in order to stop frauds with regard to them, it will not be sufficient to prosecute a man every time he is found out by obtaining money by false pretences from some dupe, because those who have been made dupes, as one may say from one's general knowledge, and also from experience in this case, are exceedingly difficult to induce to come forward and give evidence that they have been duped. If those frauds are to be stopped, the way in which they must be stopped is by going to the fountain head, and if it be an offence against the law to manufacture the materials by means of which those frauds are committed, then to stop the manufacture is the way in which undoubtedly it can most effectually be stopped.

The **MAGISTRATE**: But there is an Act of Parliament which seems to have been passed for this very purpose—I refer to the Act of 1884. That gives very stringent powers.

Mr. **MUIR**: I submit not, Sir, with great respect, for

this reason—that that Act only punishes some offences with a monetary fine, and the moneys which are obtained by means of those frauds are so considerable that the persons who commit the frauds are perfectly prepared to pay them.

The MAGISTRATE: £20 for every stamp.

Mr. MUIR: That is only with regard to some stamps. There are other stamps as to which a minor penalty is imposed—I think, in some cases, it is only 20s. It is very doubtful also whether, upon the whole scope of that Act of Parliament, the intention of it is not to prevent the manufacture of stamps for postal purposes. Of course, if that be so, and it is clearly arguable that it is so, it would have no effect with regard to the particular class of frauds on which alone I ask a committal. Therefore I say, that inasmuch as these are stamps, they come within the definition of a Common Law forgery, and I would ask you to commit these men upon that charge. I would also ask you, upon the authority of the cases to which I have referred, to commit them upon the charge of the Statutory forgery; and if you make up your mind that there is a substantial question to be tried, and serious ground for suggesting that those stamps do come within the definitions I have suggested to you, I submit you ought to commit them for conspiracy, and for the full offence.

The MAGISTRATE: Supposing a stamp had not got any words on it at all, and that the value is denoted by colour—blue 1d.; green 2d.; and so on—would you still say that that was a document?

Mr. MUIR: I think it would be. You would then have to put the necessary averments in the indictment that the colour indicated the price, and that the form of the document indicated the particular purpose for which it was issued. Then it would be for the Jury to find those facts, and if they found those facts, then the effect would be the same as if the document were printed after the finding of the Jury to that effect. However, that does not, I think, apply to any of these particular stamps.

The MAGISTRATE: It applies in this way: Assume that a stamp is merely a sign or a token that a letter may pass.

Mr. MUIR: Then probably it would not be a writing.

The MAGISTRATE: It seems to me that this case turns on the question, whether a stamp is a document, or whether it is merely a sign or token?

Mr. PURCELL: That is the point.

Mr. MUIR: Inasmuch as all the statements in that writing indicate the purpose for which it is issued, and the amount of money in respect of which it is available, I suggest that a stamp is clearly a document; just as much, for example, as a country note or a Scotch note, which, as I dare say you are aware, are often very florid pictorial efforts. The mere fact that they have pictures on them in addition to the words does not detract from their being documents.

The MAGISTRATE: They would come under the Statute Law.

Mr. MUIR: Yes. I call attention to this—that there is no Statutory definition of forgery at all, and there never has been. Mr. Justice Stephen, in the third volume of his *History of the Criminal Law*, says, "There is no Statutory definition of forgery. The accepted Common Law definition is 'making a false document with intent to defraud.' Much discussion has taken place as to the meaning of the expression 'making a false document,' as to the meaning of an 'intent to defraud,' and as to the nature of the evidence by which such an intent must be proved, and as to the cases in which it is to be assumed. I do not think that the history of these discussions has much interest. The result of them, and the special forms which they have assumed, are given in my *Digest*. I may, however, make one observation on the 'intent to defraud.' The

meaning of the phrase would be more exactly, though less neatly expressed, if it was 'with intent to deceive in such a manner as to expose any person to loss, or the risk of loss.'" There being no Statutory definition of forgery at all, I call your attention to the fact that in all the Stamp Acts which have been passed it has been assumed that a stamp is a document.

The MAGISTRATE: That would include the case, if that definition be correct, of a picture which was painted and signed with the name of a well-known artist which was held not to be a forgery?

Mr. MUIR: For the reason that it was not a document.

The MAGISTRATE: Then we come back again exactly to the same question?

Mr. MUIR: With regard to all the Stamp Acts, I was saying it has been assumed that a stamp is a document because none of them define a forgery. They leave the definition of forgery to the Common Law. They say if a person forges a stamp he shall be guilty of felony. All the Forgery Acts which have been passed are the same. They merely attach a special punishment, and make that which would otherwise be a misdemeanour a felony. They none of them attempt to define what is forgery at all. If that be correct, then they must have assumed that a stamp was a document which could be forged at Common Law. I will call your attention to the very latest of those Acts, which is a consolidating Act—The Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891—which states in the definition clause that the expressions "forge" and "forged" "include counterfeit and counterfeited." It does not attempt to define it. In the next paragraph there is this: "The expression 'stamp' means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp for denoting any duty or fee." So that it expressly excludes from its purview an attempt to define the expression of forgery. Therefore I suggest that all those Acts which have been passed with reference to stamps assume that a stamp is a document which is capable of being forged. I do not know that I can usefully take up your time further now, but probably, after my friends have stated their reasons why it should not be so considered, you will allow me to address you further in reply.

The MAGISTRATE: Certainly.

Mr. PURCELL: Sir, I think this is a serious question, and one that may very well be discussed before you, and not, as is usual in these cases, take a formal committal and deal with it in another place. You must deal with it yourself, I think, without regard to any opinions which have been expressed by other magistrates or justices. You must be satisfied that a legal offence has been committed. It is something more than a *prima facie* case being shown. It is not a question of evidence—it is a question of law. The charges made against the prisoners may be, I think, reduced to three, and they involve three simple questions.

Mr. MUIR: Will you pardon me a moment? There is a question of attempting to cheat at Common Law. I do not know, sir, whether you want to hear me upon that now?

The MAGISTRATE: If they get an acquittal upon the other points, you are not at all likely to succeed upon that.

Mr. MUIR: I am not quite clear upon that as a question of law. I ask you to commit them upon that charge also.

—Mr. PURCELL: As I was saying, practically these charges amount to three. It is a charge of forgery, a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and a charge of conspiracy. Obviously the first question is, Is there any forgery whatever? As you, sir, have pointed out, the crucial question is, What is a stamp? It is clear with regard to English stamps, and also, I

think, with regard to foreign stamps, that they may not only be used for the purpose of franking letters, but you may buy £1 worth of stamps, and enclose them in a letter to a friend, and that friend can turn them into money. That could not be done with an ordinary receipt. You could not take a receipt, and send it to somebody else to get its equivalent. That confirms my suggestion that a stamp is not a receipt, but a mere token of a certain value. You may exhaust that value by sticking it on to a letter, or on to a document; or you may realize that token by sending it to somebody to turn it into money at some other place. As far as a statutory forgery is concerned, to bring this case within the Statute, it must be clearly shown that the document is a receipt or an acquittance for the payment of money. I suggest that is just what a stamp is not.

The MAGISTRATE: It is similar to a bank-note. The paper itself is valueless, but for the paper you can get £5 or £10. And so with a penny postage stamp you can, by affixing it to a Postal Order, get value for it again.

Mr. PURCELL: I think with regard to a bank-note that is stronger, because there is a promise to pay.

The MAGISTRATE: But as regards the value, it is a representation of a certain value. You can always receive value for a note; and you can also for a penny postage stamp receive value by affixing it to a Postal Order.

Mr. PURCELL: I submit it cannot be put on the same footing as a bank-note. One cannot lose sight of the fact that a bank-note is a promise to pay which cannot be stopped.

The MAGISTRATE: But I mean for the purpose of forgery.

Mr. PURCELL: No doubt, as far as forgery is concerned, it is governed by the Statute. I do not think that a bank-note assists us at all on the point as to what a stamp is. I submit to you, sir, that a stamp is a token distinguishable from a bank-note. It contains no promise to pay. It is simply a sign that money has been paid, and may be repaid, or that a certain work will be done for it.

The MAGISTRATE: What do you say to a Postal Order?

Mr. PURCELL: I do not see how that applies in this case.

The MAGISTRATE: Does a Postal Order stand in the same position as a stamp?

Mr. PURCELL: No; a Postal Order is more like a bank-note. A Postal-order includes a receipt, and it cannot be turned into money unless that receipt is signed. The rules and regulations of the Post-office require that a Postal Order must be signed by the payee, or the name must be similar. It is more than a token. It is a positive receipt for the payment of money expressed in so many words. One party promises to pay, and the other acquires a right to receive.

The MAGISTRATE: Would it be excluded as a document? It may be a receipt.

Mr. PURCELL: I was rather dealing with the question whether there is any statutory forgery. The only form of statutory forgery is that it is a document. I submit to you that there is no statutory forgery here, inasmuch as the document, if it be a document, is not a receipt or acquittance for the payment of money, but a mere coloured token passing from hand to hand, usable either on a letter, or exchangeable at a post-office for money. So much for the question as to whether these stamps can be called receipts. A Postal-order is practically an order signed by the postmaster, and it states, "Pay to [blank], within three calendar months." So-and-so, "on account of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General." Then lower down come the words, "Received the above-named sum." Then that is signed by the payee.

The MAGISTRATE: Is it signed by the postmaster before being issued?

Mr. PURCELL: Yes; it is like a Bank of England note in the first part.

The MAGISTRATE: A Postal-order, of itself, is only a printed form.

Mr. PURCELL: And it is of no value until it is signed. It is an order by the postmaster to pay somebody; and the rules and regulations require that that payment shall not be made until somebody signs. If that person died, that document would be worthless, and would not fetch any money.

The MAGISTRATE: Supposing a person is found with 100 Postal-orders in his possession—simply the forms—could not that person be charged with forging the documents if he had manufactured them?

Mr. PURCELL: That case is distinguishable. That is an order for payment of money without a receipt. The second part is a receipt.

The MAGISTRATE: What do you say that is at Common Law?

Mr. PURCELL: At Common Law I say that is a document, and I think it is distinguishable from a stamp. With regard to the first point, I submit that a postage stamp is not a receipt, but is a mere token. Then, sir, the other question is, Is it a document? You have referred to the case of a picture by a well-known painter. However, you will recollect it was merely the painting of the artist's name which was a representation that the picture was an original; but that was not a Common Law forgery, because the picture was not a document. In order to bring a stamp within the ordinary definition of a Common Law forgery, it must be either a document or an instrument. These stamps, or a great majority of them, are used. In the case of the picture, the name was held to be a voucher to the person purchasing the picture that it was a painting by So-and-so. In dealing with the question as to whether it is a document, it must not be lost sight of that the Common Law definition of forgery is the making or using of a false document to the prejudice of another person's right. Clearly if these stamps had been made for the purpose of passing through the post and franking letters, and being converted into money at their face value, the making of them would be to the prejudice of somebody's right. But what right is prejudiced, assuming them to be forged, by making faked stamps? There is no obligation on anybody to do anything with them. They involve no action on anybody's part. They were sold as pieces of coloured paper, or pictures, if you please, and no right was prejudiced. So far as the Common Law part of the case goes, there are two questions—not only whether a stamp is either a document or an instrument, but whether the stamps in question are forgeries.

The MAGISTRATE: The words are, "Whereby another person's rights may be prejudiced"—not "must be." Can you say that, in that case, a foreign Government may not be prejudiced by putting what is apparently a *bonâ-fide* stamp on a letter in that country when it is not so?

Mr. PURCELL: I submit they are not. If those stamps were sold in such a way as that they were to be used on foreign letters there might be a question. But the bulk of these are used stamps—postmarked, and no one's right is affected by that operation.

The MAGISTRATE: It may be.

Mr. PURCELL: I submit not.

The MAGISTRATE: Assuming that people are selling foreign stamps, and I buy some blue Saxony stamps, which I believe to be genuine. I go over to that country, and I there write some letters, and put those stamps on the letters, would not the Government be prejudiced by that?

Mr. PURCELL: Of course they would.

The MAGISTRATE: That would be the case of a fictitious stamp being sold as genuine. Do you contend that a person's right may not be prejudiced by that?

Mr. PURCELL: There is the bare possibility. The question is, whether that is sufficient. Substantially, the whole transaction relates to a collection of stamps, which are put into books as collections. It is new to me that unused stamps have any particular value beyond their face value. I thought the curiosity of stamp collecting was that they had gone through the post, and had the franking mark upon them. I should submit that, sold in the way in which they are, there is merely the bare possibility of any prejudice. That fact is not sufficient when you are dealing with a collection. It is not a question of use in the ordinary sense of the term. Then, sir, with regard to the question whether a stamp is a document, it is perfectly obvious that so far hitherto there is no guidance, and nothing to suggest that a stamp is a document. It is not to be lost sight of that this Act of 1884, which undoubtedly deals with making stamps, not merely for postal purposes, but making them generally, does not make it an indictable offence, so that my learned friend is trying to alter the legislation about this question, because the Act of 1884 says: "A person shall not make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp, or make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession any die plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp." The words are not limited. In the first part it mentions a particular penalty. Furthermore, the Legislature did not enact those words simply. It also says that any person who acts in contravention of the Act shall only "be liable, on summary conviction on a prosecution by order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to a fine not exceeding £20."

The MAGISTRATE: That is for fiscal purposes purely.

Mr. PURCELL: That is questionable, I think, sir, because the words are sufficiently broad. It has been suggested that this very section was introduced by a gentleman whose name we have heard of in this case—Mr. Palmer—who claims to have brought pressure upon some member of Parliament to introduce those words into the Act.

The MAGISTRATE: Is there not a section which reserves any other right under the Act?

Mr. MUIR: Yes; Section 16:—"This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding by indictment, or otherwise, for an offence which is punishable at Common Law, or under any Act other than this Act, so that no person be tried or punished twice for the same offence."

The MAGISTRATE: For an offence that is punishable at Common Law.

Mr. PURCELL: I am not suggesting that your power is taken away by this Section.

The MAGISTRATE: But you are suggesting that this Act was rendered necessary by there being no punishment for such an offence at that time.

Mr. PURCELL: Yes. It is a common saving clause, that where it is punishable at Common Law, that power shall not be taken away by this Section. Of course all these questions lie at the root of the third charge—the charge of conspiracy. It is clear that there can be no conspiracy unless the substantial Act is illegal in itself. I suppose my friend suggests that the object was to punish for an unlawful Act, and therefore, as far as conspiracy to forge is concerned, it depends entirely on your view on the substantial question as to whether a stamp under the Statute is a receipt, or under the Common Law is a document or instrument. With regard to obtaining money by false

pretences, and the conspiracy as to that, that is rather a question of evidence. The evidence has been very voluminous, but the only solitary case which forms any foundation for that charge is the evidence of Mr. Bright. He says that he went to the shop and saw the prisoners, and purchased stamps to the amount of £2, and among those there was one particular stamp for which he paid 6s. 6d. It may well be a question whether there was any representation there that the stamp was a genuine one. It was bought along with others, and Mr. Bright, when he went on a subsequent occasion, bought some more, saying nothing about that particular stamp; and it was only subsequently that he complained it was not a genuine one.

The MAGISTRATE: I cannot quite recollect whether anybody but Benjamin was present.

Mr. MUIR: That is so with regard to that transaction; but inasmuch as this is a stamp at any rate similar to those stamps which were faked by Sarpy, I would suggest that he was an accessory before the fact.

Mr. PURCELL: That was the 12 Kreuzer Bavarian. My friend's case is that that was a postal order stamped, skinned, and turned into a postage stamp.

Mr. MUIR: Yes.

Mr. PURCELL: What I should venture to suggest with regard to that particular charge is, that there is not sufficient evidence to send him for trial on that part of the case. That is very material, because as to that you have a larger jurisdiction than you have with respect to the other charges. As to the other charges, my friend is not bound to accept your ruling. He can take what course he pleases.

Mr. MUIR: Pardon me. This comes under the 22nd Section of the Indictable Offences Act. There is no power except either to commit or to send the case to the City Court. You have no power to dismiss a charge in regard to an offence committed out of your jurisdiction.

The MAGISTRATE: That sounds a little ungrateful.

Mr. MUIR: I am not wishing to be at all ungrateful, sir, but I am only pointing out to you the terms of the Act. It is obviously a slip; but at the same time your powers are either to commit or to send the case to the City Court. That is the Act of 1848.

Mr. PURCELL: I have not given any attention to that point. It slipped my memory that this occurred in the City.

Mr. MUIR: That relates to trial on indictment and not on summary jurisdiction. There was a case where the preliminary trial took place in Lancashire, and the committal was to the Old Bailey under that Section.

Mr. PURCELL: As far as that point is concerned, I suggest there is not a *prima facie* case against either one of the prisoners, which will warrant a committal on that charge. I need not trouble you further on that. My contention simply is, that a stamp is not a receipt, and is not a document or instrument, but it is merely a token.

The MAGISTRATE: The dictionary definition of a document is, "Any material substance on which the thoughts of men are represented by any conventional species of mark or semblance."

Mr. PURCELL: What thought can a stamp be said to represent, sir? if I may put it in that way.

The MAGISTRATE: The thought that a letter would pass at once by that stamp being affixed. It is a "semblance."

Mr. PURCELL: I should submit it is a power or authority.

The MAGISTRATE: No. It is certainly a material substance on which the thoughts of men are represented. The thought of a man with regard to a stamp would be that the letter would pass without any further charge. That is a conventional mark, or semblance of the thought.

Mr. PURCELL: That only applies to the unused

stamps. The words, "the thoughts of men," do not refer to a document in its Latin derivation. It is like the expression of a thought only in this sense: that it is an order or intention. It is something really in the teaching form.

The **MAGISTRATE**: Take the second definition in Webster—"An original or official paper relied on as the basis, or proof, in support of anything else." This is certainly an original or official paper relied upon as proof of something else; namely, that a penny has been paid.

Mr. **PURCELL**: It might be said it would pre-suppose that a penny had been paid; but whether that applies to a used stamp is another point. Forgery of a stamp that is capable of franking a letter is one thing; but the forgery of a stamp for the purpose of pleasing the minds of those who collect them is very distinguishable.

The **MAGISTRATE**: Is it not like the railway ticket—a certificate or proof that a bargain has been made with the company, by which they will allow you to travel from point to point without any further payment?

Mr. **PURCELL**: That may be so.

The **MAGISTRATE**: May it not be regarded as a proof of a bargain by which the company allow you to travel from one point to another on their railway?

Mr. **PURCELL**: No doubt that may be, in some respects, like a genuine unused stamp; but the question is, whether a railway ticket is in the same position as the stamps with which we are dealing.

The **MAGISTRATE**: I am simply on the question as to whether it is a document or not.

Mr. **PURCELL**: I think that is material. I should submit that a railway ticket which had been used, and might happen by accident to be detained by a passenger, would not be a document. A used railway ticket is like a used postage stamp. Suppose a person were to collect railway tickets, and I do not see why they should not—for instance, returns which have not been used—they would not, I submit, be documents, because they would have lost their character. A used postage stamp is really a dead article.

The **MAGISTRATE**: The evidence before me is, that by being postmarked the stamps become more valuable.

Mr. **PURCELL**: In the eyes of collectors.

The **MAGISTRATE**: All I have to deal with is the evidence before me, and that shows that people will give more money for a stamp after it has a postmark upon it than they will before it is postmarked.

Mr. **PURCELL**: Then the question is, whether a postage stamp with a postmark upon it is a document?

The **MAGISTRATE**: On the question whether a stamp is a document it cannot make any difference whether it is postmarked or not.

Mr. **PURCELL**: It does make some difference, I submit; but the crucial question is whether a postage stamp is a document at all? I submit it would not be right to send these men for trial on a problematical question of law.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Sir, I have very little to add because substantially my friend, Mr. Purcell, has covered the ground. My client Jeffries stands in a different position from the others, because my friend, Mr. Muir, does not implicate Jeffries in the alleged fraud on Mr. Bright. The only charge as regards obtaining money by false pretences against Jeffries is one of endeavouring to obtain sums of money under the general head of conspiracy. Dealing with the Common Law forgery, and leaving out the Statutory forgery, I submit there is no analogy at all, with great respect to you, between a postal order and a postage stamp, and for this reason—that one of them is what it purports to be, namely, an order for payment of money; but the other has an absolutely meaningless impression upon it, in the shape of a figure-head, or words, or colour. It really comes to nothing. If you

are going to hold that a railway ticket is a document, I should say there is no analogy between a used postage stamp and a railway ticket, because a railway ticket has no force at all until it is officially issued by the railway company; whereas a postage stamp, if it is a document at all, becomes a document, and is a document, wherever it is, and whoever it is issued by. A railway ticket is no evidence of a contract between the company and any would-be passenger until it is delivered to the passenger as evidence of that contract, and on a particular date. A railway ticket is evidence of a contract up to a certain date; but, not being available after seven days, it is of no value, and is not worth anything, it is simply a piece of waste paper. People might collect them without committing any offence, if anybody wanted to waste time and money in getting together railway tickets. They might print them on card-board until they had exhausted all the dies in the country; but, unless there was intent to defraud, that would not be a document, and it would not be a forgery. I submit that there is a distinction between the two things; that is to say, that stamps are quite different from railway tickets. The making of railway tickets does no harm at all, unless it is done with intent to defraud. Writing another person's name on a piece of paper, whether it is like it or not, is not a forgery unless it is done with intent to defraud. I have listened most attentively to the definitions that you, sir, have given us from the dictionary, but I submit it is rather beside the question to suggest that a stamp becomes a document when it is affixed to an envelope. You must take the stamp as a stamp before it is affixed to anything at all. You asked a question with regard to foreign countries, and there was only one country which Mr. Phillips could name where the stamp was used for purposes other than postal purposes. In this country it is used for various purposes, and among others not as evidence of contract, nor as evidence of an agreement that a letter may pass, but for fiscal purposes, and simply to increase the revenue, exactly as a dog license. It has been found convenient when property changes hands that a stamp should be paid for and affixed, whether it be a stamp got at Somerset House with a piece of silver in the middle of it, or a postage stamp merely where that is sufficient. That is simply a means of increasing the revenue in stamps. They must be good stamps, and having been once used, or affixed to a document, they are absolutely worthless. To suggest that a stamp is of a different value when it is put on a piece of paper, for the purpose of franking that paper through the post is, I submit, giving an additional definition which the dictionary meaning does not bear. The next definition is that it is an official document. Subject to the correction of Mr. Phillips, I think I am right in saying that in some countries stamps are not issued by the Government; for instance, British North Borneo.

The **MAGISTRATE**: The definition is, "Original or official." You are met by that at once.

Mr. JONES: I did not catch that word, sir. However, I still call attention to the fact that the British North Borneo Company have the whole fiscal arrangements of that country under their control, and have a right to issue stamps, and do issue them; and the robbery at the British North Borneo Company, which has been spoken of in this case, was of stamps which that Company had legally and properly issued, and issued by the authority of the country. There is the fact that it is not always a question of a Government issue. You have suggested also that it may be a question of defrauding another country, and you referred, as an instance, to the Saxony stamp. You said, if a person went to Saxony and put such a stamp on a letter an offence would be committed in Saxony. First of all, that would not be an offence in England.

The MAGISTRATE : No ; but a person may be prejudiced by that. That is the point.

Mr. JONES : Not in England.

The MAGISTRATE : It does not matter where.

Mr. JONES : My submission is, that it does very much matter where. That would be an offence, if committed at all, or rather the prejudice would take place, out of the jurisdiction of this Court. I submit that this Court, and the Government of this country, have no power to interfere, or to exercise protection over a foreign country. There is no reciprocity in connection with the matter as far as I know, and we are not bound to see whether, by certain things being done, another country will be prejudiced fiscally.

The MAGISTRATE : That argument would have done very well before 1884, but now that is not open, because the Act says distinctly that not only for postal purposes, but for any purposes, you must not make foreign fictitious stamps.

Mr. JONES : That is the Act that someone has called "Mr. Palmer's Act." I was not dealing with that Act, but the object with which that Act was passed shows there was a necessity for it. My clients are not charged, under that Act, because the authorities have not instituted this prosecution. I submit that Act is a closed book, as it were. That Act was passed to prevent any interference with a view of prejudicing the interests of a foreign State. I submit that a stamp is not a document. Then, sir, with regard to the evidence generally, Mr. Phillips has only been able to specify (and for the present purpose I accept his evidence) one instance where the stamps found on any of these persons were capable of being used—I mean the class of New South Wales 1s. stamps. Having found two which were in a state capable of being used, and of defrauding what I may call, for this purpose, a foreign country, I suggest that that is not sufficient evidence against my clients, considering that those stamps were in their possession among many thousands of others. The evidence shows that there are thousands of forged stamps about. A great number come from abroad, and they even get into the hands of Mr. Phillips. Sir, I submit to you strongly that there is no evidence on which you can commit these prisoners on a charge of Common Law forgery on the ground of a stamp being a document. With regard to the other charge of conspiracy, I call attention to the fact that no witness has spoken of Jeffryes having been in the company of the others within the last three or four years, and there is no evidence of any transaction with him. The only evidence connecting Jeffryes with the others is, that one witness said a certain stamp was called a "Jeffology," Jeffryes not being present at the time. The other fact is that certain stamps were found in Jeffryes' possession, and certain stamps were found in Benjamin and Sarpy's possession, which, in the opinion of Mr. Phillips, came from the same die, and are similar stamps. There may, of course, be many others. We know that two thousand New South Wales stamps came over here from, I think, a Mr. Vindin, and, no doubt, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Palmer got some ; but the evidence shows that as far as regards any dealing in this country, they have been dealt with only for the purpose of comparison, and for the purpose of warning. There is not a single atom of evidence that Jeffryes, or any person under his authority, has at any time forged a stamp, or faked a stamp. "Forgery" is a nasty word, but the faking of a stamp is a matter recognised in the trade. There is apparently a trade in making artificial imitations, and everyone dealing in stamps collects some of that kind for legitimate purposes. There is no evidence to show that Jeffryes has ever dealt in them for purposes other than legitimate.

The MAGISTRATE : Do you say that a stamp is not an instrument ?

Mr. JONES : Yes ; I say a stamp is not an instrument. I submit it is a token—nothing more nor less.

The MAGISTRATE : Is not a token an instrument by which a person is informed of something ?

Mr. JONES : Informed of what, may I ask ?

The MAGISTRATE : Anything.

Mr. JONES : Might I ask your worship to look at this letter ? [Handing same to the magistrate.] You might think, at first, that is a stamp upon it, but it really is only a foreign advertisement by some German gentleman. I do not know what his business is.

The MAGISTRATE : Is not that an instrument by which he advertises ?

Mr. JONES : No, I submit not ; or if it is, it does not affect the matter.

The MAGISTRATE : Never mind that. Is not that an instrument ?

Mr. JONES : I should say it is his trade mark. If you infringe his trade mark you may be liable to certain penalties, but you would certainly not be committing a forgery by imitating that. It would not be an instrument. It would be merely a thing which he had published for his own use, and which he puts on his letters. I submit, in conclusion, that a stamp is a token, and that you cannot alter it so as to make it other than a token.

Mr. MUIR : I shall only trouble you, sir, with a very few observations in reply.

The MAGISTRATE : Do you say that a coin is a document ?

Mr. MUIR : No, sir.

The MAGISTRATE : Why not ? It is a material substance upon which the thoughts of men are inscribed.

Mr. MUIR : Yes. Then in that case a coin really might be termed a document. Formerly forging a coin was high treason, and it came within the definition in the old statute as to forgery.

The MAGISTRATE : Do you say that forging a coin could be dealt with as a forgery at Common Law ?

Mr. MUIR : Yes ; I think that is so. I have not looked into it very closely, but formerly forgery of a coin was high treason. I recollect in one peerage case the inscription on a tombstone was forged for the purpose of suggesting the date of a certain death. Let me call your attention to the illustration which you put about the Saxony stamp, and defrauding a foreign country. I say it is not necessary that there should be an intention to defraud the person actually named on the receipt at all.

The MAGISTRATE : No ; the only question is whether anybody may be prejudiced. Merely writing a signature, for instance, in your own private house, which is not intended to be shown to anybody else, is not a forgery ; but if it is likely to get into other people's hands, and it is done with an intent, then it is quite another matter.

Mr. MUIR : The thing may be of such a nature as that an intention to defraud would be presumed.

The MAGISTRATE : Quite so.

Mr. MUIR : As to the meaning of the foreign stamp, let me say this : Under the old Post-office Management Acts, and in the modern Acts, there is power given to the Postmaster-General to deal with foreign Governments with regard to the payment of postage to foreign countries. The meaning of the foreign postage stamp is simply this—that when a postmaster in this country receives a letter upon which a postage stamp is affixed he is to collect no postage with regard to it. If, on the other hand, there is no postage stamp affixed, then he is to collect the postage. In the one case he will not receive money from the foreign Government on account of postage in this country, because the whole postage has been paid abroad. In the other case he would have to pay money to the foreign Government for the postage in that foreign



country, because the whole postage has been paid in this country. Therefore, I suggest that clearly shows that this is a document signifying a fact, namely, that the postage has been paid in the foreign country, and that, moreover, it is a receipt. Then as to the Act of 1884, which has been relied upon, I submit that the plain object of the 6th Section is to give a summary jurisdiction, which, of course, without an Act of Parliament cannot exist. The Act declares, in Section 6, that a person shall not, without due authority, do certain things; and then it says: "A person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine." Then also, in the 7th Section, in the same way: "Any person who acts in contravention of that section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine."

The MAGISTRATE: It seems to me that that Act is for fiscal purposes chiefly.

Mr. MUIR: Yes. I so considered it. Then comes the 16th section, which expressly says, "This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding by indictment or otherwise for an offence which is punishable at Common Law, or under any Act other than this Act, so that no person be tried or punished twice for the same offence." Then it goes on to provide, "When proceedings are taken before any Court against a person in respect of an offence under this Act, which is also an offence punishable at Common Law, or under some Act other than this Act, the Court may direct that instead of such proceedings being continued, proceedings shall be taken for punishing such person at Common Law, or under some Act other than this Act."

Mr. PURCELL: That is, at Common Law.

Mr. MUIR: I submit that the object of the 6th and 7th sections is to give summary jurisdiction in the event of the magistrate thinking that that is sufficient for the offence which is charged. Therefore, that is no bar to what I ask. Then, sir, I will say a few words with regard to Mr. Purcell's point as to turning a postage stamp into money, and that, therefore, it would not be a Statutable forgery. If you can turn it into money, and the Post-office is obliged to cash it, as certainly it is to the extent of a penny under the Post-office Savings Bank Act, then it is a security.

The MAGISTRATE: It is not obligatory that it should be used for the purpose for which it is bought.

Mr. MUIR: No; but it is obligatory on the Post-office to return cash for it, under the Post-office Savings Bank Act.

Mr. PURCELL: To credit it to a particular account.

Mr. MUIR: Then it is a security for money, and would come within the 23rd section of the Forgery Act.

The MAGISTRATE: A person may purchase a stamp, and afterwards use it in that way; but there is nothing to say that he must.

Mr. MUIR: Probably, on the facts of this case, you will have to deal with them as if they had been used, and not as if they were securities. I do not know that there is any similar obligation with regard to the stamps of foreign countries; but certainly, as regards what takes place between a foreign Post-office and the Postmaster-General of this country, it is clearly an accountable receipt for money. Sir, on these facts I submit that you ought to commit these defendants to take their trial for the offences I have named.

#### JUDGMENT.

The MAGISTRATE: In this case I must own I come to a conclusion not without some doubt; but after hearing the arguments addressed to me I have formed an opinion upon it. The first charge against the defendants is, that they conspired together to cheat and defraud. The second charge is, that they conspired

together to obtain money and other property by false pretences. I am of opinion that there is evidence before me upon which to commit them to take their trial on those two charges.

The next charge is of obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Bright, of Bournemouth. That is only a charge against Benjamin and Sarpy. I am of opinion that there is evidence before me to commit those two defendants upon that charge.

Then the next charge I have to deal with is an attempt to cheat at Common Law. I am also of opinion that there is evidence before me, as regards all these men, to commit them on that charge.

The next charge that I will deal with is one of conspiracy to forge and utter foreign and colonial postage stamps. That is a Common Law charge. In dealing with that I will also deal with the forging and uttering of postage stamps at Common Law. The conspiracy and the forgery must go together, because if the forgery fails the conspiracy must fail also.

Now the question is, Is this a forging and uttering at Common Law? Forging has been very clearly defined as the making of a concocted document, whether public or private, with intent to defraud. Now, is a postage stamp a document or an instrument? because it is really the same thing in this case. I have some difficulty in saying that it is, because in popular language no one would call a stamp a document; but I cannot say that the merely popular view of the word is the one to take in all cases. And certainly the definition of a document does seem to justify the charge here preferred, because a document is said to be "A material substance upon which the thoughts of men are represented by any species of conventional mark or semblance." I take that definition because it seems to me to be a good one. A stamp is a paper with writing on it, a substance with writing on it; and it is certainly intended as a semblance. Is it a semblance alone? I cannot say that it is a semblance alone. No doubt, in one sense of the word, it is merely a token that certain money has been received by the Post-office, in exchange for which a letter is to be taken from point to point under a certain weight without any further payment. Is that not an instrument? If an instrument in the Act of Parliament means merely a formal legal writing, then it clearly is not—such as a bond or deed of mortgage, or conveyance, or grant, or any of those things. But I cannot say myself that it is not a written instrument or document. It has the indications of such, because there are printed words upon it—that is, writing—and it conveys a certain idea to everybody. Therefore, I am unable to say that this is not a Common Law forgery.

Then I come to the question whether it is a Statutable forgery—the forgery of a receipt. I am of opinion it is not. I do not think it is a receipt. A receipt is an acknowledgment of money received, and is only useful for that purpose; but a stamp is not so. No doubt a stamp can be used for many purposes. It can, for instance, be used as a coin practically. It seems to me to be very much like a railway ticket. It really is not an acquittance or receipt for money, and it is not intended to be so. It is more in the nature of a semblance or token that something has been done by which a letter will pass from point to point just as a railway company undertakes to carry a passenger from station to station, according to the ticket issued. But although it is merely a semblance, still I think it comes within the legal definition of "document" or "instrument." At all events, I have so much doubt upon the matter that I think it is desirable that the opinion of a superior Court should be taken upon it. The point, I believe, has never been raised before. I am of opinion, after hearing it discussed very ably, that it is a document or instrument within the meaning of those words at Common Law.

Therefore, I shall commit these defendants for trial upon that.

There are further charges of conspiracy to forge and utter—that is a Common Law forgery—and also for forging and uttering; but not for forging and uttering receipts for money. If, of course, the prosecution desire to do so, they will be able to prefer an indictment at the Central Criminal Court for forging and uttering receipts for money.

Mr. PURCELL: Sir, the defendants for whom I appear will reserve their defence.

Mr. C. E. JONES: And my client also.

The MAGISTRATE: Do you call witnesses?

Mr. PURCELL: Not here.

The MAGISTRATE: Then the Defendants will be committed to take their trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. I will accept the same bail.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Now that you have committed these men, I wish to say that I am anxious that a print should be taken from that stone of the New South Wales penny stamp. I challenged my friend to do it before. He will have plenty of time to do it now. I have no objection to the stone being taken away.

The MAGISTRATE: I thought you said it was impossible.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Yes, and I still say it is impossible, and any skilled person would say it never could have been done.

Mr. MUIR: That, Sir, introduces an application which I was just going to make; namely, that the usual course be followed of leaving the documents in the hands of the Police. That will enable the Prosecution and the Defendants to have access to them under the surveillance of the Police. We want to try and do what Mr. Jones suggests; namely, to have a print made from that stone. We also want that document which is suggested to be a letter from Mr. Phillips examined by an expert.

The MAGISTRATE: Your application is, that all the exhibits be handed over to the Police?

Mr. MUIR: Yes. That is the usual course, I believe.

Mr. PURCELL: I do not accept that. The documents

may be constantly wanted, and the Police may have left them at the station. They should be attached to the depositions, and then they would be before the Clerk of Arraigns.

Mr. MUIR: I recollect that that was found not to be satisfactory in one case where an important document was missing.

The MAGISTRATE: You do not oppose, Mr. Purcell?

Mr. PURCELL: We do not want that particular letter lost, or mislaid, or affected in any way.

Mr. MUIR: It will be left at the Police Station.

The MAGISTRATE: It would be better that that letter should be examined. You will have a strong argument to urge in respect of it if there is no evidence about it. I suppose you have no objection, Mr. Jones?

Mr. C. E. JONES: No, Sir.

The MAGISTRATE: Then the documents will remain in the hands of the Police until the trial.

Mr. DENNIS: Sir, I have now to apply to you on behalf of the Inland Revenue to issue summonses against the Defendants for an offence under the Act of 1884.

Mr. PURCELL: My friend makes that application now, but I would suggest that you should defer granting the summonses until the end of this enquiry.

The MAGISTRATE: No, I think not. Without prejudice, as the Inland Revenue apply to me, I shall grant the summonses, but adjourn the hearing until after the trial on these charges.

Mr. PURCELL: It is rather prejudicial to the Defendants to have it said that the Magistrate has granted process in another matter.

The MAGISTRATE: I think not. There may be strong reasons for the application being made at the present moment. At the same time, it is without the smallest prejudice to this case.

Mr. PURCELL: Then the summonses should be returnable at a date after the trial. I may say at once that we have agreed to postpone the trial until the March Sessions. Therefore I would suggest that the summonses be returnable about the middle of March.

The MAGISTRATE: I will grant the summonses, and make them returnable on the 25th March next.

## REGINA versus Dr. ASSMUS, otherwise BERNARD.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

AT the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, February 8th, 1892, before the Common Serjeant, Sir W. T. CHARLEY.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. C. F. Gill and Mr. A. Gill (instructed by J. G. Frayling, Esq., solicitor to the Treasury).

The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. C. F. GILL: May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury. The prisoner at the bar is charged in this indictment with obtaining money by false pretences, and on some counts with attempting to obtain money by false pretences. The case is rather a peculiar one, having regard to the method adopted by the prisoner for obtaining money, and as regards the cases in which he failed to carry out his object. As no doubt all of you are aware, there are many people now, and have been for many years past, who collect foreign postage stamps. The practice is not confined merely to boys at school, but people of riper years take a very great interest in that subject, and put themselves to a great deal of trouble and expense for the purpose of completing collections, as far as they can, of all the stamps that have ever been issued. You can well understand, therefore, that there are a number of stamps very easily procured. But a certain number of stamps, a very few of which are in existence,

it is very difficult to procure; and as time goes on, they become more valuable day by day. Some of them have some peculiarity which adds very much to their value. Some are valuable on account of their colour. But in the cases that will be brought before you we only deal with three or four stamps which were put upon members of the public by the prisoner, who, it is alleged, is a man engaged in the wholesale production of forged stamps, designed to supply the want that is felt for rare stamps. He has devoted great attention to this subject, and was found to be in possession of all the plant necessary to turn out any quantity that might be desired. As time went on, the price no doubt would have come down; but when he was arrested there were found on him, and in his possession, a large number of stamps, dies, colours, paints, acids, and a variety of things of that kind, which would be useful to him in his business of adding to the value of foreign stamps by altering their appearance. In order to give you an instance of how a stamp may be made valuable by forging some part of it, I may say it appears that there is a black English stamp which most of you, I dare say, have seen. It has in one top corner the letter "V," and in the other corner the letter "R." The great bulk of that issue of stamps had a Maltese cross in the corner; but a

small number were issued with the letters "V.R.," and only a small number, because the distribution was almost immediately stopped. So that although there are a large number of black 1d. English stamps not in circulation, but in the possession of different people, and are comparatively easily obtained, yet there are very few with the "V.R." It is suggested that this man devoted his attention to altering this stamp as a means of obtaining money, because whereas the black stamp with the Maltese cross is worth very little, the stamp with the "V.R." is of very great value indeed. The allegation is that he has forged the "V.R." in the corners, using, as a basis, the ordinary black stamp.

The PRISONER: I am not prosecuted for forgery.

Mr. C. F. GILL: Well, gentlemen, having altered the stamp in that way, he proceeded to try and sell it. He told some story as to how it got into his possession which is untrue. He is a man of considerable capacity and ability, as will, no doubt, be shown before you in the course of this case. Evidence will be produced to show how he got possession of it. He then proceeded to take it to dealers in stamps who would be likely to buy them for customers desirous of obtaining valuable stamps.

A JUROR: Was the prisoner in any regular business other than the supposed manufacture of these stamps?

Mr. C. F. GILL: I will tell you, sir, what his position was. It may be convenient to answer your question at once by saying that he had no occupation that we know of at that time, and, indeed, we are quite certain, except this business of dealing in these spurious and altered stamps. All the stamps found at his place were not forged, of course; but we say that was the thing he devoted his attention to, and that he had all the plant necessary to do it, and he was in possession, at the time of his arrest, of forged stamps other than those which he is charged with obtaining money upon.

Now, gentlemen, I will give you a few dates. You will find that in July, 1890, he was in possession of one of these 1d. black English stamps with the letters "V.R." in the corners. He took it, first of all, to Mr. Buhl, a gentleman carrying on business in Queen Victoria-street; but he did not succeed in getting rid of it because Mr. Buhl was not satisfied with it. I shall prove before you that took place as far back as July, 1890, so as to show he had in his possession a stamp having in the corners the letters "V.R." which would not, to his knowledge, be accepted by a man skilled and expert in these matters. On August 12th of the same year he went to another gentleman, a stamp dealer in Leicester Square, and offered him a black English stamp with the letters "V.R." in the corners. He said he had got it from an old gentleman in whose possession it had been for a long time, and he sold it to Mr. Giwelb for £4. As a matter of fact, if you can find a person who wants a stamp of this kind at the time of disposing of it, it would be worth more than £4; but that was the price paid by Mr. Giwelb, who is himself a dealer, and who could have sold it, if genuine, at a profit. It will be proved to you that that stamp is one of those which I have described as the ordinary English stamp which would have had the Maltese Cross in the corners, but which has been altered by having the letters "V.R." inserted instead. On the 18th August he sold another stamp—a 12 cents Mexican stamp—to the same gentleman for 15s. That stamp was given a value by altering the colour of it. Sometimes stamps of exactly the same description are issued, but of a different colour. It seems to be the fact that the green Mexican stamp at that time was comparatively of trifling value, but the brown one was much more rare, and would command, therefore, a much larger price; in fact, the difference was so great that a dealer would sell the green 12 cents Mexican stamp for 3d. or 4d., whereas the brown one would be

worth from £2 to £3. The reason of that, again, is that in issuing these stamps some of the Mexican stamps were issued of a brown colour by accident, and they got into circulation. Of course, they were withdrawn from circulation at once; but that gives them their value to collectors—I mean the fact of their being rare. In passing, I ought to have mentioned that, with regard to this black English stamp, the prisoner had in his possession, among the plant for carrying on this business, a die which could be used for producing these letters "V.R." in the corners. Again, in December, 1890, he went to the shop of a Mr. Reya, of Oxford Street, who occasionally purchases foreign stamps. He will tell you that the prisoner called upon him on the 3rd December, 1890, and produced a 4 annas Indian stamp with this peculiarity—that the Queen's head was upside down. For that reason the stamp was of considerable value. The prisoner told Mr. Reya some story about it, and Mr. Reya bought it for £7 10s. He subsequently sold it to another gentleman, who is in the habit of purchasing stamps, for £15, and it was eventually sold for £20. It will be proved, with reference to that stamp, that the way in which the thing was done was by taking out part of the stamp, reversing the Queen's head, and so producing a valuable stamp. Dealing with ordinary stamps that has to be done with great skill, and in such a way as to deceive the eyes of those persons who would even look very closely at them. He was at that time in communication with a witness whom I shall call before you to whom he spoke with regard to stamps, and you will hear that the question of taking the Queen's head out of the first issue of the 4 anna Indian stamps, and reversing it, was the subject of discussion, and the prisoner made the observation that he could practically do anything he pleased with stamps.

Then, gentlemen, on December 22nd the prisoner sold a blue Cape of Good Hope stamp to Mr. Reya. The value of that stamp depends on its colour. A large number can be bought cheaply of another colour, but the blue stamp is worth a considerable sum, being rare. The red stamp is the cheap colour, but that colour can be altered by the use of acids; and in the possession of the prisoner were found acids that would be useful for that purpose.

Gentlemen, another case is that of Mr. Bright, of Bournemouth. The prisoner seems to have been in communication with him by means of correspondence, and he wrote from Church Street, Islington, the place where he had taken rooms and where he received letters. He passed there in the names of "Assmus" and "Bernard." The point with regard to his passing by two names is that in the correspondence with Mr. Bright he said he was desirous of introducing Mr. Assmus to Mr. Bright; and later on he went here in another capacity for the purpose of introducing himself as Mr. Assmus. That shows the trouble he took to carry out these frauds. [The learned Counsel read some extracts from the correspondence.] I need not read all the letters to you, but it is plain that he was sending stamps to these people who had the means of disposing of them in their business. The Baden stamps which he mentioned are not stamps which have been altered or manipulated in any way, but they are absolutely forged altogether. Any alteration of a stamp would be a forgery; but these are the entire productions of the prisoner. Gentlemen, the matter goes on; and on the 1st October he writes again to the same people, saying this: "I am sorry to say I could not answer your favour of September 22nd, which I duly received with the returned stamps. Dr. Assmus" (this is what he is writing of himself), "an old friend of mine who has the whole matter about the collection in hand, is in Paris on some important business, and will not be back before next Monday." Gentlemen, that refers to this: the prisoner repre-

sented that he knew where there was a valuable collection to be sold, and that he could use his influence for the purpose of bringing about the purchase of this very valuable collection by these people to whom he was writing. He was writing to them in the name of Bernard, stating that he had a friend, Dr. Assmus, who was quite in touch with the people who were in possession of the stamps. In another letter he describes Dr. Assmus as a renowned war correspondent; in fact, writing as "Bernard," he speaks in the highest possible terms of Assmus, giving him the best possible character, and stating that he is a man of great business capacity. With regard to the last part of the description of his character, you will probably agree, before the case is over, that the prisoner is a man of considerable ability; and it is much to be regretted that he has not devoted his great capacity to some other object than dealing in spurious stamps of this kind. Gentlemen, the fact that this kind of thing was going on to a considerable extent came to the knowledge of the authorities, and it was thought right that a stop should be put to it. The police were accordingly instructed to take the matter up, and this man was arrested. The cases I have mentioned to you were gone into before the magistrate for the purpose of showing the nature of the trade in which this man has been concerned; and he was committed to take his trial. I have told you about this place where he lived, at 12, Church Street, Islington. There were found there in his possession nearly 4,000 stamps along with the other things I have mentioned—the acids, colours, and paints. Upon him there were 900 stamps, and among the stamps found upon him there were some which will be described to you by a gentleman whom I shall call as an expert witness.

A JUROR: Do I understand that the prisoner was arrested on the 21st November last?

MR. C. F. GILL: Yes. The first date I gave you in connection with this transaction was July, 1890. The matter went on from July, 1890, to November of last year. Gentlemen, those are all the facts I think it necessary to bring to your attention at this stage of the case. I think you will be satisfied that this indictment is well supported by the evidence; and, if you are of that opinion, you will say the prisoner is guilty.

[The witnesses were then called on behalf of the prosecution, and gave evidence substantially to the same effect as that already reported on the hearing before the Police Magistrate.]

#### THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

THE PRISONER: Gentlemen, the whole evidence brought forward is of a very conflicting character. I shall try to explain to you that I never had the slightest desire to defraud anybody. I will take the first case. When I sold the black English stamp to the witness, Giwelb, I went to his shop in the afternoon at about six o'clock in the month of August when it was quite day-time, and I offered him the stamp. He asked the price, and I said £4. He found that very cheap. He examined it thoroughly through a magnifying glass in the day-time. I was waiting a long time until he had quite finished his examination, and then he paid me. He said, "Yes, I will take the stamp; but if it is a bad one you will repay me the money." That was distinctly agreed between us. I did not give him any guarantee at all. He did not even ask me for a guarantee. He thought it was a good one, and paid me the money with a cheque, and I got the money on the next day. Therefore, he had time enough to stop the cheque if he had found out something. He is a dealer in stamps since many years; he must know about a stamp if it is a good one or a bad one better than I. I am only a collector. I had a very old collection stolen from me on the Continent, and I began later on to get a

collection again. Of course, I cannot have the experience what a dealer has. I thought to know much about the stamps, but I see I did not know very much. The same with the Mexican stamp. I sent it to Giwelb in a registered letter, and I sold it for 15s. on the 17th August to him together with some other stamps. He had, therefore, time enough to examine this stamp thoroughly, and as well as the expert, Major Evans, who has been explaining to you that the whole of this stamp has been chemically altered. Again, Giwelb, as an old dealer, ought to have found that out at once. Why should I have found it out? I am only a collector. He bought it. If the stamp appeared suspicious, he wrote, in the letter which has been produced to the Court, that I should repay him the money—that is, if it would be found afterwards that the stamp was not a good one. It is written further on in the same letter, which I produced, that he sent the black stamp with the "V. R." in the corners away. He writes to me: "I have sent it already away." Then he comes forward to the Police-court, and swears at different times—twice at the Police-court, and also here to-day again—that he has not parted with the stamp in any way—that he did not send it away. But here he acknowledges in his own letter, which is written with his own hand, "I have sent the "V.R." stamp already away." Then he comes forward and swears, "I never parted with it, I never sent it away," as you have heard. If he thinks he can verbally swear away what he has written willingly some months ago, well then, Gentlemen, that is nothing else but perjury. I asked him how he would explain it. He says, "I cannot explain it, I cannot remember." Gentlemen, the matter is too serious. He must remember, or he must not come forward here and bring the charge against me. The same with regard to the Mexican stamp. I gave him no guarantee. I offered him the stamp to sell it in the same way as I bought it. He suspected it, and wrote again in the letter saying, "If it is a bad one you must give me the money back." I do not see why I should have had the slightest intention to defraud him.

Then, gentlemen, there is the other point. I was arrested on the 21st November; and, at all events, some days before—perhaps the 17th or 18th—he swore to an information at the Police-court that I had defrauded him in some way. On the 21st I was arrested. That was on a Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock. I was locked up at Vine Street Police-station. It was not allowed to me to write any letter to anybody; so that I could not instruct my solicitor, or tell my friends what had happened. I was brought up to the Court the next Monday unprepared. But in the meantime this witness, Giwelb, in company with another witness, Dannenberg, who had sworn also to the information, but who was never put into the box for being cross-examined, and who was dropped by the prosecution after, this Mr. Giwelb went with Dannenberg to my rooms in company with the detective for searching my rooms. Now, gentlemen, what had this man to do in my rooms? He knew perfectly well I was locked up at Vine Street Police-station on his own instructions. Was he entitled to go to my rooms? Had he any right or reason there, or the other private man either? He admitted here he was not invited by the detective to accompany him; but the detective afterwards said he did invite them. However, whether he was invited or not, he was the man who has charged me with defrauding him, and he ought not to have gone there. Nobody knows what mischief he may have done there. The detective was the only person to search; but there were two other men. How could he prove he had directed all his attention to the searching? How could he know what these two other men were doing? If they were dropping something at my rooms, or taking something away? Dannenberg has not

been examined here. He has been dropped by the prosecution. He even showed a paper to somebody which I am informed he said had been found at my place. I cannot prove it, because I was not out to bring witnesses here. His presence at my rooms is indeed very suspicious. Then he says, "I cannot explain why I said I had returned the stamps." He may not have had the intention to incriminate himself, and he is right to do so. These stamps—the "V.R.s"—which were found at my place I never saw them before in my life, and I do not know wherefrom they are coming. I never saw them before—never. It may be that somebody has forgotten them. I do not know. The stamp I sold to Mr. Giwelb with the "V.R." in the corner was returned to me as it is written in the letter. He admits that, and I say he cannot swear that away afterwards; and even if he swears he did not send it away, when he has written in the letter saying he returned it to me, that is nothing but perjury. So it is the same with his saying he never sent the stamps away to somebody else. He admitted also the letter saying he had sent them away. I do not know, therefore, from where these "V.R.s" are coming. Then the expert, Mr. Douet, the gentleman from Somerset House, said also it might be possible that the "V." and "R." in the corners had been printed with other types than those found at my place. Certainly, nobody can find out at once with a few little types whether they are printed the same or not. There are four different sizes; and it is quite sufficient that Mr. Douet told us it is possible that they might have been printed with other types also. You will ask then, gentlemen, why I have these types with the "V.R." in my possession. If I would say a lie I could say I did not see them before; but no, gentlemen; I know perfectly well they are mine, because I was, ten years ago—in 1882 and the following years—the proprietor and editor of the *German Gazette*, in Paris; and, therefore, I had always to do with a lot of printing matters. Here is the paper, and my name is on it. [Producing same.] I brought over a lot of other types, not alone "V.R.s"; but there were other types at my place, and a lot of printing materials—colours, and all sorts of things. I myself, because I had some experience with the "V.R.s", sold it to Mr. Giwelb; and when I was obliged to take it back I found out which types were the right ones, so that when another one might be offered to me I could know it. Myself I am not a dealer at all in stamps, I am a journalist; but also a stamp collector since a long time. I saw there was a lot of business done in the sale of stamps, and I went in a little for speculating in stamps. And yet more, I lost my money by bad speculations. Some company-promoter swindled me out of a lot of money; and in this way I thought it was very agreeable to me to make a few pounds by buying and selling stamps. I am not a dealer, and have not the experience; and, furthermore, from this time, when I was publishing the German paper in Paris, I had different types, only I took the "V." and the "R." to find out what are the right ones. But nobody could tell me. I asked a lot of people.

Then, gentlemen, there is the other case of the Indian stamp which I offered to one Mr. Reya. Mr. Reya is an antiquarian bookseller. He said himself here that he is not a stamp dealer, nor a stamp collector, he has no knowledge at all of stamps; but he pretends that I came to his place, and offered him this stamp for sale. Why should I go to an antiquarian bookseller, who has no knowledge of stamps, and offer him a stamp for £8? I went to his place and offered it to him, but I said to him, "I have had some disputes with some dealers already, because I am buying and selling stamps, and my coming into the trade they are jealous, and whenever I have got a

stamp, and bring it on the market, they say, without looking at it, it is a bad one." I said to Mr. Reya, "Will you try to sell it for me? and do not give any guarantee." He does not remember that, but never mind. I did not give him any guarantee. He took the stamp to one Mr. Phillips, the Managing Director and Secretary of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, with a share-capital of £20,000, a limited company for buying and selling stamps. There is a man, as he admitted himself, who has to do with hundreds of thousands of stamps, and has a large stock in his possession. They call themselves in their advertisement the largest dealers in the world. A man like that ought to have a better knowledge than Mr. Reya, or than I. Mr. Reya, of course, could not know if the stamp was a good one or not. I myself thought it was a good one, and I thought they might find it out themselves whether it was a good one; and if such a dealer as Mr. Phillips does not know it, how shall I know it? Mr. Reya says, and Mr. Phillips admits it, that he examined the stamp through a magnifying glass, he took it into another room, and had it about five minutes, and was quite satisfied with it, and he bought it without any guarantee on his own risk. Then Major Evans was called. He is an expert, and he says himself, "Well, I think that Mr. Phillips ought to have been able to find out if the stamp was a good one or a bad one." He also said that he himself would not have bought it. He would have properly inspected it with a glass before buying such a valuable stamp. Therefore the only question is, Did Mr. Phillips know it when he bought it? He may have thought, "Well, it looks all right, it may be a bad one, but I may get a profit out of it, and I will do it at my own risk." If he did not know it was a bad one, why should I know it? If he knew it was a bad one, and only wanted to make some profit out of it, he bought it on his own risk. So that however you turn the case, I am without any fault in that respect. It is not proved at all that this Indian stamp is absolutely the same one that I sold to Mr. Reya, and which he sold to Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reya says, "To the best of my belief it is the same stamp which I sold about a year ago to Mr. Phillips." What does that mean, "to the best of his belief"? He cannot swear to it, he cannot say positively it is the stamp. "To the best of his belief" is nothing at all. There is no proof at all in that. And the same with the blue Cape stamp. He says he cannot give any particular description of it, he says it is a three-cornered one, but he cannot tell why it is the same stamp. He said, "I recognise it by the fresh gum on the back." Well, gentlemen, there is no gum on the back of that stamp at all. There is another contradiction. With this blue Cape stamp it was the same as with the Indian. Mr. Reya said to me, when I sold him the Indian stamp some time before, "When you have other good stamps bring them to me, and I will try and sell them again." I brought him this Cape stamp. He offered it again to Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Phillips said at once that the colour had been altered. That man is a stamp dealer, but he has no special knowledge of stamps. How can he say when a stamp is offered at once that the colour has been changed? That could only be said by a chemist who has analysed the stamp, and not in any other way; it is quite impossible.

Then the same with the Mexican one. Major Evans also said that he made experiments in changing the colour of stamps, and, therefore, he thought the colour had been altered, or, rather, he was sure it had been altered. Well, gentlemen, he cannot prove it. Then I asked him if he had ever changed a red one to a blue one, and he says he did not. How can he say what has been done about the colour? It has not been proved at all that these are the same stamps which Mr. Reya sold to Mr. Phillips about a year ago. Mr. Phillips

bought the stamp from Mr. Reya, who took it with him in his pocket. He offered it afterwards to Mr. Douglas Garth, a stamp collector, and a member of the committee of the Philatelic Society; and Mr. Douglas Garth bought it from Mr. Phillips for £20. Also this Mr. Douglas Garth, who is a renowned stamp collector, ought to have known if the stamp was a good one or a bad one; but it was not necessary in this case, because Stanley Gibbons give a guarantee for all their stamps. They say that all stamps sold by them they guarantee as genuine ones. Therefore, Mr. Douglas Garth bought this Indian stamp from Mr. Phillips as a genuine one, and he had it about a year in his possession. Then Mr. Phillips fetched it back from Mr. Garth afterwards, and Mr. Phillips says now that it is the same stamp. Notice was given to me by the prosecution that Mr. Garth might be called as a witness. I did not see him to-day in the box, and, therefore, nothing has been proved to show it is the same stamp as was in the possession of Mr. Garth a year ago. They did not prove it at all. The stamp changes hands. It was bought, at first, by Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Phillips sold it to another person, and this other person had the stamp a whole year in his collection, and then after a year the stamp came back to Mr. Phillips. Who can say if it is the same stamp? Mr. Phillips says it is. Certainly he wants to go out of his way. Mr. Reya cannot positively swear it is the same one, which is quite natural, as he only had it one day in his possession. Nothing has been proved to show that this Indian stamp was the same stamp which I sold. Therefore, if this Indian stamp which was produced at the court is altered, or is a forged one, it makes no difference at all, because nobody has proved it is the same stamp that I sold.

Gentlemen, the other case was Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright is a dealer at Bournemouth since several years. He advertised that he would like some European and German stamps; so I bought some stamps, and sent him some Baden stamps. He had them several days in his possession, and he could find out if they were good ones or not. Mr. Hülkes, his manager, said that they were good ones, and put them away at once. There is another case where the dealer thought them good ones. Why should I not have bought them for good ones only being a collector? I only sold four Baden stamps at first, but five or six days afterwards, when I offered him some more—twenty-four, I think—he bought the whole lot. He had this lot about the 14th, and he sends a cheque on the 21st, it was nearly a week later. Therefore, he had quite time enough to examine the stamps thoroughly. If he has taken them at first for good ones as well as I—if he did not examine them afterwards, before he paid the money to me, that is not my fault. Then he never wrote to me up to date that his Baden stamps were bad ones; and the first word I heard about it was at the Police-court. He never wrote one word to me and complained about his Baden stamps. He even asked me for more. I had no more. And I wrote him saying I had no more, but I was sorry, and should try to get some more. But afterwards he did not complain even. He asked me for more Baden stamps, and I tried to get more, and therefore there are more Baden stamps in my possession. I bought and exchanged them afterwards, and, therefore, I had them. I was induced, by Mr. Bright writing and asking for more, to buy other Baden stamps. If he had written plainly to me, "We have found out that these Baden stamps are bad ones," and had informed me as he ought to have done, then certainly I should have written to him and said, "Well, I shall try to give you the money back, and I shall try to get the stamps back." I should never have tried to acquire other Baden stamps only that he induced me to spend more money about it—about things which he knew were not good ones. He sent some of those stamps away also

to his collectors, and in some cases he had them back, and brought them to Mr. Phillips. Nothing is positively proved that they are the same Baden stamps; but if they are, and if they are bad ones, nobody can find fault with me; because, if dealers did not find out they were not good ones, why should I? Then there is a very peculiar thing with Mr. Bright. I wrote to him, telling him I had a large collection on sale on commission for one of my friends on the Continent—a business man who came to be the head of a large manufacturing firm by the death of his father, and he had an old collection. He wanted to sell that collection, and as London is a very good place for selling stamps, he asked me if I could find a customer. So I wrote to Mr. Bright, because I did not want anything to do with London dealers. I know there is a permanent rivalry and jealousy, and they do not like anybody else to be in the business, and regard everybody as an intruder. I would not have anything to do with them, and I wrote to Mr. Bright asking him if he was prepared to invest about £2,000 in a large collection. He said, in answer to my letter, "Yes; we are prepared to invest this £2,000, not alone, but even more if necessary." He wanted to know the particulars, and I wrote him all the particulars. Then afterwards I went specially to Bournemouth for this purpose, and we talked the matter over. When I came to Bournemouth and saw Mr. Bright, Mr. Bright told this to me: "Well, we would like to buy the collection, but we cannot spend the whole amount at once for stamps. If the owner would like to take one part in cash, and the other part in bills payable by instalments, we should like to buy the collection." I said the intention of the owner was to sell the collection only for ready cash; but I shall try if I can make arrangements, and put you in communication with him. So I left Bournemouth, but afterwards the matter was stopped. I did not get any answer, because I was arrested in the meantime.

Then, gentlemen, there is one other thing. It has been said to you that I sold this stamp under my Christian name of "Bernard," and wrote the letter also in that name. So when I saw the advertisement of Mr. Bright I did it in the same way, and signed the letter "Bernard." But afterwards, when the transaction with the collection was coming on, and I had an appointment with these people, and might even have to go over to the Continent for making the arrangement, then I took my other name, "Assmus"; but I wrote to them that I was a journalist and correspondent, and that is true, as I can prove. That is my profession to-day, but I have had a lot of misfortune, as I told you.

Now, gentlemen, the question is here—Has it been proved that I had the intention to commit a fraud or not? Every fraud must be made knowingly. It must be proved, therefore, that I had known before that the stamps were bad ones. I did not know it at all. As to the "V.R." stamp which I showed to Mr. Buhl, he said to me, "My opinion is that the stamp has been altered; but if you do not believe me you can go and ask some other people." I showed the same stamp to other people, and they said, "We think it is a good one." Nobody knew anything about it, therefore. I offered it to Mr. Giwelb, and he thought it was a good one. I got it in exchange from an old gentleman who had a collection, and had no reason to believe it a bad one. I offered it to Giwelb, and he took it. I had it back afterwards, and there was no reason of false pretence at all with Giwelb. It can be seen that the matter was treated more as a debt between us, because he returned the stamp to me, and, therefore, he is not the man who ought to come forward here and commit perjury—he is not the man who would part willingly with some evidence he had in his hand against me.

Then, gentlemen, there is the Indian stamp. I had no idea at all that that was a bad stamp—that some-

thing had been changed. Mr. Phillips bought the stamp, and he thought it was a good one. I thought it was a good one. There were two Indian stamps found upon me. I bought them afterwards, because I thought they were all good ones. The one I bought and sold was a good one, and if you had good ones once, would you not buy them at the same place again? The other dealers also give a guarantee that their stamps are genuine ones; and, if they guarantee that stamps are genuine ones, they ought to have sufficient knowledge to know if a stamp is a good one or not; and if they have not knowledge enough they ought not to pretend it in their advertisements in the paper, because if they do they are imposing on the public. If they say they guarantee the stamps, that means that they can find out whether a stamp is a good one or a bad one; and, if they can find that out, they ought to have found out whether the stamps I sold were bad ones or not. Therefore, they cannot find fault with me. I think I have shown now sufficiently that I had no intention to defraud anybody. I bought the stamps. I bought them cheap, and tried to sell them at a profit. I bought some of them in the street, as is usual, in the Copthall-avenue. I think I have said all I can. If I had been at liberty I could have brought a lot of people here perhaps; but that has been impossible. I repeat that I had no intention to defraud anybody.

#### SUMMING UP.

The COMMON SERJEANT: Gentlemen, I will state to you the charge against the prisoner, and the law applicable to the case. He is charged as Bernard Assmus. He has passed as Dr. Bernard, but he said just now that that was his christian name. In the rent book, which has been produced, the name "Assmus" is the one that always occurs. The charge against the prisoner is for obtaining money by false pretences. Gentlemen, that offence consists of four elements. First of all there must be a pretence; secondly, that pretence must be false to the knowledge of the person making it at the time he makes it; thirdly, the money must be obtained thereby, or it must, at least, have exercised a substantial influence on the mind of the person parting with the money to part with it; and fourthly, there is the point which the prisoner has insisted on so much, and which is the crucial point in the case, namely, that there must be intent to defraud. He took that up in the first instance, when he made his defence at the Police-court, because he said there, "I never intended to defraud Mr. Reya or Mr. Giwelb. If the stamps are forgeries, I bought and sold them without knowing they were forgeries, and I was deceived in the same way as Mr. Reya; and why should I not be deceived if those gentlemen of large experience were deceived?" That, substantially, is what he has been saying to-day. Gentlemen, with regard to that, unfortunately for him a great number of stamps were found at the prisoner's rooms where he lived, which are given in evidence to show that there was falsity throughout this matter, and there was intent to defraud. It has been proved before you that there were eight hundred forged postage stamps among the four thousand found. That has been sworn to. There was also muriatic acid, and sulphuric acid, and colours, and dyes, and some specimens of nearly all the stamps mentioned in the indictment. Of course those are all matters for you, and the question whether there was an intent to defraud or not is entirely for you. The prisoner seems to have put himself very much in the position of a person who is dealing in the ordinary way, and he says with regard to the people who purchased these stamps that it is a case of *caveat emptor*, and if some of these people were imposed upon, why should not he be? That is really the case for the defence.

Now, gentlemen, I must say a word with regard to

what is a pretence. A pretence is a representation of an existing fact which, at the time of the pretence being made, was not a fact—a representation with regard to a future matter is not enough. It may be in writing, or it may be by conduct, and here the allegation would be that it was conduct. There is a well known case in which an undergraduate at Oxford went into a shop and purchased some boots, and did not pay for them. He was indicted for obtaining the boots by false pretences, and it was held to be a sufficient pretence that he wore an undergraduate's gown when he was not entitled to wear it. Now what is stated to have been held out here to be true is that these stamps were genuine. That runs all through this indictment—that the representation was that the stamps were genuine at a time when they really were not, and he knew they were not. That is the charge. As to the money being obtained where he is charged with having obtained it, there is no doubt whatever. There are two cases where there were only attempts, and in those cases the prosecution can only prove the attempts. So that there is, I think, ample evidence to go to you with regard to the first three points. First, that there was a pretence; secondly, that the prisoner knew it was false when he made it; and, thirdly, that he obtained the money thereby.

The real question you have to decide is the one which he has addressed you upon, namely, Was there an intent to defraud? Certainly he has defended himself with singular ability, being a foreigner, and having to address you in a tongue with which he is not so familiar as he is with his own language. From the first to the last he has said, "I did not intend to defraud." Whether he did intend to defraud or not it is for you to say. If you think he did, and the other points are made out to your satisfaction, you will say he is guilty. If you think there is any doubt you will give him the benefit of that, and return a verdict of acquittal.

[The jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned into Court in a few minutes.]

#### VERDICT.

The ASSOCIATE: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The FOREMAN: We have.

The ASSOCIATE: Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The FOREMAN: Guilty.

Detective-Sergeant PENSON, re-called.

The COMMON SERJEANT: Is there anything known about the prisoner, Sergeant Penson?

A. I have made some enquiries, my lord, regarding the prisoner. During the year 1891 we had complaints of two other cases against the prisoner; but the gentleman in the one case is at present at Bourne-mouth, and very ill. The other case was one of an elderly lady who did not wish to appear at the Police-court, but communicated with us about the matter. The prisoner has been in London four or five years, during which time he was in possession of about £1,200, which was money belonging to his wife, which he invested. The money was lost through bad speculation. His wife afterwards left him, in consequence of his living with other women. When I went to his place at Church Street I found he was in a state of great destitution. The place was quite barren, and there was not any food in the house. The prisoner, in the first place, supplied the woman with whom he has been living with food. The prisoner was, about eighteen months ago, made bankrupt for the sum of £250.

The COMMON SERJEANT: I want to ask you a question about the stamps. You found an enormous number of stamps on the premises?

*A.* 800 forged. About 4,000 were found altogether. A number of them were altered.

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** It is a very serious matter. It is the first case of the kind I have tried. It is a question of first impression. There seems to have been a very large trade carried on in stamps by persons in the position of Mr. Bright and Mr. Phillips Company. This is a *Treasury* prosecution, Mr. Gill.

**MR. ARTHUR GILL:** Yes, my Lord. All the facts are in your Lordship's possession as far as we know.

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** What view do the authorities take of the case?

**MR. ARTHUR GILL:** We have not any information on that subject.

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** It is an offence against the public.

**SERGEANT PENSON:** It was started, my Lord, in the first instance, by the prosecutor, Mr. Giwelb, but it was put in the hands of the Treasury because we thought we should require legal aid and assistance.

**MR. LEVER** [Who in the course of the afternoon had been instructed on behalf of the prisoner for the purpose of rendering him legal assistance, although not being fully informed of the facts, leaving the prisoner to continue his own defence] said: Might I ask this witness, my Lord, one or two questions on behalf of the prisoner?

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** Yes.

Cross-examined by **MR. LEVER.**

*Q.* You say 4,000 stamps were found on the premises, and 900 on the prisoner?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* And of those 800 were forged?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* There were signs that the prisoner carried on, besides this fraudulent business, a legitimate stamp business. The possession of 4,000 genuine stamps would lead you to suppose that the prisoner carried on a legitimate business besides the fraudulent business on which he has been committed.—*A.* I have not heard of any legitimate business. All the cases I have heard of are frauds.

*Q.* Did you not find any such indication by their being genuine stamps?—*A.* Those stamps that were genuine were very common—mere waste paper.

**MR. ARTHUR GILL:** I am informed by Major Evans, my lord, that within the last four or five years a very large number of forged stamps have been placed on the market, and people have been defrauded in purchasing them; and there are prosecutions pending against other prisoners.

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** I have nothing to do with that.

**MR. ARTHUR GILL:** We have no reason to suppose that the prisoner is in any way connected with them.

**MR. LEVER:** In sentencing the prisoner, I hope your lordship will not lose sight of the fact that this is the first instance of any prosecution for this class of crime having been undertaken by the Treasury or any other party. It has been the custom of other judges, and of your lordship also, in cases of this kind not to pass a severe sentence for a first offence. There has been no previous prosecution for this class of crime. It is evident, from the evidence which has been brought before your lordship, that there has been a certain amount of looseness among the trade in stamps, and it might very well be that a temptation of this kind being offered, would be yielded to more easily on account of that looseness. I think that is a slight observation which may be made in the prisoner's favour. I would also remind your lordship that there is no previous conviction against the prisoner. He seems to have been a very unfortunate man, having originally occupied a good position. He is a man of ability, who has lost his money through misfortune.

He has already been in prison for ten weeks. I think he was taken into custody on the 21st November last, and has been in custody ever since.

#### SENTENCE.

**THE COMMON SERJEANT:** I think it is a very serious offence on the part of the prisoner to deal with the Queen's effigy in the way in which he has done.

The prisoner was then sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

**A NEW POSTAL DEVICE.**—The Postmaster-General of the United States is about to establish a scheme for collecting letters, papers, etc., from house to house. In October last a circular was issued calling upon the inventors of the country to devise a suitable letter-box for attaching to each citizen's door in every city and town in the Union. The object given was to save the postman's time in waiting for an answer to the bell, etc. Requirement was made that the receptacle should be cheap, neat in appearance, simple of operation, secure against thieves, and so constructed that its contents should be protected against rain, snow, sleet, and dust. The mail to be accessible at the same time to the postman and the recipient. In answer four hundred models were submitted, none proving satisfactory; a second circular was issued, and ten hundred and thirty five models submitted. Of this number one was recommended, and can be described as follows: It resembles an ordinary lamp-post letter-box on a small scale. It is attached to the front door, and is ornamental. The postman thrusts the letters into the box from beneath, and they are retained in such a manner that it is impossible to withdraw them. They can only be taken out from above by the householder who has a key for that purpose. It is not necessary to open the box every time that it is desired to ascertain if it contains anything. There is a spring at the bottom which yields readily to a touch if the box is empty, otherwise, supposing that even a postal card is inside, it is immovable. Suppose that the intended recipient is inside the door, he is not obliged to go outside in order to investigate, for a little knob projects through the door panel which he has merely to pull in order to inform himself on this point, if it fails to yield there is a letter, otherwise there is none. The receptacle also delivers letters to the carrier for posting. Letters, etc., are dropped in through a slot in the top of the box. To do this he has to lift into view a little target, bearing a red disk two inches in diameter, and the target cannot be shut down again so long as anything remains in that compartment. The postman can see the exposed red disk very easily from across the street. It says, "Here is mail to collect." He opens a side door and takes out the letters. The whole device only costs \$1.10. Each householder will be expected to buy his own. One result is likely to be a cutting down of the force of letter carriers in every city, it being estimated that one half of the present number could do the work if everybody adopted the system.—*The Dominion Philatelist.*



THE  
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 101.)

*Payment of Postage in Money until Postage Stamps  
and Stamped Envelopes are Provided.*

“Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster-General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.”

*Repeal of the Letter Registration System.*

“And be it further enacted, That the third section of an Act entitled “An Act further to amend an Act entitled An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March 3, 1851,” approved March 3, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this Act goes into effect.”

*Conveyance of Mail Matter by “Express” and  
other Chartered Companies.*

“Section 5. That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money, but if the same be prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to some postmaster, who shall stamp the same paid, and shall account to the Post-office Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by the mail; and if prepaid by stamps, then the express or other company receiving such letters for delivery shall obliterate such stamps, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each failure, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Postmaster-General, for the use of the Confederate States, but if said letters or mail matter shall be received by such express or other company, not for delivery, but to be mailed, then the matter so carried shall be prepaid at the same rate that the existing law requires it to be paid from the point where it may be received by such company to the point of its destination, and the postmaster, where such company mail the same, shall deface the stamps upon the same.

“Section 6. Be it further enacted, that agents of any company who may carry letters under the provisions of this Act, shall be required to take an oath that he will faithfully comply with the law of the Confederate States relating to the carrying

of letters or other mail matter, and obliterating postage stamps, which oath may be administered by any justice of the peace, and shall be in writing, and signed by such agent or messenger, and filed in the Post-office Department.

“Approved, March 15, 1861.”

“AN ACT to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

“Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America, in congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the 1st day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.

“Adopted, February 9, 1861.”

“Postmaster’s returns must be made to close on the 31st of March, the 30th of June, the 30th of September, and the 31st of December, in each year: And the return for the fractional part of the current quarter, which ends June 30 next, must be promptly rendered to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama, in the form and manner prescribed by existing laws and regulations.”

By this it may be seen that the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, Mr. John H. Reagan, undertook the entire control of the postal service within those States from the 1st of June, 1861, up to which date the local postmasters were instructed to make up their accounts, and forward them, together with any postage stamps or stamped envelopes that they might have on hand, to Washington. These instructions were not fully carried out, as we know, for large stocks of United States stamps appear to have been retained in some of the seceded States; and, as we shall see further on, sufficient quantities of certain of the stamped envelopes were kept to render it worth while to convert them to official use. The intention, however, originally was plainly that all the United States stamps and envelopes should be returned to Washington.

Both postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the Confederacy are mentioned; the latter, however, were never produced, and the former not for some months, during which time no doubt the payment of postage in money became so inconvenient as to cause the emission of many of the provisional (or so-called “local”) stamps.

The term “local,” as applied to these, is to some extent a misnomer, but not, I think, altogether so; they were not for the payment of local postage only certainly, inasmuch as they might denote postage paid to any part of the Confederate States, but they were for local use only, no doubt,

as the stamps issued by the postmaster of one office would not have been accepted for payment of postage on a letter posted in any other office.

We see that the rates of postage were as follows:—For letters, 5 cents per half ounce, if conveyed less than 500 miles, 10 cents per half ounce if conveyed more than that distance, and for what are known as *drop* letters 2 cents each. For printed matter, various rates per quarter for periodicals sent out by the publishers; for other newspapers, circulars, &c., under three ounces in weight 2 cents, and 2 cents per ounce over that weight; for books 2 cents per ounce, and for newspapers, circulars, &c., posted for delivery only, 1 cent each.

There seems to be no doubt that these rates were increased, probably before many months had elapsed, but I have not been able to find any official notification of this. However, it is practically proved to be the case by the fact that—First, used copies of the 2 cent stamps are very scarce; and not only this, but the great majority of those that I have seen on original letters are in strips of five, used to pay a 10 cent rate; if 2 cents had continued to be the rate for drop letters for any considerable time, this value would be as common as any in the used state.\* Secondly, used copies of the 5 cents stamps (even of the earliest issue), as found upon the original envelopes, are comparatively common in pairs; while the small 5 cents are far more frequently found in pairs than singly, and are less common used than the engraved 10 cents. Of these small 5 cents stamps I have found two and three pairs on the same envelope, indicating that they were kept at the Post Offices cut up into pairs for convenience of sale. Thirdly, the 1 cent stamps, which arrived from England before the war was over, were never issued, and it has always been understood that there was no 1 cent rate at the time of their receipt.

We see also that the *Franking Privilege* was abolished, and that the heads of the various Departments of the Post Office alone were allowed to send official correspondence free through the post. This has an important bearing upon the question of the so-called Official Stamped Envelopes.

\* Mr. Corwin obtained a specimen of this stamp from the cover of a drop letter, posted at Richmond, Va., as late as January 7, 1863. It seems hardly possible that this can have been the rate for letters posted for delivery in the Confederate capital for a whole year, and yet this stamp remain as rare as it is. Possibly the cover in question contained a circular, or the 2 c. stamp may have passed, by mistake, for a 5 c.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*Dr. Bernard Assmus* has been sent to penal servitude for *three years*, and though the sentence may appear to be a heavy one it is one that he well deserved. The verdict is received with acclamation by every philatelist, as it shows that the English law protects stamp collectors as well as ordinary people; a fact that certain persons appear to have lost sight of. The case commenced quite unexpectedly, out of a conversation held at one of the meetings of the Philatelic Protection Association, at 8, Gower Street. Mr. M. Giwelb there obtained a clue he wanted, and quickly got out a warrant against Assmus and had him arrested. On his residence being searched, dies for making the V.R. stamp were found, and this was sufficient ground for asking the Treasury to take the matter up, and, thanks to Mr. J. G. Frayling (one of the solicitors to the Treasury, who went into the case and thoroughly mastered it), the prosecution has been very successful. If the case had rested entirely on the V.R. stamp, it might possibly have broken down, owing to the two letters the prisoner produced; but luckily Mr. Bright was able to show a strong case, and also the Indian stamp Assmus had sold through Reya to us was a strong link, and it could not be broken. This Indian stamp is probably one of the most dangerous forgeries ever produced. It deceived Mr. Garth, who is a specialist on India, and other well-known collectors could not detect it; but when it was carefully examined under a powerful microscope (one magnifying 400 times the size) the fraud was quite apparent.

\* \* \*

*Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes* have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and the case is expected to come on about March 10th. Until it is over we must defer the many comments we should like to make upon it. The legal arguments on the last day's hearing, which are given elsewhere, will be read with much interest, and are worth careful study.

\* \* \*

*The Indian Stamps Robbery.*—Alfred George Ashton, stevedore, convicted, at the December sessions, of stealing 150,000 Indian postage stamps from a vessel in the Royal Albert Dock, was brought up for judgment. Two men, Henry Humphries, described as a bank manager, and Francis Clarke, who were found guilty of receiving the same, were also placed in the dock. The

stamps in question were made in England, for distribution in various parts of India. Mr. Dixon Hartland, M.P., was now called to testify to the previous good character of the prisoner Humphries. Ashton was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, while the other prisoners were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. (Central Criminal Court, Feb. 10th.)

\* \* \*

Collectors of postage stamps will be glad to learn that orders have been issued throughout Prussia for the prosecution of all who are found manufacturing false stamps.—*Echo*.

\* \* \*

The Government of New Zealand intend calling for tenders for the exclusive right of advertising on the back of postage and revenue stamps, and telegram forms.

## REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, AND Co. held their twenty-fifth sale on January 29th and 30th, the following being some of the best lots sold:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
28	Mecklenburg Schwerin $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. shaded ground, rouletted, unused	3	3	0
30	Portugal, Maria, complete set of four	2	17	6
32	Spain (1851), 2 rls., red	11	0	0
33	" (1852), 2 rls., red	5	15	0
34	" (1853), 2 rls., red	3	15	0
37	Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c., red and black, unused	1	15	0
112	Cape, triangular, 1s., green, three dark and one emerald (4)	1	13	0
113	Cape, woodblock, 4d., dark blue	1	8	0
163	Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, unused	1	16	0
164	Newfoundland, 6d., carmine-vermilion	2	4	0
165	" is., carmine-vermilion	6	5	0
198	Trinidad, pair, native die, blue	4	17	6
208	" 6d., green, imperf., on piece of original letter	2	4	0
221	Cordoba, 10 c., black, on laid paper, unused	2	10	0
347	New Zealand, 1s., blue paper	2	2	0
348	" id. blue paper	2	2	0
349	" is., blue paper	1	18	0
350	" Star wmk., rouletted, 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. (the last poor)	1	6	0
351	New Zealand, Star wmk., 6d., with oblique serrated perf., and perf. twice at bottom	1	12	0
375	Queensland, pair of 2d. imperf., one slightly damaged	9	15	0
376	Queensland, current issue, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s., all unused and original gum	2	2	0
385	Victoria, beaded oval, 6d., orange	4	5	0
386	" 5s., blue on yellow, almost all perf. cut off	2	0	0

MESSRS. THOMAS BULL AND Co., LIMITED, held their thirtieth sale on February 5th and 6th, when the following were the most interesting lots sold:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
14	France (1849), 1 fr., orange with grill postmark	5	10	0
23	Germany, Southern States, 15 kr., lilac, and 30 kr., vermilion, unused and rouletted	0	14	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
29	Great Britain (1840), 1d., black, V.R.	8	0	0
30	" (1880), 2s., brown	1	8	0
42	Hanover, 10 gr., green, unused, pink gum	1	11	0
49	Italy (1860), errors, 1 c., with numeral 2 in centre, and 2 c. with 1 in centre, unused	0	10	0
63	Oldenburg (1852), $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., green, 5d., 1d., 1d.; 1859, 1 gr., blue, 2 gr., rose, 3 gr., yellow	1	16	0
64	Oldenburg (1859), black on colour, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green, unused	3	5	0
65	Oldenburg (1861), colour on white, complete issue, unused (6)	4	0	0
83	Saxony (1850), 3 pf., red, unused	4	5	0
91	Spain (1851), 2 reales, red, unused	12	10	0
92	" (1852), 2 reales, pale red	4	10	0
93	" (1853), 2 reales, orange-red	2	17	6
95	" Madrid, 1 cto., bronze, unused	1	2	0
95*	" " 3 ctos., "	5	0	0
97	" (1854), 1 real, light blue, postally used	5	0	0
102	" perf., 19 ctos., brown and rose, unused	1	6	0
103	" (1868), 19 ctos., brown, used	1	5	0
108	Sweden (1855), 24 sk. bco., unused	2	10	0
111	Switzerland, Basle 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rap., unused	3	5	0
112	" Geneva, 5c. x 5c., green	14	10	0
113	" Zurich, 4 rap.	7	5	0
115	" Vaud, 4c.	8	10	0
117*	" Federal issue, 5 c., black and red, unused, with gum	5	0	0
125	Tuscany (1850), 60 crazie, red, unused	7	15	0
129	Two Sicilies, Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, "Arms," unused	14	0	0
130	Two Sicilies, Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, "Savoy Arms"	3	10	0
148	Ceylon, Wmk. star, imperf., 8d., brown	7	10	0
246	Mauritius, envelope stamp, 1s., yellow, cut square	8	10	0
266	Confederate States, Local, Charleston, 5 c., blue, used	1	18	0
267	Confederate States, Local, Athens, 5 c., brown, used	14	15	0
268	Confederate States, Local, Mobile, 2 c. black, used	6	15	0
269	Confederate States, Local, Mobile, 5c., blue, used	1	10	0
274	New Brunswick, 1s., violet	6	5	0
280	Newfoundland, 1s., orange	6	12	6
282	Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	7	10	0
284	United States, Providence, 5c. and 10 c., unused, unsevered pair	2	10	0
285	United States, St. Louis, 5 c.	12	5	0
286	" " 10 c.	8	5	0
296	" Department, Executive, set of 5 unused	1	18	0
297	United States, Department, Agriculture, set of 9 unused	1	0	0
298	United States, Department, Navy, set of 11 unused	1	10	0
299	United States, Department, Justice, set of 10 unused	1	14	0
300	United States, Department, State, small, set of 11 unused	1	10	0
301	United States, Department, State, 2 and 5 dollars	1	14	0
302	United States, Department, State, 10 dollars	2	6	0
303	" " " 20 "	4	4	0
305	" Newspaper stamps, complete set from 1 c. to 60 dollars, all unused originals	16	0	0
322	British Guiana (1850), 12 c., blue, cut square	12	5	0
329	" (1862), provisional, "crossed ovals," 1 c., rose	3	3	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
330	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "crossed ovals," 2 c., yellow	3	0	0
331	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "grapes," 2 c., yellow	8	0	0
332	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "pearls," 1 c., rose	3	10	0
333	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "pearls," 2 c., yellow	4	12	6
334	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "pearls," 4 c., blue; type I.	8	10	0
335	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "pearls," 4c., blue; type II.	7	5	0
336	British Guiana (1862), provisional, "pearls," 4 c., blue; type III.	7	10	0
493	Tasmania (1853), rd., light blue	2	4	0

## A WARNING.

### COUNTERFEIT NOVA SCOTIA SIXPENNES.

A FEW days since we received a sheet containing twenty-seven 6d. Nova Scotia, accompanied by a note from a prominent New York dealer, in which he asked us what we "thought about such a fine lot." We replied that we didn't *think* concerning this lot, but that we *knew* they were all forged.

Our first glance at the stamps impressed us unfavourably without any definite reason therefor; there seemed to be an unreal appearance about them.

Upon testing them by a critical examination we discovered that every one was a forgery, and made a few notes upon the subject, to which we now give publicity:—

The *paper* is of a coarser texture than that of the genuine stamps, and has a rough feel to it when the finger is passed over it. It is, moreover, of a peculiar shade of blue entirely different from any we have ever seen in the genuine.

The *colour* is a dark yellow-green, about halfway between the light yellow-green of the early issues and the deep bluish-green of the late issue; this colour, also, is not matched by any genuine specimens we have ever seen.

The design is very faithfully imitated, although the stamp is a lithograph, while the genuine are engraved; this gives a somewhat coarser appearance to the whole stamp.

It is so good an imitation that the aid of a glass is required—and, as well, even with that aid, a very close examination—in order to accurately note the differences. The easiest test is that of a comparison of the figure "6," which appears four times on the stamp; this can be determined by the naked eye, as in the imitation the figures are of a different shape, and are less heavy than in the genuine. The eight points of the four stars enclosing the heraldic flowers are more irregularly shaped than in the genuine, and differ entirely in all minute details.

The shading at the upper part of the inside of the crown also differs; in the genuine this shading is somewhat broken at the top, while in the forgery it is very regular.

The stem of the rose at the top of the stamp in the genuine comes well down in the lower point of the star, and inclines a trifle to the right; in the forgery it ends about half way down the point, and inclines to the left.

The white curved line surrounding the central design has a line of colour following it in the outside and inside in the genuine; the forgery presents no such line on the outside, and on the inside it is very faint. The differences in this line and in the four figures "6" are the best tests we have discovered, as they are plainly apparent to the naked eye.

We might go on multiplying these tests *ad infinitum*, as the stamp is of a very intricate design, and the forgery differs from the genuine, in a very slight manner, in nearly every detail; but we think we have pointed out enough to put philatelists on their guard.

It is one of the most dangerous forgeries we have ever seen, and it pains us to be compelled thus to give space to these notes upon another of the rapidly multiplying philatelic pitfalls.

C. B. CORWIN.

[The above will appear in the March number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, Mr. Corwin having been good enough to favour us with advance proofs of his article.—Ed.]

## PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

February 18th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—The Association warns members against the following new forgeries which have been brought under their notice:

JAPAN.—1 sen, brown; no syllabic characters, and "branches crossed." 4 sen, rose; syllabic character, 1. 30 sen, grey; no syllabic character.

INDIA.—First issue, 4 annas, with head inverted, the red portion of the stamp being forged.

NOVA SCOTIA.—6d., green, 1st issue. A dangerous forgery.

NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AND BRITISH GUIANA.—Various early issues, poor copies of unperforated stamps—are cut close and falsely perforated.

MAURITIUS.—6d., green (Gibbons type 1410), value altered to 1s., green, but with C & CC watermark.

BORNEO.—1863. 8 cents, black and brown (Gibbons type 1631), with forged surcharge.

Yours truly, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,  
Hon. Secretary.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

*Honorary President :*

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G., & C.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C.

*Vice-President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary*—D. GARTH.

*Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian*—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 4th December, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., the members present being Messrs. E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, A. W. Chambers, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, E. A. Elliott, A. Ludwig, C. N. Biggs, F. Ransom, R. Meyer, J. D. Henderson, J. H. Redman, E. Stanley-Gibbons, C. J. Dunn, J. A. Tilleard, and D. Garth.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. John Walker, of Edinburgh, offering to present to the Society's Library a copy of the fifth edition (1864) of Mount Brown's Catalogue, and also a copy of the third edition (1865) of Dr. Gray's Catalogue, was read, and the Secretary was directed to accept these with the thanks of the Society. The Secretary reported the result of the replies to the circular sent to the members in regard to the annual dinner; and it was resolved that the dinner should be postponed to a date to be fixed in January or February of the ensuing year. Mr. W. T. Willett, of Brighton, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. W. Silk, of Hampstead, proposed by Mr. Nankivell and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society, the balloting for the two other proposed members whose names were on the list for the evening being postponed to the next meeting. The consideration of the arrangements for the publication of the Society's proposed new journal was then proceeded with, and the Secretary stated what had been done towards this end since the last meeting, and he explained the recommendations of the Committee in this respect. Mr. Bacon read a letter he had

received from Mr. Cheveley, offering on behalf of his firm of Cheveley, Wilson, & Co. to undertake the sale of the journal, and the canvassing for and the management of the advertisements, for a remuneration of 15 per cent. of the receipts, and in addition to take for his firm one page in the journal for the advertisements of the firm, paying the usual price for the same, and to allow the Society one page for advertisements in each of the sale catalogues free of charge. After much discussion, Mr. Bacon moved and the Secretary seconded a resolution: "That a letter should be sent to Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, & Co., thanking them for their letter, and stating that the Society were unable to accept the offer." Mr. A. W. Chambers moved as an amendment that the words "as a whole" should be added to the resolution as proposed by Mr. Bacon; but the amendment was not seconded, and the original motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried. After a long discussion, the above recommendations of the Committee were adopted. Upon the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved that all matters connected with the publication and general management of the journal be left to the discretion of the Editor. It was further resolved that a letter should be written to Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., as the proprietors of the *Philatelic Record*, informing them of the intentions of the Society, and that a circular should be sent to the leading collectors and dealers, announcing the proposed publication, and inviting subscriptions. The Treasurer gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution as to a separate banking account being opened in the name of the Society. On the consideration of this subject, it was resolved, as an instruction to the Treasurer, that the accounts with the new journal should be kept separately. The revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon, which was on the agenda for the evening, was postponed, owing to the time occupied by the discussion of the foregoing business.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 18th December, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present; viz., Messrs. M. P. Castle, V. Roberts, E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, A. W. Chambers, W. Silk, jun., R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, jun., H. E. Wright, W. T. Willett, J. A. Tilleard, and F. Street. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Amongst the correspondence read there were

letters from Mr. Bambridge, the private secretary of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and letters from Mr. L. Gibb and Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. In the course of the discussion on the correspondence, it was determined that it should be left to the Secretary to arrange the date for the annual dinner. In reply to Mr. Bambridge's inquiry as to the purchase of a copy of the Society's recent work on the stamps of the West Indies for Prince George of Wales, it was resolved that a copy of the work should be suitably bound and offered for the acceptance of H.R.H. Mr. L. Gibb, in his letter from Montreal, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the recent publication, referred to the interest with which the work had been received by the members of the Society at Montreal. He also mentioned that the collectors in Canada felt some difficulty in acknowledging the existence of the 12d. stamp of that country on wove paper as having ever been issued and used. Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. in their letter stated that they would shortly communicate to the Society their decision regarding the continuation of the *Philatelic Record*. In the course of a discussion on this subject, it was reported that arrangements had been made for the continuation of that journal under the editorship of a well-known Philatelist. In view of the arrangements made for the publication of the Society's new journal, it was moved by the Assistant Secretary, seconded by Mr. Chambers, and resolved, "That the resolution of the 19th December, 1890, in reference to the communication to the *Philatelic Record* of the minutes of the Society's meetings, be rescinded." Mr. F. Street, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. H. Ferrier-Kerr, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Vice-President, were duly elected members of the Society, the balloting for a third candidate being postponed to the next meeting, in the absence of his proposer and seconder. The revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon was proceeded with and adjourned. The Vice-President, taking advantage of the presence at this meeting of Mr. Vernon Roberts, the President of the Manchester Society, and Mr. Willett, the Honorary Secretary of the Brighton Society, offered through these gentlemen the congratulations of the London Society on the formation of the new societies, and wished them every success in their endeavours to promote the science of Philately. Mr. Vernon Roberts showed a pair of the 5s. stamps of Queensland, imperforate horizontally, a variety which does not appear to have been hitherto chronicled. Mr. Vernon

Roberts also brought to the meeting a large number of very rare stamps, all in fine condition. Amongst these were Great Britain 1d. V.R., 4d. small garter, and a pair of 2s. brown imperforate (all unused), Switzerland double Geneva (unused), Tuscany 3 lire, Hong Kong 96 c., yellow-brown (unused), Mauritius fine natives, including the large fillet, British Guianas of 1862, New Brunswick, O'Connell, and a splendid selection of the shilling values of all the British North American stamps, Peru medio peso rose, New South Wales, a pair of the 5d. large square stamp imperforate, and many other rarities in these countries, and in the stamps of Moldavia, India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, Western Australia, &c.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 1st January, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz., Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, W. Silk, jun., H. E. Wright, T. Maycock, R. Meyer, F. Street, E. D. Bacon, and J. A. Tilleard.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A telegram was received from the Secretary announcing his inability to attend the meeting in consequence of ill-health; but there was no further correspondence before the meeting. The ballot for one of the candidates whose name was down for consideration at this meeting was postponed, owing to the absence of his proposer and seconder; and Dr. Mallman, Mr. Krapf, Lieut. Ludwig Schwarz, and Mr. Strohmeyer (the members nominated by the Vienna Society, as suggested in the recent correspondence), all proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The motion standing in Mr. Biggs' name, in reference to the Society's Banking Account, was, in his absence, postponed to the next meeting. Mr. Bacon read a paper entitled, "Some official information on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope." After remarking upon the small amount of written information hitherto published in regard to the history of these stamps, Mr. Bacon gave the result of his researches in the official records, which enabled him to fix with certainty the dates of most of the various issues, including the first issue, and the number and arrangement of the stamps on the sheets. An interesting fact in regard to the 1d. rate of postage for letters in this Colony was referred to, viz., that although in 1861 the 1d. rate came into force for Port Elizabeth, it was not until 1889, or nearly fifty years after the introduction

of "Penny Postage" into Great Britain, that this rate became general over the whole of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. In regard to the locally printed stamps known as the "wood blocks," beyond the names of the printers and the number and arrangement of the stamps on the sheets, very little appears to be known; but Mr. Bacon in his paper suggested the probable mode in which these stamps were prepared for use. In reference to the 1d. triangular stamp with the watermark Crown and C.C., it appears that very little information is forthcoming, and in suggesting the probable cause of the existence of this stamp, Mr. Bacon invited further research into its history. A curious feature was noted in regard to the ½d. (black) stamp, which appears to have been chronicled as early as 1876, although it was not until 1882 that the ½d. Inland rate for newspapers came into force. A large amount of interesting and valuable information was given in regard to the other stamps of the Colony, and the numerous extracts from the official Gazettes, and the statistics given in respect of the number of stamps printed, showed the great labour and infinite pains which the author of the paper had bestowed upon his work so as to render it as complete as possible. After some discussion upon several of the points raised, a cordial vote of thanks, upon the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Meyer, was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his most interesting paper, which it was proposed, with his consent, to publish in the Society's journal. The further revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon, which was upon the agenda for the evening, was adjourned until the next meeting. (From *The London Philatelist*.)

### BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President*—J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.	J. W. GILLESPIE.
H. STAFFORD SMITH.	J. H. ESCOLME.

A MEETING of the members was called for Monday, January 18th. Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, H. W. Armitage, and W. T. Willett attended. On the suggestion of the President, and following the example of the London Society, in view of the national calamity sustained in the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, the meeting was at once adjourned.

THE fourth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 1st, at 7.45 p.m. In the absence of the President the Vice-President took the chair. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. W. Armitage, S. M. Castle, A. de Worms, W. H. Rean, R. J. Woodman, H. Stafford Smith, and W. T. Willett. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, offering to publish the minutes of the Society in his journal. As the Society had already completed their arrangements, they were unable to accept Mr. Brown's offer. The subject for study—"Areas of Collection"—was proceeded with and adjourned. Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited specimens of the current Victoria 1d., printed on rose paper, also the current Porto Rico 8 cents., printed in the new colour—pale brown.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer (pro tem.)*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Sec.*—D. PIXTON.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held on Friday, January 29th, 1892, at the Mitre Hotel, the President in the chair, there being fourteen members and one guest present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary read a letter he had received, conveying the thanks of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society, for the expressions of sympathy contained in the resolution of condolence passed at the last meeting of the Society.

The President announced the receipt of the first part of the new monthly journal of the London Philatelic Society, which he showed to the meeting.

Mr. Duerst then read a paper on the Stamps of Geneva, including the so-called Vaud, Neuchatel, and Winterthur, which he maintained were really Geneva stamps.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Duerst for his paper, which was duly accorded.

The rest of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the President showing a pair of 5s. Queensland, imperf. horizontally, being the pair he showed at the December meeting of

the London Philatelic Society; and the Vice-President showed a Porto Rico, 1881, 1 mil de peso, blue, error in colour.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on February 12th, 1892, the President in the chair.

There were seventeen members present and one visitor, Mr. Giwelb.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. E. Farrer was elected a member of the Society.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., for their handsome gift of books to the Society.

The President, in addressing the meeting, referred to two gentlemen who were present, one a collector, a member of the Society, who had brought his collection for the inspection of the members; and the other, Mr. Giwelb, the well known London dealer. Mr. Flohr's collection was especially noticeable owing to the fine specimens of Mexico it contained, including nearly all the varieties of the Guadalajara stamps taken off original letters during the time he was in Mexico, and several surcharged Mexican stamps hitherto unchronicled.

Mr. Giwelb had brought a selection of rarities to show the members, and the meeting could not do better than devote the whole of the evening to the examination of the rarities, which it was not an every-day occurrence to see. It was therefore decided to postpone the continuation of the paper on the English stamps until the next meeting.

Amongst the rarities exhibited by Mr. Giwelb the writer noticed a Cape of Good Hope wood block 4d., light blue, with the head of Britannia missing.

The President showed a fine specimen of the St. Helena 6d., carmine, imperf., and a Heligoland 2 ph., head inverted; and the Vice-President the recently discovered provisional Victoria 4d., 1861 issue, surcharged 1d., and a Mexico, 1888 issue, 2 c., carmine, pair imperf.

DUDLEY PIXTON, *Assist. Hon. Sec.*

## THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

IN accordance with circular, a meeting was held at 15, Portland Square, there being ten present. Mr. Henry W. Mayne was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. A. Levy requested to take notes of the meeting.

The Chairman read letters he had received in response to circular from, among others, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh (through his Secretary), A. R. Barrett, Esq., and G. F. Long, Esq.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. T. H. W. Turner, and carried unanimously, "That a Society for the study and encouragement of Philately be formed, to be named 'The Plymouth Philatelic Society.'"

Proposed by Mr. C. Quigley, seconded by Mr. A. Levy, "That Messrs. Mayne and Milton form a Committee for the purpose of framing a set of Bye-laws, to be submitted at a future meeting." Carried unanimously, with the addition of Mr. Quigley's name to the Committee.

A vote of thanks to Mr. H. W. Mayne, for the steps taken by him to promote the meeting, carried unanimously.

MEETING held at the Borough Arms, Plymouth, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1892. Present, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Creagh, Mrs. Vincent. Messrs. Mayne, Milton, Levy, Quigley, Merrifield, Leleux, Tarner, Tucker, and Millmann. Mr. Henry W. Mayne, L.D.S., presided. Proceedings of previous meeting unanimously confirmed.

The Chairman then read a set of bye-laws which the Committee for that purpose had drawn up, which, having been discussed and amended, were, upon the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Levy, unanimously adopted in the following form:

1. That this Society shall be called THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

2. The Society is constituted to encourage and promote the study of Postage Stamps, and to undertake all such matters as may contribute to the increase of the science and practice of Philately.

(a) For the detection and exposure of forgeries and frauds.

(b) For the reading of papers relating to Philately, and the publication of same when deemed advisable.

3. All ladies and gentlemen over seventeen years of age, interested in Philately, are eligible for membership.

4. Candidates for membership must be proposed, seconded, and balloted for at any meeting of the Society, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present and voting. For purposes of election, four members shall form a quorum. The names of candidates, together with those of their respective proposers and seconders, must be sent in to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting at which they are to come up for election.

5. The Society shall consist of Honorary Members and Ordinary Members. The latter shall pay an annual subscription of five shillings.

6. The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually on the first of January in each year. Members elected after the twenty-fourth of June will only be called upon to pay half the current year's subscription.



7. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Society shall signify his intention in writing to the Hon. Sec. before the first of January in each year, otherwise such member shall be held liable for the subscriptions for the ensuing year.

8. All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by the first of April, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, will be considered to have resigned their membership.

9. 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 this purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to deal with such member, either by expulsion or otherwise, as the meeting by a vote of two-thirds of those present may determine, subject to an appeal, to be decided by a majority of votes of those present, which may be brought forward at the second ordinary meeting following the said Committee-meeting. Notice of such appeal to be given in writing to the Honorary Secretary at least four clear days previous to the meeting.

10. A list of the members of the Society, as also reports of the proceedings, shall be published in *The Philatelic Record* and *The Monthly Journal*, or such other publications as the Committee may direct.

11. Every member attending any meeting of the Society must bring his *bona fide* collection of the Stamps named for study at such meeting (due notice having been given); and a fine of one shilling shall be paid to the Treasurer for each omission to do so. In the absence of legitimate excuse this fine will be rigidly enforced.

12. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, who, with four other members, shall form a Committee for the management of the affairs of the Society. The whole of these shall be elected annually (by ballot if demanded).

13. Meetings for the study of Stamps shall be held every alternate Wednesday evening, from October to May inclusive, and shall be known as the ordinary meetings of the Society.

The Annual Meeting for the election of the Officers and Committee shall be held during the month of January, at which meeting the Treasurer shall submit accounts for the past year.

Special meetings may be convened by the President when necessary. When requested to do so by a majority of the Committee, or when he receives a requisition signed by any five members of the Society, such requisition to state the object for which such meeting is to be convened.

14. No transactions for the exchange, purchase, or sale of Stamps shall be permitted during the meetings of the Society.

The meeting then resolved itself into the first Annual Meeting of the Society, and proceeded to elect Officers for the ensuing year, the whole of those present having enrolled themselves as original members constituting the Society.

Proposed by Mr. A. Levy, seconded by Mr. J. Milton, and carried unanimously: That Mr. Henry W. Mayne be President.

Proposed by Mr. T. H. W. Turner, seconded

by Mr. C. Quigley, and carried unanimously: That Mr. J. Milton be Vice-President.

Proposed by the President, seconded by Mrs. Vincent, and carried unanimously: That Mr. A. Levy be Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The following were elected as members of the Committee: Mrs. Vincent, Messrs. T. H. W. Turner, C. Leleux, and C. Quigley.

Vote of thanks to the chair.

The first ordinary meeting was fixed for February 17th, when the President will read a paper on "Philately." The Hon. Secretary at a subsequent meeting will read a paper on the "Adhesive Postage Stamps of Great Britain."

THE first ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms, on Wednesday, February 17th, ten members being present.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Levy) announced that he had received a parcel of books from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., of London, who had also promised to send their monthly publications to the Society.

It was resolved that the books should form a nucleus of a library, and that members should ballot for the order of priority in borrowing same for a fixed period.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. was unanimously carried.

The President (Mr. Henry W. Mayne) then read a paper on "Philately," in which he gave a brief historical sketch of stamp collecting, and some interesting details in connection with postal matters generally.

A discussion followed, in which several of the members took part.

The remainder of the evening was pleasantly passed in looking through collections.

A. LEVY, Hon. Sec.

## SOUTH WALES.

SEVERAL correspondents have written us as to the formation of a Society for this district. We ourselves have a large number of customers at Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea; and we think a Society might well be formed, with Cardiff as head-quarters, as there are many earnest collectors in that town.

Mr. John Ruthen, of 102, Hamilton Terrace, Swansea, would be glad to hear from anyone interested in the formation of such a Society, and would call a preliminary meeting to discuss the subject, if other collectors of South Wales will kindly communicate with him.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOLD COAST PENNY PROVISIONAL  
OF 1889.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I can only attribute the note which you attached to my short article of last month to an abnormal development of the detective faculties occasioned by too severe a course of Dr. Assmus, aggravated by influenza. Although I will not solemnly affirm that all the surcharges on the stamps recently seen by me are good, they did not pass me without some examination, and I firmly believe every one of them to be genuine.

In this year of 1892 it is of course a reasonable suggestion enough, and an easy way of settling the question, to put them all on the shoulders of Messrs. Benjamin and Co. But I wanted to get a little farther than that; and it was to gain light which would either verify or upset the Postmaster's dictum in the *A. F. P.*, which at present passes for history, that I wrote; so that such a suggestion is of no real value.

You further say that if employed at so many offices "they would hardly be of such rarity."

Surely this is begging the question entirely. If the facts be as I have stated, they tend to show that the use of the provisional was much more extended than is generally supposed, and consequently that it is not so rare a stamp. Its history now stands thus:

1. About September, 1889, the Postmaster of the Gold Coast stated that it was made for use at Accra only.
2. Two years after, on examining 150 or 200 specimens, I find various postmarks besides Accra, and suggest that the use of the provisional was extended to other towns, the Postmaster's statement notwithstanding.
3. These stamps bearing other postmarks you suggest bear false surcharges.

This is highly unsatisfactory. I trust that some Gold Coast collector or official will be able to communicate further information that will render clear what seems now to be "cloudy and unsettled."

I have only to add that the stamps on which my remarks were founded are at your service for examination at No. 8, Gower Street, so that you may judge for yourself whether any of them bear false surcharges. I think you owe this much both to your readers and myself.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

February 13th, 1892.

[We greatly regret that our humble suggestion should have appeared to you to savour too much of the suspicious "expert," with a mind embittered by influenza; but we merely put it forward as a possible solution of the problem. It is impossible to swear positively to a surcharge, unless it is plainly bad. We know nothing, personally, about the rarity of the stamp, but gathered from your former letter that it was rare. As a matter of fact, is it rare, or not? Look at the history of the stamp: "In September, 1889, the Postmaster of the Gold Coast stated that it was made for use at Accra only." This would not affect the question of a more extended use later, but surely is strongly against the stamp having been used elsewhere earlier; yet you find specimens used at Elmina and Winnebah at the beginning of August. There appear to be only two solutions: Either the stamps are right, and the Postmaster wrong; or the Postmaster is right, and the stamps wrong. And the fact that we suggested one solution should not prevent anyone from proving that the other is the more correct.—ED.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T. B.—The surcharge "Two" on 4 c., rose, may be all right; but there are numerous specimens of some of these stamps about with very doubtful overprints. The "FIFTEEN CENTS" on 28 c. was chronicled in June last, after the publication of the Catalogue.

A. F.—Victoria, 1d., orange on *pink*. We chronicled this in August.

C. M.—Thanks for your letter. The Nicaragua will be provided for in the new edition.

H. H. N.—Many thanks for your letter also, of which we have made use.

ANON.—"Thanks for kind enquiries." We do not agree with you about the trials, as we consider it very necessary to place on record a full report. You need not read it.

T. W. E.—See second part of reply to H. T. B., above.

H. Y. R.—Personally we agree with you; but the fact remains, that philatelists are so inconsistent as to run eagerly after inverted surcharges, while they take less interest in inverted watermarks.

F. R.—You are quite right, it should be "contrasello." We cannot tell you the value of the stamp.

## Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR MARCH.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		Unused.
TELEGRAPH STAMP USED POSTALLY.		s. d.
10 c., carmine	...	0 9
1892. LETTER CARD.		
2 c., brown, on stout buff paper	...	0 4

AUSTRIA.		Unused.
1891. Type 3245.		s. d.
20 kreuzer, olive-green; used	...	0 2
24 " pale blue	...	0 3
30 " brown	...	0 2
50 " violet	...	0 4

BRAZIL.		Unused.
ENVELOPE. Head of Liberty.		s. d.
100 reis, carmine	...	0 5
POST CARDS. With ruled lines at back.		
40 reis, orange on buff	...	0 4
<i>Plain back.</i>		
80 reis, carmine on buff	...	0 6
LETTER CARDS.		
80 reis, carmine on deep pink	...	0 6
<i>With lines inside.</i>		
80 reis, carmine on pale pink	...	0 6

BULGARIA.		Unused.
1892. Provisional.		s. d.
15 c. on 30 c., black and brown	...	0 6

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		Unused.
REGISTERED ENVELOPE.		s. d.
2 pence, blue (two sizes)	...	0 6

CORDOBA.		Unused.
5 cents, blue	...	4 0

CURACAO.		Unused.
25 c. on 30 c., black and grey	...	2 6

GREAT BRITAIN.		Unused.
LETTER CARD.		s. d.
1d., carmine on bluish-green	...	0 3
ENVELOPE.		
2½d., blue (two sizes)	...	0 5

LABUAN.		Unused.
<i>Error.</i> Surcharge inverted.		s. d.
6 cents on 8 c., black and violet; used	...	10 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.		Unused.
OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.		s. d.
6d., lilac (No. 707 in Catalogue)	...	10 0
6d., carmine (Centennial issue); used	...	5 0

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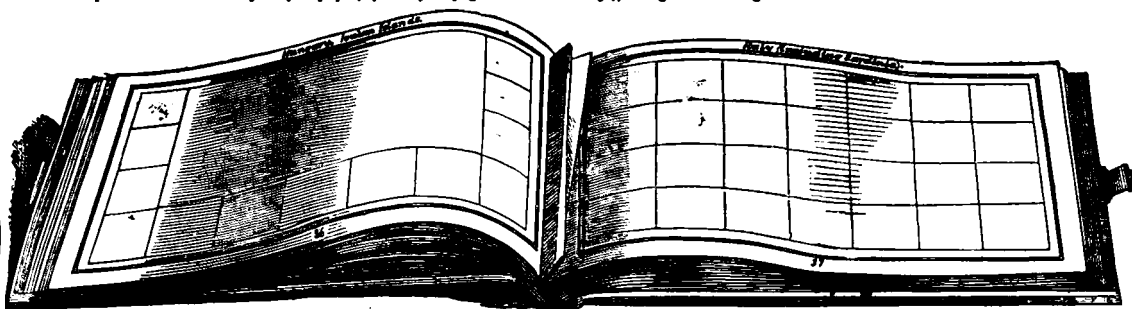
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The "BAZAAR," October 14th, 1891.

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The "STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL," October, 1891.

"Stanley Gibbons' Descriptive Catalogue.—We are in receipt of (from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited) their latest comprehensive Catalogue, and cannot help noticing the vast and improved features

introduced into the present edition, which far eclipses any of its predecessors. Every collector and dealer should at once order a copy, remembering that it is themselves, and not the firm issuing, who reap the benefit, as we believe we are right in saying that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, lose money on every copy they sell. One notable feature in this, the latest edition, is the fact that many of the scarcer stamps, hitherto unpriced, are now priced for the first time."

The "PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER," November 16th, 1891.

"Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.—The Eighth Edition of this list, which has become the standard of prices amongst collectors, has just been issued. It has grown gradually in bulk, and now has taken a long stride in usefulness by cataloguing varieties of perforation as well as watermark. Stamp collectors formerly looked only at the face of the stamp, but philatelists now examine perforation, watermark, and texture of paper; in fact, anything which separates one emission from another. The very advanced collectors will have met with other varieties of perforation, and to chronicle these new varieties and other discoveries we strongly recommend the interleaved edition. Considering the quality of the paper, and that there are over 300 pages faintly ruled for such notes, we predict a speedy exhaustion of the issue. 3240 well-executed illustrations in the Appendix greatly enhance the value of the work to the tyro, and the book, in our opinion, will not only command success, but heartily deserves it."



MARCH 31, 1892.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS

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# MONTHLY JOURNAL

Edited by EDWARD B. EVANS.

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## A Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF

## STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

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*Philatelic Record, 1890.*

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

MARCH 31, 1892.

No. 21.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

*NOTICE.*—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to MAJOR EVANS, 78, West Hill, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

THE second of the prosecutions initiated by the Philatelic Protection Association has just been brought to a fairly satisfactory conclusion, by the conviction of the prisoners Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffries; and although the sentences awarded to these three men may appear unduly lenient in comparison with the heavy punishment inflicted upon Dr. Assmus, we trust that they may prove sufficiently deterrent.

The two cases were not quite of the same nature, though they were not in reality so different as they were made to appear. In the case of Assmus there was no denial of the sale of stamps that were forged, or partially so; there was also no denial of the fact that these stamps were sold as genuine. The defence was, that the prisoner was not aware that the stamps were not genuine, that he had himself been deceived by them, and that he had sold them without any fraudulent intention. In the absence, however, of any attempt to show where he had obtained the stamps, and in presence of the fact that materials for altering stamps, and large quantities of forgeries, &c., were found in his possession, the jury could hardly do otherwise than find him guilty of an offence recognised by the law as a very serious one. In the case of Benjamin and Sarpy, again, the sale of imitations, and of stamps tampered with in various ways, was not denied; the manufacture of these curiosities was also fully acknowledged. The defence here was, that all this was done quite openly, that they made no attempt to deceive any one, and that there was a legitimate trade in, and demand for, articles of this nature; in fact, they rather posed

as benefactors to stamp collectors in supplying them with excellent imitations of stamps, genuine copies of which could only be obtained at very high prices.

This is the old, old story of years and years ago, when Messrs. Spiro, Bros., of Hamburg, and Mr. S. Allan Taylor, of Boston, Mass., carried on such a flourishing trade on both sides of the Atlantic. They, and others of the same class, claimed to be public benefactors, asserting that many collectors were quite satisfied with their wares—indeed, rather preferred them—and that, by the sale of imitations, the prices of genuine stamps were kept within reasonable limits. Now all collectors of any standing know perfectly well that there is no legitimate trade in forged or (to use what has become a kind of technical term) "faked" stamps. The imitations, &c., which these people sold openly as such were sold either to persons who were on intimate terms with them, and whom they did not want to deceive, or to others more or less in their employ, who, they knew, would endeavour to dispose of them as genuine, precisely in the same way as the manufacturers of false coin and forged bank notes, sell their wares to those who make it their business to "utter" them. "Smashing" and "uttering" being branches of the profession, which, we understand, are usually kept quite separate and distinct.

Jeffries seems to have confined himself to the manufacturing department, having some knowledge of engraving and printing; while Messrs. Benjamin and Sarpy attended to the sales, and added the finishing touches in the way of postmarks and surcharges. Dyeing and cleaning were also, we believe, carried out at the same establishment, "fine things got up" in the best style, and "gents' own material made up" if desired. But the fact that Mr. Benjamin found it advisable a few years ago to return £100 to one of his customers, told rather against the theory of legitimate business; and, in spite of the open manner in which their

trade in forgeries and "fakes" was supposed to be carried on, they appear to have had a rooted antipathy to having such trade on their part too freely advertised.

No doubt there are young collectors who are not very particular as to what they put into their albums, and who, through ignorance or carelessness, buy penny packets of rubbish, and rejoice over the numerous choice varieties to be found therein. But it was not for this class that Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes catered; they flew at far higher game. The elaborately-engraved Sydney Views and old Ceylons, the specially-made star-watermarked paper, the choice varieties of roulettes, surcharges, and post-marked fiscals, were not made for schoolboys and penny packets, but for a much more profitable trade, a trade which had rendered the pecuniary position of these three men a very different one to that of the unfortunate "Dr." Nobody collects things of this kind, except for the purpose of protecting themselves and others against their fraudulent sale. If there were no such fraudulent sale, there would be no object in making these collections; and if they were only sold for what they are, the prices realised would not cover the cost of production.

It is easy enough to understand that a jury, unless it included a few philatelists, would readily believe that persons who were foolish enough to collect stamps at all, would be likely also to collect imitations of them; but it so happens that they do not. The Appendix to our publishers' Catalogue is, in its way, an admirable collection of imitations, quite as valuable in reality as the most skilful productions of the forgers; but, being published in that form, they are simply a useful addition to the Catalogue, and nothing more, while they are no possible danger to Philately. When we want imitations or *fac-similes* of stamps, we resort to photography; and photographic reproductions are undoubtedly of great service, whether they be of extreme rarities, or of stamps that exist in several varieties of type; but there is only a very limited demand even for such things as these, and probably no one actually collects them except in connection with philatelic literature.

Finally, we think The Philatelic Protection Association may be heartily congratulated upon the success of their first efforts to suppress forgery. One of the principal of the objects with which The Philatelic Society of London was formed, nearly a quarter of a century ago, was the putting down of the trade in forgeries. Others of its objects that Society has carried out, and is carrying out, most efficiently and thoroughly; but in that

particular direction it has done little or nothing. Others there are who have advertised themselves largely as "Exterminators," and so forth, as if the forger, like the f—, were to be put down by means of a little powder and a *puff*!

"Thus have we heard, on Afric's sunny shore,  
A mighty lion give a mighty roar.  
The mighty roar echoed along the"—Strand,

and nothing more. The forger did not care a bit. He snapped his fingers at Mr. —'s "claws," and said it was only a matter of a small fine, which he could afford to charge to trade expenses! The Philatelic Protection Association has not yet been in existence twelve months, and four of the most dangerous makers and sellers of imitation stamps in London have been convicted through its agency. It may not be unfitting to remind collectors that work of this kind is not done without considerable expense, and that the greater number of members the Association obtains, the better position it will be in to carry on its labours.

\* \* \*

IN our last number we made some remarks upon the Scinde District Dawk stamps. We have since received some of the forgeries to which we then alluded, and we regret to state that they are decidedly dangerous ones. The first imitation that we were shown, some months ago, had the single outer line only, and was embossed upon laid paper; we have another copy of this before us now, and we still strongly incline to the belief that all the stamps with the single outer line, or upon laid paper, are forgeries. We cannot actually prove that this is the case, but the two specimens that we have seen were sent to us by two English collectors—officers stationed in India, who obtained them from two different sources, but in both cases with the information that they were forgeries that were being made at Karachi.

The first copy we saw was not, if we recollect right, on the original envelope, and we forget whether it was obliterated or not; the one now before us is a much more specious-looking article; it has been stuck, with dirty gum, upon a bit of paper with native writing at the back, and is obliterated with a diamond-shaped mark, formed of between 72 and 81 almost square dots—there are nine rows of these dots one way, certainly, and there probably should be nine in each row, but they have not all printed. The shape of this obliteration is quite different to that of a postmark of dots which we find upon some genuine specimens, the diamond upon the forgery being of much longer form, measuring  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mm., the longest way, instead of only 20 mm.; but the marks upon

the genuine stamps we refer to have only 8 rows of dots, with apparently 9 in each row—the dots are not very easy to count.

The second forgery, however, is a far more dangerous one; it has the double outer line, and exists not only in *white*, but also in *blue*. The most conspicuous point in which it differs from the genuine is in the buckle of the garter; in the genuine the lower side of the buckle projects distinctly beyond the outer line of the circle, in this imitation it does not do so. There are other small points of difference also, but we will refrain from describing these until the buckle has been corrected. We have both the *white* and the *blue* obliterated with diamond-shaped marks of dots and of bars; the dotted mark is about the same shape as that upon the genuine, it consists of 64 dots in 8 rows; the barred mark is formed of eleven bars, with something in the centre that seems to be a letter "L," or a figure "1."

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of Messrs. T. Bull and Co.'s 31st auction catalogue, in which we find the variety with single outer line, described as "Type I," upon both wove and laid paper. As we have said before, we cannot *prove* that no genuine stamps exist with single outer line, or upon laid; but our own *belief* is that there is only one genuine type, and that it only exists upon *wove*.

\* \* \*

OUR readers have probably had quite enough of the "New South Wales Laureated" question, but Mr. Castle has asked us to make a small correction in his interesting paper which we published last month, and we have also a short observation to make upon our own account. In the first paragraph of Mr. Castle's paper the word "cautious" should have been "courteous." We fear that we are personally responsible for this error, as we ventured, in our Editorial capacity, to sprinkle a few dots over our friend's manuscript, and we probably in this case did an "ee" that did not deserve it.

In the first column of page 219, in our last number, Mr. Hagen refers to a remark which we made on page 201 of our volume for 1890-91, which he takes to imply that we considered the stamps to be reprints. Now our own personal opinion as to these sheets has never been very favourable. At the same time we, like the members of the Philatelic Societies of London and of Sydney, had no evidence against them, and, until Mr. Basset Hull published the results of his investigations last year, it seemed quite possible that they were actual remainders, withdrawn from

issue on the receipt of the plates made in England. Our remark, made more than twelve months ago, had reference rather to the eight sets so solemnly guaranteed to be the only copies in existence, and to the considerable stock that had since come into the market; it expressed perhaps also our suspicion that all was not as it should be, but we had nothing more than suspicion to express. It should also be remembered that we were not at that time aware that Mr. Van Dyck, who had brought this large stock to England, was also responsible for the statements made previously as to the eight sets. Mr. Vindin made those statements in the most positive manner, and as if from his own knowledge, backing them up by saying that Mr. Van Dyck had himself purchased a set from him, whereas he now assures us that he was simply the agent and mouth-piece of Mr. Van Dyck all through.

Without imputing anything to anybody, it seems permissible to discern between the lines of Mr. Hagen's letter, a faint idea that the "poor unoffending Australian collector," having carefully abstained from investing largely himself in this "find," was content to let the proud Philatelists of England make their own discoveries. It is certainly a pity that the enthusiastic and flourishing Philatelic Society of Sydney was disbanded, at a time when it might have been of infinite service to collectors in other parts of the world, by investigating the history of the eight sets of sheets, to which "several members expressed dislike"; a little careful research on the spot might discover the printer of these sheets, it is not work that Mr. Van Dyck could have done unaided, or that can be done in every printing-office; the key to the mystery is not in Mr. Van Dyck's hands alone.

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## 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.

**Austria.**—We are indebted to Mr. C. Ledermann, jun., of Vienna, for specimens of new Pneumatic Post envelope, post cards, and letter card. The stamp and the headings are the same as those of the envelope, &c., of 1890; but underneath the heading on each is added an instruction, in two lines, stating that the collecting boxes are cleared every twenty minutes, from 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The letter card also has no instruction on the back, and is slightly increased in size, being

now the same as the post cards and the envelope—  
143 × 87 mm.

PNEUMATIC POST.

Envelope. 15 kr., lilac on rose.  
Post Cards. 10 " " blue on blue.  
10 + 10 " " "  
Letter Card. 15 " " lilac on rose; inside grey.

The inscriptions on the envelope and letter card are in black.

**Bahamas.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a curious variety of perforation of the 4d., no watermark, the specimen being perf. 12 on three sides, and 11 on the fourth.

*Adhesive.* 4d., rose (1861); variety of perf.

**Bermuda.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that this colony has complied with the recommendation of the Postal Union Congress by issuing a 1 + 1d. post card of the usual type. But we are still waiting for a 1d. card from these islands.

*Post Card.* 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

**Bolivar.**—The same authority tells us of a specimen of the 80 centavos, type of 1880, dated "1886." An error in the last figure no doubt!

*Adhesive.* 80 c., green (1880); dated 1886.

**Bolivia.**—Two of our contemporaries announce a new 1 c. post card, with stamp of the current type with nine stars; but the impression according to one is in brown, and according to the other in blue.

*Post Card.* 1 c., brown (blue?) on pale green; new type.

*Le Timbre-Poste* describes some so-called re-impressions, retouches, or what-not, of some of the plates of the first issue, which turn out to be forgeries, reproduced, probably by some photographic process, from portions of original sheets, and showing therefore some of the varieties of type. The impression, however, is thick and much wanting in clearness; the sheet of thirty 50 c., yellow, given in M. Moens' recently published catalogue and illustrations turns out to be one of these frauds, and the illustration in question will serve to show their general appearance; the others that have been seen are the 5 c., in brown-violet, and the 50 c. and 100 c. in slate-blue and deep blue.

**Brazil.**—We give an illustration of the new 100 reis envelope stamp.

**British Bechuanaland.**—Our publishers have shown us a portion of a sheet of the ½d. Cape of Good Hope, watermark Cabled Anchor, surcharged "Bechuana-



land—Protectorate" in green, ten stamps on which are doubly surcharged. The block consists of one whole pane of 60 stamps, and two vertical rows of the next pane to the right. The 60 stamps all have the single surcharge, as have also the upper five pairs of the adjoining strip, the five lower pairs only have the double overprint.

From an examination of the block, we gather that the surcharge was printed on half a pane at a time, being set up in five rows of six; the first impression on the lower half of the second pane seems to have been too low, the word "PROTECTORATE" falling upon the lower label and the perforations between the stamps. This accounts for a second impression more correctly placed.

*Adhesive.* ½d., black and green; double surcharge.

**Bulgaria.**—Our illustration shows the surcharged variety which we chronicled last month.



**Colombia.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a second value of the Cubierta which we described and illustrated last month.

*Cubierta.* 20 c., black on yellow.

**Costa Rica.**—We have received, just in time for notice this month, a new series of stamps for this Republic, which, together with a similar series for Uruguay, to be alluded to later, are among the most beautiful specimens of engraving of their kind that we have ever seen. The Arms are engraved in the centre of each stamp, but the surroundings are entirely different for the different values, and though the designs are not all of equal merit, the whole set is a most handsome one, and the execution is exceedingly fine. All are inscribed "COSTA RICA—CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS," with "U. P. U." in a monogram, and as there is no date we may hope that this is a more or less permanent issue. *Taille-douce* engraving, white or tinted paper, perf. 15.

*Adhesives.* 1 centavo, chalky blue.  
2 " orange.  
5 " violet.  
10 " green.  
20 " red.  
50 " ultramarine.  
1 peso, bronze-green on pale yellow.  
2 " dull red on pale grey.  
5 " deep blue on pale blue.  
10 " brown on buff.

**Cuba.**—It appears that there is a whole new issue for this island, of which the 5 c. and 10 c. already chronicled form a part. *Le Timbre-Poste* gives the following list of new colours, the type remaining unaltered:

*Adhesives.* ½ mil. de peso, deep violet.  
1 " " "  
3 " " "  
4 " " "  
8 " " "  
1 cent. " grey-green.  
2 " " brown.  
2½ " " orange.  
20 " " ultramarine.

**Curaçao.**—*De Postiljon* announces the 5 c. and 5 + 5 c. cards with the new type of stamp; also a series of Unpaid Letter stamps, of the type with

smaller numerals and the word "CENT," which is being supplied to all the Dutch colonies.

*Post Cards.* 5 c., carmine on buff; new type.  
5 + 5 c.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40,  
50 c., black and green.

**Dominican Republic.**—Our publishers send us the following envelopes, which are not included in their catalogue, and which we have not been able to find chronicled elsewhere. They are of the 1881-86 series.

*Envelopes.* 15 c., yellow on blue laid; 140 × 80 mm.  
30 c., rose on gray laid; 158 × 90 mm.  
40 c., brown on buff laid; 213 × 104 mm.

**Dutch Indies.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that two more adhesives and a Post Card have appeared with the head of the young Queen.

*Adhesives.* 25 c., violet.  
50 c., deep red.

*Post Card.* 7½ c., carmine on buff.

**Ecuador.**—We have illustrations of the ordinary adhesives, of the same with the official surcharge, and of the stamps on the envelopes and wrappers recently issued in this republic.



**Falkland Islands.**—The same periodical announces the 1d. in a new colour; the watermark is Crown and C A, but whether upright or sideways is not stated.

*Adhesive.* 1d., brownish-orange; *perf.* 14½.

**Fiji.**—*The London Philatelist* describes two varieties of the surcharge "2½d." on 2d., one being nearly 1 mm. wider than the other, owing to there being a larger space between the "2" and the "½." Both varieties are found upon the same sheet.

*Adhesive.* 2½d. on 2d., black and green; *variety.*

**Great Britain.**—A remark in *The Philatelic Record* reminds us that we omitted, in describing the 1d. stamp printed upon the gummed side of the paper, to add that it was perforated, and was in fact purchased at a Post-office, to which a sheet had been sent in the ordinary course. We are

informed that the object of gumming the paper first is to avoid irregularities of shrinkage taking place after the stamps are printed, as such irregularities would interfere with the proper perforation of the sheets.

We have been shown "specimen" copies of the new 1d. post cards about to be issued to celebrate the practically universal circulation of that value—the nearest approach to Universal Penny Postage that we are likely to get at present. The stamp is of the type employed on the 3d. "British Empire" card that was in use for so short a time. The inscriptions are in four lines—1. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." 2. "POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND." 3. "(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)." 4. The usual instruction, in English. The reply-paid card has the additional inscriptions, as before. All in colour, on pale buff card, 130 × 82 mm.

*Post Cards.* 1d., vermilion on buff.  
1 + 1d. " "

**Guatemala.**—Of the type of 1886, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 10 c. to be added to the engraved series. *Adhesive.* 10 c., red; *engraved.*

**Holkar.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Ridpath & Co. for a sight of a small series of stamps issued by this State. The design is the same as that of the current ½ anna, the new printing of which is in a distinctly browner shade than before; terming the former a brown shade of violet, we may call this a violet shade of brown! The paper and perforation remain unchanged. We understand that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons produce these very artistic stamps.

*Adhesives.* ½ anna, orange. | ½ anna, violet-brown.  
1 " deep green. | 2 " vermilion.

**Holland.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the new value, 3 c., for local postage, which has been expected for some time past; and *Le Timbre-Poste* the 5 + 5 c. card with the new stamp.

*Adhesive.* 3 c., chrome-yellow.  
*Post Card.* 5 + 5 c., blue.

**Hyderabad.**—*The American Journal of Philately* describes an almost complete set of the stamps of this State, including the original 1 a., oblong, and the ½ a. and 2 a., skeleton type, with the "Service" surcharge in black and in violet on the same sheet! This shows the obliging nature of the Hyderabad officials.

**India.**—A correspondent kindly sends us some varieties of post cards which do not appear to have been hitherto noted. There are two varieties of the ordinary ¼ anna card, the Arms upon which differ in many of the minor details. On what appears to be the more recent of the two, the Lion has a thicker mane than before, his right fore paw projects slightly within the rim of the Garter



encircling the Shield, and his tail is less upright; the instruction also is slightly shorter than on the earlier variety, measuring 71 mm. instead of 72 mm. There are also two very distinct varieties of the *Postal Service* cards. On the earlier of these, the Lion and the Unicorn face one another in most lively attitudes, evidently ready and willing to "fight for the Crown" which stands temptingly between them; on the other, their heads are turned the opposite way, each towards its corresponding tail, as if the fight was over and neither had won. The words "On Postal Service," also, are much more arched on the first than on the second, and all the inscriptions are in slightly different type on the two cards. The specimen before us of the earlier card has the word "To" followed by two dotted lines for the address, and is printed on thick *white* paper; the second variety has in three lines, "To"—"THE POSTMASTER"—"of.....," and is on *pale buff*. Probably this is the card we alluded to last month, which was chronicled by a contemporary as " $\frac{1}{2}$  anna."

*Post Card.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  a., brown on buff; variety.  
*Service Card.* No value, green on pale buff; variety.

We give illustrations of the two new adhesives. It will be seen that the 2 a. 6 p. differs in various minor details from the 4 a. 6 p. which it replaces.



**Italy.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles, on the authority of M. Diena, the 30 c. on 2 c. Unpaid Letter stamp with the surcharge inverted.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 30 c., in black, on 2 c., carmine and orange; inverted surcharge.

**Jamaica.**—Our publishers have found among their stock of 1d. cards, surcharged "HALF-PENNY," the two halves of a 1 + 1d. card, separated by the top margin being cut away, and similarly surcharged. Probably it was not thought worth while to manufacture these into  $\frac{1}{2}$  +  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cards, and perhaps the whole surplus stock of the obsolete 1 + 1d. will be similarly treated in due course.

*Post Cards.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on first half of 1 + 1d., blue on buff.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on second " " " "

**Labuan.**—Our publishers send us the two varieties of 4 c. post card noted in Mr. Watson's catalogue. The one which he gives as the earlier is on very pale buff, smooth on both sides, 121 × 87 mm.; the other is on much deeper buff, of coarser texture, very rough on the back, and measuring 121 × 89 mm.

**Liberia.**—We have received copies of the Registration Envelopes in three sizes, with large "R" in an oval on the face, and stamp of a slightly modified type on the flap. The largest size was chronicled a few years ago, but has to be added to our publishers' catalogue, the other two are new to us. The inscriptions, &c., on each are in deep ultramarine. The stamp is described below.

*Reg. Env.* 10 c., deep ultramarine; size F.  
10 c., reddish lilac " G.  
10 c., greenish blue " H<sup>2</sup>.

**Mexico.**—In addition to the values already chronicled upon the watermarked paper, a correspondent at the capital of this country kindly sends us copies of the 3 c., 5 c., and 6 c.; he adds that the 4 c. also exists on this paper, and *The Philatelic Record* announces the 20 c.

*Adhesives.* 3 c., vermilion; watermarked.  
4 c. " "  
5 c., ultramarine "  
6 c., vermilion "  
20 c. " "

Our correspondent also tells us that the 3 c. and 6 c. are very little used, and are only obtainable, in the town of Mexico, at the chief office; he further gives some curious information as to postal rates in the Republic. The single rate for local (town) postage is 4 c.; to the United States and Canada, 5 c.; to Great Britain and other countries, 10 c., while the postage from Great Britain is only 2½d. (5c.). Again, to send a letter to the next province costs 10 c., or double the postage to the furthest part of Canada!

Our publishers send us a wrapper and some post cards, which are not included in their catalogue, and some of which we believe to be unchronicled. The wrapper has the type of the current adhesives impressed upon it, and is otherwise similar to the current issue for the "SERVICIO INTERIOR"; the instruction at the left indicates that it can be used for a weight not exceeding "120 gramos," but instead of having one 2 c. stamp on the upper right, it has two 1 c. stamps. A corresponding error with a 2 c. stamp on a "60 gramos" wrapper has long been known; but this error, corrected by the addition of a second stamp, is new to us.

The post cards are formed by impressing the current oval stamp upon forms of cards that should apparently be obsolete. We have first the cards of 1882 with a gorgeous pattern covering them, and at the right side two rectangles enclosing ovals; these, in blue on lilac, and in rose on pale pink, have each the current 2 c. or 3 c. stamp in the uppermost oval space. The other cards have the large letters E. U. M. in the upper centre, crossed by a scroll inscribed "TARJETA POSTAL—"

CARTE POSTALE," the Arms in the left upper corner, and the Postal Union inscriptions usual upon these cards; the impression of all this is in *blue*; the stamp of the current type is a 3 c., *lilac*, a 2 c., *carmine*, or a 3 c., *red*. With the exception of the last two, we can find none of these cards in Mr. Watson's catalogue, and therefore conclude that they are unchronicled.

- Wrapper.* 1 + 1 c., green on *deep buff*.  
*Post Cards.* 2 c., carmine and blue on *lilac*.  
 3 c., red  
 2 c., carmine and rose on *pink*.  
 3 c., red  
 3 c., lilac and blue on *buff*.  
 2 c., carmine " "  
 3 c., red " "

**New Caledonia.**—It is some time since we had anything fresh from this French colony, but the prevailing epidemic seems to have reached it at last, though in a comparatively mild form. The 10 centime stamps having run short last December, the want was supplied by surcharging the 40 c., of



which value there were fortunately some of the unperforated French stamps—type of 1876—in stock, as well as the perforated colonial type. We thus get two varieties, but as this was hardly enough, the surcharge has in each case been printed the right way up and the other way. Two and two make four, and if we can but have them in unsevered pairs our happiness will be complete!

We are indebted to M. Dorsan Astruc for specimens of all four varieties. The surcharge consists of "N.-C. E." in narrow block capitals, the "C" being sometimes with and sometimes without the dot after it (eight varieties, perhaps!). Below this is "10 c.," and the whole is surrounded by a frame of fancy type, in which we find some irregularities of setting, which may render the number of variations innumerable. We can only recommend our readers to at once secure an entire sheet of each of the four principal varieties, so as to be quite safe.

- Adhesives.* 10 c., in *black*, on 40 c., red; *imperf.*  
 10 c. " on 40 c. " *perf.*  
*Varieties.* The same, " without dot after "C."  
 " surcharge inverted, with and with-  
 " out dot after "C."

**New South Wales.**—With reference to the 5/- surcharged "O. S." in *red*, which we chronicled some two months ago, we are informed that this has the old watermark "5/-" alone. The same stamp with the new watermark "5/-" and "N. S.

W." has, we understand, the surcharge in *black*. Further, the £1, watermark "5/-," is also found surcharged "O. S.," in *black*.

*Official Stamp.* £1, blue; surcharged in *black*.

**Nicaragua.**—Our illustrations represent in a lavish manner the adhesives and the stamps upon the postal stationery recently supplied to this state.



**North Borneo.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles a 6 c. stamp, of the usual type, superseding the recent surcharges.

*Adhesive.* 6 c., rose.

**Obock.**—There is a French colony of this name. We are ashamed to say that we never heard of it before, and that we do not know whereabouts it is; but we could wish that it had chosen some other method of advertising its existence. M. Dorsan Astruc informs us that the name has been printed upon all the current colonial stamps, except the 20 c. and the 30 c., the stock of which we presume is reserved for a worse fate. The surcharge is in thick Roman capitals, arranged in an arched form, and struck in *black*.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., black on *blue*; surcharged OBOCK.  
 2 c., brown on *straw* " "  
 4 c., violet on *blue* " "  
 5 c., green on *green* " "  
 10 c., black on *lilac* " "  
 15 c., blue on *blue* " "  
 25 c., black on *rose* " "  
 35 c., black on *yellow* " "  
 40 c., red on *straw* " "  
 75 c., carmine on *rose* " "  
 1 fr., bronze on *green* " "

**Oldenburg.**—We have been shown a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  groschen of 1861, in which, owing to a defective die, or defective impression, the last letter of the name appears to be an "o."

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., green; *variety*, "OLDENBURO."

**Philippine Islands.**—We copy from *The Philatelic Record* a long list of new colours of the stamps of the current type.

*Adhesives.* 1 mil de peso, green.  
2 " " "  
5 " " "  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  de centavo " "  
2 c. de peso, violet.  
5 " green.  
8 " pale blue.  
20 " pale brown.

Perhaps the last of these is the same as the 20 c., *salmon*, previously chronicled.

The same authority mentions two new *post cards*, we presume with the head of the young king, each on two shades of *buff*.

*Post Cards.* 2 c. de peso, brown on *buff*.  
3 " " orange on "

**Porto Rico.**—*The London Philatelist* announces another new colour.

*Adhesive.* 8 c. de peso, brown.

**Puttiala.**—We are informed, upon very good authority, that the 1 anna adhesive is now surcharged "PATIALA," like some of the envelopes provided for this State. No doubt the whole series will have the name thus, in time.

*Adhesive.* 1 a., plum; *surcharged* "PATIALA."

**Reunion.**—We find that the third type of



figure "2" in the surcharge, to which we alluded last month, has a thick, straight tail. We have seen a pair of this variety, on one stamp of which the name is correctly spelt, and on the other it is "RUÉNION"; another good stamp *ruined* (not *ruiné*, but *ruéni*—).

*Adhesive.*

"2" (3rd type) on 20 c., red on *green*.  
"2" " " on 20 c. " *error* RUÉNION.

**Russian Locals.**—Like the rest of the English philatelic press we rely mainly upon *Le Timbre-Poste* for our information concerning these issues.

*Ardatoff.*—A slight change has been made in the most recently issued type; in the 3 kop. the figures in the corners are longer, and the word ТРК (N?) is followed by a dot. In the 5 kop. the inscription below is in slightly different letters. The perforation in both cases is now 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of 13.

*Adhesives.* 3 kop., green; Type 2037 *redrawn*.  
5 " red " "

**Cherson.**—For this district a new type altogether is provided, as shown in our illustration. The frame, the Crown, and the central part of the body of the Eagle, are in *gold*, the rest of the design is *blue*.

*Adhesive.* 10 kop., blue and gold.



*Glasoff.*—A 3 kopecks stamp, of the smaller design, Type 2169, has been issued; and a slight modification has been introduced into the 2 kop., the Roman numerals "II," at the sides of the oval, being thicker than before.

*Adhesives.* 2 kop., green and black; Type 2169 *altered*.

3 " " " "

**Griazovetz.**—The type issued last May is now printed as follows:

*Adhesives.* 4 kop., brown-red on *pelure*.  
4 " " yellow.

**Irbít.**—The stamps formerly printed in sheets of 20, two panes of 10 varieties, on thin white, *satiné*, paper, have been re-set. The characters in the second line are more spaced, and those in the third are more compressed; and there are now 20 varieties on the sheet!

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., black and rose, on *thick white paper*.



**Kousnetuk.**—We have a new design here again, with Arms on a Shield in the centre, and inscriptions round it, as in the illustration.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., blue and rose; *perf.* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Morschansk.**—The well-known Arms of this District are provided once more with new surroundings; the centre and the frame are in *pale blue*, and the rest of the design in *brown*; lithographed on white paper; *perf.* 12.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., brown and blue.



**Ochansk.**—The new design shown here represents a stamp for Registered Letters, which, we are told, replaces the 10 kopecks recently issued. The Crown and Shield in the centre are in *gold*, the inscriptions are upon a solid ground of *black*, and (we suppose) the rest of the device is in *red*.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., black, red, and gold; *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Riajsk.**—Here we have two new types, more or less resembling their predecessor and one another,

but differing as these type-set labels are so apt to do.

*Adhesives.* 3 kop., black on rose.



*Tichvin.*—We have another fresh exhibition of artistic talent here, printed in the gorgeous combination of colours affected by this District post. The Arms are in red, the inscriptions in black, the upper part of the stamp in blue, the band across the centre in silver and gold, and the groundwork red and blue! White paper; perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 5 kop., red, black, blue, silver, and gold.

*Zolotonoscha.*—"The current (*actuel*) 2 kopecks, become 3 kop. by a surcharge, exists also with the same surcharge upon the stamps of 1885." We presume that the mysterious sentence, of which the above is a fairly literal translation, means that the 2 kop. stamp of 1885 has been surcharged "3" in the same manner as the more recent issue of the same value.

*Adhesive.* "3" on 2 kop., green, yellow, and black. Type 2486.

*Salvador.*—We also give illustrations of the new adhesive and impressed stamps recently issued here.



*Servia.*—We have also received from Mr. Ledermann two Servian cards, which appear to be novelties. The stamp, Arms, and frame are the same as those of the most recent 5 paras cards, but the impression (all in green) is upon

buff, instead of rose; and, of the lines for the address, the first is short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. The distance between the Arms and the stamp on the single card before us is 83 mm., while on each half of the reply-paid it is only 73½ mm.

*Post Cards.* 5 par., green on buff.  
5+5 " " "

*Sokotra.*—Divers journals announce stamps, and a post card, of Cyprus, surcharged for use in this island; but the Editor of *De Postiljon* states that he has received information, direct from Sokotra, to the effect that nothing of the kind is known there. Let us hope that this is the case, and that it may long remain so.

*Spain.*—An error is reported of the 15 + 15 c. card, having the stamp on the right instead of on the left. The copies issued are stated to have been withdrawn as soon as discovered, but a specimen is known to have been employed at Saragossa on Sept. 26, 1891.

*Post Card.* 15 + 15 c., lilac-grey on buff; error.

*St. Lucia.*—The *London Philatelist* chronicles another provisional, formed by dividing the 6d. vertically, and printing "½d." on each half.

*Adhesive.*

½d. on half of 6d., lilac (and blue?).

Our illustration shows the rd. provisional already chronicled.



*Straits Settlements.*—The accompanying illustrations represent the new provisionals chronicled last month.



*Sungei Ujong.*—A few months ago we inadvertently chronicled as novelties the 8 c. and 10 c. surcharged with the name of this State. These two values were omitted from our publishers' catalogue, because it was supposed that their authenticity was doubtful, and when Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. vouched for them as received direct, we innocently supposed they were something new—and we now learn that we were not alone in doing this! Another correspondent, last month, informed us that he possessed them also, and the surcharge is probably the same in both cases. We have erred, we confess, we repent; and we will not do so again—till next time.

*Swazieland.*—Our publishers have found among their stock some copies of the ½d. and rd. with the surcharge inverted. We do not vouch

for these not having been previously chronicled, but we do not think they have been.

*Adhesives.* ½d., black and grey; surcharge inverted.  
1d., black and carmine " "

**Tasmania.**—We are indebted to Mr. Basset Hull for specimens of the new 2½d. and 5d. stamps, which were issued on February 12th. The designs are adaptations of the latest De La Rue type, with name above, a small profile of the Queen in the upper part, and the value on a tablet below; the spandrels, &c., being filled in with floreate ornaments. On the 2½d. the head is in an octagon, and the value in an oblong, with rounded corners; on the 5d. the head is in a circle, and the tablet has hollowed corners. Both are printed in sheets of 120, two panes of 60 with the "Jubilee" line round each; the 2½d., being all in one colour, has a plain line; the 5d. has a blue line round each pane, and a brown line between the two. The watermark is "TAS," resembling Type II., but, according to Mr. Hull, with the letters rather more slanting. The perforation is 14.

*Adhesives.* 2½d., reddish-violet.  
5d., pale blue, value in brown.

**Tonga.**—*De Postiljon* describes an Envelope Letter, similar in construction to those of Belgium and Egypt, but having a stamp embossed in red on the flap. The design of the stamp consists of the Arms of Tonga, within an oval band, inscribed "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" above, and "TONGA" below. From the illustration given we should suppose that the Arms are embossed, and the frame separately printed in colour. The inscriptions on the envelope are "TONGAN ENVELOPE LETTER," and, at the left side, an instruction in three lines, reading "THIS ENVELOPE IS INTENDED FOR USE WITHIN THE KINGDOM ONLY, AND MUST NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE"—in small italic capitals. The inscriptions are in black.

*Envelope Letter.*

1d., red on rose; 117 × 81 mm., when folded.

**Transvaal.**—*The London Philatelist* describes a curious variety of the 3d. of the old type, printed on *pelure*, and with the red surcharge "V. R. TRANSVAAL" struck, in error, on the back of the stamp. This is a pardonable mistake, for the paper is so thin, and the impression of some of these stamps so thick, that it is quite easy to mistake the back for the front.

*Adhesive.*

3d., lilac on *pelure*; surcharged on the back.

**Trinidad.**—Questions have been asked of late as to certain postage stamps surcharged "FEE" and "FREE FEE," and supposed by some collectors to be for some special postal use. Probably most

of our readers are aware that these are fiscal stamps, and, although we understand that would-be postmarked copies have been met with, there is little doubt that none have ever been used for postage, as the surcharge is a too conspicuous one to pass unnoticed. Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us a letter from a resident in the colony, which fully explains their use upon judicial documents, the *Free Fee* in police cases only, and the *Fee* in all other cases.

**Uruguay.**—Our publishers inform us that the surcharged stamps described last month are in sheets of 100, and that the 98th stamp on each sheet of each value is overprinted "Previsorio" in error. We have seen these varieties, and the letter "e" is quite distinct—it is not a defective "o."

*Adhesives.* 1 c., red and green; error "Previsorio."  
5 c. on 7 c. red and brown " "



We have also received another provisional, which was issued on February 14th. It is formed by surcharging the current 20 c., "UN—Centesimo—Provisorio—1892," in four lines, in black. It is stated that none of these provisionals are now allowed to be sold to the public, but that they are affixed by the officials.

1 c., in black, on 20 c., orange.

Like the Costa Ricans, chronicled above, a small series of new stamps for this State has reached us too late for detailed description. They are of narrower shape than usual, the total width being only 19 mm., while the length is 25 mm. Here again the Arms form the most conspicuous part of the design, and the surroundings are different for each value, all the designs being very artistic, and the engraving of a high degree of excellence. The inscriptions are "REPUBLICA O. DEL URUGUAY—CORREOS," and the value in figures, with the word "CENTESIMO," or "CENTESIMOS," is at the bottom. *Taille-douce* engraving, white paper, perf. 15. *Adhesives.* 1 c., green.

2 c., dull carmine.

5 c., dull blue.

10 c., dull orange.

We understand that both these and the Costa Rica stamps are produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, to whom they certainly do infinite credit.

# THE STAMPS OF TRINIDAD,

By CHARLES B. CORWIN.

(Read before The Philatelic Society, New York, February 10, 1892, and then adopted as its Reference List.)

It is not the purpose of this writing as much to enter upon an elaborate dissertation upon these interesting stamps, as it is to present in a concise form a Reference List which will embody all known researches to date, as well as the results of some personal investigation.

Those of you who care to go more deeply into argument, cause, and effect, are referred to the London Society's catalogue of West Indian stamps, where the subject is treated *in extenso*, particularly in the able papers of Mr. E. D. Bacon. What few comments I have to make will take the form of occasional notes as the Reference List progresses.

## REFERENCE LIST.

### I.

*Stout hard wove paper, deeply bleut ; imperforate.*

- April 11, 1851. (id.) reddish-ponce (shades).  
 (id.) blue (shades).  
 (id.) dull blue.  
 (id.) black blue.  
 (id.) gray.  
 (id.) dark gray.  
 (id.) brownish-gray.  
 (id.) brick-red (shades).  
 (id.) reddish-pink.

### II.

*Thin crisp hard wove paper, faintly bleut ; imperforate.*

- (id.) brick-red (shades).  
 (id.) reddish-pink.

### III.

*Thin crisp hard wove white paper ; imperforate.*

- (id.) brick-red.  
 (id.) brownish-lake.  
 (id.) dark gray.  
 (id.) brownish-gray.

NOTE.—In the *American Journal of Philately* for June, 1889, appeared a few remarks from my pen upon the subject of the early Trinidads, which were put forth in a hurried manner, and were merely the result of reflection and not of research. In this article I touched upon the point of the values usually assigned to the above stamps, and intimated that we had this question yet to solve. To my mind Mr. Bacon has cleverly solved it, and proved, in the London Society's work, that all the stamps above noted were of the same value, viz., one penny. The evidence brought forward by Mr. Bacon appears to be most conclusive, and I, for one, consider this question now definitely settled. These stamps appear to have been issued at dif-

ferent intervals, and the earliest dates of usage, as shown by entire covers, are as follows :

*Deeply bleut paper.*

- Reddish-ponce, Aug. 28, 1851.  
 Gray, Dec. 26, 1851.  
 Blue, Dec. 29, 1851.  
 Red, Nov. 26, 1863.

*Slightly bleut paper.*

- Red, Sept. 21, 1857.

*White paper.*

- Gray, Jan. 31, 1855.  
 Red, Nov. 9, 1857.

These dates are merely approximate, however, and can, no doubt, be materially altered to earlier ones.

The stamps above noted were all prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., of London.

## IV.

*Lithographed on yellowish, bluish, and white papers, varying greatly in substance ; imperforate.*

### A. FIRST STAGE OF STONE.

- Oct., 1852. (id.) gray-blue.  
 (id.) Prussian-blue.  
 (id.) light blue.  
 (id.) pale blue-green.

### B. SECOND STAGE OF STONE.

- April, 1855. (id.) gray-blue.  
 (id.) Prussian-blue.  
 (id.) indigo.  
 (id.) pale blue-green.  
 (id.) blue-green.

### C. THIRD STAGE OF STONE.

- Jan., 1859. (id.) gray (pale to deep).  
 (id.) greenish-gray.  
 (id.) deep gray-blue.  
 (id.) slate blue.  
 (id.) bluish-gray.  
 1860. (id.) dull red (pale to deep).

NOTE.—In my paper in the *A. J. of P.*, before alluded to, I dwelt somewhat at length upon these lithographed stamps, and therein for the first time was advanced the theory of *one stone and three issues*; viz., 1852, 1856, and 1858. I am glad to say that my theory has been proven by the researches of Mr. Bacon, and has been adopted by the London Society, and that in my estimate of dates I was not far from the mark. These stamps were printed in Port of Spain from a stone engraved by M. Charles Pétit, and are of endless colours and shades. It would be next to impossible to furnish an accurate descriptive list of the colour varieties, so I have only noted the most prominent. One peculiar fact in connection with these stamps is, that it was not until thirty-seven years after they were first employed that the correct date of issue was discovered to be 1852, and not 1856, as hitherto given by all cataloguers.

## V.

*Stout white wove paper; imperforate.*

- May 9, 1859. (1d.) rose-red (shades).  
 (1d.) brown-red.  
 (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 4d., dull lilac.  
 4d., gray-lilac.  
 4d., dark brown-lilac (discolouration?)  
 6d., dark blue-green.  
 6d., dark yellow-green.  
 1s., indigo.  
 1s., purple-blue.

NOTE.—Although the London Society lists the 4d. in dark brown-lilac, I cannot bring myself from an inspection of numerous specimens to believe that it is other than a discolouration of one of the lighter lilacs.

## VI.

*Stout white wove paper; pin perforate.*

## A. Perf. 12½.

- End of 1859. (1d.) dull pale red.  
 (1d.) brown-red.  
 (1d.) deep lake.  
 (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 4d., dull purple.  
 4d., dark lilac-brown.

## B. Perf. 14.

- (1d.) dull pale red.  
 (1d.) brown-red.  
 (1d.) deep lake.  
 (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 (1d.) light reddish-brown.  
 4d., dull purple.  
 4d., deep purple.  
 4d., dark brownish-lilac.  
 4d., grey-brown.  
 4d., dark grey-lilac.  
 4d., pale lilac.  
 6d., yellow-green.  
 6d., dark bluish-green.

NOTE.—The London Society speaks of a roughly punctured series, perf. 12 to 16, compound, and states that the above values and the 1 sh. may be found thus treated. I list all the values I have ever seen in pin-perf. It may be that the 1 sh. exists also in that perf., but I have never heard of it, nor yet the 6d. in perf. 12½. I do not believe that what the L. S. calls roughly punctured is my pin-perf., as the pin-perf. are only found 12½ and 14, never compound.

## VII.

*Stout white wove paper; perf. 12½ to 16, compound; also 15½ on all sides.*

- End of 1859. (1d.) dull pale red.  
 (1d.) pale lake.  
 (1d.) brown-red (pale to deep).  
 (1d.) brick-red.  
 (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 4d., dull lilac.  
 4d., grey-lilac (pale to deep).  
 4d., dark brownish-lilac.  
 4d., dull purple.

- 4d., deep purple.  
 4d., grey-brown.  
 4d., brownish-purple.  
 4d., brown-violet.  
 6d., yellow-green (pale to deep).  
 6d., deep bluish-green.  
 1s., indigo.  
 1s., purple-blue.  
 1s., dark rich blue.

NOTE.—I presume that these stamps were issued about the same time as Series VI., but have no absolute proof. Complete sets of both styles of perf. may be found. I call particular attention to the 1 sh. dark, rich blue, which came from the collection of Mr. J. W. Scott, and which has been hitherto uncatalogued; it is the only one we ever saw in this colour.

## VIII.

*Thick hard glazed paper.*

1863. A. Perf. 11½.  
 (1d.) carmine (shades).  
 4d., deep lilac.  
 6d., deep blue-green.  
 1s., indigo.

## B. Perf. 12.

- (1d.) carmine (shades).  
 4d., deep lilac.  
 4d., deep purple.  
 4d., brown-lilac.  
 4d., reddish-lilac.  
 6d., deep yellow-green.  
 6d., deep blue-green.  
 1s., indigo.  
 1s., blue-black.

## C. Perf. 11½ × 12.

- (1d.) carmine.

## D. Perf. 12½.

- (1d.) carmine-red.  
 (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 (1d.) purple-brown.

## E. Perf. 13.

- (1d.) brownish-lake.  
 4d. ?  
 6d., emerald-green.  
 1s., rich purple.

NOTE.—This is the most complete list of the perforations of the stamps on thick hard glazed paper that has ever been given. The London Society only gives perf. 11½, while Evans gives 11½ and 12. The stamps seem to vary in size somewhat, which must be attributed to shrinkage in the paper. It has been variously stated that all the stamps on this paper present a blurred appearance; that is only true of the 4d. and 6d. of A and B, all the other stamps present a fine clear-cut impression. I have never seen a 4d. of E (perf. 13), and am of opinion that it is non-existent. The stamps listed up to this point are all upon unwatermarked paper. Beginning with the above series all the stamps of Trinidad were printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

## IX.

*White wove paper, varying in substance; watermark  
Crown and C.C.*

## A. Perf. 13.

- (1d.) ?  
4d., pale to deep mauve.  
4d., dull purple.  
6d., emerald-green.  
6d., yellow-green.  
1s., pale mauve.  
1s., bright reddish-purple.  
1s., dull reddish-mauve.

NOTE.—I am unable to determine the date of issue of this group, but, from the postmarks, and from the fact that 13 was one of the perforations employed by De la Rue and Co. in 1863, upon their taking over the manufacture of the various colonial stamps from Perkins, Bacon and Co., which perforation was usually employed upon stamps upon thick, glazed paper (Bahamas, Natal, West Australia, Trinidad, Ceylon, &c.), I am very positive that these ante-dated those perf. 12½. I have never found the 1d. of this group, but presume it exists.

Until the publication of the London Society's work, the perforation of this coloured series of Crown and C.C. stamps was uniformly stated as 13. The fact of the matter is that the common group is the following one with 12½ perf., while the above group are of excessive rarity. That such an error should have remained so long uncorrected goes to show how prone philatelists are to follow, without personal investigation, the paths publicly trod by others. This correction is now made for the first time.

## B. Perf. 12½.

- 1863-66. 1. (1d.) brownish-lake.  
(1d.) lake-red.  
(1d.) brown-red.  
4d., pale to deep purple.  
6d., emerald-green.  
6d., pale to deep yellow-green.  
1s., purple.  
1s., bright reddish-purple.  
1s., bright mauve.  
1s., reddish-mauve.  
1s., grey-lilac.  
1s., light indigo.

NOTE.—The date given for this group by the London Society is 1864-66. As I possess, however, a specimen of the 1d. upon a letter dated Nov. 10, 1863, I am forced to correct the first date. The last two colours are very peculiar and very rare. I never saw more than one specimen of each.

- 1869-70. 2. (1d.) pale carmine.  
(1d.) lake-red.  
4d., grey-lilac.  
4d., pale lilac.  
4d., dull purple.

- 4d., pale bright purple.  
4d., very deep rich purple.  
6d., emerald-green.  
1s., mauve.  
1s., dull reddish-mauve.  
1s., pale dull reddish-mauve (impressions showing through).  
5s., dull lake.

NOTE.—The dates for this sub-group, and the succeeding sub-groups of the group perf. 12½, are taken from the postmarks appearing upon the stamps themselves. About this time (1872) the use of the old cancellers, showing the postal number of each town, was practically done away with, and dated postmarks were substituted in lieu thereof.

- 1872-3. (1d.) reddish-carmine.  
4d., dull bluish-grey.  
6d., dull yellow-green.  
1s., pale to deep orange-yellow.

NOTE.—We thus see that at the time the 4d. and 1s. were issued in entirely new colours, the 1d. and 6d. also experienced a change, thus indicating an entirely separate issue of these four values.

- 1873-4. (1d.) deep bright pink.  
(1d.) deep dull pink.  
1874-5. (1d.) pale to deep brick-red.  
(1d.) brown-red.  
(1d.) scarlet.  
6d., pale dull yellow-green (impression showing through).  
1s., pale to deep bright orange-yellow.  
1875-6. 4d., dull neutral grey.  
1876-7. 6d., deep yellow-green.

NOTE.—The dates are thus brought down to 1877. The London Society gives (doubtfully) 1876 as the date of issue of the C.C. perf. 14 stamps, but the earliest dated specimen I have ever seen is 1877.

## C. Perf. 14.

1877. 1. (1d.) pale to deep brownish-red.  
(1d.) pale to deep carmine.  
(1d.) brownish-lake.  
6d., pale to very deep yellow-green.  
1s., pale to deep bright orange-yellow.  
1880. 2. 4d., dull bluish-grey.  
1881. 3. (1d.) pale dull red-brown.  
1882. 4. (1d.) pale to deep dull pink-red.  
6d., pale dull yellow-green.  
1s., deep dull orange-yellow.

1879. D. Perf. 14, surcharged in black block capitals.  
½d., pale mauve (found in four varieties of watermark):  
1. Normal.  
2. Normal, reversed.  
3. Sideways.  
4. Sideways, reversed.

NOTE.—I list all four varieties of watermark, as it is the only case in these stamps where I find them of such regularity. The sheets seemed to have been printed upon in whatever manner they came to the hands of the feeder. The London Society only lists this stamp with watermark sideways.



May, 1882. E. The 6d. perf. 14, surcharged with pen and ink "1d.," and the original value barred.

(a) Surcharged in red.

Thin bar. 1d., green (shades).  
1d., emerald-green (shades).  
Thick bar. 1d., green (shades).

(b) Surcharged in black.  
1d., green.

NOTE.—I have followed the London Society's list in this group, as I find it cannot be improved upon. The earliest date known on any copy is May 9, 1882.

X.

*White wove paper, varying in substance, watermark Crown and CA; perforate 14.*

April, 1882. ½d., pale mauve (value surch. in black).  
1d., pale to deep lake-red (value surch. in black).  
1d., pale to deep vermilion (value surch. in black).  
4d., dull bluish-grey.

NOTE.—The London Society gives the dates of issue as follows:

½d., 1882.  
1d., April, 1882.  
4d., 1882 (?).

I have copies of the ½d. and 4d. used in April, 1882; but the earliest date I have seen on the 1d. is July 27, 1882. I am confident, however, that all were issued in April.

XI.

CURRENT ISSUE. DE LA RUE TYPE.

*White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA; perf. 14.*

Jan. (?), 1883. A. ½d., pale dull green.  
1d., pale to deep rose-red.  
1d., purplish-rose.  
2½d., pale ultramarine.  
4d., pale dull gray.

Early in 1884. 6d., olive-brown.  
1s., pale to deep orange-brown.

1889. B. ½d., deep dull green.  
1d., deep dull rose.  
2½d., deep ultramarine.  
4d., deep dull grey.

NOTE.—A careful inspection of many specimens reveals the fact that the first four values were issued in 1889 in much deeper colours than before, as listed above.

From 1879 on, the various 1d. stamps have been bisected, by permission, and each half used as a ½d. stamp. They may be found thus treated in all the varieties of the 1d. issued since that date. These halves are found cut both vertically and diagonally. We have never found them cut horizontally.

XII.

*Stamps for Series XI., surcharged FEE in black Gothic capitals (the surcharge measuring 4 × 12 mm.), and used postally.*

½d., dull green.  
1d., pale rose-red.  
1d., purplish-rose.

NOTE.—I list these with all reserve, as I fancy, at best, they were but postmarked, or passed

through the post, by favour. I have seen a copy of the ½d. postmarked Nov. 29, 1883, of the first colour of the 1d. postmarked April 5, 1885, and Aug. 16, 1888, and of the second colour of the 1d. postmarked October 29, 1886.

XIII.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

A. *Grey-black figure of value.*

Jan. 1, 1885. ½d., grey-black.  
1d. "  
2d. "  
3d. "  
4d. "  
5d. "  
6d. "  
8d. "  
1s. "

B. *Jet black figure of value.*

(?) ½d., grey-black.  
1d. "  
2d. "  
3d. "  
4d. "  
5d. "  
6d. "  
8d. "  
1s. "

NOTE.—Two very distinct groups of these may be found, the difference being in the figures, which are separately printed in.

[NOTE.—Mr. Corwin has been good enough to favour us with an advance proof of his article, which will appear in the next number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, published by J. W. Scott, 163, Fulton Street, New York. The article will be very useful as a handy reference list, especially for those who have not got the London Society's book on the stamps of the West Indies.—S. G., LTD.]

## PHILATELIC IMPRESSIONS IN AFRICA AND SOUTHERN ITALY.

By E. S. GIBBONS.

AFTER finding Philately in such a flourishing state in the city of Oran, although I had been partly prepared by collectors at that place for a less satisfactory aspect of affairs in the capital, still on my arrival in Algiers I must confess to considerable disappointment at finding stamps so little *en evidence* there. In fact, as far as I could ascertain, there is no really earnest collector permanently resident in the city of the Deys. One or two stationers, or tobacconists, display the ordinary agents' sheets, but of course there is a total absence of any knowledge on the subject as far as they are concerned. The usual show of cheap stamp albums appear in the windows, and my description of Philately in Algiers is, I regret to say, finished.

Between this city and the French protectorate,

or Regency of Tunis, is a somewhat "far cry," but nothing sufficiently noteworthy to describe in the pages of a Philatelic magazine occurred to me on the way.

In the city of Tunis I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Marquis Pinsaye, the chief collector in that district. In the course of our combined scrutiny of his interesting collection I came across a variety of the Tunisian unpaid letter stamps that, I think, has not as yet been described. The large T, consisting of ten large punctures, is well known. There is, however, a second variety, in which the initial letter is composed of the same number of perforations, but these holes are of less than half the size of those ordinarily met with. Consequently, instead of the T exceeding the bounds of the stamp itself, as it does in the later issue, it is in this first issue much smaller. The Marquis Pinsaye gave me to understand that the entire series was issued with the smaller punctures, and these constitute the first issue. After a currency of three days they were abandoned for those with the larger, as the T was found to be too insignificant to be well seen by the officials. It may be well to put collectors on their guard by stating, that, of course, only the thin figure stamps are found with the small T. I also think it extremely unlikely that the 5 franc value was ever issued with the small punctures, the currency of this series being so exceedingly short that it is most improbable the high value was ever needed. Fortunately this value is so scarce in its original state, that I think we may assume there is no chance of its ever being spuriously perforated and offered for sale to collectors.

From Tunis my wanderings took me to Palermo, where I arrived after a tempestuous voyage across the Mediterranean. I had intended disembarking at Marsala, but the sea was too rough for any boat to land in, so we put ashore at Trapani, and had the pleasure of undergoing a rigorous search at the Custom-house, for what I could not imagine. There were the usual feeble indications of Philately, but I could not expect otherwise at such an outlandish place. At Palermo, which I reached by rail, it was my good fortune to put up at an hotel situated in the most charming grounds, and kept by an enthusiastic philatelist.

It was an extremely pleasant surprise, for on entering the place I had not the faintest idea I was treading on the domains of a stamp collector; indeed for many days our similarity in tastes remained unknown to each other.

It was in the "Salon de Lecture" I first noticed a pair of bulky volumes of stamps, being inspected

by two gentlemen, much interested in their contents. These books were full to repletion, far beyond the clasp limit, a state we know too well, and often do not object to. My enquiries resulted in it coming to light that the real owner was Signor Ragusa, the proprietor of the "Hotel des Palmes" I was then resident in.

Needless to say we became fast friends during the three weeks I had the pleasure of passing in his beautiful hotel. His collection numbers between nine and ten thousand, and naturally was especially rich in old Italian, including all the chief rarities, and many in a superb unused state. Among his Sicilian I noticed a  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano, blue, instead of yellow, a stamp which he had great faith in as a *bona-fide* error, but which I incline to believe to be more of a proof than anything else. Of course, during my stay at Palermo, I visited the National 1891-92 Exhibition, and sought out the Post-office department, in the hope of finding something good in the Philatelic line. Great was my disappointment to find a most mediocre show, the whole display being confined within three frames, and absolutely free of any rarities. Being a Government exhibit, a show of proofs, or some other of the interesting details connected with the production of postals, might not unreasonably have been expected. Possibly it was intended as purely and simply an exhibit of the kingdom of Italy's stamps and cards alone. I observed some differences of dating in the several issues from that generally given. It may be worth while here just to note the variations with the object of ascertaining at some future time which may be in the right. I have compared them with our publishers' catalogue, so as to clearly indicate the differences.

CATALOGUE OF S. G. LTD.		PALERMO EXHIBIT.	
1863.	15 c., blue . . . . .	. . . . .	1862
1863.	20 c. on 15 c. . . . .	. . . . .	1864
1867.	20 c. . . . .	. . . . .	1866
<i>Newspaper Stamps.</i>			
1861.	2 c., yellow . . . . .	. . . . .	1862
1863.	2 c., brown . . . . .	. . . . .	1864
<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>			
1869.	10 c. . . . .	. . . . .	1873
1869.	5 lire . . . . .	. . . . .	1873
1869.	10 lire . . . . .	. . . . .	1873
<i>Foreign Post Offices.</i>			
1874.	Series . . . . .	. . . . .	1873

I think it is extremely likely that in some instances the dates given in the Palermo exhibit are those of the respective decrees announcing the issue, whereas the catalogue gives the date of the actual issue to the public, which would account for some of the variations.

The show is fully up to date, inasmuch as it includes specimens of the 1891 5 lire, blue and

marone; and also the provisional issues of the same date, viz., 10 centesimi on 2 centesimi, and 30 centesimi on 2 centesimi, segnatassa. The general postal and telegraphic exhibit seemed, as far as I could judge, most comprehensive and elaborate, and included every branch of those departments. All the various paraphernalia, from the Post-office railway sorting vans and telegraph poles down to even specimens of the wax for sealing the bags, here found a place, but my search was for stamps, and stamps only.

I have very little more worthy of note to add to these rambling remarks of mine, as the remainder of my journey was more in the ordinary track of the collector or dealer.

At Rome I had the pleasure of meeting Signor Pio Fabri, the premier collector of that city, and we both spent some time inspecting his many treasures.

In the course of my peregrinations in Rome I happened to drop into a "Foreign Stamp Dépôt," in the search for anything good, a fruitless undertaking nineteen times out of twenty in these days. I evidently caught the proprietor "taking stock," for I was amused, on my announcing myself, at his dexterously turning some entire sheets of forged Transvaals face downwards to prevent my seeing them. Needless to say, a futile attempt.

To pass Monaco without calling at the Post-office there for some stamps could not be expected especially as there has been a new issue recently. One day, therefore, found me in a queue, patiently waiting my turn at the little "guichet."

Behind me were two Englishmen, whose conversation attracted my attention, inasmuch as it showed an evident knowledge of Philately in all its bearings.

The discussion turned upon the enormous requisitions a Post-office receives from stamp dealers and collectors, immediately upon the appearance of a new issue. I may be wrong, but the estimate of my friends behind me appeared to me to be far in excess of my own idea on the subject. In the course of our conversation after—for on turning round I was recognised—it transpired that the 5 franc value of the issue which has just been superseded, fetches 50 francs easily at Nice. This town is the chief centre in the Riviera for stamp collecting, and one dealer I met with in the Avenue de Gare seemed doing a roaring trade with English and Americans.

These few remarks I have put together, and, although somewhat frivolous, may perhaps be a relief to the far more solid and instructive portions of the *Monthly Journal*.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PERFORATIONS.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

FROM some cause or another there seems to have been a sudden "boom" in South Australian stamps lately.

We find recorded wonderful new varieties with curved roulettes, double roulettes, extra compound perforations, printed on both sides, and others; to say nothing of Mr. Castle's and Lieut. Napier's articles on the official stamps. It therefore seems a favourable time to give—what I have long had in view—a list of the perforations in tabular form. So, with your permission, Mr. Editor, here it is:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., 10.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown, 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 1d. (1st type), 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 1d. (2nd type), 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 2d. (1st type), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 2d. (2nd type), 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., 10, 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 3d. on 4d., 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 3d., 10.
- 4d. (1st type), 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 4d. (2nd type), 10.
- 5d. (on 6d.), 10.
- 6d. (1st type), 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 6d. (2nd type), 10.
- 8d. on 9d., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 9d., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 10d. on 9d., blue surcharge, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 10d. on 9d., black surcharge, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 1s., 10, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 13.
- 2s., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- The 1d., 4d., 6d., 10d., and 1s., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and roul.
- The 2d. (2nd type), perf. 10 and roul.

The London Society in *Oceania* gives the 8d., perf. 13, and the 10d. with black surcharge, perf. 10. I have not yet come across either of these. Indeed, only in the case of the 1s., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 13, have I met with the last perforation; and it is not a mistaken 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

I have found no values but the 2s. and the 10d., perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  all round.

One can imagine that the combination, 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , exists with other values besides the 6d. and 10d.; and perhaps the perforation of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  all round, with others besides the 10d. and 2s., but this seems less likely. The 10 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  has sometimes the 10 horizontal, sometimes vertical. I have not seen it stated that the compound perforation 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  was in use in 1868; that is to say, previous to the rush of compound perforations existing from 1872 to 1886, or thereabouts. I find the 1d. dated July 19th, 1869; the 6d. dated December 9th, 1868, March 3rd, 1869, and August 1st, 1869 (of a slaty blue colour); also the 10d., blue surcharge, with this perforation. It seems quite possible that the 4d., 1s., and 2s. of the same date (1868) were also thus treated.

Perhaps someone will be kind enough to add to the tale, so that we may get something like a complete list of this complex compound colony.

# THE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

BY THE

## PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

(By C. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary)

AGAINST

### BENJAMIN, SARPY, AND JEFFRYES.

#### REGINA versus BENJAMIN, SARPY, and JEFFRYES.

[TRANSCRIPT FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF H. H. AND A. R. TOLCHER.]

At the Central Criminal Court, Friday, 11th March, 1892, before THE RECORDER (Sir Charles Hall).

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. R. Muir (instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis, 21, Bow Street, W.C.).

Counsel for the prisoners, Benjamin and Sarpy, Mr. W. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell (instructed by Mr. W. J. Grieg, 15, Fenchurch Street, E.C.).

Counsel for the prisoner Jeffryes, Mr. Charles Edward Jones (instructed by Messrs. Tanner and Co., 3, Circus Place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.).

The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS: May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—This is a case, as it is viewed by the prosecution, of very considerable public importance, because it is said that the three prisoners have for some years past been concerned in making, and in the uttering, of a number, if not numberless, foreign and colonial postage stamps—forging them in the first instance, and uttering them, knowing them to be forged, in the second instance, and selling them for considerable prices, and so turning them to profit. If that accusation shall be well founded, we venture to think, under the indictment which is before you, that the prisoners have rendered themselves amenable to the Criminal Law of this country; and something of a surprise, as well as, perhaps, something of a shock, would it be to suppose, for one moment, that, if I have correctly described the doings of the prisoners, they do not constitute a crime against the law of this country.

Gentlemen, this prosecution has been instituted by an Association called the Philatelic Protection Association. It is an Association which, as its name indicates, concerns itself largely with postage stamps of all denominations and of all countries. It is a large, and wealthy, and a powerful Association, and it has, among the subjects of its protection, collectors of stamps, who exist in numbers which, to me, I am bound to say, is surprising in this country. To give you a notion of what must be the number of collectors, let me tell you what the number of dealers in postage stamps is, as I am informed. They amount to nearly 7,000 people, who are trading, presumably at a profit, by reason of the sale of postage stamps—used and unused. You yourselves, from those figures, will gauge what must be of necessity the number of collectors and the number of people interested in the subject of the acquisition of postage stamps. Therefore, it is said, on the part of the prosecution, that if there be fraud proved against the prisoners, it is a fraud which affects a very considerable body of the public, and, therefore, under that guise, as it is a case of public importance, we are entitled to present it to you in the first instance.

But now, gentlemen, let me go on to tell you that which may not be new to you, but which, I frankly

admit, was new to me, namely, the value that is reached by some used postage stamps. It was information to me, perhaps, because I was particularly ignorant on the subject. The English Post-office issues postage stamps for franking purposes up to the amount of £5. That may be news to all of you, and I venture to think that, to some few, it must be a subject of some surprise. To me I own it was. Gentlemen, I shall, perhaps, even more surprise some of you when I tell you that whilst that is, as far as I am told, the highest value of an unused stamp which, by occasion, and by occasion only, is employed for the purposes of postage, yet used stamps which are the subject of acquisition by collectors reach values which are well-nigh incredible to those who have not the subject at heart, or great knowledge. I turn to the representation of a stamp before me, and learn from that representation that originally it was a 2d. stamp used by the Mauritius Colony, and I learn that the marketable value of that Mauritius stamp, which originally cost 2d., has now reached the extraordinary figure of £200; and, Colonial stamp though it be, used though it be, if the value of it originally was that which I have told you, you can well yourselves estimate what a powerful incentive may exist to people who will lend themselves to a scheme of forging, and offering for sale, spurious stamps of such value when such enormous prices can be obtained. The cost of manufacturing such a stamp is absolutely trivial as compared with the figures I have given you.

Now, gentlemen, against the prisoners it is said, that all three of them have been for many years together, in numberless instances, engaged in the manufacture of foreign and colonial stamps, and that, having combined as they have to manufacture these stamps, they have sold them, and sold them at a very great profit, the prisoner Jeffryes being a manufacturer of them in the broad sense of the word, and the other two—Benjamin and Sarpy—being, or describing themselves as, rare stamp dealers. They are dealers in that commodity (rare postage stamps), and, of course, at a very considerable profit. That business of theirs has been carried on by counterfeit presentations of these valuable things, they knowingly obtaining them from Jeffryes, or from other persons, and they have themselves been the utterers and the profitters by the sale of them, as, upon the part of the prosecution, it will be suggested to you there is more than abundant proof. By the ignorant, again, it might be imagined that unused stamps—rare stamps—that were new would have an enhanced value compared with those which were old. That, however, would be a fallacy, and it would not be right for one moment to jump to that conclusion. It would seem, and ample evidence will be before you to convince you of this fact, that the enhanced value of a stamp is made by the fact, either that a certain postmark appears upon

it which there is no need for me to explain, or that a certain surcharge appears upon it. Let me illustrate for a moment what I mean by a surcharge, because it had to be explained to me. The surcharge consists in an addition, after the stamp has been issued, either of some figure showing that the price has been increased, or of the name of some place, showing that it has been temporarily used, or of some printed addition to the stamp as it was originally issued. The reason of this, I doubt not, will occur to you. It must happen that such stamps so surcharged are comparatively few in number. They are used for temporary purposes only. An illustration has been given to me which I will repeat to you. You may remember that we acquired some portion of Bechuanaland, and there were no stamps available for that place. Then they take, say, the Cape of Good Hope stamps, whereupon the Cape of Good Hope stamps are surcharged, as it is said, with the name of the place—Bechuanaland. They are sent from the capital to Bechuanaland, and are used for a short time, so that, comparatively speaking, the number would be small. The consequence is that the value to a collector of those stamps becomes, as you may imagine, very great. As an illustration of what surcharges are, and as an illustration of how surcharges are likely to enhance the value of stamps, two other processes must be mentioned to you as processes which enhance their value. One process is perforation. It would seem that, to complete the value of some stamps, the necessary perforation must be shown upon it, and on such stamps, of course, for the purpose of enhancing their value, and of completing the fraud which it is intended shall be effected, perforation must appear. Then there is another process called "rouletting." The process of rouletting will be explained to you in the course of the case. As I understand it, the process of perforation is a process under which some of the paper itself has a number of little discs cut out of it. If you take, for instance, four postage stamps in your hand, you will see the process of perforation is completely shown upon them. A number of little discs are taken out of the paper, leaving spaces, and by those spaces which are left the stamps can be torn very correctly apart. Gentlemen, the process of rouletting is of another kind. That is done by an instrument which runs down the sheet of stamps, and does not take away any of the paper at all, but makes a line through which it is run, so that when it comes to be torn apart it is easily found, by placing the pieces torn asunder together, that they correctly join, so that in the process of perforation there is a loss of paper, but in the process of rouletting there would seem to be none. That, I understand, is the difference between the two. These being all of them processes to which, for the perfection of forged stamps, they must be subject, it will be proved against all the prisoners that these were processes in which they were adepts. Jeffries for many years has been a manufacturer. More than that, he has been known to perforate stamps, he has been seen to gum stamps, he has been seen to add postmarks to stamps. I know not whether he practically has ever been seen to surcharge them. Whether he has or not, if it should be proved against him that he has done all that I have told you, probably you will think them all sufficient as processes under which he must be found guilty of the crime which is here imputed. So far as Benjamin and Sarpy are concerned—the two dealers in rare postage stamps—the evidence will be abundant that they have constantly, in the presence of each other, and in the presence of others, surcharged, perforated, and rouletted forged stamps. Gentlemen, if anything be surprising in this country, it will surprise you to be told of the publicity—one might say the shameless publicity—with which, in many instances, the three prisoners have carried out these

transactions; they would seem to have been entirely reckless. That, gentlemen, stated generally, is the charge.

Now, gentlemen, having so stated the character of the accusation, let me go into some detail in order to show you how the case for the Crown will shape itself. We shall go back a bit, because we desire that the investigation here should be exhaustive; and we desire, moreover, to fix upon the prisoners who are before you that guilty knowledge which we, on the part of the prosecution, submit to you is most conclusively proved in this case. For the purpose of beginning the story at its commencement, I may tell you that from 1881 to 1886 the prisoner Benjamin was in partnership with a man named Bannister as stamp dealers. Between those years the firm of Benjamin and Bannister sold to a Mr. Cyriax—a witness who will be called before you, who is a collector and a connoisseur in these matters—a number of stamps, for which Mr. Cyriax paid the firm of Benjamin and Bannister a sum of between £200 and £300. They consisted of a great many New Zealand stamps—fiscal or revenue stamps. Let me say one word with regard to them before I pass away from that. It would seem that, by occasion, but by rare occasion, and under great stress, the revenue stamps—the ordinary stamps which are put on bills, promissory notes, law deeds, and things of that description—are pressed into the service by the Post-office, and those revenue stamps come forward with postmarks upon them. The occasion being rare, the stamps themselves are rare, and a revenue stamp with a Post-office mark upon it has a very considerable value in the trade; and it would seem that these New Zealand stamps, which were, as I said, revenue stamps, had, under some stress, been used for the purpose of postage, and upon them there would be affixed some Post-office mark, and they would be sold as genuine fiscal stamps, being postmarked at the point of departure and at the point of arrival. These stamps were sold to Mr. Cyriax, and he gave this very considerable price for them—he says between £200 and £300. Then, gentlemen, some time after he bought them—for he was many years making up this part of the collection—he submitted them to an expert, and the expert reported so strongly against them that the fact of their being counterfeit could not be doubted. Thereupon Mr. Cyriax went to Mr. Benjamin and told him of the expert's report, and that those stamps were unquestionably counterfeit. He also told him how largely in excess of a reasonable price he (Mr. Cyriax) had been charged, and he demanded back from Benjamin, £100 of the money he (Mr. Cyriax) had paid. Under pressure, no doubt, but still yielding to that pressure, Benjamin did repay to Mr. Cyriax the £100 as Mr. Cyriax required. The importance of this, as I submit to you, is not to be gainsayed. It is true we are going far back; it is true we are going back, as far back as 1886, for the purpose of arriving at this state of facts; but in 1886 it was brought home to Benjamin that he was dealing with counterfeit stamps, and it was brought home to him by Benjamin confessing that the charge was true, because he made restitution to the person to whom he had sold these stamps, of that very considerable sum of money which he had obtained, I fear it must be said, under false pretences, from Mr. Cyriax.

Now, gentlemen, from that transaction let me endeavour to fix your attention upon the prisoner Jeffries. In August, 1886, Jeffries gave an order to an engraver named Pouncefort to engrave from a sketch which he forwarded to him 2,000 impressions of what appeared to be two Sandwich Island stamps. The impressions consisted of 1,000 each, and you will hear how Mr. Pouncefort, who will be called before you, accepted this order from Jeffries, executed it, and was paid £3 15s. for the plates which he engraved,

and £1 9s. for the printing of the stamps. That that was a payment made by Jeffryes I do not think you will doubt.

Then, gentlemen, a man named Clayton comes in to take up the story. He is a postman now. He entered the Post-office in 1890. In 1886 he was not in the service of the Post-office. He was remarkably friendly with Jeffryes, and he was a person to whom the prisoner Jeffryes would seem to have given very full and mayhap very dangerous confidence in the statements which he (Jeffryes) made. Jeffryes told him that Pauncefort had engraved these stamps for him, and in Clayton's presence Jeffryes gummed, perforated, and added postmarks to those Sandwich Islands stamps. Then he asked Clayton if he would assist him in disposing of them. Clayton said he would, and as a result of that promise Clayton sold for him some 30 of those stamps at the price of £5 or £6, and Clayton will tell you that the value of them was perhaps, at the outside, only as much as 5d. or 6d. You will gauge what would be the cost of their production as well as you can. Jeffryes paid £3 15s. for the plate, and £1 9s. for the printing, making £5 4s. altogether for 2,000, and the sale of 30 apparently was enough to cover, if not more than cover, the whole cost price of the 2,000 stamps. Think, gentlemen, at what a considerable profit such a trade must be carried on. But Clayton will tell you more than this. He will tell you that a printing press was in constant use by Jeffryes at his own house, and that there was a wooden block there with a number on it so as to mark the date of the month. That was used for the purpose of putting postmarks on manufactured stamps. Clayton will tell you that the three prisoners were well known to each other, and that they were at each others premises at this particular time. Sarpy and Benjamin having become associated, they would seem to have been in 1888 visitors at Jeffryes' house, and Jeffryes would seem also to have been a visitor of theirs. Clayton went to see both Benjamin and Sarpy, and Sarpy showed him, in an abundance of confidence—perhaps a superabundance of confidence—how to surcharge postage stamps, Benjamin looking on at the time this was done. With a small metal die which Sarpy had, you will be told that he, in the presence of Clayton, used to put a mark on to these manufactured stamps.

Gentlemen, let me mention one more incident in connection with Clayton. He sold them a small printing press about this time, and the importance of that is that it would be suitable for the printing of stamps, and that small printing press was found on the premises when they came subsequently to be searched. So that Clayton's story is a somewhat complete one. As I have said, he is a postman now, although he was not a postman, or apparently in any such employment, at the time he was cognizant of, and often present at, these proceedings. Still you will judge with what force an attack upon the character of Clayton will be made by my friends on the other side. That the attack will be made there is no question, and it will be for you to estimate with what force it can be made if there shall be told you a story that you can accept, and a story which you will be inclined to accept from the strong corroboration forthcoming to support it outside.

Then, gentlemen, to Clayton a man named Felsenthal must be added. He was a dealer in foreign stamps, and traded under the name of Lester. He has known all the prisoners. He has known Jeffryes the longest, and he has seen Jeffryes at work surcharging stamps. He has also heard Jeffryes say that he could not supply him (Felsenthal) with the postmarks upon the stamps, but that they could be got from Benjamin, and the representation, I think, by all the three prisoners at different times was that they

had been extremely friendly together. They have, as I said, visited each other, and they have been in more or less constant communication. Now, gentlemen, Jeffryes particularly was very open with regard to Felsenthal. With some pride, more or less justifiable, when shewing him a sample of his handicraft, he described it as "The faker's pride." It was, indeed, such an admirable subject of the forgers' art as that, justifiably or unjustifiably—that is either for you, or perhaps more for Jeffryes, to determine—when he exhibited a specimen to Felsenthal, the modesty of Mr. Jeffryes did not allow him to conceal the pride with which he showed such a magnificent example of his art. Hearing that, gentlemen, you will say what effect it produces upon you. Jeffryes also, with a superabundance of good nature, gave Felsenthal a receipt for cleaning stamps. That receipt will be forthcoming, and it will be shown that on occasions, in order to enhance the value of stamps, they put marks on them, and it would also seem that, in order to enhance the value of stamps, they took marks off. Jeffryes, however, did hand to Felsenthal (and it will be produced before you) a receipt, the use of which would enable Felsenthal to take the marks off some stamps. You will hear how, in 1890, Felsenthal was told by Benjamin that he and Sarpy had been working nearly all night surcharging stamps. That was a laborious occupation, and one to which very much credit is not, perhaps, to be attached by reason of its being pursued in the night time. Still, that was the statement made. Then Felsenthal will say, and it will be for you to discount that in his evidence, that he, for these three prisoners, during several years, has sold, and, I am afraid, sold knowingly, false stamps, he being one of the outside agents of the prisoners, who were leagued together in this illicit combination.

Then, gentlemen, to Felsenthal a man named Meyer must be added. He used to go to Benjamin and Sarpy's shop in the city, and they were open in their confession to him that money was made by them by the sale of these faked stamps. Then Griebert takes up the story at this point. He says that the prisoners Benjamin and Sarpy mentioned to him a stamp that had a good value and a good sale, and that was the 1s. 9d. green Ceylon stamp. They said it was a forged stamp, and made no concealment of that. Then they went on to tell him of a somewhat extraordinary process of which they were the authors. They said they took out the ink marks from some stamps called "Sydney Views." Having taken the ink marks out of the stamps, they added postmarks to them, and sold them as New Zealand fiscal stamps. (Much laughter.)

That, gentlemen, is a very elaborate process. That indeed is going a long way round. First of all you have to manufacture your forged stamp, or apparently you may take your true stamp, but you add a postmark, having taken the ink mark out. Originally they were New Zealand bill stamps, and these processes were gone through by which the ink marks were taken out and the postmarks added, and then they were sold as postmarked New Zealand fiscals. The revenue stamps would derive considerable value from the fact of their having, by occasion and under stress, been used for postal purposes; and they showed him how to roulette them, and made no concealment at all of it. Then they also told him of another process, which is an elaborate one, and which I trust I may not be mistaken in describing to you. They took some 12 kreuzer Bavarian money-order cards, and they explained how, by skinning the stamps which appeared on the 12 kreuzer Bavarian money-order cards, and putting it on to thinner paper, and perforating it so as to make it like an adhesive stamp, they made it more valuable. Sarpy said that that was a process which they went through for the purpose of enhancing the value of those

particular stamps, and Sarpy said he had an envelope full of such stamps, and that he intended to sell them as the genuine 12 kreuzer adhesive stamp. There again it was an extremely clever process which was adopted in order to deceive. But, gentlemen, think how elaborate it was! Just conceive to yourselves how any persons can claim innocence of mind who, for the object of gain, go through that most elaborate process. First of all they go through the simpler one of taking out the ink marks and putting the postmarks on the New Zealand fiscals. That is not so complex a work as the one I have last described, which is the taking from a money-order card the stamp upon it, and then skinning it and putting it upon a piece of paper, and then perforating it, the object being—the confessed object—that that should be sold as an adhesive 12 kreuzer stamp, because when so perforated a collector (and you will hear something of the value of these particular stamps hereafter) would give its marketable price for it. May I in this connection just mention to you that to a collector the marketable price of such a stamp—providing, of course, it shall be a genuine 12 kreuzer adhesive stamp—is something like 9s. or 10s.

Mr. WILLIS: More than that.

Mr. MATTHEWS: Well, as far as my memory serves me, that is the figure which the witnesses have put it at. However, I do not want to dwell too long upon it. But, gentlemen, I suppose at some point of the enquiry it will be said, "Look at the long time during which this has been going on; look how large have been the dealings of these people; look at the number of persons who have been called in the witness-box to give conclusive proof that this trade was engaged in by a number of other persons"; and it will be claimed for them, I doubt not by reason of that argument, that a guilty mind was not associated with the doing of these things. Gentlemen, it is for you, happily, to gauge that condition of mind, and it is for you, happily, to gauge that condition of mind by the acts of the persons who are incriminated before you, and when you come to consider the question whether this was done with an innocent or a guilty mind, I beg your attention to what I have been relating to you, and I ask you, in the name of fairness and in honesty, Could persons engaged in such a pursuit, the whole object of which must have been to deceive, to make money by deceiving, do it otherwise than with a guilty mind, and how upon reasonable men can the demand be made to construe such conduct as conduct other than that which was influenced by a guilty mind?

Then, gentlemen, the story proceeds. A man named Dannenberg comes forward to say that Jeffries sold some of these Sydney View stamps—that is, the New South Wales stamps, to a master of his named Hart for 3s. apiece—a very nice profit. Jeffries opened out to Dannenberg again—with a strange confidence, I grant—by saying, "Do not mention anything to Benjamin and Sarpy about me having sold these stamps to Mr. Hart, as I sold a quantity of these to Benjamin and Sarpy—some £30 or £40 worth—on condition that I sold no more in London for a certain period." Jeffries at this time had shewed Dannenberg some impressions that he was engraving of an 8d. Ceylon stamp, and he also shewed him some paper with a star-mark upon it, and it will be given in evidence before you that that paper is used ordinarily for the purpose of impressing upon it either Indian or Colonial stamps. Then Jeffries said that Benjamin, and some third person, had agreed to go shares with him in the paper, but that there had been a quarrel from within as between the three, and consequently that the whole lot was thrown upon Jeffries' hands. Gentlemen, I do not wish to repeat myself, and I will not if I can help it; but consider again what elaboration was required. Just consider the processes which were gone

through by these persons for the purpose of arriving at what appeared to be perfection. In order more completely to deceive, and more effectively to make money, we find they got some paper, on which the stamp is impressed, where a star would appear water-marked in the paper, and that star paper had become a subject of manufacture by the persons who are now before you, in order that the stamp might be effectively transferred, and then perforated, or surcharged, or subjected to the rouletting process, and then distributed among that innocent public which it was intended by these means to deceive. Gentlemen, I think you will concede so much—that the public must have been wonderfully wideawake which would not, by means of all these processes, have been deceived, because there was no step which art and knowledge could suggest which apparently these persons did not resort to for the purpose of bringing their craft to perfection. In 1888 you will hear that Benjamin and Sarpy sold to Mr. Theodor Buhl, who will be called before you, some stamps which are known as the 1s. St. Vincent, vermilion, surcharged 4d. Those are very valuable stamps if you know they are genuine, in the sense that they were issued at St. Vincent, and used on post letters. It is, I am informed, the surcharge which makes those stamps valuable. They are shilling stamps surcharged 4d., and therefore are 1s. 4d. stamps, and it is not likely that 1s. 4d. stamps would remain long with the surcharge upon them. They would be printed for the price at which they would issue, and it would seem those stamps have a marketable value of 4s. or 50s. each. Those stamps having been sold to Mr. Buhl by Benjamin, Mr. Buhl discovered that they were forgeries, and, as Mr. Cyriax did earlier, Mr. Buhl took the stamps back to Benjamin, and Benjamin in 1888, which I believe is the date, if he did not admit they were forgeries, still on the representation being made to him that these were forged stamps—Mr. Buhl being a connoisseur as well as a collector, and a considerable customer of these people—handed back the money which he had obtained from Mr. Buhl for those absolutely worthless stamps. Before I, pass from that 1s. St. Vincent, vermilion, surcharged 4d., let me tell you another delicate compliment which at this time was paid to Jeffries. I told you earlier of the compliment which he paid to himself (which may perhaps have to be somewhat discounted) when he alluded to some of his work as "the faker's pride." Now with regard to this particular stamp, I am now mentioning he had a compliment paid to him by others, and one which you may think more genuine in its description. It was known, gentlemen, as a "Jeffology." I suppose it was so called because it was such a masterpiece as regards the treatment of this particular stamp, and they could not deny the praise which must be accorded for its production, and consequently it was known amongst these people—I do not say it was known to outsiders—who were intimately acquainted, and you may think so very strangely, and not so very innocently, acquainted, with this particular piece of work, as a "Jeffology." I do not think that Mr. Jeffries would be inclined to dispute that that was probably, as a compliment paid by others, even more valuable than that which earlier he had paid to himself. Then to Mr. Buhl, Clayton, whom I have already mentioned, disposed in 1887, or 1888, some of those Sandwich Islands stamps. They were engraved under Jeffries' orders by Pouncefort, and some 30 of them were sold for £5 or £6 by Clayton. If I am not mistaken those were represented by Clayton to Mr. Buhl, Clayton being the mouthpiece of Jeffries, as some Sandwich Islands stamps of a new issue, and some very considerable price was paid by Mr. Buhl for them, and incidentally I may mention to you that evidence will be given by Mr. Buhl going strongly to corroborate the case of the Sandwich Islands stamps.

Then, gentlemen, I must mention a man named Griebert, with whom Benjamin and Sarpy had dealings. They sold him two Sydney views at the very tempting price of £1 a piece. They were forgeries, and they were worthless. Again Mr. Griebert remonstrated with Benjamin and Sarpy, and said the stamps were forgeries; whereupon, with great discretion, they returned him the money he had paid for them. I know not how you may view these transactions, but I submit to you that now, in three instances, it has been shewn that knowledge is brought to these people that they were dealing in these stamps, and by the very strongest confession which they could make, namely, by the return of the money which they had dishonestly obtained—a confession that they had dealt in that which, on investigation, turned out worthless. I submit, as bringing knowledge home to them, those transactions are important, and I submit with great confidence that the mere return of the money, however much it may compensate the particular individual, is no protection to the public. I submit to you further, that whilst these people may come before you and say, "Yes, true it is Mr. Cyriax, Mr. Buhl, and Mr. Griebert had their money returned to them, and therefore they got something by way of compensation for the wrong done," still that does not afford any protection to the public. What is it more than a confession, from those who are principally concerned, that they have had transactions, which are called trade transactions, but which on investigation, they could only defend by saying that they had done this wrong?

Then, gentlemen, in August, 1891, Mr. Griebert bought from Benjamin and Sarpy 3 Baden 18 kreuzer stamps at 5s. each. They were found worthless; a remonstrance was made to Benjamin and Sarpy, and the money was again returned.

Then, gentlemen, on the 23rd November, 1891, a date which your attention will be fixed upon in the course of this case, Mr. Bright, a stamp dealer from Bournemouth, bought at Benjamin and Sarpy's premises, No. 1, Cullum Street, City, a 12 kreuzer Bavarian stamp. I have told you how elaborate the process was, and how the 12 kreuzer stamp was turned out, 9s. or 10s. would be a fair price for such a stamp. Certainly it was offered as a bargain to Mr. Bright. He bought one of them believing it to be an adhesive postage stamp, and genuine of course; and he paid for that one stamp a sum of 6s. 6d. Mr. Bright will tell you, as well as others, to whom that stamp has been shewn, that it is a forgery, and as a forgery absolutely worthless. Mr. Bright will, moreover, tell you that in the shop window on that day, when he looked through it, he there saw exposed for sale what was a very rare stamp. I do not know whether you have ever seen one. It was one of the black penny stamps—an English stamp marked "V.R." Gentlemen, its price is some £7 or £8 in the market, and Mr. Bright, although, as I told you, he is a connoisseur in these matters, did not know enough to detect the 12 kreuzer Bavarian stamp, and he was taken in by these people, which shows how considerable was the art they used; but on looking at the stamp minutely he saw it was a forged stamp. I mention that to you for this reason—that on the 23rd November that stamp was seen in the window by Mr. Bright, and there will be no doubt about the date. On the 24th December the business premises of these prisoners, Benjamin and Sarpy, were searched under a search warrant, and no trace of any such stamp was to be seen, or to be found, which leaves two interpretations open—either that it had been destroyed, or, perhaps, had been sold. As between those two stories the prisoners must fall. It would be strange indeed that property of this value should be destroyed, unless the visit of the police on the 24th of

December was in some way anticipated. I do not think you will say that it was, but it is more likely that the stamp was sold. Just think, gentlemen, what must be the attraction of such a trade as this, if these shall be the profits of it

The next person to be called will be Mr. Mackenzie, and he will tell you that Sarpy showed him some years ago a piece of paper with the star mark upon it which I have already mentioned. I emphasize the fact that Jeffries exhibited such a piece of paper to one witness, and had it in his possession for the avowed purpose of the manufacture of stamps. Now Sarpy, who is said here to have been in confederation with Jeffries, had just such another piece of paper, and showed it to a different witness, and afterwards, by way of carrying the transaction through, Sarpy seems to have shewn to the same man, Mackenzie, a 9d. Ceylon stamp, and that had been, by the time Sarpy shewed it to Mackenzie, put over the star water-mark. That shows how elaborate and how perfect was the process to which Sarpy was lending himself. It shews they would go to all lengths for the purpose of carrying their trade successfully through. In Mackenzie's presence again there would seem to have been postmarking and perforation. The perforation in this instance was practised, I believe, upon a railway ticket; but still the process was shown by Sarpy in the presence of Benjamin, and a super-abundant confidence was exhibited once more in Mackenzie. Gentlemen, those are all the matters which, in detail, so far as the witnesses are concerned, I have to call attention to.

But now I come to matters as important, if not more important, than those I have already related to you. On the 23rd December the prisoners were arrested on warrants. I have something—I hope not too much—to say with regard to what was discovered between the 23rd December, when they were arrested, and the 31st December, by which time all their premises had been searched. You will hear an account of the things which were found at Jeffries' premises, and the property which was found upon him; and, moreover, of the property which was found at the residence of Benjamin and Sarpy, for they both apparently lived together. It may interest you to hear that they had a sense of gratitude in them at all events, because the little house they occupied at No. 46, Oval Road, was named somewhat poetically, and I suggest to you gratefully, "Sydney View Villa." An insight is given into the character of those two persons by this domestic incident, as I may call it, because from the Sydney view stamp no doubt "Sydney View Villa" may have been in a great measure derived. I know not whether it was so, but it is a subject which does shew gratitude; and it may be that there is a vein of poetry running through the tissues of Benjamin and Sarpy in that they should have christened 46, Oval Road "Sydney View Villa." When that came to be searched you will find that somewhat surprising things were found, having regard to what had been found upon Jeffries, who lived elsewhere. Jeffries lived at 80, Grove Road, Bow. When that house came to be searched, as it did on the 31st December, in a coal cellar under the kitchen stairs two printing presses were found, and some lithographic stones. Upon one of these stones there was an impression ready and fit for the purpose of engraving a blue Victoria 1s. stamp. I lay great store by that discovery, because that 1s. stamp is in circulation. It is an issue by the Victoria Post-office, and I am going to ask you before the end of this case—indeed, I know not why I should not ask you at once—What think you of a trade under which there are engraved here in London postage stamps which are in use throughout the Colony of Victoria, and which you know in some instances, I do not say in all, may be sent over by the thousand to Victoria for the purpose of franking letters to England? It is an odd



honest trade—a very strange honest trade; and, perhaps, gentlemen, an indication of how honest it was believed to be may be gathered from the fact that these printing presses were found in such an odd place—in a coal cellar under the kitchen stairs—and lithographic stones with those impressions on them were in the same place of deposit.

Gentlemen, very strange places have some people wherein to conduct honest trades. Let me go on to tell you that those 1s. blue Victoria stamps, as we shall hereafter find, could be turned out in any quantity by Jeffries, who had a number of them unused upon him—I mean in the sense that he was carrying them in an envelope—at the time of his arrest. To show how complete is the connection between Benjamin and Sarpy and Jeffries, at "Sydney View Villa" were found a number of some blue 1s. Victoria stamps. However, theirs were used apparently. Why? They were used in the sense that they had added their handicraft to Jeffries' handicraft. Benjamin and Sarpy had postmarked them, and they were found postmarked when taken possession of by the police. This brings them somewhat closely together—the more especially when I tell you that the impression of the lithographic stone made in the ordinary use of it produced a flaw in any stamp it printed; and when we turn, as we shall hereafter, first of all, to the unused stamps found on Jeffries, it will be a significant fact that the flaw appears upon them; and when we turn to the apparently used stamps found at Sarpy and Benjamin's, the same flaw is apparent. Gentlemen, I doubt whether circumstantial evidence could more clearly connect and establish a conspiracy or combination, which we say existed between these prisoners, than those small incidents, the importance of which to each other, I doubt not, you will be able to gauge. I have told you how they lived at Sydney View Villa, and how they carried on their business at No. 1, Cullum Street, City. Then Jeffries having been arrested, the policeman said, "I am a police officer." Then Jeffries said, "I have done the printing for Benjamin and Sarpy, and I used to do it in this type; there are fakes in every trade, and I admit I have done the printing and faked up stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy; but I have done nothing for them for some time." Perhaps the blue Victoria 1s. stamp may either go to contradict or to support that statement. Then the next statement is somewhat important for an honest trader. He said, "I have sold my press, and given up the business." Yet, gentlemen, in that coal cellar underneath the stairs, that press was found. The lithographic stones do not look as if the business had been very long retired from, and one wants to know why it is, first of all, that this place of deposit was selected for these things, and then why it was that Jeffries confessed that he had taken part in what he was pleased to call the faking of stamps, and that he had done work for the two prisoners beside him, and throughout he was anxious, even by means of not speaking the truth, to say, "I have no longer any printing press, and so far as that business is concerned I have given it up for some time, and I have not defrauded anyone."

Then, gentlemen, after him, and, I think, on the same day, Benjamin was taken at the shop at Cullum Street, and the officer having told him who he was, Benjamin made a reply to which I invite your attention: "I have expected this for some time." Gentlemen, I think that that may very likely be true. Then he added, "This is trade jealousy." Gentlemen, that is an extraordinary avowal even from a prisoner just seized by the police. Then he further said, "I have an answer to the charge." Upon him when searched two cards were found. Keep in mind, gentlemen, that he had been expecting this for some time. Now the first card runs in this way, "A. Benjamin, Foreign

postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged, 1, Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C." Then the second of them is more important: "Benjamin and Sarpy, Dealers in all kinds of *fac-similes*, faked surcharges, and fiscal postals, 1, Cullum Street, London, E.C. Fakes of all descriptions supplied on the shortest notice." Gentlemen, for what was that intended? I am going to meet fairly the case on all sides. It will probably be said, "See how open was this business, see how it was advertised even in its conduct, and realize, if you can, that wrong was in the minds of those who carried it on."

Gentlemen, I know not, and, therefore, will not venture to assert, what does, or does not, constitute an illegal trade. I know not, and, therefore, will not venture to assert, what constitutes the carrying on an illegal trade with a fraudulent mind. I have submitted to you abundant materials upon which you may come to the conclusion that this was an illegal trade; and I have submitted reasons why it must have been carried on with a dishonest mind.

However, may I give you one word of explanation with regard to that card? Benjamin had that card printed expressly. For what purpose? I suggest to you it was, lest that should happen which he told the police officer he had been expecting for some. A witness will be called before you who will tell you that from Benjamin and Sarpy he had the confession made that, in view of possible proceedings against him, he would, with the idea of making it seem this was a business genuinely conducted, have that shameless card printed, so that whatever else was not found upon him that should be. If that statement of Mackenzie's be true, and be accepted by you, I think a more than sufficient explanation of that card will be given, which, in the first instance, may not altogether recommend him who had it on him, and him who conducted his business with it, to your most acceptable consideration.

Then, gentlemen, Sarpy was also arrested on the same day, upon which he asked what he was taken for. The officer told him for conspiring with two others to cheat and defraud Her Majesty's subjects by forging starhps. He said again, "This is only spite—mere trade spite." But, gentlemen, he went on to say, as Benjamin had said, "I have been expecting this for a long time." I think you will be of opinion, gentlemen, they had. Their premises were subsequently searched. The evidence before you, I think, will convince you that upon those premises, when they were in the ordinary use of these people, there were many things which, by the 31st December at all events, had disappeared from them. The little printing-press which Clayton had sold was found, and that is some corroboration of Clayton's statement as to the two perforating-presses. You may think that that is some corroboration also of those who speak to the perforations being made in their presence. Then there was the rouletting process, or if not the rouletting process, a blade, as I will call it, with which rouletting might be done. However, I am not sufficiently conversant with that to say whether that is so or not. Still, that was found.

Then, gentlemen, you will be told that no printing ink was found there, and nothing with which printing could be done, or by which a postmark could be printed. You will be told that the type for surcharges was gone. Three type stocks were found, which are used for the purpose of putting type into them; but the type itself had gone. Had they been expecting this for some time? Had that 1d. black stamp—the very rare "V.R."—which was seen by Mr. Bright on the 23rd November, gone legitimately or illegitimately? That has, of course, to be enquired into, and to be enquired into by the light which these facts will throw upon the enquiry.

Now, gentlemen, let me give you one illustration more of the connection of these people with each other, and then conclude an address to which you have listened with great attention. Jeffryes had an envelope with him on his arrest. He was taken in a cab to the police station by a considerate police officer, and in that cab Jeffryes thought it prudent to leave an envelope behind. That it was modesty at fearing compliments for his most artistic work I think you cannot believe. I think it was from a sense of fear, and, if a sense of fear, a sense of wrong-doing, which caused him to leave that envelope behind in the cab. When it came to be examined, after it was brought by the cabman to the police station, it was found to contain some of those "Sydney Views," of which you have heard already perhaps more than enough—the id., red, stamps, used. Now for the purpose of linking the prisoners together at Sydney View Villa let me tell you that of those same stamps, and used, there were 80, all of them being forged stamps. Then, gentlemen, there were a number of Indian stamps found—2 annas—in the envelope unused. That, of course, was in the possession of Jeffryes. One used was found at 40, Oval Road, but it was the same forged stamp. When I say "unused," I mean unpostmarked; and when I say "used," I mean that they had been postmarked. How does this bear out what the prosecution say is the truth? You have the man who manufactured them—Jeffryes; you have the subject of his manufacture, and to whom transferred—Benjamin and Sarpy; you have what was done by them, and you will hear how they were postmarked to give the additional value, of which the stamps were in need, in order that the fullest price might be got for them.

Gentlemen, I pass now to the stamps on which I would mainly fix your attention, namely, the 1s. Victoria blue, the impression of which was found on the lithographic stone in Jeffryes' coal cellar. Of them, two unused and not perforated were found in the envelope; 132 used, but not perforated, were found at Sydney View Villa; two unused and perforated were found in the envelope; and 84 used and perforated were found at Sydney View Villa. When, by means of the little flaw which is produced by the use of that stone, it is shown that that stone it was which did produce the used stamps found at Sydney View Villa, and the unused found on Jeffryes, how will it be said, or how can it be said, that the minds of these three prisoners were not guiltily combined in the exercise of the lawless proceedings in which they were all of them engaged?

Gentlemen, the prisoners have, let me say, been, as they think, very careful. Of course if these were English stamps they were dealing with, stamps issued under the authority of the English Revenue, a very drastic Act of Parliament the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 96, section 22, would deal with this matter. That declares, that any person having any die, or found in possession of any paper, or any fabricated stamp and various others things, the counterfeit presentment being that of any English stamp—that is, English in the sense that it is used by the authority of the Inland Revenue of this country—it is a felony, and punishable, as you would suppose, with the possible extreme penalty of penal servitude for life. But the care which these prisoners have taken, apparently, is that they will not bring themselves within that Statute. They deal with foreign and colonial stamps. In that connection I will call the attention of my Lord at once to an Act of Parliament—the 47th and 48th Victoria, chapter 76—under which for fiscal purposes, for the purposes of the Revenue, protection is given; and, as far as I can ascertain, for the first time, surprising though it sounds, to foreign and colonial stamps. By way of historical comment it is not at

all strange that the Act of 1840 and 1841 should not have dealt with foreign stamps, for the excellent reason that, as far as we can ascertain, they were not then in existence; but strange it does seem that legislation should have been silent on the point down to 1884. But the Act which was passed in 1884 was to amend the law with regard to the protection of the Post-office, and in respect of offences committed against the Post-office. No doubt, under section 7, it is made an offence for a person to "Make, knowingly utter, deal in or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or have in his possession, unless he shews a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or make, or, unless he shews a lawful excuse, have in his possession any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp." If my Lord will allow me, I should like to direct his attention to these words: "For the purposes of this section, 'fictitious stamp' means any facsimile, or imitation, or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's colonies, or of any foreign country." For fiscal purposes, as I submit to my Lord, on this part of the case, the penalty which the Inland Revenue are entitled to recover for every offence committed in contravention of that section, is a penalty of £20 for every stamp found in the possession of the accused person, or dealt with by him. By section 16 of the same act, it is made quite clear—if indeed it ought to be reasonably doubted—that whilst, for Revenue purposes, that is a sum which may be obtained upon conviction for any isolated offence under section 7, yet the whole common law of the country applies to the offences of forging and uttering stamps; and for this reason section 16 says, "This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding, by indictment or otherwise, for an offence which is punishable at Common Law, or under any Act other than this Act, so that no person be tried or punished twice for the same offence. When proceedings are taken before any court against a person in respect of an offence under this Act, which is also an offence punishable at Common Law, or under some Act other than this Act, the Court may direct that instead of such proceedings being continued, proceedings shall be taken for punishing such person at Common Law, or under some Act other than this Act." So that whilst it does for fiscal purposes impose a penalty for the possession, or the distribution of, foreign and colonial stamps, yet it expressly says that the law applicable to the indictment of offences at Common Law is still to be applied where the application of it is well founded.

Gentlemen, in this case most strongly will it be submitted to my Lord, that as far as the first 23 counts of the indictment are concerned, dealing with the forging and uttering of these stamps, they are the forging of a writing, document, or instrument at common law. I shall submit hereafter that there is abundant evidence to support the counts in this indictment, if it should be shewn that a considerable section of the public would be likely to be defrauded, and that some members of the public were actually defrauded. It has been held in a case, to which I will call his Lordship's attention, that the procuring of objectionable matter, with intent to utter, is a misdemeanour at common law, and under one of the counts in the indictment the prosecution will say, as against the three prisoners, that the evidence will be abundant to shew that they procured these things with intent to utter them.

Now, gentlemen, having called your attention to the subject-matter of this prosecution, I shall, with the assistance of my friend Mr. Muir, call the witnesses before you. It will be for you, gentlemen, to say Yes or No, whether my opening statement has been proved.

You will have the direction of my Lord, later on, as to what are the species of offences with which the three prisoners now standing upon their trial are charged; and it will be for you, upon the evidence, to say Yes or No. Do you find them guilty, or not guilty, of the charges made against them?

[The witnesses who were called on behalf of the prosecution before the Magistrate then gave evidence, substantially to the same effect as that already reported.]

[The following additional witnesses were also called.]

SIDNEY SWANN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MATHEWS.

Q. What are you?—A. For the past two or three years I have not done anything, owing to my eyesight being bad. Up to about three years ago I used to deal in foreign stamps.

Q. Do you live at No. 106, Camden Houses, Notting Hill?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Jeffries?—A. I met him about five or six years ago—in 1886.

Q. Did he speak to you then?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he ask you to do, if anything?—A. He offered me a little money if I would take two plates to a man named Pauncefort, an engraver.

Q. What did you say to that?—A. I accepted the offer of the money, and took the plates.

Q. Did he give you anything else as well as the plates to give to Mr. Pauncefort?—A. The sketch he gave me which Mr. Pauncefort kept.

Q. Of what?—A. For the plates.

Q. What were the plates to produce?—A. At the time they looked like pictures or drawings.

Q. For a postage stamp?—A. It would be rather a large one.

Q. How many copies were you to order from Mr. Pauncefort?—A. I believe 1,000 of each.

Q. What name were you to give, if any?—A. I gave the name of Jeffries.

Q. Did Jeffries tell you anything about that before you went?—A. Yes; he told me to give his name, and I gave that name.

Q. You took the sketch and the plates to Mr. Pauncefort?—A. Yes.

Q. And then gave him the order, did you?—A. Yes, I believe Mr. Pauncefort took the order.

Q. Afterwards, at some subsequent date, had you any of those stamps so produced given to you?—A. No; not to me.

Q. What more did you see of them?—A. I was given some afterwards.

Q. By whom?—A. Clayton.

Q. What were you to do with them?—A. I was to sell them, I believe.

Q. Have you any doubt about it?—A. Not the slightest.

The RECORDER: Did Clayton give you some stamps to sell or not?—A. Yes.

Mr. MATHEWS: How many of them did you sell for Clayton?—A. I do not know how many; but I think 50s. was given for them.

Q. To whom did you sell them?—A. To Mr. Buhl.

Q. He paid you either 50s. or 60s. for them?—A. Yes. I forget now which it was.

Q. To whom did you give that money?—A. I believe I gave it back to Clayton. I believe it was to be taken to Jeffries.

Q. That was the end of the transaction. You sold no more of those?—A. No; I do not believe I sold any more of those.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. You were not examined before the Magistrate?—A. No.

Q. Were you at the Thames Police Court at all?—A. No.

Q. What time of the day was it when Jeffries gave

you this sketch?—A. I cannot say now. I should say it was towards the middle of the day.

Q. What day of the week?—A. I have not the slightest recollection.

Q. Are you certain he gave you the sketch or plate?—A. He gave me a sketch on paper. The plates were to be made.

Q. You are sure he did not give you the plates?—A. No; he had not got them.

Mr. WILLIS: I have nothing to ask.

[Further evidence was then given, after which the Court adjourned.]

Saturday, 12th March, 1862.

EDWARD DENNIS BACON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At Ilford, Essex.

Q. And where are you in business?—A. 41, Seething Lane, City.

Q. What business?—A. Malt factors.

Q. Are you an expert in postage stamps?—A. Yes. I was secretary of the Philatelic Society of London for some years, and also honorary treasurer. I have been a collector for the past 20 years, and have written a good many papers on stamps.

Q. I think you gave some assistance to the formation of a celebrated collection?—A. I did—the collection of the late Mr. Tapling, M.P.

Q. A collection which at his death he left to the nation?—A. Yes.

Q. That is a collection of very great value?—A. By far the finest collection in this country.

Q. Valued roughly at what?—A. About £30,000 at least; but it is difficult to say.

Q. You have before you a number of the stamps which have been produced in course of this case?—A. I have.

Q. And have you examined them for the purpose of seeing what they are?—A. Yes.

Q. And have you arrived at an opinion with regard to them?—A. I have.

Q. Taking them in their order, let me ask you to look at the so-called Sandwich Islands stamps. What do you say with regard to them?—A. I say that they are bogus stamps. There was no postage stamp of this design ever issued. It is a stamp that has been made to defraud people.

Mr. WILLIS: They may have been made to amuse children.

The RECORDER: There is no such genuine stamp in existence?—A. No; there never was.

Mr. MATHEWS: As to any postmarks that appear on them, what do you say?—A. They are forgeries.

Q. Is the effect of postmarking stamps to enhance their value to collectors?—A. In some cases.

Q. Is the effect of surcharging stamps to enhance their value?—A. Very much sometimes.

Q. Would the effect of a Post-office mark appearing upon a fiscal stamp, showing you that a revenue stamp had been used for that purpose, be to enhance its value?—Q. Very much in that case.

Q. Would the effect of perforating stamps be to enhance their value?—A. Sometimes.

Q. Do you give the same answer with regard to the rouletting of stamps, which is a different process?—A. Yes.

The RECORDER: Why does the mere fact of perforating enhance the value?—A. It would make them a rarer variety, my lord.

Q. As a matter of fact, I believe perforating was only invented twenty-five or thirty years ago?—A. Speaking roughly, about 1854.

Mr. MATHEWS: And a stamp that had been subjected to the process of rouletting would be en-

hanced in value?—A. It would enhance the value very considerably.

Q. Have you had produced to you what purports to be a 1s. 9d. green Ceylon stamp?—A. I have.

Q. What do you say of the 1s. 9d. green Ceylon?—A. A distinct forgery.

Q. Does it purport to have been used?—A. It does. The few I have before me all have an obliteration.

The RECORDER: How many are there of the 1s. 9d. green?—A. Twelve on the sheet of paper, my lord, but more in the bundle.

Q. Those all purport to have been used?—A. Yes.

Mr. MATHEWS: While you are upon the Ceylon stamp, take an 8d. brown Ceylon. What do you say of that?—A. That also is a distinct forgery. The copy of the stamp on this sheet is not a used one.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Were those stamps gummed on the paper at the time they were found, or have they been gummed on since?

The RECORDER: Sergeant White will tell you that. SERGEANT WHITE; No; they were not.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Then they have been gummed on since, and that has spoilt the whole thing.

Mr. MATHEWS: My learned friend says that the gumming of those stamps on that sheet of paper has spoiled the whole thing. I do not know what he means by that. Has it made any substantial difference as to the genuineness or the forgery of the stamps which are before you?—A. No, certainly not.

Q. Does any 9d. Ceylon appear on that sheet?—A. Yes, an unused copy.

Q. What do you say to that?—A. Distinctly a forgery, like the 8d. and the 1s. 9d.

Q. Before I pass away from the Ceylon stamps in the envelope found upon Jeffries, I am given to understand there were a number of other forged Ceylon stamps. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. See if there is a 3d. or a 4d?—A. There is a 4d. and a 2s.

The RECORDER: Both Ceylon?—A. Yes.

Mr. MATHEWS: And both what?—A. Both forgeries.

Q. Used or unused?—A. In the sheet I have there is both an unused and a used 4d., and an unused 2s.

Q. So that we have a forged 4d., an 8d., a 9d., a 1s. 9d., and a 2s. stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. Now take what are called the New Zealand fiscals; that is to say, Revenue stamps that have been postmarked?—A. There are no New Zealand fiscals on that sheet.

Q. I believe there were some in the Cullum Street parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. In Jeffries' parcel, as I understand?—A. Yes.

Q. Now with regard to those New Zealand fiscals. First, as to the stamps themselves, what do you say?—A. The stamps are genuine.

Q. With regard to the postmarks upon them?—A. Before answering that question I should like to compare them with other copies. They look to be genuine.

Q. Have you not made that comparison?—A. Not in the case of the New Zealand.

Q. Then never mind for the moment. Can you say whether any traces of ink marks have been removed from them?—A. I think not in these few that are on the sheet. There are seven stamps on this sheet.

Q. You will be able to make the comparison. That will enable you to express an opinion if you have some of the genuine ones before you?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you get them within a short time?—A. I will endeavour to do so.

The RECORDER: Perhaps the witness will be able to do that during the adjournment.

[The Court adjourned for half an hour.]

Mr. MATHEWS: Before quitting the Ceylon stamps, what would the value be supposing them to be genuine,

and the marks upon them genuine?—A. The 4d., imperforate, would be worth £8 about, if genuine.

Q. You do find a sample of such a stamp?—A. Yes. Q. And the 8d?—A. You might range the value from £8 downwards.

The RECORDER: Do you mean they are all worth about the same?—A. No, my lord. They range from £8 downwards.

Q. Is the 1s. 9d. stamp worth more than the 4d?—A. No; not so much.

Q. It depends, I suppose, on the scarcity?—A. Yes.

Q. The average would be from £8 and downwards to what, taking all the Ceylon stamps?—A. From £8 to 30s.

Mr. MATHEWS: Being forged as they are they are quite valueless?—A. Yes.

Q. As to the 18 kreuzer Baden, what do you say?—A. There were none found.

Q. Have you seen any fiscals to compare those stamps with?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Now take the 12 kreuzer Bavarian, a sample of which you have before you.—A. I found an envelope with a large number of 12 kreuzer stamps in the Oval Road parcel.

Q. I should be glad for you to be shown a particular stamp which was sold to Mr. Bright. [The stamp was handed to the witness.] With regard to that and the others you have examined, was that originally on a 12 kreuzer money order card?—A. I should say so undoubtedly.

Q. And it has, by a process which has been described, been converted into an adhesive postage stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you say with regard to the mark upon it. Is there a postmark on it?—A. Yes, and that postmark is a forgery.

Q. The value of that upon the money order card would be some few pence?—A. A penny at the outside.

Q. And the value of it in that condition?—A. Several shillings.

Q. Fifteen shillings we have been told?—A. I should say it is worth that if genuine.

Q. Do you say the same with regard to the other samples which have been submitted to you?—A. They are practically valueless in that condition as they are.

The RECORDER: Are they taken off a money order card?—A. Yes.

Mr. MATHEWS: The Oval Road parcel you are speaking of, in which were found a considerable number?—A. Yes.

Q. The black penny English-marked "V.R." is a rare stamp?—A. Yes.

Q. Worth how much?—A. About £8 if genuine.

Q. Are there a number of such British stamps with a Maltese Cross in the corner?—A. A large number.

Q. They are almost valueless, are they not? or of comparatively small value?—A. Some are.

Q. Is it an easy process to take out the Maltese Cross and put in the "V.R."?—A. I have had no experience of that, and cannot say.

Q. Do you know whether it has been done?—A. I know it has been done.

Mr. WILLIS: Have you seen it done?—A. No.

Mr. MATHEWS: Have you seen stamps from which the Maltese Cross has been taken?—A. Yes.

Q. And in place of the Maltese Cross what has been substituted?—A. The letters "V.R."

Q. Is a presentment of that kind likely to deceive?—A. Yes.

Q. The result would be to increase its value?—A. Very much.

Q. To what extent?—A. From 6d. to £8.

Q. Now apply your attention to the Sydney Views—the penny red, and New South Wales. Do you find

samples of them on the sheet before you?—*A.* Yes; a large number.

*Q.* Are they genuine or not?—*A.* None genuine.

The RECORDER: Which parcels are those?—*A.* The Oval Road parcel and also the Jeffryes' parcel.

Mr. MATHEWS: You mean in the envelope?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Were there any Sydney Views found at Cullum Street?—*A.* Yes; two forgeries.

*Q.* You have not found among them a genuine stamp?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Do you find them both used or unused?—*A.* They are all used.

*Q.* Those Sydney Views are good forgeries?—*A.* Yes; decidedly.

*Q.* Unused for instance, as you see them, would they deceive, or be likely to deceive, the postal authorities?—*A.* I think so, certainly.

*Q.* Assume them to be made here and sent to New South Wales; they could be used effectively, in your opinion, in sending back letters to this country?—*A.* Yes; I think so.

Mr. WILLIS: I do not believe the Sydney Views are used now.

Mr. MATHEWS: Do you know?—*A.* I believe they could be used.

*Q.* To your knowledge, have they been withdrawn?—*A.* No, they have not; and I, therefore, see no reason why they should not be used, and I believe they could be used, for postal purposes.

*Q.* Now go to the 1s. St. Vincent vermilion stamp, surcharged 4d. What do you say of that?—*A.* I have not found in any of the envelopes or parcels a copy of that particular stamp—4d. on 1s.

*Q.* You have found none?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Now take the Victoria blue 1s., of which we know there are a great many samples. How many in all have you seen.—*A.* Certainly over 160 in the Oval Road parcel and four in the envelope.

*Q.* Are some perforated and some not perforated?—*A.* Yes; I have samples of both.

*Q.* In both instances do you say the stamps are forgeries?—*A.* Yes, both.

The RECORDER: Are all the blue Victoria stamps forgeries?—*A.* All that I have seen are. Some are used and some unused.

Mr. MATHEWS: What would be the difference in value between used and unused. I mean with the postmark added?—*A.* Nothing in this case.

*Q.* And between the perforated and the unperforated stamp would there be any difference?—*A.* The unperforated is the rarest.

*Q.* Can you tell me any difference in value as between them?—*A.* I cannot speak to the value of these stamps now.

*Q.* Are they still in use in the Colony of Victoria?—*A.* As far as I know every Victoria stamp ever issued might be used for pre-paying a letter now.

*Q.* Of course you include the 1s. blues?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are they good imitations?—*Yes.*

*Q.* Good as it is, can you say anything with regard to its being a genuine perforation?—*A.* The perforation is forged.

*Q.* I want to direct your attention to the Indian stamps—the 2, 4, and 8 annas stamps. Have you seen those?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* What do you say as to the stamps themselves?—*A.* They are perfectly genuine.

The RECORDER: Out of which parcel?—*A.* The Oval Road parcel and the envelope.

Mr. MATHEWS: What do you say as to the postmarks upon them?—*A.* I believe they are forged.

*Q.* Are the surcharges apparent upon any of them?—*A.* I believe they are forged.

*Q.* What do they consist of?—*A.* The words "SERVICE POSTAGE."

*Q.* What would be the enhanced value of such stamps postmarked and surcharged?—*A.* The 8 annas without the surcharge on it is worth 1d. or 2d.; with the surcharge it is worth £8 or £9. The 4 annas is of the same value unsurcharged, and I should say about £6 surcharged. The 2 annas would be about the same price without the surcharge, and with the surcharge from £2 to £3.

*Q.* Now will you take a table of comparisons, which I believe you can verify. You have examined, have you not, the contents of the envelope found in the cab, said to be left there by Jeffryes?—*A.* I have.

*Q.* And the contents of an envelope of stamps found at 46, Oval Road?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* As well as the contents of an envelope containing some of the stamps found at Cullum Street?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Of the Sydney Views, did you find in the cab envelope six used stamps?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Of those same stamps, did you find any in the Oval Road parcel?—*A.* From 70 to 80.

*Q.* Cullum Street?—*A.* Two.

*Q.* How many of the 2 annas stamps were there in the Jeffryes envelope?—*A.* One unused.

*Q.* How many at Oval Road?—*A.* One unused. —There may be more of these stamps, but there are certainly those.

*Q.* In the Cullum Street parcel, were there any of those?—*A.* No.

*Q.* And the 4 annas?—*A.* One in the envelope unused, and two used in the Oval Road parcel.

*Q.* Cullum Street?—*A.* None.

*Q.* Any 8 annas in the Jeffryes parcel?—*A.* One unused, and 7 or 8 used in the Oval Road parcel.

*Q.* The Cullum Street?—*A.* None.

*Q.* And the Victoria, blue, 1s?—*A.* In the envelope two unused imperforate, and two unused, but perforated.

*Q.* Are they two stamps or two sheets?—*A.* Stamps; and in the Oval Road parcel over 100 used imperforate, and over 60 used perforated.

*Q.* And Cullum Street?—*A.* I have not noted any.

*Q.* With regard to the imperforate Victoria stamps found in the two places, are they to all appearances the same?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* And the perforated are to all appearances the same?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do they correspond with the two sheets which have been previously looked at by you in which the perforated and imperforate stamps appear?—*A.* Yes, they do.

*Q.* You have not examined the lithographic stones?—*A.* No; I have not seen them.

*Q.* Then take the 1s. 9d. green Ceylon.—*A.* There are a large number of those.

*Q.* How many in the envelope?—*A.* Three unused in the envelope, and over forty used in the Oval Road parcel.

*Q.* It is difficult for you no doubt to say the number of forged stamps you have seen, but will you give the jury some notion of the number you have found in the course of your examination?—*A.* Some thousands I should say.

*Q.* Of other descriptions of stamps than those you have specified?—*A.* Yes, many. There are a very large number of forgeries that have not been called attention to by me.

*Q.* Those parcels contain other forged stamps?—*A.* A very large number of other stamps that have been forged besides these particular ones.

*Q.* Now what is the highest price at which a single stamp has been known to be sold for the purposes of collections?

Mr. WILLIS: How can that be evidence?

The RECORDER: Do you object, Mr. Willis?

Mr. WILLIS: Yes, my lord, I do. I object on the ground that it is not relevant to these issues.

Mr. MATHEWS: I think on the conspiracy to defraud, the intention being to defraud collectors, it does become material to know what prices were paid.

The RECORDER: I do not see how you can go into the value of other stamps, Mr. Mathews.

Mr. MATHEWS: If your lordship please.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. How long have you been an expert?—A. About ten years.

Q. Have you carried on the corn merchant's business too during that time?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. Do you know that there are considerable numbers of forged stamps on the market, that is to say, stamps that are sold to dealers and experts occasionally?—A. Yes; these parcels show that.

Q. I think you have given your special attention to Japanese?—A. No; not at all.

Q. And fiscal stamps?—A. No.

Q. Generally all round?—Yes.

Q. How about the Sandwich Islands stamps? Some one has gummed those stamps on that paper. Do you consider that is a fair way of comparing stamps—to gum them on paper first?—A. I do.

Q. You know that Stanley Gibbons profess to sell hinge mounts?—A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. So that you can hold the stamp up and see the construction of the paper?—A. Yes.

Q. Would not that have been a fairer way to test stamps than gumming them on paper?—A. I have examined them all.

Q. Before they were gummed or afterwards?—A. They are only specimens taken out.

Q. Did you examine them before they were gummed or afterwards?—A. As I found them in the parcel.

Q. They have been gummed on the paper since, have they not?—A. One or two.

Q. Do some countries use vegetable ink for post-marking?—A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Have you noticed, in gumming a stamp or wetting it, that the ink will disappear?—A. A surcharge, do you mean?

Q. Either a surcharge or a postmark. Will not the ink disappear, it being vegetable ink?—A. I cannot say I have noticed that.

Q. With regard to any of those stamps that you have examined, was the word "specimen" upon them?—A. I do not recollect any.

Q. Look at the Ceylon 1s. 9d.—A. I do not recollect any.

Q. Look at the 8d. and the 2s. Have they not got the word "specimen" on—I mean in Jeffryes' parcel? Is not the word "specimen" printed on the back of the stamp?—A. Yes; I have got one.

Q. Then sticking that stamp on to a piece of paper that word would disappear?—A. Yes, it would; but there are lots without it.

Q. With regard to the New Zealand fiscals, can you say that that postmark is not genuine?—A. I cannot say it is not on those seven specimens.

Q. They are genuine stamps and genuine postmarks.—A. I cannot say without comparing them, and in the time given I could not do so.

Q. Do you know all the postmarks the New Zealand Government use?—A. No; there are an immense number of forgeries about.

Q. You were not called before the magistrate?—A. No.

Q. When were you first imported into the case?—A. I was first asked last Wednesday.

Q. Just look at the green Ceylon—those found in the Jeffryes envelope and those found at Oval Road—and tell me if the watermark is the same. Of course, if it is gummed on to paper you cannot see the watermark?—A. According to the list I have made out in the Oval Road parcel there are over forty unused

1s. 9d. Ceylon stamps. These stamps were all pasted on bits of old letters.

Q. Were those which were in the Jeffryes envelope pasted on paper?—A. There are some unused. It is impossible to compare the two stamps without wetting one and taking it off the paper.

Q. Then as to the Indian stamps. You say there were some surcharged found at Jeffryes' place, and some surcharged found at Oval Road. Is the surcharge identical in both cases?—A. I can see by glancing at one in the Jeffryes' parcel, and one in the Oval Road parcel, that the surcharge is different.

Q. You are a member, I suppose, of the Philatelic Association?—A. No.

Q. Of any of the Philatelic Societies?—A. I am on the Committee of the Philatelic Society of London.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Phillips here at all?—A. I have seen him.

Q. To-day?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him at luncheon time?—A. I believe he was here.

Q. Did you speak to him?—A. Well, I cannot recollect that I did speak to him during the luncheon time.

Q. What?—A. I was taking a list of the stamps, and there were a lot of people talking all round.

Q. Well, Mr. Phillips is not in Court now, is he?—A. No, I do not see him now.

Q. Then we will leave Mr. Phillips outside. Do you know that there was originally and is now a sale of stamps—reprints as they are called?—A. There are such things.

Q. You have been a collector all these years. Is it within your knowledge that those reprints were sold without any intimation that they were reprints? How long have you been conversant with Stanley Gibbons' catalogue?—A. Whenever I have bought reprints I have always bought them as reprints.

Q. Did the catalogue that first introduced them to your notice state that they were reprints?—A. It did.

The RECORDER: You bought them as reprints, and they were sold as reprints?—A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: There are some stamps called Bergedorf. Did you see those?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any of those stamps which are not either reprints or *fac-similes*?—A. Certainly.

Q. In the market?—A. Yes.

Q. Does Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue contain substantially a list of all the stamps that can be obtained in the market?

Mr. MATHEWS: Without producing the catalogue I submit that my friend cannot ask as to its contents.

The RECORDER: No. I do not see how we can have that, Mr. Jones.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Very well, my lord. I had hoped to have seen Mr. Phillips; but I am given to understand that we shall not.

The RECORDER: Then you can make any remarks with regard to that to the jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILLIS.

Q. Have you been a witness before to speak to stamps not being genuine?—A. No.

Q. Who selected you for this—Mr. Phillips?—A. I was asked by Mr. Phillips.

Q. Is Mr. Phillips the managing director of Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited?—A. He is.

Q. That is a house dealing largely in stamps of all kinds?—A. Yes, very largely.

Q. When did he come to you?—A. On Wednesday morning.

Q. Did he tell you he had been told that he ought not to come as a witness in this case?—A. Nothing of the kind.

Q. Did he not give you any reason why he came to you?—A. Yes, he did.

Q. What did he tell you?—A. He simply asked me

to give evidence, as Major Evans was laid up very unwell, and not able to come.

Q. Major Evans was not at the police court, was he?—A. I do not know.

Did Mr. Phillips tell you he was not going to be a witness himself?—A. No.

Q. Nothing of that kind?—A. No.

Q. Did you refer to the fact that he had been a witness before?—A. No.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Phillips was a witness at the police court?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you at the police court during the enquiry?—A. No.

Q. Not at all?—A. Not at all.

Q. Did you see Mr. Phillips while it was pending?—A. As far as I can recollect I did not.

Q. Come! Surely you must remember?—A. I think it was at the time it was pending. He came down and asked me to appear at the police court.

Q. Did you go to the police court?—A. No, I told him it was very inconvenient for me to go.

Q. And now it is convenient for you this week to be here?—A. I have made it so.

Q. How long have you been familiar with forged stamps?—A. Ever since I began to collect.

Q. How long ago is that?—A. Over 20 years.

Q. I suppose you have seen a great many in that time before you examined those in these proceedings?—A. I have never seen so many together before.

Q. Have you seen a great many before?—A. I have never seen a great many together before.

Q. Putting together all you have seen would form a large number, I suppose?—A. Taking it over the 20 years they would.

Q. I suppose you have seen various kinds of stamps of different countries?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you bought yourself at all?—A. Yes.

Q. For your own collection?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you had the good fortune to buy only genuine stamps, or have you had in your possession without your knowing it forged stamps?—A. I have.

Q. How many times in the 20 years?—A. I could not say.

Q. A good many?—A. Not a large number.

Q. How many will you say—buying, I have no doubt, from respectable people?—A. It is impossible for me to say.

Q. 500?—A. Nothing like that.

Q. Tell me as near as you can?—A. Say from 50 to 100.

Q. You believed those to be quite genuine when you bought them?—A. I was taken in with them.

Q. You believed them to be genuine when you bought them?—A. Not always.

Q. You bought some that you did not believe to be genuine?—A. Yes—in this way. I may have bought a collection of stamps, and in the collection of stamps were certain forgeries. I did not buy the collection for the forgeries.

Q. I did not say you did, but in the collections you have purchased you have found forgeries?—A. Yes.

Q. How often. I suppose in almost every collection?—A. I have not bought many collections, but I have very often found one or two in a collection.

Q. Not more than one or two?—A. Sometimes a few more.

Q. I understood you to say that you might have had from 50 to 100 forged stamps, which you had purchased. Have you seen forged stamps that other people have purchased?—A. Yes.

Q. How often have you seen that? Pretty frequently I should think in other persons' purchases?—A. Yes, that is so.

Q. And stamps of all kinds of countries you have seen forged?—A. Some countries.

Q. You have had stamps looking as though they were unused, and genuine?—A. Yes, lots.

Q. Have you found some of those stamps, although they are marked as having been used, in these parcels?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any doubt that the intention was to mark those that were unmarked? Do you suggest to the jury that those were made for the purpose of being sent out to Sydney to deceive the postal authorities abroad?—A. No, I do not say that. They have been made to deceive collectors, and being unused they are worth more unused than postmarked.

Q. Do you mean for collectors?—A. Yes.

Q. You think they were for collectors, and not to be sent out to frank letters in Australia?—A. I cannot say. They may have been for both purposes.

Q. Do you mean to represent to the jury that the stamps of Sydney contain a view of the harbour now? Do you say that the postage stamps of Sydney have a sea view on them?—A. There is a penny stamp in use which has.

Q. At the present time?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you last see one?—A day or two ago, or perhaps a week.

Q. Have you got one here?—A. No, I cannot produce one in court.

Mr. C. E. JONES: May I ask the witness another question, my Lord?

The RECORDER: Certainly.

Further cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. There are persons, are there not, who make collections of forgeries? Do you know that? Do you know that Mr. Palmer has a collection of forgeries?—A. I have heard so.

Q. Have you seen it?—A. No.

Q. Have you heard that there are, among such forged collections, genuine stamps?

The RECORDER: One cannot have somebody else's belief about that.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Well, my lord, Mr. Phillips knew all about it at the Police Court, and we shall not have the opportunity of asking him.

Re-examined by Mr. MATHEWS.

Q. What would be the value of the unused Sydney Views to collectors?—A. £10.

Q. What is the reason for that?—A. They are very rare.

Q. Has the stamp been withdrawn?—A. As far as I know it has never been withdrawn.

Q. It has ceased to be issued?—A. Yes.

Q. And it is that which gives it the rarity and the value?—A. Certainly.

Q. You say that you have known of forgeries for twenty years past. Has there been any difference in the way of turning them out during the last twenty years—I mean any improvement in the art?—A. Yes, a great difference. They are made now on a much better plan than they were years ago.

Q. Within what time have they been at their best?—A. During the last two or three years.

Q. You have spoken of *fac-similes*. What is a *fac-simile*, as you understand it?—A. A *fac-simile* stamp is the one that has the word "*fac-simile*" printed upon it. There are such stamps.

Q. And a reprint is what?—A. A reprint is a stamp printed from the original plate, or stone, or whatever it is; whereas a *fac-simile* is a stamp with the word "*fac-simile*," which is nothing better than a forgery really, although, having the word "*fac-simile*" on it, it could not be sold as a forgery. There is a difference between a *fac-simile* and a forgery, of course.

Q. It would draw attention to the fact that it was a forgery?—A. Yes.

Q. Now with regard to Major Evans. Was it stated to you that he was ill?—A. It was said that he was ill, and I knew that was so. I had seen him.

The RECORDER: Who is Major Evans?—A. A member of the Committee of the Philatelic Society of London.

Q. Mr. Willis asked you whether there was a Sydney View stamp in use with a view upon it like the one produced. You told us that the Sydney View stamp unused is worth £10.—A. Yes.

Q. Then Mr. Willis asked you a question about a stamp with a view upon it. Is there a stamp in use like the Sydney View stamp?—A. There is no stamp issued by the Post-office like that Sydney View stamp.

Q. But there is a stamp with a view upon it?—A. Yes; with a view of Sydney upon it, which is in use.

Mr. MATHEWS: With regard to the Sydney View which has been produced and examined by you, that is a stamp that has ceased to be issued?—A. Yes.

Q. And therefore it is rare and valuable?—A. Yes, simply from its rarity.

Q. But still it would be a stamp capable of being used?—A. Yes, any stamp issued by New South Wales or Victoria could be used to-day for postal purposes.

Q. Although it is not likely that it would be?—A. No.

DOUGLAS GARTH, sworn.

Examined by Mr. MATHEWS.

Q. Do you live at 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you president of the Philatelic Society?—A. I am secretary of the Philatelic Society.

Q. Are you an expert in stamps?—A. I have had considerable experience in stamps.

Q. In that sense you are an expert?—A. Yes.

Q. You are a Solicitor?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any genuine trade done in forgeries?—A. No, I should say not.

Q. Have you had your attention directed to a number of stamps that have been examined here?—A. Some of them. I have not seen this particular sheet, but I have seen one of the sheets which Mr. Bacon had in his hands.

Q. It is sufficient for my purpose to put a general question. Have you heard the evidence of Mr. Bacon?—A. I have.

Q. As far as your examination has gone, do you agree with the results arrived at?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. How long have you been an expert?—A. I have collected for fourteen years, and I have been well experienced for the last seven or eight years.

Q. Do you know Mr. Palmer?—A. I know of him.

Q. Have you ever seen his collection?—A. No. I have not seen Mr. Palmer or had anything to do with him for the last ten years.

Q. Had he got a collection then?—A. I saw a great many stamps he had at that time, but I never saw any collection.

Q. You know the laureated New South Wales 8d.?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that a large number of those stamps are in this country?—A. Certainly, a large number. Do you mean genuine?

Q. Genuine, and specimens sent over by Mr. Vindin.

—A. Yes, I have heard of those.

Q. Have you ever seen any of these stamps in the possession of Mr. Phillips of Stanley Gibbons and Co.?—A. I do not think I ever saw a specimen.

Q. Do you read the *Stamp News*?—A. Yes.

Q. And Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*?—A. Occasionally. I do not read every number throughout.

Q. Do you know that some thousands of these stamps sent over by Mr. Vindin are alleged to be forged stamps; that is to say, not officially issued?—A. Not officially issued, certainly.

Q. Taken from a block which has been either stolen or obtained by some fraud?—A. Certainly

Q. Is it within your knowledge that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. have been possessed of any of those stamps?—A. I think not. I have not purchased from them.

Q. Have you known that they have had those stamps and sent them over to Australia with a view of their being used there postally?—A. No; I never even heard a suspicion of it raised.

Q. Do you know Pemberton and Wilson?—A. Yes.

Q. As collectors?—A. As dealers.

Q. Do you know that they issue a monthly list?—A. There is no such firm now. It used to be that name.

Q. Do you remember when they used to issue monthly lists?—No, not a monthly catalogue, but a sort of periodical.

Q. A paper?—A. Yes.

Q. Edited by Major Evans?—A. He has been the editor.

Q. Do you know that stamps which were reprinted were advertised as being sold without notification that they were reprints?—A. That is not within my knowledge, but very likely that was the case.

Q. And the same with *fac-similes*?—A. Yes, for aught I know.

JOHN CHARLES GRIFFITHS sworn.

Examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Are you a lithographer of New Inn, Strand?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you examined the lithographic stone which was seized by the Police in this case?—A. I have.

Q. Have you also examined some of the blue 1s. Victoria stamps?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you say with regard to those blue 1s. Victorias and their connection with the lithographic stone?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief they have every appearance of being an impression from the stone.

Q. And the black ground lines in the two, are they identical?—A. Identical.

Q. Your knowledge of the technicalities of your own art, or trade, enable you to speak positively upon the point?—A. Yes.

The RECORDER: You are confident about it?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief, my lord.

Mr. MATHEWS: Has your attention been drawn to any flaw that appears in the prints taken from the stone?—A. I compared one or two small points on the stone with the sheet of stamps, and I found identical marks.

Q. Was anything said about taking another impression?—A. The matter was mentioned, but I thought it better to leave it alone.

Q. And you so advised, did you?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. When did you see it first?—Q. Last Monday, at my office.

Q. Did you examine it with a magnifying glass?—A. Yes.

Q. Look at that stone and the sheet of stamps—an unperforated sheet [The same were handed to the witness]. Point out what the flaw is.—A. There are points about the small mark. There is a slight dip or indent in the top of the forehead where the head joins the fillet.

Q. Is that the second stamp on the paper?—A. Yes, the second from the left.

Q. What is the point? Is it on the head, or below, or above, or where?—A. It is on the head itself.

Q. You say there is some indent somewhere, but it does not appear in any other stamp on the sheet.—A. I find the lines in the background correspond in number.

Q. I am asking for points of peculiarity or a flaw. You say there is an indent in this particular head. Whereabouts?—A. Just where it joins on to the fillet.



The RECORDER: Where the forehead joins on to the fillet?—A. Yes.

Q. And the lines in the background correspond in number, do they?—A. Yes.

Mr. C. E. JONES: I cannot see what you mean. Do you suggest that these heads were taken from different dies? That appears in one, and not in any other.—A. It is more prominent in one than in the others.

The RECORDER: As I understand, on that stone there are twelve heads, and the stamps correspond.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Do you see any blue guiding lines?—A. I do not quite catch what you mean by guiding lines. Do you mean register marks?

Q. Yes.—A. I cannot detect them on the stone because the stone is too dirty.

Q. I have no objection to your cleaning a corner off if you can do it.—A. [After rubbing the stone.] I cannot detect them.

Q. Look at the sheet again, and look at the spaces between the stamps, and tell me if the stamps on the stone are not very much closer than the stamps on that paper?—A. That was one of the tests I applied, and I found they registered exactly.

Q. The stone is clean enough for any one to see that?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any such wide space on the stone as is shown between those stamps, and the space between the bottom row and the intermediate row?—A. They correspond exactly.

Mr. C. E. JONES: We say, my Lord, that there never was an impression taken from that stone at all.

Mr. MATHEWS: That is a statement made by my learned friend only.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Yes; and I made it before at the Police Court, and challenged you to try it.

Q. Suppose that stone had been cut in halves so as to sever the stamp, could not you have tried to pull a proof off half, and the other half would have been intact?—A. It could have been done.

Q. Were you asked to do it?—A. No.

Q. Were you told that the prisoners had asked to have it done?—A. No; that is a matter that did not concern me.

Sergeant WHITE was then re-called to prove the finding of certain letters at the premises which had been searched.

Mr. MATHEWS: That, my Lord, is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. JONES then submitted that the counts of the indictment charging forgery were not good counts, and disclosed no offence, inasmuch as a postage stamp is not a document, or instrument in writing, but merely a label or token. He further submitted, with regard to the charge against Jeffryes of having counterfeited a certain writing purporting to be a Sandwich Islands stamp, that it had been proved in evidence that there is not, and never was, such a stamp, and, therefore, there could be no counterfeit of what does not, and never did, exist.

Mr. WILLIS followed, also submitting that the counts charging forgery and uttering were not sustained, even though the counts themselves might be good, by the evidence which had been laid before the Court.

Mr. MATHEWS, on behalf of the prosecution, argued, on the contrary, that the counts had been sustained.

Mr. MUIR followed on the same side.

Mr. WILLIS replied.

[The arguments on these points have been fully reported in the proceedings at the Thames Police Court.]

The RECORDER stated that he would give judgment on the points on Monday morning.

[Adjourned to Monday, the 14th March, 1892, at 10.30.]

Monday, 14th March, 1892.

The RECORDER: Since the Court rose on Saturday I have had an opportunity of looking into the case upon the question as to what constitutes a forgery at Common Law. It seems to me to be beyond all doubt that the basis of such forgery is a written instrument, or document in writing. In my opinion, the true view with regard to these stamps is, that they are not instruments in writing. With regard to the case of the Sandwich Islands stamp, I find no count alleging forgery, and therefore it is not necessary for me to decide that point. If I am mistaken in that Mr. Mathews will no doubt point it out. It is not necessary, I think, to decide it. Therefore I hold, with regard to the forgery counts, Nos. 1 to 23, and count 26, that they have failed in proof. With regard to the 29th count, on which some discussion took place, I intend to leave the question to the Jury. I think it will be convenient for the learned counsel if I should state now the questions I propose to put to the Jury, so that they may consider them.

1. Was there an agreement between these three prisoners to bring these stamps into existence for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?

2. Was there an agreement between the three prisoners to alter or add to the stamps for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?

3. Did any or all of the prisoners procure these stamps for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?

4. Did the prisoners, Benjamin and Sarpy, or either of them, obtain money from Percy May Bright by false pretences?

Mr. C. E. JONES: Does my learned friend put in the correspondence which took place between the solicitors for the prosecution and the solicitors for my client with regard to tests we wished should be made with that stone after the committal and before trial? The trial was postponed in order that those tests might be made. I think it is only fair to the prisoners that that correspondence should be read. For obvious reasons, I do not propose to put it in myself, but my learned friend might do so.

Mr. MATHEWS: I do not at all agree that the trial was postponed on that account. I cannot agree either with my learned friend's premises or his conclusion, and I am afraid I cannot accede to his request.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Then I should like to recall Sergeant White, to ask the question whether it is not within his knowledge that summonses have been applied for and issued, and are now pending, charging these three men with an offence under the 46th and 47th Victoria, for having false stamps, or faked stamps, in their possession, and other matters in connection with it under the Act, which was apparently passed to deal with foreign postage stamps.

The RECORDER: I do not see how you can ask the Sergeant that.

Mr. JONES: He is in Court, my Lord.

Mr. MATHEWS: I submit it is irrelevant to the present issue. I may state at once, that if so be the jury take a certain view of this case, my friend need have no apprehension with regard to those summonses.

Mr. JONES: But that is a prosecution instituted by the Inland Revenue.

Mr. MATHEWS: We have been informed, if my friend will take it from me, that the Inland Revenue authorities will abide by a certain decision in this case, and they will relinquish all proceedings under those summonses in the event of this case terminating in one way.

The RECORDER: Then probably you will be content with that, Mr. Jones.

Mr. JONES: Yes, my lord.

The RECORDER : I do not see how it could affect the minds of the jury upon this issue.

Mr. MATHEWS : I should like to ask one question of Sergeant White, with your lordship's permission.

The RECORDER : Very well.

Mr. MATHEWS [to Sergeant White] : Were any business books found at No. 1 Cullum Street ?

Sergeant WHITE : No.

Mr. MATHEWS : Does my friend Mr. Jones call any witnesses ?

Mr. C. E. JONES : No.

Mr. MATHEWS : Does my friend Mr. Willis call witnesses ?

Mr. WILLIS : No ; and I produce no books.

Mr. MATHEWS : May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury. You must be relieved, as indeed all who have taken part in this enquiry must be, that we are now near to the end of it. I hope that the remarks which I made so long ago as Friday last have been thus far borne out, and that you will agree with me that the case is one of considerable public importance. In that relation it is not unsatisfactory, as I venture to submit to you, that we are dealing here, as we may fairly assume, with persons who have been prominent and active in the carrying on of this illegal trade, and who stand at the very head of it. It is no question of dealing with a go-between, or of dealing with other persons than those who, if there be criminal responsibility in the matter, are well entitled to bear it.

Gentlemen, before I pass to the different questions which my lord proposes to submit to you, let me ask you to consider the announcement made so recently as a moment ago by my learned friends. They call no witnesses. Therefore, gentlemen, the evidence is complete. But the allegation having been made now for some six weeks that this is an illegal trade, strange, gentlemen, is it not, that, to contradict that, no witness is forthcoming? How do you understand that a business, *qua* business, which is impugned *qua* business, may be defended? It is said here, upon the one side, that the agreement to deal with these false documents is of itself an illegal agreement, and they who enter into it, becoming parties to it, are in the pursuit of an illegal trade. Upon the other side how is that allegation endeavoured to be met. Thus : "No ; it is perfectly well known that forgeries, *qua* forgeries, are dealt in ; and forgeries, *qua* forgeries, are sold ; forgeries, *qua* forgeries, and confessed to be such, have a marketable value." I think it is strange myself, and submit it as being strange to you (if that be the truth), that we have no dealer in forged stamps brought before you to shew that the trade is a genuine trade. We have no customers called before you shewing that they, knowing stamps to be forged, have none the less bought them. That is a strange business which, when you come to look for proofs of its existence, would seem to be without either the persons who carry it on, or the persons who support it. Gentlemen, I call your attention, in this connection, to the forbearance shewn by my learned friends in putting questions to the witnesses called for the prosecution whenever any name had to be mentioned at all. You will remember the witnesses, Felsenthal, Griebert, and Dannenberg, who were cross-examined, but, when it came to mentioning names, there was a great delicacy on the part of my friends in asking for names. The questions were usually prefaced by this observation, "Do not mention any name in the matter, but was not this and that done?" Gentlemen, that is a delicacy that may well be understood ; but while you will have to deal with it as a question of delicacy, you will also have to deal with it as a question of fact, and you will have to say, yes or no, is it not an important fact, corroborating the charge made, that when we come to look for witnesses who will come into the box and give names, and addresses, and stand cross-examination,

there shall be none who will come and confess, "I am a dealer in forged stamps." There seems to be none to come and confess, "I am a customer who buys forged stamps knowing that they are forged." Those introductory observations may not be without effect on you, many of whom, no doubt, are business men yourselves. Gentlemen, suppose any calling of yours were to be attacked, and the broad accusation was made against it that you exercised an unlawful trade. Your answer would be a stout and a true denial, I doubt not. I think it would not stop short at that. It would go on to the production of persons exercising a similar calling who, once in the witness-box, would be able to persuade any tribunal of the honesty of that calling.

Now, gentlemen, I will come directly to the evidence in this case, and I will invert the order in which my lord has been good enough to tell us the questions that will be submitted. Gentlemen, I will deal with the twenty-fourth count first ; and I will ask you, yes or no, has it been established that Benjamin and Sarpy, on the 23rd November, 1891, obtained the sum of 6s. 6d. by false pretences from Mr. Bright, of Bournemouth, one of the many witnesses called before you. Let us see, gentlemen, how the evidence in relation to that stands. If I am not mistaken, turning now to what has been proved, the witness Meyer told you on Saturday that, in the month of October, 1891, Sarpy showed him some stamps which Sarpy confessed were 12 kreuzer Bavarians which had been removed from a 12 kreuzer Bavarian money-order card, and had been converted, by the process which you will no doubt agree was accurately described as a process of skinning, transferring, and printing, into adhesive postage stamps ; and Sarpy went on to say that he had nearly an envelope full of such stamps which had been so treated. Gentlemen, the object with which this was done must be first considered. The object stands pretty clearly forth. The 12 kreuzer stamps upon 12 kreuzer money-order cards would be worth 12 kreuzers, or some few pence at the outside ; but as adhesive postage stamps they are worth apparently, to sell retail, some 15s. apiece. Therefore we are in no doubt as to what was the object with which that elaborate process was gone through by Sarpy. Now, coming as we do to the 23rd November, what is it that we find being done? That a stamp similar in all respects, in that it had been taken from a Bavarian money order card, had been converted into what appeared to be an adhesive postage stamp, and was being sold by the dealers, Benjamin and Sarpy, of No. 1, Cullum Street, City, to Mr. Bright, the dealer at Bournemouth. It was sold for 6s. 6d.—low, it is true, as the price of a genuine stamp, but how high for the price of a forged stamp. Was it sold by dealer to dealer with the confession that it was forged? It cannot have been. Mr. Bright would not have bought it. Mr. Bright would never have paid more than the few pence which it was worth in its original condition, even if he would have paid so much ; and you will not doubt, therefore, that Sarpy is clearly shown to have had knowledge of the existence of such stamps, to have had knowledge of the manner in which such stamps had been treated, to have been a party to the sale of them in the shop where he and Benjamin carried on their business conjointly ; and, therefore, the sale of the stamp on the 23rd November was a sale for which Sarpy must be held responsible. If he agreed with Benjamin that that stamp, or that stamps of that description should be sold, however much absent he might be on the day it was sold, having agreed that the proceeds of that sale were to go to him, Sarpy, then, gentlemen, clearly, beyond question, it is made out that he is an accessory before the fact to the sale of that stamp ; and he is, therefore, under section eight of the 24th and 25th Victoria, chapter 94,

a principal in the misdemeanour of obtaining money by false pretences, and liable to be so indicted, as he is, under the twenty-fourth count of the indictment. Gentlemen, that is a simple, but an illustrative case, and I submit to you that the proof of it is beyond question—that the common-sense of it will not allow the answer, "Oh, these things were known to them who bought them to be forged!" because no sensible man under such circumstances would permit an article to be foisted upon him at one hundred times its value, he from his own pocket paying that hundred times its value in order to get that which he knew to be valueless.

But, gentlemen, this is as between dealer and dealer. It is somewhat instructive. Do you believe that Mr. Bright is a person who knowingly deals in forged stamps? I venture to submit to you he has given strong ground for coming to the opposite conclusion. What more is it that Mr. Bright has to tell before he leaves the scene? Looking through the window of the shop, somewhere about the 30th November, his attention was caught by that black 1d. very rare "V.R." postage stamp. Albeit not sufficient of a connoisseur to be able to detect that most skilful forgery of the Bavarian stamp, yet, gentlemen, he was sufficiently of a connoisseur to be able to detect that black 1d. postage stamp as a forgery. We have heard something of the process under which such stamps are forged—how there are some with the Maltese cross in the corner, and how the obliteration of the Maltese cross can be effected, and, by the addition of the letters "V.R." where the Maltese cross was, that which was valued at pence is converted into the value of pounds. It is question which, I think, may be interesting to enquire into—Where is that black 1d. very rare "V.R." which was exhibited at Cullum Street on the 23rd November? What has become of it? What has happened to it? Gentlemen, either it has been sold, and, if sold, sold for what value, I should like to know? Or else Messrs. Benjamin and Sarpy are correct in one admission which was made by them on their arrest, namely, that they had been expecting something in the way of an unpleasant visit of the police just for some little time. Either the one or the other.

Gentlemen, that case being so complete upon the evidence, let me turn to the second question which my lord has said he will invite you to answer. That question is this—Was there an agreement as between the three prisoners to make these forged stamps with intent to utter them, and, by the uttering of them, to defraud the public? That is a broad question, and a question, the answer to which, of course, must be found in the evidence which is before you:

Gentlemen, let us turn now and see who and what the prisoners are. Are the prisoners likely, think you, to enter into such an agreement? That is not unworthy of consideration. What is it that we know of their history by the evidence which has been given? It is, as I shall submit to you, a matter which is well deserving consideration that they may be persons most likely to enter into such an agreement as, it is said, here existed. Take Jeffryes—Jeffryes, the engraver—skilled, doubtless, in the trade which he calls his own. How was he known—I will not say in any trade—among those few intimates who, acting, if you will, as go-betweens, were brought into association with the three prisoners? He was known as "The Faker." Gentlemen, a very significant *soubriquet*. He himself, upon some occasion, exhibited some of his work, and called it "The Faker's Pride." With regard to Jeffryes, what do we know further? In August, 1886, he did order from Mr. Pauncefort two plates, from which two different Sandwich Islands stamps, or stamps which were supposed to be Sandwich Islands stamps, could be engraved. Those two plates were supplied to him at the price you have heard; and he was also supplied

with, and paid for, the printing of no less than 2,000 impressions. That, again, is a question, I think, which demands consideration. What has become of those 2,000 impressions? Two of them, or perhaps more than two, but certainly very few, are before you. What has become of the rest of the order which was executed by Mr. Pauncefort through the instrumentality of that youth, Sidney Swann, for Jeffryes? We can trace those Sandwich Islands stamps which, as new impressions, within a short time were sold by Clayton, for Jeffryes, to Mr. Buhl; and, if I am not mistaken, each stamp being sold for the sum of £1. When we come to ask ourselves what has become of the other Sandwich Islands stamps, is it an ungenerous thought, or is it likely to be a true one, if they had been sold through Clayton to Mr. Buhl for Jeffryes in the first instance, since none of them are forthcoming to show that they remain, that there has been a further sale? And I should like to know at what advantage to him who sold? We know from Clayton himself that, by the sale of some 20 or 30, he realised some £5 or £6; and by means of the sale of the 20 or 30 the whole cost of the engraving and printing of those stamps was paid by Jeffryes, leaving the remainder to be sold at a profit at which you may guess. Is Jeffryes a person, under the light thus thrown upon him, who would be unlikely to enter into such an agreement as that which it is said here existed?

Then, gentlemen, who are Benjamin and Sarpy? Are they persons, again, who would be likely to enter into such a combination? It is useful to remember that, in the same year, 1886, Benjamin and Sarpy, or rather Benjamin, for Sarpy at that time had not joined him in partnership, was receiving back from Mr. Cyriax, first of all, a number of forged stamps, the authenticity of which Mr. Cyriax impugned; and Benjamin undertook, in the year 1886, that he would refund to Mr. Cyriax the very considerable sum of £100, which it was admitted, or at all events it could not be successfully disputed, Mr. Cyriax was entitled to. That was in the year 1886. The money was repaid in December, 1890, and in January, 1891, by instalments. So you see we have Benjamin, from 1886 downwards, as a person to whose knowledge it had been brought that he had been found dealing with these unguine stamps. In 1888 what more do we find? Some forged 1s. vermilion St. Vincent stamps, surcharged 4d., as you have heard, were sold to Mr. Buhl. In 1888 complaint was made by Mr. Buhl that he had been charged an excessive sum for those stamps, because they were forgeries and valueless; and on that occasion again, that complaint being brought home to Benjamin, the money was returned.

Gentlemen, I invite you to remember that that 1s. vermilion St. Vincent stamp, surcharged 4d., is the one described by Benjamin and Sarpy, both of them being present, as a "Jeffology." That transaction was in 1888. Then, in May, 1891, he sold to Griebert, the witness, two "Sydney Views" for £1, which were found to be forgeries. Then Griebert comes and says as much to Benjamin, and Benjamin effects some other transaction with him, exchanging some other stamps up to the value of £2 paid for the forged "Sydney Views," and does not seem even to have asked for the forged stamps back again. What is the value of them in the mind of Benjamin? He had sold them for £1 apiece. Griebert comes and says, "I want that money back, or you must give me the equivalent of it, because I have been cheated." And Benjamin does not even say, "Will you give me the stamps back?" What, in the opinion of Benjamin, could have been their value? In the same August, 1891, what is the strange transaction between Griebert and Benjamin? That Griebert shall buy and Benjamin shall sell some 18 kreuzer Baden stamps, three

at 5s. each, making 15s. Upon what arrangement? Mr. Griebert had been caught in May, and therefore in August he stipulates that if these stamps are all right 15s. shall be the price; but if they turn out to be wrong, then they are to be only 1s. apiece, and Benjamin is to refund 12s. out of the 15s. which was paid to him. It may be said that is an odd transaction for Griebert to enter into. I grant it; I do not conceal it for a moment; but is it a natural transaction for a man to make in August who has been thus deceived by Benjamin before? What say you is the English of that transaction? He says, "I will give you 5s. apiece for these stamps, provided I am successful in selling them at that price, or at an advance on that price; but if there happens to be an accident, such as happened in May, and this is discovered, then what is the price at which you (Benjamin) are to sell to me (Griebert)?" "1s. apiece," Benjamin says.

That, gentlemen, is the transaction into which he entered. How can it in reason be disputed that Benjamin perfectly well understood that the attempt was to be made with these stamps, for the purpose of foisting them on to some innocent person, if such could be found? If the attempt was successful, then Benjamin was to get an excellent profit. Griebert was to get a profit on the price he paid. But if it was not a successful attempt, then, confessed between the two, that this somewhat audacious price should not pass from the one to the other. Did you notice, gentlemen, when Griebert was in the box, how reluctant he was to mention the name of any person who had asked him to take those New Zealand fiscals, and get them postmarked by Benjamin? I think you will say that his reluctance was natural. What does it point to? What does the fact that application was made to Griebert, who lived next door to Benjamin and Sarpy, to get an increased value given to these New Zealand fiscals, point to? What is the reputation of Benjamin and Sarpy, when a bargain is struck between Griebert and his customer, that, if it can be done, Griebert is to have 30s. for his profit in the transaction, so that his customer shall not go into the shop of Benjamin and Sarpy, which is only next door to Griebert? When we are dealing with business, and with the honest conduct of it, think what a light is thrown upon this business, and upon the conduct of it, by means of this isolated transaction? Does it not lead you to gather what is the reputation of Benjamin and Sarpy? What are they known as? What is their business? Is it not shown, by reason of this transaction, to be known to be a business under which added values will be given, and successfully given, by reason of the great art with which they are able to add those values to worthless stamps? That wrong was done by Benjamin, says Griebert. Who was present? Sarpy. So that if Benjamin for Griebert would forge postmarks on to revenue stamps, Sarpy being present, we get a fair indication of the manner of man he (Sarpy) is. Is he a likely man to come into this combination? We have therefore these three persons, as I submit to you, who were most likely to enter into that unlawful agreement, which is the subject matter of your consideration to-day.

Gentlemen, if they are persons most likely to make such an agreement, then the question comes, Did they in fact? That, of course, must become matter of proof. In this connection, let us consider the 1s. blue Victoria Stamp. You will remember, first of all, how Benjamin and Sarpy sold some to Mackenzie in February, 1891; and how he (Mackenzie) handed the samples that were sold to him, or some of them, to Mr. Buhl, and how Mr. Buhl, at the time, or subsequently, discovered that they were forgeries. So that Benjamin and Sarpy deal in the 1s. blue Victoria. Whence do they get it? The proved suggestion is that they got it from Jeffries. How is that proved? Overwhelmingly, as I submit to you. When Jeffries'

premises are searched, what is found? A stone containing twelve impressions of that blue 1s. Victoria Stamp, whence, in numbers of twelve, impressions can be made. Having the stone with which such impressions can be made, have these stamps the impressions which that stone can produce? Jeffries, Benjamin, and Sarpy have, it is true, used and unused sheets of twelve impressions of that same stamp. The expert, Mr. Griffiths, one of the last witnesses called before you, speaks to the identity of the impressions found upon the person of Jeffries, because it cannot be doubted that the envelope was on the person of Jeffries; and they were found in the possession of Benjamin and Sarpy, at Sydney View Villa. He tells you of the identity of those impressions as having been made by the stone found in that strange place of deposit—in the coal-cellar under the stairs. There can be, in his mind, no question. What are they? Not only are the twelve impressions to be found on the stone which we found on the sheet of paper, but he went on to say he found on the second stamp from the left—that is, the impression from the right on the stone—and in the second row, a slight dip or indent at the top of the forehead where the forehead joins the fillet. That is one strong point of identity. Then, again, the lines in the background of the stone and the impression correspond. The stamps on the stone and those on the paper register, that is to say cover the same space exactly. The spaces between the stamps on the stone and those on the impressions correspond, and correspond exactly.

Now what is the answer which my friend Mr. Jones made to this? In words, we have not thus far heard it. We have only had indicated that it will come before you, not in the form of an answer, but in the form of a complaint. My friend says, "Why did not the prosecution allow the stone to be cut in halves?" Gentlemen, why should they? If there be a complaint now that we have kept the stone intact as it was found in the coal cellar at Jeffries' house, think you that we should have gone without complaint if there had been any tampering with it of any description by us? Gentlemen, was it not more satisfactory that we, after taking the opinion of an expert, should have that stone produced before you as it was found at Jeffries' house? It is more satisfactory that you should be able to do as you did, namely, make your own measurements in order to see whether you registered, as did the expert, the impressions as covering the same space as those which are apparent upon the stone. I submit to you that it would have been the height of imprudence on the part of the prosecution to have permitted any tampering with so vital a piece of conviction as that stone; and, however much the suggestion was made, wise were we, at all events, that no such suggestion was listened to, and we permitted the examination to be made by the skilled man, and, moreover, by those who were actually interested in the decision of this case. "But," says Mr. Jones, "six weeks have passed since this request was made, and my point is, that those impressions could never have been produced by that stone." Gentlemen, my friend makes that point in the form of an assertion. My friend's assertion, I fear, can avail him nothing, when it could have become so easily a matter of proof. Jeffries is an engraver. Let him ask to have someone to examine it on his own account. Let him call someone here who, having examined it between Saturday and Monday as a witness for Jeffries, can prove that statement.

— Mr. C. E. JONES: I must object to what my friend is saying now. He is suggesting that Jeffries might have done a certain thing. The whole object of my asking that the correspondence should be put in was to show that Jeffries had asked. My friend ought not to make comments.

The RECORDER: I do not agree with you, Mr. Jones. Mr. Mathews is quite within his right. The prisoner might have made an application to examine the stone by himself, or his witnesses. I cannot listen to any alleged statement in the correspondence.

Mr. C. E. JONES: It was proved on Saturday by Sergeant White that I did make an application, and express a wish to have the stone examined and tested and dealt with in Court, and my friend Mr. Muir said he would do what he could to that end.

The RECORDER: But that does not let in the correspondence.

Mr. MATHEWS: Let them call a witness before you—a skilled engraver as Jeffries is, conducting an honest calling, as he says he does. Let him call one of his own craft who will deny the evidence given by Mr. Griffiths, and say that the impressions found on the stamps were impressions that the stone would not have made. Gentlemen, he has called no such witness. In the absence of that, a grievance and an assertion, which it is not endeavoured to support in any way by proof, is made; but surely it is not in that manner that so serious and vital an issue is to be decided in this criminal court. What is certain is that expert evidence, given by one in Jeffries' own trade, fixes those impressions as the creation or the production of that stone. Where, beyond assertion, is there anything to deny that? Let us see whether we have not in the evidence that which now goes to completely clinch the fact of the existence of this agreement. When the envelope in the cab comes to be searched, which Jeffries was so sorry he had left there, and said he thought was a mistake when he was cautioned about it by the police, there were found two unused blue Victoria stamps not perforated; 132 used, but not perforated at Sydney View Villa; 2 unused and perforated in Jeffries' envelope; and 84 used and perforated at Sydney View Villa. What is the suggested answer to this most vital piece of evidence? Let me sum it up to you. There is the stone, which would produce the impressions, found in the coal cellar, with printing presses which would take the stone. That was proved in evidence before you. Impressions corresponding in all particulars with those which the stone would produce were found upon all of the prisoners, perforated some, unperforated others; but both samples, perforated and unperforated, were found on all of the prisoners. What is the answer to this? If anything in the way of grievance or complaint is sufficient to destroy this complete chain of evidence, it must indeed be an overwhelming and a marvellously well-founded complaint. Since my learned friend has called attention to the length of time ago when his request was made to us, let me ask, Why did not Jeffries, as he very easily might, get witnesses of his own craft to deny that which he knew a witness of his own craft was coming to assert? Gentlemen, with those remarks on the question of the blue Victoria stamps, I leave it to you to say, yes or no, has it been overwhelmingly established, and do you not find in the evidence so summed up by me, that which firmly founds the unlawful agreement which is the subject matter of present consideration?

Gentlemen, let me make one remark on the printing-press found in a strange place. To that printing-press Jeffries took exception, when he was arrested, as being a thing that could be in his possession. He said to the police, "I have sold my press, and given up the business," was that true? I ask you to find that neither of those statements were true. "I admit," says Jeffries, "I have done printing and faked up stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy, there are fakes in every trade." Something has been said as to a conversation between Benjamin and Sarpy, and the witnesses called here, when Jeffries was not present, and something has been said as to conversations

between Jeffries and some of the witnesses called when Benjamin and Sarpy were not present. Just think, gentlemen. There is a distinct admission by Jeffries himself that he has done this, "I admit I have done printing and faked up stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy." So much on the one side. That is evidence not given in his absence. Those are his own words. Turn upon the other side, and have in your mind how often it has been proved that Benjamin and Sarpy have spoken of Jeffries, in order to see whether, when Jeffries is making the statement that he has been concerned with them, you do not find from them the corresponding statement that they have been concerned with him. Let me give you one instance of that. I will call your attention to these additional facts: In January, 1891, Sarpy showed Mackenzie a 9d. Ceylon stamp, which he said was a forged stamp, and which was printed upon some of the star paper which is said to be used for the printing, and upon which it is the Indian and Colonial stamps are ordinarily impressed; January 7, 1891, Sarpy showed the 9d. Ceylon stamp; June, 1891, Jeffries showed Dannenberg an incomplete engraving of the 8d. brown Ceylon stamp, and he, Jeffries, shewed Dannenberg some of the Star watermarked paper. Put these together, and ask yourselves whether doubt can be thrown on the fact that the minds of these three prisoners were working together. Forged 8d. stamp found; forged 9d. stamp apparently found upon Jeffries, but take the two statements together—take them as made by different witnesses, Mackenzie and Dannenberg, and see how you have the process completed, as it were, before your eyes. Jeffries has exhibited the star-marked paper, and the imperfect engraving he is then engaged upon of the 8d. Ceylon stamp; and there is the exhibition by Sarpy of the 9d. Ceylon which had been impressed at that time on the star-marked paper. If that process had been done in your presence by the three prisoners who are here to-day, it could scarcely have been more complete.

I pass now, gentlemen, to the third charge. Did these people agree, not only that they would make these things, but that they would take stamps which were genuine in the sense that they had been originally rightly issued, or forged in the sense that they had been wrongly made, and alter them by means of putting a surcharge, or postmark, a perforation, or rouletting, upon them, with the intention to increase their value, and utter them to the public, and endeavour to obtain, and successfully obtain, money from the public? The analyses of the evidence in the case will show you that these dates become important. In 1886 Mr. Cyriax returned the forged New Zealand fiscals to Benjamin. In the same year, 1886, Clayton was selling forged New Zealand fiscals for Jeffries. A point has been made that no forged New Zealand fiscals have been produced before you. I accept the statement. No forged New Zealand fiscals have been found for production before you as being on the person, or the premises, of the prisoners in the dock. That is true in 1891; but in 1886 had not Benjamin a number of them returned to him, for which he made the large allowance of £100? Unquestioned, what has become of them? What has become of those official post-marked stamps, and which were postmarked in order to increase their value one hundredfold? It is significant (is it not?) that in the same year, 1886, Clayton has a number of forged New Zealand fiscals to sell. For whom? For Jeffries. And if the fact be that there are none found, where is it they have gone to? For what is it they have been passed away? To whom have they gone? Why, gentlemen, a most successful venture would seem to have been made with those stamps. In the first instance they passed to Mr. Cyriax for a price that we know. We know also that was a price that had to be returned. And then

Clayton is selling them for Jeffries. Gentlemen, let me read to you two lines of a letter found at Benjamin's place, which deals with this very matter of the Cyriax returned stamps. Does this throw light upon the kind of business which these people were conducting? He says, "Business is very good; I have sold £55 worth to the Rajah since you left. He is not buying much now. The Cyriax affair is bad. I have let him have about a quarter." So he had, and so he had been obliged to let him have about a quarter. Then he says, "But the worst affair was *re* Jeffries. It cost me over £6, and I cannot put here what I had to do." That is a tolerably intimate letter written by someone, and found at the house of Benjamin and Sarpy. We find there the mention of those important names in the story—Cyriax, to whom the money had been returned; and Jeffries, as to whom it is said he was in guilty combination, is referred to in connection with some matter that has cost £6 to arrange, and with regard to which the writer cannot put down what it was he had to do. A very strange business this, gentlemen, and one on which light is thrown by the correspondence which is, more or less, before you.

Then, gentlemen, in 1887 Felsenthal saw Jeffries surcharge a number of Argentine stamps. In 1888 Mr. Buhl bought the 1s. St. Vincent vermilion from Benjamin and Sarpy, surcharged 4d. That deal led to the return of the stamps and the money. In 1889 Clayton saw Sarpy in the back room surcharging stamps, Benjamin looking on; and the statement is that he was then surcharging yellow and green Grenada stamps. In the same year (1889) this 1s. St. Vincent vermilion, surcharged 4d., is shown by Benjamin to Mackenzie. Then in 1890 Meyer tells you he heard Benjamin boast he had made a lot of money out of forged stamps, and Sarpy said they had in their possession the forged 1s. 9d. green Ceylon; the New Zealand fiscals with the postmark added; and the Sydney View stamps; and he also saw Sarpy clean the fiscal stamps by taking out the cancelling ink marks, and saw him perforate and roulette them; and he (Meyer) sold to Benjamin 12 kreuzer Bavarian postcards, which were afterwards used for the purpose of converting the stamps into adhesive stamps. So, in 1890, does Meyer describe what he saw. In the same year Benjamin told Felsenthal that he and Sarpy had been working all night with Jeffries at his home surcharging stamps. Now Jeffries, on his arrest, said, "I admit that I have printed and faked stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy." Benjamin tells this witness (Felsenthal) that he and Sarpy had been working all night surcharging stamps. Then, in May, 1891, you have the "Sydney Views" sold by Benjamin and Sarpy to Griebert. In June, 1891, you have the "Sydney Views" sold by Jeffries to Hart. You remember, gentlemen, the conversation which was stated by Dannenberg, when Jeffries said to Dannenberg, "Do not tell Benjamin and Sarpy, because I have sold them £30 or £40 worth on condition that I sell no others in London." One is tempted to enquire, What has become of that enormous quantity—£30 or £40 worth? One would like to know if they were ever sold. With regard to these "Sydney Views," we know that unused "Sydney Views" are worth to collectors the very considerable sum of £20 apiece. That is enormous, no doubt. My learned friend, Mr. Willis, was anxious to insist on Saturday that it was foolish to suppose that these could be, in any sense, sent largely to New South Wales, to be used there for franking the letters, so great would be their value as unused stamps. Gentlemen, that is true enough when you can successfully pass off a forgery as an unused "Sydney View," and get £20 for it. That is good business, no doubt. It is not bad business to print stamps at the cost for which these could be printed in this country, and to

send them to the Colonies for the purpose of being used as genuine stamps. The double purpose could be served, both with the Sydney Views and the 1s. blue Victorias. I submit to you that is a double purpose which was intended with regard both to the blue Victorias and the "Sydney Views." What else are these enormous quantities made for? The quantities are something surprising. You remember the statement made by Jeffries to Dannenberg: "I will sell Hart some, but I am under conditions to Benjamin and Sarpy not to sell to any other person in London: so do not tell them, for I have sold them an enormous quantity upon that condition." That condition would seem to be agreed in. Now when we look for corroboration upon this point we turn to Jeffries, when the envelope was taken from the cab, to find six used "Sydney View" stamps in it. At Sydney View Villa, when that comes to be searched, there are from seventy to eighty "Sydney View" stamps found. That is all we have got. Where are the rest? What have they been used for? What has become of them? Gentlemen, those are very significant questions to which, so far, no answer has been attempted, because if there be honest dealers who buy forgeries, *qua* forgeries, let them come forward and say, "We bought these stamps knowing them to be forged, because forged stamps are genuinely marketable in this country." There may be none such, or, if there be such dealers, who, whilst they deal in forged stamps, yet shun the publicity of the witness box for reasons that must be obvious, then what becomes of the argument that will be presented to you that this is a genuine trade, and can be carried on consistently with honest conduct?

Gentlemen, I go on now to November, 1891, to tell you that at that time, Felsenthal, who was desirous of having some receipt by which he could clean fiscals, or other stamps, applied to that great master of the art, Jeffries. Did Jeffries give it him? Gentlemen, that is before you. Does it clean stamps? Take its ingredients and say whether Felsenthal is speaking the truth when he tells you that, in November, 1891, he did make such an application to Jeffries, and Jeffries acceded to that application. The document is there to support Felsenthal, and when you look at it, I think you will not doubt it does most abundantly support it. Not only must the front of that document be looked at, but also the back of it, and it will be found to be a bill made out to Jeffries; and unquestionably, by the name of "Jeffries" appearing on the back of it, you have abundant confirmation of what Felsenthal has told you.

Gentlemen, that is practically the case on the part of the prosecution. That case it is for you to deal with, and there is one question only remaining, namely, were these things procured with intent to utter by Jeffries and Benjamin and Sarpy? If the other questions are answered by you in the affirmative, I cannot suppose that this fourth question will require any serious discussion, so the case for the prosecution, based as it is upon the evidence before you, must be left for your determination. Gentlemen, I will not leave it, however, without one or two additional remarks. The first is as to those witnesses, Felsenthal, Dannenberg, Griebert, Meyer, and Clayton, who were called before you. No doubt you have your own views with regard to them, but I may be permitted, perhaps, to ask you how without go-betweens—how without agents who, to use the significant expression of one of them, are "in the know"—is this business to be carried on? You must have some channel through which you can pass your wares. It will not do, gentlemen, to depend upon the public who come into the shop. We know to what a large public these stamps appeal; we know how, apparently, there is even a stamp market, so-called, where the dealers congregate. Gentlemen, we have

not had the advantage of seeing any of the dealers who do there congregate, but we have had the advantage of seeing some of the go-betweens. The only customers called before you are persons who come and say they have been defrauded, and upon the representations made they have been defrauded by Benjamin and Sarpy. Money unjustly obtained has been, more or less justly, returned, and to that evidence, as far as dealers and customers are concerned, the witnesses are confined. When we are asking, Was this an honest business? what is the first thing that you have in an honest business? Books. You record transactions of which you are not ashamed. Gentlemen, where is the record? You have persons with whom you deal. If you are dealing honestly, why not call them? Correspondence passes in relation to business honestly conducted. Before I leave this I would just read one extract in order to ask you whether this is the kind of correspondence to be found in the conduct of an honest business?

Gentlemen, it seems to me—and I say it with deference—that the case for the prosecution may be summed up in a sentence in a letter addressed to Benjamin, and which was found at the residence of Benjamin and Sarpy, "Have one in my possession, like this alteration; I never saw such a margin; have had 700 telegraph stamps, including 35 £5 telegraphs and 6 £5 postages, from a little boy. Gave him 6s.; sold them for £25 cash." That is a sample of the correspondence; and, as I say, when we turn, in order to be satisfied whether they were doing that which was wrong, I do not suppose that any moralist would severely question that as a statement, or fail in the answer to be given, Were they doing that which they knew to be wrong? Gentlemen, is it justifiable that a business shall be conducted without records, unless they be such records as I have given you examples of? If we take the process, and the elaboration of the process, and all that they have gone through for the purpose of making money, and if we take into account that which has been proved as to the money they have made, can it be doubted what their object was? Gentlemen, it is for you to say whether this agreement was entered into by them. Is it proved to your satisfaction that that agreement has existed for a great number of years? So let it be said. It has gone on for a long time. So let it be said. It has gone on for a long time with impunity. So let it be said. Gentlemen, has not the day come when a stop must be put to it, and when *qua* business, conducted in the City of London, it should be said, and strongly said, by such a body as yourselves, that this thing has lasted too long, and shall last no longer?

#### SPEECHES FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. C. E. JONES: May it please your lordship gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend, Mr. Mathews, has occupied a considerable portion of the time which has been devoted to the consideration of this case in addressing you. The evidence has occupied comparatively but a few hours. To put this case before you, my friend has found it necessary to open it by an address extending, I think, to an hour and a half, and he has also summed up his own case by a long speech to you. The prosecution also thought it necessary to cover several sheets of parchment with a number of counts, which my lord holds this morning are bad, or, rather, I should say that there is no evidence to support them. The matter has now, therefore, resolved itself into the consideration of three or four questions. The question whether there was any forgery of these stamps becomes immaterial. The prisoners were charged with forging and uttering, but those counts are now withdrawn from your consideration.

Now, gentlemen, I have to submit to you, on behalf

of my client Jeffryes, that the charge made against him of conspiracy (because it comes to that, and that only) altogether fails. Although there will be two or three questions submitted to you, the word "agreement" runs through them all; and when you are asked the question whether Jeffryes has agreed, or conspired, with his colleagues in the dock in committing this offence, which has taken my learned friend all this time and all this trouble to put before you, I submit to you the answer should be "no," and that my client is not guilty of the crime suggested against him.

Now, gentlemen, it is true, as my learned friend says, we must go back a long while. We shall have to go back five or six years in dealing with the evidence. I only want to go back at the present moment as far as Friday morning last, and I call your attention to what fell from my friend's lips. Quite early in his observations to you he seems to have been preparing for the witnesses who were going to bolster up his case, and he adopted the tactics which he has adopted this morning. He, in fact, prepared the way for a fall. He did not even then venture to suggest that his witnesses were all witnesses of an unimpeachable character. He said that no doubt hard things would be said about them, and that their characters would be attacked. Gentlemen, that is not so. Perhaps my learned friend is disappointed in that. It was not necessary, in the interest of my client, that any such adverse observations should be made to the witnesses. Certain questions were asked as to whether they themselves had not done the self-same thing as that which my client is charged with doing. I shall have to deal with those witnesses one by one by-and-by; and I shall ask you to say that everyone of them has done exactly the same thing, and possibly one witness has done more, whom they have not dared to put in the box—I mean Mr. Phillips. Why was Mr. Phillips kept outside the Court? Why did he only come in when you and my lord had gone out, and remain in the presence of the expert while examining the stamps? But, gentlemen, directly the half hour had gone, the witness was questioned in this way, "Have you not had a conversation with Mr. Phillips?" Answer: "I do not know." Then Mr. Phillips disappears as soon as you gentlemen again come upon the scene. Hard things might have been said of Mr. Phillips, and that may be the reason why he was kept out of the box.

No hard things, gentlemen, have been said against the others. You must take it as the evidence of truth, because it is not contradicted, but I submit to you it proves nothing whatever against my client except that the witnesses themselves, one after the other, for years have been guilty of the very same practice. Yet these men, because the trade must be stopped, because the Philatelic Society must be advertised, and because Stanley Gibbons, Limited, who are large dealers, must be advertised, these men are prosecuted. Mr. Phillips is the secretary of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and, gentlemen, Mr. Phillips is the prosecutor in this case. People will read about this case, and they will say, "Here is a man who prosecutes people who do what he thinks is wrong, and, therefore, we shall be safe in dealing with him, and we will deal with Mr. Phillips." What a glorious advertisement! Gentlemen, the report of this case will probably be sent to the four quarters of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Phillips will get a very good advertisement (whatever may be the result of this case) in the public papers, although he has charged these men with having done what so many others have done. I cannot tell you what he has done himself. He has not dared to go into the box. Very often a person will rush into a private prosecution. Some man will charge another with a libel, and it may be necessary, in

order to prove the case, although justification is set up, for the prosecutor to go into the box. But what would a jury think of a prosecutor who would not go into the box? What do you think of the man who is at the root and bottom of all this—a man who was not above putting on a long black beard, and a heavy coat, and going down to this shop in the dusk of evening, and overhauling stamps? What do you think, gentlemen, of a case brought into Court like that, when the prosecutor dare not go into the box? This case has been conducted by those who are responsible for the prosecution in a way which reflects, I think, no credit upon them. It may be that Mr. Phillips would shelter himself, if he could be asked the question, "Why was it you did not come into the box?" by saying, "I was in the hands of my counsel." Then counsel would say that, in the exercise of his discretion, it was not necessary to call him. We know perfectly well that Mr. Phillips has been in the precincts of this Court, and when he wants to pat his own witness on the back, or to prime his witness, he does not hesitate to come into Court when you gentlemen do not see him, and he brings an expert to give evidence in his place. Mr. Phillips professes to be an expert in stamps, and he could have given as good expert evidence as the evidence of the corn factor, notice of which we only had after this bill had been found. Gentlemen, within 24 hours of our coming to trial, notice was given to us, not that Mr. Phillips is not going into the box, but that the other witness would be called. We only found out late on Saturday afternoon that Mr. Phillips would not be called. The prosecution did not say that Mr. Phillips would not be called, or that it would not be convenient to call him, but they said they would call another expert. Why does not Mr. Phillips come and give his own evidence, and stand the test of cross-examination? He is the secretary of one of the largest stamp dealers, and he must know what trade is carried on; he must know what the foreign postage trade is, and how it is carried on, and whether there is or is not a legitimate trade in these unguenuine, or faked, stamps. These men were committed as long ago as the first week in February, and we are now in the third week in March. Why should not these men have had notice before that another expert would be called to give his opinion on these matters. Why should it be left until the adjournment on the second day of the trial before the expert is put into the box, and then he has to be prompted during a lull in the hearing of the case.

Further, gentlemen, Why should we not have had the man put into the box who gummed the stamps on to that piece of paper? Mr. Bacon said, when he saw the stamps, they were gummed on. When were they gummed on? Who did it? What foundation is there for suggesting that the envelope was secreted in the cab? My learned friend has followed these things out in the most minute manner. He calls before you the cabman who found it, and the constable from South-wark to whom it was handed over.

The RECORDER: You forget, Mr. Jones, that Jeffries denied it was his.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Quite so, my lord, in the first instance; but almost in the same breath he admitted it was his, and said he was sorry for it. Undoubtedly it was his. It was a foolish thing for him to have done, but you are not going to convict a man because when taken in peril, and he does not know the nature of the charge against him, he happens to have some stamps in his possession, and leaves the envelope containing them in the cab. But, gentlemen, he admitted it on the 24th December. What, therefore, is the good of bringing the cabman here, and the sergeant to speak as to the possession of that envelope? The missing link is, What was done with those which had been taken out of the envelope? Some of them have been gummed on to a piece of

paper. Where is the man who gummed them? Where is the man who can say that the stamps which are on that paper ever came from that envelope at all? My friend in conducting this case has gone into the most minute matters; but, gentlemen, he has been straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel. I do complain of the prosecution in many matters, and I feel strongly as to the course they have adopted with regard to this lithographic stone. Gentlemen, you have had the opportunity of examining that stone. We know these men were committed in the first week in February for trial, and I made an application then that that stone should be examined and tested, and that a proof should be pulled off from it so that the prints could be compared, because there is nothing else that can be satisfactory by way of a comparison. That application was made six weeks ago. Now what has been done? The sergeant has had the stone the greater part of the time, and he knows that applications have been made for a test proof. What has been done with it? Nothing. The case was postponed from last session, and nothing whatever was done with that stone until the early part of last week, that is to say, six weeks after my friend Mr. Muir gave a qualified pledge that something should be done. Gentlemen, I say it ought to have been done. But what is the course adopted? The stone is taken to Mr. Griffiths. I submit that Mr. Griffiths in this case is a most "unsafe" man. He tells us very little; but he points out, as far as he can see, that on the stamps found in the envelope, and those found at Oval Road, there is a somewhat small indent. At the Police-court, when these men were committed for trial, Mr. Muir said, "We want to do what Mr. Jones has asked us to do, and therefore we want the stone left in the custody of the police, so that it can be dealt with. What was done? Nothing. Week after week goes by. I cannot go into the details of the applications that were made, but I may tell you that applications were made that something should be done with that stone. If something had been done with that stone, the prisoner's innocence would be clear. Do the prosecution do it? No. They keep the whole thing bottled up somewhere till within a few hours of this case going before the Grand Jury. Now, who goes with the sergeant to Mr. Griffiths? Do you think the sergeant gave instructions what to do? Where is the man who went with him? Where is Mr. Phillips? Why does not he come and tell you that he went with the sergeant, and say, "That stone was put before the witness, and I saw him examine it with a microscope"? Not a word. Someone takes the stone to Mr. Griffiths. He lives, as we know, in Wych Street—probably in a third floor back. He may be a most excellent man for all I know, but he is not the sort of man to consult on such a matter when a man's liberty is at stake. Why not go to Mr. De la Rue, or to Messrs. Waterlow's? Why not go to the best firm, and ask them to take an impression off that stone? If anyone can do it, they can. They could have come and said it would not be safe to take an impression off that stone, because it would have destroyed the image. That is what has always been said—that no image ever was taken off that stone.

Gentlemen, there is no evidence to show that there was any image ever taken off. There is the stone, it is true; but if it is impossible to print from it, then having it in our possession is no offence at all. I say it was the duty of the prosecution to allow the test to be made. Gentlemen, I have had some eighteen years' experience at the Bar, and I have always understood that it is the duty of the prosecution, not to secure a conviction by fair means or foul—not to take every possible precaution, and every means, rightly or wrongly, either by giving evidence, or by the suppression of evidence, or by the withholding of assistance—that the prisoners should be



convicted; but to see that certain facts are fairly and straightforwardly put before the jury who have to decide the case. The prosecution have no right to rely upon the fact of a prisoner being defended, and his trusting to the ingenuity of some poor counsel, perhaps like myself, to find out where the flaws come in. If my learned friend's experience has led him to adopt such a course, then God forbid I should ever become as experienced as he. That stone is left in the hands of the police at the suggestion of the prosecution. That lithographic stone which belongs to my client, and on which he stakes his liberty, we are not allowed to get at. It was, by the order of the magistrate, left in the hands of the police in order that a test might be made, which never has been made. I submit that the test made by Mr. Griffiths, as given in evidence, was an unsatisfactory one. Look at the guide marks. Mr. Griffiths had the impression before him, and this lithographic stone was examined critically. If Mr. Griffiths knew his business he must have observed the guiding lines on the one, and their absence on the other. On that statement it is clear those guide marks were put on at the time the stamp was pressed, and on the stone you find an absence of the guide marks.

Now, gentlemen, things which are like to one thing are like each other, and, no doubt, if these are impressions of 1s. Victoria stamps, they must have some similarity to the real genuine stamp. It would be absurd to print some stamps in a red colour, pretending that they were blue stamps. The stamps themselves must be alike. The witness said, "I have counted the marks between the two, and I find they correspond." But he does not tell us how many marks he counted. He says that there is a little indent in the head on the figure which he found in the impression, and upon the stone itself. Gentlemen, that was sufficient for me. I could not see it upon the stamp, and I did not myself see the stone. However, Mr. Griffiths said that he did see it. Then I asked him to make another test which he had not made before, namely, to put the things on the paper, and to examine the size of the spaces between the stamps. For that purpose the stone was handed to you. It may have been that you could not distinguish the difference, but one line makes a vast amount of difference in printing. I submit to you that the space between the stamps on the impression and on the stone is different, and, if that is so, although the whole of the four stamps may cover exactly the same space on the one as they do upon the other, yet that only shows that if the spaces between are larger, then the stamps must be smaller, or they would not become equal. Gentlemen, you are not experts; but I submit that you were able to see that those stamps could not have come off that stone. We ought to have had far better proof than that which we obtained from Mr. Griffiths—a gentleman who, for the first time, was introduced to this stone last Monday, and asked to test it.

Gentlemen, I am glad to be able to get rid of that question, because, I confess, it had impressed itself on my mind at the Police-court, and on my client during the time he has been endeavouring to get a test made. I say that no sufficient test has been made. If that is what is called conducting a prosecution in this country fairly, all I can say is, that that is not what we have been used to hitherto; and the sooner it is honoured in the breach than in the observance the better. I do submit to you that there has been a serious mistake made when you come to consider what the risk is. If these men had been on trial for their lives on a charge of murder, and a bottle had been found, or a prescription which had been given, a test would have been made. Do you think that a prosecution would have dared to go to a jury without it in a case like that? What really is the difference

in principle? To take away a man's liberty is taking away sometimes that which is as dear as his life. Should we not have had the most expert lithographer to prove whether such an impression could be taken off that stone or not? Money seems to be no object. My friend is able to go into all these questions, and some talk is made about Major Evans giving evidence, and other experts. But, gentlemen, at the last moment where is Major Evans? Someone says he is ill. Who knows whether he is ill? My friend is instructed to say he is ill; but I do not know where his instructions come from. It may be that they come from Mr. Phillips. Major Evans is admittedly the greatest expert in modern stamps, and it may be that he has examined these stamps, and that Major Evans would not have assisted the prosecution very much if he had come forward. Major Evans might have been obliged to say, "I do not agree with some of the deductions which have been made." He might have said, "I know full well that there is a trade in faked stamps—a legitimate trade of demand and supply, and the two go together." Then we can understand why some suggestion should be made that Major Evans is ill, and that that is the reason why he is not brought forward. Time after time, when questions were asked as to expert evidence, my friend Mr. Willis said that he supposed we should have an expert called. Why did not my learned friend Mr. Mathews then say, "We shall take care that you never see Mr. Phillips in the witness-box." Gentlemen, let me put this supposition to you. Suppose Mr. Phillips could be confronted with things he had done, say in 1886 and 1887, in dealing with stamps—suppose he could be confronted with a letter which he himself had written, saying in effect this: "I believe this is a faked stamp and not genuine; but, if you like, we will sell it for a high price and divide the profits." What would you think if Mr. Phillips could be confronted with such a letter which might possibly have existed? Why should not Mr. Phillips have come into Court? However, gentlemen, he keeps out, and there I will leave him.

Now, gentlemen, what is the evidence which the prosecution have brought before you? Let me deal with one question as regards the expert evidence about the stamps. When a man goes into the witness box he is expected to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and things that may tell in favour of the prisoner ought not to be left to be extracted from a man by counsel for the prisoner. The object of an adjournment was that a formal, careful, and painstaking investigation might be made as to the genuineness, or non-genuineness, of certain stamps. What do we find? We find that the man who is put into the witness box never saw the stamps until a few hours before he was called. I say that the whole of those stamps were spoiled by being gummied on to that piece of paper. We do not know who did it, or when it was done, or where those stamps came from. Then he said, when the words were suggested to him, that he found New Zealand Fiscals, and various other stamps; but when he was pressed he would not say they were not genuine. He could not find any sign of any mark being removed. He also spoke about the Ceylon stamp, and I asked him for the green Ceylon found in Jeffries' packet. He looks at one which was not gummied upon anything, and what does he find? He finds there the word "specimen." Who could be deceived by that? That several of these stamps have been made by my client he has not denied, and does not deny. My client said that he had made stamps some years ago, and I shall submit to you, gentlemen, that there is a legitimate business in making stamps. He also said, as you will remember, "There are fakes in every trade." Gentlemen, if you have ever been past

Stanley Gibbons' place in the Strand, you will find that it is a little shop, comfortably wedged in between two shops; one where they sell artificial teeth—where you can get what is vulgarly called "the guinea jaw"—and the other at which you can get aluminium jewellery and false diamonds. Gentlemen, half way between here and there, there is also a shop where they sell wooden legs and artificial eyes. Some people deliberately buy these artificial things because they cannot get the genuine. Look, again, at the oleographs with which people decorate their houses. They satisfy their taste for pictures, and they deceive no one. Artificial diamonds are sold as artificial diamonds, and aluminium jewellery is sold as aluminium jewellery. Suppose a man saw an albert chain, which looked like gold, marked 3s. 6d., and he went in and bought it. When he comes out he finds it is an aluminium chain. Then he goes before a magistrate and says, "Oh! if you please, sir, I went into what I thought was a respectable jeweller's shop because there were genuine articles there, and I bought this chain. I thought it was gold. I gave only rubbish price for it, 3s. 6d., and I find it is rubbish." The magistrate would say, "Of course it is rubbish, and you were not taken in." Now, gentlemen, what more has my client done than that? Go through all the counts, from beginning to end of this indictment, and point to one single instance when Jeffryes has charged more than a merely nominal price for artificial stamps. Take the Sandwich Islands stamps. What evidence have you got that those Sandwich Islands stamps are counterfeits? There never were such stamps. They were simply a sketch. The person to whom Jeffryes parted with the stamps bought them knowing that Jeffryes made them, having seen him with the sketch, and knowing where he had had them printed. I submit to you that Jeffryes is not responsible for what Clayton did as regards that. Clayton went to Mr. Buhl to make a good thing out of them, but he did not quite take in Mr. Buhl.

There are two or three persons who seem to have been anxious to show that they took in Mr. Buhl. Clayton, I think, says he did it, and Swann says that he did it. If Swann did it, still further is it removed from my client. Clayton sees my client with a stamp that is not worth the time and trouble expended on it; because if he got 2,000 or 3,000 of those stamps printed they would cost £5 or £6, and they might not go off at all. You can form your own opinion as to the amount of care and trouble required to be exercised in the making of a sketch. There is also the question of having the plate and printing-press, and using them, and so on. I say that shows that Clayton knew perfectly well what he was buying. Clayton does not make any mincing about it. He says he sold other stamps—New Zealand fiscals—for Jeffryes. It is a remarkable thing that those New Zealand fiscals should be brought out again. Gentlemen, are you going to take Clayton's word upon that? Is he an expert? He is a man who was an under-steward, or cabin-boy, on board ship, and now has become an occasional postman. Are you going to rely on what he says to enable you to come to the conclusion that these New Zealand fiscals were forged? At Oval Road, and on Jeffryes, genuine New Zealand fiscals were found. Clayton thought they were forged. I had to ask one witness about Mr. Palmer, who is well known as a stamp collector, and who not only has an Act of Parliament in his window, but his own likeness surmounted with a laurel crown. I asked Mr. Garth whether it was not known in the trade that, among that collection, there were stamps which Mr. Palmer did not know were genuine. Mr. Garth said, "No. I have not seen his collection for many years."

Now, gentlemen, consider the manufacture of these Sandwich Islands stamps. I have admitted before that Jeffryes has made them. He has never denied it from first to last. He has admitted that he drew the sketch, and he so told Clayton. The whole transaction was carried out in the most open way. The sketch was taken to an eminently respectable engraver, and there was no hole-and-corner business about it. The thing was engraved in the ordinary course of business. There may have been reasons why Jeffryes would not do it. You will hear later on what his employment is, and what is the character he has borne. He expressly told his messenger to give his name, and to say it was for him. He said, "Give my name and address"; and you find them entered in the engraver's book. That was done in the ordinary course of business. Does that look like carrying on an illegal trade, or getting instruments for the purpose of carrying on an illegal trade? Do you think the engraver thought that, or anything of the sort? I submit it is too absurd. After they came back from the engraver's, how were they dealt with? They were paid for by the man who ordered them, and they are dealt with for what they are worth. If people want to get a very rare stamp at a low price, and like to assume, as they sometimes will after it has passed through three or four persons' hands, that it is genuine, that is their look-out. I submit they should ask questions, instead of relying on their own judgment. The witnesses were asked whether some dealers did not advertise that they warranted all their stamps genuine, whether others, on the other hand, did not advertise their stamps, saying nothing whatever about a warranty.

Gentlemen, what inference do you draw from that? Do you not draw the inference that there are some gentlemen who will sell nothing but genuine stamps, and that others will sell, not only genuine stamps, but imitations, if people want them for the purpose of comparison and detection, and to make their collection look complete for their own use, altogether apart from any fraudulent intention. There is no reason why they should not do that. There has never been any secrecy at all with regard to what Jeffryes has done in the matter, but from about the year 1886 Jeffryes almost disappears from the scene, until we find him, I think, in June of last year. Then he goes to a Mr. Hart, and openly, in the presence of Mr. Hart, and another person who has been called before you, parts with some Sidney View stamps. Mr. Hart evidently wanted them, because a day or two afterwards the man went to try and get some more, and did not succeed. He left word that Jeffryes was to go back to Mr. Hart because he wanted some more Sidney Views. That is the time when Jeffryes was seen with an engraving tool in his ear, and someone said to him, "What are you doing?" He said, "I am engraving an 8d. Ceylon, there is a half-completed impression." They wanted some more Sydney Views. They were not sold at the price of £20 nor 20s.; about twenty pence would be nearer. A considerable amount of labour would be required to make these stamps, and I submit the price was a reasonable one. My client sold them in the ordinary way of business, and in open daylight. I submit to you, gentlemen, that there was nothing wrong in that. That took place in 1886, and until you come to the year 1891 you do not find Jeffryes doing anything at all.

Gentlemen, the next time that Jeffryes appears upon the scene is when he is met by the spy Felsenthal, who has an *alias* of "Lester." He is the man who saw Jeffryes six years ago surcharge Argentine stamps, and he has had Argentines which he has seen Jeffryes surcharge. For years he disappears, and he sees nothing of Jeffryes; but eventually he gets into the pay of someone, and is instructed probably by an ex-detective officer named Moser, who also has not been called

before you, to trap Jeffries. Was Jeffries wary or cautious with him? Jeffries deals with him quite openly. The man says, "Well, I did do this, that, and the other, but now I am doing other business." Then Felsenthal says, "You might tell me how to take ink-stains out." "Certainly," says Jeffries, and he writes it down. Now, gentlemen, if you will look at that paper you will find that receipt will remove ink-stains. If you went to Straker's, over the way, you could get a bottle of stuff for 4d. that would probably do the same. Felsenthal might have done that, and Jeffries might as well have told him so to do. But does that look like a fraudulent trade? If this trade was so good, and yet so fraudulent that large sums of money were made by it, you would not find, as a rule, that persons would be eager to part with the secret of it. But there is no secret about this. Jeffries gives a prescription, and yet it is brought up as evidence of guilt against him. I should like to know whether any test has been made as to that in order to find out whether it would or would not remove ink-stains. If not, then it comes to very little; but if it does, it goes a long way to support the defence in this case, that these men have carried on their business openly, and carried it on among persons dealing in stamps, and that there has not been any secrecy or hesitation about it. I have already referred to Clayton dealing with the Sandwich Islands stamps, knowing that they were forged, or faked, or spurious, or counterfeit, or whatever the word ought to be. Felsenthal tries to get these Sydney Views, and then he hears, I think, of "The faker's pride." He knowingly himself got forgeries, and sold forgeries to Mr. Buhl. Dannenberg also endeavoured to get these Sydney Views, and he was shewn everything. Dannenberg sold forgeries abroad.—You will remember he was asked this question, "Have you not sold forgeries knowing they were forgeries?" He said, "Not in England, but I have abroad." Gentlemen, is the trade limited to foreign countries? I submit it is not. That is another instance of a man who admits that he has sold non-genuine stamps.

[Adjourned for half an hour.]

Now, gentlemen, I will take Mr. Buhl. He is the proprietor of a periodical called the *Stamp News*, and he it was who gave us the evidence that a good many dealers did advertise that they warranted all their stamps genuine; whereas, on the other hand, some dealers give no warranty at all, or do not advertise that they do. He also said he had inserted a notice to the effect that he would not receive advertisements from those who were known to deal in forged stamps. That, I submit, shews that there is a trade in forged stamps. Mr. Buhl can select his own customers, and decide whether he will or not insert advertisements—respectable ones—or refuse to insert what he may be pleased to call disreputable ones. But the object of my observation is to point out to you that it has been always known to him that there are persons who deal in unguenuine stamps. It is Mr. Buhl who gives the advertisement of the card of Benjamin and Sarpy. It was for the purpose of advertising that card, stating that they dealt in fakes and so on, in his journal that the card was obtained. After all, is Mr. Buhl better than the best of the rest of the witnesses? He poses as a respectable dealer. He is—fortunately for him—on the right side of the railings. What has he done? I asked him as to the Mauritius stamps. My friend, Mr. Mathews, pointed out that certain stamps were of fabulous value, and he said that the common 2d. Mauritius was worth £200. I asked Mr. Buhl this question, "Have you sold Mauritius stamps perforated which you knew were issued unperforated, and were perforated by a sort of self-elected committee of the London Philatelic Society?" "Yes." "For 1s. each?" "Yes; I sold them as mementos." Gentlemen, that is all very well. Jeffries may sell, as he says,

specimens, or *fac-similes*, but the fact remains that they are both selling what is not authorised. Mr. Buhl is dealing in Mauritius stamps, which have been unofficially perforated; and he sells them as perforated, calling them "mementos." He may sell one to Mr. Griebert as a specimen, or a memento; but he does not know what Mr. Griebert may do with it. It is through Mr. Buhl that it is put on the market. I submit to you it is exactly the same thing as that which Jeffries is charged with doing. Mr. Buhl got hold of genuine stamps of small value in large quantities, and he was a party to the perforation of those stamps by some self-elected committee. I submit that if my client is liable to be punished, Mr. Buhl is also liable. Mr. Buhl may be the proprietor of the *Stamp News*, and a dealer who advertises that he warrants all his articles to be genuine. However, he admits he has done that. That is one instance, and one is quite as good as fifty.

Then, gentlemen, take Griebert. He does not really touch my client. Who is Griebert? I submit that there is room for Griebert where the prisoners are, if my client is guilty. What has he done? He speaks of a man whose name he cannot remember. My friend Mr. Mathews said there was a remarkable disinclination on the part of the defence to mention names. My friend Mr. Willis almost implored this witness to give the name of the man to whom he had taken 100 Orange Free State stamps. He said, "I know his face, but I cannot tell you his name." He also said, "There was some reason why he could not go to Benjamin. I was to pay Benjamin 30s. I got it done, and I had the 30s. also for myself." There are 100 stamps which he has been a party to putting out for collectors to buy. Why should he not be there too? What has my client done more than that?

Then, gentlemen, with regard to Mr. Bright, my client is not charged with anything in connection with him. The old "V.R." has never been traced to my client's possession, nor is he charged with dealing in English stamps, nor the 18 kreuzer Bavarian. Mr. Bright was, in fact, ignorant of Jeffries' existence. I therefore need not trouble you further with him.

Then the next witness, Mackenzie, admits that he has bought forged, unguenuine, or faked stamps, as such. He does not suggest that he has got them now. If not, where are they? My learned friend Mr. Mathews asked, Where are the rest of the Sandwich Islands stamps and Sydney views? But, gentlemen, I ask, Where are Mackenzie's? He had a lot which he bought. If Mackenzie's place had been searched by Mr. Phillips, who dare not come into the box, and dare not even come into court when anyone is here—it might be that he would have been found in possession of some unguenuine stamps. Why should not he also be put *there*? He knew where to go when he wanted unguenuine stamps, and he knew perfectly well what had been done.

Then, gentlemen, the next witness was Mr. Meyer, "the artful man." He came and gave us his opinion. He knows that there are faked stamps; and it is one of the tests of the ingenuity of dealers that they can detect which are genuine and which are faked. Why should not Mr. Meyer be on that side of the dock? He had got some stamps which had three sides perforated. The perforation has been—perhaps legitimately—cut off. Mr. Meyer, however, wanted a fourth side put on; and he goes to those who were well able to do it, and on the fourth side a perforation was put on. Mr. Meyer has had lots of stamps perforated—more perforated than not perforated—for purposes of his own; and in order that he might sell the stamps as genuine he had the fourth side perforated.

The RECORDER: No, Mr. Jones, that was not done on purpose to sell them. He never sold any of them.

He had it done solely for the purpose of his own collection.

Mr. C. E. JONES: I am much obliged to your lordship for the correction. He has got them in his own collection. Jeffryes had in his collection, in an envelope, a lot of stamps; and we do not know how many among them were genuine.

The RECORDER: Mr. Meyer stated he had only five or six, and that they were not for sale, but only for his own collection.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Five or six for the purposes of his own collection are as good, I humbly submit, as fifty. The point is, that he had them in his possession. He said he had them in his collection, and never has parted with any. He says also he does not intend to sell them. But, gentlemen, the time may come when Mr. Meyer may be taken from us, and the stamps may be parted with. Will any one say before that collection is put up for sale, "I call your attention to the fact that there are three or four which have false perforations upon them"? No, certainly not. They would all go away. Gentlemen, the fact remains that Mr. Meyer has in his possession stamps that are not genuine. What more had Jeffryes got in his possession than stamps that were not genuine? What evidence is there that Jeffryes ever intended to part with a single stamp in that envelope? That might be his collection of genuine and unguenuine stamps. That, gentlemen, is another matter of which I complain. We have not been told the proportion of genuine and unguenuine stamps which that envelope contained; nor who it was who decided upon the genuineness of them. We have had five or six stamps picked out, and I am entitled to assume that they are the whole of the unguenuine stamps which that envelope contained, and that there were a great number of others which were genuine. I have already pointed out that, although some of them were picked out as forgeries, the New Zealand Fiscals were not so at all. With regard to others they were essentially different in the surcharge, or in the watermark, and some of them have the word "specimen" on. You cannot tell whether there is the word "specimen" on those which were gummed to the paper. But the fact remains, gentlemen, that Meyer has in his possession which necessity may compel him to part with one day or another, un-official perforated stamps. What is the difference between that and the postmarks? There is certainly this—that you can take out a postmark, but you cannot take out a perforation when there is one on the extreme edge.

Now, gentlemen, I think I have dealt with all the witnesses who have been called before you. I do not want to discuss any question with regard to Sergeant White, who gave his evidence properly and disinterestedly enough, or the cabman, who deposed to finding the envelope; but I do press upon you that nearly all the other witnesses who were called before you are tainted if my client is tainted. There is not one of them untainted. If my client has done anything to be ashamed of, they ought to be ashamed also. The only other person is Mr. Phillips, who has not come into the box. One word more with regard to Mr. Phillips. It might be suggested, Why do not the defence call Mr. Phillips, if the prosecution do not care to call him? Gentlemen, that would be a nice thing for us to do. If you put a witness into the box you cannot discredit his testimony. We should have liked to put something to Mr. Phillips to discredit him. He would have been asked some questions as to prosecuting these men, and Mr. Phillips might have declined to answer, because there is such protection given. He might have said, "I decline to answer the questions, on the ground that I shall incriminate myself." His name is on the back of the bill, and we know that he was called before the magistrate, and

we never had notice that he would not be called here until Saturday. Time after time, on both Friday and Saturday, when questions were put to various witnesses, it was suggested that Mr. Phillips might answer them better.

The RECORDER: I do not remember anything of that kind, Mr. Jones. I never heard Mr. Mathews give the slightest indication that he intended to call Mr. Phillips. However, it is a long way from the real case.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Then, gentlemen, my learned friend has suggested that there is a great deal in the fact of there being no books. I do not know whether he suggested that Jeffryes should have any books. I do not know why he should, if he has not been carrying on this manufacturing business for some years. There was no necessity for him to have books. If a man gets into the Bankruptcy Court, he may be asked why he did not keep books, and he may have various answers; but if a man is doing no trade, there is no necessity to use books. There is no evidence before you that Jeffryes has done any trade whatever during the last five or six years, except the one isolated instance when he parted with some red "Sydney Views" to Hart in the presence of a third person whom he did not know, and whom, therefore, he did not know whether to trust or not, at a price quite different from the genuine "Sydney View" price, and to a person who wanted some more. He was then engraving a die. There is no evidence that any stamp was ever printed from it. Further than that, on the 23rd December he did give to a man, who asked him as a favour, a prescription for taking ink marks out. I submit to you that that is not carrying on any business, and that he need not have any books. That suggestion, therefore, does not make a single atom of difference.

Now, gentlemen, I will just call your attention to the statement made by Jeffryes himself. He said, "I have done printing for Benjamin and Sarpy, and I used to do it on this table." Gentlemen, he has never denied it. He used to do it, it may be ten years ago, but there is no evidence that he has done any printing for many years. He said, "Whatever has happened, it has been given up." It is true that Benjamin and Sarpy say that they have been at Jeffryes' house. Then Jeffryes also said, "There are fakes in every trade." Gentlemen, I submit that to you for your consideration. You can get almost everything artificial now, from the hair on your head to the soles of your feet. Jeffryes also said, "I have faked up stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy, but I have done nothing for them for some time." That, I submit, is clearly proved to be a true statement. The only person he has been found dealing with is Hart. For some reason or other Hart is not called. They have called the man from the shop who is trying to serve God and mammon—he is in Hart's employment and taking his money—and, under the able assistance of Mr. Phillips and Inspector Moser, he is trying to spy out what evidence he can get. Then Jeffryes also said, "I have sold my press." My friend said, "Had he? Did we not find the press there?" Gentlemen, what did Clayton say? He said that the type he sold him in 1886 was metal type. The sergeant says that the press he found was one that would take the stone. The sergeant said he did not know whether it might be used for both. You, gentlemen, may know more as to whether a press made for metal type can be used for printing with stone. The surcharges are put on with type, and not stone. Jeffryes said, "I have sold my press." No printing press was found on the premises at all. Then he said, "I have given up the business, and I have not defrauded anyone." Not one single person has ever come forward in this case to say that he has been defrauded by Jeffryes.

Gentlemen, the prosecution have had six years to work up their case. They knew for six years that Jeffryes was called "the faker"; and all of a sudden, when Mr. Phillips has tried in vain to buy up the stock, disguise himself as he will, which stock is worth £1,700 or £1,800, they institute these proceedings. Instead of putting on spies to detect these men, why should not one kindly word of warning have been given? Why should there not have been in the public papers, circulating among stamp dealers, a statement that, actuated by their secretary, Mr. Phillips, the society would endeavour to put a stop to this faking, and to these ingenious surcharges? Why should not that have been done without all this elaborate prosecution? They have had six years' training for it. They have had to go back six years in order to make out a case against Jeffryes, or any of them. But, gentlemen, they did nothing of the sort. I submit to you that they knew all the while that there was a trade going on in these unguine stamps, and only when they came to the conclusion that it would be a good advertisement to show up some of the people who deal in these stamps, or perhaps because the imitations were getting too clever, and too much like the originals, and they thought they had better not have anything to do with them, do they take upon themselves to institute this prosecution.

My friend has said that Jeffryes is the cunning hand in lithography. Nothing of the sort. I propose to call witnesses before you who have known Jeffryes for the last five or six years. I will call before you the gentleman by whom he is employed, and he will give him the character of being a steady, honest, straightforward man, and who, having heard the whole of the case, and knowing all the circumstances, will not hesitate to take him back again.

— HOWCROFT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. C. E. JONES.

Q. Are you a seedsman at Covent Garden?—*A.* Yes.

Q. How long have you known the prisoner Jeffryes?—*A.* Between five and six years.

Q. Has he been in your employ during that time?—*A.* Yes, as a clerk.

Q. How did he begin? What was he when he first came?—*A.* A junior clerk.

Q. What is he now? *A.* He has charge of all our County Court business. We have a great many accounts to get in.

Q. Is he in your service now?—*A.* Yes.

Q. You have been bail for him?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What character has he borne?—*A.* I have always found him straightforward and honest.

Q. Attentive?—*A.* Yes. He has always been there to his time, and has always done his work.

Q. Everything you could desire?—*A.* Yes; I have nothing to complain of.

Q. And, in spite of all that you have heard against him, are you still willing to keep him in your employment?—*A.* Yes, I think I would.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS.

Q. Did you know that he gave an order for the engraving of these Sandwich Islands stamps?—*A.* I know he did something in stamps, because he took an extra time once to go to Germany to sell some stamps.

Q. About when was that?—*A.* I could not tell you the date—some years ago.

Q. Two or three years back?—*A.* It must be some time back. I have just a recollection of it.

Q. He was going to Germany to sell some stamps?—*A.* He mentioned something about stamps. That is to the best of my recollection.

Q. You do not know what kind of stamps?—*A.* No.

Q. You have heard what has been said here about

the order he gave to Mr. Pauncefort, have you?—*A.* No; I have not heard the evidence, at least, only some of it at the police court. I only came down here this morning.

Mr. C. E. JONES: Have you read the case?—*A.* Yes.

The RECORDER: Did you know that he did any printing or engraving at all?—*A.* No; I did not, my lord.

JOHN WATKINS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. C. E. JONES:

Q. What are you?—*A.* I am with my father.

Q. Were you a partner with the last witness at one time?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you have frequent opportunities of seeing the conduct of the prisoner Jeffryes?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What do you say as to his character and reputation?—*A.* I should give him a good character and reputation. His dealings with money were always satisfactory.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Did you know that he did any printing at his own house?—*A.* No.

Q. Did you know that he at any time engraved spurious stamps?—*A.* No, I never heard that.

Q. Would that alter your opinion?—*A.* It might.

Mr. C. E. JONES: That is my case, my lord.

Mr. WILLIS: We will call our witnesses to character now.

WILLIAM THOMAS CRADDOCK, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a licensed victualler?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Where do you carry on business?—*A.* 35, St. George's Road, Southwark.

Q. Are you a vestryman of St. George's, Southwark?—*A.* Yes, I have been fifteen years.

Q. Have you known Benjamin and Sarpy?—*A.* Yes.

Q. How long have you known Sarpy?—*A.* Eight or nine years.

Q. And Benjamin?—*A.* About two years.

Q. During the time that you have known them both, have they always borne the reputation of honest and respectable men?—*A.* Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Do you know what business it was they were conducting?—*A.* I knew they were stamp dealers.

Q. Dealers in what kind of stamps?—*A.* I never had any transactions with them.

Q. Not any business at all?—*A.* No.

Q. Then you cannot tell us anything about them in their business relations?—*A.* I knew they were stamp dealers, but I did not know what kind of stamps.

Q. Have you been on their premises?—*A.* I have been in the shop two or three times.

Q. Have you ever seen them marking stamps with postmarks, or surcharging?—*A.* No.

Q. Or perforating?—*A.* No.

RICHARD JOHN WOODMAN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. You are a member of the Brighton Philatelic Society?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Are you yourself a collector of postage stamps?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Have you known both the defendants, Benjamin and Sarpy?—*A.* Yes, for nearly three years.

Q. Both about the same time?—*A.* Yes.

Q. During the time that you have known them, have they borne the reputation of honest and respectable men?—*A.* I know nothing about them, except going into the shop and buying stamps.

Q. From actual transactions with them at their place of business?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Have you known any others who have dealt with them?—*A.* I took Mr. Willet there one day.

Q. Any other persons who have dealt with them?—*A.* No.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. How long has the Brighton Philatelic Society been in existence?—A. About six months.

Q. Six weeks—would not that be nearer?—A. It is longer than that—three months perhaps.

The RECORDER: When you have been into their shop, have you seen them perforating, or surcharging, or rouletting, or postmarking stamps?—A. No.

HENRY CHARLES FRANCIS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. What are you?—A. Medallist and regalia maker.

Q. Do you carry on business at St. Thomas' Road, Old Kent Road?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you known Sarpy for about ten years?—A. Yes.

Q. And Benjamin about four years?—A. Yes.

Q. During the time that you have known them, have they always borne the reputation of honest and respectable men?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any weakness in the way of postage stamps?—A. No, I have not.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Have you been to their premises?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see them putting postmarks on stamps?—A. No.

Q. They did not do that when you were there?—A. No.

JAMES EDWARD GROVES, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a builder?—A. Yes.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 101, New Kent Road.

Q. Have you known Sarpy seven or eight years?—A. Yes.

Q. And during the time that you have known him has he always borne, among those who have known him, the reputation of being an honest and respectable man?—A. Yes, I think so. I have always found him so.

Q. Do you go in for stamps at all?—A. No.

Q. Do you know Benjamin?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. Two years.

Q. Have they both borne the reputation you have spoken of?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Are you related to Sarpy?—A. No.

Q. Have you had business dealings with him?—A. Not in their trade. I have done things for them.

ARTHUR MYERSCOFF, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a wholesale and retail stamp dealer?—A. Yes.

Q. Where do you carry on business?—A. At St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

Q. Have you known both the defendants, Benjamin and Sarpy, for about ten years?—A. Yes.

Q. During the time that you have known them have they borne the highest character as respectable and honest men?—A. They have always treated me very fairly and honestly.

Q. And that is the reputation they have borne?—A. They have always treated me fairly and honestly.

Q. As stamp dealers have you had business transactions in stamps with them?—A. A great many.

Q. And you can give Mr. Mathews any information about the sort of stamps you have bought and sold?—A. Yes.

Mr. MATHEWS: I have nothing to ask.

WILLIAM HENRY GRIEG, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Where do you live?—A. 48, St. George's Road, Southwark.

Q. How long have you known Sarpy?—A. Four or five years.

Q. Do you agree that he has borne the highest character as an honest and respectable man?—A. I found him so as a patient.

JOHN VANDERIEDE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a confectioner, and were you at one time a stamp collector?—A. I am a confectioner and wine merchant, and was a stamp collector at one time.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 657, Commercial Road.

Q. Have you known both Benjamin and Sarpy?—A. Yes.

Q. For how long?—A. Nearly six years.

Q. And known them in business as stamp dealers?—A. Yes.

Q. And had transactions with them in stamps?—A. Yes.

Q. Have they borne the character of honest and respectable men?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Have you heard the evidence in this case?—A. I have.

THOMAS CRADDOCK, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a licensed victualler and also a guardian of St. George's, Southwark?—A. I am not a guardian now. I was last year.

Q. How long have you known Sarpy?—A. Nearly six years.

Q. And Benjamin?—A. About two years.

Q. Have you always found both to bear the reputation of honest and respectable men?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. MATHEWS:

Q. Have you heard the evidence in this case?—A. No; I have not.

HENRY THOMAS WARNE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. PURCELL:

Q. Are you a pewterer, carrying on business at 90, St. George's Road, Southwark?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you known Sarpy for about six years?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Benjamin at all?—A. I have known him about two years.

Q. Have they always borne the reputation of honest and respectable men?—A. Yes, as far as I know.

Mr. WILLIS: May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I do not rise to address you with the expectation of producing much impression on your minds. It would ill become my position at the Bar if I concealed from myself that the prosecution has been conducted from the beginning so as to prevent your exercising that impartial consideration which you owe in such a court as this to the evidence placed before you. I impute no blame to you, but in this instance the maxim that both parties are to be heard has, by the prosecution, been forgotten. I have the greatest regard for my friend Mr. Mathews, and I acknowledge his ability, but he has prevented you from discharging your duty properly in such a case as this.

A JUROR: He has not prevented us.

Mr. WILLIS: I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen. Then, perhaps, I may have some opportunity of making an impression by the observations I am about to make. I want to say to you at once that my leared friend in his opening speech appeared to me to lay siege to your minds by a most dramatic and picturesque address, and by a highly organized argument which he offered to you. He then attempted in that address to meet the possible arguments which counsel might adduce on behalf of the prisoners whose liberty is imperilled, and making statements which had not been proved in evidence before you. The case was presented to you with an elaborate description of the skill required to produce the stamps which had been found at the place of business in Cullum Street, and which had been sold in the business which these men carried on. This prosecution started by putting twenty-nine counts into one indictment, twenty-five of which they were not in a position to offer the slightest evidence in support of. Those twenty-five counts were the subject of an elaborate address and description of

the methods by which these people carried on their trade, and by using, with regard to their work, a word which no one was entitled to apply to it, so as to lead to confusion in this case. In vain did I ask that a neutral word should be applied to the work which they carried on; but it was called a "forgery" from the first moment of my friend's address; it was called a forgery by everyone of the witnesses; and I was obliged at last even myself to use the phrase, because laughter was heard in this court when I protested against the word "forgery" being applied to their work, and that laughter was general throughout the court; but this morning my lord pronounced, with the authority which his office gives to what he utters, that what these people have done is not a forgery, and no one is entitled to apply that word to any part of the work which they have done. I say it was not right to put forward such a charge amounting to forgery, and expanding various cases before you when there were no grounds for any such accusation. My learned friend Mr. Mathews in opening this case and describing the ingenuity which, of course, must be employed when stamps like these are brought into existence in their entirety, or additions made to them, used that phrase, but in summing up the case to you this morning he changed the phrase from "forgery" to "illegal business"; and he ended by asking you—as if that were your duty—to put a stop to such a business as this taking place in the City of London.

Gentlemen, there are certain specific charges which my lord will state to you, and it will be for you upon the evidence to say whether those specific charges have been made out. My friend said, in ending his address, that he would read a sentence from a letter which would sum up the whole case for the prosecution. He did read it. I wish he had read it at the commencement, and then this case would have come more quickly to a conclusion, because nearly the whole time has been spent on these charges of forgery, and the prosecution in its main purpose and object has failed. What Sarpy said is quite true: "I have long expected this. It is trade jealousy." Gentlemen, it is that which has led to this prosecution. This prosecution has failed in respect of its main purpose and object, and after the decision pronounced this morning, no one is justified in saying that the word "forgery" is applicable to the work which these men undertook. I shall not shrink from the discussion of the other serious charges which have been presented to you; but with respect to this charge of forgery and carrying on an illegal business the word "forgery" is not applicable, and the business is not illegal. Let it be known that persons are entitled to reproduce as many used stamps as they please, to have in their possession thousands of them if they like, and to supply them to persons under conditions which I will mention, and no one can restrain them from that reproduction. The object of this prosecution was, in the first instance, to give a value to collections already made, to maintain the value of every one of these stamps, perhaps because they are old, and now only a few can be got, and to prohibit any person from producing stamps like them. The object of this prosecution, and the twenty-three counts, and all this array of learning, or supposed learning, which you had to listen to on Saturday, was for the purpose of trying to procure a pronouncement that to produce stamps such as have been produced in this case constitutes a forgery, and is illegal. Fortunately, it will be known now to the world that a person can reproduce the most precious stamp in any collection without being guilty of forgery; and let the persons who during the last few years have attempted to prohibit it, and at last have summed up courage to institute this prosecution, remember that the prosecution has failed, and that whatever verdict you pronounce in this case,

these men will not be convicted of forgery, and cannot be.

Now, gentlemen, having said so much, I will approach the questions you have to consider, and which could have been presented to you by the prosecution, but for the charge of forgery, within a single morning. Who has denied that these people, Benjamin and Sarpy, for whom I speak, have produced stamps which are, if you like, wholly ungenueine; or, if you like, have added to stamps and put figures and letters upon them which have given them a character like some genuine stamps? Who has doubted it? It has been known to the people prosecuting in this action for the last few years that this business has been carried on, and that these things have been produced. You have had before you five or six persons who have been to their place of business and seen the work carried on, and have had the nature of the work explained to them. You have also heard that a card has been issued—a business card—and advertised in the very same journal in which Mr. Bright, of Bourne-mouth, advertises, stating that Benjamin and Sarpy are "dealers in all kinds of fac-similes, faked surcharges, and fiscal postals. 1, Cullum Street, London, E.C. Fakes of all descriptions supplied on the shortest notice." No one has denied, and the prosecution by putting in that card could have made clear what I now admit, and have never denied, and towards the displacement of which I never put a question, that these men, Benjamin and Sarpy, have produced stamps that are non-*genueine*—the word at last to which my friend Mr. Mathews was practically reduced. Gentlemen, there is no offence either in producing them or copying them, and no offence in making them or copying them with intent to sell them. They may be sold and distributed broadcast.

What is the injury that has been done to these men by prosecuting them for forgery? Why this: That every person who has dealt with them is now glad to escape from all connection with them, and although obliged to say that they had purchased faked stamps, and stamps which they knew were not genuine, now take refuge in the statement that they purchased them simply for their own private collection. It cannot be doubted, and I ask you to draw the inference from the evidence, and some of the accidental statements made by some of the witnesses, that faked stamps, or ungenueine stamps, have been produced by hundreds or thousands, not only by Benjamin and Sarpy, but by others whose names have been given to you, and that their entire collections are what I call ungenueine stamps. The object of this prosecution, gentlemen, was to prevent their reproduction. Who can doubt that for the purpose of instruction, or for the purpose of history, a reproduction of stamps, such as these men have engaged in, may be as useful as the true genuine stamps themselves. I was astonished to hear Mr. Matthews suggest that reproducing any words constituted a forgery. What would be said of the man who took the trouble to reproduce by photolithography agreements without number to which great men have put their names, as furnishing part of the history of their life? What shall we say of the reproduction by the same instrument of the original volume of Shakespeare, or the first edition of Burns; or the reproduction by chromo-lithography of the finest works of art? Gentlemen, there are persons who would like to prevent those reproductions. In this case the parties who are desirous of preventing a reproduction of the stamps have signally failed. It cannot be. Any person is entitled to make stamps, and produce them in any form he likes, with a limitation to which I will address myself, and with which alone I think you will have any difficulty. Whether all persons have sold these stamps as and for what they are, is for your consideration; but by reason of

charging these men with being forgers, everyone seeks to separate himself from them, and desires to say nothing about the transactions in which he has been engaged, and the suggestion is that these persons bought them for their private collection, and for testing.

Gentlemen, there must be entire collections consisting only of stamps that are reproductions, or what I may call non-genuine stamps. Therefore, when my friend says that we have called no persons who have done business with them, why should I? My case is not that these stamps have not been made and not produced. It is for my learned friend to show you that an improper use has been made of them. I will call your attention, in a few moments, to the lack of evidence on that part of the case.

Now, gentlemen, what is the accusation preferred against the accused? The forgery has disappeared; the illegal business has disappeared also in respect of the manufacture and accumulation of stamps. But now comes this important question which you have to deal with, and to pronounce judgment upon. You have to consider whether you can, seriously and solemnly, say that my clients are guilty of the offence imputed. It is not for me, nor would it become me, even if I could, to mislead you for a moment as to the responsibility which attaches to the possession of non-genuine stamps, or non-genuine first editions of books, or non-genuine pictures by famous artists, and things of that description. That responsibility is this—that a man must not sell as genuine that which he knows to be not genuine. Gentlemen, let it be known that any person who sells as genuine that which he knows to be not genuine, and represents it as genuine, if he obtains money by it, he is liable to be convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. Gentlemen, that is the only charge of obtaining money by false pretences which is said to be sustained by the evidence of Mr. Bright. The other charge is of having these non-genuine stamps in their possession, and procuring them with an intention to sell them as genuine stamps, and thereby to defraud the public. If that should be made out to your satisfaction, then the persons who have so conspired have agreed to commit a misdemeanour, the misdemeanour being obtaining money by false pretences by selling as genuine that which the parties knew to be not genuine. You are sufficiently well acquainted with the law to know that to agree to commit a misdemeanour is a misdemeanour in itself. Although there will be three or four questions put to you by my lord, they substantially are reduced to two, namely, first, did Benjamin and Sarpy obtain 6s. 6d. by fraud from Mr. Bright? Secondly, did they also have in their place of business, No. 1, Cullum Street, City, these non-genuine stamps for the purpose of defrauding?

Now, gentlemen, let us see what is the evidence as to those accusations. Let me clear off one or two things that do not affect Benjamin and Sarpy. With respect to Jeffries, it seems to me that the evidence is but slight as to his working in conjunction with Benjamin and Sarpy. He may have produced for them stamps as far back as 1886, when Benjamin was alone, Sarpy not joining until 1888. It is important to bear that in mind. Jeffries had his own transactions through Clayton. The point does not affect Benjamin or Sarpy, because that is a case in which Jeffries, through Clayton, disposed of the stamps. There could not be any evidence that they were sold by Sarpy, because Sarpy did not join, as I have said, until 1888; and I am not aware that there is any evidence of their being sold by Benjamin. That seems a transaction connected with Jeffries alone, the nature of which my friend Mr. Jones has discussed, and which you might, under some circumstances, have to deal with. But there is no accusation against Jeffries of attempting to obtain money by false pretences. He is charged with

conspiring with Benjamin and Sarpy to procure things for that purpose. There is only some slight evidence of Jeffries assisting Benjamin and Sarpy in their work; but there is not much evidence of Jeffries supplying things to Cullum Street since 1888. It was not necessary for this prosecution to call in aid Jeffries. Sarpy has, over and over again, done the perforating, the surcharging, and the rouletting; and it is very strange that this should be considered a secret business, carried on by these men alone, when people who had nothing to do with the alleged forgeries themselves, know all the phrases of rouletting, perforating, surcharging, and the like. That shews that those are words and phrases which have been in use for a considerable time, and indicate a large and extensive business in these stamps which people have purchased as, and for, non-genuine articles. What I submit to you is, that there is no evidence satisfactory to your minds that Benjamin and Sarpy entered into this arrangement for the purpose of defrauding people, by representing that the things were genuine when they were not. Nor has a single instance been produced of these men ever once representing the articles as genuine. It is not a question of what people believed was in their minds, and what they were thinking about.

To maintain this present indictment, not only must there be misrepresentation, and a direct misrepresentation, to induce Mr. Bright to part with his money, but you must believe that these things were procured and provided for the purpose of making such a representation, and thereby defrauding people who, relying on such representations, made purchases. With the exception of Mr. Bright and Mr. Griebert, I do not think you will find an instance, since Benjamin and Sarpy were in business together, of any such misrepresentation. Mr. Cyriax has been brought here to speak to a purchase in the year 1886, he having nothing whatever to do with any charge you are now considering. That was in order to sustain the charge of forgery, in respect of which there was a count in the indictment; but there is no count of attempting to defraud Mr. Cyriax. If that had been so, it could only have been against Benjamin in conjunction with Bannister, who was then his partner. Mr. Cyriax's purchase was in 1886. Therefore, gentlemen, on the charge of conspiracy between Benjamin and Sarpy and Jeffries, as Sarpy never was in business with Benjamin, or combined with him, till 1888, nothing that took place in 1886 can affect Sarpy. He was not a party to the sale. More than that, it cannot, as this indictment now stands, affect Benjamin, for whom also I appear. There is no charge that they did, by misrepresentation, sell to Mr. Cyriax with intent to defraud; nor is it possible that any such indictment, if it had been preferred, could be sustained. Gentlemen, what are the facts? We have not got the materials here to examine into it; we have no charge, and cannot get evidence bearing upon it directly. All you would want, gentlemen, would be an enquiry into that one case. You have the fact that a purchase was made in 1886; the stamps are found to be doubtful; or you may take it that Mr. Cyriax supposed them to be non-genuine; and then, in 1890, four years afterwards, Benjamin himself, who had then become a partner with Sarpy, pays £100 in respect of the suggestion that the things purchased in 1886 were doubtful, although Benjamin denied it. He did, however, agree to pay £100 to Mr. Cyriax, and he paid £50 on one day in December, 1890, and a further instalment in January, 1891, before any prosecution whatever was threatened. On another occasion, Mr. Buhl received back his money in a case which also occurred in the year 1886; and we do not find that, when these questions were raised, Benjamin desired to retain the money which he had got by the sale of



the article about which there could be any question, or to which his clients could object. With respect to those stamps, therefore, there is no evidence as to their being genuine or not. They are not produced. That evidence is only admissible in support of the indictment which charges Benjamin with forging those very stamps which Mr. Cyriax purchased. See the injury that is done in a case like this by having in one indictment 29 counts, 24 or 25 of which there is no evidence to sustain; and a mass of evidence is admitted as to some counts which may, perhaps, by a large exercise of skill upon their phrases, make them support other counts in the indictment. You have, therefore, as regards those cases of Mr. Cyriax and Mr. Buhl, no charge of obtaining money by false pretences. It must be made out to your satisfaction that Sarpy has conspired with Benjamin; and, if he has not done so, he is entitled to your verdict. He cannot be guilty of forgery. He can only be found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences, or by arranging to have in his possession these non-genuine stamps, and by actual false representation obtaining money.

Now, gentlemen, what is the evidence? We have had a witness named Felsenthal called before you. He has bought only non-genuine stamps from Benjamin and Sarpy. To whom has he sold them? To Mr. Buhl, as he said, some six or seven parcels; and Mr. Buhl can only say, "I bought them to put into my portfolio for the purpose of using them for tests." I submit that is not the true account; and if this charge of forgery had not been made, people would have come forward to say that they knew they were dealing in articles which were sold and bought as non-genuine stamps. But while this charge is hanging over the accused, it is said that every stamp has been purchased for the purpose of being put into a private collection, so as to afford a test when such stamps are offered for sale.

Now, gentlemen, a man cannot be made a conspirator if he is not himself going to sell his goods as genuine when they are not genuine, simply because other persons to whom he sells may commit a fraud. It may, perhaps, be very wrong to carry on a business which other people may abuse. It may be wrong to prepare articles of jewellery which look like silver and are not, if the impression is that the persons who purchase them will commit a fraud upon the individuals to whom they sell. But, gentlemen, I think my lord will tell you that the person who produces these counterfeits (if I may use that expression) is not liable if he sells them as counterfeits, and if he has no intention of selling by representing that they are genuine, simply because the persons to whom he sells may make a representation respecting them which is not true to the person who desires to purchase the article for wear or for use. Where is there any instance in which the accused have ever been a party to inducing persons to purchase non-genuine stamps, and to sell them as and for genuine? If there had been evidence of that kind forthcoming, satisfactory to your minds, then you could have found them guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, because to produce things in a manner, and to sell them in a way, by which the sale may be multiplied, and to sell them as genuine, or print them as such, knowing they are not, would make the prisoners guilty of conspiracy to defraud. But, gentlemen, unless such evidence can be offered before you, I submit, whatever you may think about this business, you cannot find them guilty, unless there is evidence to show that they produced these articles for the purpose of defrauding by making misrepresentations respecting them. Other persons have been called before you who have bought. Take, for instance, the transactions with reference to cleaning 70 Orange Free State stamps. That shows that there has been a

sale of these things, as not being the genuine articles, all through the trade. People have purchased them. I cannot understand why Mr. Phillips is not here, and why he is not giving evidence. That duty has been cast upon Mr. Bacon. I cannot help thinking that it is for this reason—that it would appear, on further examination, that these stamps have been sold and dealt with. It is for the prosecution, gentlemen, to bring the people here to show fraud has been committed. Where are those people? This has been going on for six years. The majority of instances were purchases of non-genuine stamps. Griebert does say that he purchased the "Sydney Views"; but, I think, you can scarcely act upon the evidence of Griebert. He is the man who tells us that subsequently he bought three of them, which were doubtful, for 15s., and if they were not genuine they were to be a less price. It was known that he was dealing with articles that were not genuine. He took other stamps in respect of the two "Sydney Views," but with that exception I know of no person, other than Mr. Bright, who is supposed to have bought genuine stamps from this man, and found out they were doubtful. I have dealt with Mr. Buhl and Mr. Cyriax. The transactions with them were in 1886. Do not forget that, gentlemen, because it is important to keep the distinction in your mind. I am speaking of the time since 1888, and, with the exception of Griebert, I find no evidence of any such purchase except that by Mr. Bright. Is it not remarkable, when a prosecution was threatened, and people would wish to relieve themselves from all complicity with Benjamin and Sarpy, that persons are not brought in numbers to say that they have been deceived? The transaction with Mr. Cyriax took place in 1886. Take the time when this conspiracy is alleged to have existed between Benjamin and Sarpy in 1888. There is not a single collector called to say that he was told that an article was genuine which has turned out to be not genuine.

Gentlemen, the answer is this—that these people have been selling to dealers. If, of course, they had sold to persons who were collectors, we should have had numberless persons writing, or calling, or saying, "I want my money back." But, gentlemen, there is not a single instance of a collector being deceived. I do not find a single instance, throughout all the evidence, of a collector having been deceived except Mr. Cyriax. What does that shew to you as regards this business? It shews that these men, Buhl, Griebert, Felsenthal, Mackenzie—aye, and I will name Stanley Gibbons and Company, Limited, with Mr. Phillips as its manager—are persons who have purchased from these people the things they have produced knowing them to be not genuine. I submit that there is no evidence to shew that since Sarpy joined Benjamin there has been a single misrepresentation with respect to the goods they sold. There is none. The only witness is Griebert, apart from Mr. Bright, upon whose evidence I have commented. There is no charge of attempting to defraud Griebert. My learned friend says that this business has been carried on, to a great extent, for the purpose of producing these things. Gentlemen, who have bought them? The dealers who, in vast numbers of instances, have sold them as not being genuine. Referring to some of the catalogues and advertisements, which men of known character have put forth, you have it proved that not a single person (I leave out Mr. Bright for the moment), with the exception of Griebert, has said that he has been deceived. But even Griebert does not say he was told the stamps were genuine.

Now, gentlemen what has occurred in this trade? In consequence of the forgeries that have been abundant for 15 or 20 years past, on every occasion when persons are selling stamps as genuine they

warrant them as genuine, and you have heard it stated that a dealer must exercise his own judgment, and if he chooses to buy, it is his own fault. Whether it be right to present to a man a number of things that may appear like the genuine article, and leave him to select and buy as he pleases, I am in no way concerned. We are dealing in this court of justice with actual fraud, and unless a person makes a direct representation that the thing is genuine, no offence is, or can be, committed. Griebert was not told that they were genuine. He purchased them on his own judgment, and took them away. I submit to you that there is no satisfactory evidence that these articles were prepared for the purpose of being sold as genuine articles. Did it not strike you as very remarkable that, however great the skill may be in producing these postage stamps, the moment they are looked at by people who are in the habit of dealing in them, they know at once they are non-genuine, and have so pronounced time after time the moment the things were seen? Is it not a remarkable thing, that no one can be brought to say he has been to this place and bought stamps since 1888, and has been told they were genuine articles, and taken them away?

Gentlemen, the true solution of this case is, that persons who possess stamps of value have thought that this reproduction was an unlawful injury to their property, that the production of such stamps constituted a forgery, and that they were entitled to suppress the reproduction of stamps by a prosecution like this. Then when the prosecution is commenced most people are glad, of course, to free themselves from all complicity with what was said to constitute a forgery. It is a serious consequence. You have people saying that they bought these stamps only for their private collections. Gentlemen, I say that is not the case. They bought them, and sold them again, in fact, to other persons; but if you should suppose that these persons did commit a fraud at any time upon customers to whom they sold, that will not make the accused liable or guilty unless they did sell them representing them to be genuine to the persons buying, and had them on their premises for that purpose. Considering the way these men carried on their business, and the known advertisements which they placed out, and what they said to the people whom they admitted to their confidence, I submit there could not have been a dealer in postage stamps in London who was not acquainted with the work carried on at Cullum Street for two or three years past, and that there are numbers of persons, if they chose to say so, who would have to admit they went there for the purpose of purchasing such stamps; and, with the exception of the case of Griebert, I challenge my friend to show that any one was deceived while Benjamin and Sarpy were in business together.

Now, gentlemen, I pass on to the next charge which relates to the transaction with Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright, I submit to you, was not deceived at all. Mr. Bright went to the shop some day in November, 1891—a year after this very card had appeared in the *Stamp News*, wherein he advertises his own articles for sale. You may remember my cross-examination. He was not very straightforward in answering my questions as to whether he was not aware of this card, and the nature of their business. He had also seen Mr. Phillips the very morning before he went. I think there can be very little doubt that Mr. Bright went to the shop for the purpose of buying an article so as to be able to make up some charge against Benjamin and Sarpy. But it does not follow, because a stamp is sold that is not genuine, that, therefore, it was knowingly sold as non-genuine. Look at the thousands and tens of thousands of collectors who must have received non-genuine stamps which were sold by persons believing they were so. Gentlemen, do not

suppose that this is the entire, or the principal, business of these parties. We know that they have a well-selected stock for which they asked £1,750, and which Mr. Phillips was desirous of purchasing, and opened up negotiations for that purpose through the witness Griebert. Are you satisfied that they knew that this was a non-genuine stamp on that particular morning? When Mr. Bright went there he never asked the question, and you cannot find that any one said that those were genuine. There was the card hanging up, and it has been suggested that something was hanging on the gas-pipe so as to cover it up, and prevent its being read. However, there was the notice. No question was asked by Mr. Bright, and no representation was made to Mr. Bright, as to that stamp being a genuine 12 kreuzer Bavarian. Nothing of the sort. He went there and picked it out. How much did he give for it? 6s. 6d. It is admitted that that is a very low price, and I should think Mr. Bright must have had some doubts as to whether that was a genuine 12 kreuzer Bavarian postage stamp at the time he made the purchase. If he is the man who is so sharp that he can see the non-genuine dark 1d. stamp which was issued in the early part of Her Majesty's reign, surely he is the man who would know whether that stamp was genuine or not. Gentlemen, I submit that if that stamp was not genuine he knew it perfectly well. What did he do? Directly he got that stamp for 6s. 6d. he sent it off to Mr. Phillips. Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Bright knew perfectly well what this shop was, and what was sold there, and what would be offered for sale. I say Mr. Bright bought it knowing perfectly well that it was a non-genuine stamp, and then it is produced here for the purpose of procuring a conviction in respect of that one sale.

Gentlemen, see how this prosecution begins. It begins by charging forgery. There are twenty-four counts in relation to it, and a whole mass of evidence called at the police-court which was wholly irrelevant, and a large portion of time has been taken up on the charges of forgery which in the end have absolutely failed. The prosecution of these things is legal, and the word "forgery" is not applicable to any part of the work these men have done. Everybody can manufacture and sell them as what they are. If my clients have sold them as genuine, and represented them as such, and prepared them for that purpose, then they have committed a serious offence; and if, after a careful review of the evidence, you think they have committed that offence, you will have the courage and rectitude to pronounce a verdict of guilty. But, gentlemen, until you are satisfied of that, you will, I am sure, suspend your judgment; and if you suspend your judgment, you will say, Not guilty.

Then, gentlemen, failing on the charge of forgery, the prosecution start the charge of conspiracy. Sarpy was not a partner until 1888, and nothing can affect Sarpy except from 1888. The prosecution have failed except in one instance, namely, the case of Mr. Bright, to show that Benjamin and Sarpy have ever sold anything non-genuine as genuine, and they have supplied us with evidence that these people have sold non-genuine things. Be on your guard, gentlemen, against a prosecution so conducted. Before you find these men guilty, you must be satisfied that they have conspired to defraud. They do not conspire because they create these things, and, therefore, all the learned argument of my friend Mr. Mathews is in vain. It is admitted that they have produced these stamps, and the whole question is, Did they intend to defraud? I submit they had no such intent, unless they intended to represent them as being genuine for the purpose of disposing of them. I submit to you that the case has absolutely failed. As these men have carried on an extensive business for the last two or three years, it

is a remarkable thing that you only find Griebert (with the exception of Mr. Bright) becoming a purchaser of these stamps as genuine during the whole of that time. In Griebert's case there was no direct representation that they were genuine. Griebert took his chance of what they were, and his money was returned.

Then, gentlemen, when the charge of conspiracy fails, what does my friend take refuge in? He relies on the purchase in November, 1891, made by Mr. Bright, and these people, whose character has been spoken to by many persons who have not known them in business, and by some who have known them in business, are to be indicted before you, and convicted by you, simply of defrauding the sum of 6s. 6d. That transaction was entered into for the purpose of ensnaring these men. Mr. Bright went, no doubt, at the instance of Mr. Phillips to make this purchase, in order that he might come forward and say he was deceived, and yet he is the man who could by a glance detect that the dark stamp of 1837, or 1840, was a forgery, although he never touched it. I submit that he knew perfectly well what he was purchasing when he purchased that 18 kreuzer Bavarian stamp, and that he bought it for the purpose of trying to sustain this charge. If the forgery had been established, it would have been a matter of moment to the accused, and the public of this country. If they had conspired to defraud people systematically (although I submit there is no evidence that Benjamin and Sarpy, who are so charged, ever did so), that would be a serious offence. But I submit to you, gentlemen, that they ought to be acquitted. I am sure you will never believe that this 6s. 6d. was obtained because Mr. Bright relied on the genuineness of the stamp which he purchased, and that must be made out to your satisfaction before you can convict on that count. That is what it comes to at the end of the three days' enquiry, and I ask you with all confidence to acquit the prisoners at the bar, for whom I appear, of the charge made against them.

Gentlemen, I am sorry if I have said anything in the course of this case to offend you or my learned friends; but I feel that in these criminal courts the utmost fairness is required on the part of the prosecution. A prosecution should be conducted, not as a game of chess, but so that everything should be placed before you, in order to procure a fair and proper result. Why should Mr. Phillips, who was a witness before the magistrate, and whose name is on the back of the record, not have been called? Until the last few years it has been usual in my experience (and I am sorry to say I am getting old now, and younger men displace me—and quite right too) for counsel to say, "On the back of the record there is a certain witness. I do not want to call him for myself, but I will put him in the box so that counsel for the prisoner can cross-examine him for his satisfaction." Now it is done by a clever collection of facts, and an elimination of witnesses, and suggestions are made in court which were not made before the magistrate, in order that the prisoners may be convicted. Gentlemen, let us maintain the principles of our law in all their clearness and force. Let juries never fail to convict if a case is made out to their satisfaction; but let the evidence be such that any by-stander can say, That is a true and righteous verdict; the guilt is clear, and the inference is manifest from the facts placed before the jury.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I submit that this prosecution has failed in its purpose. There has been no forgery; there has been no carrying on of an illegal business; there has been no conspiracy to defraud, for no person has been called before you to prove it; and the latest attempt is to try to convict the accused for obtaining the sum of 6s. 6d., which accusation I trust you will be of opinion is not made out.

## SUMMING UP.

The RECORDER: Gentlemen of the jury, this is a novel case which you have to decide. Why it is novel can easily be guessed. Apparently the opportunity has not arisen before, and therefore it is, perhaps, that so much time was expended on Saturday afternoon in discussing questions of law which, I am afraid, were somewhat tedious. But I find no fault whatever with the prosecution for having argued those questions. I think it was right. I go further, and I say that they were not questions which were free from doubt, and there is no reason whatever to find fault with the prosecution with regard to that. Taking the facts as they believed them to be, and the *prima facie* evidence which had been produced, I certainly say they were not to blame for having come here to ask, among other questions, whether or not the prisoners at the bar had been guilty of forgery as well as of the other offences charged. The reason why I have held that these are not forgeries is, not that I think this was a very praiseworthy proceeding on the part of the prisoners, but because, on the technical point, I am of opinion that these stamps are not documents in writing, and therefore, at Common Law, they are not capable of being forged. Some further observations have been made with regard to the conduct of the prosecution in other matters—some strong observations indeed were made by Mr. Jones and by Mr. Willis. I cannot help thinking myself, that when they calm down later in the day, their view of the conduct of the prosecution will be somewhat tempered.

Gentlemen, it is not altogether unusual in criminal cases to hear the prosecution charged with all sorts of conduct, but if I had seen the slightest suggestion of any unfair conduct on the part of the prosecution, I should have spoken at once about it, and called the attention of the counsel to it. I have seen no sign of anything of the kind. Gentlemen, I think it is right to say that. Then some observations have been made with regard to the absence of a witness named Phillips. It is perfectly true that his name is on the back of the indictment, and therefore he was a witness who was called before the police magistrate; but it is my duty to tell you that, although witnesses whose names are on the back of the indictment are generally called to give evidence, or if not called to give evidence they are frequently tendered as witnesses for the prosecution for the purposes of cross-examination, yet circumstances may arise which are not before the court, and of which the court is not aware, which perfectly justify the prosecution in not putting a witness into the box. I must ask you, in considering the case, to put entirely out of your minds what Mr. Phillips could, or could not, say. Mr. Jones went, in his able speech, rather near the brink of ordinary license when he suggested to you that Mr. Phillips might have written or said something which he would not like to acknowledge, implying that Mr. Phillips had written some letter in which he had made a very wicked proposal.

Gentlemen, there is not a word of evidence to support that, and you must dismiss the whole of that from your minds. You would not be justified in supposing that such a thing existed for a moment. I think I need not trouble you further with regard to that matter. With regard to other observations which have been made in detail about the witnesses, I will deal with those when I come to their evidence. I shall not read it through, because I am sure it is not necessary for me to do more than remind you of some of the salient points.

Now, gentlemen, I have listened with great attention to Mr. Jones and to Mr. Willis. Mr. Jones has gone so far as to tell you that all the witnesses for the prosecution are tainted. I shall ask you to decide

that question when I have called your attention to their evidence. With regard to three or four of them, one may undoubtedly call them tainted in one sense, namely, that they bought and sold stamps as genuine which were not genuine, or have altered stamps to make them non-genuine. But there are a large number of witnesses against whom, so far as I can see, there is no accusation to be made at all. A number of them could have had no object in telling an untruth apparently. Take a witness like Mr. Bright, who was attacked by Mr. Willis. Mr. Willis said to you that Mr. Bright was not very straightforward, and that he went to this shop for the purpose of ensnaring Benjamin and Sarpy. Well, I hardly think that Benjamin and Sarpy were such very innocent gentlemen that they were likely to be ensnared by anybody. However, Mr. Willis was inaccurate in his recollection. He said that Mr. Bright bought the stamp for 6s. 6d., and then took it off to Mr. Phillips at once. That is not so. He bought the stamp and took it home with him to Bournemouth, where he lives. Then he examined it, and found it was a forgery, and afterwards he sent it on to Mr. Phillips. Mr. Bright is a member, as I understand, of this association, and he sends the stamp to the proper person to protect him, namely, the secretary of the association. So that, gentlemen, all that talk about Mr. Bright going to Benjamin and Sarpy's to ensnare them is talk that you may pass by when you are considering this question. There are much larger questions for you to consider. I shall leave the question as regards Mr. Bright's case to you as a separate question, but it is almost mere fringe compared to the serious part of this case. I am not going to read to you technically what the words are until I have addressed you on the subject of the evidence.

Now, gentlemen, the real question is, Was there an intent on the part of these three men to defraud the public? If you are satisfied in your minds that there was, I do not think you will trouble yourselves much about Mr. Bright's case in detail. You must remember this—the evidence is that there were hundreds of forged stamps found on the premises. I use the word "forged" because that was the word which the witnesses used, and I cannot agree with Mr. Willis in his sweeping condemnation of that word. The witnesses have used the word, because things may be forged in one sense, although you may not be able to sustain an indictment for forgery at common law with regard to them; but to discuss whether you should use the word "forged," or "not genuine," is merely beating the air. If they are not genuine stamps, you may call them what you like. There is the fact that on the premises of these prisoners, in the pockets of their clothes, and in an envelope left in the cab, there were thousands of forged stamps. You recollect one of the witnesses said, "I have seen forged stamps in the course of my experience, but never have I seen anything like the numbers there were here before." The question for you to consider is this—Were those stamps forged stamps that would come into their possession as innocent men in the ordinary way of buying up forged stamps, or were they forged stamps which they were helping to bring into existence, or which they were altering, and adding to, for the purpose of defrauding the public? With regard to the evidence, I do not think you need trouble yourselves very much as to how far the evidence of one witness applies to one prisoner or the other, because we have so much evidence with regard to the prisoners working together that, if you were satisfied there was an intent to defraud, you will not have much difficulty as to distinguishing between one and the other. In order that you cannot be misled, I think it right to state to you what is the proper rule with regard to such evidence on the question of conspiracy. It is this—

that when two or more persons conspire together to commit an offence or actionable wrong, everything said, done, or written by any one of them in furtherance of the execution of their common purpose is deemed to be so said, done, or written by each one, and is deemed to be a relevant fact as against each of them. If you are satisfied that these men agreed together, then the act of any one of them in furtherance and execution of that agreement would be evidence against all of them.

Now, gentlemen, we start with this. Mr. Willis has properly admitted, and indeed I do not see how he could practically help it, that these stamps were manufactured. With regard to the prisoner Jeffryes, who is represented by Mr. Jones, there is undoubted evidence as to the manufacture of these things. I will not say of stamps, because objection may be taken to that, inasmuch as they were bogus stamps—I mean the Sandwich Islands stamps. But we have the fact of the printing-presses being in his possession. That is a significant fact, which you will bear in mind. It is contended that this was a perfectly lawful trade. When Jeffryes was arrested, you will remember he said, "I gave it up years ago, and I have not done any printing for a long time." The evidence is, that the printing-presses were thrown higgledy-piggledy under the staircase. They were found lying there pell-mell, with the other things which might be used for the manufacture of stamps, and there was not a particle of dust upon them. If these men were carrying on a lawful occupation, you would hardly expect to find such a thing as that. There is abundant evidence, if you believe it, to show that Jeffryes had those Sandwich Islands stamps printed by Pauncefort. I do not see how it can be suggested that the evidence is untrue. You have the fact that the lithographic stone is found in his possession, having on it an impression of blue Victoria stamps. Gentlemen, I do not think it is very material for you whether or not that particular blue stamp that we saw came off that stone or not. There are complaints made by Mr. Jones—very considerable complaints—that no experiment was made with that stone to see if it would exactly fit those blue stamps which were found. But that stone would fit some blue stamps. It was said to be in Jeffryes' possession for the purpose of manufacturing stamps. It is not an article that one would have as an ornament; it is somewhat cumbersome, and we know it fitted one of his printing presses. On the question whether those blue Victoria stamps do, or do not, exactly fit that stone, the lithographer, who was the only witness called as to that, says they do fit, and they would come off it. That itself is very strong evidence on the point, seeing that it is uncontradicted. How does Mr. Jones attempt to deal with that? Mr. Jones has great courage. He says, "How do we know that this man from Wych Street does not live up a three-pair back attic?" and so on. Gentlemen, there is no evidence of that. Mr. Griffiths is apparently a respectable man, and even if he does live in a three-pair back attic, you would not think much the worse of him for that. He says distinctly, "I compared these, and I found that the stamps tally exactly with the stone." He gave you two small details, one of the details being the indent in the forehead. You might have found it difficult to follow. I will not say, gentlemen, whether I saw it myself, because I do not wish to lead you either way. The witness then gave another ground for his belief, which seems capable of contradiction if incorrect. No one will say that the prisoners have not had the benefit of the most able defence. The witness said, "I can count the lines in the background, and I find they exactly tally." I think you will say, gentlemen, that that is rather material evidence.

Then, gentlemen, you have this further: There is

abundant evidence that all three prisoners have surcharged, and added postmarks to, postage stamps. That is not contradicted now. The suggestion is that this was a lawful business, and that, therefore, there was no harm in it. It is a remarkable fact that although they allowed the dealers who, to use the phrase of one of them, were "in the know," to see them work, no collector has ever seen them at work, and not one of the highly-respectable gentlemen, who were called as witnesses to character, ever saw them in the shop doing anything of the kind. Of course, it may be due to a remarkable coincidence that never, on any one of those occasions, did they happen to be at work. I think, gentlemen, there can be no doubt that a great deal of work went on, because we know that a great number of postage stamps were surcharged and postmarked. We have Jeffryes telling the witness that he surcharged stamps, and Benjamin and Sarpy saying that they had been up all one night at Jeffryes' house surcharging stamps, so that there is evidence connecting all the three as working. Of course, it is for you to say whether you believe that or not amongst the other evidence. In further proof that they were acting together, you have got the fact that they were in frequent communication. I pass by the somewhat curious fact of the name given to their residence, "Sydney View." That is a pretty name, but perhaps it was chosen from a sense of gratitude to the Sydney View stamps. Then there is a further fact which is beyond all dispute, which I think you will consider is worthy your careful attention on the question, whether these three men were agreeing together and combining. You find stamps, not only in one instance, but in two or three, in the possession of the one. You find them unpostmarked and un-surcharged in Jeffryes' possession, and others of exactly the same description, with the same flaws in them, with surcharges and postmarks added, in the possession of Benjamin and Sarpy; so that you have all three dealing with exactly the same article, or articles, which admittedly now were not genuine, because there was not an attempt even to ask you to believe that these non-genuine stamps were genuine. Mr. Willis made some remarks, it is true, about the expert saying he was able to tell at a glance that they were forgeries. But, gentlemen, an expert in these matters can see at a glance, just in the same way as a bank clerk can tell whether a Bank of England note is genuine, or a forgery, when you or I might not be able to do so. If there were any serious question as to the experts being right, with regard to the stamps being genuine or not, they might have been asked more questions. They were practically not challenged as to their statement that these stamps were not genuine. There the matter stands.

Now, gentlemen, the question is, Was there an intention to defraud the public? There is no doubt that the prisoners openly boasted (if you believe the evidence of the witnesses called before you) to those who were "in the know," of their success in "faking." The word "Jeffology," for instance, meant something. Then we have heard of "The Faker's Pride," and, last of all, there was the business card which stated, "Fakes of all descriptions supplied on the shortest notice." That was all very well, and all very pretty; but the question is, Did the public know? What one of the witnesses said struck me very much. He said, "We used to talk about it. I did not know it at first; but after a few months I found it out, because we used to play at billiards together, and at the public-house sometimes they would let things out." That is probably how this witness got to be "in the know" himself. To him and to others they spoke most openly. Among others they spoke to the gentleman who was described as "The Artful Man." "The Artful Man" I daresay may be proud of the epithet.

You heard him give his evidence. I have not the slightest fault to find with him as to the way he gave his evidence. He was not attacked by either of the counsel for the defence. He was asked a good many questions; but, so far as I can see, they did not contradict his evidence. He had been very artful, no doubt. He talked to them, and it was only natural, when he thought there was a chance of being taken in by forgeries, he should desire to know all about them, and so protect himself and the Association. After all, gentlemen, that is only human nature. It is not everybody who would do it. It is not everybody who would take the trouble, or who would have the skill. I do not think you ought to discredit the evidence necessarily of a witness like that. You are entitled to scan and scrutinise very carefully the evidence of witnesses who, when they came here to prove that the prisoners have been selling non-genuine stamps as genuine, admit in cross-examination that they have done the same thing themselves. You will scrutinise their evidence carefully, and probably you will not think it right to act on that evidence unless it is corroborated by the evidence of witnesses whom you can thoroughly and perfectly trust. It is a question for you to consider whether there is evidence to corroborate those witnesses by witnesses whose previous transactions do not cast any suspicion upon them.

Now, undoubtedly Benjamin, when trading as Benjamin and Bannister, and Benjamin and Sarpy, have returned money to people who have come and complained of having been let in. It is perfectly true that in some cases they have tried to uphold the position that the stamps were genuine, and they sold them thinking they were genuine; but if you believe the evidence of one witness who took the stamps back which they had sold to him as two Sydney Views for £2, it is clear they knew about the Sydney View stamps, and could not be mistaken, either with regard to those or the 12 kreuzer stamps, because they had manufactured them themselves. It would have been absurd, when the witness said they were forgeries, and asked for his £2 back, for them to have said, "We thought they were genuine." Could they have thought so when they had manufactured them themselves? Then another witness said they admitted to him that they were not genuine, and gave him back the money. If you find men saying, "We thought they were genuine," when they actually manufactured the stamps themselves, then you can easily judge of the reliance you can put on their statements, and how far you can gauge their conduct. There are other acts from which either knowledge or intention may be inferred. I have referred to the presses found in the coal-cellar, and the envelope found in the cab, and although Mr. Jones said that Jeffryes at once stated, "I ought to have claimed it," he did not do so, as a matter of fact, until the next day, when he knew that he would be identified as the person who had been in the cab where the envelope was found. That very envelope, curiously enough, is addressed to him under the name of "Kirk." The envelope containing a large quantity of stamps which he dropped in the cab evidently, by inference, is addressed to him, his second name being "Kirk." But, gentlemen, you not only have that, but you have his statement when he was arrested—"I have been expecting this all along; it is only trade spite." Where is the trade spite? Who does it come from? Where is the spite shewn? Why should they expect to be arrested if they were carrying on a lawful occupation?

Then, gentlemen, you have this further—that there were 2000 bogus Sandwich Islands stamps printed, and a certain number sold by Clayton, as he says, for Jeffryes. If you believe his evidence, there can be no doubt that Clayton, when he sold the stamps, gave

Jeffryes £6 or £7, and therefore Jeffryes knew they were being sold. How can it be argued that Jeffryes, although he got these stamps printed by Pauncefort, had no idea that they were to be sold as genuine stamps? Clayton's evidence, taken by itself, I should not ask you to act upon for a moment. He is more or less tainted. But you will find witnesses whose evidence I think you will consider worthy of belief, who proved that those were the very stamps that Jeffryes made. All those stamps have disappeared, and the black "V.R." stamp has also disappeared. All the books have disappeared. Perhaps in a business like this they would not keep many books; but still, there must have been some record of transactions, even if it only be a list of letters on a file. With the exception of the letters produced in court, one or two of which have been read, and which have an important bearing on the case as showing whether or not these men thought they were indulging in an innocent trade, there is no book or document of any sort.

Now, it is important to consider what the defences are grouped together. They are these: First, it was a genuine trade; secondly, the work was openly done; thirdly, that the things were openly dealt in; and there was the fact of the issue of the card, and "The Faker's Pride." Then it is suggested that there are collectors of forged stamps. That has not been proved, but it was insisted on by Mr. Jones. He said there was the "Palmer collection" of forged stamps. So far as you are concerned, gentlemen, that exists only in the imagination of Mr. Jones—I mean there is no evidence of it. He did ask one witness whether Mr. Palmer had not a great collection of forged stamps, and the witness said, "I have not seen them for ten years. I never saw a collection of forged stamps. I saw the collection ten years ago, and there may be forged stamps in it." That, of course, is quite a different thing. You are also asked to say that certain witnesses have bought forged stamps, and that, therefore, there is a regular lawful trade done in them. The answer given by each witness is this: "I have bought them for protection and for comparison." A man might easily do that. You might have a piece of china which was not genuine, and compare it with the original piece in order to see what the difference was. That, of course, is all perfectly legitimate. Those are witnesses who are not tainted at all. But that does not show that there is a regular business done in forged stamps, or that there are forged stamp dealers and collectors, and persons whose business it is to buy these non-genuine or forged stamps, whichever you like to call them.

Then, gentlemen, it was also said there was a notice put up in the shop. Neither of the learned counsel have said anything about that, and I will not dwell upon it. You have seen it, and you know where it was. It was put up about 2 ft. 6 in. from the furthest end of the counter, and there was a sort of painted cardboard hanging over the gaspipe which obscured part of it; and Mr. Meyer, Mr. Buhl, and, I think, also Mr. Mackenzie, say they never saw that, although they were in the shop frequently.

Now, gentlemen, what is the evidence? No fewer than 21 witnesses have been called on the part of the prosecution. I am not saying that to find any fault with the prosecution. I take leave to say this: It has been suggested (and that might prejudice your minds) that this case would have been tried a great deal quicker if those counts with regard to forgery had not been in the indictment. I do not think it would have been shortened by one minute, except the time which was taken up in arguing the legal point. All the witnesses would have been necessary witnesses on the matters which you have to consider. With regard to Clayton, Felsenthal, and Dannenberg, they are all witnesses whose evidence you will regard—I ought not to say with suspicion, but critically; and not give

it the full attention you otherwise would, because they have undoubtedly dealt in non-genuine stamps at one time or another. They are all tarred with the same brush. I am not asking you to pay much attention to their evidence, except where they are corroborated. With regard to Griebert there is one suggestion made against him as to some Orange Free State stamps. It was suggested that he had postmarked them for a customer, but there is no evidence of it, and he has denied that he has ever dealt with non-genuine stamps in his life. Then I think Mr. Meyer, Mr. Cyriax, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Bright, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Garth, and Mr. Griffiths are all witnesses whose evidence you will consider worthy of consideration. What has Mr. Jones said about them? Let us see how far his comments are justified by the evidence. Clayton is a postman. I am not going to read the evidence, but I will just give you an outline of what he said. He sold the stamps for Jeffryes and gave Jeffryes the balance, as I have told you, of the money he received for the Sandwich Islands stamps. He said that Jeffryes showed him the "latest fake," which was the Tasmanian stamp, and he has also sold stamps for Benjamin and Sarpy, and afterwards he sold to them a printing press. An attempt was made to show that the printing press was such as to be useless, and that if it was in the same state as when it was sold they could not have done anything with it. But it appeared in re-examination that the press could be used, although it was not perhaps capable of hard work. Clayton admits he has sold forged stamps, getting the price of genuine ones, and that he did not tell the purchaser they were not genuine. That makes his evidence somewhat tainted.

Then Swann is the man who took the order from Jeffryes to Mr. Pauncefort. Mr. Pauncefort is the engraver, and he says that when he sent them they were not perforated or postmarked. They were found in the possession of the prisoners, perforated and postmarked. Now what was the object of that? To get people to buy them under the idea that they were real stamps, and had gone through the Post-office. If it was done to defraud the public it does not matter whether they were bogus stamps, or imitations of real postage stamps, because people would buy them thinking they were genuine postage stamps, and no one except a most experienced collector could know how many stamps there are in existence. An innocent collector might go and buy them as genuine Sandwich Island stamps. I think people would do so if they were not on their guard, and if that was done to defraud the public, your duty is to say so. Then Felsenthal is a stamp dealer. He says that he has seen the prisoners surcharging stamps. He has seen "The Faker's Pride"; he has seen them all three together; and Benjamin told him they were very good forgeries. That is the word he used. And he also said there was plenty of money to be made out of it. Probably, gentlemen, you will be of opinion that if these things were done on this large scale, money might be made. It is not a case of a few forgeries, or an occasional sale of forged stamps, but if the theory of the prosecution is true, borne out as it is by the thousands of forgeries found on the premises and on the prisoners, it is clear that these were more than occasional forgeries, and no doubt a great deal of money might be made out of them. Felsenthal, of course, is tarred with the same brush, because he sold stamps for both Benjamin and Sarpy—perhaps one hundred of them; and once, he admits, by design he sold a false one for a genuine one. He also proves another fact which is of importance, and is corroborated in a remarkable way, as was pointed out by Mr. Mathews this morning. He tells you the story of his asking Jeffryes for a prescription to clean stamps. Jeffryes said to him, "Really, that is a small matter."

I suppose by that time he aspired to higher things and went in for something on a bigger scale, and gave up the laborious process of cleaning stamps, and parted with the secret to Felsenthal. I think Mr. Willis said he wished that there had been an experiment tried with this concoction to see if it would remove ink stains. We know what the ingredients are. I should think the first child you met would know that salts of lemon would erase ink stains. Now is that statement of Felsenthal's corroborated or not? The very document on which the recipe is written is a receipt, or something of the kind, made out in Jeffryes' name. There can, I think, be little doubt where that came from. So much for Felsenthal.

Then, gentlemen, Dannenberg was called. He also is a tainted witness. He was a clerk in Hart's employ, Hart being a stamp dealer who did buy non-genuine stamps from Benjamin and Sarpy. That gives us the clue as to where these stamps go. You will see by the price paid by Hart, the dealer, that, although he did not pay Benjamin and Sarpy the price that individual collectors would have paid, he paid an amount much larger than these stamps would cost to make, and more than they were worth in the market if they were known to be non-genuine. A non-genuine stamp of that sort is not worth anything. It may be worth perhaps 1d. When you find an experienced dealer like Hart paying 3s. for it, you will judge as to whether there is a good market for forged stamps or not somewhere. Dannenberg says Jeffryes sold Hart the Sydney Views for 3s., and the genuine ones were worth 30s. As to the "Sydney Views" which they were dealing with they knew they were forgeries, and they were so proud of them that they used to expatiate on their beauties. If you find Jeffryes selling "Sydney Views" for 3s. each which were not worth 1d., and selling them to a dealer, you must consider whether that is an innocent transaction, or is it a sale with the intention that those stamps shall be used for the purpose of defrauding the public, and sold as genuine stamps. Furthermore, you have this fact. I can understand why Mr. Jones did not refer to it; but I thought Mr. Willis perhaps might. Dannenberg stated that Jeffryes said to him, "I will sell you some more of these." That was because Hart wanted some more the next day. He considered they were such good things at 3s. apiece that he wanted more. Then Jeffryes said, "I will let you have some more; but Hart must not mention it to Benjamin and Sarpy, because I sold them a lot, and promised not to sell any more." Why was that? Was not that for the purpose of not glutting the market all at one time? If this had been a genuine trade why not sell them all? You will form your own conclusions upon that matter from those facts. We have got a further fact. We find Jeffryes, and Benjamin, and Sarpy, all in possession of the star-marked paper, which, as you know, is used for stamps. There was an attempt to show that the stars were further apart on this particular paper than on other paper. That might be; but that would not prevent the stamp being printed on the stars. That might be so or not. But, gentlemen, for what other purpose would they have star-marked paper in their possession? Undoubtedly it was for the purpose of making stamps. Jeffryes was asked where he got the star-marked paper from, and he said, "I have that made at a place which nobody knows." So that there were some things that even, in his most expansive moods, he did not mention to people like Dannenberg. Then there is this further fact, which is of importance. When Dannenberg went the second day he saw Jeffryes come in with an engraving tool behind his ear, and he said, "I am engaged in making a die," and then we find that the brown stamp is like that die.

You remember, gentlemen, the brown 8d. Ceylon

stamp which was produced before you. Have you any doubt that that die was completed by Jeffryes? He was making the die, and subsequently there is a brown 8d. Ceylon stamp made from the die which at that time was not finished by Jeffryes. Then, in considering whether Dannenberg is a tainted witness, you must remember he admits having sold non-genuine stamps abroad. There again, if I may repeat the common expression, he is tarred with the same brush. Then what is said is this, and I think this will commend itself to you. He was asked in cross-examination this question, "Do not collectors buy forged stamps?" His answer was, "No, not unless they are taken in." Then he says Hart sold the stamps, and no one knows what has become of those stamps. Hart sold the stamps which he bought from Benjamin, and sold them to some collectors as genuine stamps. Gentlemen, you will have to consider whether you have any reasonable doubt that when these men were bringing stamps into existence they meant them to be used for the purpose of defrauding the public.

Then Griebert was called. He is a stamp dealer, and he bought stamps from Benjamin and Sarpy in May, 1891. What stamps does he buy? The Sydney Views. Could Benjamin and Sarpy have believed for one moment that they were genuine? They sell those stamps to him as genuine stamps, and when he finds out they are forgeries he takes them back, and Benjamin returns the money. I hope you will remember in this case that the evidence of the last expert called is that, although he has only examined into individual cases with regard to forgeries, they are only specimens out of a great number of forgeries. Gentlemen, it is obvious that we could not go into many more without occupying a much longer time. We have certain specified cases, namely, the Sydney Views and the 12 kreuzer Bavarian. The 12 kreuzer Bavarian was taken off, as was proved in evidence, a money-order card. It was very finely perforated, and gummed, and made to look like a postage stamp. Benjamin and Sarpy must have known they were not genuine stamps. They sold these Sydney View stamps in May, 1891, and afterwards returned the money when an objection was made, knowing that they were not genuine. In August they sell the 12 kreuzer Bavarian stamps. Griebert brings them back and demands the money. Benjamin then said they were perfectly genuine, and it is only when Griebert threatens him that he returns the money. Now could he possibly have thought that those stamps were genuine when he manufactured them himself? There is only this one fact, as I understand, which is suggested against Griebert, namely, that he had 70 or 80 Orange Free State stamps postmarked for some customer. However, he says distinctly, "I never sold a forgery in my life." Mr. Jones has asked you to say that this man is to be disbelieved, because he talked about buying the stock for Mr. Phillips. I should think if Mr. Phillips, or anybody else, could have bought the whole of the stock, keeping the genuine stamps and getting rid of the forgeries, they might well have thought they were doing a good thing. Mr. Jones, in his address to you, described Mr. Phillips as a man going about disguised with a long black beard, and a long overcoat, but there is no evidence whatever before you on that point. He probably only meant to say, "If I went there disguised do you think they will find me out?" He has been denounced in unmeasured terms by Mr. Jones, because he says that every one of the witnesses are tainted.

Now, gentlemen, let us see whether those remarks apply to other witnesses. Mr. Jones says, "How do we know that Major Evans is ill?" The witness said, "Major Evans is ill, and that is why I have come here myself." I do not know that there is any reason for supposing, or suggesting, that a man is not ill when

it is stated that he is. However, I leave that with you.

Then, gentlemen, we next come to Mr. Meyer, who has been described as "The Artful Man." I think the evidence of "The Artful Man" is well worthy of attention. He had, no doubt, wormed himself into the confidence of these men, and they boasted to him of having made fakes, especially the Sydney Views, and the 12 kreuzer Bavarian. I think there is no reason why you should doubt that evidence. They also told him how they made the Victoria 1s. blues, and the 1s. 9d. Ceylons, and so on. Then he asked Benjamin to shew him how to make the 12 kreuzer stamps, and he says that he saw the postmarking dies. Then he was cross-examined as to whether they did not do this in the presence of everybody, and his answer was rather significant. He said this: "It all depended upon who came in whether they would see Benjamin and Sarpy at work." Then he said that they gave him the business card, but he never saw the notice in the shop. Now, gentlemen, the only suggestion against that witness is that he had some stamps re-perforated on the fourth side. Now what does he say about that? He said it was simply done in order to repair them. He said, "I have a great collection of stamps, and I had six or seven done to put in my collection." Then, when he was asked about other people coming into the shop, he said everything was kept very quiet as regards customers—that would mean private collectors. That is his evidence. With the exception of the fact of his having those five or six stamps perforated, there is no suggestion against him beyond the statement that he got into the confidence of these men.

Now we come to Mr. Cyriax, and I do not see what imputation can be made against him. He is simply a collector, and bought a collection in 1884. Benjamin returned to him £100 in the latter part of 1890 and the early part of 1891, in respect of stamps he had sold to Mr. Cyriax. Benjamin insisted that the stamps were genuine, but still he took them back. If Benjamin returned £100, and agreed to take the stamps back when he thought they were genuine, all I can say is, that he is a somewhat remarkable specimen of a tradesman. If he had that money for six years, and believed that the stamps were genuine, it is rather a remarkable thing to take them back and repay £100. Of course, if he had a guilty conscience it might be otherwise.

Then the next witness is Mackenzie. He is in business with his brother, who is a West Indian merchant. He is a stamp collector. He says that these men Benjamin and Sarpy both spoke to him about the "Sydney Views" and the Ceylon stamps, and pointed out the surcharge which they christened by the high-sounding name of "The Jeffology." I do not know what suggestion is made against Mr. Mackenzie. Although Mr. Jones said that all the witnesses were tainted, I do not know that he was able to point to anything to suggest to you that that gentleman ought to be treated as a tainted witness. He bought one of the cards to which your attention has been called, and I asked him whether, when he bought it, they knew that he was a stamp collector. At all events, they did not know that he was a writer in the *Stamp Journal*, who would have his eyes open. I cannot see myself that there is any reflection to be made on Mr. Mackenzie. He has not dealt in non-genuine stamps.

Then, gentlemen, the next witness I come to is Mr. Bright. In Mr. Bright's case, although it is evidence of course on the main charge, there is also, if I may so call it, a sub-charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Bright. That is one of the cases where a person is charged with one particular act, and it is not very easy to get witnesses to prove that

act. You will remember what Mr. Bright said. Again, I do not see how Mr. Jones can suggest that he was a tainted witness.

Mr. C. E. JONES: That does not affect Jeffryes at all, my lord.

The RECORDER: No, I have tabulated the evidence affecting each prisoner so that I can tell you what evidence there is affecting Benjamin and Sarpy and Jeffryes, if you, gentlemen, wish me to refer to it, but it seems to me that there is so much evidence of the three working together, if you believe it, that it will not be necessary for me to point out in detail the particular points of evidence against each of the prisoners. Mr. Willis has told you that in order to constitute this offence there must be a false representation. That is accurate, and it is not accurate. It is not accurate because anyone hearing that would think that the meaning of that sentence was, that there must be representation by word of mouth, or in writing. But, gentlemen, it is not necessary that the representation should be made in writing or by word of mouth. There may be what is called representation by conduct. And if a man went into that shop and bought stamps as genuine, and the conduct of Benjamin and Sarpy was such as to induce him to believe that those stamps were genuine, you would be justified in finding that he had obtained the money by false pretences. That is what is called a false or fraudulent representation by conduct. That, however, gentlemen, is a question for you. You will consider that when you consider Mr. Bright's evidence. Who is Mr. Bright? He is a stamp dealer at Bournemouth. What imputation can be made against him, except that he sent these stamps to Mr. Phillips? It is suggested that he saw Mr. Phillips before he went to the shop. If he did, it is only natural that, being a member of the Association, he should go and see the Secretary. He was asked whether he went to this shop at Mr. Phillips' instigation. Mr. Willis suggested that he fenced with the question, but the witness said this: "I cannot say if I saw Mr. Phillips." A man might naturally hesitate about that, but directly he was asked whether he went there at Mr. Phillips' instigation he said, "Certainly not." He went and bought stamps, and we know it was not as if he bought one forged stamp and took it to Mr. Phillips, but he bought other stamps, and finding that one of them was forged he sent that to Mr. Phillips the next day. Then he stated that he bought the 12 kreuzer Bavarian stamp for 6s. 6d. If you believe the other evidence you will probably have no doubt that that is the 12 kreuzer stamp which was made by Benjamin and Sarpy, and if so they must have known it was not genuine. The witness said, "I bought that as genuine. I believed it to be genuine, but afterwards I found it was not."

That, practically, is his evidence, and it will be for you to consider whether, upon that evidence, you are satisfied that there was a representation by the conduct of Benjamin with regard to that stamp. As Mr. Mathews has pointed out to you, Sarpy took a hand in preparing the stamp, and if so he aided or abetted or procured the final act, and although he only aided and abetted, still he could be found guilty under the Act of Parliament. You will remember the witness was very precise in what he said. He said he bought stamps up to the value of £2; and he added, "I bought them as genuine; I kept them at home until the next morning and examined them more minutely; then I found that the 12 kreuzer stamp was a forgery. I paid 6s. 6d. for it, and when I bought the 12 kreuzer stamp I believed it to be genuine." Then there is the evidence that the black stamp disappeared and was never found, which is said to have been worth £8 if genuine. There the matter stands as far as he is concerned, and I shall ask you whether you believe that Benjamin obtained that 6s. 6d. from Mr. Bright under



the circumstances I have detailed, and whether he was assisted by Sarpy. Gentlemen, that is only a bye-point; but Mr. Bright's evidence is of great importance on the main case, as tending to show that the prisoners were combining together to defraud the public.

I shall detain you a very little longer in dealing with the rest of the evidence. There is the evidence of Mr. Buhl, a stamp dealer, who bought the St. Vincent stamp in 1886. He bought it for 50s., which was the value of the genuine stamp. He afterwards takes it to Benjamin, who, on being threatened, admits he knows that the surcharge on the stamp is false, and gives him back the money. Then, in 1886, he buys some bogus stamps from Clayton, and when he tried to get his money back, he appears to have got only 2s. from him, and that is all. He was taken in several times by Benjamin and Sarpy, and at last he said, "I will never deal with you any more. I am sick of it." It is for you to say whether that sounds like a natural story. Mr. Buhl is also attacked. Mr. Jones says that he admitted that he had perforated stamps. What is Mr. Buhl's answer to that? It is this. There was a philatelic exhibition, and in order to have a memento of that exhibition, the committee, or the directors, or whoever they were, had some reproductions of the stamp (which is a very rare one indeed) perforated, and they sold them to people who wanted them as a memento of the exhibition. Gentlemen, that is a very different thing from making stamps and selling them to collectors. Can you say that that was at all improper conduct on the part of Mr. Buhl? That is the whole suggestion which is made against him as far as I can see. Mr. Buhl says this: "When I have bought forged stamps, I have bought them for the purpose of comparison and protection." I should have thought any dealer would do that. He would like to get some specimens in order to protect himself in his trade. Then he also said, "I have never knowingly sold a forged stamp in my life." Then he is asked as to other persons making these stamps. His answer was, "I do not say that these are the only men who are making forged stamps. There are two or three others, but not many of them." This is what is called a legitimate and legal trade you know.

Then the inspector gave evidence of the property which was found on the prisoners, and at their residences. Stamps of the same kind, and with the same flaws in them, were found in the possession of one prisoner or the other. Then there is the fact of the printing press being found, and the acids, which bear out the story of Felsenthal as regards the prescription for cleaning stamps.

Then, gentlemen, comes the evidence of the experts. I need not trouble you I think with their evidence, because their evidence is really not contradicted at all. Mr. Bacon is apparently a gentleman of respectability, and has a large collection. He points out, one after the other, a whole list of forgeries. He says that there were some thousands of these forgeries. Then he says, in answer to Mr. Willis, "I have never seen so many forgeries together in my life." Then Mr. Garth agrees with Mr. Bacon. Then, in addition to that, you have the evidence of Mr. Griffiths with regard to the lithographic stone.

Now, gentlemen, let me say one word with regard to the witnesses called for the defence. I do not at all invite you to disregard the evidence of witnesses to character. It is always evidence to which one pays the greatest attention, but at the same time you have to consider how far those witnesses have had an opportunity of judging of the conduct of the prisoners when they come forward to give evidence as to their character. It is a remarkable fact that not one of those witnesses apparently knew what these men had been doing. First of all the gentleman in whose

employ Jeffryes was, said he never knew that Jeffryes was doing any printing at all. That is Mr. Howcroft, the seedsman from Covent Garden. He said that Jeffryes did his work well, and he had not the remotest idea that he had anything to do with the printing or manufacturing of stamps.

Gentlemen, a curious fact leaked out, namely, that some years ago Jeffryes got leave to extend his holiday to enable him to go to Germany, apparently to sell stamps. Mr. Howcroft said he had no idea that Jeffryes did any printing. Then Mr. Watkins was called; and Mr. Craddock, a licensed victualler, said he had known Jeffryes and Benjamin and Sarpy for some time. But not one of these friends, who are ready to come forward and give these men a good character for six years, have been on their premises and seen them postmarking, or surcharging, or doing anything in what we are now told is a proper and legal business. Then Mr. Woodman says the same thing. He is a member of a somewhat mushroom philatelic society which has recently been started at Brighton. I hope the people at Brighton will not be offended with me for thus describing it. Then Mr. Francis was called; and he has been at their premises, but never seen them at work. Other witnesses were called as to character, but they do not seem to have come quite up to the mark. It will, however, be for you to consider their evidence.

Now, gentlemen, I think I have gone through all the material facts of this case, and the questions I shall put to you are these:

1. Was there an agreement between the three prisoners to bring these stamps into existence for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?
2. Was there an agreement between the three prisoners to alter, or to add to, the stamps, for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?
3. Did any, or all, of the prisoners procure these stamps for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the public?
4. Did Benjamin and Sarpy, or either of them, obtain money from Perey May Bright by false pretences?

Your verdict will depend upon your answers to those questions.

[The jury consulted for a few minutes.]

#### VERDICT.

The CLERK OF THE COURT: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The FOREMAN: Yes.

[The Clerk of the Court then read the questions left to the jury, to each of which they answered, "Yes."]

The CLERK OF THE COURT: Then, gentlemen, you say that all the prisoners are guilty on the counts in the indictment which have been left to you, and that that is the verdict of you all?

The FOREMAN: Yes.

Mr. PURCELL: My lord, upon what counts will your lordship direct the verdict to be entered? I presume your lordship will direct an acquittal on the first twenty-three counts?

The RECORDER: I have already ruled that there is no evidence on the first twenty-three counts, or on the twenty-sixth count. The twenty-ninth count I will deal with separately.

Mr. MATHEWS: Your lordship will direct a verdict of guilty on those five counts?

The RECORDER: Certainly.

Prisoners at the bar, you have been found guilty by the jury, after a very patient and lengthened investigation, of having committed the offences with which you have been charged with regard to your agreeing together to bring these stamps into existence, and adding to, and altering them for the purpose of defrauding the public. I have no doubt myself that that

verdict is correct. The transactions in which you have been engaged have been on a very large scale indeed—probably on a larger scale than has ever been attempted before. I make very little doubt that you have profited by it, so far as making money is concerned, to a considerable extent. That is a matter I must take into consideration in sentencing you. I must also have regard to the fact that there was a large quantity of these non-genuine stamps found in your possession, and on your premises respectively. With reference to the main charge against you, I take this fact into consideration—that Sarpy does not appear to have been concerned in this business so long as you, Jeffryes and Benjamin. That he has taken an active part in it I have no doubt, but still I must make some distinction in his case. I should not be doing my duty if I did not sentence you for conspiracy to defraud the public. The sentence of the Court is that you, Jeffryes and Benjamin, be imprisoned for six months with hard labour; and you, Sarpy, to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. With regard to the 29th count, which is a charge of procuring and attempting to utter, I shall only inflict the nominal punishment of one day's imprisonment, to be concurrent with the sentence which I have already pronounced. I pass the same sentence upon you, Benjamin and Sarpy, with regard to the count charging you with obtaining money by false pretences. That is to be concurrent with the sentence of six months' and four months' imprisonment with hard labour respectively.

Mr. PURCELL: What does my friend propose to do with regard to the other charge under the statute? Does he offer no evidence? As there is a proceeding pending elsewhere, we should like the matter determined.

Mr. MATHEWS: The ordinary course would be to leave such indictments on the file.

Mr. PURCELL: That would be so if a summons were not now pending for that offence at the instance of the Inland Revenue. They might say it was not determined. I ask your lordship to direct an acquittal, no evidence being offered.

Mr. MATHEWS: I offer no evidence on those counts.

The RECORDER: I think that is what should be done.

[The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on those counts.]

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

The *Philatelic Protection Association* has, in the ten months it has been in existence, fully carried out the objects for which it was formed, which are set out as follows in Article I.:

(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.

What other Philatelic Society can show such results in so short a time?

Bernard Assmus	. 3 years' penal servitude.
A. Benjamin	. 6 months' hard labour.
G. K. Jeffryes	. 6 months' ,,
J. H. Sarpy	. 4 months' ,,

What a lesson to the rest of the "London Gang!"—a lesson, it is hoped, they may profit by before it is too late. The *Philatelic Protection Association* is probably the strongest Association ever formed, consisting as it does of the leading collectors and dealers of this country, the Continent, and America; and we know for a fact that no expense, time, or trouble will be spared in protecting those pursuing our fascinating hobby. As Mr. Charles Mathews said, at the conclusion of his address to the jury, "This thing has lasted too long, and it shall last no longer."

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The three men—Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes—have undoubtedly got off with very light sentences, due to the fact that it was the first offence of the kind ever tried in an English law court; the next offence of this kind will be treated much more severely—we believe as much as seven years' penal servitude can be given for the offences these men have been proved to be guilty of; it must not, however, be overlooked that they are sentenced to "hard labour," and we hear it stated on the best authority that six months' hard labour is as bad as 1½ to 2 years of penal servitude.

\* \* \*

The defence of the prisoners was practically no defence. Their counsel in reality admitted that the stamps were not genuine, but pleaded that a genuine trade existed in these forgeries; but what did they do to prove this? Nothing. They could not call a single witness to say that he dealt in forgeries, and sold them as forgeries. One thing was noticeable throughout, and that was the way in which every witness was abused, and the insinuations that were made apparently regardless of truth. The fact of the matter was that the counsel for the prosecution checkmated the counsel for the defence in every move, and this was strongly apparent throughout the case.

\* \* \*

Some curious blunders were made during the case, but the slip made by Mr. Mathews in stating as evidence of what the prisoners did, and how clever they were—that they took a Sydney View, cleaned it, postmarked it, and thus turned it into a *New Zealand fiscal*—was too much for a good many. We noticed that Mr. Vindin, of Sydney, had to leave the court to express his feelings on this point.

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Now, throughout Mr. Jones's speech for the defence, he harps on the fact that Mr. Phillips was not in court, and dare not come into court. What

nonsense! The fact is that Sir Charles Hall (the recorder) ordered that no one should be admitted into court who might be called as a witness; and Mr. Phillips attended and expected to be called, but the counsel for the prosecution decided that it was not necessary to call him and one or two other witnesses, as he could not prove any facts beyond the forgery of the stamps, and it was considered (and justly so) much better to call expert evidence outside the trade—hence why Messrs. Bacon and Garth were called, Major Evans having been seriously ill and in bed for some weeks.

## REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, AND CO. held their twenty-sixth sale on February 17th and 18th. The following were some of the best lots sold:

Lot.	£	s.	d.
2 Brunswick, 1 sgr., black on yellow, <i>rouletted</i>	1	0	0
35 Russia, 3½ roubles, used, and 7 roubles, unused	1	1	0
37 Saxony, 3 pf., red, with original gum	4	10	0
39 Schleswig, first issue, 1 sch., blue, and 2 sch., rose, unused	1	10	0
49 Tuscany, 60 crazie	3	5	0
84 India, provisional, 9 pies (on 8 pies)	6	0	0
97 A collection of stamps in Maury Album, containing over 5,000 varieties	40	0	0
100 Jhind, first issue, 2 a., yellow, on thin paper; four entire unused sheets of 50 stamps each	6	0	0
109 Pahang, 8 c., black on orange, unused	0	15	0
129 Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue, with large margins, on piece of letter	1	6	0
132 Cape, woodblock, 4d., dark blue	1	12	0
152 " " 1d., red, grand colour	1	16	0
153 " " 4d., blue	1	14	0
161 Mauritius, 4d., green, curved surcharge	2	15	0
191 A collection of about 5,500 varieties	50	0	0
193 Transvaal (1877), 3d., lilac, on <i>pelure</i> paper, imperf., with surcharge on back instead of front	5	5	0
197 Canada, 6d., lilac, perforated, unused	4	5	0
203 " 10d., blue, thin paper, unused	1	0	0
209 New Brunswick, "Connell," unused	21	0	0
230 Barbados, 1d. on 5s., provisional, pair, showing the two types of surcharge	4	10	0
260 Colombia (1861), 2½ c., black, postmarked	2	0	0
261 " (1862), 1 peso, mauve, unused	3	5	0
265 Mexico (1868), <i>error</i> , 12 c., black on brown, pin perf., used	1	8	0
290 New South Wales, 2d., Sydney, Plate L	2	4	0
371 New Zealand, 2d., vermilion, wmk. lozenges	2	10	0
381 Queensland, 2d., imperf.	5	10	0
386 " pair of 1s., on thick paper, <i>imperf.</i> between, no watermark	3	0	0
389 South Australia, impression in <i>green</i> of the small rectangular ½d. stamp	2	5	0
399 Victoria, 4d., beaded oval, wmk. thin figure, <i>rouletted</i> , on piece of letter	6	6	0

Lot.	£	s.	d.
417 Victoria, 1s., octagon, of earliest issue, <i>rouletted</i>	1	10	0
420 Western Australia, first issue, 2d., chocolate, printed on both sides	2	4	0
421 Western Australia, first issue, 6d., bronze	2	2	0
422 Western Australia, 6d., green, <i>rouletted</i>	1	4	0

MR. W. HADLOW's last sale was held on February 27th. We are informed that it was unusually well attended, over sixty people being present in the room at once. It was also noticed that the average rate of selling was eighty-four lots per hour, which is about the record for a London auctioneer. The total amount realized at this sale was £435, the following being about the most interesting lots:

Lot.	£	s.	d.
26 Canada, 1860, 12½ c., green, error, imperf., splendid margins, red postmark	2	6	0
27 Cape of Good Hope, 1864, ½ surcharged on 3d.; wmk. CC	0	13	0
34 Cape of Good Hope, 1857, 1d., red, and 6d., lilac, both <i>rouletted</i> , and guaranteed	2	0	0
62c Great Britain, 1857, 4d., deep rose, wmk. small garter on blue glazed paper, unused, with gum	9	0	0
62f Great Britain, 1857, 4d., rose, wmk. small garter on bluish glazed paper, unused	2	10	0
62g Great Britain, 1857, 4d., deep rose, wmk. large garter on bluish glazed paper, unused	2	4	0
70 Great Britain, £1, wmk. 3 orbs, unused, with gum	3	0	0
74 Great Britain, £5, Telegraph	0	18	0
75 Great Britain, £5, Postage	2	0	0
124 Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., lake, bluish paper	2	10	0
212 New South Wales block of 4, diadem, 3d., green, imperf.	3	0	0
215 New South Wales, Sydney View, 3d., emerald-green, on laid paper	1	10	0
218 New Zealand, Fiscal Postals, 2s. and £10	0	18	0
226 St. Vincent, 5s., lake, wmk. star	1	1	0
239 New South Wales, 2d., blue, laureated, with stars in corners, on letter	0	16	0
243 New South Wales, 1854, 1s., red, wmk. 12; pair	1	4	0
244 New South Wales, 1854, 1s., red, imperf., error wmk. 8 (two stamps)	0	18	0
267 New Zealand, 1871, 4d., deep yellow, and 2d., vermilion, no watermark, unused, with gum	1	3	0
280 New Zealand, 1860, 6d., brown, no wmk., pin perf.	2	2	0
281 New Zealand, 1863, 3d., dull lilac, with peculiar saw perf.	3	5	0
282 New Zealand, 1871, 1d., brown, 2d., vermilion, and 6d., blue, all perf. 12½ x 10	1	5	0
283 New Zealand, Fiscal Postals, 2s. to £10 (twenty-two stamps)	3	0	0
320 Portugal, Donna Maria, 100 r., lilac, used	1	10	0
401 Western Australia, 1855, 6d., bronze	2	10	0
402 Western Australia, 1882, wmk. C.A., perf. 12, 2d., 4d., and 6d., unused	0	8	0

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

*Honorary President:*

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G., & C.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C.

*Vice-President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary*—D. GARTH.

*Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian*—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 29th January, at 7.30 p.m., the meeting which had been summoned for the 15th January having been abandoned in consequence of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The meeting was attended by the President (in the chair), the Vice-President, and Messrs. C. J. Daun, C. N. Biggs, E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, E. A. Elliott, W. Silk, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, T. Wickham-Jones, W. T. Wilson, and J. A. Tilleard, members; and Messrs. D. A. Vindin and J. E. Budd, visitors.

The chair having been taken by the President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from Mr. W. A. Cunningham and Mr. Tilley resigning their membership, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret. A letter from Mr. Armistead in reference to the rd. carmine stamp of Turks Islands, wmk. Crown and CA, perf. 14, was also read; and it was explained that at the time of the publication of the Society's recent work this stamp had not been seen, but that its appearance had since been duly noted. Mr. W. R. Joynt forwarded a letter from Mr. Bond, of the Government Printing Office, Melbourne, in reference to the recent reprints of the stamps of Victoria, in which he explained that it was not intended to sell the obsolete stamps without being marked "reprint." It was also mentioned that the 5s. blue on yellow could not be reprinted, a remark which applied also to other stamps referred to in the letter. The Secretary was

directed to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Society, Mr. Joynt's communication, and Mr. Bond's letter was directed to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. F. de Coppet, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Vice-President, and Dr. J. N. Keynes, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The President then alluded in fitting terms to the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and it was resolved upon his motion, seconded by the Vice-President, "That this Society sincerely deplores the great national loss sustained by the recent death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and desires to express to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Honorary President of the Society, its loyal and heartfelt sympathy with the members of the Royal Family in their sad affliction."

Upon the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Assistant Secretary, it was resolved, "That the Society open a banking account at the Consolidated Bank, Limited, and that the bankers be instructed to honour cheques signed by the Treasurer, Mr. C. N. Biggs."

The President, in the name of the Society, welcomed Mr. D. A. Vindin as a visitor at the meeting; and the latter in reply, referring to the reprints of the laureated stamps of New South Wales, deplored his connection with the sale of these stamps, and explained the part which he had taken in the transaction. From the explanation given by Mr. Vindin, it appeared that he thoroughly believed in the genuine character of the stamps, which he had purchased subject to the payment to his vendor of a large sum of money out of the first proceeds, and that he was assured and believed that the only sheets in existence were those sold to him. Mr. Vindin further stated that every endeavour was being made by the Government officials to trace the source of origin of the stamps, but so far without success. The revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon was proceeded with, and adjourned until the next meeting.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 12th February, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the President, the Vice-President, and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, F. Ransom, F. Maycock, T. Wickham-Jones, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell,

C. W. Silk, A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, and J. A. Tilleard.

The President occupied the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Assistant-Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bainbridge, the private secretary of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting and forwarded to His Royal Highness. The letter, which was in the following terms, was directed to be entered on the minutes :

ADMIRALTY HOUSE, MOUNT WISE,  
DEVONPORT, Feb. 5th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the members of the Philatelic Society which you have forwarded on their behalf as an expression of sympathy with the members of the Royal Family in their present sad affliction.

His Royal Highness asks you kindly to convey to the members his sincere thanks for these kind expressions of sympathy, which are truly appreciated by him.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. F. BAINBRIDGE,

*Private Secretary.*

J. A. Tilleard, Esq.

A letter from Mr. A. W. Chambers was read, in which he stated that upon comparing some pairs of the 3d. Sydney View stamps of New South Wales, it appeared that an alteration should be made in regard to the position of the stamps in the plate, as described in the Society's work on the stamps of Oceania. It was suggested that Nos 5, 24, and 25 were wrongly placed, and that in the plate in "Oceania" No. 5 should be No. 25, No. 25 should be No. 24, and No. 24 should be No. 5. It had been previously known that Nos. 5 and 25 were wrongly placed, and the Vice-President stated that on examining his own stamps a short time since he had come to the same conclusion as Mr. Chambers in regard to the proper order on the plate. From an examination of the pairs of the stamps sent by Mr. Chambers and those produced by the Vice-President, it appeared that the correct order should be stated as above, and the secretary was directed to acknowledge Mr. Chambers' letter with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. L. Gibb, in a letter written from Montreal, explained the use of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp of Canada, and forwarded specimens of circulars on which the stamp had been used. It appears that these circulars are not addressed, but on being delivered at the Post-office with the stamp attached, are

placed by the officials into every private Post-office box.

The Vice-President read a letter from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, sending for inspection of the meeting a copy of the 1s. stamp of Western Australia (Crown and CC.), printed in *bistre*, and also a copy of the 2d. (diadem) stamp of New South Wales, having for the watermark a double-lined figure 1. Mr. Castle was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the letter with the thanks of the Society.

The Librarian reported that he had received from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., for the Society's library, bound copies of the *Stamp News Annual* for 1891 and 1892, and the *Stamp News* and *Philatelic Record* for 1891, and also a letter stating it was the intention of the publishers to continue to present the monthly parts of the *Stamp News* and *Philatelic Record* for the current year. Mr. Biggs was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and books with the thanks of the Society.

The only other correspondence consisted of a letter from the Secretary of the Dresden Society, referring in complimentary terms to the first number of the new journal, and suggesting that an exchange of copies for copies of the journal of the Dresden Society should be regularly made, and the letter was handed to the Editor of the journal, with directions to arrange accordingly.

Mr. Paul Stroelin, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. W. Armistead, proposed by Mr. Creeke, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. E. F. Weber, proposed by Mr. Rodd, and seconded by the Vice-President, were elected members of the Society.

The subject of the date of the annual dinner was again considered, and it was determined that it would be better to postpone holding the dinner until the month of May.

The Secretary gave notice that, with a view of reprinting the Society's statutes, he would at the next meeting submit the same for revision by the Society, so that all amendments which might be found necessary in consequence of the alteration already agreed upon by the Society might be made.

The revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Ceylon was further proceeded with and adjourned.

On the motion of the Assistant Secretary, seconded by Mr. Wickham-Jones, it was resolved, "That the Society has noted with satisfaction that a prosecution in regard to the sale of forged

stamps has resulted in a conviction and sentence, which it is hoped will have a salutary effect in preventing frauds upon Philatelists."—*The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of The Philatelic Society, London.*

## BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 15th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, S. M. Castle, A. de Worms, P. de Worms, W. H. Rean, H. W. Armitage, R. J. Woodman, A. H. Thomas, M. P. Castle, and W. T. Willett. The Vice-President took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the receipt of the *Handbook on Swiss Stamps* from Mr. Otto Pfenniger; bound volumes of last year's *Philatelic Record* and *Stamp News*, and the *Stamp News' Annual for 1892* from Messrs. Theodore Buhl & Co.; and volumes 8 and 9 of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* from Mr. W. H. Earl, as donations to the library, which he was directed to acknowledge with the best thanks of the Society.

Mr. J. W. Gillespie moved: "That any member of the Society can borrow books from the library on condition that they be returned within three days, and any loss or damage shall be made good." This was seconded by Mr. A. H. Thomas, and carried unanimously.

The study of "Areas of Collection" was then proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting.

Mr. A. de Worms exhibited a set of the English 1884 issue, surcharged "specimen," of which the ½d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 5s. were perf. 12, the rest of the set being perf. 14 as usual.

THE sixth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 29th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Thrupp, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, P. de Worms, J. W. Gillespie, H. W. Armitage, and W. T. Willett, members; and W. H. Crutwell,

and H. J. Gillespie, visitors. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary's attention was called to the fact, that in the report of the adjourned meeting of January 18th, published in the *London Philatelist*, the date was misprinted January 1st.

The study of "Areas of Collection" was proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting.

The practicability of forming an exchange circuit among members was considered, and after some discussion Mr. A. de Worms moved: "That it is desirable to form an exchange circuit among members of this Society, and that the Committee be asked to draw up a scheme, and report thereon to the Society within one month."

This was seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and carried unanimously.

The rest of the evening was spent in looking over Mr. H. J. Gillespie's collection. The British Colonies were well represented, and included fine specimens of the early issues of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Natal. The British North America were especially fine, there being nearly complete sets of all the pence issues, unused, in the different shades. There were also several good Europeans and Australians.

## THE LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

President—REV. T. S. FLEMING.

Ex-President—JOSEPH SCOTT.

Vice-Presidents—W. BECKWITH AND R. S. WIGIN.

Treasurer—JOHN H. THACKRAH.

Hon. Secs.—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., AND T. K. SKIPWITH.

Librarian—F. J. KIDSON.

THE seventh meeting of the second session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday, 16th January, the President in the chair. Eight members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretaries laid on the table a circular announcing the forthcoming publication of an official monthly journal by the London Philatelic Society, and also the December number of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, a gift from the publishers.

Novelties were shown by the President and Messrs. Beckwith, Roebuck, and Skipwith.

Mr. W. Denison Roebuck then proceeded to describe the Isabelline stamps of Spain down to

and including the thirteenth issue, as well as some of the forgeries current at the time, many of which are found postally used, having successfully escaped detection by the Spanish Post-office authorities. These forgeries were made with the intention of defrauding the Revenue, and not to impose on unsuspecting collectors.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Roebuck was passed.

The paper was illustrated by his own and Mr. Joseph Scott's fine collection of these stamps.

The other members present also showed their series of Spanish stamps.

THE eighth meeting was held on the 6th of February. In the absence of the President, through illness, Mr. O. Firth was voted to the chair. Seven members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Skipwith exhibited the first number of the *London Philatelist*, and the London Society was warmly congratulated on the issue of such a high-class journal, which in every respect was worthy of the reputation of the society, and which will undoubtedly prove of great assistance to collectors who cannot enjoy the advantage of attending the meetings.

Mr. W. Beckwith then described the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, illustrating his remarks by his series of these stamps, and the other members present exhibited their collections of these colonies.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Beckwith, on the motion of Mr. Thackrah, seconded by the Chairman.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties and rarities, and the inspection of part of Mr. O. Firth's very fine series of West Indian stamps.

THE ninth meeting was held on Saturday, the 20th February, Mr. W. Beckwith, Vice-President, in the chair in the absence of the President. Seven members were present. Mr. F. J. Kidson was unanimously appointed to the vacant office of Librarian. The Chairman announced that he had received from Mr. O. Frith his paper upon the Stamps of the Virgin Islands, together with his fine collection, accompanied by a letter regretting his (Mr. Frith's) inability to be present to read it in person, owing to a severe cold. It was, however, considered by the members that it was desirable that Mr. Frith should have the opportunity of reading his own paper, and it was accordingly unanimously resolved that the reading

be postponed to such future date as might be convenient to him.

The members present then discussed the new letter cards and embossed 2½d. envelopes, which were considered to be all that could be desired as regards their design and execution, but excited criticism as regarded the price of the "stationery" and the thinness of the envelopes, and it was suggested that these would be improved by having a reticulated pattern printed on the inside, as is sometimes done by private firms. The Secretaries laid on the table, as a donation from the publishers, the latest number of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., } *Hon. Secs.*  
T. K. SKIPWITH, }

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer (pro tem.)*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Sec.*—D. PIXTON.

THE eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, February 26th, at which there were thirteen members present, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Due notice was given of the nomination of a proposed new member, whose election will take place at the next meeting by ballot.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for a further gift of books to the library.

The President read the continuation of his paper on the English Stamps, dealing with the fourpennies.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the most noticeable being a pair of Great Britain 3d. trefoil with private mark, plate 2 imperf., the one penny, black, large crown, unused, and the one penny, stars in corners, imperf., large crown, unused, shown by the President.

DUDLEY PIXTON,

*Assistant Hon. Sec.*

THE twelfth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, the 11th March, the Vice-President in the chair, there being twelve members present at the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Ernest Perrie was duly elected a member of the Society. The Vice-President read an interesting paper on the Stamps of France,

quoting extensively from the various official regulations issued from time to time, and calling attention to the several circumstances which necessitated the issue of individual stamps.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Vice-President concluded his paper for the evening, no time was left for discussion; the Vice-President was therefore asked to read the continuation of the paper at the next meeting, when the whole of his paper could be conveniently discussed.

## THE KENT AND SUSSEX STAMP CLUB.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the above club was held at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on March 3rd, five being present. Mr. H. Jenkins was elected chairman for the occasion. The chairman read the proposed rules, which were unanimously passed, and will be printed and dispatched to all the members as soon as possible.

The subscription is 2s. 6d. per annum, with an entrance fee of 1s.

The first ordinary meeting will be held at 40a, Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, April 8th, at 3 o'clock. The officers will then be elected.

A Monthly Exchange Packet will begin on May 1st. All the sheets must reach the secretary prior to April 25th.

HUMPHREY GOLDING, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

## DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

### RULES.

1. The name of the Society shall be the DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, the main objects of which shall be:

- (a) The mutual exchange of stamps.
- (b) The exchange of ideas relating to and general advancement of the pursuit.
- (c) The preparation and reading of papers on philatelic subjects at ordinary meetings.

2. The Society shall annually elect from among its members a Secretary and Treasurer, and four Committeemen, who shall form the Committee of Management. Three Committeemen to form a quorum.

3. The annual subscription shall be 5s., payable quarterly in advance.

4. The ordinary meetings shall be held in the Society's room at 8 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

5. All collectors of the age of 18 and over shall be eligible for election, by ballot, at an ordinary meeting, one week's notice being given, and one black ball in three to exclude.

6. The exchange of stamps shall be confined solely

amongst the members of the Society, but members are permitted to exchange with non-resident collectors, and collectors under the age of 18 years.

7. Stamps for exchange must be securely fixed on the Society's sheets with the owner's name and address thereon, and sent to the Secretary. The stamps will then be priced by the Committee according to the latest edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s Price Catalogue.

8. These rules may be revised or new rules added at any ordinary meeting, notice of which must be given at the previous ordinary meeting.

CHAS. H. ROBERTS, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

## "REMINISCENCES."

BY AN OLD COLLECTOR.

IV.

(Continued from page 222.)

It was in the year eighteen hundred and —, Stop! Why should the exact date be mentioned, and so give the younger collectors of to-day the chance of remarking that "the writer is somewhat antiquated, both as regards ideas and facts"?

Everyone now constitutes himself a critic, and though "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," proceeds to pass judgment on work which perchance has cost "the doer" many hours of labour, to say nothing of the trouble expended in getting together the materials which form the foundation of that work.

"Something new" is the cry of to-day, and what is true of every-day matters may be cited of matters philatelic. The greatest of writers observed that "there was nothing new under the sun"; but our to-day critic would reply, "Evidently he knew nothing either of postage stamps or surcharges."

But *révenons à nos moutons.*" In the above-mentioned year a few young fellows met together, and founded, not a philatelic society, as that term was then hardly known, but a "Mutual Improvement Society," and held weekly meetings in a room over a taxidermist's shop.

Well do I remember the president, who by-the-by was not a very young man, and who could discourse on all matters, being a sort of encyclopædia, ever ready to impart any knowledge he possessed to any applicant who required to be enlightened. Then again there was the secretary, an energetic fellow, always ready to do work for the Society, and great at editing magazines, which reached perhaps six numbers and then died of inanition; but his redeeming feature was stamp collecting.



One evening a paper was read by one of the members on "The various fads of to-day," among which stamp collecting was mentioned. It so happened there was a good muster of members on that particular evening, among whom were several stamp collectors, and, as the remarks made by the writer of the paper were somewhat caustic, a warm discussion followed. After the meeting was ended a conversation took place, and it was resolved by those members of the Society who were stamp collectors to meet a little earlier in the evening on which the next debate would be held, and compare notes relating to the latest acquisitions to their stamp collections. This was accordingly done, and was continued for some time, until at last the worthy president, who, not being a collector himself, began to feel aggrieved at the attention bestowed upon postage stamps, set his face against the innovation. One evening towards the end of a debate, which had been rather dry, one of the members produced, accidentally of course, a rare stamp, and showed it to his neighbour. This proceeding did not escape the eye of the president, who immediately called the refractory member to order with, "Now, gentlemen, one thing at a time." Sufficient to say the debate soon closed, and the president made a few remarks which surely prevented any stamp matters interfering with the debates in future. But so fascinating a pastime as postage stamp collecting was not to be stamped out by mere words, so in future, before and after each meeting, this subject obtained full attention.

The energetic secretary determined to get up an exhibition to try and infuse further life into the Society. A committee was formed, and, after many *pros* and *cons*, it was finally decided to hold it. Invitations were issued to the members to contribute curiosities, both of "birds, beasts, and fowls," likewise of the "flowers of the field," adding, any "other curiosities" would be acceptable.

Among the curiosities came postage stamps, though only two or three collections were exhibited, one of which had about five hundred varieties arranged in a book, and thoroughly well gummed down; but if that collection could be produced to-day it would make the mouths of many advanced collectors water.

Great Britain was represented by fifteen varieties for the adhesives and envelopes, among the former were the 2d., blue, no lines; 4d. rose, no letters, on safety paper; and the 6d., red., and 1s. octagonal series, all unused. Europe had its share of representation, but the Colonies carried

off the palm for what now are considered rarities, as Ceylon had its unperf. star series, Cape of Good Hope its wood blocks, Mauritius ditto, New South Wales its views of Sydney, and Trinidad its natives and die prints, altogether a very fair collection.

The exhibition proved a great success, and as time went on the collecting of postage stamps was adopted by many of the members; but finally the Society had to be relinquished, owing to many of its members leaving the town, and also to the fact that other societies had been formed in different parts of the town. Occasionally now one meets with an old member who has not forgotten his *Alma Mater*, and who likes to chat of the old times of debates and postage collecting.

Such societies and exhibitions now-a-days would not be thought of much account, but they were the forerunners of those which are doing such good work to-day.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your editorial note following my last letter, allow me to point out that you apparently lose sight of the fact that some weeks must have elapsed between the *writing* and the *publication* of the Gold Coast Postmaster's letter. It was most likely written by him in July, about the time that the provisional was issued. Allow a reasonable time for its journey to America, and the preparation for its appearance in print, and we find it in the September number of the *American Journal of Philately*. Thus the specimens used at Elmina and Winnebah at the beginning of August were probably used later than, not previous to, the writing of the Postmaster's letter, and Postmaster and stamps may *both be right*. A third solution which you overlooked; perhaps the correct one.

I have written to the Gold Coast to see if I can get any further information, and will communicate to you the result, if any.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

March 10th, 1892.

[The third solution which you suggest seems satisfactory enough, and, if the Postmaster's letter was written before the beginning of August, there appears to be nothing left to argue about. In writing our note last month we did not refer back

to your original paper, but took your statement "About September, 1889, the Postmaster," &c., as our foundation. If it was about the end of July, 1889, that the Postmaster wrote his letter, the whole case becomes clear; the dearth of 1d. stamps may well have extended, in the course of the next month or two, to other offices.—ED.]

DEAR SIR,—Four years are a more or less considerable time, and yet it appears to have taken two members, at least, of the Philatelic Society that time to find out the proper positions on the plate of the 3d. Sydneys, *though*, on February 17, 1888, yours humbly had a paper before that body showing a pair, Nos. 5 and 10, thereby proving the position of the only two doubtful ones in the late Mr. Tapling's plate, or, in other words, in the "stamps of Oceania plate of the 3d. Sydney"—Nos. 5 and 24, as therein placed, being transposed.

One of the two members alluded to was present, and in the chair, when I read the paper; and yet the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society last month said that he had only *lately* come to the conclusion that Nos. 24 and 5 should be transposed. I cannot help wondering how such an important point escaped the astute memory of the *facile princeps* of "Australians" in England, and I cannot help also asking, Why has it taken four years to make known the fact?

In the paper referred to, which I read, there were several other "discoveries," which since 1888 have been rediscovered.

Would it not be better to "discover discoveries when discovered" instead of "rediscovering discoveries" of ancient date?

With many apologies to those gentlemen alluded to for suggesting that they are four years behind the time, I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. B. THORNHILL.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, I beg to hand you the enclosed envelope addressed to

*Douglas Garth, Esq.,  
The Hon. Secretary  
of the  
Philatelic Society of London,  
London,*

which has been to-day returned to me through the Dead Letter Office, marked "Insufficiently Addressed."

I send it on to you in order to further point out the need for publishing the official address of the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London in

your journal and other philatelic publications, as well as the desirability that it would appear exists for the inclusion of the Society in the list of societies shown in the pages of the London Post-office Directory.

I wrote Mr. Garth as to membership of his Society. I am at a loss to discover his address. St. Martin's-le-Grand (to all appearances) knows him not. His address is not shown in the Catalogue of the Jubilee Exhibition held in London—I subjected the pages of the directory to a long but fruitless search. I have neither the means nor time to organize an expedition for unearthing him from out of the innermost recesses of possibly "Darkest London." I am not a believer in Theosophy, and consequently keep no tame Mahatma on the premises, who might, by some occult process, place me in the possession of the secret I desire to solve. What am I to do? Surely the whereabouts of the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London need not be kept as a sort of philatelic State secret. It might, I could easily understand, lead to the serious discouragement of unknown and modest philatelists, especially those in foreign lands, if all letters addressed to so important an official are consigned to the fate awarded to my humble but polite enquiry.

Yours faithfully, WILMOT CORFIELD.

409, HARBORNE ROAD, EDGBASTON,  
BIRMINGHAM, 15th March, 1892.

[We think the suggestion in this letter is a good one, and that it would be as well that the leading Philatelic Societies should, when sending the reports of their meeting, add the address of the Secretary.

The Secretary of the London Philatelic Society is Douglas Garth, Esq., 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.—ED.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. G. B.—Very many thanks for your letter and the cards, which arrived just too late for our last number.

S. C.—Many thanks for your letter also, of which we have made use.

G. F. E.—The 10 r., blue, type of 1850, is the newspaper stamp of 1854, No. 301 in the catalogue.

G. F. M.—We are very much obliged for your lists, which we will study.

W. B. T.—We insert your letter, but we must ask you in future to write on one side of the paper only.

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10 centavos, rose ...	...	1 6
15 " yellow ...	...	2 0
<i>On blue.</i>		
5 centavos, blue ...	...	2 0
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THE LONDON PHILATELIST, for January, 1892

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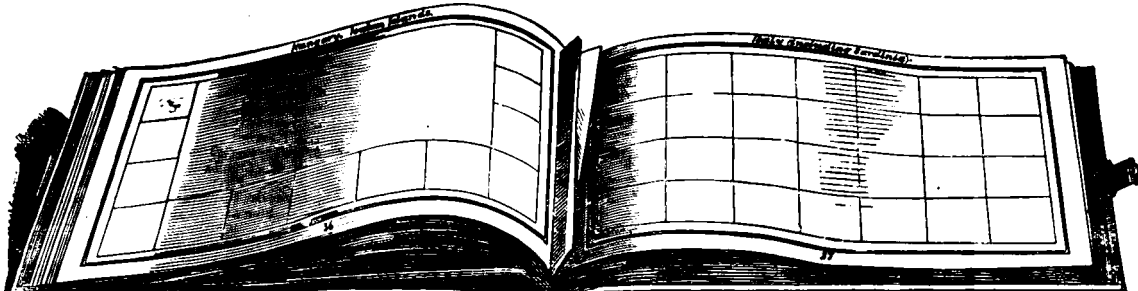
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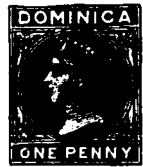
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VOL. II.

APRIL 30, 1892.

No. 22.

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## EDITORIAL.

It is not in London alone that makers and "fakers" of "high-class" imitations, with all the latest improvements, are to be found. The Swiss Cantonal stamps were among the first to be carefully and successfully forged for sale to collectors, and the manufacturers of such works of art seem determined to maintain their reputation. Messrs. Cameron and Co. have sent us two circulars, recently received by them from an artist residing at Geneva, which rival, in their plain straightforwardness, the business card issued to their clients by Messrs. Benjamin, Sarpy, & Co. The first is to the effect that most stamp-dealers supply reprints of the 2½ rp. of Basle at 5 francs a-piece, and, as this is a high price, the philanthropist we allude to has arranged to supply two varieties of this label, in *blue* and *red*, and in *green* and *red*, respectively, together with four varieties of the Rayon issues, all for 5 francs 75 centimes! The second circular still further establishes this gentleman's claim to be considered a public benefactor; it contains particulars of what he is pleased to term "*facsimile* re-impressions printed one by one from plates extra carefully engraved and on paper of the period"; further, "all these stamps (?) are obliterated." They include Geneva, in five varieties, Vaud 4 c. and 5 c., the two varieties of Basle, and five of the Rayons; these range in price from 1 franc to 50 centimes, or, for 2 francs each, can be obtained upon original letters, with suitable date-stamps! The specialist that is not satisfied with these must be a very ungrateful person; but we think that the attention of the Swiss authorities might usefully be

directed to one of the recommendations of the last Postal Convention. We refrain from giving this person's name and address, lest our readers should be tempted to invest in some of his productions.

\* \* \*

THE great North American Continent has been invaded by an ingenious Philatelist, of Spanish origin, who, not content with carrying about with him a large stock of genuine, but common, Spanish stamps, had mixed judiciously with them some most excellent imitations of the rarer varieties of that country. He is supposed to have gone first to Cuba, and thence to Mexico, where he is said to have exchanged considerable numbers of these counterfeits for cash, or for genuine rarities of various countries. Thus well provided he started on a tour through the United States, which was brought to an abrupt conclusion at St. Louis. He had disposed of some of his wares to Mr. V. Gurdji, of Galveston, Texas, who, upon discovering the nature of his purchases, promptly sent a description of them, and their vendor, to stamp-dealers in various cities that he was likely to visit; the result being that shortly afterwards, when he called upon Mr. C. H. Mekeel, the latter recognized both him and his stamps, and succeeded in lodging him safely in the hands of the police. The name that this person has been travelling under is given as Rosondo Fernandez, but from letters, &c., found in his luggage he is supposed to be one Placido R. de Torres, of Barcelona, according to the *Weekly Stamp News*.

We learn also that the United States Customs Laws, which so many people have been complaining of lately, seem likely to turn out of some service in this particular case. Mr. Fernandez, or whatever his name may be, omitted to pay duty upon his merchandise, when crossing the frontier; consequently his stock has been seized, and it will be forfeited, the genuine stamps being sold and

the counterfeits destroyed. It certainly seems as if the long arm of the law managed to reach the "faker" at a rather earlier period of his career on the other side of the Atlantic than it does on this; but it must be remembered that in this instance, if all the facts stated are correct, the case seems to be a pretty clear one. We do not know whether the honest tradesman, who went about peddling forged stamps, guaranteed them to be genuine, or not; on the other hand, it does not appear that there is likely to be any difficulty upon that point, if it is proved that he disposed of counterfeits. At any rate the result already attained shows that, even in so enormous a country as the United States, prompt and combined action on the part of dealers and collectors can soon put a stop to a nefarious business of this kind.

\* \* \*

WE have before us a recent number of *Brica-Brac*, the publisher of which, for some occult reason, appears to claim all the credit of the recent prosecutions, which have occupied so much space in our last few numbers, and with which, it is hardly necessary to inform our readers, he had nothing whatever to do. The famous Clause was not brought into play, partly because the Common Law of the country was capable of dealing with the case in a fairly adequate manner, but principally because it does not extend the power of that law in the direction desired; for it appears that the "precious public document," of which we used to hear so much, is not a *document* at all, and that, if the stamp-forgery has been exterminated, it is because he has been proved to have no legal existence!

It is not, however, to this portion of the number that we wished to allude, but to a paragraph with the extraordinary heading, "Won't Wash." When this first caught our eye, we took it to be an advertisement of somebody's soap—Won't Wash Clothes, but will Clean Stamps—or something to that effect, but it turns out to be a short article inveighing against the pernicious practice of washing stamps. Now as far as the cleaning off of postmarks is concerned, with a view to making a used stamp pass for unused, we fully admit both that this should not be done, and that it cannot be done in most cases without injuring the stamp; but a judicious washing does no harm to the great majority of stamps, and in not a few cases (we speak of used stamps principally) is both productive of present good, and preventive of future harm from bad gum and other messes that may have been applied to its back. We read with astonishment "that the affectation of making stamps look 'nice' is one that carries no weight with the true

collector, who wants his stamps in what may be called their natural state." But if our stamps do not look "nice," we can only suppose that they will look "nasty," a consummation hardly to be desired; sad indeed must be the experience of the "true collector," who has learned to look upon a state of dirt as the "natural state" of postage stamps; we should be strongly inclined to *boil* any specimens that had passed through such hands. The natural, that is to say the original, condition of a stamp is one of the most perfect cleanliness, and if it has become soiled by lying for years amongst old papers, or by careless handling on the part of successive "true collectors," the Order of the Bath is the best thing for it. The proverb that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" applies to the "true collector," as well as to other human beings; and of all arguments to the contrary it may safely be said that they "Won't Wash."

\* \* \*

IN the *Gazette Timbrologique* for March there is a short article upon the Newspaper stamps of Austria, the writer of which states that the stamps lettered "Zeitungs-Stempel," both the square ones of 1850 and the current rectangular 1 kr. and 2 kr., are affixed to newspapers upon which the postage has not been prepaid, and are in fact *Postage Due* stamps. If this is their present use, we fancy that it is only quite recently that such has become the case. The author of the article we refer to acknowledges that the word "Stempel" denotes a fiscal purpose, and undoubtedly for many years these stamps represented a tax levied on foreign newspapers entering Austria. Mr. Overy Taylor, in his *Papers for Beginners*, states this most distinctly, and gives particulars which show that the duty on all foreign journals was 2 kreuzers, from October, 1850, till the end of 1857, and was collected by means of the 2 kr., green; at the beginning of 1858 the duty on papers other than those coming from certain German states was raised to 4 kreuzers, and the 2 kr. and 4 kr., brown, were then issued; in November, 1858, however, these amounts were reduced by one half, the German papers being charged 1 kreuzer, and those of other countries 2 kreuzers, thus causing the emission of the 1 kr., blue, which, with the 2 kr., brown, remained in circulation down to a recent date. It is possible that the tax has since been abolished, and that the stamps are now employed for a strictly postal purpose. It is curious that the earlier issues of these labels, which were purely fiscal, are almost always included in postage stamp catalogues. The tax being collected by the Post-office, they came to be looked upon as denoting some species of

postage, and having once been admitted into the privileged circle, collectors had not the heart to turn them out again, but endeavoured to find excuses for their retention; whilst the English impressed Newspaper Stamps, which for a good many years were purely postal, and at all times carried a postal privilege, have never been so universally received.

\* \* \*

THE Postmaster-General has promulgated a circular which we sincerely trust will be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested by those to whom it is addressed. It calls attention to the numerous complaints made by the general public of "inattention and incivility on the part of Post-office servants employed at the public counters in London." There certainly is an impression abroad that the members of the fair sex, in their "hours of ease" behind the counter of the Post-office, are somewhat more "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" than is absolutely necessary; and we have heard of modest and retiring persons of the inferior gender who would go for miles to find an office worked by their own sex, rather than meet the withering glance of the Post-office lady when disturbed in her conversation, or at her knitting or other fancy work. When female labour was first introduced into the Department, we believe that fears were entertained lest the work should be interrupted by male wretches on the other side of the barrier endeavouring to enter into light and frivolous conversation; and possibly a somewhat haughty demeanour was enjoined upon the ladies first engaged; but, if this be so, the injunction has done its work, and may safely be removed. We did once hear of a case—but that is another story—the *creature* was crushed, and he went away a sadder and, let us hope, a wiser man.

\* \* \*

VARIOUS ignorant people have been enquiring where Obock is. The idea of not knowing that! Well, we do not fancy it was in the maps when we were boys; but now, with School Board rates at a shilling in the pound, and free education, we really are surprised. We have looked it up, and understand that it is at the bottom of the Red Sea; that is to say, at the south end, in the neighbourhood of Bab-el-Mandeb. The bottom of the sea is where we wish all surcharged stamps were. A frivolous correspondent says that the name of this place, with a few alterations, would express his opinion upon the subject. He adds that he agrees with the bishop in the *Bab Ballads*:

"The hundred and eleventh head  
The priest completed of his stricture;  
'Oh, bosh!' the worthy bishop said,  
And walked him off, as in the picture."

## 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.

**Annam and Tonquin.**—Our readers need not be frightened, this French possession has not broken out in a fresh superfluity of printer's ink, as far as we have heard at present; but our publishers have found a curiosity of the surcharge "A. & T.," with a thick figure "1," on the 4 c. (Type 27 in the Catalogue). It is a block of four, with a complete impression of the surcharge on each stamp, and an extra one struck in the middle, or nearly so, encroaching on three out of the four stamps, and just touching the fourth.

**Barbados.**—The *Stamp News* reports the 1½d. single card converted into 1d., in the same manner as the double card already described, and states that this was issued on the 9th March.

Messrs. Cameron & Co. tell us that they have found a copy of the double card, with a double impression of the surcharge on the first half, one impression being inverted.

Post Cards.

1d., in violet, on 1½d., brown (mauve?) on buff.  
1 + 1d. on 1½ + 1½d., mauve; double surcharge on first half.

**Bavaria.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles, on the authority of a contemporary, the two lower values of double cards on buff, instead of on grey.

Post Cards. 3 + 3 pf., brown on buff.  
5 + 5 pf., green "

**Belgium.**—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a copy of the 1 c., current type, in which the word "CENTIME" is conspicuous by its absence.

Adhesive. 1 (centime), yellow-green.

**Bolivar.**—The same magazine reports the discovery of a companion to the 80 c. of 1880 dated 1886, in the form of a copy of the same stamp dated 1380! And suggests that, perhaps, some Chalmers of future ages will produce this, as evidence that postage stamps were in use in South America 460 years before they were introduced into England.

**Brazil.**—The *Philatelic Record* describes the new 100 reis envelope on laid, and we have also received it on a rather thicker wove paper than before, and in two varieties of size.

Envelopes. 100 reis, red on white laid; 152 × 88 mm.  
100 " " " wove; 152 × 92 mm.  
100 " " " " 134 × 110 mm.



**British South (or Central) Africa.**—

We give an illustration of the elaborate label impressed upon the Registration Envelopes which we described two months ago.

**British East Africa.**—Two of our contemporaries state that *it is announced* that the colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamp has been changed to *black on yellow*. If this is the case, we presume that the colours of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. will shortly be altered also.

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on yellow (?).

**Canada.**—We have received the 5 cents of the current type in quite a new shade; the *green* tint has entirely disappeared, and it is now printed in a *greyish black*. We are informed also that the Wrappers now bear the stamp of the new type, recently described as impressed upon the Post Cards.

We find the 1+1 c. card, with stamp of Type 463a in our publishers' Catalogue, in what we should term a *slate-green* tint, which is certainly not *grey-black*; it is very similar to the colour now abandoned for the 5 c. stamp, but with more *green* in it.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., grey-black.  
*Wrapper.* 1 c., blue on *pale buff*; new type.  
*Post Card.* 1+1 c. (Type 463a), slate-green on *buff*.

**Cook Islands Federation.**—A correspondent in New Zealand kindly sends us information of a series of stamps and a post card, that have been printed at the Government Printing Office at Wellington, at the request of the British Resident at Rarotonga; which appears to be the principal of this group of islands, named after the great navigator. The stamps are said to be type-set, with seven stars in the centre, "POSTAGE," "COOK ISLANDS" in two straight lines above, "FEDERATION" and value in words below; the whole being enclosed in a rectangular frame of a key-pattern, similar to that of the New Zealand Official stamps. The Post Cards have an impression of the type of the adhesives in the right upper corner, and an inscription in four lines in the upper centre: 1. "Federation of the Cook Islands"; 2. "Post Card," with the group of seven stars between the two words; 3. "Within the Federation only"; 4. "The address only," &c. No frame. The cards are described as being double, "but with only the one stamp, the complete card being returned in case of reply." A small supply only is stated to have been printed at present, so possibly this is intended for a provisional issue, pending the preparation of something more elaborate. The stamps are perf. 13.

*Adhesives.* id., black; 2760 printed.  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., mauve; 2580 "  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; 2820 "  
10d., carmine; 480 "  
*Post Cards.* id., blue on *bluish*; 543 printed.

**Cuba.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 2 mils. de peso, to be added to the list we copied last month. *Adhesive.* 2 mils. de peso, deep violet.

Our publishers send us a specimen of the post card of 1879, with a complete double impression of the stamp, inscriptions, and frame, but with only a single impression of the background, which corresponds fairly evenly with one of the others. The two impressions are struck *tête-bêche*, and in such a position that the two stamps are clear, one

below and a little to the left of the other, with a space of about 2 mm. between them.

*Post Card.* 25 c. de peseta, carmine and orange on *buff*; *partial double impression*.

**Cyprus.**—*The American Journal of Philately* vouches for a copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, wmk. Crown and CC., with the surcharge " $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the type hitherto only found upon the stamps with wmk. Crown and CA. It is well, perhaps, to remember that these stamps exist without the surcharge, and that an overprint of this kind is not particularly difficult to imitate.

*Adhesive.* " $\frac{1}{2}$ " (type of 1886) on  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green; wmk. Crown and CC.

**Dominican Republic.**—Of the issue of 1880 our publishers' catalogue gives an error lettered "CENIAVO," that is with the upright stroke of the "T" only. We believe that this should be "CEN-AVO," with the upright stroke absent, and the horizontal one left, of which we have several varieties before us.

*Adhesives.* Defective die CEN-AVO.

1 c., green; *plain paper*.  
1 c., sage-green "  
1 c. " *coloured network*.  
5 centimos (on 1 c.), sage-green; *plain paper*.  
5 " " " *coloured network*.

The last we have not seen, but it is included in the catalogue given in *The American Journal of Philately*, and should certainly exist.

**Dutch Indies.**—A correspondent in Sumatra very kindly sends us a copy of a curious variety of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamp, a specimen of which he tells us exists upon each sheet of this value, being the second stamp from the left in the last row but one. The "c" of "CENT" is composed of two semi-circles, with a small space between their ends, so that there is a break in the centre of the back of the "c," corresponding exactly with the space between the two ends of the letter. It appears that the new 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. card is printed upon *rose*, like its predecessor, not upon *buff*, as we stated last month on the authority of *Le T. P.*

*Adhesive.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., grey; *variety*.  
*Post Card.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., carmine on *rose* (not *buff*).

**Falkland Islands.**—We are informed that the One Shilling has been issued in a dark *tawny orange* shade, and watermarked Crown and CA.

*Adhesive.* 1s., deep orange; wmk. Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

**France.**—*La Revue Philatelique Suisse* reports that the current 15 c. is now printed on paper with a background of fine crossed lines, instead of the solid tint previously employed; also that the same value has been surcharged "15 CENTIMOS," for use in Tangiers.

*Adhesives.* 15 c., blue; with *lined ground*.  
15 centimos on 15 c., black and blue.

**French Congo.**—We have received a copy of the 25 c. French Colonies, surcharged "Congo français"—"10 c.," in similar type to the provisional 5 c. already chronicled. The specimen before us has the overprint inverted, but we may

presume that it also exists in the more correct position.

*Adhesives.*

10 c., in black, on 25 c., black on rose.  
10 c. " " " " surcharge inverted.

**Great Britain.**—*The London Philatelist* states that the £1, green, is shortly to be issued with the "I.R. OFFICIAL" surcharge. We have recently obtained the Registration Envelope, size G, with the insurance regulations printed upon it, which we do not think has yet been chronicled.

*Adhesive.* £1, green; I.R. OFFICIAL.  
*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue, G; with new regulation.

**Grenada.**—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, the second type of the surcharge "2½" on 8d. has the "½" in thicker type than that shown in the illustration recently given. *The London Philatelist* chronicles the 1d. on 8d., of 1890, with the surcharge inverted; this setting (shown in Type 1041 of our publisher's catalogue) must have been arranged with the surcharges all the same way up, for use on the 2s.; possibly a few sheets of the 8d. were printed from the same type before the arrangement was altered, which would give alternate rows of stamps with the surcharge correct and inverted.

*Adhesives.* 1d. on 8d., grey, inverted surcharge.  
2½d. on 8d. " 2nd Type.

**Guadeloupe.**—We have the 30 c. of the current Colonial type, with the name of this colony correctly surcharged.

*Adhesive.* 30 c., brown on buff; surcharged GUADELOUPE.

**Hongkong.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 20 c. on 30 c., and the 1 dollar on 96 c., without the surcharge of the value in Chinese at the side.

*Adhesives.* 20 c. on 30 c., green. } Without  
1 dollar on 96 c., brown on red. } Chinese surcharge.

**India.**—According to a letter from a correspondent in the office of the Director General of the Post-office, Calcutta, which is published in *The London Philatelist*, the 4 annas has not been surcharged 2½ annas. It was probably a slip of the pen on the part of the writer in a German journal who, we believe, first chronicled it.

**Italy.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that the Letter Card with the 5 c. stamp of the new type, has been in circulation since the beginning of March.

*Letter Card.* 5 c. green on grey; new type of stamp.

**Jeypore.**—*The Stamp News* publishes an extract from a letter, dated February 17th, 1892, addressed by the Official Resident, Jeypore, to a correspondent in Calcutta, in which he says, "There are no Raj-Service stamps. The Engineering Department last year had these words overprinted on the British postal labels, for the purpose of keeping a check on those used in the service of the Durbar, but on the representation of the Postal authorities this practice has been discontinued." This seems, at all events, to show that Jeypore was really the home of the stamps that have been assigned to it, and possibly the letter refers to those with the surcharge in block capitals,

which were first heard of a few months ago. "Last year" is not early enough for the other type, which was certainly seen early in 1890, and which appeared to have been forgotten by the beginning of 1891, when we were shown a specimen post-marked "Ju. 7—88."

**Liberia.**—We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Hayman for a very beautiful series of stamps about to be issued in this republic. They are really little works of art, and although the designs are perhaps not all equally attractive, the whole set is noteworthy as a specimen of line engraving. The inscriptions on all are "REPUBLIC LIBERIA," "POSTAGE," the value in words, and corresponding numerals. The 1, 2, and 24 cents, and the 2 dollars, have a five-pointed Star in the centre, the two lower values displaying this upon a lined and shaded ground, with the inscriptions in straight labels at the four sides; while the two higher have an engine-turned ground, with the inscriptions on curved labels above and below the Star. The 4 cents has an Elephant, in a transverse oval frame containing the inscriptions, within a plain rectangle with numerals in the spandrels; the central vignette being in black, and the surrounding portion in green. The 6 cents is adorned with a Palm-tree in the centre, with the inscriptions artistically arranged above and below. The 8 cents and 5 dollars exhibit a portrait of Ex-President Johnson, who held office from 1884 to 1892, which two dates are given upon the stamps. The portrait in each case is in black on an oval, shaded ground, and the surrounding frames, &c., differ for the two values. The 12 cents shows a full-length figure of a native lady in full evening dress, slightly more *decolleté* than the present European fashions, but indicating the progress of development in positions of greater freedom and less responsibility. The 16 and 32 cents bear the Ship, Plough, &c., found upon the 32 c. of 1886. These objects are arranged upon a Shield, and appear to form the Arms of the republic. The Elephant figures as the Crest; and above the corners of the Shield float Flags bearing the Star, which seems to be also an emblem of Liberia, and the Stripes from which the founders of the state were rescued. These two stamps are perhaps the most delicately engraved of all, with a very finely-shaded background, and all the little details most clear and distinct. The inscriptions are slightly differently placed in the two values, and below the Shield is the motto, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE."

On the 1 dollar we find a Hippopotamus just emerging from the water amidst Palms, &c.; the name here is arched above, and the other inscriptions are in a straight line below. Here again the vignette is in black, the rest of the design being in *ultramarine*.

The paper is thickish white wove, with a curious watermark, having an outline of four curved lines, those at the top and bottom being more strongly curved than those at the sides, so that the vertical diameter is about 16 mm., and the horizontal nearly 12 mm. In the centre of the enclosed



space is a circle, with a long dash above and below it, and a short one at each side. The perforation gauges 15. This beautiful series also must be placed to the credit of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., vermilion.  
2 c., blue.  
4 c., black and green (oblong).  
6 c., green.  
8 c., black and brown.  
12 c., carmine.  
16 c., mauve.  
24 c., bronze on *pale yellow*.  
32 c., grey-blue.  
1 dollar, black and ultramarine (oblong).  
2 dollars, brown on *pale yellow*.  
5 " black and carmine.

**Mexico.**—*The Philatelic Journal of America* reports the 25 c. on the watermarked paper, and the 5 c. and 10 c. on paper, laid vertically, and with the same watermark. We have an idea that the paper used for the current, and for some of the obsolete issues of Mexico, varies in the matter of appearing laid or wove, from some accidental treatment in the process of manufacture. We should suppose that the same frames are used for all the watermarked paper, and that they sometimes produce *wove* and at other times *laid* paper—if such a thing be possible.

*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a new type of Officially Sealed label, of the accompanying design. It is a



pity our own Post-office does not employ sticking-plasters of an artistic form—people might collect them also. The big, blue "R" too, which is stuck upon registered letters in plain envelopes, if got up a little more elaborately, would be equally well worthy of a place in our albums!

- Adhesives.* 5 c., ultramarine, on laid watermarked paper.  
10 c., vermilion " "  
25 c., vermilion, watermarked. "  
*Official Seal.* No value, brown.  
" violet.

We have received a copy of the 5 c. card, with key-pattern frame, &c., as described in June last, but with frame and inscriptions in *red*, instead of in the same colour as the stamp. We have also some Letter Cards, which are not in our publishers' catalogue, though we believe they are not new; the stamp is of the current oval type, the arms are in the left upper corner, and the inscriptions are "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO"—"TARJETA-CARTA," in two straight lines, "Senor" to head the address, "SERVICIO URBANO" at each side on the 4 c., "Servicio interior" at each side on the 10 c., and "Debe abrirse por los puntos" at the left below, on both. Arms, inscriptions, &c., in *black*.

We have also a specimen of the 10 c. Letter Card of 1884, with rectangular stamp in *green*, and arms and inscriptions in *black*, in which the horizontal line of perforations on the address side is deficient. These Letter Cards are evidently perforated before being folded; they are gummed all round also.

*Post Cards.* 5 c., ultramarine and red on *rosy white*.

*Letter Cards.*

- 10 c., green and black on *white*; variety of perforation.  
4 c., vermilion and black on *buff*.  
10 c., " " *rose*.

**Montenegro.**—The colours of the stamps upon the post cards has been changed, as we learn from the *London Philatelist* and *Le Timbre-Poste*. The arms and inscriptions remain unchanged, and are printed in *black*. A curious error occurs apparently on all the double cards, the word "RÉPONSE," and the instruction, "*La carte ci-jointe*," &c. (with the corresponding Montenegrin inscription), being printed upon the same half! Copies of the 2 + 2 novics have also been found with the stamp omitted on one half of one specimen and on the other half of the other.

*Post Cards.* 2 nov., yellow on *buff*.

2+2 " " " *greenish blue*.  
3 " " " "

3+3 " " "  
*Errors.* 2+0 " " yellow on *buff*.  
0+2 " " "

**Natal.**—Our publishers have found an imperforate pair of the 1d. of 1864, watermark Crown and C C; and they send us a vertical pair of the 3d., no wmk., the upper stamp of which is surcharged "Postage," 13 x 2 mm., with capital "P" about 2½ mm. high; and the lower stamp "POSTAGE," with stop after the word. It seems probable that all the varieties of surcharge of 1869 existed on the same sheet.

*Adhesive.* 1d., carmine; wmk. Crown and C C; imperf.

**New South Wales.**—Mr. G. H. Calf has discovered the 2d. of 1854, with diadem, watermarked 8; making another unattainable for the unfortunate collectors of Australian stamps to long for.

*The Philatelic Record* states that sheets of the 3d. watermarked "10" have been found, which lack the perforations, in some cases at the top, bottom and right of the sheet, in other cases at the top, bottom, and left; so that the stamps above, below, and at one side are perforated on three sides only, and those at two of the corners on two sides only. These corner stamps will probably be operated upon by unscrupulous persons, and offered as imperforate!

The same magazine chronicles the Registration Envelope, with the word "THREE" substituted for "FOUR" on the stamp. And we understand that a ½d. wrapper has been issued, with the obsolete 1d. stamp printed in *grey* and surcharged "Half-penny" in *black*, as in the case of the adhesive issued last year; the wrapper is stated to be watermarked "ONE PENNY."

*Adhesive.* 2d., blue (1854); wmk. 8, imperf.  
*Wrapper.* ½d., black and grey on *white*.  
*Reg. Env.* 3d., rose; sizes F, G, and H.

**Obock.**—We might have guessed that the modest list we published last month was by no means complete. We append an illustration showing the surcharge we described, and we have since received some of the Unpaid Letter stamps, with the same ornamental overprint. It was only natural to expect that some of the lower values of the ordinary set



would run short, and accordingly a supply of some of the other values seems to have been put aside to provide for such a contingency. M. Dorsan Astruc sends us the 15 c., in two distinct shades, and the 25 c., surcharged "OBOCK" in block capitals, in a straight line, in *black*, and with a large numeral denoting a fresh value.

- Adhesives.* "1," in red, on 25 c., black on rose.  
 "2" " on 15 c., blue.  
 "4," in black, on 15 c., blue.  
 "4" " on 15 c., deep blue.

- Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 5 c., black, imperf.  
 10 c. " "  
 30 c. " "  
 60 c. " "

We have received the 10 c., 30 c., and 60 c., and *Le T. P.* adds the 5 c.

**Philippine Islands.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a new value for this colony, on the authority of a contemporary.

*Adhesive.* 15 c. de peso, light red-brown.

**Porto Rico.**—We compile from various sources the following list of new colours for the various values of the current type.

- Adhesives.* ½ mil. de peso, greenish-grey.  
 1 " " violet.  
 2 " " violet-brown.  
 4 " " black (or blue?)  
 6 " " rose (ultramarine?)  
 8 " " yellow-green.  
 1 c. de peso, red-brown.  
 2 " " light brown.  
 3 " " red.  
 8 " " olive (brown?)  
 10 " " rose (new?)  
 20 " " mauve.  
 80 " " orange.

**Portugal.**—*L'Union Postale Universelle* gives a list of sixteen values of a new type, about to be issued here; but we prefer to wait until they are really issued before chronicling them, as the colours may not be definitely decided upon. It is stated also, that similar sets are to be made for the Azores and for Madeira, adorned with the names Angra, Horta, Ponte Delgada, and Funchal. *Eighty* additions to our albums, at one fell swoop! If the price of Portuguese Threes does not go up after this announcement, the finances of that country must indeed be in a "parlous state."

**Portuguese Indies.**—*Le T. P.* describes some newly discovered varieties of the original design of this colony, as resuscitated in 1883.

There are 34 lines in the background, in these novelties, and the "s" of "SERVICO" is smaller than in the ordinary variety. Our publishers' Catalogue mentions "2 types" of the 1½ reis, but does not



describe them; possibly the new discovery in this value is one of them.

- Adhesives.* 1½ reis, black; variety of type.  
 6 " " green " "

**Queensland.**—We gather from *Le T. P.* that 1d. envelopes and wrappers have been issued in this colony. Our contemporary does not describe the type of the stamp upon them; we presume therefore that it is that of the current adhesives.

- Envelopes.* 1d., red on white laid; 137 × 78 mm.  
 1d. " blue laid " "  
 1d. " buff wove; 142 × 78 mm.  
*Wrapper.* 1d. " white; 280 × 112 mm.

**Roumania.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the 50 bani Unpaid Letter stamp was issued in green on February 16th; we presume on white paper. Query, with or without the watermark?

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 50 bani, green.

**Russia.**—*Le T. P.* chronicles a used copy of the 14 kopecks, with the Eagle and Posthorns upside down. As nothing is said about the Thunderbolts, we suppose it is of the type without those appendages.

*Adhesive.* 14 kop., blue and rose; centre inverted.

**Russian Locals.**—From *Le Timbre-Poste.*—*Griazovetz.*—We gather that both the colours chronicled last month are upon *pelure*, and that the same stamp has been printed, upon the same paper, in the following tints also:



- Adhesives.*  
 4 kop., ultramarine on pelure.  
 4 " " green " "  
 4 " " rose " "  
 4 " " brick-red " "

*Irbit.*—We give an illustration of the new variety for this district, which we chronicled last month.

**Kolonna.**—The next illustration represents the design of a new series issued here, the different values of which are stated to exist on the same sheet; but apparently two different stones are employed, as all three values are found in blue, but only two of them in red. Lithographed on white paper; perf. 11½

- Adhesives.* 1 kop., blue.  
 2 " " "  
 3 " " "  
 1 " " red.  
 3 " " "



**Ossa.**—The stamp of 1890 (Type 2306) is now printed in red, with a ground of horizontal lines in green, instead of being all in the latter colour.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., red and green; perf.



**Ourjoum.**—Two values of the annexed type were issued, on the 29th November last, in this district, the name of which is not familiar to us. They are described as lithographed on white, and perf. 13.

*Adhesives.*

- 2 kop., deep blue. | 3 kop., deep blue-green.

**Perm.**—A new stamp of rather imposing design and dimensions has been issued here; the same old bear, with a windmill on his back, figures in the centre, between two elaborately decorated vases, worthy of any mantel-piece. Lithographed, like the rest, and perf. 11½.



*Adhesive.* 5 kop., carmine.



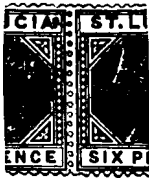
**Sapojok.**—We have another new design here, in three varieties of type for each value. The impression is the same as that of the others we have described, and the perforation 13.

*Adhesives.* 5 kop., red and green.  
10 „ green and yellow.

**Solikamsk.**—The stamp represented here is stated to have been issued early in January. The student of this branch of Philately will perceive that this district forms part of the Province of Perm, hence the Bear and Windmill in the upper part of the shield; the Well below is doubtless the special emblem of Solikamsk. Thus may Heraldry, Geography, and Philately go hand in hand, and profit and pleasure be the result. Lithographed on white paper, perf. 11½.



*Adhesive.* 2 kop., yellow; orange-yellow.



**St. Lucia.**—We give an illustration of the ½d. surcharged upon the halves of the 6d., which we understand is lilac and blue, not lilac alone. *The Stamp News* adds that this 6d. is also found surcharged "ONE-HALF-PENNY," like the 3d.

*Adhesive.* ½d. in words, on 6d., lilac and blue.

**St. Thomas and Prince.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the following varieties of the 1889 provisionals; also a new issue of a similar nature formed by surcharging the current 40 reis with the value "Rs. 50," within a rectangle, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



*Adhesives.*  
5 reis on 10 r., green; double surcharge.  
5 reis on 10 r. „ „ (with accent).  
50 reis, in black, on 40 reis, brown.

The last is stated to have been in use, at Principe, for one mail only, in August or September last, and only 180 copies were issued.

**St. Pierre and Miquelon.**—We have received the 4 c., with the name surcharged in red, as well as the same value with the name in black. Possibly there is, or will be, a complete double set!

*Adhesive.* 4 c., claret on grey; red surcharge.

**Salvador.**—Divers surcharged varieties of the issue of last year are still turning up. Is Mr. Seebeck reckoning up his remainders, and endeavouring to turn them to account, or what? We have received the 5 c. on 3c., which we chronicled a few months ago; it is surcharged "5 CENTAVOS." The *Philatelisten Zeitung* gives a list, from which we extract the following, as new to us:

*Adhesives.* "Un Centavo" on 2 c., green.  
"UN CENTAVO" on 3 c., violet.  
"Cinco Centavos" on 3 c., violet.  
"CINCO CENTAVOS" on 3 c., violet.

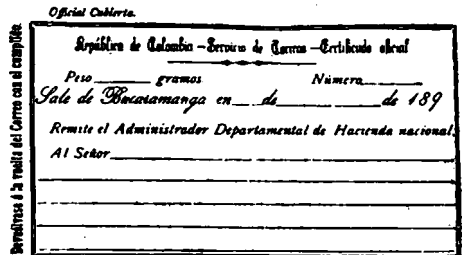
**Samoa.**—*The Stamp News* describes a 2½d. stamp recently issued here, with the head of the King in a frame resembling that of the same value for Fiji.

*Adhesive.* 2½d., rose; wmk. N. Z. and Star; perf. 12½.

**San Marino.**—A correspondent sends us a wrapper, the contents of which were franked by two and a half 2 c. stamps, used to represent 5 c.

**Santander.**—The Official Cubierta shown in following illustration belongs, we believe, to this province of Colombia.

*Official Cubierta.* No value, black on white.



**Sarawak.**—We have received the current 3 c. surcharged, in black, "One Cent," as shown in the accompanying illustration. The copy before us, a used one, has had the overprint struck twice upon it, the second impression partially covering the first; it appears to be done with a handstamp.



*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 3 c., blue and purple.  
1 c. on 3 c. „ double surcharge.

**Shanghai.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles an issue of Unpaid Letter labels, formed by surcharging the ordinary stamps with the words "Postage Due," in gothic type, as illustrated, in black. It is said that this is only a temporary measure, and that we may shortly expect stamps of a special type for this purpose; we are also promised stamped envelopes, wrappers, and a new post card.



*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*  
2 c., brown; with wmk.; perf. 12.  
5 c., rose; no wmk.; perf. 15.  
10 c., black; with wmk.; perf. 15.  
15 c., blue; no wmk.; perf. 15.  
20 c., lilac; with wmk.; perf. 15.

**Siam.**—A correspondent informs us that the Post Card 4 atts on 1 att exists in two varieties, the surcharge upon one being distinctly smaller than that upon the other, the words "Union Postale

Universelle" measuring  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch, respectively, and the other portions of the surcharge varying also. He likewise tells us that he possesses the current 4+4 atts card, with the stamp on each half surcharged "KEDAH," in a semicircle; Kedah being a State close to Province Wellesly, in the Straits Settlements, and paying tribute to Siam. It is curious that the card should have been surcharged for the benefit of this State, and not the adhesives, but perhaps the latter will follow; the specimen is described by our correspondent as unused, so the overprint is apparently not a postmark. The dwellers in the tents of Kedah will doubtless wake up some morning to find themselves philatelically famous.

*Post Cards.* 4 atts on 1 att, vermilion on yellow; variety.  
4+4 atts, carmine on buff; surcharged "KEDAH."

**Sierra Leone.**—A correspondent tells us that he has the 3d. with the current watermark.

*Adhesive.* 3d., yellow; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

**Sirmoor.**—The London Philatelist chronicles the 3 pies with the surcharge inverted, and the 1 anna with the same surcharge in black, instead of in red.

*Service Stamps.* 3 pies, orange; surcharge inverted.  
1 anna, blue; black surcharge.

**South Australia.**—Our publishers have found, among a quantity of used stamps, two curious varieties; the 1d., current type, surcharged with "O S." in block capitals, with no stop after the first letter; and a horizontal pair of the current 2d., with similar surcharge (but with the stops), with no perforation between the two stamps. Both the 1d. and the pair of 2d. are perf. 10 all round.

*Service Stamps.* 1d., green; no stop after "O."  
2d., orange-red; pair imperf. between.

**Spain.**—Our publishers send us a copy of the 10 c. card of 1882, with stamp of Type 2694 in the upper centre, doubly printed, the one impression a little higher up than the other.

*Post Card.* 10 c., violet-blue on buff; double impression.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have received the 6 c. and the 12 c. surcharged "ONE—CENT," in a similar manner to the 1 c. on 8 c. recently chronicled. We hear also of an Official Post Card, which appears to be similar to one which we described some months back, but adapted to a special purpose. It has printed on the face "To the—Registrar of Servants—Singapore," and on the back a form to be filled up by a master when a servant leaves his service; on the back also is embossed an oval stamp of the value of 20 cents, which is no doubt entirely of a fiscal nature, the card being conveyed by the Post-office without charge.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., in black, on 6 c., lilac.  
1 c., " on 12 c., purple.

*Official Card.* No value, black on buff; Registrar of Servants.

**Bangkok.**—Le Timbre-Poste reports the discovery of the 5 c., plum, surcharged "B." in black.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., plum.

**Sweden.**—We learn from the Stamp News and Le Timbre-Poste, that on each sheet of the

2 öre stamps, there is one in which the tail of the figure "2" is thicker than in the other stamps on the sheet; also, that on this stamp and on nine others there is a large dot before the word "FRIMARKE."

*Adhesives.* 2 öre, orange; dot before FRIMARKE.

2 " " and "2" with thick tail.

**Tasmania.**—The Philatelic Record describes a new Registration Envelope, with a stamp on the flap inscribed "TASMANIA" above, and "REGISTRATION FEE" below. Our contemporary adds that this envelope exists in two sizes, and that "there is no change in the colour"; we presume, therefore, that the inscriptions remain blue, and that it is the stamp only that is chronicled as red.

*Reg. Env.* No value, red; sizes F & G.

We have received three wrappers for this colony, of which the 1d. has the oval stamp already well-known, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has a very similar one, but the 2d. bears an impression of the embossed "Stamp Duty" stamp of that value. This has the Ornithorynchus in the centre, in a transverse oval, the name in an arch above, foliate ornaments below between the oval and the value in words, and "STAMP DUTY" in a straight line above the name; at each side of, and below, the oval is a circular disc, which originally contained a number denoting the date, but is now left plain; the whole is enclosed in a frame of fancy outline, and the design shows in white on solid colour. Down each side of the bands are four blue lines on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d., and a red line between two blue on the 1d. The 2d. stamp is placed vertically, as upon our own wrappers, while the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. are placed horizontally; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. are tapered, and the 1d. rounded, and gummed at the right hand, or in the 2d. the top, end.

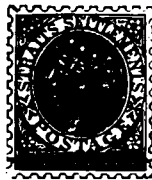
*Wrappers.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red on white wove; 279 x 105 mm.  
1d. " " laid; 271 x 110 "  
2d. " " wove; 279 x 105 "

**Tobago.**—Messrs. Cameron and Co. state that a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged on the 4d. stamp is about to be issued in this colony.

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., grey.

**Tonga.**—The Philatelic Record informs us that surcharging broke out here in November last, the 1d. being issued surcharged "FOUR PENCE," and the 2d. surcharged "EIGHT PENCE," on the 23rd of that month. The overprint, in each case, is in thick capitals, in black. From the same source we learn that Registration Envelopes have been issued, in three sizes, the smallest on 1st October, 1891, and the other two on 1st January last. The first has at the top, on the address side, the word "TONGA" in large block capitals, below it "REGISTERED LETTER," with a large "R" in an oval on the left; and a plain square for the stamp on the right. The others differ from this, in having "TONGA" in smaller block letters, the "R" in a smaller oval, the usual instruction added below the heading, and the necessary (?) inscription in the space for the postage stamp; they also have "No...." in the left lower corner.

On the flap is a stamp, of the design shown in



Perm.—A new stamp of rather imposing design and dimensions has been issued here; the same old bear, with a windmill on his back, figures in the centre, between two elaborately decorated vases, worthy of any mantelpiece. Lithographed, like the rest, and perf. 11½.



Adhesive. 5 kop., carmine.



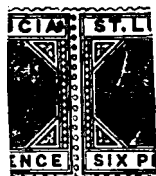
Sapojok.—We have another new design here, in three varieties of type for each value. The impression is the same as that of the others we have described, and the perforation 13.

Adhesive. 5 kop., red and green. 10 ,, green and yellow.

Solikamsk.—The stamp represented here is stated to have been issued early in January. The student of this branch of Philately will perceive that this district forms part of the Province of Perm, hence the Bear and Windmill in the upper part of the shield; the Well below is doubtless the special emblem of Solikamsk. Thus may Heraldry, Geography, and Philately go hand in hand, and profit and pleasure be the result. Lithographed on white paper, perf. 11½.



Adhesive. 2 kop., yellow; orange-yellow.



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Adhesive. 5 reis on 10 r., green; double surcharge. 5 reis on 10 r. (with accent). 50 reis, in black, on 40 reis, brown.

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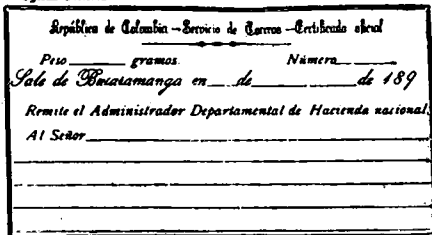
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Official Cubierta. No value, black on white.

Official Cubierta.



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Official Card. No value, black on buff; Registrar of Servants.

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2 öre stamps, there is one in which the tail of the figure "2" is thicker than in the other stamps on the sheet; also, that on this stamp and on nine others there is a large dot before the word "FRIMARKE."

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Wrappers. ½d., red on white wove; 279 x 105 mm. 1d., ,, ,, laid; 271 x 110 ,, 2d., ,, ,, wove; 279 x 105 ,,

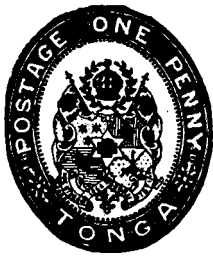
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On the flap is a stamp, of the design shown in

the first illustration below; this is of larger size on the first envelope than on the other two. The envelopes are linen-lined, have the usual crossed lines, and the flap to the right.



This little kingdom is also possessed of a Government Frank stamp, which was first brought into use on January 1st, 1887, and has now been met with struck in the right upper corner of an envelope, 221 x 120 mm., having "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" printed along the upper margin, and "TONGA 189" in the left lower corner. The design of the stamp consists of a Crown and two Laurel Branches, within a plain circular band inscribed "TONGA GOVERNMENT" above, and "FRANK" below.

Our second illustration represents the stamp on the Envelope Letter described last month.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	4d., in black, on 1d., rose.
	8d. " " 2d., viole.
<i>Reg. Env.</i>	6d., red on azure; 151 x 98 mm.
	6d. " " white; 154 x 98 mm.
	6d. " " 225 x 101 mm.
<i>Official Frank.</i>	No value, black on white.

**Travancore.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the following changes of colour:—

*Adhesives.* 1 chuckram, green. | 4 chuckrams, rose.

**Trinidad.**—Messrs. A. Cameron and Co. kindly send us the Registration Envelope, size F., with the additional inscriptions in red, chronicled last year upon size G.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue, size F., additional inscriptions in red.

**Turkey.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that a temporary lack of 1 piastre stamps at Bagdad, in February last, was met by dividing the 2 piastres in half, diagonally, and surcharging each half with the accompanying design, in black.



From the same magazine we learn that the Post Cards have appeared with the new type of 20 paras stamp, of which, as well as of the 1 and 2 piastres, we append illustrations. It appears that there is a separate design for each value.

*Adhesive.* 1p., in black, on half of 2 pias., yellow.

*Post Cards.* 20 paras, red on white; new type.

20 + 20

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## THE FIRST ISSUE OF TOLIMA.

*The London Philatelist* for March contains a most valuable article upon "The Type-set Stamps of Tolima," consisting of a long letter from Mr. F. de Coppet, giving a description of the sheets of these stamps which he has succeeded in reconstructing partially or entirely, with some introductory remarks by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the whole forming a paper which had been read before the Philatelic Society of London. The article is illustrated by a sheet of autotype reproductions of Mr. de Coppet's specimens, showing all the varieties of type as arranged by him. We may give the following summary of the conclusions arrived at, and would refer our readers to the original for details as to the varieties of type, &c.

Mr. de Coppet makes four sheets, or stages, of these stamps, each containing ten varieties of type, in two vertical rows, but he divides these stages into Plate I., Plate I. altered, Plate II., and Plate II. altered.

'PLATE I. is by far the most clearly printed, and the letter "c" of the first line is in each stamp a small "c." This has only been found upon horizontally laid, greyish blue paper.

'PLATE I. ALTERED is similar to Plate I., except that type four has "corres" instead of "correos," and in types four, eight, and ten many of the letters have slipped from their original positions.' In fact, this is a stage in which the type seems to have become loosened, causing various irregularities in the varieties mentioned, the other seven stamps in the setting remaining the same as in Plate I. These irregularities also varied, the type apparently getting gradually looser, until it had to be almost entirely reset to form Plate II. Plate I. altered is found upon:—Blue vertically laid paper; blue vertically laid, *bâtonné* paper; and blue *quadrillé* paper.

'PLATE II. The distinctive feature of this plate is that the final "c" of the first line is a capital, except in type seven, where it is a small letter. This type is the same in all the plates.' Plate II. is thus practically a correction of Plate I. altered, the same frame ornaments having no doubt been employed, and, for the most part, the same letters. This is found upon:—Blue wove paper; blue *quadrillé* paper; blue vertically laid, and wide horizontally *bâtonné* paper; blue vertically ribbed paper; and buff fine horizontally laid *bâtonné* paper.

'PLATE II. ALTERED is the same as Plate II., but the last four types have the value changed to ten centavos? That is, figures "10" are substituted for the figure "5." We gather also that some of the other types in this setting may be recognised by slight differences in the spacing of the letters, showing evidence of their again working loose to some extent. The two values thus printed are found upon:—White wove; and white wove, blue *bâtonné* paper.

The word *bâtonné* here, and probably throughout (except perhaps in the case of the buff paper), means ruled in blue. Mr. de Coppet states that these blue lines wash out, and that he believes the white and the white ruled, to be really the same paper.

# THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

## Surcharged for Use in the Various Native States.

(Translated, by permission, from an article by A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD in the REVUE PHILATÉLIQUE SUISSE.)

THROUGH the kindness of the author and publisher of the interesting article, of which we give a translation below with a few notes and remarks, we are not only permitted to translate the paper of M. de Reuterskiöld, but also to present our readers with copies of the excellent illustrations by which it was accompanied. These illustrations represent almost all the varieties of type described in the text, and will enable the student of these complicated issues to unravel their entanglements as fully as can be done in the present state of our knowledge of them.

In our own observations we have endeavoured to trace out the order, and dates of issue, of the various surcharges rather more fully than has been done by the author of the original article; and we also add a few varieties that are not included in his lists, giving for these the authority by whom we find them chronicled.

### "I. BANGKOK.

"Black surcharge 'B,' 6½ mm. in height. (Type I.)

"1882. Wmk. Crown and C.C.

2 c., brown (?)	10 c., black (slate?)
4 c., rose.	12 c., blue.
(5 c., plum.)	24 c., green.
6 c., lilac.	30 c., claret (?)
8 c., orange.	96 c., grey.

2 c., on 32 c., vermilion.

- a. With "E" of "CENTS" wide, and "S" narrow. (Type 2.)  
 b. With "E" narrow, and "S" wide.

"1883-85. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

2 c., brown.	6 c., lilac.
2 c., rose.	8 c., orange.
4 c., rose.	10 c., black (slate).
4 c., brown.	12 c., purple.
5 c., brown-violet (ultra-marine ?)	24 c., green.

"These stamps became obsolete on the 1st July, 1885, on Siam joining the Postal Union."

NOTE.—The colours, &c., given in parenthesis above are suggested corrections of or additions to the original. The 10 cents is not exactly black; and the 5 cents, brown-violet, or plum, is not known with the Crown and CA watermark, but it has just been found with this surcharge.

M. Moens gives the end of 1882 as the date of issue of the 2 c., brown, 4 c., rose, 8 c., 10 c., and 24 c., watermark Crown and CA, as well as of the whole series wmk. Crown and CC; he agreed (up to the date of his last supplement) with M. de Reuterskiöld in doubting the existence of the 2 c.

wmk. Crown and CC, and he omits altogether the 30 c. of that issue. On the other hand he adds, under the date 1885, a 30 c., violet-brown, wmk. Crown and CA, which is quite unknown to us either with or without the surcharge, and is apparently unknown to M. Moens also in the latter condition! The 30 c., claret, Straits Settlements, has only been seen with the new watermark within the last few months.

M. Moens also gives, under 1885, the 32 cents on 2 annas, orange, of the Straits Settlements issue of 1867, with this same surcharge "B," and this has been copied into our publishers' catalogue, and many others. M. de Reuterskiöld does not include it, or make any allusion whatever to it; but although we confess to sharing his disbelief in its authenticity, we think it should not be passed over entirely without mention; the probabilities are against it, no doubt, but the most unlikely things do turn up occasionally.

This stamp seems to have been first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1885; in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November of that year it was also described, with the additional information that the specimen seen by the editor was lent him by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., and that it appeared to have been used quite recently at Bangkok. The same firm also at that time showed the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* "the 30 cents of 1873," with the same surcharge "B." This is plainly the 30 c. afterwards catalogued with wmk. Crown and CA (which is equally plainly a mistake), but we see that both these varieties came from an excellent source.

July, 1883, is the date assigned by M. Moens to the Two Cents on 32 c., but as this stamp is described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August in that year, it must have been issued at least as early as some time in June. It was in March, 1883, that the first issue was fully chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste*, and the list included the 2 c. and 10 c. wmk. Crown and CA; the 10 c. appears to have since been found with the earlier watermark, but not the 2 c., unless the omission by M. Moens of a "2" after this stamp in his new catalogue implies that he has seen it since 1888.

### "II. JOHOR.

"1885-89. Surcharges in black on the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and C.A.

1. JOHOR, 13½ × 2½ mm., narrow H.	Type 3.
2. " 14 × 2½ mm., wide H.	" 4.
3. JOHORE, 16 × 2½ mm., wide H & E.	" 5.
4. " 14½ × 2½ mm., narrow H & E.	" 6.
5. JOHOR, 14½ × 3 mm., narrow J.	" 6.
6. " 14½ × 3 mm., wide J.	" 7.
7. " 15½ × 3 mm., with stop.	" 8.
8. " 9½ × 2½ mm.	" 9.
9. " 9 × 3 mm.	" 10.
10. JOHORE, 11 × 2½ mm.	" 11.
11. " 13 × 2 mm., with stop.	" 12.

"Moens gives in addition the following types:—

Johor, 15,  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 3$  mm.  
 Johore,  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

"These types are not known to us.

"1891. *Surcharge JOHOR,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm., and Two CENTS in four varieties, on the 24 c., green; wmk. Crown and CA.*

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| a. 'Two' upright, CENTS in thick letters. | Type 13. |
| b. " " " thin "                           | " "      |
| c. 'Two' italic " thick "                 | " 14.    |
| d. " " " thin "                           | " 15.    |

"*Error.*—CENST for CENTS. This error, which existed upon a few copies only, was not put in circulation. These copies were given to certain collectors.

"The 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and CC, has been catalogued as having been issued in 1880 for Johor, with a black surcharge consisting of a Star and Crescent, 12 mm. in height. If this surcharge is authentic, which seems doubtful, it cannot, at any rate, have been issued for Johor, seeing that all the other surcharges are found upon the 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and CA, only, and date from 1885. (It is probable that this is only an obliterating mark.)"

NOTE.—The reasoning in this last paragraph is not quite conclusive. We have no belief in the existence of the stamp in question, but the fact that the stamps issued in 1885 were 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and CA, does not in any way prove that a stamp was not surcharged in Johor in 1880, at which date it must necessarily have been the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and CC.

The date of issue of the earliest stamps surcharged with the name of this state is 1884; they were described in *The Philatelic Record* for September of that year, with the two different ways of spelling the name, which was stated to be printed, in both cases, in block capitals; these would doubtless include the first four of M. de Reuterskiöld's list. In the July number of the same magazine is a notice that these stamps were about to be issued (they probably were issued in that month), and the following statement: "In the meantime payment of postage is said to be denoted by means of a hand-stamp, which looks more like a postmark than anything else; its design consists of the Crescent and Star, enclosed in a broad circular band, lettered JOHORE above, and NAHRU below. In the specimen shown us this was struck in the right upper corner of the envelope."

Here, no doubt, we have the origin of the Crescent and Star surcharge; this hand-stamp may, or may not, have been struck upon stamps, either as an obliteration, or as a surcharge (if unsurcharged Straits Settlements stamps were originally in use at Johore), or perhaps to amuse collectors—if indeed this Johore Crescent and Star exists at all upon stamps, which does not seem to be proved.

The next varieties of the name are described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1885; from the dimensions given,  $9 \times 3$  mm. and  $8 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  mm., one of them should be the 9th on M. de Reuterskiöld's

list, and the other may be a variety of it. *The Philatelic Record* in the following May describes a stamp "surcharged JOHOR in black Roman capitals set very closely together," which might be either the 8th or the 9th, probably the former, as the letters of the latter are conspicuously tall.

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1885, we find the surcharge JOHORE  $12 \times 2$  mm., with a stop, described; this must be M. de Reuterskiöld's No. 11, the 13 mm. including the stop; also an error of No. 1, reading JCHOR, and the variety with a wide "H" (No. 2), and we learn that Nos. 1 and 2 existed upon the same sheet. In 1886 we hear of JOHORE  $11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (No. 10), and, again, of JOHOR  $9 \times 3$ , in thin letters, which we should hardly suppose to be No. 9, unless "maigres" in this instance means narrow.

Of Nos. 5, 6, and 7 we do not find a recognizable description in either *The Philatelic Record* or *Le Timbre-Poste*; an illustration which would pass for 5 or 6 appears in the supplement to M. Moens' catalogue, published in 1886, and the dimensions of the surcharge upon it are given as  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm. Our illustration, A, first appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* in February, 1891; it shows a smaller type than either 5, 6, or 7 in the list, and it is described as measuring  $13 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. It does not appear to have been met with by M. de Reuterskiöld.



A.

### "III. PAHANG.

"1889. *Black surcharge,  $12 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.*

1. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 16.

"*Black surcharge,  $15 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.*

2. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 18.

"1890., *Black surcharge,  $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.*

3. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 17.
4. 8 c., orange " "
5. 10 c., black " "

"The 8 c. and 10 c. stamps were surcharged by mistake, but they were nevertheless employed and the whole stock used up.

"*Black surcharge in thicker letters,  $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.*

6. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 19.

"1891. *The same surcharge, with the addition of the words Two CENTS, in four varieties, on 24 c., green; wmk. Crown and CA.*

7. a. 'Two' in upright letters, CENTS in thick letters. Type 20.
8. b. 'Two' in upright letters, CENTS in thin letters.
9. c. Two in italics " thick "
10. d. " " " thin "

NOTE.—No. 3 in the above list was described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1889; in the following month the 10 c. was chronicled with the same type of surcharge, and somewhat later the 8 c. was received. It is further stated, in *The Philatelic Record* for June, 1890, that "when the Residency was established at Pahang some stamps of 8 and 10 cents were overprinted with PAHANG by mistake." All therefore seems to point to the fact that this was the earliest type of surcharge, and that Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were the first overprinted, Nos. 3 and 5 at all events being issued in 1889.





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No. 1 in the list was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1890, and may very likely have been issued before the end of the previous year. The surcharge upon No. 2 is in thicker, but rather narrower letters than that upon No. 3; we do not find it described in the magazines, though it differs conspicuously from any of the others. No. 6 has a surcharge more closely resembling that upon No. 3, but it also is in rather heavier type; it is no doubt the one described in *The Philatelic Record* in November, 1890, as being of the same length as the earliest variety, but in slightly different type, "the N in particular being of narrower shape."

#### "IV. PERAK.

"1880-82. Surcharged in black, with the letter P, a Crescent and a Star, in an oval.

1. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC. Type 21.

"Surcharged P, 10½ mm. in height, in black(?)

2. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC.

"Surcharged, in black, PERAK, 17 × 3½ mm.

3. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC. Type 22.

"Similar surcharge, 14½ × 2½ mm.

4. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC. Type 23.

"Similar surcharge, 13½ × 2½ mm. (of doubtful authenticity).

5. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 25.

6. 4 c. " " "

"Similar surcharges, 12½ to 14 × 2½ mm.

a. PE and K wide—

7. 2 c., brown (wmk. not stated). Type 24.

b. PE and K narrow—

8. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC. Type 26.

9. 2 c. " " " CA. " "

10. 2 c., rose, " " " " " "

c. E wide, P and K narrow—

11. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

"1883-86. Fresh surcharges on the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

12. Measuring 15 × 3 mm. Type 27.

13. " 15 × 2½ mm. " 28.

Variety, with this surcharge inverted.

14. Measuring 12½ × 2½ mm. Type 29.

15. " 13 × 2½ mm., K narrow. " 30.

16. The same with medium K. " 31.

17. " " wide K. " 33.

18. " with error PERAK, corrected in manuscript.

19. Measuring 11 × 2½ mm. Type 34.

"1883. Vertical surcharge, 2 CENTS—PERAK, on the 4 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

20. 2 c. on 4 c., rose, E wide.

21. " " E narrow. Type 32.

"This surcharge has also been chronicled on the 4 c., brown, but, according to official information, it only exists on the 4 c., rose, a certain number of which had been sent by mistake for 2 c., rose.

"The 8 c., orange, wmk. Crown and CA, has likewise been announced with the surcharge PERAK, 13½ × 2 mm., but, as the only values in use were 1 c. and 2 c., this surcharge should be a forgery.

"1886-89. New value (1 c.), surcharged on the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

22. Surcharged 1—CENT—PERAK in three lines, in italics. Type 35.

23. Surcharged One—CENT—PERAK, in three lines, in italics. Type 36.

Variety, with One inverted.

24. Vertical surcharge, ONE CENT—PERAK, in two lines; letters 3½ mm. high. Type 37.

25. Vertical surcharge, as last, in two lines, in blue; letters 2½ mm. high. Type 38.

26. Surcharged PERAK—1 Cent, in two lines, PERAK in Roman capitals, 8 × 2½ mm., 1 Cent in italics.

26. Surcharged 1—CENT—PERAK, in three lines, all in Roman capitals, 2½ mm. high (of doubtful authenticity).

"1889. New varieties of surcharge (1 c. on 2 c.), in sheets of 60 stamps, 10 rows of 6 stamps.

27. The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 7th row, and all except the 5th stamp in the 3rd row, 35 stamps in all, have the surcharge shown in Type 39.

28. The 3rd stamp of the 5th row," this should probably be the 5th stamp of the 3rd row, "has the surcharge in the same type, except that the word CENT is as in Type 41.

29. The 1st and 2nd stamps of the 6th row have the surcharge as in Type 40.

30. The other four stamps in that row are of Type 41, and one of these stamps has the error PREAK for PERAK."

NOTE.—We presume the author of the paper counts the stamps from right to left, as we have before us a pair of this type, with a margin on the left, the left-hand stamp of the pair being the error, which thus is shown to be No. 6 in the row; we should have been inclined to call it No. 1.

"31. The 8th row has the surcharge of Type 42.

32. The 9th and 10th rows have Type 43.

"1890. New varieties.

33. Surcharged One—CENT—PERAK, in three lines, in smaller letters. Type 44.

34. Surcharged PERAK—ONE—CENT, in three lines, in capitals 3 mm. and 2 mm. high. Type 45.

"The surcharges of Perak, and especially those of 1 cent in so many varieties, have been changed so frequently that it is impossible to be certain that all have been included. Although we have endeavoured to obtain all the varieties that exist, it is probable that there are yet others with which we are not acquainted.

"1891. Surcharged PERAK—One—CENT on the 2 c., rose, and the 6 c., lilac; wmk. Crown and CA. And PERAK—two—CENTS on the 24 c., green; with the same wmk.; in six varieties.

35. 1 c. and 2 c. Type 46.

36. 1 c. and 2 c. " 47.

37. 1 c. " 49.

38. 2 c. " 48.

39. 1 c. and 2 c. " 50.

40. 1 c. and 2 c. " 51.

41. 1 c. and 2 c. " 52.

"1890. Surcharged P. G. S. (Perak Government Service). Type 53.

2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

4 c., brown " "

6 c., lilac " "

8 c., orange " "

10 c., slate " "

12 c., blue " Crown and CC.

12 c., purple " Crown and CA.

24 c., green " "

"The length of this surcharge is 10 mm.; on each sheet there is one stamp on which the S is further away from the other letters, so that the surcharge measures 11 mm."

(To be continued.)

THE  
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 247.)

SINCE I wrote what appeared in the February number, I have received from Mr. H. Clotz, of New York, two very interesting official circulars, which have an important bearing upon the question of the rates of postage.

The first reads as follows:—

“CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
APPOINTMENT BUREAU,

Richmond, Va., May 14th, 1862.

“Sir,—I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to transmit the following laws for your observance and government in the discharge of your official duties, and to call your especial attention to them.

Very respectfully,

B. N. CLEMENTS,

Chief of the Appointment Bureau.

“RATES OF POSTAGE.

“No. 61. AN ACT to amend an Act entitled ‘An Act to prescribe the rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.’

“SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. [Approved April 19th, 1862.]”

The other paragraphs of this circular do not interest us, but the above shows that the letter rate of postage was doubled, from the 1st July, 1862. This seems to have applied only to letters “conveyed in the mails,” and the 2 c. rate for drop letters remained unaltered, as far as this circular was concerned. If this rate was never raised, we must only suppose that the number of letters of this class was very small; probably the postal arrangements were not of a very elaborate order, most likely there was no house to house delivery, and in that case it would in most cases be more convenient to send letters to the person for whom they were intended, than to send them to the Post-office. At any rate, we have the fact that the 2c. stamps were very little used singly.

The second circular is dated June 10th, 1863, and deals with the postage on newspapers, periodicals, books, &c. It increases the rates by charging 1 cent upon every copy of a newspaper sent to a subscriber, instead of the charge being in

the proportion of 10 cents per quarter for a weekly paper, and an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per ounce is levied on all periodicals exceeding three ounces in weight. This however does not affect the stamp question, as on all matters of this nature the postage continued to be paid quarterly in advance, and the papers were not stamped. The postage upon other newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, &c., was made 1 cent per ounce, without any apparent limit of weight, but books were still charged 2 cents per ounce. It seems to have been left to Postmasters to determine at what size or weight a volume ceased to be a *pamphlet*, at 1 c. per oz., and became a *book*, at 2 c. per oz. We see, however, that even after June, 1863, there was a use for one cent stamps, although it seems certain that none of the one cent stamps were ever used.

It is interesting perhaps to note that the first of these circulars is printed upon a pale blue wove paper, thin, but of a good even texture; whilst the second is upon a coarse, pale grey-brown material, very uneven in texture, and showing in one part a species of gigantic *laid* lines, about half an inch apart! The Confederate Government printer had evidently been reduced, by that date, to making use of any paper he could get; I have a pair of the engraved 10 cents, with a large margin upon one side, which were cut from a good-sized block, upon a very dark-coloured paper, the tint of which I had always supposed to be due to the gum; but upon comparing them with the paper of this circular, I have come to the conclusion that they were printed upon something of a very similar nature, and that, although the colour may have been deepened to some extent by the fine old crusted mucilage applied to the back, it was originally a decided *brown*.

Some interesting details as to the various issues of the stamps were given by Colonel H. St. George Offutt, in the volumes of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for 1867 and 1868. Colonel Offutt was First Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief of the Contract Bureau under the Confederate Government. I will first quote extracts from these letters, and then add further details which Mr. Corwin obtained from Colonel Offutt personally:—

“As an officer of that Department (the Confederate States Post Office), it was my duty to procure postage stamps, and if I were to furnish a statement of the difficulties that presented themselves in obtaining engravers, tools, machinery, ink, gum, &c., &c., it would tire the patience of even the most enthusiastic collector of postage stamps. Suffice it to say, the first postage stamps obtained by me were lithographed on stone, by Hoyer and Ludwig, in Richmond, Va., in the month of October, 1861.”

It should be remembered that the Southern portions of the United States, at that date, were entirely dependent upon the Northern for almost all classes of manufactured goods. It does not appear that a single paper mill existed in any of the States that seceded, and, although printing presses were no doubt sufficiently abundant, printing ink of a class suitable for the production of stamps was not so easily obtained. And when I come to the description of some of the postal curiosities of the war time, we shall see to what straits the general public were reduced for ordinary stationery.

The stamps alluded to above were described by Colonel Offutt as follows: "First, of the denomination of five cents, head of Jefferson Davis; second, denomination ten cents, head of Thomas Jefferson; and third, denomination two cents, head of Andrew Jackson." In another letter he states that the head on the ten cents "was designed for James Madison, but the artist made a caricature of it." Madison appears to have been the person who was really intended to be represented upon these ten cent stamps; Colonel Offutt no doubt made a mistake in his first letter. He proceeds, indicating the stamps by numbers: "Numbers 4 and 5," the 1 cent and the small 5 cents, "were electrotyped and printed for me by Thomas De la Rue & Co., London, England, and the electrotype plates were subsequently brought to the department at Richmond and used there by Messrs. Archer and Daly. No. 4 was designed for the portrait of John C. Calhoun, but was so imperfectly printed that they were never issued or used, and in a short time after their reception from England the rate of postage was changed, so that that denomination became obsolete."

No. 6a, the small ten cents, with value in words, "was engraved by Mr. Archer, and had the denomination expressed in letters thus, TEN CENTS. The portrait was not satisfactory, and the plates were only used until the others, marked b, could be prepared." No 6b, the ordinary small ten cents, "though bearing the imprint Keatinge and Ball, &c., was engraved by a Mr. Halpin, an Englishman employed by Archer and Daly, in Richmond, and he also engraved the numbers 7 and 8," the 2 cents, red, and the 20 cents. "The engravers, Messrs. Archer and Daly, failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and a new one was entered into with Messrs. Keatinge and Ball, of Columbia, S.C., and the plates were delivered to them in 1864. They were requested to place their imprint upon them, for the purpose of enabling the department to fix responsibility of issue."

"The first five were issued (with the exception of 4, which was never issued) in the latter part of

the year 1861. Numbers 6 a and b, and 7, were issued in 1863, and 8 in 1864."

It seems clear from the above that the three lithographed stamps, at all events, were issued before the end of 1861; Colonel Offutt states that De la Rue and Co.'s 5 cents stamp was also issued at that time, and we might almost suppose that his idea was that a supply of the 1 cent had been received at that date; but probably this was not the case, as we have seen that the 1 cent rate was still in force eighteen months later. Unfortunately the actual dates of the receipt of these stamps appear to be unobtainable now, but the letters we have quoted contained Colonel Offutt's impressions of a very few years after the occurrences of which he was writing. I am inclined, therefore, rather to accept the dates he gives than to endeavour to fix them from used specimens; this is an especially unsatisfactory method to pursue in the case of American issues, as not one in twenty of the postmarks contains a complete date; the vast majority give the month and day only, which is very annoying when one particularly wants to know the year.

Mr. Corwin states:—

"It has been my pleasure to have known personally for many years Colonel H. St. George Offutt, of New York, who, during the civil war, occupied the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post-office Department of the Confederate States, and when I applied to him for the information in his possession, he kindly placed at my disposal all the papers and data that he had at hand, besides giving me all possible verbal information.

"Before entering upon the consideration of our subject proper, it may be well to glance for a moment at the situation about the time the first lithographed stamps were contracted for.

"At the time of the assembling of the first Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, a leading Bank Note Company in New York sent to the city their representative, for the purpose of contracting with the Confederate Government for their requirements in stamps, bonds, and bank notes. Negotiations were entered into with this representative, but, pending their completion, the active outbreak of hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumter rendered the delivery of the proposed goods a matter of practical impossibility, and the negotiations were summarily brought to a termination by the representative of the Bank Note Company. This fact appeared in public print in New York soon after the close of the war, and created some little excitement at the time.

"Foreseeing a speedy closing of their sources of supply, the Confederate Government contracted

for, and ultimately received, an enormous supply of paper and envelopes of all sorts sufficient for the use of several years.

"This stationery was sold by a certain well-known citizen of New York to Mr. Joel White, a stationer of Montgomery, Ala. It was delivered at a certain point in Kentucky, whence Mr. White transported it within the Confederate lines. Ultimately this supply was taken to Richmond, when the seat of Government was removed thither upon May 20, 1861, and there was enough of it to fill a large wareroom 100 feet by 60.

"It was this paper that was employed in the manufacture of the lithographed stamps, and some of the engraved stamps as well. The ink employed came at first from the North, and was run through the blockade *via* Baltimore and Washington. When the United States authorities about these cities became more vigilant, it came in by sea, mostly by way of Charleston, S. C.

"The supply was consequently very irregular, and the lithographers were forced to use anything they could lay their hands upon, which fact kindly bear in mind, as it will be found of importance later on."

Coming now to the stamps themselves, I think that we are justified in giving October, 1861, as the date of issue of the first three lithographed stamps. The 5 cents was issued first, as stated by Colonel Offutt, and as shown by the following extract from *The Richmond Examiner*, October 19, 1861, quoted by Mr. Corwin :

"The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on the 18th of October, and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, 'Confederate States of America.' Outside the circle and at the head of the stamp is the word 'Postage,' and at the lower edge its denomination, 'Five cents.'"

The 10 cents came next, according to Colonel Offutt, and the two cents last, if we are to suppose that he intended to give them in their order of issue. Mr. Corwin, on the strength of a single copy dated December 4, 1861, gives December 1 as the date of issue of the 10 cents, blue; and, having been told that the 2 c. appeared about a month later than the 10 c., he thereupon makes January 1, 1862, the date of the lower value; but this is hardly sufficient evidence. Dated specimens, as I said before, are very scarce, and after all this one only proves that the stamp had been issued at that date, and in no way precludes the possibility of its having been issued a month or more before that. We can only put the three stamps down as one issue, to which I would assign the date October and November, 1861, noting that the first of the three was the 5 c., which was issued on October 18th.

*Issue of October and November, 1861.*

a. Three-quarter face portrait to left of Andrew Jackson, on a ground of vertical and horizontal lines, in an oval; "C. S. A. POSTAGE" in white letters on a coloured arched label above: "TWO CENTS" in coloured letters on a white ribbon below; "TWO," in white on colour, at each side. Scroll ornaments and flowers complete a species of fancy rectangle. Lithographed on thickish white wove paper; imperf. 2 cents, dull green, yellowish-green.



NOTE.—The amount of shading shown on the face varies considerably in different specimens, even on the same sheet, and the word "CENTS" is sometimes wholly or partially illegible. The colour of the impression varies so little, that we may safely conclude that there were very few printings of this value. Mr. Corwin could only succeed in getting together some eight varieties, most of them merely light and dark shades of the same tint; but in his collection was one copy of a slightly yellow tinge, distinctly different from the *cold* green usually found. Neither Mr. Corwin nor I were able to find any copies with early dates.

b. Three-quarter face portrait to right of Jefferson



Davis, on a ground of vertical and horizontal lines, in an oval frame formed of a coloured line between two white ones. Inside this frame, above, is "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA," in small white capitals on colour: "POSTAGE," in white, shaded capitals, is in an arch above the oval, and "FIVE CENTS," in white, on a curved label below. Scroll ornaments and flowers complete the design, as in the 2 c.; and the impression, paper, &c., are the same as for that value.

5 cents, dull olive-green (pale to very deep), yellow-green, pale green, deep green, &c., &c.

NOTE.—The lettering of the name upon this stamp is very poorly done, the "ON" in "CONFEDERATE" being greatly cramped, and the "D" in the same word more like an "O." Here again the amount of shading on the face varies a good deal; some impressions are, naturally, much clearer than others; while the varieties in shade and tint are simply infinite. A collector who goes in enthusiastically for varieties of this nature will find it difficult to keep his collection within reasonable bounds, for in looking over lots of used copies it is hard to find two alike. Mr. Corwin had ninety-eight specimens, all more or less different, and he did not doubt that the number of varieties might be increased still further. Most of these may, no doubt, be put down to unskilful mixing of uncertain materials, but I suspect that in the case of used copies some of the variations may be due to changes that have taken place since the stamps were printed. The 5c., *blue*, of the same type certainly came into use as early as the beginning of March, 1862, so that, unless we are to suppose that the first colour

was reverted to later, the printing of 5c., green, only extended over a period of four months, and a different shade of ink must have been used almost every day, if all these varieties were thus printed.

A specimen, stated to have been cut from the first sheet printed, was obtained by Mr. Corwin from Colonel Offutt. It is a very fine clear impression, in a full green, deeper than that of the 2c., and with more yellow in it—a warmer shade, if we may use such a term, but not by any means a yellow-green. It is curious that this specimen is the only one we have been able to find showing the printers' inscription in the margin; the stamp is from the bottom row of the sheet, and has "HOYER & LUDWIG," in irregularly drawn, up-right block capitals below it.

c.—Three-quarter face portrait to right of James Madison, on a lined ground as before, in a circular band containing an arched white label above, lettered "CONFEDERATE STATES," and a smaller curved label below, lettered "OF AMERICA," all in coloured letters. The sides of the circular band are filled in with spike and ring ornaments. A straight coloured label at the top bears the word "POSTAGE," in white capitals, with a star before and after it; "TEN CENTS" is on a similar label at the bottom, and "10," in white shaded figures,



over a ground of arabesque pattern, occupies each spandrel; the whole is enclosed by a single-lined rectangular frame. Same impression, paper, &c.

10 cents, slaty-blue, deep blue, blue.

NOTE.—Good impressions of this stamp show the design to be rather a handsome one; the portrait is the worst part of it, the shading about the lower portion of the face being very inartistic; but in impressions in which the crossed lines of the central background can be distinguished, the remainder of the design may be seen to have been finely drawn originally. The great majority of specimens show the background of the central disc, and of the spandrels, almost solid; the lower half of the face a blot, and the hair undistinguishable from the surrounding darkness.

This value also has an inscription in the lower margin of the sheet, a portion of which I have found reading "LITH. OF HOYER AND LUDWIG," in small italic, block capitals—probably the whole inscription included the address of the printers. The stamp immediately above this has a flaw in the right side of the circular band, one of the spike-shaped ornaments being entirely white, instead of being shaded inside. I have two copies of this, both of which show the flaw and the marginal inscription, showing it to be a defect of transfer, not of impression merely.

It is in connection with this blue 10 cents stamp that a question arises, which I believe has been satisfactorily solved by Mr. Corwin, though there is one point in regard to which I am unable fully to follow him.

(To be continued.)

## "REMINISCENCES."

BY AN OLD COLLECTOR.

v.

(Continued from page 318.)

STAYING with a friend the other day, I had the privilege of looking through a very fine collection of postage stamps, one which might be considered to represent modern collecting, and exhibit what specialism really is and may become.

Whilst glancing over its pages one dropped into a train of thought, and contrasted collecting of yesterday with that of to-day, wondering what it will become in the future.

The collector was a specialist, and one judged that time and money were plentiful, especially the latter, as every colony was well represented by acknowledged rarities, which are not to be had for nothing nowadays; whilst due regard had been given to paper, perforations, and watermarks, as the various specimens of the numerous issues shewed.

The collection was made on modern lines, so I will take as the example the issues of one of the West Indian Islands—Nevis. This island had, as every old collector knows, very few stamps to call its own.

The design of the early issue is well known, but in the early days of collecting how few could agree as to its meaning; the mountain with its stream (having of course medicinal properties), with the attendant figures, two of which are endeavouring to give to the third a practical example of the healing virtues of the water.

The catalogues of thirty years ago chronicled one variety of each value, as the design to all intents and purposes was identical, so that, unless the collector added some varieties of shades of colour, the total issue of this country was represented by four specimens.

Now paper comes into recognition, and is known as blue—though not by manufacture, but by chemical action—greyish, and white, the result being an infinite number of shades of colour of each value. Again, the position of each stamp upon the plate, which contains twelve distinct varieties, is also shown; and, by the way, if a collector has not done so before, let him commence to construct a plate—say of the One Penny value—at once, as the differences in this value are more distinctly marked, and by the time the plate is completed he will have added considerably to his knowledge, and perhaps will be able to endorse the statement, "that the ways of the engraver are devious, and almost past finding out."

Supposing the requisite varieties to form the

plate have been got together, the collector will find that the perforations do not exactly fit each other; another distinction will then have to be considered, as the first issues were perforated thirteen, the next fifteen, and the next eleven and a half, to the two centimetre gauge.

One fancies an old collector would here cry, "Hold, enough!" But not the modern one. His motto is "Excelsior!" and he must not stay until the highest point of the philatelic mountain has been reached.

Taking for granted that the perforation question has been satisfactorily settled, the collector will perhaps notice that his specimens vary considerably in the clearness of the printing of their design; now the printer comes in and explains that the early issues were printed from the plates (which were of steel), and may be known by the clearness of the lines, whilst the later were printed from impressions transferred from those plates to stone, these lithographic transfers accounting for the blurred appearance of the specimens, though in some instances it is rather difficult to decide between the examples from a worn plate and early impressions from a stone. This difficulty being overcome another distinction may be noted—the colour, which at first was dull lake, gradually becoming vermilion. Here will be a chance to display some of the niceties of shades of colour, always troublesome, never hardly agreed upon.

Yet still a further addition may be made by examining the paper, which varies somewhat in its thickness; this however can be left for the enthusiast to decide for himself.

Retracing our steps, we find that in the getting together of the early issue of Nevis the multiplication table has come into force considerably, as with papers three, and twelve varieties upon the plate, not regarding shades of colour, thirty-six distinct varieties of the One Penny perforated thirteen exist; add to these the series of perforations fifteen, and eleven and a half, and the result is, as the Dominie said, "prodigious."

Another item of the collection was worthy of notice—the albums in which it was arranged. In "days of yore" any book seemed to do duty as an album, and the proud possessor or a Lallier or Oppen was to be envied; but time hath changed all that. In the early albums spaces were lined out to represent the border of the stamp itself—margins, perforations, and watermarks being matters not worthy of consideration—and when a specimen of the particular stamp was obtained, it was well gummed down, and so on until the book was filled.

New countries would issue stamps, and these of course were relegated to the end of the album or new leaves were added; but now special books are

prepared, with leaves that can easily be removed, and that can as expeditiously be bound together again by an ingenious contrivance, so that there is no occasion for any unsightly "bulges" to mar the symmetry of the volume. One is sometimes prone to think that the old books had a charm which the new albums do not possess, as they very often told of the various changes in the ideas of their owners as to the arrangement of the stamps forming the collection, whereas now everything is done in mathematical order.

The future of collecting "who can tell?" One thing however is certain, that the task of collecting (or rather it should be called labour of love) will be very much lightened, as the catalogues now and to be published do not give a bare outlined description of a stamp, but full particulars as to how, when, and where it was produced. Illustrations are plentiful, and when the difficulty is got over of representing the minor differences of each plate by some "graphy" or other, why the collector will simply have to turn to the particular country when all that he wants to know will be before him.

Such then is a contrast which could be carried very much further if needful, but plenty has been shewn to prove how much collecting has grown into a "fine art," and also that a more extended knowledge is now required in order to become an "old collector."

#### A CHAT ABOUT SOME OF THE STAMPS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

The 52nd issue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s catalogue enumerates the well-known 1862 "Land Post" under the heading of "Rural Stamps." This is a mistake. From 1863 until the end of 1867 the writer lived in the world-known city of Mannheim, Baden, and during that time received packages without number, large and small, from his parents, who lived about forty miles distant, his supplies of wearing apparel, laundry, &c., all coming to him from home. Express companies were unknown then in Baden (are perhaps not known there in the American sense even now), and therefore all these packages came to him by mail, or rather by packet post, the latter being a distinctly separate division of the Baden Post-office department with separate carrier delivery. The postage on every one of these packages was invariably prepaid by the "Land Post" stamps, but never were these stamps seen on a letter or used to prepay letter-postage. The manner of using the "Land Post" stamps was as follows: The package to be mailed was handed to the Post-office official of the package department, who stated and collected the amount of postage required, and at his convenience placed the required stamps on the package and cancelled same. The stamps were not sold to the public, and I never saw any but used specimens. The unused specimens now in existence can therefore be only remainders or reprints. I began collecting stamps (in the usual boyish, desultory manner) in 1861, kept it up until 1867, and therefore am absolutely positive about the "Land Post" issue.—*The Post-office*, March, 1892.



## AREAS OF COLLECTION.

COMPILED BY

THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE preparation of the accompanying list of adhesive stamps was undertaken by the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society for the following reasons: To acquaint its members by discussion and reference with the several stamp-issuing countries and their relative philatelic importance; to induce members to consider better what countries they should collect with a reasonable hope of completeness; to form a basis of survey for the Society as to what reference lists it should draw up at a future date, and to correct the misleading lists of countries already existing.

It will be seen that the three divisions consist of the British Empire, the various European countries and their possessions, and the remaining countries not coming under the two first heads. The significance of these groups *as a whole* is primarily philatelic—geographical being subordinated to political considerations. In grouping the subdivisions the relative propinquity of countries has been considered where feasible.

It is obvious that such a list can only be tentative, and that each collector will follow his bent; but as it is possible that the list may suggest some ideas as to the limits of collecting, or the future arrangement of albums, it has been decided to present it, for what it is worth, to the Philatelic world.

### A. THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

1. Great Britain and European possessions.
2. British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada.
3. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.
4. British Guiana, British Honduras.
5. Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Turk's Islands. Leeward Islands: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Virgin Islands.
6. Windward Islands: Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad.
7. British India and native states.
8. Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong.
9. Mauritius, Seychelles.
10. Transvaal, Swaziland.
11. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, Zululand, British East, South, and Central Africa Companies.
12. Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, St. Helena.
13. New South Wales.
14. New Zealand.
15. Queensland.
16. South Australia.
17. Tasmania.
18. Victoria.
19. Western Australia.
20. Fiji Islands, Samoa, Tonga, British North Borneo, Labuan, Sarawak.

### B. EUROPE AND COLONIES.

1. France and colonies, Monaco.
2. Spain and colonies.
3. Portugal and colonies.

4. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and colonies, Iceland.
5. Belgium, Congo, Holland and colonies.
6. Germany (non-stamp-issuing states): Alsace-Lorraine, (so-called), Baden, Bergeford, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein.
7. Germany (stamp-issuing-states): Thurn and Taxis, German Confederation and Empire, Bavaria, Wurtemberg.
8. Switzerland.
9. Italy and component states.
10. Russia (with locals): Finland, Poland, Levant, Livonia.
11. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Danubian Steam Navigation Company.
12. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumelia, Roumania, Servia.
13. Turkey, Greece.

### C. NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.

1. United States of America.
2. United States Locals.
3. Confederate States and Locals.
4. Mexico and Locals.
5. Costa Rica, Guanacaste, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, St. Domingo.
6. Republic of Colombia and component states.
7. Venezuela, La Guaira, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay.
8. Bolivia, Ecuador.
9. Chili, Peru, Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
10. Argentine Confederation and Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Corrientes.
11. Afghanistan.
12. Cashmere.
13. Japan.
14. Bokhara, Persia, China, Shanghai, Corea, Formosa, Siam.
15. Egypt, Suez Canal, Liberia, Boer Republic, Stellaland, Orange Free State.
16. Sandwich Islands.

### ARE THE REPRINTS OF THE GUADALAJARA STAMPS FROM THE ORIGINAL DIES?

*Editor "Post-office."*—Of late the market has been flooded with so-called Mexican varieties, and collectors who have bought at high rates find that an investment in them is, in many cases, money thrown away. From 1864 to 1871 I was the San Francisco Cal. agent for the late Edward L. Pemberton, and I furnished him with the items for his articles on California locals. . . . Under instructions from Mr. Pemberton I procured, late in 1868 or forepart of 1869, through a mercantile house in San Francisco having large connections in Guadalajara, about \$100 worth of the stamps. Upon receipt and the information that they were obsolete, Mr. Pemberton instructed me to procure the dies for him. The same mercantile house tried to buy them for me, having been given *carte blanche* in regard to paying for same. In due course of time I received the information that their house in Guadalajara had used their best endeavours to procure the dies, but the authorities informed them that the dies had been destroyed. At those times stamp collecting was not what it is at present. There was very little competition, and I am confident that the information about the destruction of the original dies was correct. Where do the many varieties of those stamps come from now? Are they forgeries?

Yours truly,

C. W. LOMLER.

Portland, Oregon.

The Post-office, March, 1892.

[Are there any supposed reprints of these stamps at all?—ED.]

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

*Absence from England.*—As I am leaving for the Continent, on April 20th, for a trip through Belgium, Germany, and Austria, some delay may be caused in answering letters sent to Gower Street, for which I must ask the kind indulgence of our clients. My letters will be forwarded to me as often as possible, and shall have prompt attention. Next month I hope to be able to give our readers some account of my trip, if there should be anything sufficiently interesting to write about.

\* \* \*

*New South Wales. Stamps wanted.*—In making up some plates of this country lately I find we are short of the following stamps, and I should be glad to purchase any of them at a fair price if anyone who has duplicates would kindly send them.

## SYDNEY VIEWS.

2d. blue, plate 4; Nos. 7 and 23.

" " " 5; No. 8.

## LAUREATED.

6d., plate 2; Nos. 11, 12, 16, 25.

8d., yellow, Nos. 10, 19, 23, 25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 38, 44, 49.

3d., green, with watermark, Nos. 1, 29, 33.

## REGISTERED.

Imperf, No. 9.

Perforated, Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10, 14, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 44, 49.

\* \* \*

*Franks of the House of Lords.*—A splendid collection of franks, representing the House of Lords, between the years 1830 and 1835. These franks bear the autographs of all Peers of the Realm, with only one exception; allowing, of course, for the few who, from lunacy or other causes, never took their seats. The collection is accurately arranged in an album, in order of precedence from Dukes of the Royal Family down to Barons and Bishops. It contains, amongst others, the autographs of four of the Queen's uncles, the great Duke of Wellington, Earl Derby, Earl Grey, and Lord Melbourne, all Prime Ministers of England; the late Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Erskine, Lord Brougham, and other historical celebrities. There are 420 different franks in the collection. This collection may be seen at No. 435, Strand. The price is £45.

\* \* \*

*Patriotic Envelopes issued during the Civil War in America.*—We have also for sale at our Strand branch a magnificent collection of these, comprising about 200 varieties, mostly printed in colours, and with mottoes and inscriptions. An inspection is desired, when full particulars will be given.

\* \* \*

*New Wholesale List.*—Our new trade list for May is now ready, and contains a largely increased number of stamps. It will be sent post free to anyone on application.

\* \* \*

*Telegraphic Code for Philatelists.*—Messrs. Albrecht and Witt have appointed us agents for a new work, which should be of very great value to anyone largely

interested in philately. The code will be arranged in three languages, and as no doubt it will be in the hands of all the leading dealers and many of the larger collectors, it should save many pounds to those in the habit of telegraphing for goods. A case in point came under our notice, a short time back, in connection with the New South Wales reprints. A well-known collector here, and a dealer in Australia, got in telegraphic communication about these, and we believe that some £30 or £40 was spent on each side. If the code had then been published fully two-thirds of this would have been saved.

\* \* \*

*Stamp Auctions in Paris.*—At length the Philatelists of Paris are going to follow the example set by London, and later by Amsterdam and Berlin. We hear that an auction is to be held at the Hotel Drouot, on May 5th. The conditions are that each lot is to be of the minimum value of 16/-. Ten per cent. will be charged to the vendor, whether the stamps are sold or bought in. The sale will be conducted by Monsieur Sarrus, Official Broker, 74, Rue St. Lazaire, Paris. Stamps are not to be sent direct to M. Sarrus, as we understand he is not allowed by French law to receive them, but they will be received by Messrs. Schmidt and Co., 49, Rue St. Placido, or by any of the better-known Paris dealers.

It will be interesting to see what prices are realized at these auctions, and we trust one of our friends in Paris will send us a catalogue with the prices marked, at any rate, of the most interesting lots.

## REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & CO. held their twenty-seventh sale on March 11th and 12th, the following being some of the best lots:—

Lot.	Description	£	s.	d.
15	France, brown on flesh, 10 c. and 15 c., error, unsevered and unused	1	6	0
21	Great Britain, 2d., Mulready Wrappers; an entire uncut sheet in substantial oak frame (12)	15	0	0
22	Ditto Envelopes, ditto ditto	15	0	0
33	Hanover, 10 gr., green, used	1	4	0
34	" entire unused envelope, third issue, with stamp to right, 2 gr., blue, smaller size and short gum	1	10	0
36	Hanover, local wrapper, "Bestellgeld-Frei," used and entire	2	6	0
60	Poland, envelope, with stamp on flap, 10 kop., black, large size, used and entire	3	15	0
72	Spain (1853), a pair of the 2 rls., red	8	0	0
98	Afghanistan (1293), with value in tablet, 1 sunar, black, used	7	10	0
99	Afghanistan, same issue, shahi, black, used	6	10	0
160	India, first issue, ½ a., blue, rouletted	4	6	0
161	" same issue, 1 a., red, rouletted	4	6	0
176	Labuan, the extremely rare provisional 6 c., in red, on 16 c., blue, of first issue, used	16	0	0
193	Soruth, second issue, black on pink, used	3	7	6
202	Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	1	16	0
214	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d. and 2d.	3	10	0
215	" 4d., green, with curved surcharge	2	6	0
241	British Columbia, 10 c., blue and pink, perf. 12½, used	1	5	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
258	Novia Scotia, 8½ c., green, 1 unused and 1 used	0	15	0
273	British Guiana (1856), large oblong, 4 c., red, corners cut	5	5	0
275	British Guiana, first issue, circular, 12 c., dark blue, cut square	9	10	0
283	A collection of 6,900 varieties	42	0	0
300	Trinidad, native die, sky-blue	2	6	0
301	„ 6d., green, imperf.	1	18	0
315	Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange	8	0	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & CO.'S twenty-eighth sale, April 9th, 1892.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
4	Great Britain, entire sheet of twelve 2d., blue Mulready wrappers, slightly damaged	11	10	0
16	Levant, provisional, 10 paras, blue and brown, used, with large margins	2	8	0
19	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, envelope, large inscription, 5 sch., blue, smaller size, entire and used	1	14	0
30	Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rap., No. 2 on Plate and Vaud, 5 c.; also Neuchatel, 5 c., slightly cut (3)	3	0	0
59	Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, unused	1	15	0
98	Cape, woodblock, 1d., red	1	18	0
99	„ „ 4d., blue	1	6	0
104	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d.	3	12	6
117	Canada, 7½d., green	1	16	0
123	Confederate States, large 2 c., green, strip of 3, and 2 single, used, and on original envelope (5)	1	8	0
125	Confederate States, Mobile, 5 c., blue, on original envelope	0	15	0
130	New Brunswick "Connell," unused	20	0	0
131	Newfoundland, half of an 8d., carmine-vermilion, used as 4d., on original letter	4	0	0
135	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-vermilion	2	2	0
171	Trinidad, 6d., green, imperf.	1	15	0
182	Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange	8	10	0
193	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Pl. 2, "crevit" omitted	3	0	0
202	Queensland, imperf., 2d., blue	4	4	0
204	„ (1879), error, 1d., yellow	2	2	0
208	Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	1	10	0
212	Victoria, first issue, 1d., brick-red, unused block of 4, with portions of 2 others	5	0	0

THE Bogert and Durbin Co. held their thirtieth sale, in New York, on March 15th and 16th, the following being among the more interesting lots:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
58	United States, St. Louis, 10 c., die A, cancelled by 2 pen lines	51	00	
181	United States, Department, Justice, 90 c., unused	6	85	
188	„ „ Navy, 90 c., unused	2	50	
196	„ „ State, 90 c., unused	2	90	
447	Confederate States, Mobile, 2 black, slightly damaged, used	13	00	
495	Bremen (1866), 10 black, perforated, used	3	10	
496	„ (1864), 5 green, rouletted, used	2	70	
510	Canada (1868), 1 c., laid paper, used	11	30	
599	Grenada ('66), 6 vermilion, seemingly on laid paper, unused	7	00	
629	India Deccan, 4 a., pair, imperf. between, unused	3	10	
679	Montserrat, one-third of a 6d., used, on piece of envelope for 2d. rate	6	25	
724	Nova Scotia, two halves of 6d. joined irregularly, and used on original letter	17	50	
779	Schleswig-Holstein (1850), 2 rose, unused	5	00	
824	Switzerland, Basle, unused	13	00	

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Honorary President:

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G., & C.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Secretary—D. GARTH.

Assistant-Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 26th February, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz., the Vice-President (in the chair), and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, Hastings, E. Wright, C. N. Biggs, C. Geldard, A. W. Chambers, T. Maycock, R. Pearce, A. B. Creeke, E. J. Nankivell, R. Meyer, W. T. Wilson, and J. A. Tilleard.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. T. Becton, proposed by Mr. Vernon Roberts, and seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. W. Thorne and Mr. J. Oakley Hobby, both proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. J. H. Chapman, proposed by Mr. Gibb, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Dr. A. G. Paterson, proposed by the Assistant-Secretary, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The balloting for a sixth candidate, whose name was on the list for election, was postponed for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

The question of the revision of the Society's statutes, in pursuance of the notice given at the last meeting, was also postponed in the absence of the Secretary.

The Vice-President read a letter from the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* (Stanley Gibbons, Limited), requesting permission to insert in that journal the reports of the Society's meetings as published by the Society, and stating that it was desired to include the reports in the number for the month following their publication in the Society's journal. After some discussion it was resolved, upon the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that the "request be complied with, upon the understanding that all notices of the Society's meetings are inserted as 'Copied from *The London Philatelist*, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.'"

The Treasurer reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Stearns, resigning his membership, as he had given up collecting, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The remaining business of the evening consisted of the revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon, which was further proceeded with and adjourned.

The eleventh meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 11th March, at 7.30 p.m. The chair was occupied by the Vice-President, and there were also present the Earl of Kingston and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, A. A. Davis, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, T. Wickham-Jones, W. T. Willett, J. H. Redman, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, Vernon Roberts, F. Street, R. Meyer, J. A. Tilleard, and D. Garth (members), and Mr. G. F. Napier (visitor).

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President congratulated the Secretary on his recovery from his recent illness, and expressed the satisfaction of the members in seeing Mr. Garth again in his place after his long enforced absence.

The Secretary read a letter from the Comptroller to H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, acknowledging the receipt of copy of the Society's recent work on the stamps of the West Indies. The letter, which was directed to be entered on the minutes, was in the following terms:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W.,  
7th March, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales desires me to convey to your Society his thanks for the very kind present of your catalogue of postage stamps, which it affords him great pleasure to accept.—Faithfully yours,

F. DE WINTON, *Major-General,*  
DOUGLAS GARTH, Esq. *Comptroller and Treasurer.*

A letter was also read from Mr. Holman, of Chicago, advertising in complimentary terms to the Society's new journal, and asking if it could be arranged that the numbers, as they appear, should be sent to the Chicago Society. It was determined that Mr. Holman's request should be complied with, and that the decision in regard to any similar applications from other societies should be left to the Editor and the members associated with him in the management of the journal. Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Blest, forwarding a copy of the 9d. (imperforate) stamp of the first issue of Ceylon, in the scarce brown shade, for examination by the members in settling the reference list of the stamps of that country. Mr. Bacon was directed to acknowledge the communication with the thanks of the Society. Signor Pio Fabri, of Rome, proposed by Mr. Gibbons and seconded by Major Evans, Mr. G. A. Meyer, of Port Elizabeth, President of the South African Philatelic Society, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. Bacon, and Captain W. St. George-Ord, proposed by Mr. Hawkins and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society, the balloting for a fourth candidate being postponed until the next meeting. In pursuance of notice previously given, the Secretary submitted a proof print of a new edition of the Society's Statutes, comprising all the alterations made by resolution since the last edition. The articles were carefully considered, and various amendments necessary in consequence of the alterations already agreed upon were discussed at very considerable length. After these and a few alterations and additions had been resolved upon, the proof as finally settled was duly adopted as the Statutes of the Society, to be printed

and circulated amongst the members. Mr. Bacon then read a paper on the first issue of the stamps of Tolima, in which he explained the great difficulty which has always existed in regard to these stamps, owing to the great scarcity of specimens, and to the fact that they were "type set," each stamp on the sheet differing from the others. After adverting to the information on the subject published by M. Moens and by Messrs. Collin and Calman, Mr. Bacon mentioned that Mr. de Coppet, who had long made a special study of these stamps, had been good enough to place at the disposal of the writer of the paper the result of his researches, contained in a letter to Mr. Bacon, which formed the greater part of the paper. Full particulars were given of the arrangement of the stamps in the four plates constructed by Mr. de Coppet, and of the various papers on which the stamps have been printed, and autotype illustrations of the sheets and stamps forwarded by Mr. de Coppet to explain his letter were produced for examination by the members. The letter itself showed the immense labour and pains bestowed upon the subject by the writer, who by his perseverance in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles, and by his accuracy of observation, has probably succeeded in almost completely elucidating a subject which has hitherto been regarded as one of the most difficult of those with which collectors have had to contend. Upon the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. de Coppet for his most valuable contribution, and to Mr. Bacon for his services in so ably arranging and reading a paper, which had been listened to with the greatest interest. Owing to the late hour to which the meeting had extended, no further business was taken.—*From the London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

## BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President*—J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.	J. W. GILLESPIE.
H. STAFFORD SMITH.	J. H. ESCOLME.

THE seventh meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 14th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, A. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, R. J. Thrupp, P. de Worms, J. W. Gillespie, M. P. Castle, and W. T. Willett. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The list of "Areas of Collection" was revised and completed, and it was decided to send it for publication in the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, and *Monthly Journal*.

THE eighth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 28th, at 7.45 p.m. The President in the chair. Present:

Messrs. M. P. Castle, Rev. E. H. Rogers, J. H. Redman, A. de Worms, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Woodman, P. de Worms, R. J. Thrupp, H. Stafford Smith, and W. T. Willett, and one visitor. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the revised list of "Areas of Collection," with an introduction written by the President, was read and approved. The business of the evening consisted in drawing up a set of rules for a stamp exchange circuit amongst members of the Society. Mr. R. J. Thrupp, having consented to act as Hon. Sec. of the circuit, was duly appointed, and instructed to have the rules printed, and to forward copies to members of the Society.

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer (pro tem.)*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Sec.*—D. PIXTON.

THE thirteenth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on March 25th, 1892, there being twelve members present, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Vice-President continued his paper on the French Stamps, dealing with the issues from 1870 up to the present date.

A discussion took place upon the advisability of printing the best papers read during the session for private circulation, the same being adjourned for further consideration.

Numerous novelties were exhibited, among them being a strip of three Sarawak, One Cent on 3c., containing an error, "Ceht," shown by Mr. Fildes.

DUDLEY PIXTON,

*Assistant Hon. Sec.*

## THE LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

*President*—REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Ex-President*—JOSEPH SCOTT.

*Vice-Presidents*—W. BECKWITH AND R. S. WIGIN.

*Treasurer*—JOHN H. THACKRAH.

*Hon. Secs.*—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F. L. S., AND T. K. SKIPWITH.

*Librarian*—F. J. KIDSON.

THE tenth meeting of the session was held in the Society's room at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds, on Saturday evening, March 5th, 1892, Mr. W. Beckwith, senior Vice-President, in the chair. Nine members and one visitor were present.

Notice was given, on behalf of the Committee, of a proposal for the admission of junior members.

Novelties and other interesting stamps were shown by the President, and Messrs. Beckwith, Firth, Wingate, and Skipwith, including a used set of six values of British South Africa surcharged "B.C.A.," by the President.

The subject of the evening was the postponed paper on the Stamps of the Virgin Islands, which Mr. O. Firth was now able to read in person. In the course of his detailed account of the various issues, he was

able to supplement from his own investigations the London Society's work upon the Stamps of the British West Indies, this colony being one of Mr. Firth's specialities. The interest of the paper was considerably enhanced by the exhibition of his very fine collection, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed, on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. George Wingate.

THE eleventh meeting was held on March 19th, the President in the chair, and nine members and a visitor present. An addition was made to the rules, whereby young persons under 21 might be admitted as associates on payment of half the usual subscription (without entrance fee), and without the power of voting. Novelties were shown by Messrs. W. Beckwith and Eugene Egly.

Mr. T. Kershaw Skipwith then proceeded to complete his account of the Stamps of Tasmania, commencing with the seventh issue (1870-71), illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of his collection. The other members who showed Tasmanian stamps were Messrs. Beckwith, Wingate, Thackrah, and the President. At the close a vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of the chairman, supported by Messrs. W. Beckwith and F. J. Kidson.

THE twelfth meeting was held on the 2nd of April, with nine members present, and the President in the chair.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on the 30th instead of the 16th April. Mr. Beckwith drew the attention of the meeting to the heavy cost incurred by the Philatelic Protection Society in their recent praiseworthy and successful prosecution of certain notorious forgers and dealers in faked stamps, and all the members present contributed toward the fund. A candidate for membership having been duly proposed and seconded, the meeting proceeded to the examination of the novelties shown by Mr. Beckwith, both the Secretaries, and the President, including the new British penny international postcard, the diminution in the size exciting adverse criticism. Mr. Skipwith drew attention to and exhibited a variety of perforation ( $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the 2½d. on 4d. South Australia, which had escaped the attention of the chroniclers except Mr. Gilbert Lockyer.

Mr. John H. Thackrah then described the stamps of the Bahamas, illustrated by his collection, and those of Messrs. O. Firth, Skipwith, Wingate, Duffield, Beckwith, and the President. A vote of thanks to Mr. Thackrah was passed, on the motion of Mr. Skipwith, seconded by Mr. Roebuck. On the motion of the latter, seconded by Mr. Beckwith, a special vote of thanks to Mr. Firth, for his kindness in sending his very nearly complete series of these stamps, was also passed.

The Secretaries announced that they had been unable to purchase a copy for the library of the London Society's work on the stamps of British North America, to complete the set of the parent Society's publications.

The Secretaries may be addressed at 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH, } *Hon. Secs.*  
W. DENISON ROEBUCK, }

## THE KENT AND SUSSEX STAMP CLUB.

President—J. S. S. P. TOMPSETT.

Vice-President—C. E. JENNINGS.

Hon. Sec. & Treas.—HUMPHREY GOLDING.

Assistant Sec.—H. JENKINS.

A. TOLHURST.  
GEO. C. GINN.

J. BARBER.  
W. MORLEY.

THE first ordinary meeting took place at 40a Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, April 8th, at three o'clock. The attendance was not large, several members being unable to attend. The officers to serve for 1892 were all proposed and elected, also two new members. Stamps were then exhibited by those present, and Mr. Gates and the Secretary showed a number of forgeries.

HUMPHREY GOLDING, *Hon. Sec.*

LEAVERS, TUNBRIDGE, KENT.

## OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Oxford Philatelic Society has recently been re-organized and thrown open to all philatelists residing in or near Oxford, as it was found that there were more philatelists in Oxford than was at first estimated. The Society will consist of honorary, ordinary, and corresponding members, the latter being ladies or gentlemen residing out of Oxford.

The officers at present elected are—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President; Professor A. S. Napier, Vice-President; and Mr. F. A. Bellamy, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The Hon. Assistant Secretary and three other members to complete the Committee will be elected at a future meeting.

The meetings will be held on the second Tuesday in each month.

Any ladies or gentlemen wishing to join the Society can obtain full particulars from the Secretary, Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4, St. John's Road, Oxford.

A MEETING was held at Exeter College, on Tuesday, March 22nd, at 8 p.m. Dr. Murray (President) was in the chair. Prof. A. S. Napier, Messrs. Burnett, Butler, Turner, and Carpenter, the Hon. Secretary, and a visitor were also present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

Mr. H. C. Carpenter was elected Hon. Assistant Secretary, and Messrs. Butler, Bacon, and Turner were elected to serve on the Committee. Mr. H. W. Plumridge was elected a member.

It was resolved that meetings should be held at least once a month, on the second Tuesday, with intermediate meetings as often as may be arranged. A discussion took place as to a means of exchange of stamps, and a satisfactory method was arranged. The rest of the evening was spent in exchange of stamps and general conversation.

A MEETING was held on April 12th, at Dr. Murray's residence. Nine members were present; Dr. Murray, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. Messrs. H. E. Bellamy and W. King were unanimously elected members. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs.

Theodor Buhl & Co. for the package of books sent by them to the Society, and for their promise to send the *Stamp News* and *The Philatelic Record* as they appear. The books were added to the Society's library. A rule was passed allowing members to borrow books from the library for a week. A fine of 1d. is to be imposed for each day they keep them beyond this time. A meeting of the Committee was arranged for, to decide the work of the Society at the meetings, and to choose some publications to be purchased for the library of the Society as funds permitted. A set of rules were passed relating to exchange of stamps by means of a parcel of sheets to be sent once a month in circulation among the members. After business a long evening was spent looking through members' collections, showing novelties, and in general discussions.

The next meeting will be held on May 10th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE 3d. PLATE OF THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In your last number there appears a letter from my friend Mr. W. B. Thornhill, in which certain somnolent qualities are attributed to myself (with another member of the London Society). As the unfortunate Philatelic Rip Van Winkle, I feel I must try and clear myself from being so much behind the times as your correspondent alleges. I am indebted to Mr. Thornhill for the undeserved epithet of being *facile princeps* as to Australians in this country; but that unfortunate grain of cynicism that lies covert in the best regulated dispositions suggests that the compliment is made with a view of emphasising my supposed ignorance. *Reculer pour mieux sauter*, our neighbours aptly term it; and my friend praises me up, and then jumps upon me. I must, in return, certainly credit Mr. Thornhill with an astuteness on matters Philatelic and general that is far from normal; hence I can only conclude that his residence in Erin's green isle has had an Hibernicising effect upon his grasp of Philatelic subjects, or he would not have shown himself so careless a student of current affairs in the stamp world.

I am sure you will readily acquit me of any intention in the slightest degree to detract from your *Journal*—which with its Editor merit high encomiums from every collector—when I express my surprise that Mr. Thornhill did not write to the journal of the London Society in which the "mistake" first appeared. That gentleman's contribution would, whether in attack or defence, have found the same courtesy extended to it that impartial editorship demands.

I will now briefly analyse the letter simply as to facts, leaving aside for the moment his playful badinage. Taking his statements *seriatim*, I will append my answers to each.

"It appears to have taken two members of the

Society four years to find out the proper position on the plate of the 3d. Sydneys."

It appears to have taken one ex-member longer than that, as he does not know now!

"Yours humbly had a paper before that body showing a pair, Nos. 5 and 10, thereby proving the position of the only two doubtful ones on the plate."

They did not *prove* it, as I will show, nor were they "the only two doubtful ones on the plate."

"Nos. 5 and 24, as therein placed, are transposed."

Incorrect again, but nearer the mark, as one-half of the statement—and it is the only point in his letter that is so—is correct; *i.e.*, 24 becomes 5.

"The Vice-President of the London Society said that he had only *lately* come" (to Mr. Thornhill's conclusion) "that 24 and 5 should be transposed."

Incorrect again. I stated (*vide* minutes of meeting, February 12th, 1892) that I agreed with Mr. Chambers (my brother dormouse!), which means that I differed from Mr. Thornhill.

"This important fact (!) escaped the astute memory of the Vice-President."

Neither Mr. Thornhill's paper nor his important facts had escaped my memory, as he will see in the last number of the *London Philatelist*.

And finally Mr. Thornhill asks why "it has taken me four years to make it known."

It took four years to make it known because no one, including my critic, found out the true order earlier. If it had not, Mr. Thornhill's facts might have been still-born.

The correct placing of the types of the 3d. Sydneys as *now* known is as follows; *i.e.*, the illustration in *Oceania* requires altering thus:

No. 5	to become	No. 25.
No. 25	„	No. 24.
No. 24	„	No. 5.

The best plan is to cut out the the three truant types with a sharp penknife, and re-insert them in their true order.

The gentle jokes of my Hibernian critic as to "discoveries" and "rediscoveries" are perhaps applicable to that gigantic mental effort which "discovers a mare's nest"; and Mr. Thornhill's sarcastic "apology" to Mr. Chambers and myself for "suggesting that they are four years behind the time" reads funnily in view of the true facts, which for aught we know might have peacefully slumbered for centuries, had we relied solely on Mr. Thornhill's "proofs" and "discoveries." The English counterpart of the French proverb that I have before alluded to is, "Look before you leap"—especially in print.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE,  
Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society.

DEAR SIR,—In reading the account of the recent prosecutions in your last issue, I was struck by the persistence with which Mr. Willis, Q.C., in his address to the jury, tried to impress upon that body, that as the prisoners could not be convicted of the offence of

"forgery at common law," the business of dealing in fictitious stamps was not illegal, and that there is no offence in producing or copying stamps with intent to sell them.

May I be allowed to warn "stamp forgers," if any such there be, who read your paper, not to put their trust in the statements so made by counsel, in his endeavours to secure an acquittal for his clients.

It cannot be too widely known that it is, by Act of Parliament, illegal to "make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell, any fictitious stamp." Also that no person may "have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp," or "make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making, any fictitious stamp."

For the purposes of the act a "fictitious stamp" is defined as any "facsimile, or imitation, or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or of any foreign country." It cannot be seriously contended that the fact of such stamps being in the possession of any person for the purposes of sale would be "lawful excuse," when the legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to declare it to be unlawful to "make, utter, deal in, or sell," such articles.

Under these circumstances it would appear clear that the counsel for the prosecution were perfectly correct in stigmatizing the traffic in "forgeries" (I use the word in its Philatelic sense) as an "illegal business."

The fact that the Inland Revenue Authorities were prepared to deal with offenders, if they had succeeded in escaping a conviction, is a healthy sign, and I feel sure all Philatelists will be glad to know that the great Public Departments are at last alive to the importance of putting a stop to the malpractices which have been exposed by the energetic action of the Philatelic Protection Association.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SOLICITOR.

April 16th, 1892.

SIR,—Mr. Thornhill has evidently failed to appreciate the recent "discoveries" in regard to the 3d. Sydney View stamps, or he would hardly have troubled you with the letter which you publish in your last issue.

The Vice-President of the Philatelic Society has *not* stated that "Nos. 24 and 5 should be transposed." This was Mr. Thornhill's own theory; but it has now been shown that he was only correct as to No. 24 on the "Oceania" plate being in reality No. 5, the latter being No. 25, which in its turn becomes No. 24.

The report of the Philatelic Society's meeting at which the subject was mentioned makes the matter perfectly clear, and I can only suppose that in reading the report Mr. Thornhill has missed the point, and so we have been treated to his remarks on "re-discovering discoveries." I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. A. TILLEARD.

5th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Since I sent my list of South Australian perforations I have met with the following, which I shall feel obliged if you will let me add :

4d. (1st type),  $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

6d. (1st type),  $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $10 \times 13$ .

2s. (1st type),  $10 \times 13$ .

2d. (2nd type),  $10$  (on 3 sides)  $\times 13$ ;  $10$  (on 3 sides)  $\times$  curved roul.;  $10$  (on 2 sides)  $\times 12\frac{1}{2} \times$  curved roul.

Yours faithfully, GILBERT LOCKYER.

April 11th, 1892.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C.—The Tapling Collection is in the possession of the Trustees of the British Museum, and will no doubt be open to the inspection of the general public, under certain conditions, when it has been arranged; a work that will take some time. We believe the collection has not yet been unpacked! A short biography of Mr. Tapling was published in this magazine in April, 1891.

H. F. T.—The REUNON error was chronicled in our October number.

F. H. B.—The Wurtemberg envelopes on *buff* are Money Order envelopes, which are not included in our publishers' catalogue, the stamp upon them not representing postage alone.

C. Q.—Your letter of Feb. 6th did not reach us. Many thanks for the information as to the Philippines.

H. C. S.—The Hongkong 24 c., *blue*, and the Norway 3 sk., *green*, are only known to us as chemical varieties. The latter crept into the 7th edition of the catalogue, but was struck out of the 8th.

S. K.—There used to be a tradition that a million postage stamps would purchase a Chinese baby, but we never heard that tea-cups could be obtained in a similar manner.

G. F. E.—Your letter was unfortunately overlooked last month. The Grenada stamp, watermarked with lines and a letter "P," is no doubt from the edge of a sheet, and bears the first letter of "POSTAGE," forming part of the marginal inscription in the paper.

## CUTTINGS.

### THE BEHAVIOUR OF POST-OFFICE SERVANTS.

THE *Post-office Circular* of Tuesday contains the following:—"The Postmaster-General has recently received from various quarters complaints of inattention and incivility on the part of Post-office servants employed at the public counters in London. It is well known to the Postmaster-General that in London there are not a few Post-offices at which the persons employed are as attentive and obliging as they can well be; but Sir James Fergusson cannot but fear,

from the complaints which are continually reaching him, that this cannot be always said, even of the larger and more important offices under his own control. In London the temptations to such lapses are greater, and the checks are less, than in smaller places, where the officials and the public are better known to each other. On the other hand, breaches of propriety are more readily brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General. While Sir James Fergusson hopes that similar complaints are not so prevalent elsewhere, he would have the whole Service note these remarks. Sir James Fergusson does not hesitate to declare his opinion that rudeness or incivility on the part of a Post-office servant is, next to dishonesty, one of the worst offences he can commit. A moment's consideration will show its gross impropriety. He is a public servant, and between the public and himself, as often as he is rude or disobliging, the proper relations are ignored. This notice has thus far been expressed in the masculine gender, but it is not addressed to men alone. Of the young women employed by the Department, there are some, if not many, whom it is impossible to acquit of inattention and levity in the discharge of their official duties. Often, unless Sir James Fergusson has been greatly misinformed, they will keep a member of the public waiting while they perhaps finish some idle conversation, or complete a row of knitting; and even when they attend to the business in hand, they do so not without airs and graces, and as if on their part it were an act of condescension. This, apart from its impropriety, is calculated to injure the class to which they belong. A man will complain of a man, but he does not like to complain of a woman. So far, therefore, as women are wanting in attention and civility, they supply a powerful argument against their own employment. Occasionally, no doubt, customers may be exacting or tiresome, and in various ways may try the patience of those who wait upon them; but, even so, this is no excuse for a tart or impatient answer. Be the circumstances what they may, a Post-office servant with a proper sense of self-respect and loyalty will rigidly eschew exhibitions of impatience and temper. To superior officers Sir James Fergusson also desires to address a word of counsel. As in private life experience shows that servants are much what their masters and mistresses make them, so in the public service, if the subordinates are wanting in courtesy and alacrity, their deficiencies reflect on the superiors. Sir James Fergusson regrets to be forced to the conclusion that the falling off in these respects is fast bringing the Department over which he presides into discredit. Accordingly, he now adjures all who are either directly or indirectly under his control to wipe out this reproach, and strive in a spirit of emulation to earn for the offices in which they serve a reputation for civility and attention. Thus the public will no longer have occasion to say, as is said very commonly now, that they keep away from a Post-office as a place not to be entered if the object in view can be accomplished by any other means. It is Sir James Fergusson's intention to inquire, at short intervals, what, as far as can



be ascertained, has been the effect of this notice upon the behaviour of persons employed at the public counters in London, and it will be to him a source of sincere pleasure if a timely attention to the present admonition shall relieve him from the necessity of having recourse to other and more serious measures."—*The Standard*, April 21st, 1892.

HIS REGISTERED LETTER.—A German in New York, getting a notice of a registered letter awaiting him at the post-office, repaired to it, and, on searching for the proper place to apply, he saw in a side-passage a line of citizens outside a closed door, each with a slip of paper similar to his, and he fell in at the foot. At intervals of ten minutes the door opened, and a man called "Next!" The man at the head of the line entered, and the door closed. In an hour and a half the German's turn arrived, and on entering he found himself alone with a man of professional aspect, who, merely glancing toward the slip of paper, said, "Take off your coat." "Dake off mine goat? Vot you dink I come for? To get shafed? I vant." "All right. Take off your coat, or I can't examine you." "Den I vos got to be examined? So? Dot's all right, I s'bose"; and off came the coat. "Off waistcoat and shirt!" "Look here, mine vriend, you dink I vas a tief? You vant to zearch me? Vell, dot's all right. I peen an honest man, py dunder, und you don't vind no shtolen bropery my clothes insite! I was never zearch before already—" "I don't want to search you; I want to examine you. Don't you understand?" "No, I ton'd understand. But dot's all right; dere's my shirt off, und, if I a cold catch, dot vill your fault peen." The professional man placed his hand on the visitor's shoulder-blade, applied an ear to his chest, tapped him on the breastbone, and punched him in the small of the back, enquiring if it hurt. "Hurt?" "Hurt! No, dot ton'd hurt; but maybe, if dose foolishness ton'd stop, somepody ellus gits bretty soon hurt." "Does that hurt?" was the next question, accompanied by a gentle thrust among the ribs. "No, dot ton'd hurt; but, py dunder, if—" "Be quiet! I'm in a hurry, and have a dozen more to attend to. Now can you read this card when I hold it out so?" "No." "Can you read it now?"—bringing it a few inches nearer. "No; but you choost pring me out my sbegtagles by my goat-bocket und I read him." "Oh, that won't do! Your sight is defective, I'm sorry to say, and you're rejected. Put on your clothes—quick, please." "Dot's all right. So I vos rechected eh! Vell, dot vos nezzarry, I subbose; but it's very vunny, choost the same. Und now I've been rechected und examined, maybe you ton'd some objections got to gif me dot rechistered letter?" "What registered letter?" "Dot rechistered letter vot vos sbopen apout on dis biece of baber." "The dickens! Who sent you to me with that? I thought you had come to be examined. Didn't you apply to be a letter-carrier?" "A letter-garrier? No, I don't want to be a letter-garrier. I haf pusiness got py mine own

self; but I vants my rechistered letter from Sharmany vat mine bruder sents me." "Here," said the doctor to a messenger in the lobby, "show this man to the registered-letter clerk"; and the bewildered foreigner was conducted to the proper window. It happened to be the day for examination by the medical officer of candidates for letter-carriers.—*Birmingham Post*.

A FORGERY OF INDIAN STAMPS.—The report of the Indian Postmaster-General for the past year contains an interesting account of the manner in which a large number of stamps of the value of one rupee each were forged. The forger was a Poona Brahmin who was formerly in the service of the Trigonometrical Survey. He had prepared a die of the one-rupee stamp in white stone, which was set in wood, and thirty-nine of these dies had been made from time to time before he succeeded in producing a sufficiently accurate representation of the original stamp. This die was thoroughly cleaned with *kokam*, or mangosteen, and then covered with an oily substance or ink of the colour of the one-rupee stamp, which was carefully spread over it with the finger. A piece of paper was then placed on the die and rubbed with a shell, and on being removed was found to bear a wonderfully close representation of the genuine stamp. The stamp so produced was then placed with its face down on a piece of metal, moistened with water, and had a watermark die that had been separately prepared gently hammered upon it. It was afterwards put upon a small square of tin of the same size as the genuine stamp, marked with the correct number of holes for the purpose of perforation, and carefully perforated with a small needle-like instrument. The whole process occupied about ten minutes. The number of counterfeit stamps successfully passed by the forger and his accomplices was about 1,000. The forger and his chief accomplice, a stamp vendor, were prosecuted in the Bombay High Court, and sentenced to ten years' transportation each. A few of the counterfeit stamps found their way into the Bombay Post-office through the complicity of some of the clerks, and one of these committed suicide when the forger was arrested. A new one-rupee stamp combining two colours was in consequence introduced. It is interesting to notice that only two frauds connected with the telegraphic money-order system are recorded in this year's report, and in one of these the person committing the fraud committed suicide before he could be arrested. A curious incident in connection with the Bombay Post-office is recorded. Over 1,100 unpaid covers, all posted at one office, and addressed to persons at one town in Khandeish, were received by the Bombay Dead Letter Office as undeliverable, all of them having been refused with one consent by the persons to whom they were addressed. When these strange communications were opened, each was found to contain simply a blank piece of paper. The sender turned out to be a person of unsound mind, who adopted this method of communicating his thoughts to local officials.—*The Times*.

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THE LONDON PHILATELIST, for January, 1892

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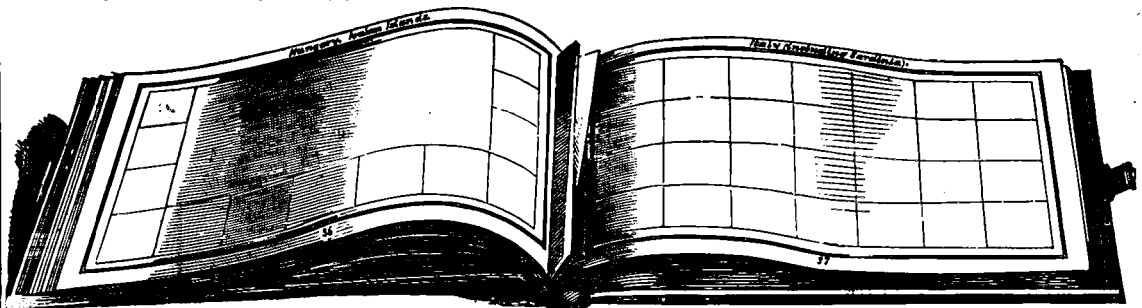
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VOL. II.

MAY 31, 1892.

No. 23.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

*NOTICE.*—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to MAJOR EVANS, 78, West Hill, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

## EDITORIAL.

WE have received a copy of a draft of a letter, addressed to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, together with a circular on the subject of "Needed Postal Reforms," which we publish in full elsewhere, as we agree in the main with the objects put forward therein. At the same time it is only fair to indicate that there are points in the argument, which, though unassailable as matters of principle, might nevertheless cause inconvenience in practice. For instance, it is manifestly unfair, in principle, that a considerable proportion of the income of the Post-office should go into the general revenue of the country; that is to say, that the customers of the Post-office should contribute a sum of £3,500,000 to the State annually, in addition to the taxes paid in other ways. But, in practice, we find that the customers of the Post-office include almost the whole population, and that this large sum is raised without being really felt by those who pay it; and we can easily imagine that, if it were not obtained through the Post-office, it might have to be collected by means of some very much more objectionable form of taxation. However, it cannot be disputed, that when the postal surplus continues to increase, as it has done now for very many years, a very considerable proportion (if not the whole) of such increase ought to be expended upon the department, in increasing its efficiency and adding to the facilities afforded to the public.

One of the principal objects advocated in the circular to which we allude, and which has been published at the instance of a large number of proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, is the

reduction of the postage upon periodical literature, or rather the adoption of a uniform charge of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per copy for all periodicals, irrespective of weight. At present newspapers, only, enjoy this privilege, and a newspaper is defined as a "publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics," and "published at intervals of not more than seven days." Furthermore, such publications, unless in existence in 1855, must only contain a certain proportion of advertisements to reading matter. We confess that we have never been fully able to understand why newspapers should pass through the post at cheaper rates than other printed matter; it is a relic of the days when newspapers were subjected to a tax upon each copy, and the stamp denoting the tax practically franked them through the post. This was a mistaken policy no doubt; it checked the diffusion of knowledge, or of news at any rate, and under the present system the advertisements in the newspapers probably add more to the revenue of the country indirectly than they ever did in former times by the tax imposed upon them. At the same time, this is not a conclusive argument for making a great difference in the postage for different natures of printed matter, which may be equally worthy of distribution at the cheapest possible rate; if such matter can be conveyed at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 oz. from Great Britain to Australia, it should surely be conveyed from one part of Great Britain to another at a cheaper rate still. We should be inclined to advocate placing all classes of printed matter upon the same footing, and if the present rate cannot yet be reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 oz. all round, we should suggest, in the interest of newspapers and periodicals, that it be made  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 4 oz., and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz. over that weight. At the same time there should be a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate, or less still, for printed matter of very small weight.

The transmission of ordinary cards with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive stamp, and the supply of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cards at a

½d. each, are reforms which we trust are within measurable distance of accomplishment; we hope also some day to see letter cards and stamped envelopes sold at the price of the stamps impressed upon them; but the regulation refusing printed matter rates to type-written circulars, and to type-written "copy" for the press, is so utterly idiotic that it will probably die hard. Double post cards, though they were in use in other countries long before they were introduced here, have nevertheless been in circulation nearly ten years, but we have an idea that they are little known and less used. Closely connected with the reply post card question, is that of the International Postage Stamp, which is not alluded to in the circular. The difficulty in regard to this, as far as sending a stamp for prepayment of a reply is concerned, might be got over by allowing the postage on a letter from one country to another to be prepaid by means of the stamps of either of those countries, a recognised mark being placed upon a letter bearing the stamps of the country to which it is transmitted, in order that the officials of that country may see that the letter is sufficiently prepaid, and with genuine stamps. This principle is exactly the same as that of the reply-paid cards, and would be perfectly fair to all the countries concerned, if the International rates were made rather more nearly the same in all than they are at present. For the transmission of small sums by post, stamps should be available between all countries which interchange Money Orders, the value of the stamps being calculated by same tables as the values of the orders are now.

\* \* \*

To pass from Postal to Philatelic matters. We are sorry to find that the Editor of *The London Philatelist* takes some exception to the remarks we made in March, as to the suppression of the stamp forger and his trade being "one of the principal of the objects with which the Philatelic Society of London was formed." We gather that our friend puts forward a kind of triple plea upon this subject. First, that the suppression of the forger is not one of the principal objects of the Philatelic Society of London. Second, that that object has been greatly advanced by the scientific studies of the Society, and by the publication of the results of those studies. And third, that the prosecution of forgers, &c., is not the business of a society of amateurs, but rather of dealers who are supposed to be the principal sufferers by the trade in "fakes." This somehow reminds us of the celebrated plea of the gentleman charged with brutally murdering his wife, viz., First, that she was not his wife; second, that he had not murdered her; and third, that his wife was such an extremely annoying

person that he had to murder her. But this is levity, which we desire to avoid!

Now, we had no idea of imputing blame of any kind to the Philatelic Society on account of its action, or inaction, in this particular matter; we merely pointed out the plain facts of the case, and argued that the Philatelic Protection Association was entitled to some credit for having so successfully commenced a work, which the Philatelic Society, London, had not seen its way to undertaking. The objects of the latter society, as quoted in *The London Philatelist*, are three—the second of them being "the detection and prevention of forgeries and fraud." While the third includes "the undertaking of all such matters as may incidentally promote the above objects." Surely "the putting down of the trade in forgeries," the words that we employed, is included in the "prevention of forgeries and fraud"; put down the trade and you stop the manufacture, which, we presume, is what is meant by the "prevention of forgeries." Leave the trade alone and the manufacture and the fraud will go on. "Detection" is only part of it, and a comparatively inefficient part, until followed by the punishment of the makers and vendors of the imitations detected.

An object which forms the subject of the whole of one, and part of another, of the three clauses into which Article 1 of a society's statutes is divided is, we think, not unfittingly described as "one of the principal objects" of that society; and the work which has recently been to some extent carried out by the Philatelic Protection Association, has always been recognised as forming one of the objects which the Philatelic Society, London, had in view—and that by members of the society, as well as by others. So much indeed was this the case, that, when the formation of the Protection Association was mooted, some doubts were expressed as to whether it might not be considered to be an interference with the work of the Philatelic Society, and there was some hesitation on the part of members of the old society in joining, or taking a prominent part in, the new association.

It was felt, however, that the matter was urgent. It had long been recognised that very strong measures were necessary to meet the growing evil, and it was known that there were grave, perhaps insurmountable, difficulties in the way of the Philatelic Society undertaking such measures; the promoters of the association seemed, and, as has since been seen, were thoroughly in earnest, and some of the members of the Philatelic Society (including the Editor of *The London Philatelist*) felt it to be their duty to aid in work which would manifestly be of great benefit to Philately.

The writer of these words is a member of both the Society and the Association, he is on the committee of both, he is proud of both! The Philatelic Society, London, has done work that is without rival in the sphere which seems best suited for its operations. No other philatelic society has produced work that at all approaches it in excellence, and its publications would compare favourably with those of any kindred association of numismatists, &c. But this must not blind us to the fact that the Philatelic Protection Association has carried out, so far, most efficiently the work which it set itself to perform, and that that work is such as many of us hoped to have seen performed by the Philatelic Society. It is with great reluctance that we have come to the conclusion that a society composed mainly of amateurs is not in a favourable position for carrying out work of this nature. Dealers have better opportunities of obtaining information as to the trade in imitations, and, when they find that trade likely to seriously injure their own legitimate business, they are more likely to spend money upon endeavouring to put a stop to it, than are collectors, who are apt to look upon such a proceeding as throwing good money after bad.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that a large proportion of the loss caused by the fraudulent sale of imitations does fall upon the amateurs, though perhaps each individual may have but a small part of that loss to bear. It is very well to say that the modest collector does not feel the sums that he expends upon his collection, he has his pleasure for his money, and he spends no more than he can afford to spend upon such an amusement. But perhaps some day he wishes to dispose of his collection, and then, if he finds that the money which he thought he had been investing—and at a good rate of interest—has practically been thrown away, he certainly does feel it; and if collectors of this class would aid in the work of the Protection Association to ever so small an extent, they would be doing something that would be very much to their own benefit. The work is perhaps such as cannot be carried out by amateurs, but it is work that is well worthy of their support. In this connection we are very happy to be able to state that the Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association has just informed us that the Philatelic Society, London, voted a donation of Ten Guineas to the funds of the Association at their last meeting—a graceful and generous act, which we trust may be looked upon as an example to be largely followed.

\* \* \*

THE Editor of the *Stamp News* is still working at the Scinde Dawk question. We are glad to see

that he agrees with us in considering the stamps with a single outer line bad, and we fancy he will find that those on *laid* paper are of the same nature. We should much like to see the specimens which his Canadian correspondent obtained from "a native magistrate and *mukhtiarkar*," whatever that may be, and to hear at what date *Canadensis* visited India. There are still some Indians in Canada, we believe, and there are persons who believe those Indians to be "more *Scinde* against than sinning," but we doubt whether they would be likely to possess any genuine Scinde District Dawk stamps, though they may have *mukhtiarkars*, which we personally do not collect.

A correspondent, to whom we are indebted for some specimens of forged Scinde Dawks, wishes us to state that they were given to him by Mr. Mama, a stamp dealer in Bombay, who had detected them among stamps sent to him from Karachi, and who gave him all the information he could about them.

\* \* \*

MR. WILLIAM BROWN has kindly sent us copies of "the 'Ideal' pocket perforation gauge," showing varieties of perforation ranging from 7 up to 16½, and arranged in two positions so as to facilitate the measurement of the horizontal and vertical sides of the stamp. We have tested the gauge with a steel ruler, which is what we always employ ourselves for measuring both perforations and the dimensions of stamps, &c., and we find it to be very accurately drawn; the various perforations also are carefully indicated, though we would suggest that the dots might be somewhat increased in size for the coarser gauges, and still further diminished for the finer ones. We consider, however, that the "Ideal" perforation gauge has yet to be discovered. What we want is a gauge that will always be at hand when it is required for use, and that will not persist in hiding itself away at critical moments, so that by the time we have found it we have forgotten what we wanted it for. An instrument about six feet long, several inches wide and thick, and printed of a brilliant red or yellow colour, would perhaps meet the case. This would not be a pocket gauge certainly, or even an ornament to the writing-table, but it would be a useful means of closing the door without getting up, it would come in handy for braining inopportune visitors, and one might sometimes be able to find it. A ruler a foot long, that has a habit of concealing itself under pieces of paper that are obviously too small to cover it, and under which one naturally does not look for it, causes both great waste of time, and an undue expenditure of strictly unphilatelic language.

WE published last month a paper on "Areas of Collection," compiled by the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, which reached us too late for comment in that number. The tendency of collecting at the present day is undoubtedly in the direction of specialism, and although each individual collector must be left to specialize as he pleases, to collect the stamps of countries whose names begin with X, or to reject any stamp that does not bear a *blue* postmark, if his fancy inclines that way, still a list of the kind we are alluding to will probably be useful to the general run of collectors, who require some guide as to the form their collections should take. We can praise the list in question the more cordially, because it is framed practically on the same lines as a catalogue which we compiled a few years ago for an American Journal; some of our groups are further subdivided in the present list, but the principle, and the main outlines, are identically the same. A correspondent has pointed out to us that the Brighton and Sussex Society, with a patriotic zeal which we cannot blame, have annexed to the British Empire certain countries which do not form a part of it at the present time. The Transvaal did once enjoy, or at least possess, that privilege, but then so did the United States; Swazieland, Samoa, and Tonga, however, have never known the advantages of British rule. On the other hand, we regret to see that Cashmere is excluded from the Native States under British India, of which we had always fondly believed that it formed an important part—philatelically. Where is our *Whitaker's Almanack*? Hidden away with the perforation gauge, as usual!

\* \* \*

WE are requested to draw attention to the change in the address of the Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, a notice of which will be found below.

### THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

THE first Annual Meeting of this Association was held on May 23rd, when Mr. C. J. PHILLIPS gave notice that, owing to the great demand upon his time, and the vast increase of his business, he would be unable in future to devote proper attention to the work of the Association as its Secretary.

The Association therefore elected as Secretary Mr. F. R. GINN, 13, Baronet Road, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, to whom all communications in future should be made.

## 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.

**Afghanistan.**—The accompanying illustrations purport to represent the redrawn types of the three current values. We have not had an opportunity of examining the originals of these, but if the illustrations are fairly accurate they certainly do not inspire us with much confidence.



**Antioquia.**—A new type has been introduced here, as shown in our next illustration. There are also some new Official Cubiertas, which the *Philatelic Record* tells us belong to this part of Colombia. The first is not a very recent issue, as it is headed "Estados Unidos de Colombia," in thick, shaded type, followed by "SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES."—"Certificado oficial numero"—"Sale de Cartago, en 188"—"Remite El Administrador." With a space below. All enclosed in a plain double-lined frame. The second has a Shield with Arms and Flags in the upper centre, on the upper left "Republica de—Colombia," in two lines, and on the upper right "Servicio Postal Interior," also in two lines. On the left, a little lower, are the words "Peso"—"Gramos," and on the opposite side "Numero." Below the Arms "Certificacion Oficial," in fancy type, and under this "Salis de Manizales, el de 189"—"Remite" and space for address. All within an ornamental frame.



*Adhesives.* 1 c., brown on brownish; perf. 13.  
2½ c., violet on lilac  
5 c., black on grey

*Official Cubiertas.* No value, black on yellow; Cartago: white; Manizales.

**Argentine Republic.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the ½ c. Wrapper, current type of stamp, with the word *Impresos* in larger letters, and more spaced, measuring 15½ × 1½ mm.

*Wrapper.* ½ c., brown on pale buff; variety.

**Austria.**—*The London Philatelist* gives a list of varieties of perforation on the current issue, ranging from 9½ to 12½, but a complete set has not at present been found in any one of the gauges.

They have only been found simple so far, but there seems to be scope for an infinity of combinations.

**Barbados.**—The same magazine records a new variety of one of the earlier issues of this Colony.

*Adhesive.* 1s., black; no wmk., imperf. vertically.

We have received the 1d. on 1½d. card, and find that it is the 1½d., *mauve*, that has been surcharged.

**Bermuda.**—Registration Envelopes, with a stamp on the flap of the type of the annexed illustration, have been issued here. The inscriptions, &c., are reported to be of the order now current elsewhere, and only one size, 133 × 83 mm. (F?), has been seen as yet.



*Reg. Env.* 2d., ultramarine.

**Bikanir.**—We have been shown a label which is stated, by an official at the Maharajah's Court, to have been used as a postage stamp some ten years ago in this State. It resembles in general appearance some of the stamps of Bikanir catalogued by M. Moens, which have been generally supposed to be fiscals. The design consists of four rows of inscriptions:—1. *Bikanir*, in Devanagari characters. 2. QUATRANA, in very roughly formed capitals. 3 and 4. *Paon anna* (½ a.) in Devanagari and Persi-Arabic, respectively. This is all enclosed in a plain square frame, with fan-shaped ornaments filling the corners, and a slight attempt at further ornamentation round the lowest row of characters. The whole shows in white on a solid ground. *Adhesive.* ½ a., black.

**Brazil.**—The *Gazette Timbrologique* reports a 1000 reis, type of 1890, printed in *bistre*.

*Adhesive.* 1000 reis, bistre; Type 346.

**British Bechuanaland.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 4d. Cape of Good Hope, wmk. Crown and CA, with the normal type of the overprint of the name of this dependency; and *The Stamp News* records the 2d. of Great Britain, with the erroneous surcharge DECHUANALAND.

*Adhesives.* 4d., blue; wmk. Crown and CA. 2d., red and green; error.

**British Honduras.**—We have received the reply-paid card for the Postal Union, of similar type to the corresponding single card, but the value remains higher than it should be.

*Post Card.* 3+3 c., carmine on buff.

**Canada.**—Mr. D. A. King sends us a copy of the new wrapper, which we find to be of thin, surfaced, straw-coloured paper; also the 5 c. Registration stamp on a distinctly thinner paper than usual, and the current 1 c. adhesive with a curious appearance of ribbing on the back, which we are inclined to think must be produced in the process of printing.

Do any of our readers know the Canadian 1+1 c. card with the stamps on the left, instead of on the right? There appears to be some dispute as to whether this is a genuine error of

impression, or a variety due to the sheets of cards being wrongly cut, by accident or design. Of course, if these cards are obtainable in sheets, the latter class of variety can be easily made—such has been done in other cases—but then the stamp would be some distance away from the end of the scroll. It is asserted, however, that copies exist with the stamp at the same distance from the left end of the scroll as it usually is from the right, and that the Canadian authorities acknowledge that such an error was issued. Can any one show us a copy of it?

**Ceylon.**—*La Carte Postale* informs us that this colony has attended to the recommendation of the Postal Convention, by issuing a reply-paid card. *The Stamp News* describes the 8 c., wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14 horizontally and 12½ vertically, a curious compound perforation that is found on not a few colonial stamps.

*Adhesive.* 8 c., yellow; perf. 14 × 12½.  
*Post Card.* 5+5 c., blue on buff.

**Colombia.**—The ordinary Cubierta, even when in a coat of many colours, is an ugly thing enough, but the Official Cubierta has very little to recommend it; it really is a kind of noxious Philatelic weed, which, like most ill weeds, grows apace, and moreover variates exceedingly. However some people collect them, so we must describe the last that we have heard of. The Arms are in the left upper corner, with inscriptions in three lines to the right of them: 1. "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," in a wavy line. 2. "ADMN S. DE CORREOS NACIONALES." 3. "CERTIFICACION OFICIAL." Below the Arms and these inscriptions—"Salio de en de 188"—"Remite" with space for the address. The whole within a spiral frame.

*Official Cubierta.* No value, black on white.

**Curaçao.**—We rejoice to find that the authorities agree in condemning the supposed 25 c. on 50 c., as either non-existent, or fraudulent.

**Cyprus.**—A correspondent shows us a companion to the ½ piastre, wmk. Crown and CC, with the second type of surcharge, in the shape of the same value, wmk. Crown and CA, with the earlier form of overprint. This, however, is not a novelty, though omitted from our publishers' catalogue, but the copy before us is postmarked "MY 26, 82," whereas M. Moens gives its date of issue as *Fune* of that year.

*Adhesive.* ½ piast., green; wmk. Crown and CA; surcharge "½," 1st type.

The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* announces reply-paid cards corresponding to each of the current cards of this island.

*Post Cards.* ½ + ½ piast., green on white.  
1+1 " carmine on buff.  
1½ + 1½ " brown "

**Dutch Indies.**—It seems that we have not got the new 7½ c. card quite right yet; it is in *carmine* on *rose*, as stated last month, but the stamp is of the type with numerals in the centre, not with the head of the young Queen.

**Egypt.**—It has been reported that the 2 piastres envelope, in *red* on *white*, has been surcharged 3 millièmes, for local postage. We do not know

a 2 pias. envelope on *white*, but possibly this is a special printing for the lower value.

*Envelope.* 3 mil. on 2 pias., orange-red on *white laid*.

**Fiji.**—We have received the 1d. stamp surcharged "½d.," in *black*, the fraction about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the letter about 5 mm. high; also the permanent 4d. stamp, which does not resemble the 2½d., but has plainly been made by substituting "FOUR" for "THREE," in a transfer from the die of the 3d. *Adhesive.* ½d., in *black*, on 1d., blue.

**Formosa.**—A correspondent sends us a pair of the 20 cash, *green*, with a surcharge in Chinese characters, in two vertical lines, on each stamp. It seems doubtful whether these labels were ever issued as postage stamps in any condition.

**France.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the new value, 50 c., of the *Unpaid Letter* series, is in circulation. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 50 c., *black*.

**French Guiana.**—The same periodical reports that this French Colony has followed the example of the others, in adorning its stock of stamps with its name, in the fashion illustrated here. Some of the older issues had been carefully put by for such occasions as this, but let us hope they have all been dealt with now. The following is the full list, as at present known, but it is hardly possible that some varieties with altered values should not be required. We agree with our contemporary in considering it unnecessary to occupy space by giving all the colours:—



*Type with Head of Liberty.* Imperf.  
30 c., brown.

*Type of France 1876.* Imperf.

35, 40, 75 centimes, 1 franc.

*Current Colonial Type.* Perf.

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 75 centimes, 1 franc.

*Post Cards.* 10 c., black on lavender.  
10 + 10 c. " " blue.

*Letter Cards.* 15 c., blue on grey.  
25 c., black on rose.

**French Congo.**—We learn also from the last-named authority, that the 10 c. on 25 c. has only been seen with the surcharge inverted, and that this position is probably intended to distinguish it the better from the 5 c. on 25 c. But there must surely be *errors* with the surcharge the right way up!

**Great Britain.**—*The Philatelic Record* states that, in consequence of the issue of the 2½d. envelopes with the stamp in *blue*, new colours have been adopted for some of the other values, as printed to order. The 1½d. is now done in *chrome-yellow*, the 2d. in *brown-carmine*, and the 10d. die is to be used for this purpose, but in *reddish-brown*. With permutations and combinations of these and the other values, quite a nice little list of novelties might be made up—but our readers can do this for themselves.

*Envelopes.* 1½d., chrome-yellow; dated.  
2d., brown-carmine " "  
2½d., ultramarine " "  
10d., reddish-brown; undated.

The 2½d. dies used at Somerset House are still dated.

**Grenada.**—*The London Philatelist* describes a very curious variety of the early 6d., *orange-vermilion*, a specimen submitted by Mr. de Coppet on *laid* paper. A further description is likewise given of the varieties of the 2½d. on 8d. The variation is in the figure "2" of the fraction; on the upper half of the pane of 60 stamps this small "2" has "a broad tail and narrow head," while on the lower half it has "a curled head, thicker lines, and the tail sloping upwards and close to the body of the figure."

*Adhesive.* 6d., orange-vermilion; laid horizontally, perf. 15.

**Guadeloupe.**—Some more victims to the vagaries of the local printer have been heard of by *Le Timbre Poste*, namely, the 30 c. with Head of Liberty, and the 4 c. current Colonial type, with the following errors in the overprint:—

*Adhesives.* 30 c., brown; error GUADELONPE.  
4 c., violet on lilac; error " "  
30 c., brown; error GUADELLOUPE.  
4 c., violet on lilac; error " "  
30 c., brown; error GUADELLOUPE.  
4 c., violet on lilac; error " "

**Haiti.**—The current issue is reported to exist perf. 16, with the exception of the 2 c., which has not yet been found with that perforation.

**Holland.**—A 1 florin stamp is chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* as having appeared with the head of the young Queen. It is given in one colour only, so we presume it is not in the same type as the former 1 gulden.

*Adhesive.* 1 florin, slate-blue.

**Hongkong.**—The same magazine chronicles a reply-paid card for this Colony, of the same type as the current single one.

*Post Card.* 3 + 3 c., brown on buff.

A correspondent in this colony informs us that the surcharges "S. O." (Stamp Office), and "S. D." (Stamp Duty), rendered the stamps bearing them available for fiscal purposes only. The first was printed upon a small supply of the 2 c., rose, and the 10 c., brown on red, and the second upon the 2 c., rose, only; both are now obsolete, the stamps being used both for fiscal and postal purposes without any distinguishing mark. A few specimens of the surcharged stamps were, naturally, passed through the post on letters, but such use was never authorized.

**India.**—*The Stamp News* tells us of specimens of the ½ a. and 1 a. of the 1854 issue, with very fine close perforations, which are stated to have been found by their owner on some old letters. Our contemporary considers that there can be "no doubt about the perforation being authentic, although probably unofficial."

**Liberia.**—In reference to the Registration Envelopes which we described lately, the Editor



of *Le Timbre-Poste* has reminded us that there are three types of the stamp upon these envelopes. The first type resembles closely the accompanying illustration; the sort of triangular ornament at each end of the two curved



labels consists of four strokes, the fourth being a very short piece at right angles to the third. A second type has LIBERIA, and TEN CENTS in rather smaller letters than the first, and REGISTRATION in considerably taller letters; the ornament is formed of three lines only, the fourth little piece being absent altogether. The third type has LIBERIA and TEN CENTS in large letters, and REGISTRATION in small letters, much thinner than those in the first type. The ornament consists of four lines again, but the fourth is much longer than before, and is parallel with the first line, the third and fourth making an acute angle.

The following is a list of these types, and the sizes on which they have been found, as given in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1889, to which we have added those recently chronicled, which are all of the second type:

*With large "R" not in an oval. Flap to left.*

1st Type. 10 c., blue; size F.  
10 c., " " G.  
10 c., " " H<sup>2</sup>.

3rd Type. 10 c., ultramarine; size F. *Flap to right.*

*With large "R" in an oval. Flap to right.*

2nd Type. 10 c., ultramarine; size F.  
10 c., reddish-lilac " G.  
10 c., greenish-blue " H<sup>2</sup>.

It would appear from the above that the third type is really intermediate between the first and second.

*The Philatelic Record* tells us of specimens of the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1886 with defective perforations.

We have received a copy of the envelope with the 3 c. stamp in red and blue, without the head being erased; this has only been chronicled hitherto with the head scratched out.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., rose; imperf. horizontally.  
2 c., green " vertically.

*Envelope.* 3 c., red and blue; with head.

**Malta.**—There seems to be some doubt whether the 5s., wmk. Crown and CA, exists. This value was certainly originally issued on the Crown and CC paper, while the rest of the series had the newer wmk.; and a correspondent of *The London Philatelist* states that some 5s. stamps recently obtained by him from Malta were still wmkd. Crown and CC.

**Mexico.**—A curious story is related in *Le Timbre-Poste* in reference to the so-called *Unpaid Letter* stamps of this Republic. It is to the effect that these curiosities were manufactured by an ingenious and enthusiastic *Philatelist*, who supplied them free, gratis, and for nothing, to various Post Offices in Mexico, with the request that they might be employed to indicate *Postage Due*, in place of the usual hand-stamped or written figures. The majority of the Postmasters prudently declined to avail themselves of this gentleman's kind offer, but at Celaya, Irapuato, Monterey, and Vera Cruz these labels are stated to have been duly used, to the great joy of their author. Are they collectable? Of course. Those of the four places mentioned above were regularly issued, but there will be some *remainders*, no doubt; the other varieties must be consigned to the class—Prepared for issue, but not put in circulation!

**Monaco.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 15 c. envelope, with stamp of the current type, in a smaller size than hitherto.

We have also been shown the 15 c. envelope on *bluish-green*, with stamp of the first type, to which we alluded some months ago.

*Envelope.* 15 c., rose on pale blue-green; 122 × 94 mm.  
15 c. " " " old type.

**Montenegro.**—The new issue of cards appears to have been specially printed for the benefit of collectors of curiosities. *Le Timbre-Poste* mentions a copy of the 2 nov. double card, with no stamp on the first half, but with a stamp on the back on the second half to make up for it!

**Nabha.**—*The American Journal of Philately* announces the 1 anna 6 pies, with the current type of surcharge, in black.

*Adhesive.* 1 a. 6 p., drab.

**Newfoundland.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a reply-paid card, plainly from the manufactory of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. It has a stamp of very similar type to that on the 1½d. card of Jamaica, with the Arms of Great Britain and the usual Postal Union inscriptions to left of it.

*Post Card.* 2 + 2 c., carmine on buff.

**New South Wales.**—As a proof (?) that fiscal stamps with postal obliterations are frauds, *The Quaker City Philatelist* publishes a notice, dated "9 May, 1873," to the effect that Fiscal stamps are not available for Postal use. But 1873 is a long time ago, a great many things have happened since then; a notice of a similar kind might have been published in Great Britain, or New Zealand, or Victoria, in 1873, but it would not affect the fact that Fiscal stamps did become available for postage in those three places some years later. We do not say that the same thing has taken place since in New South Wales, but old Notices awakened after a sleep almost as long as that of Rip Van Winkle do not assist this case very much.

*The London Philatelist* states that the penny stamp on the halfpenny wrapper is green. *The Philatelic Record* last month termed it red, and *Le Timbre-Poste* slated it. This confusion of ideas produced so dire an effect upon our few remaining locks, that we could think of nothing more appropriate for it than grey. We wonder which is correct?

Both *Le Timbre-Poste* and *The Philatelic Record* chronicle and illustrate a new penny card, but as it has an instruction at the bottom ("The Receiver should cut or tear off this half and send the Reply on the other half"), we conclude that it is a double card. It has a stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, and, as far as we can see, differs in no respect from the 1 + 1d. card issued in 1890. Possibly there is a new single card of the same type as this, with plain inscriptions, and without the Warratah, but in that case it probably has not got the instruction that we have quoted.

*Le Timbre-Poste* also announces a small addition to the list of *Unpaid letter stamps*.

*Post Card.* 1d., mauve on buff; new type?  
*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* ½d., green.

**New Zealand.**—In reference to our remarks in a recent number upon New Zealand fiscal stamps, used postally and otherwise, a correspondent in Wellington informs us that the postmarks do not invariably serve to distinguish those used for postage proper, and those used upon telegrams. Most of the obliterating date stamps used upon letters bear a letter or number underneath the date, but that this is not invariably the case is both our correspondent's and our own experience; on the other hand he tells us that in small offices, where the same man attends to both the telegrams and the letters, it is very likely that the same mark may be used upon both.

**North Borneo.**—We are informed that the 8 c. of the type lettered "POSTAGE," only, exists with the surcharge "6 cents," as well as the later variety; also that there are some errors of the "Two Cents" on 25 c.

*Adhesives.* 6 c. on 8 c., green; POSTAGE.  
2 c. on 25 c., slate; *inverted surcharge.*  
2 c. on 25 c. " *surcharged in red and black.*

**Nossi-Bé.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* has discovered that the error of surcharge "25 c." on the 20 c., chronicled a few months ago, exists on the sheet of the 15 c. on 20 c. The recently announced 25 c. on 75 c., which we chronicled in error as 15 c. on 75 c., in January, exists with the surcharge inverted—naturally!

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

25 c. on 75 c., rose (not 15 c.)  
25 c. on 75 c., " *surcharge inverted.*

**Obock.**—Our illustrations show the curved surcharge upon the Unpaid Letter stamps; also one of the provisional values described last month.



According to the *Gazette Timbrologique* this Colony seems determined to make the most of its opportunities. That journal chronicles the following Obockian products:

*Adhesives.* 4 c. on 25 c., black on rose.  
5 c. on 25 c. " " "  
20 c. on 10 c., black on lilac.  
30 c. on 10 c. " " "  
35 c. on 25 c., black on rose.  
75 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green.  
5 fr. on 1 fr. " "

"In sooth, a goodlie companie!"

**Paraguay.**—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the Official stamps now bear a surcharge in smaller type than before, and printed in black.

*Official Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., red.  
5 c., blue.  
7 c., orange.  
10 c., carmine.  
15 c., chesnut.  
20 c., blue.

These would appear to be the Official stamps of 1886, with a fresh surcharge, not the ordinary adhesives.

*The American Journal of Philately*, on the other hand, states that these latter stamps have received a fresh surcharge, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., in sloping block capitals, and that it is now regularly printed, in place of being applied by means of a rubber hand-stamp. The following values are quoted:

*Official Adhesives.* 1 c., green.  
2 c., carmine.  
15 c., orange.  
20 c., rose.

Which is correct? Perhaps both!

**Philippine Islands.**—It is desirable perhaps to note that the post cards recently chronicled are of the type with the stamp in the upper centre, and with a frame, and not with the Postal Union inscriptions.

The *Gazette Timbrologique* gives the following list of new values of the current type:

*Adhesives.* 6 mil. de peso, rose.  
40 cent. " slate.  
80 " " orange.

**Porto Rico.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 3 c. post card of this Colony with the colour of the impression changed to blue. It is of the same type as those of the Philippines alluded to above.

*Post Card.* 3 c., blue on buff.

**Portugal.**—A correspondent sends us a copy of the current 25 reis stamp in a very pretty pale blue tint, which we fancy must be due to some change that has taken place since the stamp was printed. We have not heard of an issue of this stamp in blue, and the copy before us bears a postmark dated "19 Nov." (the year is not shown), so it must be at least six months old. If this is a chemical changeling, it has been most skilfully done, for the glaze has not been removed from the face of the paper. It is possible that long exposure to light might produce a change of this kind; but we have never seen so perfect an example.

We have received one of the new stamps for this kingdom. It bears an almost full-face portrait of the king in an oval, enclosed within a rectangular frame. At the top is the value "R<sup>s</sup> 25 R<sup>s</sup>", at the bottom "CONTINENTE", on the left "CORREIOS", on the right "PORTUGAL", upon a straight label in each case. Typographed on thick white paper; perf. 12. *Adhesive.* 25 reis, deep green.

**Queensland.**—An interesting article in *Le Timbre-Poste* draws attention to some varieties of type of the stamps of 1882 (Type 1934 in our publishers' catalogue). The 1d., as first printed, is found in four minor varieties, differing from one another in the scroll-work at each side dividing the name from the value; these four varieties occur together, in a square block, which is repeated five times in the width, and six times in the depth of the sheet; the word "PENNY" has a stop after it in all four. Of the 2d. and 6d. there is only one type for each value, but of the 4d. and 1s. there are two types each, side by side on the sheet, differing from one another in the same portions of the design as those of the 1d., but not apparently corresponding with any of the varieties of the lower value. In 1889 M. Moens supposes that a fresh plate of the 1d. was constructed, and this consists

of a 5th type, in which there is no punctuation after the word "PENNY." There are no varieties in the details of the design, but the letter "L" in "QUEENSLAND" is in some cases narrow and in others wide, and the types showing these are curiously arranged, every alternate stamp in the uneven (1st, 3rd, etc.) horizontal rows having a wide "L," while all the stamps in the even rows have the narrow "L," so that there are three of the latter to each one of the former on the sheet. This plate, or a plate constructed in a similar manner, is stated to have been used also for the 2d. and for the 2s.

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

*Griazouets.*—The pleasing assortment of colours, in which the 4 kopecks stamp of this district has recently been printed, is accounted for as follows: The local printer happened to be engaged upon a large variety of wrappers, printed in divers colours for a tea merchant in the neighbourhood, at the time that he received an order for 60,000 stamps. The colour of the latter not being stated, he printed them in the various colours that he was using for the tea-papers, and the local authorities were very well satisfied with the result.

*Ochansk.*—A new stamp has been issued here, of which we append an illustration; it is lithographed in one colour only, unlike the recent issues, and is perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., carmine-rose.

*Perm.*—The new stamp chronicled last month in *carmine*, exists in *blue* also. *Adhesive.* 5 kop., blue.



**St. Lucia.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us that the following are the numbers printed of the recently surcharged varieties:

ONE—HALF—PENNY on 3d. . . . .	6,700.
ONE—PENNY on 4d. . . . .	4,300.
½d. on half 6d. . . . .	9,600.

Does the ONE—HALF—PENNY on 6d. exist? We have never seen it.

Messrs. Cameron and Co. have kindly sent us some blocks of the current 1d. stamps, which appear at first sight to be from two different dies. We believe, however, that the difference in appearance, which is certainly very marked, is due to the fact that one is printed from a worn plate and the other from a quite new one. The former is numbered "2" in the margin, the latter is numbered "3," and has the Jubilee line round the pane.

**Serbia.**—A new variety of the 10 paras card is described in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The third line of the heading is in larger type than before, and the instruction below is in italics; the colour of the card also is different.

*Post Card.* 10 paras, red on olive-yellow.

**Seychelles.**—*The London Philatelist* announces reply-paid cards, corresponding with the current single ones.

*Post Cards.* 4+4 c., carmine on buff.  
8+8 c., brown "

**Socotra.**—We have received from Messrs. Cameron & Co. the envelope of a letter which they addressed to the postmaster of the island,

and which proves still further that no stamps are issued, or indeed required, there. The envelope is adorned with various postal marks, conspicuous among them being "INCONNU—NOT KNOWN." Finally it is endorsed "No postal communication with Socotra Island. Sent to D. L. O., Bombay." So let all thine enemies perish, O Philatelia! and find their way to the Dead Letter Office in due course.

**South Australia.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* tells us of the 2½d. on 4d. with the old type of "O. S." surcharge. The so-called 9d., yellow, mentioned in the same magazine, is no doubt one of the errors without the surcharge "TEN PENCE," but if it is perf. 11½ all round it is a variety of that error which does not appear to have been chronicled.

*Adhesives.*

9d., yellow (error); perf. 11½.  
2½d., brown and green; surcharged "O. S." in block capitals.

**Spain.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 15 + 15 c. card, with stamp of the current type in the upper centre, and with a frame.

*Post Card.* 15 + 15 c., blue on buff.

**Straits Settlements.**—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 2 c., rose, surcharged "ONE—CENT," in two lines, like the 6 c., 8 c., and 12 c., previously thus disfigured. In addition the 8 c. has been printed in green and surcharged with the new value in one line of block capitals, as shown in the illustration, and there are also two higher values of a similar type to that of the Seychelles, with name and value in a different colour to that of the design. And, besides all this, permanent 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. cards have appeared, with stamp of the same type as that on the 1 c. cards.



*Adhesives.* 1 c., in black, on 2 c., rose.  
1 c., (on 8 c.), black and green.  
25 c., dull purple and green.  
50 c., olive and carmine.

*Post Cards.* 2 c., carmine on buff; 139 × 88 mm.  
2 + 2 c. " " "

**Perak.**—*The Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles a new value of the tiger type.

*Adhesive.* 8 c., orange.

**Sweden.**—We are indebted to Mr. Börjeson for a specimen of the 6 ore, *Losen* stamp, printed on both sides; also for the official 10 ore on 24 ore, with a curious error "FR:MARKE" for "FRIMARKE" in the surcharge.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 6 ore, orange; impression on back.  
*Official Stamp.* 10 ore on 24 ore, blue and orange; error in the surcharge.

**Switzerland.**—*La Carte Postale* informs us that the type of the stamp impressed on the post cards here has been modified, so as to make the Arms correspond with the pattern defined in a Decree of December, 1889. The principal difference seems to be that the Cross, and the oval Shield containing it, are now outlined. The 5 c., only, has appeared at present with the new stamp, it is dated "I. 92."

*Post Card.* 5 c., black on buff; new type.

**Tasmania.**—We have received the new Registration Envelopes, with stamp of the annexed design, in *blue*. The small size is rather larger than our F, and the large a little smaller than G. *The Stamp News* chronicles some 1d. envelopes and wrappers, the former of which are stated to have "the old circular stamp" (a shape which is new to us), and the latter are inscribed "NEWSPAPER ONLY" and "FROM." Both are in a variety of coloured papers that leads us to suppose that there must be "Sheepbreeders" in Tasmania, as well as in New South Wales!

A correspondent in Tasmania informs us that the old *Stamp Duty* embossed stamps are now impressed, to order, upon envelopes and wrappers of all kinds, the values ranging from 2d. to £10! He sends us 3d. and 6d. wrappers, to be added to the list given last month; the other values we will



chronicle when we see them, at present they are only among the possibilities.

Our other illustrations represent the new 2½d. and 5d. stamps.



*Envelopes.* 1d., red on white, pale lilac, blue, pink, green.  
*Wrappers.* 1d., red on orange-red, yellow, deep blue, pale blue, rose, deep red, buff, salmon, green, violet.  
 3d., red on white.  
 6d., " "

**Turkey.**—The new 20 paras stamp has already received the surcharge "IMPRIMÉ," in a rectangle, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*.

*Adhesive.* 20 par., rose; surcharged in black.



**Uruguay.**—We give illustrations above of two of the new stamps chronicled in March. We have received the 5 c., with the information that it was issued on the 19th April.

**Zululand.**—We have obtained the pedigree of the high value stamps of Natal Revenue type, surcharged "ZULULAND," and postally used at Rorke's Drift, which we chronicled in October last. These stamps exist as fiscals for Zululand, and there appears to be no doubt that the specimens in question were used to pay postage on packages sent by a gentleman at Rorke's Drift to a lady at Pietermaritzburg. We have to add the £1 stamp of similar type, used in the same manner.

*Fiscal used postally.* £1, black and green.

## THE STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

THE Colonial dependencies of the Crown of Portugal in Asia, collectively known as Portuguese Indies, consist of Goa, Damaun, and Diu in India, part of the island of Timor in the East Indian Archipelago, and Macao in China, at the mouth of the Canton river.

The stamps we are about to enumerate and discuss have always borne and still bear the superscription "India Portugueza," but Macao since 1884, and Timor since 1885, have had distinct issues of their own; the use of the "India Portugueza" stamps being confined to the Portuguese settlements in India itself.

In the course of some years' study and collection of these stamps we have ourselves experienced great difficulty from the want of an accurate or nearly accurate catalogue, and we therefore make no apology for now offering to collectors and students of philately the results of our experience, as embodied in the following lists and notes, the importance of the stamps from a philatelic point of view being, as is often found to be the case with other countries, out of all proportion to the political and geographical prominence of the Portuguese-Indian colonies themselves.

We may commence by giving a brief history of the origin of the stamps, and of the evolution of the various lists of them that exist scattered about in the pages of different stamp periodicals, and which we find in more concrete form in the standard catalogues.

The first notice which appears is in the *Timbre-Poste* of April 1872, when M. Moens describes and illustrates a used 10 reis, black, of the first issue. M. Moens decidedly was the philatelic Columbus of these colonies, and, with a few minor exceptions, his direct information and the result of his own researches were all that any of his contemporaries were able to publish on the subject during the period in which the native-printed issues appeared.

At the same date, April 1872, but later in the month, Mr. Pemberton gave a similar description and illustration in his *Philatelic Journal*, and expressed his opinion in a general way in favour of the stamp being a genuinely issued one. He had his illustration made for himself from a used specimen, and the woodcut in his journal is so similar in appearance to that in the *Timbre-Poste*, that it leads us to the conclusion that the

two illustrations were taken from the same specimens. Mr. Pemberton was evidently not receiving any information from direct sources, and after this he acknowledges M. Moens as his authority for everything he chronicles in the *Philatelic Journal*.

Our old favourite, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, appears in its worst light in its records relating to Portuguese Indies. In May 1872 it reproduces M. Moens' description and illustration of the first 10 reis, and in the following number it gives the list of values taken also from the *Timbre-Poste*; but it refuses to believe them to be a genuine issue, using some not very reasonable arguments against them. Afterwards, when the stamps were proved genuine beyond a doubt, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* withdrew its protests against them, and reprinted M. Moens' later list of the varieties known to him in July 1872. We hear no more of Portuguese Indies in this periodical, though it was continued to the end of 1874.

The *Philatelist* is a little better. Dr. Viner accepts the stamps as genuine at the outset, and occasionally reproduces M. Moens' notes and what he chronicles, up to the end of the career of the *Philatelist* in 1876.

In the number of the *Timbre-Poste* following his first announcement of the stamps, *i.e.* in May 1872, M. Moens was easily able to dispel the doubts of the other periodicals, having received information direct from Lisbon that the stamps were a perfectly authentic issue, and that the dies had been made in the colony by an ironmonger's workman, a native of Goa, one Gohindazo. His Lisbon correspondent further gave him the following list of values :

10	reis,	black.
20	„	vermilion red.
40	„	blue.
100	„	green.
200	„	yellow.
300	„	bright violet.
600	„	„
900	„	„

We may be certain that this list is an enumeration of all the stamps known to the writer at that date, and that it includes the first issue of five values, with the later one of the three high values added to it. There can be no possibility of its being a list of the May 1872 issue, seeing that it appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* in the number for that month, although the "vermilion red" and "bright violet" describe better the colours found in that issue than they do those of the earlier type; we attribute this to the fact that accurate definition of colour would at that period be little attended to.

All the native-printed stamps of this colony are

representations of one general design, of which we shall give a description further on.

This design was worked into two different types, which run through all the native-printed issues, with some variations in the later ones in the way of recutting and deepening different parts of the design, which will be noticed in their proper places. M. Moens recognised these two different types as early as June 1872, when he gives a description of all the varieties which he has seen up to that date. Some of the mistakes he made in this list he subsequently corrected, and thenceforth, first in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*, and afterwards in the successive editions of his catalogue, he appears to be the sole original chronicler of the native-printed series, until the final results of his researches are seen in his *résumé* of the early issues in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June 1882, which is identical with the list in the sixth edition of the *Prix-Courant*. Whatever mistakes he made, either from inadvertance or from lack of information, have been more or less faithfully copied by all the other writers, and we shall have occasion to revert to them in our notes on the different issues.

The two following decrees, translations of which we give *in extenso*, appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1875. They are both of the greatest importance in the history of the stamps, that of August 1871 fixing the date of the first issue, and that of October 1871 giving us an approximate idea of the date on which the high values would appear.

"No. 284.

"THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT of the State of India decrees as follows :

"Recognising the advantage to the public of modifying the charges on letters by reducing the postage, and of adopting the system of prepayment by means of stamps, which will at the same time effect great improvement in the regularity of the postal service; and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the decree of the Minister for the Navy and the Colonies, dated the 22nd March 1870, and after having consulted the Government and the Treasury, I decree as follows :

"1. The tariffs of postage, from No. 1 to No. 4, signed by the Secretary of the Government, are hereby approved, and shall commence to be put in force in the territory of Goa and its dependencies on and after the 1st of September next ;

"2. The prepayment of postage shall be made by means of stamps bearing their respective values in figures, which are to be stuck on the letters before they are posted at the General Post Office, or in the small boxes ;

"3. To facilitate the putting in practice of this system, stamps shall be sold beforehand, similar to those used everywhere else, bearing the inscription "Serviço Postal—India Portugueza," of the value of 10, 20, 40, 100, 200 reis, which shall be of the following colours respectively—black, red, blue, green, orange ;

"4. The manufacture of the stamps, their examination, number, custody, issue, and amount shall be suitably regulated by the Treasury. As far as they may be applicable to postage stamps, the regulations are to be followed which are already established for the issue of stamped paper according to the decree of the 28th April 1855, and other acts in force ;

"5. The stamps shall be sold in the same place as that assigned for the sale of stamped paper, and with the same abatement. Persons authorised to sell the stamps, but not licensed to sell stamped paper, must supply themselves with a sufficient quantity to meet the public demand, as is customary in the case of stamped paper;

"6. Should it appear to be necessary for the convenience of the public to establish other places for the sale of stamps, or that any other change of this kind would be of use, the Treasury shall take the necessary steps to provide for it;

"7. No letters, newspapers, or other correspondence which have to pass through the territory of British India, can be sent without having English stamps of an amount corresponding to their weight, besides the necessary Portuguese stamps;

"8. The cost of printing the stamps shall be charged to the department of the Accountant-General, and entered in a special book, as is customary in similar cases with stamped paper and other stamped forms;

"9. Persons selling stamps without license shall not only forfeit the stamps, but shall also be liable to a fine of from ten to a hundred milreis, according to the Stamp Act of the 1st June 1867, art. 79;

"10. The superintendence of stamps, and abuses and fraud in this branch of the service, shall come under the Stamp Act of September 1867;

"11. In the event of a change in the stamps, the old dies shall be destroyed, after a report has been laid before the Secretary to the Treasury;

"12. Stamps affixed to letters, newspapers, and other correspondence, must be cancelled at the first post-office by means of a die dipped in printer's ink;

"13. All letters and other correspondence forwarded by means other than the postal service, not being stamped according to their weight, shall be seized, and those persons who have taken charge of them shall be liable to a fine equal to six times the value of the postage of such letters;

"14. For anything touching postage stamps that may be unprovided for here, reference must be made to all that relates to stamped paper in the Acts already cited;

"15. The Treasury and the Postmaster-General *per interim* shall take the necessary steps for carrying out and for publishing these orders;

"16. A new code of rules for the postal service is required to establish all the measures made necessary by this new system. The proper authorities must understand this, and have such a code drawn up.

"Palace of the Supreme Government,

"Nova Goa, 12 August 1871.

"(Signed) VISCONDI DE SAN JANNARIO,  
"Governor-General."

The second decree runs as follows :

"No. 321.

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of the State of India has decided as follows :

"Considering the representations made by the Postmaster General, pointing out to me the necessity of issuing stamps of a higher value than those now existing, I have ordered the National Printing-house to print stamps of 300, 600, and 900 reis, of a uniform violet colour, which will be issued for the use of the public in accordance with art. 12 of the general regulations of the postal service. This I declare for the information of all whom it may concern.

"Palace of the Supreme Government,

"Nova Goa, 30 October, 1871.

"(Signed) VISCONDI DE SAN JANNARIO,  
"Governor-General."

As will be seen in our Reference List, to which we now proceed, we make free use of the above to prove the approximate dates of the second and third issues of the stamps of the first type.

(To be continued.)

## THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Surcharged for Use in the Various Native States.

(Translated, by permission, from an article by A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD in the REVUE PHILATÉLIQUE SUISSE.)

(Continued from page 333.)

SINCE writing what appeared in our last number, we have had an opportunity of examining our publishers' stock of these stamps, and are enabled therefrom to make some additions to our notes upon M. de Reuterskiöld's lists.

Under Bangkok we find that the 5 cents, *plum*, wmk. Crown and C C, seems to have been known for years past with the surcharge "B," though it is omitted even from the new edition of M. Moens' catalogue, and was chronicled as a novelty in last month's *Timbre-Poste*.

Turning to Johor, we have first an entire pane of 60 stamps, with a surcharge closely resembling that of No. 1, having the narrow "H," but measuring a full 14 mm. instead of 13½. This surcharge was plainly set up in a horizontal row of three, and each half row on the pane overprinted separately, as we shall find in other cases, but there are no perceptible varieties of type. We may call this No. 1a. Nos. 1 and 2 are stated to have been found on the same sheet, and this was probably another setting of three, formed, we should suppose, from the numbers of each that we have found, of two copies of No. 1 and one of No. 2. We find this triplet setting so uniformly employed afterwards, that we may safely assume that it was so in this case. The error "JCHOR" is probably due to a defective impression of the first "O." We have also been shown a used copy bearing a surcharge measuring nearly 12½ x 2½ mm., this also has the narrow "H," and forms another minor variety of No. 1.

We have next a pane of No. 5 or 6, which we find to be also surcharged in threes; but although there are slight differences in the length of the word, we cannot distinguish the two varieties of "J," which indeed differ very slightly in the illustrations. A couple of panes of No. 7 show the triple setting very clearly, again without varieties, but, from an examination of these, we are strongly inclined to believe that No. 6 is simply a copy of No. 7, in which the punctuation either did not print, or is covered by the postmark. Of No. 8, again, we have a pane, showing the triple setting without varieties.

Under Pahang we have only to add that the surcharge shown in Type 17 was also printed in triplets.

We completed, last month, the translation of the list of the stamps for Perak. We now proceed to make our observations thereon:—

NOTE.—The stamps surcharged for use in this State are first mentioned in the magazines in 1881; a specimen bearing the name "PERAK," in block capitals, was exhibited at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society on the 5th March, 1881, and was stated to have been in the possession of its then owner for more than a year. This would take us back to nearly the beginning of 1880 for the stamps surcharged with the name in full. In *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1881, is published an extract from a letter, stating that stamps were then in use in Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, with the names of those States printed upon them, and adding:—"Formerly the stamps used in these native States were surcharged with a Star and Crescent, and with the letters P, S, or S. U., respectively. Some years ago some of the 2 cents stamps were issued to the Maharajah of Johore, whose dominions are adjacent to Singapore; but these only bore a Star and Crescent."

Here again we have the statement as to stamps surcharged with a Crescent and Star being used in Johore; but at any rate it is evident that the stamps with a similar surcharge, and a letter "P" in addition, must be placed further back than 1880. The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* states, in May, 1886, that he had received a copy in 1878, which may be taken as the date of issue.

An important question in regard to these Crescent and Star overprints, generally, is—Were they all of native production, or were stamps thus disfigured supplied at any time from Singapore? No doubt the stamps bearing the names of the States were thus overprinted at Singapore, and if the earlier varieties were also done there, the question of surcharge *versus* postmark is at once solved. If however the Crescent and Star overprints were impressed in the various native States, any or all of them may have been postmarks originally (as some say about the Johore mark), and may or may not have also been used as surcharges.

The stamp surcharged with a letter "P" alone was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1882, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., who do not appear to have exhibited a specimen, but only to have received information of such an issue. The actual existence of such a surcharge now appears to be doubtful.

In August, 1881, the same periodical described five types of the surcharge "PERAK": (a) In Roman capitals, 17 × 4 mm., possibly No. 3 in the list; (b) in block letters 13 × 3 mm., with the "R" very narrow, no doubt No. 7 or 8; (c) similar type 11 × 3 mm.; (d) 14 × 2 mm.; (e) 10 × 3 mm.

It seems just possible that (d) may be No. 4 or 5, though not very likely, but (c) and (e) are quite different to anything given in the list. We are inclined, therefore, to add, with date 1880 or 1881: 2c., brown, wmk. Crown and C C.; surcharged "PERAK" in block capitals:  
14 × 2 mm.  
11 × 3 mm.  
10 × 3 mm.

We find no information as to whether these various types were found upon the same sheet; it seems not improbable that such was the case, with some at any rate, but we have examined an entire pane of No. 3 (type 22), which shows no varieties, and appears to have been overprinted in entire rows of six. A few copies, however, of No. 7 show us the triplet arrangement; all three have the P, E, and K wide, but two of them show a wide A, and the third a narrow A, as in type 24; we must therefore add 7 a, with a wide letter A.

We have next an entire sheet of No. 9, the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and C A, type 26. It is overprinted in threes, as usual, but again no varieties of type. Whether No. 10 was also printed from this setting, or whether Nos. 10 and 11 existed on the same sheet, we have no evidence to show; but we are inclined to think, from an examination of single copies, that there was a setting with two of No. 10 and one of No. 11 together.

It is not till the beginning of 1884 that we hear of the 2 c., rose, surcharged. In January of that year *The Philatelic Record* describes a surcharge in block letters upon this stamp; this should be No. 10 or 11, which may probably be assigned, together with the varieties about to be alluded to, to a printing of 1883. In March, 1884, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles it with three varieties of overprint, which are not described in detail. In the July number is described and illustrated a large type of the surcharge on the same stamp, probably No. 12 (type 27). Of Nos. 12 and 13 we have examined a large number of copies, including an entire pane, and we have come to the conclusion that both are printed from the same setting, the type being heavily inked, and perhaps clogged, in the case of No. 12, and clean and lightly inked in No. 13. The setting is again in threes (or perhaps in a half pane of 30) without varieties.

In the same number of *Le Timbre-Poste* (July, 1884) we find mentioned the "2 CENTS—PERAK" on 4 c., rose, Nos. 20, 21, which would appear to have been issued some time in 1884. M. de Reuterskiöld accounts for the existence of this stamp, by stating that a certain number of 4 c. were sent by mistake for 2 c. But where were they sent by mistake? Not to Perak, for in that case they would have been surcharged horizontally with the name, like the 2 c. Possibly they were

issued to the printer by mistake, and he was then ordered to convert them into 2 c., but it is more probable that there was no mistake in the case, and that the 4 c. were employed because there was not a sufficient stock of 2 c. on hand.

The 8 c., with overprint measuring  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  mm., was announced in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1885; the dimensions do not correspond with those of any of the surcharges on the 2 c., and it is only too probable that this is a fictitious variety altogether.

In 1886 a kind of deluge of 1 c. on 2 c. stamps set in, which continued at intervals down to the end of last year; the varieties of type are very numerous. M. de Reuterskiöld does not claim that his list is complete, and it is not unlikely that there are some minor varieties to be added, but we have only been able at present to identify one, which we describe later. In the meantime, however, the 2 c., without the value altered, was not neglected, though the higher value does not seem to have been quite so much employed. The date "1883-86," given in the list, is probably a misprint for 1883-90, or -91, for Nos. 15 (or 16) to 18 were chronicled only last year, on a pane of stamps with the Jubilee line round it, which certainly was not introduced so early as 1886; this was described at page 237 in our first volume, where the length of the word is unfortunately given as "about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm.," instead of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm., which was what we made it out to be, rather than 13 mm. We have since examined a number of single copies of these stamps, and found the three varieties of letter "κ" on specimens which, from their colour, no doubt belong to the Jubilee line printing. The whole pane must have been overprinted together, as there was only one error upon it. There seems to have been an earlier printing in almost identically the same type, for an overprint  $13 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for December, 1886, but the error "FERAK" belongs to the later printing. A surcharge measuring  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., which is probably No. 19, was chronicled in *Der Philatelist* in the middle of 1886.

No. 23 again is set up in threes; there are no prominent varieties, but the three can be recognised, the left-hand stamp having the letter "κ" slightly defective in front below, while the right-hand one has the same letter damaged at the top. The variety with "One" inverted, if genuine, must belong to another setting.

Of No. 24, Type 37, there are two distinct varieties; one with narrow "N" in "ONE" and "CENT," as in the illustration, and the other with wide "N." We may call this 24a. Possibly they were side by side on the sheet, but we have no pairs to prove either this or the contrary.

No. 26, with Roman figure "1," as shown in the following illustration, was described and illustrated



in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1888, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*, together with the 2 c., rose, surcharged "P," as in the second illustration. There can be little doubt that the latter is not an official overprint, unless as a form of obliteration, and nothing further seems to have been heard of the former.

In connection with No. 33 it should be noted that this existed on the same sheet with other varieties which are not to be distinguished from some of those of 1889. We described a pane of this on page 56, vol. i., and we give a summary of the description here:—

The upper half of the pane, five rows of six, was of Type 39.

The sixth row was of Type 41.

The seventh of Type 42.

The eighth and ninth of Type 43.

And the tenth of Type 44.

This has the Jubilee line round it, which we believe the issue of 1889 had not.

The list of varieties of 1891 seems to imply that the six types of "PERAK—One—CENT" exist both on the 2 c. and on the 6 c., but if that be the case there must either have been two printings of the surcharge, or it must have been set up so as to cover more than one pane of sixty stamps, for we have before us a pane of the 1 c. on 2 c., on which we find only four types of the surcharge, which are those that we chronicled in August and October last as existing on that value. They are Types 49, 50, 51, and 52 on the sheet of illustrations, and are arranged as follows:—

Rows 1 to 5, inclusive, are Type 49.

Row 6, Type 51.

Rows 7, 8, 9, Type 50.

Row 10, Type 52.

Six varieties of the 1 c. on 6 c. certainly exist, for we saw them last August, but unfortunately we have only seen single specimens, so are unable to say how they are arranged, or whether they all occur on the same sheet. An error in one of them was noted in *The Philatelic Record*, the 6th stamp in the top row of the sheet being said to be lettered "PREAK."

Of the 2 c. on 24 c. we also saw the six varieties; we have before us a portion of a pane showing





59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



73



74



75



76



77



78



79



80



81



82



83

five of them, and it is probable that the sixth existed on the same pane. The block consists of ten horizontal rows of four stamps each, the two vertical rows on the left having been removed. Of the remainder—

Rows 1 to 5 are of Type 48.

Row 6 is Type 47.

Row 7, Type 46.

Rows 8 and 9, Type 50.

Row 10, Type 52.

We should be inclined to suppose that the missing variety, Type 51, existed in Row 6, where it occurs in the 1 c. on 2 c.

Of 2 c. surcharged P. G. S. we have a pane of 60, also with the Jubilee line, and of the 8 c. with the same surcharge a block of 30; the former shows evident signs of having been overprinted in vertical half panes. We cannot find on this the variety with the surcharge measuring 11 mm., but the first stamp in the bottom row of the setting, and therefore also the fourth stamp in the bottom row of the pane, have no period after the letter "S." The 8 c., our block of which forms the upper half of a pane, was probably surcharged in vertical half panes also; but there is not such plain evidence of this, and the distances between the rows differ slightly from those in the corresponding portion of the 2 c., pointing to a slightly different setting.

We have found a block of the 4 c. also showing the stamp with the dot deficient, and in the same position on the sheet, and we have also a single copy of the 4 c. with the wide surcharge, the space being between the "G" and its period. This also belongs to the bottom of a pane, therefore we may assume that there has been a second setting of this surcharge, for the two lower values at any rate, and that the variety without the dot occurs in this second setting. We therefore add:

*Varieties without stop after "S."*

2 c., carmine-rose.

4 c., brown.

"V. SELANGOR.

"1881. The 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and CC, surcharged in black SELANGOR, measuring 16 to 16½ × 3½ mm. Type 55." (The height of the letters should evidently be given as 2½ mm.—Ed.)

1. Letters S, E, and L, narrow.

2. S narrow, E and L wide.

3. S wide, E and L narrow.

4. S and L narrow, E wide.

"1882. Surcharged in black with a Crescent, a Star, and the letter S, in an oval.

5. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC.

"The same surcharge in red (?)"

6. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA (?) Type 54.

"Surcharged in black with a letter S, 6 mm. in height.

7. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC (?).

8. 2 c. " " " CA.

9. 2 c., rose " " " (?).

"1883-85. Black surcharge SELANGOR, 16 to 16½ × 2½ mm., on a. The 2 c., brown, and b. The 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA, in both cases.

10. Narrow letters. a and b.

11. S wide. a and b. Type 56.

12. E wide. b.

13. L wide. b.

14. S and L wide. b.

15. E and L wide. a and b.

16. E and A wide. b.

17. N wide. b.

18. S and N wide. a.

19. S, E, and N, wide. a.

20. S, E, L, and N, wide. a.

21. S, E, A, and N, wide. a.

22. S, E, L, A, and N, wide. a. Type 57.

"Similar surcharge, with the letters E, N, and G, wide, upon the 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA.

23. S and L wide, A narrow.

24. S and L narrow, A wide. Type 58.

25. S narrow, L wide.

"Narrow letters, more compressed, and the G of better shape, the word measuring 14½ × 2½ mm.

26. 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 59.

"Wide letters, the word measuring 18 × 2½ mm.

27. L narrow, 2 c., rose. Type 60.

28. L wide, 2 c., rose.

"1886-88. Fresh varieties of surcharge on the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.

29. Measuring 16 × 2½ mm. Type 61.

30. " 14½ × 3 mm. " 62.

31. " 17½ × 1½ mm., with stop. " 63.

32. Vertical surcharge, 17½ × 2½ mm. " 64.

33. " 21 × 2 mm. " 65.

"1891. The 24 c., green; wmk. Crown and CA, surcharged SELANGOR—TWO—CENTS, in four varieties.

34. }

35. }

36. }

37. }

The same as those of Johore of the same date (?)."

NOTE.—As we have already shown under Perak, the stamps surcharged with Crescent, Star, and letter "S," were certainly the first issue, and they may probably, with the similar stamps of Perak, be taken as dating from 1878 or 1879. The same overprint in red, if it only exists upon stamps wmkd. Crown and CA, must have been struck upon stamps sent in mistake to this State unsurcharged; unless we are to consider this as a philatelic, or a fraudulent, variety. M. de Reuter-skiöld probably does not possess the early volumes of *The Philatelic Record*, or he would not have placed the black surcharge under the date 1882.

The surcharge consisting of the name in full, and described as measuring 16 × 3 mm., is chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, this would be No. 1, 2, 3 or 4. In the following July the Crescent, Star, and letter "S," device was unfortunately described as "a fresh surcharge," in black and in red; this statement was copied into *Le Timbre-Poste*, and no doubt is the foundation for placing these varieties under that date. *Mea culpa—mea maxima culpa—peccavi*—&c., &c. The present writer was temporarily editing *The Philatelic Record* at the time, and in his ignorance failed to

notice that this was a reversion to an earlier form of overprint, employed with variations in several of the native States. We say a reversion, because the impression in *red* probably was a novelty, and some copies may have been overprinted in *black* at that date also.

In September, 1882, the surcharge of a simple letter "S," as shown in the annexed illustration,



on the 2 c., brown, was chronicled on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.; the watermark is not stated, and it may have been either CC or CA, as the unsurcharged stamp with the latter watermark was described in the same number. In December

of the same year the "SELANGOR" surcharge on the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and CC, is noted as existing in black capitals, with the letters "some-what larger and more spaced than in the old surcharge described in November, 1881." This must again we presume be included in Nos. 1 to 4.

But if we compare the descriptions of the first four with some of those of the long list, Nos. 10 to 22, we shall see that, as far as description goes, they are apparently the same; and we believe some of the very same overprints were used on both the Crown and CC watermarked stamps, and on those watermarked Crown and CA. No. 1 has all the letters narrow, it is the same as No. 10; No. 2 has the "E" and "L" wide, like No. 15; No. 3 the "s," only, wide, like No. 11; No. 4 the "E," only, wide, like No. 12. In addition to these we have found the following, also wmk. Crown and CC: 4a. "s," "E," "A," and "N" wide (like 21). 4b. "s," "E," "L," "A," and "N," wide (like 22). We thus have six varieties, or two of the usual settings of three, on the Crown and CC paper; of these we have a pair, Nos. 1 and 3 together, No. 1 being the left hand stamp of a row, and our copies of 4a and 4b are plainly from another sheet (the impression being of a different shade). Nos. 2 and 3 doubtless go, one with one pair and the other with the other pair of these, to form the triplets.

*Le Timbre-Poste*, in November and December, 1883, describes a fresh setting of the name, in three varieties of type, on the 2 c., both in *brown* and in *rose*, wmk. Crown and CA. The description of the types says, "'E' and 'N' wide, 'E' and 'N' narrow, 'E' narrow 'N' wide." There being no differences in the other letters they are not alluded to, and this no doubt prevented M. de Reuterskiöld from recognising these three varieties and coupling them together. We have before us an almost complete pane of the 2 c., brown, which shows that, as in the case of some of the Johor and Perak, the stamps were overprinted in threes, and

the three types exist side by side. The "s," in all three, is a wide letter; the left hand stamp has the "E" and "N" wide also, it is thus No. 19; the middle stamp has "E" and "N" narrow, it is No. 11, type 56, with the "s" slightly below the level of the other letters; the third has "E" narrow and "N" wide, No. 18; we thus have 19, 11, and 18 found together, and all three should exist upon both *a* and *b*.

Another block, consisting of 40 specimens of the 2 c., rose, also belongs to the group included in Nos. 10 to 22; the surcharges are still in sets of three, but there is a fresh setting up; on the left hand stamp the "s" is again of the so-called wide type, while the other letters are all narrow—it should be noted that this "s" appears really to belong to the narrow fount, the narrow "s" being a different letter altogether. This stamp may come under No. 11, but it is not really type 56, for the "s" is fully on a level with the other letters, and the bottom of the "E" falls below it, that letter being unduly tall. The second and third stamps have the narrow "s," which is shown in type 58, and is a taller letter than any of the others, being taller even than the narrow "E" just described; in the second stamp the "s" drops below the level of the rest, and the "E" and "A" are wide, No. 16; in the third stamp the "s" shows both above and below the rest, and the "E" and "L" are wide, No. 15. So that we here get a variety of No. 11 (it is probably this No. 11, only, that exists on the 2 c., *rose*), and Nos. 16 and 15, attached in that order, and if this example of No. 15 exists on the 2 c., *brown*, the other two must exist upon it also; but as we find two different printings corresponding in description with No. 11, there may also be two corresponding with No. 15.

In March, 1885, *Le Timbre-Poste* records a surcharge on the 2 c., *rose*, measuring 9 x 3 mm., but the first figure is plainly an error, this is probably No. 26, in heavily printed specimens of which the surcharge is fully 3 mm. high. We have before us a block of 56 copies, from which it can be seen that the same kind of triple impression was still in use, but, wonderful to relate, there are no appreciable differences of type!

Nos. 27 and 28 are chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1885. It should be noted that the letters "A" differ, as well as the "L"; No. 27 having the "L" narrow and the "A" wide, and No. 28 the "L" wide and the "A" narrow. The stamps with Crescent, Star, and "S," in *red*, and wmk. Crown and CA, are first fully described in *The Philatelic Record* for July, 1885; where it is stated that the overprint was believed to be done "with the original official surcharging stamp," but the watermark is held to condemn it as an original impression. It is not unfair to suggest that the

specimens, with a similar *red* surcharge, heard of in 1882, were probably watermarked Crown and CC; if reprinting of this surcharge on stamps with the new wmk. had been done in 1882, the copies would hardly have lain dormant for three years.

Surcharges corresponding very closely, in description, with Nos. 29 and 30 were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1886. In September, 1887, *The Philatelic Record* mentions a surcharge in small Roman capitals,  $16 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and in April, 1888, a similar surcharge 17 mm. long, and with a full stop at the end of the word. The latter, no doubt, is No. 31, but is the former the same thing, only described from a copy in which the punctuation was not conspicuous? A surcharge in what appear to be the same letters as those shown in Type 63, but without the stop, certainly came out later; we have an entire pane of this variety, with the Jubilee line round it; we can find no varieties or errors, though the block has the appearance of the whole 60 having been overprinted at once, and not one is punctuated, so that this is a variety omitted from the list; we may term it:—

31a. Surcharge similar to Type 63, but measuring  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and without stop.

This is probably the variety recorded in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1890, together with the two types of vertical surcharge. A vertical surcharge, 18 mm. in length, is described in *The Philatelic Record*, August, 1889, as in *block* letters, but this is most likely Type 64; a uniform system of describing various kinds of type is much wanted.

We have now only to consider the varieties of 2 c. on 24 c. These do not resemble very closely the types of Johor, the name being in entirely different letters, and there are at least five; so we may re-write the list as follows:—

- 34. Surcharged as Pahang. Type 20.
- 35. The name and "Two" as in 34, but "CENTS" in ordinary small capitals.
- 36. Surcharged as Perak. Type 46.
- 37. " " " 47.
- 38. " " " 48.

These were fully described in this magazine in June last, from specimens received by us.

#### "VI. SUNGEI UJONG.

- "1880. *Black surcharge, consisting of a Crescent, a Star, and the letters S. U., in an oval, Type 66, on:—*
  - 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, blue, of India; wmk. Elephant's Head.
  - 2. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC.
- "1881. *Black surcharge, SUNGEI UJONG, in two lines measuring 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., on the 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC.*
  - 3. With the s wide.
  - 4. " " narrow. Type 68.
- "*Similar surcharge, measuring 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 and 13 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., on the 2 c., brown; same wmk.*
  - 5. Wide s. Type 67.
  - 6. Narrow s.

- "1882. *Black surcharge, S. U., 6 mm. high, with a stop after each letter, Type 69, on:—*
  - 7. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC (?).
  - 8. 2 c. " " " CA.
  - 9. 2 c., rose " " " CA.

*"Similar surcharge, but without stops.*

  - 10. 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA. Type 70.
- "*Black surcharge, SUNGEI with the letters spaced, UJONG compressed, and with a stop after the second word, on the 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA.*
  - 11. s and e narrow, n of Ujong narrow.
  - 12. s and e wide, n of Ujong narrow.
  - 13. s and e narrow, n of Ujong wide. Type 71.
- "*Similar to the last, but no stop after UJONG, on the 4 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CA.*
  - 14. s and e narrow.
  - 15. s and e wide.
  - 16. s narrow, e wide. Type 72.
- "*The same surcharge, but the two words further apart, the total height being 11 mm., on the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.*
  - 17. s and e narrow. Type 74.
  - 18. s and e wide.
- "*Similar surcharge, but the letters of both words spaced, and the total height of the surcharge varying from 8 to 12 mm. On the 2 c., rose, the 8 c., orange, and the 10 c., slate; wmk. Crown and CA.*
  - 19. s and e wide; n of Ujong narrow. Type 75.
  - 20. s and e narrow " "
  - 21. s narrow, e wide " "
  - 22. s wide, e narrow " "
  - 23. s and e narrow; n of Ujong wide. Type 76.
- "*Similar surcharge with a wide G in UJONG, on the 2 c., brown; wmk. Crown and CC (of doubtful authenticity).*
  - 24. n and e of Sungei, and u, n, and G of Ujong, wide.
  - 25. s, u, n, and e of Sungei, and u, n, and G of Ujong, wide. Type 73.
- "1885-90. *Fresh varieties of surcharge, upon the 2 c., rose; wmk. Crown and CA.*
  - 26. In italics. Type 77.
  - 27. In italic capitals,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12 \times 2$  mm. Type 78.
  - 28. Italic capitals,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13 \times 2$  mm., with stop after Ujong. Type 79.
  - 29. The same, with error *UNYOG* for *UJONG*.
  - 30. Tall capitals, 10 and  $9 \times 3$  mm. Type 80.
  - 31. Roman capitals, 11 and  $9 \times 2$  mm. Type 81.
  - 32. Large capitals, 16 and  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., letter j long. Type 82.
  - 33. Large capitals,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., letter j short. Type 83.
- "1891. *Sungei Ujong Two cents on the 24 c., green; wmk., Crown and CA (four varieties)."*

[It does not appear that these exist. ED.]

NOTE.—We have the same remark as before to make on the subject of the Crescent and Star device; this, with letters "S, U," was described with an illustration, in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1881, as a surcharge that had then been for some time obsolete; we may place it, with the others, under 1878 or thereabouts. Stamps with the name surcharged in full are mentioned in 1881, but no description is given of the type of the surcharge, and in 1882 we hear of the overprint S. U., an illustration then published showing the

type with stops after the letters. In December, 1882, *The Philatelic Record* described a newly-received variety as having the surcharge in "block letters, larger and more spaced"; the latter applies probably to the second word only, as it is further stated that "in the old stamps the word SUNGEI occupied more space than UJONG; now it is the reverse." Type 68 therefore was chronicled after Type 67, and indeed after Type 69, but possibly M. de Reuterskiöld has evidence that places it before them.

We have examined a number of copies of Nos. 5 and 6, but unfortunately could only find one unsevered pair; this consists of two varieties of No. 6, one with the "s" of SUNGEI close to the "u," and the other with more space between these letters. We have little doubt that 5 and the two varieties of 6 existed together as a triplet, the same system of surcharging being employed for this State as for the others, as we shall show presently; our theory here is confirmed by the fact that we found many more copies of No. 6 than of No. 5 in the lot we looked over.

In *The Philatelic Record* for December, 1882, is also chronicled the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamp, with the Crescent and Star surcharge; this, if genuine, which there seems to be no reason to doubt, must be an earlier issue than the 2 cents with the same surcharge; it may even date back to the days when the Straits Settlements possessed no special issue of stamps, and when it is not improbable that the stamps of India were employed in those parts.

In *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1883, the following stamps are stated to have been then received:—

Surcharged with the name in full,			
2 c., brown;	wmk. Crown and CA.		
4 c., rose	" "	CC.	
8 c., orange	" "	CA.	
10 c., black	" "	CA.	
Surcharge S. U.			
4 c., rose;	wmk. Crown and CA.		

The 4 c., *rose*, is not given by M. de Reuterskiöld as existing with any type of surcharge, but M. Moens includes these in his catalogue, and we cannot doubt that they were seen by Mr. Burnett, who was very unlikely to have made any mistake in the matter. We would therefore add:—

<i>Surcharged with name in full.</i> Type (?)	
4 c., rose;	wmk. Crown and CC.
<i>Surcharged S. U.</i> Type 69 or 70.	
4 c., rose;	wmk. Crown and CA.

In October, 1883, we are told that the 2 c., *brown*, surcharged "S.U.," is found with the CA watermark, from which we should assume that the similar stamp chronicled some twelve months earlier was wmkd. CC, and that No. 7 does exist.

It is not till 1884 that we hear for the first time of the 2 c., *rose*, and the 4 c., *brown*, surcharged with the name of the State. But we now come to some varieties of which we are able to show the arrangement. We take first an almost entire sheet containing varieties 11 and 12, and we find the system of triplet surcharging as before described, but there are only two recognisable types, the first and third stamps having the "s" and "E" narrow, and the central one the "s" and "E" wide; the word "UJONG" on all three has the narrow "N," so that type 71 must belong to another setting, of that word at all events. For the two words, curiously enough, were plainly not printed together, but from a separate triple setting of each; the relative positions of the words therefore vary in the different blocks of three, and though this particular sheet does not exhibit such marked variations in the distance between the words as another sheet that we are about to describe, still the total height of the surcharge varies from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Our next sheet, also nearly entire, having three complete panes, and more than half of the fourth, contains varieties 17, 18, and another. The triplets are surcharged here also as described above, and the words "UJONG" are not perceptibly altered, except by the removal of the punctuation. The upper word however on the left hand stamp has the "s" and "E" wide, on the second the "s" narrow and the "E" wide, and on the third the "s" and "E" narrow; so that we have 18, 18a (as we may term it) and 17, side by side in that order, and we find them to correspond with 15, 16 and 14 respectively, which were no doubt overprinted with the same settings. The distance between the lines, however, varies to a much greater extent upon this sheet, the greatest total height being 12 mm., and the smallest not quite 8 mm. The same, or a very similar setting of the upper word, was employed for Nos. 19, 20, 21, with a spaced setting of "UJONG." We have found unsevered pairs of these to prove that they exist side by side, but no margins of sheets to show the right or left hand stamp; the varieties, however, are probably in the same order as before, so that we should place them 19, 21, 20.

We then have 22 and 23 left to be provided with a companion, and this companion we have found, in the shape of a variety which we may call 20a. It has the "s" and "E," also the "N" in the lower word, narrow, but "SUNGEI" measures 16 mm., whereas in No. 20 it only measures 15. This we find attached to the left of No. 22, and we may probably assume that 23 is the third of this triplet, in which case the order will be 20a, 22, 23, as we find a copy of 23 with a margin on the right.

Nos. 24 and 25 M. de Reuterskiöld considers to be doubtful, but here we venture to differ with him,

and this not merely because we have found several copies of each among our publishers' stock, but because some of these copies show plainly that the two words were not printed at the same time, and because we have found copies of a third type, similar to these two, thus indicating that the same peculiar method of surcharging was adopted in this case as in the others, a method which we hardly think a forger would be likely to employ. The third type, which we may call 25a, has the "s," "u," and "n" of "sungei," wide, and the word "UJONG" as in the other two; No. 24 is a left hand stamp, but we cannot prove the relative positions of the other two.

Nos. 26 and 27 are surcharged in threes also, but with both the words set up together; there are no prominent varieties, but the right hand stamps of the threes, on portions of a sheet of No. 26 before us, all show the "i" of "Sungei" a little below the level of the other letters. No. 32, of which we have examined half a sheet, was overprinted in the same manner as 26 and 27, but No. 30 appears to have been done in full rows of six, the "1" in this case again having dropped somewhat on the right hand stamp of each row, on some blocks we have examined. No. 28 on the other hand seems to have been printed in whole panes, which would point to its being a later edition than the others, as indeed it appears was the case.

Nos. 26 and 27 were chronicled in 1885; 31 and 32 in 1886; 30 in 1887; 33 was described in July, 1889, and it was specially noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* that this surcharge was set up in threes; and No. 28 was chronicled in December, 1889, it being stated that one stamp on the sheet (probably on the pane of 60) was lettered "UNJOG," in error.

We have now only to say a few words upon the one stamp surcharged "Negri Sembilan," which is alluded to in a final note by M. de Reuterskiöld, but had not been seen by him. The surcharge is in two lines, in heavy type, as shown in the accompanying illustration; the upper word measuring 9 mm., and the lower 14½ mm. At least a whole pane of 60 was overprinted at the same time, and there are no prominent varieties, but the relative positions of the two words vary slightly, the position of the "r" in "Negri" varying from over the space between the "i" and the "l" of "Sembilan," to over the "a" in that word. Fortunately this seems likely to be the only issue of this nature for this State.



2 c., carmine-rose; wmk. Crown and CA, with Jubilee line.

## A CONTINENTAL TRIP.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

HAVING recently returned from a four weeks' trip on the Continent, a short account of the same may be of interest to many of my readers, and as I also add notes as to routes to be taken, hotels, railway fares, &c., I hope that the information I have been able to gather may also be of use to others, who may happen to go to some of the districts I have visited.

My journey on this occasion was chiefly to Germany and Austria, but with a few days at Brussels. Starting from London to Brussels one can choose one of at least three routes, viz, Dover, Calais; Dover, Ostend; or Harwich and Antwerp. The one *via* Dover and Ostend is the one usually chosen, and is the quickest; but for anyone who likes the sea, and a night's sleep to boot, the Harwich route is to be preferred. Another reason to choose this route is, that it is much the cheapest. A second-class return ticket, London to Brussels, with supplement ticket for saloon on steamer (which should always be secured to get a good night's rest), costs only twenty-nine shillings, and saloon eleven shillings, total, £2.

A word here as to what class to travel on the Continent may not be out of place. There is a saying I have often heard when travelling, which is, I believe, to a great extent true, "that only princes, Englishmen, and fools travel first-class on the Continent." Certainly—with one or two exceptions, which I will note in due course—there is no need for one to travel first-class in Germany or Austria. The second-class carriages in Germany are fully as good, and often better than the ordinary first-class in England, and the saving by using them is nearly 33 per cent. on an average. The expresses—barring a few special ones, such as the Brindisi mail, the Orient express, and one or two others—always contain first and second-class carriages, and generally on the night trains the seats are arranged to pull out, and make into comfortable sleeping berths.

Now to return to the starting-point. I decided upon the Harwich route, and starting from Liverpool Street, London, E.C., ran direct to Harwich in about an hour and a half, and got at once on board the fine steamer provided by the Great Eastern Railway Company. Having written the previous day to the steward, a berth in a central position was secured, and after a good supper I turned in. The distance to the mouth of the river Scheldt from Harwich is some 90 miles, and Flushing is situated at the entrance to the river, no stop however is made here, as the steamer goes direct to Antwerp, which is some 40 miles up the river. Here I arrived at about 9 a.m., and got a train from the Quai direct to Brussels, at which city I arrived at 11.15 a.m.

At Brussels I got a room as usual at the Grand Hotel, which is very conveniently situated, and the prices of which are fairly moderate if one will be content with a second or third floor. On the afternoon of the day I arrived I went to Ghent, where a Philatelic Society has just been formed, but there are no collectors there as yet of any great importance,

and but little business can be done in that town. I returned to Brussels the same evening. The following day I had the pleasure of meeting most of the leading collectors in Brussels, which is one of the best cities on the Continent for business purposes. Among the new shops there I noticed that Mr. Gelli has opened a nice one in place of his house in Paris, which he has given up, and holds a fair stock. I visited the well-known places in the Galerie Bortière, but found nothing worth seeing in any of them. There appears to be absolutely no new stock in this place, but only the same things that were there years ago. My next calling place was Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which is about 275 miles from Brussels, travelling *vid* Herbesthal, which is on the German frontier, the baggage being examined here; then through Cologne, and a beautiful ride from there down the banks of the Rhine in the early morning, arriving at Frankfort at 11.50 a.m., having left Brussels at 2 a.m. the previous morning. I was advised to stay at the Frankfurter Hof, and found it a very fine and convenient hotel in every respect, with very moderate charges. One thing specially noticeable here is the remarkably cheap prices for carriage drives, about 8d. for a small course, or 1s. 6d. an hour. I was fortunate enough soon after my arrival to make the acquaintance of Mr. Bolangard, to whom I am much indebted for making my stay in Frankfort a very pleasant one. I spent a portion of Sunday at his house looking over his fine collection, and on Monday evening attended a meeting of the Frankfort Philatelic Club as his guest. Here I was very pleased to meet many gentlemen well known to our firm by correspondence, especially Mr. Frendenstein, who has one of the most complete collections of the old German stamps on the Continent, his collection being complete, with about three exceptions, in the unused stamps of the old German States. Nearly 30 members were present at this meeting, the President, Mr. J. Umpfenbach, being in the chair. The first two hours of the meeting were occupied by reading the correspondence and discussion on the same; these included some further remarks on the "Roulette of a Brunswick Stamp," about which so much has already been said. I found that many of the members had been deceived by the works of Krippner, who is now in prison for forging postmarks; some of them had been defrauded of large amounts, and I myself did not escape scotfree, as at one place in Frankfort I purchased certain stamps, the postmarks of which are stated to be Krippner's handiwork; however, I may have more to say about this, as the matter is not yet fully cleared up.

Frankfort is a town very well situated for making excursions to other well-known stamp centres, such as Darmstadt, Mannheim, and Strasburg. However, owing to want of time, I was only able to visit Mannheim, which is some 55 miles from Frankfort. Here I had the pleasure of meeting a well-known collector, and spent a very enjoyable day, examining his really fine collection, which is a general one, and contains some very good things, chief amongst which is a superb unused set of the first issue of Newfoundland, including a magnificent specimen of the 6d. in the rare colour. I was also enabled to meet one or two other

collectors in this town, but could only spare one day to stay there, and returned to Frankfort the same evening, as I was pressed for time.

On the Tuesday evening I left Frankfort at 10.30 p.m. for Munich, which is 252 miles distant; and travelling *vid* Hanau, Würzburg, Ansbach, and Ingolstadt, arrived about 8.30 the next morning in Munich, where I had secured rooms at the "Rheinischer Hof," which is close to the station, and handy for visiting the only two dealers the city seems to contain. Here I had very great pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of Mr. Paul Beschoren, who is well known throughout Germany and also in England as an ardent collector, and I am only sorry that want of time prevented my seeing his fine collection.

An amusing incident happened on my visit to one of the dealers here. He had the rare Nevis 6d., lithographed, priced in his book at 6d.—a fine unused specimen. This, of course, I secured; and he asked me afterwards why I bought it, as he thought it was a forgery. It seems that he only knew the one variety, the engraved one; and this differing so much from it, he jumped to the conclusion that it was bad. This shows how little English Colonial Stamps are studied on the Continent. Of course, I paid a visit to the well-known establishment of Madam A. Larisch, whose *Catalogue* is undoubtedly one of the two that is generally followed throughout Germany and Austria (the other, of course, being Senf's). As is well known, Mr. Larisch died from an attack of influenza some three months ago. I was glad to find, however, that Madam Larisch will carry on the business, and I sincerely trust that she will have success. Anyone visiting Munich should not fail to call here, as there is a nice stock to select from, although nothing of very great rarity.

I was only able to spend a day and a half in Munich, as I was anxious to get on to Vienna. The distance is about 270 miles; and here is one of those occasions upon which it is policy to travel first-class, as there is a special train, called the "Orient Express," which runs through from Paris to Constantinople, and which covers the distance between Munich and Vienna in about nine hours; whereas ordinary trains take from thirteen to sixteen. This train leaves Munich about 12.30 mid-day, and arrives in Vienna about 9 the same night. The train is arranged on the American principle, and one is allowed to travel on the open sections between the cars, which on a hot day is very pleasant, and from there better views of the country can be obtained than by travelling inside. Stops are made at Simbach, which is close to the Austrian frontier, the baggage being examined in the train between here and Wels. The next stopping-place is Linz, and then Amstetten, where dinner is served on the train. This, by the way, is not by any means a good one, nothing like so good as the one served on the "Club Train" to Paris. From here we ran into Vienna, which we reached about 9, and I drove at once to the "Grand Hôtel," where I had secured rooms. This hotel is the largest in the city, and was quite full. I had therefore to put up with rooms overlooking the inner courtyard, where dinners and luncheons are served. As this is covered over, there

is no fresh air, and the rooms are remarkably close and stuffy. It would be advisable for anyone visiting here to arrange to have rooms on the outer circle overlooking the "Ring-Strasse."

Here, as in duty bound, the first gentlemen to be seen were Messrs. S—, K—, and Dr. M—. These three might well be termed the "learned trio" in Philately. I doubt if any city or town in the world could produce three gentlemen whose all-round knowledge of stamps and all relating thereto is so great. They all seem to know, not only every stamp, but every postmark and cancellation that has ever been used. I had the great pleasure of spending half a day with Dr. M—, looking over his magnificent collection. It would be difficult to specify the best things in it, but one is struck with the grand condition every stamp is in. Large margins and light cancellations are universal here. Among the things specially noticeable is a block of six unsevered 3 pfennig Saxony in the most perfect condition and of superb colour, unused. The Austrian stamps, as would be expected, are remarkably fine. Over a dozen copies are shown of the rose and vermilion newspaper stamps, including an unused pair of the latter printed tête-bêche, a thing I for one have never seen before. It is difficult in such a fine collection to specify the best things, where everything is so good; but practically, with the exception of some ten or twelve of the greatest rarities, the collection is now nearly complete, and is one that must reflect the greatest credit on the owner, as I understand it has been compiled in the remarkably short time of about three years.

In this city I came across a new kind of crank, and that was a gentleman who made a speciality of collecting stamps with *red postmarks*; and, by the way, when I went through my stock to see what I could find for him, I was surprised to find how really scarce red postmarks are. In some countries I could not find one at all; while in others, again, they are pretty common on the early issues, such as Brazil, Baden, &c. A collection of red postmarks may be of some interest; but for my part I fail to see it. I would far sooner have a good collection of the stamps of one country with every variety, than all the varieties of red cancellations to be met. However, the tendency in our days is to specialize, and a collector who can find something new to specialize in is perhaps to be congratulated.

My next visit was to the celebrated museum of Mr. Siegmund Friedl, which is situated No. 1, Plankengasse. We published in this *Journal* some twelve months ago a short account of this very interesting museum; but our particulars then were only taken from the various Philatelic papers. Now, however, as I had a chance to inspect it personally, and have spent a considerable portion of two days in so doing, I think it will be of interest to give my readers some further particulars. The museum at present consists of three rooms, which are remarkably well illuminated with a good installation of electric light, the lamps being so arranged that they may be drawn down to afford a close examination of any particular stamp. The first room is chiefly devoted to proofs and essays, mostly arranged in alphabetical order, and including proofs

and trials of postmarks, &c., most worthy of notice in my opinion, and to me the most interesting part of the museum. The unique collection of English proofs and essays, formerly in the Philbrick collection, was donated to the museum by Mr. P. von Ferrary when the museum was first opened (as Mr. Ferrary decided not to collect proofs in the future). This collection of English proofs contains a vast number that are quite unobtainable now, and all without exception are in the most magnificent condition. Included amongst them are very interesting things; such, for instance, as a copy of *The Athenaeum* printed on the Dickenson paper with silk threads; first proofs of the Mulready envelopes before the design was completed, initialled by Sir Rowland Hill; and also many notes in his writing regarding various proofs that were submitted. In this room special attention might be drawn to essays of Austrian envelopes with heads of various Greek gods, supposed to have been submitted about 1848, but only discovered a few months ago, no other specimens being known. The collection of American proofs is a superb one, very noticeable for the beauty of the work, as well as for the rarity of the stamps. The American Postmaster-General, who visited the exhibition last year, stated that the collection was finer than any he had seen in America. Some of the proofs of Australian stamps are also very remarkable; chief amongst them I noticed a set of twelve different varieties of New South Wales, the diademed issue, printed from unfinished dies in various colours, and a very beautiful series of sixteen varieties of the Victoria 3d. of 1875 (type 3142 of our catalogue), with the head of Queen and background printed in one colour, and the rest of the stamp in another. I wish I had more room here to give further particulars of these interesting and very rare essays. In the second room I was specially struck with some of the Bokhara stamps on an original envelope, which franked a letter sent by the well-known traveller, George McKeannon, to Mr. Friedl, dated Bokhara, 10th of September, 1886, and stating that these stamps were used for Camel Postage. The envelope is still entire, and is franked with the red and the green Bokhara stamps from Bokhara to Vienna, and is specially interesting, as it has often been disputed that these stamps paid postage, and this clearly proves that they did so, and that they should be accepted as postage stamps. In this room there is also the special case of rarities, among which I noticed an entire sheet of twenty Saxony, 3 pfennig, red, first issue. This, Mr. Friedl informed me, was found on a fire-screen in a castle in Saxony about ten years ago, and is the only entire sheet known to be in existence. There is also a superb block of six originals of the red Austrian Newspaper Stamp; a 1d. and 4d. Cape of Good Hope errors, donated by Mr. Ferrary; and the celebrated original essay of James Chalmers, of 1834, of which so much has been heard. For this essay, I am informed, 6000 florins has been offered, but refused. — I also noticed here several of the Persian Service Stamps of the value of 1, 2, and 5 shahi, on entire letters, used to pay the postage from the Minister of Posts, Teheran, to Mr. Stahl, who is well known in stamp circles.



The last room of this museum contains divers curiosities—albums of various countries, and a small library of philatelic works, also a complete set of all the postage and fiscal stamps, envelopes, and cards of Austria and Hungary, each one being shown used and unused, and including many errors that are not chronicled in most catalogues. Here may also be seen the celebrated collection of Persian stamps, of which country Mr. Friedl is a great specialist, so much so that in Vienna Mr. Friedl is commonly termed the *Shah of Persia*, as he has devoted so much time to these stamps. There are many curiosities to be seen here, including pictures designed from postage stamps, tops of tables ornamented in the same way, tapestry work for wall covering, and examples of the postage stamp language, the meaning being denoted by the position in which the stamp is placed on the envelope.

There are numberless other things worthy of notice, and I strongly advise every collector visiting Vienna to devote a part of his time to a careful examination of this museum, which I am informed is already growing too large for its present building, and which Mr. Friedl will shortly remove to a new place he is having built at Unter-Döbling, a suburb of Vienna, and about half an hour's drive from the centre of the town.

A meeting of the Vienna Club was held the evening of the last day of my stay. I was invited to attend, but most unfortunately could not do so, as I had arranged to depart for Dresden that evening, and I did so, leaving Vienna at 10.15 p.m. The distance to Dresden is 374 miles, the route being *via* Prague and Bodenbach; second-class single fare, £1 8s. 6d. by express. Prague, the capital of Bohemia, was reached at 6 o'clock in the morning, and Badenbach about 8 o'clock. At the latter place is the German Custom House, where the luggage is examined, Dresden being reached about 10.20. The latter portion of the ride from Badenbach to Dresden is most interesting, the course running all the way by the side of the river Elbe. The traveller who wants to see the best views should take care to sit at the right-hand side of the carriage, facing the engine, as nearly all the finest views are on this side.

In Dresden I had a remarkably fine reception, as owing to the kindness of the Secretaries of the Dresden Society, of which I happen to be a member, a special meeting was called on the evening of my arrival. The worthy President, Mr. A. Schönig, was in the chair, and among other gentlemen present I noted Messrs. G. A. Kunkel and W. Hesse, two of the secretaries; Mr. F. A. Schumann, the cashier; and Dr. M. W. Gerhard, the Public Prosecutor, whose name has become well known to all philatelists owing to the long prosecution of the forger Krippner, when Dr. Gerhard was chiefly instrumental in getting him some two years and a half imprisonment. A large number of other members of the Dresden Society was also present at this meeting, and I had an opportunity of saying a few words on behalf of the Philatelic Protection Association, pointing out the necessity of the foreign philatelists joining with their *confrères* in England to aid in suppressing what at one time

threatened to become a great evil, but which now I think I can safely say has been conquered.

Owing to having a very short time in Dresden, I was only enabled to inspect one of the collections here, that belonging to the popular fourth Secretary of the Society, Mr. G. A. Kunkel. Mr. Kunkel is a specialist in French and French Colonial stamps, and has succeeded in getting together a really very fine collection of these stamps, including nearly all the varieties of the unofficial perforations and roulettes, many being on the original envelopes; also a number of the interesting balloon and pigeon post letters, used during the siege of Paris. This collection is beautifully mounted on cards, each stamp being separately mounted on a small piece of stiff paper, which can be readily attached to or removed from the larger cards.

My next visit here was to the museum, which has been founded by Mr. Ernst Petritz, at Striesen, a suburb of Dresden. Mr. Petritz, who by the way is a specialist in post cards, informed me that the museum is formed with the intention of leaving it to the kingdom of Saxony, the present King Albert having shown his sympathy with this movement by donating various things, including an unsevered strip of five of the errors of the second issue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Neugroschen, blue, which are of some rarity, although not nearly so rare as formerly, as a number have recently been put upon the market. The special collection of Saxony stamps is contained in one volume, the first page of which bears the autograph of King Albert. Owing to pressure of time I was only able to see a small portion of the things in this museum; but I noticed among them a half sheet of forty-five of the first Bavarian stamp, the 1 kr., black, and a sheet of twenty-five of the same stamp doubly printed. An interesting case is also made up from a consignment of stamps sent by Mr. Petritz to a customer in America, which was on the unfortunate *S.S. Eider*, that recently sank at Southampton. The colours of many of these stamps have undergone most remarkable changes. Perhaps, however, the most interesting among them is a set of the German stamps with the eagle in circle, on which the action of the salt water has brought out a network of coloured lines, which was never known to exist before. The museum is well worthy of a visit by anyone who has a few spare hours in Dresden; and a careful examination would no doubt reveal many fine things that I have not been able to note.

(To be continued.)

## NEEDED POSTAL REFORMS.

It may be pointed out how vitally every class, and every individual, is interested in making the postal service as cheap and efficient as possible. There is no department of business, there is hardly any transaction between men living more than a mile apart, which is not wholly dependent upon the Post Office. This great State institution is conducted ostensibly for the public benefit, but as a matter of fact it is in some respects so ignorantly worked as to prejudice the interests which it was meant to serve. It is, by virtue of its monopoly, the indispensable means of communi-

cation amongst us; and the sole duty properly incumbent on those who administer it is to make such means so inexpensive and easy to use, so ready to one's hand, so swift and trustworthy, that all men, rich and poor, shall constantly employ it.

Unfortunately, the Minister who has the power to give it efficiency is not the one responsible for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer derives a large proportion of his revenue from the postal surplus, which grows at the rate of £250,000 a year, and which last year amounted to £3,500,000. As we know, Budgets have to be balanced with a slender margin to the good; consequently, when a question of postal reform is laid by the Postmaster-General before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the latter does not inquire whether the change is imperatively required in the public interest, but whether the Budget balance would be seriously disturbed. Thus Inland Penny Postage, which has revolutionised trading operations, and multiplied our wealth tenfold, and which is said to furnish the whole postal surplus of £3,500,000, was strenuously resisted at the Treasury because the grand experiment might have slightly deranged the Budget for 1840.

This principle of making the Post Office the Treasury milch-cow is to be strongly denounced. Before the Treasury is allowed to touch the postal surplus, the postal service should be perfected. To avoid any financial wrench, let the Treasury take the existing surplus, any sums accruing over and above that sum being devoted to cheapening, extending, and developing postal communications. To raise excessive taxation by means of the Post Office is like making loaves of our seed-corn, or living on our capital. If this suggestion were carried out, it would be an easy matter to carry out the subjoined reforms:—

1. That the surplus of revenue, over and above the net amount received last year, from the Post Office Department should be at the disposal of the Postmaster-General for the time being, for the purpose of instituting urgently required postal and telegraphic reforms, without control by the Treasury; any surplus remaining after such reforms have been provided for being handed over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
2. That the postage on periodicals should be uniformly  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per copy.

At present the only periodical transmissible at the halfpenny rate is a newspaper, that is to say, "any publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics; and this must be "published at intervals of not more than seven days." (Post Office Act, 1870.) Thus a great variety of periodicals, supplying valuable and interesting information, or of a purely scientific or literary character, are charged for by weight. Large masses of the people have no other intellectual food than the papers thus heavily taxed; and the advertisements contained in such papers, and the correspondence called into existence by them, produce an immense revenue to the Post Office.

3. Further, all Post Office supervision as to the relative proportions of advertisements and

reading matter in periodicals should be abolished. The greater the number of advertisements the greater the profit to the Post Office, for almost every advertisement brings direct revenue to it. Mr. UPCOTT GILL, of *The Bazaar*, has for instance proved that the advertisements in his paper lead to the expenditure of at least £54,000 per annum by its readers on stamps and postal orders.

4. The hour of collection should be stamped on all postal packets (as is done in the chief British colonies and in many foreign countries), thus enabling senders to check, trace, and control the movements of their correspondence.
5. The public should be allowed to transmit ordinary cards, of the official size, as postcards, the postage being paid by means of adhesive stamps. This privilege is enjoyed all over the Continent; and the British Post Office, by insisting on providing the cards, incurs a needless loss of £20,000 a year.
6. A postcard should be sold at its face or stamped value.
7. The public should be supplied with "query," or double postcards, to be used for message and reply.\*
8. The "Value Payable," or "Cash on Delivery" post should be adopted in this country, so that a person may order say, a book, or other article, of a tradesman, the price being collected by the parcel-post official. This system is found to be of great service in several countries, including India.
9. Circulars reproduced or multiplied by mechanical processes from typewriting (or imitations of typewriting) should be transmissible at the book-post (or halfpenny) rate, as the grievance of typewriters in connection with the suppression of such reproductions is widely and severely felt.
10. There should be established an "Agricultural Parcel Post" at a penny for one pound, and a penny for every additional pound. This would be of great assistance in developing rural industries, such as dairy farming, fruit and flower-growing, &c.
11. The inland rates of postage for parcels not transmissible by "Agricultural Parcel Post" should be: For a parcel not exceeding 3lbs. in weight, 3d., and for every additional pound of weight, 1d.
12. The charges made for small money orders sent to the Colonies should be greatly reduced. Postal orders should be issued payable in the Colonies.
13. There should in no case be levied more than the deficiency of postage, on the delivery of an insufficiently stamped letter, as the recipient is not in fault.
14. All compound names of places should, when transmitted by telegraph, be charged for as single words, so that a man may no longer be fined for the accident of locality.

\* Such cards have been in existence for nearly ten years past, but apparently that fact is not generally known.—Ed.

15. The charge for portorage of telegrams should be abolished; or, at least, should not exceed the cost of the messenger's time, as indicated by the amount of his wages. Thus, where messages are delivered by a boy working 60 hours per week, and paid 5s. per week, the portorage charged should not exceed 1d. per mile. At the same time, the number of telegraph stations in country districts should be largely increased.
16. The Indian system, of sending the cash with a telegraphic money order to the residence of the addressee, should be adopted in this country. It saves time, and prevents mistakes; and the very fact of the telegraph being used shows that the saving of time is of urgent importance.
17. Telegrams should be forwarded to France, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and the United States for 1d. per word; to India for 6d., and to Australia for 1s. per word; and the existing cable systems should, for this purpose, be purchased by our Government at a fair valuation.

April, 1892.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

*Honorary President:*

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

*Vice-President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary*—D. GARTH.

*Assistant-Secretary*—J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian*—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1891-92 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 25th March, 1892, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President was in the chair, and was supported by Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. J. Daun, C. Neville, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, Hastings E. Wright, J. H. Redman, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, J. A. Tilleard, and R. Garth (members), and Mr. H. Grey (visitor).

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., requesting permission to copy, in the *Philatelic Record*, the published reports of the Society's meetings; and it was resolved that the permission should be granted, upon the understanding that all notices of the meetings should be inserted as "copied from the *London Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the Philatelic Society, London."

A letter from Mr. Skipwith, the Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, proposing the affiliation of that Society with the London Society, was read, and

was referred to the Committee for consideration. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. G. F. Hynes (a member of the Society), who stated that he had a letter in his possession, in his official capacity of Postmaster-General of Punjab, the record sheets of the 4 annas stamp of the first issue of India, of the first and last printings. With the letter, which contained other interesting information, Mr. Hynes forwarded tracings of the sheets of stamps referred to, and his communication was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. G. F. Napier, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Carl Lindenberg, of Berlin, proposed by Dr. Kalckhoff, and seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. W. W. Blest, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Street; Mr. J. A. Nix, proposed by Mr. Redman, and seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. Martin Wears, proposed by Mr. Anderson, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. W. Beckwith, proposed by Mr. Firth, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

Mr. Creeke produced for the inspection of the members present an unused copy of the recently-issued £1 stamp of Great Britain (in the new colour), surcharged "I. R. Official," and a very interesting block of proofs of the lithographed 2d. stamp of Victoria (Queen on throne), forwarded by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, was also shown.

The further revision of the reference list of the stamps of Ceylon was adjourned to the next meeting; and the Vice-President impressed upon the members present the necessity for bringing their collections of the stamps of this country, in order to enable the meeting to successfully deal with the subject of the numerous surcharges, which now remain to be considered.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved, "That this Society sincerely appreciates the efforts of the Philatelic Protection Association in prosecuting certain dealers for frauds in connection with stamps, and tenders its congratulations to the Association on the successful result of the action so taken in the interests of true Philately."

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 8th April, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the Vice-President and the following members; viz., Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Silk, C. J. Daun, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, W. T. Willett, Hastings E. Wright, G. B. T. Nicholl, J. A. Nix, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, W. W. Blest, J. A. Tilleard, and D. Garth. Two visitors, Messrs. J. A. Skertchly and E. W. Reeves, were also present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. Gibb, sending a specimen of the 1 cent. stamp of Canada, which had apparently been obliterated before being placed on the envelope, was read. Mr. Gibb stated, that on receipt of the letter bearing the stamp in question he had made inquiries in regard to it, and had ascertained that the Post-office officials would cancel whole sheets of stamps

for any known firm, to be used on letters without any further marking. With the letter, Mr. Gibb forwarded, for the inspection of the members, half-sheets of two values of the stamps cancelled in the manner described.

In reference to the letter from Mr. Hynes, read at the last meeting, the Secretary stated that he had made inquiries as to sheets of the 4 annas stamp of the first issue of India, supposed to be at the India Office, and that he had ascertained that the sheets were not now to be found there.

Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. de Coppet, sending a pair of the one shilling (black) stamps of Barbados, imperforate vertically; and also the 6d. orange-vermilion stamp of Grenada, printed on laid paper. Neither of these varieties appear to have been hitherto chronicled.

Mr. Henry Grey, proposed by the Treasurer, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by Dr. Keynes; and Major W. White, proposed by the Earl of Kingston, and seconded by Mr. Bacon, were elected members of the Society.

In accordance with the Society's statutes, the Treasurer presented his annual balance-sheet; and Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. R. Pearce were appointed to audit the accounts, and report thereon to the Annual General Meeting in May.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the Society's reference lists of stamps; and it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Wright, "That it be referred to the Committee to consider the best mode of further facilitating the revision of the Society's lists."—*The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

## BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President*—J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS. | J. W. GILLESPIE.  
H. STAFFORD SMITH. | J. H. ESCOLME.

THE ninth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 11th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, R. J. Woodman, P. de Worms, A. de Worms, A. H. Thomas, J. W. Gillespie, W. T. Willett, and one visitor, Mr. Douglas Garth. The President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Garth at the meeting as a visitor, which sentiment he felt sure was shared by all.

Mr. G. G. Hodgson, proposed by the President, seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The President read some extremely interesting notes on Western Australia, which he illustrated by his collection. In the course of his remarks he adhered to the theory that the 1d. black was the first issued;

and also gave his opinion that some of the rouletted stamps were undoubtedly official, several copies being known, used at the post-office in Perth. He mentioned their extreme rarity in an unused condition, suggesting that they were probably rouletted, and detached from the sheet as required.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Thrupp, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his valuable paper.

Mr. Garth kindly brought to the meeting his fine collection of India, the inspection of which afforded considerable interest. He also exhibited a copy of the rare 2 cents, pink, first issue, British Guiana.

THE tenth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 25th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, G. G. Hodgson, H. Stafford Smith, P. de Worms, A. de Worms, S. M. Castle, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, W. T. Willett, and Rev. E. H. Rogers, and one visitor, Mr. H. J. Gillespie. The President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. C. Gonin, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. R. J. Thrupp; and Mr. J. E. Cockburn, proposed by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

The President stated that certain provincial Philatelic Societies had decided to take in a copy of the *London Philatelist* for each member, and suggested that members should consider whether this Society should do the same. After some discussion, the Vice-President gave notice that at the next meeting he would move "That it is desirable that this Society subscribe to the *London Philatelist*."

The future subject for study was considered, and it was decided to draw up reference lists of the stamps of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, and Malta.

The President exhibited specimens of the Naples  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, arms, and cross, showing the changes that had been made on the original, and explaining the reasons for each successive issue. He also exhibited a set of the new issue for Liberia.

## LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1891-92.

*President*—REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Ex-President*—JOSEPH SCOTT.

*Vice-Presidents*—W. BECKWITH AND R. S. WIGIN.

*Treasurer*—JOHN H. THACKRAH.

*Hon. Secs.*—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., AND T. K. SKIPWITH.

*Librarian*—F. J. KIDSON.

THE thirteenth meeting of the session was held on April 30, at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, the President in the chair. Six members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Skipwith exhibited a hitherto unchronicled issue for British Bechuanaland, being a strip of three of the current English 2d. postage and revenue stamp,\*

\* This was chronicled in our January number.—ED.

surcharged in black, with the name of the colony in block capital letters in two lines, upon the original envelope. He also drew attention to differences in the printing of certain current New Zealand stamps, there being considerable improvement of execution, and a different shade of colour in the 2½d. blue, and deterioration in the 6d. brown stamp.

The President showed some interesting stamps, after which Mr. W. B. Simpson, of Headingley, was elected a member.

Mr. W. Beckwith then described the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, in illustration of which he and the other members present showed the stamps they possessed of these issues. A vote of thanks was passed at the close of the paper.

THE Second Annual Meeting was held on the 7th of May, Mr. W. Beckwith in the chair. Six members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretaries laid on the table a copy of the London Society's work on the Stamps of the British North American Colonies, which had just been purchased for the library, and also the latest number of the *Monthly Journal*, received as a gift from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith then read the Annual Report of the Committee, in which the work of the session was reviewed. The year had been one of prosperity and success. The number of members had increased slightly, and the average attendance had been somewhat over 40 per cent., which may be regarded as very satisfactory. The chief feature of each meeting had been the reading of a paper, and the careful and detailed comparison of the members' collections of some specified country or issues of stamps, this being, in the opinion of the Committee, the most useful part of the Society's operations. With regard to the library, reference was made to the fact that the Society had completed its set of the valuable works issued by the parent organization, and to the intention of the Committee to provide works of similar utility, so far as the funds will admit.

The Report was adopted, as also was that of the Treasurer, Mr. John H. Thackrah, which showed a small balance in hand.

Election of officers for the session 1892-93 was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, Mr. William Beckwith; Vice-Presidents, Mr. O. Firth, and Mr. John H. Thackrah; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Simpson; Hon. Secretaries (re-elected), Mr. W. Denison Roebuck and T. K. Skipwith; and Hon. Librarian, Mr. F. J. Kidson.

The chairman showed a Straits Settlements 6 cents, lilac, CA and Crown, perf. 14, surcharged "ONE CENT" in black; and stamps were shown by other members.

THE next regular meeting is to be held on the 1st of October; but, as was the case last year, possibly one or more meetings may be held during the summer months.

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, SUNNY BANK, LEEDS,	} Hon. Secs.
T. K. SKIPWITH, 18, VICTORIA ROAD, HYDE PARK, LEEDS,	

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer (*pro tem.*)—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—D. PIXTON.

THE fifteenth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, the 22nd of April, 1892, seventeen members being present, the President in the chair.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the Vice-President expressed, on behalf the members, the pleasure they felt at seeing the President again occupying the chair after his indisposition.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and confirmed.

Mr. E. Hartley Turner was elected a member of the Society.

The President read the continuation of his paper on the English stamps, dealing with the 5d. and 6d.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties, the President showing a Sydney View 2d. plate 1, on original cover postmarked January 1st, 1850, and Mr. Ranck Sweden, present issue, 5 ore and 10 ore, imperf.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

## OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at Dr. Murray's residence, on Tuesday, May 10th, at 8 p.m. Ten members were present, Dr. Murray, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodleian Librarian, and Mr. J. A. Bucknill, Keble College, were elected as ordinary members, and Mr. R. H. H. Sankey and Mr. E. S. Woodewiss as corresponding members.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. for the parcel of books presented to the Society, and to Mr. Brown for the volume of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. The volumes were added to the Society's library.

The Secretary read a letter received from Mr. E. D. Bacon, relating to the loss of a circular 4 cents, first issue, British Guiana postage stamp.

An interesting discussion took place on the local stamps of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and a nearly complete collection of them was exhibited by Professor Napier.

A proposal was made to form a forgery stamp collection, but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. Nichols showed his stamp collection.

The native Indian States were countries arranged for discussion at the next meeting, as Professor Napier promised to exhibit his fine collection of them.

The next meeting will be held on June 14th.

## THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—H. W. MAYNE, L.D.S.

*Vice-President*—J. MILTON.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer*—A. LEVY.

SESSION 1891-2.

THE fourth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on March 30, 1892. The President in the chair. Present ten members and one visitor.

It was resolved that notification of the formation of the local society be forwarded to the London Philatelic Society, and that the *London Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the London Philatelic Society, be purchased for the library.

Dr. C. Lion Vasey, R.N., and Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, R.N. (L.P.S.), were elected members. The President read a paper on various matters which had appeared in recent Philatelic literature, and a vote of thanks was passed.

THE fifth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on April 13, 1892. The President in the chair. Present eleven members and one visitor.

The question of devising a systematic plan whereby members could exchange surplus stamps with each other was referred to the committee.

The Hon. Secretary read part three of his paper on the "Stamps of Great Britain," dealing with the early issues of the 1d. and 2d. stamps. He had just had an exceptional opportunity of examining a large continuous mass of the daily correspondence of a large mercantile firm, covering the period of the use of the stamps in question, and after minute investigation had succeeded in fixing the dates when the various perforations and watermarks were in active use, these dates in some instances differing from those hitherto accepted as correct. He thanked Mr. Stevens, the owner of the stamps, for the facilities placed at his disposal, and for assistance rendered in the necessary search. The lecturer had prepared enlarged designs of the two different crowns used as watermarks, and each member had lent to him, for the purpose of following the paper, a set of eighteen varieties of these stamps, mounted on a card specially designed, containing description and date of each stamp.

The President moved a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. R. Barrett (L.P.S.), as a visitor, wished to express his opinion that the paper they had listened to was one of great interest, not only to young collectors, but that if the letters in the possession of Mr. Stevens bore out the statements of the Hon. Secretary, there was a deal read which was new to those more advanced.

THE sixth ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on April 27th, 1892, the President in the chair. Present ten members and two visitors.

Mr. A. R. Barrett (L.P.S.) was elected a member.

The plan recommended by the Committee for the exchange of duplicates among members was adopted.

The Hon. Secretary read part four of his paper of

the "Stamps of Great Britain," dealing with the remainder of the line-engraved series, plate numbers, &c., and a vote of thanks was unanimously carried.

The first three numbers of the *London Philatelist* were circulated among the members, who expressed their appreciation of the executive of the London Philatelic Society in producing such a high-class journal.

THE seventh ordinary meeting was held at the Borough Arms on May 11th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present ten members.

It was resolved that the sum of 10s. 6d. be sent from the funds of the Society to the Philatelic Protection Society, as a donation towards the expenses incurred in the recent prosecutions.

The evening was devoted to the examination of collections, and the exchange of stamps on the system adopted at the preceding meeting.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

## THE WELSH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

IN accordance with a circular issued, a meeting of collectors was held at 102, Hamilton Terrace, Swansea, on May 17th. It was unanimously agreed to form a Philatelic Society, and the following gentlemen were elected as the first officers :

*President*—W. SCOTT.

*Vice-Presidents*—S. R. GOLD AND E. H. WATTS, JUN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer*—JOHN RUTHEN, JUN.

*Hon. Assistant Sec.*—W. J. HOPKINS.

*Committee.*

IVOR DAVIES.

R. WILLIAMS.

HUGH TAYLOR.

W. KERSLAKE.

V. E. BZWKSWICH.

A. G. E. DRIVER.

W. J. TROUNCE.

Letters of apology were read from several gentlemen residing in South Wales regretting inability to attend, owing to inconvenient train service, &c., but signifying their intention of joining the Society.

The Hon. Secretary read a set of bye-laws which he had drawn up, and which, having been discussed and amended, were, on the proposition of Mr. Gold, unanimously adopted.\*

It was resolved that a meeting should be held at an early date, in Cardiff if possible.

Special attention was drawn as to the Library, and it was decided to make the same as complete as possible.

The rest of the evening was spent in examining the stamps and postcards of the Secretary, his unused sets and errors being much admired.

W. J. HOPKINS, *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

\* Owing to lack of space we cannot print rules of new Societies, as they are all very much alike, and not of general interest to our readers.—ED.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to find that, in spite of the righteous convictions of Assmus, Benjamin, &c., the forger seems to be still at work, surcharges being made without any attempt at concealment, and apparently with the sanction of an English Philatelic Society. For it is reported in your *Journal* that at a meeting of the Leeds Philatelic Society, held on March 5th, 1892, at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds, "Novelties and other interesting stamps were shown . . . including a used set of six values of British South Africa surcharged B. C. A., by the President."

Surely this is a case for the Philatelic Protection Society to take up. The worst part of the matter is that the President is a clergyman.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT LOCKYER.

4th May, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I hasten to tender my apologies to my friend Mr. Castle, and the other member of the London Society alluded to, for attributing to them "somnolent qualities," which had been more aptly applied to myself. My only excuse for having taken up your valuable space must be that I failed to grasp the situation. I was not aware there was any question of *No. 25*. In "Oceania" only Nos. 5 and 24 are questioned; and, therefore, when I discovered 24 should be No. 5, I naturally concluded the matter was at rest, and hence, carelessly, I did not take in the importance of Mr. Chambers' find. But was it known previously that No. 25 was wrong, as stated in February number of the *London Philatelist*? I have failed to notice it, if so. With repeated apologies,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
W. B. THORNHILL.

## £10 REWARD.

## LOST

Between the 28th April and the 2nd May, 1892,

A "Circular" 4 Cents First Issue

## BRITISH GUIANA POSTAGE STAMP.

This Stamp is *pale yellow* in colour, and although it has hardly any margin, the impression is **very good and clear**. It was attached to an entire letter-sheet, which is addressed to **John Kennedy, Esq.**, and the letter is signed **Hugh Greene**, and is believed to be dated **December 31st, 1850**.

Anyone having the stamp shown to them is requested to communicate at once with the advertiser, and meanwhile to retain possession of the specimen.

Anyone purchasing the said stamp will be buying stolen property.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of the stamp in good condition.

E. D. BACON.

41, SKEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.,  
4th May, 1892.

## Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR JUNE.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

	Unused s. d.
<b>BARBADOS.</b>	
POST CARD.	
One penny (on 1½d.), mauve and lilac . . . . .	1 6
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>	
REPLY POSTCARD.	
3 c. + 3 c., carmine on buff . . . . .	0 6
<b>FIJI</b>	
4d., on wove paper, mauve . . . . .	0 8
<b>INDIA!</b>	
2½ a. on 4 a. and 6 p., black and green . . . . .	0 6
<b>LIBERIA.</b>	
1 c., vermilion . . . . .	0 1
2 c., blue . . . . .	0 2
4 c., black and green (oblong) . . . . .	0 3
6 c., green . . . . .	0 5
8 c., black and brown . . . . .	0 6
12 c., carmine . . . . .	0 9
16 c., mauve . . . . .	1 0
24 c., bronze on <i>pale yellow</i> . . . . .	1 4
32 c., grey-blue . . . . .	1 9
1 dollar, black and ultramarine (oblong) . . . . .	5 3
2 dollars, brown on <i>pale yellow</i> . . . . .	10 6
5 " black and carmine . . . . .	25 0
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>	
3 pence, Registered Envelope, carmine . . . . .	0 6
1½ " Post Card, blue and buff . . . . .	0 3
1½ + 1½d. " " . . . . .	0 6
<b>ORANGE FREE STATE.</b>	
PROVISIONAL POSTCARD.	
½ penny, black and brown on white . . . . .	2 0
<b>PORTUGAL.</b>	
25 reis, green . . . . .	0 2
<b>TASMANIA.</b>	
2½ pence, puce . . . . .	0 4
5 " brown and blue . . . . .	0 9
<b>ZULULAND.</b>	
1 penny ( <i>used</i> ), black and lilac . . . . .	0 3

## 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, have always on Sale a number of Collections purchased by them, which they are prepared to send on inspection for any time not exceeding one week. These Collections vary in extent, some being comparatively small, others comprising twenty or more volumes. All the Stamps are separately priced.

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# DUPLICATE POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

A NEW EDITION of this Album is published in response to numerous enquiries received from Collectors at home and abroad. It is designed as a convenient means of keeping Duplicate or Superfluous Stamps arranged for handy reference, more especially for exchange purposes. This improved edition is so arranged as to be suitable for either the general collector or the specialist. The arrangement of the book is that of a series of Pockets, numbered for reference, and securely attached to the leaves, on one side only. The Pockets are so made, that whilst on the one hand they can be quickly opened out flat, and their contents at once seen, there is less liability of any Stamps being lost than if they were in ordinary envelopes. By means of the Index, immediate access to any particular Stamp is at once ensured. The Publishers can strongly recommend this Album as an easy method of keeping duplicates classified, saving both time and trouble, and ready at hand at once when wanted. Size 6½ x 9 ins.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, for January, 1892

(The Organ of the Philatelic Society, London), says:

"We have received from Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS & Co., Limited, a copy of an innovation in the shape of a 'Duplicate Stamp Album.' The novelty consists in the arrangement of a number of envelopes, three of which are securely fastened to each page of the book—each, while readily unfolded, being so contrived that its contents are securely held. Every envelope is consecutively numbered and indexed, so that a ready reference can be obtained to the contents of the volume. As nearly 150 of these neat little receptacles are furnished, it will be evident that a large number of Duplicates can be thus stored away. Different sizes are published, all of which are neatly bound, and well turned out in every respect. We have, after making practical experiments, satisfied ourselves as to the usefulness of these Duplicate books, and therefore cordially recommend them to the notice of collectors."

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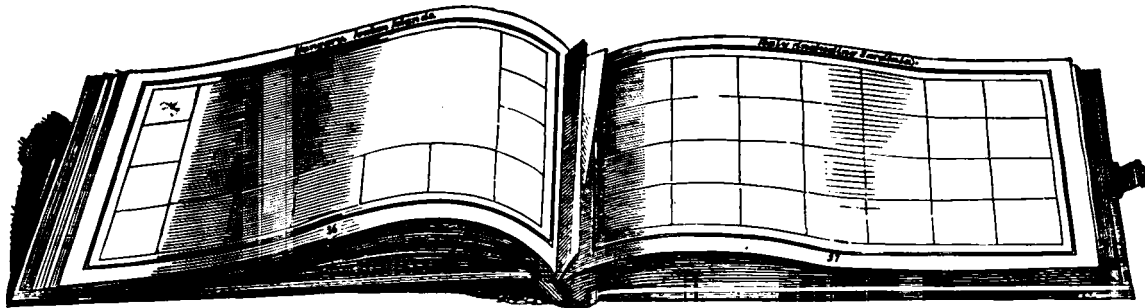
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## UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

We have obtained from Major EVANS some of the remaining Copies of the Autotype Plates arranged by him to illustrate his American Catalogue. These contain 101 types, including all the principal varieties from 1853 down to the present date, and by means of them the Reay and Plimpton issues may be readily distinguished, as well as the still more puzzling varieties of the 2c. of more recent series. Price 1/6 per Set, post-free.

N.B.—A List of the varieties shown is published in *The Monthly Journal* for July, 1891.

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SOME EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES IN THE PRESS.

*TIMES.*

"The unexpected death of Mr. Raikes will lend a melancholy interest to the *Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee of Uniform Inland Penny Postage*, which has just been published by the Jubilee Celebration Committee, in whose proceedings the late Postmaster-General took so active and kindly an interest. The volume contains not a little matter of permanent interest in connection with the recent history of the Post Office and its present organization, and these sources of interest are enhanced by the portraits and sketches with which it is illustrated."

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. II.

JUNE 30, 1892.

No. 24.

**NOTICE.**—The Publishers desire to draw attention to the fact that personal purchases of Stamps, &c., can be made at No. 435, Strand. All Letters, &c., should be addressed to No. 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

**NOTICE.**—*Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to MAJOR EVANS, 78, West Hill, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.*

## EDITORIAL.

WITH this number we complete our second volume, and although the mature age of *two* is not much to boast of, still it is something to be able to hope that the dangers of extreme infancy are safely over. There is probably no class of periodical literature in which the rate of infantile mortality is so high as in that devoted to Philately, and although it is true that, at the present time, two Stamp Magazines seem to spring up for every one that dies down, still one can only feel that the crop cannot be altogether a healthy or natural one. This condition of affairs was forcibly impressed upon our minds by the perusal of a table published in a recent number of *The American Philatelist*, showing the state of the Philatelic press in America during the last two years. The table in question forms an addendum to Mr. Tiffany's *Stamp Collectors' Library Companion*, a work invaluable to all collectors and students of philatelic literature, and although it deals only with the publications of the United States, it probably affords a fair criterion by which to measure the literary out-look in other quarters of the Globe.

We gather that at the end of 1889, when the original book was published, there were in existence in the United States forty-six philatelic magazines of various descriptions, only one of which, *The Philatelic Monthly*, dating from February, 1875, had lived over ten years. Of these forty-six, no less than thirty appear to have terminated their existence within the last two years, or at all events did not publish a number for December, 1891. During these same two years sixty-three new publications (or rather more than two births for each of

the deaths alluded to above) made their appearance, but of these, alas! as many as forty-two had perished before the end of 1891, or at least had not published a number for December in that year at the time of the list going to press in May, 1892. Fifteen of these unfortunate infants died at the age of one month, and ten more at the age of two. Such a waste of literary life is dreadful to contemplate, and we can almost envy the fate of the ten items, not included either in the sixty-three births or in the forty-two deaths, which never got beyond being "announced."

Our own country, if less prolific than the virgin soil of the United States, seems better adapted to support life of this nature; we have no statistics to bring forward, but we fancy that, to drop metaphor, if far fewer magazines have been started here, a very much larger proportion of them have been kept up. We cannot of course expect to note many additions to the *serious* Philatelic Magazines (if we may thus term them), the list of which, on either side of the Atlantic, may almost be reckoned upon the fingers of one hand; but the English members of this class may fairly be said to have doubled their numbers during the period that we have been considering. Of ourselves, the earliest, we think, of the little band, we wish to say but little; we strive to be serious, to the best of our ability, even at the risk of being only dull (which is quite a different thing). *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, with its proud and somewhat lengthy title, was the next to appear upon the scene, and has fully maintained the high position which it at once took up. It has introduced some novel features, which have proved most popular; we allude to the interviews with "Leading Dealers," and *The Philatelic Review of Reviews*; the former we fear must give out some day, though "the end is not yet," but for the latter there will always be materials while philately itself lasts, and we trust that those materials will always be as effectively worked up as they have been hitherto. The title is a little long, we always feel that if we quoted it



too often in our lists of novelties we might be accused of "padding," and we do not like to cut it down to *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, as the manner of some is.

Last, but by no means least, came *The London Philatelist*, overleaping all the weaknesses of infancy and springing, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, fully armed into the philatelic arena. With the staff which the Philatelic Society, London, can furnish, its organ should be well able to take and to maintain the lead in the literature of our pursuit. We are glad to gather, from the reports of the Society's meetings, that the publication of its magazine has already been the means of adding largely to its membership and thus of increasing its capabilities for useful work; and we further hope, and believe, that the time is not far distant when the Society will be in a position to take rooms of its own, and will thus be able, to some extent at all events, to take the place of the Philatelic Club, the formation of which was mooted in these columns some months ago.

\* \* \*

TURNING to philatelic literature of another class, it is a little depressing to find the old, old fallacies cropping up at the present day. For instance, under the head of "Advice," to read as follows:—"Where possible, obtain a used stamp in preference to an unused one, it is in most cases not only cheaper but infinitely safer, and, if I may be allowed to express my private opinion, more correct, as in reality a postage stamp is not a stamp until it has done postal duty." Now we, ourselves, have always had a personal prejudice in favour of used specimens, and have never been able to understand why there should be an enormous difference in price between an ordinary unused copy and a really fine, lightly obliterated, used one, but we are compelled entirely to disagree with the paragraph we have quoted, except as regards the word *cheaper*. Let us take the last part of it first; surely it would be more correct to say that a stamp that has been used, ceases to be a stamp, and becomes simply the little bit of dirty paper, which the non-collector jeers at us for taking an interest in. Except in the eyes of a collector, and the majority of stamps even now are not made solely for collectors, a stamp that "has done postal duty" is not a stamp at all, and is absolutely valueless; we might as well say that a coin, which has gone fresh from the mint into the cabinet of a numismatist, is not so desirable a specimen as one that has been for years in circulation, and has been defaced by long usage. As to the question of *safety*, of course if the stamp has been really *used*, it is either a genuine copy, or a genuine curiosity. But who is to decide this?

Not the collector who looks upon an obliteration as a guarantee of authenticity. An unobliterated forgery is infinitely easier to detect, and therefore infinitely less dangerous, than an obliterated one; for this reason, and for others which are equally obvious, the vast majority of forgeries are obliterated before being put upon the market; and although in the old days the obliteration was so carelessly done as to be in itself a warning to the expert, this has been by no means the case of late years. In fact, we have no hesitation in saying, that the collection of *unused* specimens is infinitely safer than the collection of *used*; as, in the former case, the collector has chiefly to beware of reprints, and the number of stamps that have been reprinted is very limited, in comparison with the number that have been forged.

\* \* \*

THE first number of a new philatelic periodical, *The Philatelic Monthly News*, lies before us. It is very neatly turned out, but unfortunately exhibits manifest signs of the want of a proof-reader. The auction intelligence contains some most ingenious misprints, which show what the unaided and unphilatelic printer is capable of. We find quoted "2 used Mulberry Wrappers," followed by "6 Gt. Britain, 1840, 6th Oct., surcharged specimen." "1 Labnan, 1879, 6-c. work sideways" comes a little further on, and another list includes "1 Spain, Madrid, 1 quarto."

But we all have our faults, and how few of us write a sufficiently legible hand to be able to put all the blame on the compositor. One of the most constant sources of confusion are the signs  $\times$  and  $+$ ; the former seems to be the favourite, we seldom find dimensions given as  $6+3$  inches, but "how often, oh, how often!" do we find the reply paid card described as  $1 \times 1d$ . One of our contemporaries, however, has permitted his printer to go even further than this; he appears to have adopted the *multiplication*, in place of the *addition*, sign for the double cards, and then to have translated it, correctly enough, into the word "by," so that we find " $\frac{1}{2}d$ . by  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ." " $1d$ . by  $1d$ .", &c., the meaning of which is not altogether obvious. It seems hardly necessary to inform our readers that  $6 \times 3$  inches means 6 multiplied by 3 or 6 inches long by 3 wide, while  $6+3$  inches means 6 added to 3, and  $1d. + 1d.$  means  $1d.$  added to  $1d.$ , a convenient formula for indicating a reply paid penny card, or an envelope with two stamps upon it;  $1d.$  multiplied by  $1d.$  would mean nothing, and a card  $1d.$  long by  $1d.$  wide has not been met with in our experience.

\* \* \*

"Fakers come, and Fakers go, but Fakes go on for ever."

It is too soon yet to see a very marked result from the proceedings so successfully undertaken

by the Philatelic Protection Association, and the index to our second volume shows even a longer list of forgeries than did that of our first. This may well, however, be considered as a sign that the detection of frauds has been even more diligently pursued than ever, and the old works of art will doubtless continue to turn up. In another place we allude to some dangerous forgeries of the current Afghan stamps, which we have been widely circulated under the name of re-drawn types. We wish to give a special word of warning about them here, for that reason. Specimens have reached us from unimpeachable sources, one in England and the other in the United States; in each case they had been received direct from India, where it is possible that they were made, though they seem to have been engraved by some one who had no knowledge of the language of the originals, and who took as his models the older illustrations, in place of the stamps themselves.

\* \* \*

LOOKING at the frauds of various kinds that are constantly inflicted upon Collectors, we feel that we hardly owe our readers an apology for reproducing, in this number, an article which appeared a few years ago in a German magazine, and was afterwards translated into *The American Philatelist*, but which has not, we think, been noticed in any English periodical. It deals with those particularly dangerous counterfeits produced by changing the colour of the impression, or paper, of genuine stamps, and thus converting them into would-be errors or varieties. Its author, very rightly, does not describe the processes employed, but he gives, at the end of his paper, a most suggestive list of the possible changes, which should be very useful in putting collectors on their guard against fraudulent curiosities of this nature.

\* \* \*

IT is a pleasure to turn from the above to the next item in our note book. Our readers will all be glad to hear that Mr. E. D. Bacon has been appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum to arrange the Tapling Collection, and to place it in a condition in which it will be available for the inspection and study of philatelists. No better choice could possibly have been made, as, apart from his general philatelic knowledge—which is no secret to the readers of the publications of the London Society—Mr. Bacon is at least as well acquainted with the contents of the collection as was its late owner, and besides, from his long and intimate friendship with the latter, understands to the fullest extent how he would have wished the collection to be dealt with, and brings to the task a loving zeal which will ensure its accomplishment

in the best possible way. The work must necessarily be a long one—five or six years may possibly not see it completed—but, in the meantime, we trust that as the more important portions are finished arrangements may be made for putting them on view, from time to time. We would also most strongly urge that some attempt should be made to continue the collection, and keep it up to date. The Trustees of the Museum would have no difficulty in obtaining, free of cost, specimens of all the ordinary varieties of the new issues, and if they could not provide a fund for the purchase of those not otherwise obtainable, it would be an act well worthy of some public-spirited collector or body of collectors to supply those wants. In any case, if it is to be done at all, it should be commenced at once, before there is too much lost ground to make up.

\* \* \*

AMONG the offshoots, as perhaps they must be called, of the philatelic family, are the stamps that were issued by various of the colleges at Oxford and at Cambridge, for franking the letters of members of those colleges conveyed by the college messengers. As undoubtedly genuine Private Locals, they seem certainly to deserve a place in the collections of those who make Great Britain a speciality, and we are glad to be able to state that a prominent member of the Oxford Philatelic Society has taken up the study of these stamps, and has promised to communicate the results to us in the form of a paper upon them. In the meantime he will be very grateful if our readers will send to him, through the Editor, any specimens of, or information concerning them, that may be in their possession. Every care will be taken of specimens thus lent, and all assistance given will be fully acknowledged, if desired.

\* \* \*

WE have another little request to make, which those of our readers who possess any of the college stamps can easily comply with at the same time as the above, whilst others can perhaps send us the information we require on a post card. We are anxious to compile a list of the die numbers of the Mulready envelopes and wrappers, and if our readers will kindly send us notes of any that they possess we shall be very much obliged; a simple note of the letter and number will be sufficient, so long as the Roman or italic letter is indicated; or to make all safe the value and the nature (envelope or wrapper) may be stated. Those of our readers who possess, or have access to, pairs, blocks, or entire sheets of either, would do us a great service by sending us the numbers on these, with the order in which they occur. The information should be sent

direct to the Editor, to the address given at the head of this article, and even a single number may be of service.

\* \* \*

We regret exceedingly to find that a letter from Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, which we published last month, containing a feeble joke upon the words "surcharged B. C. A., by the President," quoted from the proceedings of the Leeds Philatelic Society, has given serious offence to the members of that body; from whom, in the persons of their Honorary Secretaries, we have received a letter protesting against their Society (with its President) being classed "along with convicted criminals." We have already replied, privately, expressing our extreme regret that any annoyance should have been caused by the letter in question, and to assure them that no offence, or injurious imputation of any kind, was intended either by Mr. Lockyer or by ourselves; and we repeat our regret and assurances here. We feel it only right to add that, had we thought it possible that any one could have taken that letter seriously, we should never have inserted it.

\* \* \*

We wish to draw special attention to an important announcement, made by our publishers upon the last page of the cover of this number, in reference to the future rate of subscription to the *Monthly Journal*. The practical giving away (for a penny per month does not cover postage), of what we have ventured in another place to term a *serious* philatelic magazine, is an experiment in a new direction. As our publishers insert no advertisements besides their own, the whole cost of production will come in future out of their own pockets; their desire, however, is to make it the best possible advertisement of their business, and thus to make it pay its way indirectly. Having this in view, the reduction in the price will entail no falling off in the size of the magazine, or in the character of the articles appearing in it; on the contrary, the efforts of both Editor and Publishers will be directed to maintaining it in its present high position, and to rendering it more interesting and useful in the future than it has been in the past.

\* \* \*

We much regret to state that, owing to severe illness, which has entirely prevented Mr. C. J. Phillips from attending to business during the last few weeks, we are obliged to go to press this month without his usual "Notes and News," and to postpone the continuation of the account of his recent Continental Trip. We trust that it will not be long before Mr. Phillips is fully restored to health, but we fear that he will be obliged to abstain from hard work for the present.

## 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.

**Afghanistan.**—We have had an opportunity since last month of examining some originals of the portraits which we then published, and we are sorry to be obliged to state that the said portraits are remarkably accurate, and that their originals are equally suspicious looking. Of the 1 rupee there are two distinct varieties, but neither of them is in our opinion a genuine one. The characters upon them are altogether different to those upon the genuine stamps; we fancy that most of them are entirely meaningless, and our belief in this respect is confirmed by a collector who has some knowledge of Hindostani, and who is moreover very well posted in Afghan stamps. We have therefore no hesitation in warning our readers against these so-called re-engraved types. We may add that the imitation of the 1 abasi, and one of those of the 1 rupee, are identical in type with the forgeries of those values which we alluded to in December last.

**Argentine Republic.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that, in reply to a request for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c. of recut types, information was received to the effect that no such recutting has taken place. Are there any forgeries about, or have the postal authorities failed to perceive the small alterations that were said to have been made? The same magazine describes a new variety of the 2 c. wrapper, having the impression in deep mauve, and the word *Impresos* in larger italics than before, apparently resembling in the latter respect the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. wrapper described last month.

*Wrapper.* 2 c., deep mauve; *variety.*

**Austria.**—The varieties of perforation are even more infinite in number than *The London Philatelist* led us to believe last month. Mr. William Brown informs us that they range in gauge from 9 upwards; he has found specimens also perf.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ ,  $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , and he showed us a complete set perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  all round. He adds that, with the exception of the 2 gulden, he has been able to make complete sets of nearly all the varieties. Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, in *The London Philatelist*, goes two steps higher, with the 2 gulden perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ , and the 1 gulden  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round. The prospect, for the specialist in Austrians, is decidedly cheerful.

**Azores.**—There is a cheerful lookout here also; surcharging, in the general way, is to be given up, but the islands are to be, as we hinted a few months ago, divided into three postal districts—Angra, Horta, and Ponte Delgada—each of which is to rejoice in a set of stamps of its own, distinguished by its name below, in place of the word CONTINENTE upon the stamps of the mother

country. According to a decree, to which we allude more fully under Portugal, the stamps for these Colonies were not to be issued until the 1st



July; *Le Timbre-Poste*, however, gives illustrations of two varieties of 50 reis, which we reproduce here.

The 100 reis of the embossed type is chronicled, in *Der Philatelist*, with the name surcharged in brown, but this might surely be due to a fading of the black ink.

We have been shewn a copy of the 10 reis, perforated, of the first issue, with the surcharge inverted. It is catalogued by M. Moens.

*Adhesives.* 50 reis, blue; *Angra.*  
50 " " *Horta.*

**Bahamas.**—*The American Journal of Philately* announces the 1½d. and 1½ + 1½d. cards, with the values reduced by a surcharge of "ONE PENNY," in block capitals, in black, across the bottom of the stamp.

*Post Cards.* 1d. on 1½d., carmine on buff.  
1 + 1d. on 1½ + 1½d. " "

**Barbados.**—*The London Philatelist* claims to have the 1½d., brown on buff, post card surcharged "ONE PENNY," in violet. Does this exist, or has our contemporary made a mistake between the brown and the mauve cards?

**Bermuda.**—We recently had submitted to us for an opinion, a 1d. and a 2d. stamp of this colony overprinted "THREE PENCE" in fancy capitals; the surcharge in each case corresponded, as far as we could judge, with one of the types recognized as genuine by the authorities, and in reference to the 2d. we could only say that such was the case. The 1d., however, fortunately—or unfortunately—condemned itself, being water-marked Crown and CA; it is well perhaps to remind our readers that some particularly dangerous forgeries of these surcharges exist.

Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us a copy of the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* for May 24th, in which appears the following notice, showing the date of issue of the Registration Envelopes:—

COLONIAL POST OFFICE,  
24th May, 1892.

NOTICE.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, linen lined, can now be procured at this Office and at the Post Offices at St. George's, Ireland Island, and at the different receiving Offices, and can be obtained at the charge of 2½d. each or 12 for 2s. 2½d. for the small size 5¼ × 3¼, and 2½d. each or 12 2s. 7d. for the large size 9 × 4.

AUBREY G. BUTTERFIELD,  
Colonial Postmaster.

We see that the H<sup>2</sup> size exists, as well as F.  
*Registration Envelope.* 2d., blue. Size H<sup>2</sup>.

**Bolivia.**—Some questions have been raised as to the character of specimens of the old Eagle issues of the stamps of this Republic, which have come over here within the last few months. What were at first announced as impressions from a re-touched plate of the 50 c., in twenty types instead of thirty, have since been condemned as forgeries, and the illustration of the entire sheet published by M. Moens certainly does not inspire confidence. But there are also some would-be 5 c., violet, stamps about, whose character is considered not to be beyond reproach. It appears to be supposed by some that it is impossible to change green into violet, but unfortunately that is not the case.

We publish elsewhere an article upon chemical changes, which bears upon this point, and will only add that we have recently seen a copy of a 5 c., violet, the appearance of which was to our minds extremely suspicious.

**British Bechuanaland.**—Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us two sheets of the current 2d. of Great Britain, surcharged with the name of this Colony, and point out to us that one stamp on each shows a defective "B" in BECHUANALAND, which probably accounts for the error chronicled last month. On one specimen the middle bar of the letter is entirely deficient, and it might easily be made into a "D"; on the other sheet the same stamp shows a part of the bar.

**British East Africa.**—As we suspected, the ½ anna, black on yellow, is a myth, doubtless chronicled in mistake for the 2½ a.

**British Guiana.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 3c. card surcharged <sup>2</sup> CENTS across the centre of the stamp, and with the original value obliterated by two bars.

*Post Card.* 2 c., in black, on 3 c., carmine on buff.

**Canada.**—Divers of our contemporaries have reported that the Canadian Post-office will obliterate stamps in sheets, to be used by persons posting a large quantity of circulars, &c., at a time. If such sheets are actually issued to the persons using the stamps, and they are allowed to take them away and put them on the circulars at their own houses, we can only say that such a proceeding is an incredibly innocent one, liable to afford an opening for unlimited fraud, and, except as so doing, of no possible advantage to the person using the stamps. The story probably should be, that when persons bring large bundles of circulars to the Post-office to be stamped, the stamps are obliterated in sheets, to save trouble to the post-office clerks, and then affixed either by them or in their presence.

*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the reply paid card with stamp of the latest type.

*Post Card.* 1 + 1 c., blue on pale buff; new type.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We have received a copy (used May 20) of the permanent 2½d. stamp; it is of similar type to the other current values, but has "2½d." on a square in the right upper

corner of the vignette, as well as "2½ PENCE" below.

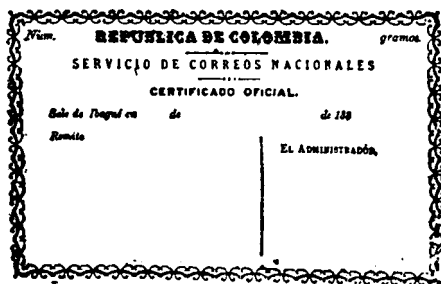
*Adhesive.* 2½d., pale green; *wmk. anchor*; *perf.* 14.

**Cauca.**—It appears that we were not so very far wrong in doubting the accuracy of the inscription upon the recently chronicled 5 c. The expression *Estado Soberano* is no longer allowed to be used in this high-toned Republic, the advanced principles of which will not even allow the people to be *Sovereign*. *Provincia*, however, is equally incorrect; the word should be *Departamento*, and *de Cauca* ought to be *del Cauca*, the former being strictly ungrammatical according to Colombian use. In fine, the stamp is as doubtful as its more unpretentious predecessors.

**Ceylon.**—It seems that the variety which we copied from *The Stamp News* last month was not quite such a novelty as we thought; a correspondent, rejoicing in the *nom-de-plume* of "Quilp," points out to us that both the 4 c. and the 8 c., *perf.* 12½ × 14 were chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* in July, 1883. What a thing it is to have a good memory!

**Colombia.**—Another of those interesting Official *Cubiertas* is described and illustrated in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The design, if such it should be called, consists entirely of inscriptions:—1. REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, in fancy, shaded capitals. 2. SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES. 3. CERTIFICADO OFICIAL, in block capitals. 4. *Sale de Ibaguè en de 188*, with *Remite* on left, and EL ADMINISTRADOR on the right, below; and *Num.* and *gramos* in the upper corners. A more or less ornamental frame is the only attempt at art about this latest luggage label.

*Official Cubierta.* No value, black on white.



**Curaçao.**—*The London Philatelist* announces the 50 c. stamp, of the type with the head of the young Queen, and *Le Timbre-Poste* two new cards, with stamp of the numeral type.

*Adhesive.* 50 c., dark red.  
*Post Cards.* 2½ c., green on sea-green.  
2½ + 2½ c. " "

**Dutch Indies.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles two new reply paid cards, both with stamps of the figure type.

*Post Cards.* 5 + 5 c., blue on blue.  
7½ + 7½ c., rose on rose.

**Falkland Islands.**—This Colony seems to be adopting a more or less uniform tint for all its stamps. We have heard of the Penny and Shilling

in shades of orange, and *Le Timbre-Poste* now announces the 6d. in a somewhat similar hue.

*Adhesive.* 6d., orange-yellow.

**Fiji.**—We give an illustration of the provisional ¼d. stamp chronicled last month.



**France.**—*Le Timbre-Poste*, publishes a postal notice, to the effect that the wrappers issued for sale after the middle of March last, do not bear the coloured band along the upper and lower margins.

*Wrappers.* 1 c., black on buff. } Without the coloured  
2 c., brown " } marginal bands.  
3 c., red " }

**Gibraltar.**—The current 50 centimos is reported to have been seen divided in half, diagonally, and the halves doing duty as 25 c. stamps. We can always make unused copies of these with a pair of scissors, and the postmark is a mere matter of detail.

**Great Britain.**—*The Philatelic Record* points out that the undated die, now employed for the 2½d. envelopes supplied to the Post-office, differs from the dated one in other respects besides the absence of the date, and that the engraving of the new die is distinctly inferior.

A German collector has discovered a *rara avis*, which he describes in *Le Timbre-Poste*, in the shape of a copy of the 10d of 1867, *wmk. Emblems*, instead of the usual *Spray of Rose*. We do not know whether the watermarks of any of the imperforate copies known (some of which no doubt come from the registered sheet of this value) have ever been examined, but as the 10d. and 2s. were the first stamps issued with the *spray of rose* *wmk.*, it would not be at all surprising if the earliest sheets of these values were upon the paper just becoming obsolete.

The same collector possesses a specimen of the 4d., *wmk. small garter*, on white paper, about which an esteemed contemporary has lately been somewhat exercised. We have reason to believe that *bleaching* the paper of these stamps would be a matter of small difficulty, and might indeed be effected by various accidental causes, the postmark still remaining "absolument nette," as described.

*Adhesive.* 10d., brown; *wmk. Emblems*.

**Grenada.**—Our illustration represents one of a series of *unpaid letter* stamps, issued in this colony on the 18th April last: according to *Le Timbre-Poste* only three values are known at present. The same journal humbly suggests that the 6d. on *laid*, recently chronicled, may possibly be a specimen showing the *wmk.* of lines forming part of the margin of the sheet; this is certainly a not impossible solution of the mystery, but we should fancy that, if the *laid* lines were of that nature, they would hardly have passed the scrutiny of the members of the London Philatelic Society. The same explana-



tion would not account for the rs. Nevis on laid, as that was never printed on the watermarked paper.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

- 1d., black; *wmk. Crown and C.A.*
- 2d., " " "
- 3d., " " "

**Guadeloupe.**—The sets of the different varieties of surcharge are gradually filling up. *La Revue Philatelique* adds the following, of the ordinary Colonial type:—

- Adhesives.* 30 c., brown; *error* GUADELOUPE.  
 30 c. " " GUADELOUPE.  
 30 c. " " GUADELONPE.

**Gwalior.**—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, a registered envelope, size G, surcharged with the name and arms of this State. We do not know an Indian envelope of that size; probably it is the small envelope, corresponding very closely with F, that is intended.

**Holland.**—We gather from *Le Timbre-Poste* that a supply of 5 c. cards was printed with the stamp, type with the head of the young Queen, on the right and the arms on the left, instead of in the reverse positions; and that, although the latter was the arrangement definitely adopted, these cards have been put in circulation.

*Post Card.* 5 c., blue on blue; stamp on right.

**Hongkong.**—A correspondent of *The American Journal of Philately* states that the 20 c. on 30 c. and the 1 dollar on 96 c. were first issued without the surcharge in Chinese, and this is confirmed by the fact that the first illustration of the 20 c. shows the English surcharge only. He adds that there are three varieties of the higher value: 1. Without the Chinese surcharge. 2. With the surcharge only over the characters denoting the value. 3. With a surcharge down the whole side of the stamp. M. Moens catalogues, and illustrates, the 50 c. on 48 c., also both without and with the Chinese surcharge.

- Adhesives.* 50 c. on 48 c., violet; with Chinese surcharge.  
 1 dir. on 96 c., brown on red; 3rd variety.

**Italy.**—The arms upon the official card for the *Camera dei Deputati* have been modified in type; the two small flags are done away with, the shield is larger, and the crown is placed on the top of the mantle. A correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* also states that the 1 lira unpaid stamp is now printed in full blue, and has the numeral surcharged in deep red.

- Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 1 l., blue and deep red.  
*Official Post Card.* 10 c., red on straw; new type.

**Japan.**—A new officially sealed stamp is announced by *Le Timbre-Poste*, the inscription below being altered from "GENERAL POST OFFICE OF JAPAN" to "DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF JAPAN."

*Officially Sealed Stamp.* No value, brown; perf. 13½.

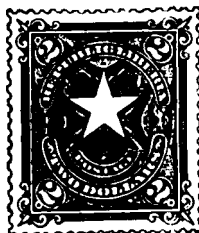
**Labuan.**—The same periodical reports the 6 c. on 8 c., with the surcharge in red, instead of in black, and the same overprint inverted.

- Adhesives.* 6 c., in red, on 8 c., violet.  
 6 c. " 8 c., " inverted surcharge.

**Liberia.**—*The Philatelic Record*, on the authority of a German paper, chronicles size F of the Registration Envelopes with the stamp in the colour recently found on size G.

*Registration Envelope.*  
 10 c., violet-rose; size F.

We append illustrations of the beautiful series of stamps which we described in April.



**Luxemburg.**—*The London Philatelist* states that the new stamps are now perf. 12½ instead of 11½, and *The Philatelic Record* reports that the gauge is 16 in place of 15. The specimens we saw some time back were perf. 11½. Both authorities agree in saying that the stamps are now printed in sheets of 100 in place of 25 only.

- Adhesives.* 10 c., carmine; perf. 12½?  
 25 c., blue "

**Martinique.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 40 c. of the Colonial type surcharged, in black, with the name of this colony above, and a new value below.

*Adhesive.* 05 c. on 40 c., red on straw.

**Mauritius.**—The Editor of *The London Philatelist* has seen an unperforated pair of the 6d., green, no watermark. It is not stated whether the stamps are used or not.

*Adhesive.* 6d., green; no wmk., imperf.

**Natal.**—A correspondent at Durban has very kindly sent us a specimen of a 1 + 1d. card, issued in this Colony about the 11th May. It is of the same type as the 1½d. card issued last year, which probably now becomes obsolete.

*Post Card.* 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.

**New South Wales.**—We give an illustration of the permanent ½d. stamp, issued according to *Le Timbre-Poste* upon the 7th May. It may be seen that the design is an adaptation of that of the 1d. of 1864.



*The American Journal of Philately* is reported by *The Philatelic Record* to have seen the 4d. of 1869, wmk. 10, imperf. Is this an essay, or what? We have never before heard of a 4d., wmk. 10. The latter magazine also adds the 1s. of the *Unpaid Letter* series.

We begin to believe that the early Philatelic pioneers, who used to clip their stamps close to the outer line of the design, were wiser in their generation than the present children of light. *The London Philatelist* chronicles a specimen of the obsolete 5s. stamp, perf. 10 at each side, 11½ at the top, 10 for about ¾ of the base, and 11½ for the remaining ¼. A most interesting variety, and probably absolutely unique!

*The Philatelic Record* is informed that in February last 60,000 1d. cards were printed on white, instead of on cream. We presume these had the Warratah on the left.

*Adhesives.*

½d., grey; wmk. Crown & N. S. W.; perf. 11 × 12.

4d., brown; wmk. 10; imperf.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 1s., green.

*Post Card.* 1d., mauve on white.

**North Borneo.**—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 8 c. card surcharged with a figure "1," and the word "CENTS" in large capitals, in black.

*Post Card.* 1 c. on 8 c., green.

**Obock.**—This small colony seems to have had quite a large supply of stamps, and it goes on spoiling them in the usual manner. We glean the following from *The London Philatelist* and *Le Timbre-Poste*:

a. With the original arched surcharge.

*Post Cards.* 10 c., black on lilac.  
10 + 10 c. " pale blue.

*Letter Cards.* 15 c., blue on grey.  
25 c., black on rose.

b. With the straight surcharge alone, as shown in the first illustration below, in black.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., green.  
10 c., black on lilac.  
15 c., blue.  
25 c., black on rose.  
40 c., red on straw.  
1 fr., bronze-green.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 10 c., black.  
30 c. "



c. With the name in a straight line, in black, and a fresh value in large numerals, as in the second illustration, and in the one we published last month.

*Adhesives.* 2, in red, on 10 c., black on lilac.  
4, in black, on 25 c., black on rose.  
5, in red, on 25 c. "  
20 " on 10 c., black on lilac.  
30 " on 10 c. "  
35 " on 25 c., black on rose.  
75 " on 1 fr., bronze-green.  
5F, in blue, on 1 fr. "

We chronicled several of these last month, but were unable then to give the colours of the divers overprints.

We should be strongly inclined to conjugate the verb "to boycott," in connection with those and similar curiosities; they are by no means things of beauty and ornaments to our albums, like some of the much abused Seebeckian issues, neither can we expect to obtain immaculate copies at ridiculously small prices by waiting a little.

**Panama.**—We are indebted to a correspondent at this place for a set of very handsome stamps, which he tells us were to be put in circulation on the 1st of this month. The design is practically the same as that of the current issue, with Map of the Isthmus, but is greatly improved in appearance by being finely engraved in *taille douce*, and by the addition of a more artistic frame, and a small label below for the numeral. The impression is on slightly toned paper.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., green; perf. 12.  
2 c., carmine, "  
5 c., ultramarine "  
10 c., orange "

**Philippine Islands.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a genuine obliterated copy of the 2 c. de peso, with head of Alfonso XII., surcharged "HABILITADO PA. CORREOS DE UN REAL," in black, a variety which M. Moens had previously supposed to be an essay. There are also some more slight changes in the colours of two values of the current type.

*Adhesives.* 1 rl., in black, on 2 c. de p., carmine.  
10 c. de peso, carmine.  
20 " grey.

**Porto Rico.**—From the same source we learn that the new 6 mil. de peso is in rose, and presumably not in ultramarine also, and that the 40 c. has appeared in slate.

*Adhesive.* 40 c. de peso, slate.

**Portugal.**—A correspondent has very kindly supplied us with copies of two Decrees, relating to the issue of the new stamps for this country and some of its dependencies. We learn therefrom that the new adhesives of 5, 10, and 50 reis, and the 10 reis post cards were to be issued in Portugal itself on the 1st June, and in the Azores and Madeira on the 1st July. How-



ever, the 50 reis for the first-named Colony made its appearance somewhat prematurely, in philatelic circles at all events. The stamps withdrawn from circulation are not to be wasted, but are all to be surcharged 2½ reis. This is really throwing money away, if they were all surcharged 1000 reis they would sell very nearly as well, especially if diverse colours were employed for the overprinting, and it was carefully done sideways, crossways, and upside down; and think of the increased profits! Varieties of type of course we may expect, but at eight a penny they will not go far towards paying off the national debt.

**Queensland.**—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles a 3d. stamp of the same type as the current 1d., &c.

*Adhesive.* 3d., brown; *wmk.* Crown & Q; *perf.* 13.

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

**Charkoff.**—(Our contemporary says *Cherson*, but this is evidently a misprint.) This district has reverted to the old type with the Cornucopia above the figure, instead of below it, but the figures and letters "κ" in the corners resemble more closely those of the recent types. The outer frame, the oval, and the large numeral are golden, and the rest of the design red.



*Adhesive.* 5 kop., gold and red; *perf.* 11½.

**Pskoff.**—A new design for this Post-office shows what we presume to be the Arms of the district, on a larger scale than before, but the faithful hound is still represented as holding up his fore-paw not all in the direction of his master's hand. This work of art is lithographed in three colours, on white paper, and *perf.* 11½.



*Adhesive.* 5 kop., black, bistre, and blue.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—*The Philatelic Record* adds another item to the long list of this much over printing colony.

*Adhesive.* 4 cent., in black, on 20 c., red on green.

**Salvador.**—A correspondent in this Republic very kindly sends us copies of the Decrees relating to the surcharged stamps of last year, together with some information as to the varieties of the surcharges and the total numbers printed. The first Decree is dated April 1, 1891, and is to the effect that, The Director-General of the Post-office having reported that the current issue of 1 centavo stamps is exhausted, the Executive Power authorizes

the issue of 2 centavos stamps, to the amount of 200 pesos, to be used as 1 centavo stamps.

The second Decree is dated August 17, 1891, and has reference to the 5 centavos on 3 centavos; it is rather differently worded to the former, and explicitly authorizes "the issue of a sufficient number of 3 centavos stamps to make up 600 pesos in stamps, each one of which shall bear the value of 5 centavos." We presume from this that there were 10,000 1 c. on 2 c., and 12,000 of the 5 c. on 3 c. issued.

Our correspondent further assures us that all the stamps surcharged in Salvador were disposed of on the spot, and that none were returned to the contractors; and he encloses specimens of what he tells us were the only varieties made there. The overprints upon these are "1 centavo," printed rather indistinctly, "UN CENTAVO," clearly printed, and "5 CENTAVOS," also clear and black; the two varieties of 1 c. were illustrated in our number for August last year. Several additional varieties have been described more recently, possibly they hail from further north.



**Samoa.**—We give an illustration of the 2½d. stamp chronicled in April.

**Sarawak.**—We understand that the 1 c. on 3 c., recently noted, exists with a small initial to the word "one," as well as with a capital. We presume the word "Cent" always has a capital "C."

*Adhesive.* one Cent on 3 c., blue and purple.

**Servia.**—Our publishers have sent us a vertical imperforate pair of the current 1 dinar, it is cut from the right hand bottom corner of a sheet, and shows a large margin on two sides.

*Adhesive.* 1 dinar, lilac; *imperf.*

**Spain.**—To balance the imperf. Servia we have a used copy of the 4 cuartos, of 1864, with a cleanly cut perforation which gauges 12½, and which we presume must be unofficial.

*Adhesive.* 4 cuartos, red on buff; *perf.* 12½.

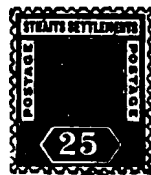
*De Postilion* has heard of forgeries of the current 15 c. and 25 c., in circulation to the detriment of the postal revenue; also of a new 10+10 c. card, with arms in upper centre, and stamp of the current type in the left upper corner.

*Post Card.* 10+10 c., blue on buff.

**Straits Settlements.**—The local surcharge "ONE—CENT," in two lines, has been applied to a considerable portion of the current series; we have already chronicled it upon the 2 c., 6 c., 8 c. and 12 c., and we now hear of it on the 4 c. The 24 c., however, has not we understand yet been adorned in that way, and we trust that a sufficient supply of the 1 c. on 8 c., green, has been sent out, to obviate the necessity for further recourse to local talent at present.

*Adhesive.* 1 c. on 4 c., brown.

Our illustration represents the new type described last month.





**Selangor.**—A correspondent informs us, that he hears that copies of the 5 c. Straits Settlements have been seen, with a forged surcharge of the name of this State. He also sends us some varieties of the surcharge on the 2 c., rose, which are not included among those described last month, which he vouches for having received direct from those parts, and which certainly have every appearance of being genuine. They are as follows:

Horizontal surcharge in small italic capitals,  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Similar surcharge in small Roman capitals,  $15\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. Narrower letters than in Type 63.

Vertical surcharge in large Roman capitals,  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

**Sungei Ujong.**—The same correspondent sends us some additions to the list of the stamps for this State, including four varieties of the 2 c. on 24 c., the existence of which we ventured to doubt in our notes on these stamps last month. We find first a variety of the surcharge on the 2 c., rose, which we take to be later than No. 33, as it corresponds with that on the 2 c. on 24 c.

We should catalogue these as follows:—34. Surcharge in large Roman capitals rather smaller than in Type 83; SUNGEI  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long, UJONG  $12\frac{3}{4}$  mm., by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high.

1891. The same surcharge on 24 c., green, wmk. Crown and CA, with the original value barred across, and surcharged in addition "Two CENTS," in four or more varieties.

35.	As upon Type 46.
36.	" " 47.
37.	" " 52.
38.	" " 48.

**Sweden.**—A 1 öre stamp is chronicled by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, but the type is not stated.

*Adhesive.* 1 öre, greenish-brown.

**Tobago.**—We have received the 4d., grey, surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNY" in similar type to that of the " $2\frac{1}{2}$  PENCE" on the same stamp; we have also the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. post cards surcharged, in black, "HALF-PENNY." and "ONE PENNY.," in tall Roman capitals, vertically. Only a small supply of each of the above is stated to have been printed.

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., grey; 3,000 printed.

*Post Cards.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on buff; 500 printed.

1d. on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " 500 "

**Turkey.**—We have been shown a horizontal pair of the 20 paras *unpaid letter* stamp of 1869, with the design in *pale brown* and inscriptions and border in *deep brown*, entirely devoid of perforation. The stamps are used, and their appearance is in every way satisfactory.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 20 par., brown; imperforate.

*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that all the values of the new series have received the surcharge "IMPRIMÉ," in black, as chronicled upon the 20 paras last month.

*Adhesives.* 10 par., green; surcharged IMPRIMÉ.

1	pias., blue	"	"
2	" brown	"	"
5	" lilac	"	"



**Uruguay.**—We give an illustration of another of the new stamps now coming into use in this Republic; we understand that this value was issued on the 19th of April. *Le Timbre-Poste* gives a long list of varieties and errors with the recent surcharges

double, inverted, &c., &c. :—

*Adhesives.*

- 1 c., red and green; *inverted surcharge.*
- 5 c. on 7 c., red and brown " "
- 1 c. on 20 c., black and orange " "
- 1 c., red and green; *double surcharge, one inverted.*
- 5 c. on 7 c., red and brown " "
- 1 c., red and green; *double surcharge, one covering the other.*
- 1 c., red and green; *double surcharge, one below the other.*
- 1 c., red and green; *with a second surcharge across two stamps.*
- 1 c. on 20 c., black and orange; *imperf. vertically.*
- 1 centesimo (*circumflex accent*) on 20 c., black and orange.
- 1 c. on 20 c., black and orange; "1892" for "1892."

(*To be continued?*)

**Wurtemberg.**—*La Carte Postale* reports that the latest printing of the 10 pf. card has the last line but one for the address longer than the last line.

*Post Card.* 10 pf., carmine and black; *new variety.*

THE

STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,

With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(*Continued from page 360.*)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION I.

*Issues from September 1871, to June 1877, inclusive.*

**IMPRESSION**—colour on white. Shape—upright rectangular, 21 mm.  $\times$  18 mm. Double-lined frame, enclosing an oval band of solid colour 3 mm. in width, which touches the outer line of the frame on all sides, the spandrels being filled in with arabesques. Inscription on the band in white block capitals "SERVIÇO POSTAL" in upper part, and "INDIA PORT." in lower part; on each side an ornament of dashes or dots separates the two parts of the inscription. In the lower part of the oval space enclosed by the band is the word "REIS" in coloured capitals, the rest of the oval space being shaded with vertical coloured lines. The value in coloured figures is type-printed by a second printing on the upper part of the lined oval space, in very varying positions as regards the word "REIS."

## Issue 1. 1st September 1871.

- Type I.* Background of central oval is formed of 33 lines.  
 "REIS" in tall, thin Roman capitals.  
 "S" and "R" of "SERVIÇO" smaller, and  
 "E" larger than the other letters of this word.  
 Side ornaments of four dashes.  
 Large figures of value.
- Paper.* Slightly toned wove; thin, hard, and very brittle.
- Gum.* Thin, white to slightly yellowish, and of a greasy nature, imparting transparency to the paper.
- Perforation.* Very irregular, 14 to 18, in numerous variations, simple and compound, usually square holes.
1. 10 reis, black, shades.
  2. 20 ,, dark carmine-red, shades.
  3. 40 ,, Prussian-blue, shades.
  4. 100 ,, yellow-green ,,
  5. 200 ,, ochre-yellow ,,

Next to its type, the principal characteristic of the issue is the peculiar paper on which it is printed, which is so brittle that it breaks or chips at the slightest touch, and its perishable nature is certainly causing the stamps of the first issue to become much scarcer than they were formerly. Most of them are now rare, the 20 reis extremely so, the only one ordinarily met with being the 10 reis. As the type was used again for the two next issues and for that of 1873, a careful examination of the paper of specimens of *Type I.* is very necessary for determining to which issue they belong; but as the 40, 100, and 200 reis of this type were never issued again, there is no possibility of their being confounded with the same values of any other issue. If the stamps are laid face downwards, the details of the design will be plainly visible through the paper; and this is more especially the case when the gum is intact, it being apparently of such a greasy nature as to soak into the substance of the paper and make it semi-transparent. The paper is so thin that the pattern of crossed diagonal lines of the woven wire frame on which it is made can generally be seen on holding it to the light. Thin as it is, it is very hard, and not at all like what is usually called tissue or pelure paper, not being flexible to any extent, so that any attempt to bend it results in its fracture, as if it were enamelled.

The perforation of this issue has always been given by the catalogues as 16, but it is found from 14 to 18 in almost every possible variety, and is generally compound. We may here say at once that attempts to determine by the perforation gauge to which issue any specimen of the early issues of this country belongs nearly always result in confusion and error. The *character* of the perforation of

Issue 1 is what is called *percé en points*, but the size and shape of the holes, from square to round, as well as the distance between them, vary very much. The gauge of the perforation is also very irregular. When we examine sheets, or parts of sheets, of stamps of the native-printed issues comprised in Section I. of this article, we find a difference of gauge in different parts of the same line of perforation. Thus we find in a vertical pair the top stamp may gauge 14 on one side, while the lower one gauges 15 on the same side. This may happen from imperfections in the perforating machine itself, or from the dragging of the paper, and probably arises from both causes.

Turning to the colours of the stamps of this issue, it must be noted that the 20 reis is a *dark carmine-red*, showing no trace of orange whatever; and it is very necessary to do so, as this shade is peculiar to it and to the 20 reis of the second issue to be presently described, this value in all the later issues being of a more or less orange shade of red or vermilion. There are in all values of this issue light and dark shades of the same colour. Such shades are found side by side on the same sheet in all the native-printed issues, and of course are caused by a greater or less supply of pigment where the dark or light shade occurs; but in the first issue, although there is this variety of shade, the *colours* do not really vary, and there are no second printings in new varieties of the colours. As regards the 20 reis, all the specimens we have ever seen have been in the same shade of dark carmine-red, allowing for discolourations, which frequently occur in the used stamps of the early issues. The Prussian-blue of the 40 reis and the ochre-yellow of the 200 reis appear to be colours peculiar to this issue.

## Issue 2. Later in 1871, or early in 1872.

*Identical in type and perforation with Issue 1.*

*Paper.* Stout white wove.

*Gum.* Probably white.

6. 20 reis, dark carmine-red.

The solitary value, 20 reis, which constitutes this issue, being, like that of Issue 1, printed in *dark carmine-red*, leads us to place it next in order in the list. We have no evidence as to the exact date of its issue, but it must have appeared very soon after Issue 1, the 20 reis of which seems to have been soon exhausted. Whereas all other values of Issue 1 are comparatively much more abundant unused than used, we do not know of a single unused specimen of the 20 reis, showing that there were unused remainders of the other values, but none of the 20 reis. Probably few of this value were printed, and these were soon used

up, necessitating a fresh printing, which was made on a new kind of paper, the thin brittle sort having been found unsuitable.

We believe this is the first time the existence of this stamp has been placed on record. Only two specimens are known to us, both of which are in Mr. Harrison's collection. They are both used, and are perforated 16, the character of the perforation being the same as that of Issue 1. The paper is *thick wove*, very like that of the next issue, but there being only two used specimens to judge from, this point cannot be determined with certainty. It will be seen that the only difference between this stamp and the 20 reis of the first issue is in the *paper*, and that they are identical in *type*, *colour*, and *perforation*. It is not probable that there are other values of this issue yet to be found, since we know that there were unused remainders of all the values of Issue 1 except the 20 reis.

### Issue 3. Early in 1872.

*Identical in type with Issue 1.*

<i>Paper.</i>	Stout white or toned wove, highly surfaced.
<i>Gum.</i>	Usually yellowish, and thickly put on.
<i>Perforation.</i>	Combines the varieties of Issues 1 and 2, and also of Issue 4; the specimens known to us gauge 16, 13, and 13½ × 13, respectively.
7.	20 reis, orange vermilion.
8.	300 „ deep red-violet.
9.	600 „ „ „ (?)
10.	900 „ „ „

This very interesting and important issue is one almost unknown to collectors, and is altogether omitted in all the standard lists. As we have pointed out in our introductory remarks, M. Moens has always been the first to chronicle the early native-printed issues of these colonies, and all the other authorities have merely reproduced what he has published in *Le Timbre-Poste*. This being the case, our best method of discussing this issue will be first to examine anything that has any relation to it in M. Moens' notes and lists, going on afterwards to the catalogues of Major Evans and Mr. Pemberton, and to any other authorities who have written anything bearing on the subject in question.

In May 1872 M. Moens received direct from Lisbon a list of the values issued, which included the three high values:—

300 reis, violet vif.
600 „ „
900 „ „

and, since no difference was mentioned as existing between them and the five lower values of the first issue, we might presume that they were also on the same thin wove paper and perforated 16, but these, we know now, must have been the three rare high values of Issue 3. No specimens of these high

values came to M. Moens in his consignments of stamps, and in May 1873, in his next *résumé* of all varieties received up to that date, he queries the 300 reis, 600 reis, and 900 reis of *Type I*; but when, in July 1873, a second printing of this type was issued on the new *azuré* paper, many of the specimens appearing to be on white, or rather on yellowish paper, owing to the strong yellow gum used for them, he fell into the error of taking the high values on this apparently yellowish paper for the early issue of high values, the Nos. 7, 8, 9, of his *Prix-Courant*. It was a very natural mistake to make, as probably no one had seen, or at all events recognised, the real rarities. We may be quite certain about this, as henceforth he catalogues them in the *Prix-Courant* without a query, and as perforated 12½; moreover we know that it is the yellowish paper varieties of 1873 that he always supplies as his Nos. 7, 8, and 9. He does not in his list mention any difference between the paper of these Nos. 7, 8, and 9 and that of the five lower values of the first issue, his Nos. 1 to 6, but neither has he described the peculiar thin paper of these last; he merely catalogues them as "*couleur sur blanc*."

Major Evans, in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, gives the paper of the five low values as "thinnish white wove, perf. 16," and that of the higher values as "thicker white wove, perf. 12½," and clearly shows his idea of the first high values to be the same as that of M. Moens. He also includes a 200 reis, yellow, in his series of high values on "thicker white wove, perf. 12½," but there is no such stamp in this issue, and we shall refer to this in our notes on Issue 7, July 1873, to which these stamps on thicker white, or rather on yellowish, wove paper really belong.

Mr. Pemberton, in his *Philatelic Journal* running through 1872 and in the few numbers he published in 1875 (during its temporary revival), informs his readers all through that in his notes on Portuguese Indies he only quotes M. Moens. In his *Handbook* he gives a "300 reis, violet, perf. 16," with the five values of the first issue, but it is clear that it is only an introduction of one of those chronicled by M. Moens in *Le Timbre-Poste*, when he received the list from Lisbon early in 1872, and which he abandoned afterwards in his corrected lists. If Mr. Pemberton had ever seen and recognised one of these rare high values, we should certainly be under no necessity now of giving such an elaborate explanation of the issue.

As before stated, all these stamps are of the greatest rarity. The 20 reis has never been chronicled before, nor perhaps identified in any collection. A specimen has been for some time in the possession of Mr. Harrison, and quite

recently we discovered two others when examining the Portuguese Indian stamps belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. One is our variety with the small perforation of 16 holes similar to that of Issues 1 and 2, but the other is so clipped that the perforation cannot be determined. The one Mr. Harrison originally found is perforated 13, the holes being quite square and as large as possible, and the stamp is printed on highly-surfaced paper, equal in texture to the stoutest specimens of Issue 4.

Later still we found another 20 reis, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ , which shows us that in accordance with our expectation these stamps could be found with compound perforations. The only high value we have examined—a 300 reis lately acquired from a Paris collection sold in London—is perforated 13 with square holes of a rather smaller size; these small square holes are found in the next issue as frequently as the larger ones.

The 600 reis is still quite unknown, as far as our knowledge goes, but we consider it certain that it was issued.

A used 300 reis and an unused 900 reis are in the collection bequeathed by the late Mr. Tapling, M.P., to the British Museum, the 900 reis having been formerly in Mr. Castle's collection. This collection not having yet been put on view, we have been unable to get the details of the perforation, &c., of these specimens, but we have Mr. Bacon's assurance that they are of this issue.

The only instance we have met with of any of these stamps being chronicled is a 900 reis, which *The Philatelic Record* of December 1881 mentions as follows: "Besides the 900 reis of 1873, on slightly-blued paper, recently referred to by M. Moens, we have seen an undoubted 900 reis of the first issue." Doubtless this would be the specimen we have just mentioned as being in the Tapling Collection. A 900 reis of this issue was offered at one of the London auctions in 1889, but failing to reach its reserve price, probably from want of proper description, it was withdrawn, and was afterwards sold in Germany.

With regard to the exact date of this issue, we are almost as much in the dark as in the case of Issue 2. The Decree ordering the issue of these high values, which we have set forth in our introductory remarks, is dated 30th October 1871, but that does not show us the actual date of the issue. We can say for certain that it must have succeeded Issue 2, and appeared some time prior to May 1872, which is the date of Issue 4. We may safely come to this conclusion, since we find that the 20 reis of Issues 1 and 2 are both in the same colour, *dark carmine-red*, whilst the corresponding value in Issues 3 and 4 is in *orange-*

*vermilion*, and that these last two issues are on identical paper—stout white or toned wove, and highly surfaced. The perforation is not much guide except to confirm the position of Issue 3 between Issues 2 and 4, as the small 16 perforation of Issues 1 and 2, and also the more or less large square holes of Issue 4, both seem to have been used for Issue 3. The evidence afforded by the *orange-vermilion* colour of the 20 reis, and the very pronounced large square holes of one of the specimens we have found, makes us incline to the opinion that the date of issue was not much earlier than that of Issue 4, viz., May 1872; but, on the other hand, we know that the high values were ordered by the Decree, dated 30th October 1871, and we might expect them to appear in a reasonably short time after that. On the whole, we think the probable date of issue was early in 1872.

#### Issue 4. May 1872.

*Type II.* Background of central oval is formed of 44 lines.

"REIS" in tall, block capitals.

"S," "E," and "R" of "SERVIÇO" same size as other letters of this word.

Side ornaments of five dots.

Large figures of value.

*Paper.* Same as previous issue.

*Gun.* White to yellow, usually thickly put on.

*Perforation.* From  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , simple and compound, in great variety of combinations, square holes, frequently very large.

11. 10 reis, black, shades.
12. 20 " vermilion "
13. 40 " blue "
14. 100 " green "
15. 200 " yellow "
16. 300 " violet "
17. 600 " " "
18. 900 " " "

#### *Variety.*

- 13a. 40 reis, blue, *tête-bêche*.

No doubt the change of paper we find in this issue was owing to the extreme fragility of that used for Issue 1, which must have been a source of much trouble to the officials who had the handling of the stamps. We have already seen that this thick, toned, surfaced paper was used for Issue 3, and possibly for Issue 2 as well, but owing to the great rarity of the stamps of both these issues, it is only when we get to Issue 4 that we are able to find specimens in sufficient numbers to enable us to thoroughly examine the paper, and to determine the texture with certainty. It seems to vary a little in thickness, but as a rule it does not run to such an extreme as the laid paper of the next issue, this latter being sometimes so thick as to make the laid lines visible only on very

careful examination. Some of the values of Issue 4 are rather difficult to find, and we have often seen specimens of Issue 5 doing duty for them, even in the books of "advanced" collectors.

The perforation of this issue has always been fixed by the catalogues at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and they give this perforation, and this one only, as that of all the subsequent native-printed issues; but we have long known this to be a mistake as great as is that of fixing the perforation of the first issue at 16. In all probability it is possible to find specimens showing every conceivable variety of simple and compound perforations between  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; we have examined a great number and kept a record of their perforations, and this is practically what we find.

The character of the perforation, square holes, frequently very large, is best seen in specimens on the very thick surfaced paper, as the holes are then generally clearly defined, though, as a rule, the machine has failed to pierce fairly through the thick paper.

An unperforated variety is chronicled by M. Moens; viz., a 300 reis, violet. We look upon this and similar unperforated varieties found in the native-printed issues as mere accidents, due to imperfections in the perforating machine, and not to the sheets never having been submitted at all to the perforating process. It is not uncommon to find in the lines of perforation through a sheet gaps where the machine has failed to perform its work; and we have seen blocks of stamps left unperforated in the middle of sheets otherwise duly perforated. We shall therefore omit from our lists all reference to these unperforated varieties. We shall also omit all mention of those varieties with double and treble lines of perforation which are sometimes seen. In these cases the lines of perforation are very close to each other, and are probably the result of the defectively perforated sheets being put to the machine a second or third time, thus making a double or treble line of perforation wherever the machine has already acted effectively. Collectors are quite entitled to take these varieties for their collections should they, as is often the case, be anxious to show every variation from the normal, but we do not consider them of sufficient importance to be included in our list.

In order to be as concise as possible, we have not put in our Reference List the numerous shades in which the stamps of this issue are found, which are as follows:

10 reis, *black*, does not vary in colour, but is found in very deep and in very light shades.

20 reis, *vermilion*, is usually deep pure vermilion, sometimes running slightly into orange-vermilion.

40 reis, *blue*. There are four or five varieties of colour, a very deep indigo with pale blue figures of value, a deep dull blue, a very bright ultramarine, a pale pure blue, &c., with many shades of each.

100 reis, *green*, is in two very distinct colours, a pale bright green in shades of emerald-green and yellow-green, and a later printing in dark green, which is found in shades of both blue-green and yellow-green.

200 reis, *yellow*, is generally pale yellow, varying slightly to a pale greenish-yellow.

300, 600, 900 reis, *violet*. There are several distinct colours of these; viz., deep brown-violet, bright pure violet, and less frequently a deep red-violet, approaching the colour of the same values in the rare third issue.

#### Issue 5. June 1872.

*Identical in type and perforation with Issue 4.*

*Paper.* White laid, varying from thick to very thick, highly surfaced, as in Issue 4.

*Gum.* Usually white, sometimes yellowish.

19. 10 reis, black shades.

20. 20 ,, vermilion ,,

21. 40 ,, blue ,,

22. 100 ,, green ,,

23. 200 ,, yellow ,,

#### *Varieties.*

21a. 40 reis, blue, *tête-bêche*.

21b. 40 ,, ,, double figures of value.

The type of this issue is precisely similar to that of Issue 4, being Type II. in its original state.

The paper is also of the same character as that of the last issue—stout, white, and highly surfaced; but instead of being wove, it is now laid, and varies more in texture than does the paper of the preceding issue.

In specimens on very thick paper the laid lines are often difficult to see, the best way to examine a stamp being to look along its face, holding it towards the light, when the laid lines will appear like dark shadows across it.

The perforation of this issue is found in the same extreme variety of combinations of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , simple and compound, as in the fourth issue.

The colours of the fifth issue are as follows:

10 reis, *black*, in extreme shades of deep and pale black.

20 reis, *vermilion*, varies considerably, being found in the deep pure vermilion of the last issue, in a very bright and also in a dull orange-vermilion.

40 reis, *blue*, is in several colours; viz., bright pale blue, ultramarine of medium shade, dull chalky blue, and a very pale dull blue, not quite ultramarine, but approaching it.

100 reis, *green*, is found in deep blue-green and in deep yellow-green, with shades of each.

200 reis, *yellow*, varies from a pale bright yellow to dark dull, and to a very distinct ochre-yellow.

We find they had not corrected the error made in the plate of the 40 reis of the last issue, as the *tête-bêche* variety appears again here.

(To be continued.)

THE  
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 337.)

It is well known that the first issue of the lithographed 10 cents was in *blue*; it is equally certain that within six months, probably considerably within that period, the colour was changed to *red* or *rose*; but, although the engraved 10 cents stamps were not issued until the commencement of 1863, the 10 cents, *rose*, remains a very much scarcer stamp than the corresponding 10 cents, *blue*. This, coupled with the fact that impressions in *blue* are found showing, some a very perfect, and others a very worn state of the stone, while the *rose* or *red* impressions always show what may be termed an intermediate state, led Mr. Corwin to the theory that there was a second printing of this value in *blue*, after the printing in *rose* and *red*. I have not the slightest doubt that this theory is perfectly correct, but where I am unable to follow Mr. Corwin is in making two types or Dies for the *blue* stamps, Die A for the earlier printing and Die B for the later one.

I will proceed to quote his descriptions of the differences between these two Dies, and will then state my reasons for doubting whether those differences are sufficient to constitute two types, and also whether they really distinguish the two periods. I should explain that the "A" in the word "STATES," to which reference is made, is an imperfect letter; in very clear impressions it plainly lacks the cross-bar, and is merely a "v" inverted; but in no case can it be found as a perfect "A."

Mr. Corwin's account is as follows:—

"As stated at the beginning of this paper, the authorities were compelled to use such ink as they could secure and in obtainable colours as well. When the green ink, in which the first 5 c. stamp was printed, became exhausted, recourse was had, about March 1, 1862, to the remaining stock of blue ink. This stock in turn showing symptoms of exhaustion, and, at that time, the demand for 5 c. stamps being far more important than for those of 10 c., it was determined to print the 5 c. in blue, and to utilize a supply of red ink for the 10 c. value, which determination was accordingly put in operation about April 1, 1862. The arrival, however, of the typographed 5 c. stamps of the manufacture of Thomas De la Rue & Co., from England, a short time thereafter, enabled the printers to abandon the use of the red ink, which was very expensive and scarce, and to revert to the blue ink, which was accordingly done about August 1, 1862.

"My attention was first directed to this re-issue some months ago, when a dealer, in showing me some 10 c. blue Confederates, called my attention to some that were very well executed, calling them 'engraved' stamps.

"The difference between them and the later impressions, which he called 'lithographed,' was so very

marked that I at once decided there was a reason for it, and accurate observation and investigation has produced the above result.

"Close examination of the specimens showed me the inverted v in STATES before spoken of, and also that the later impressions appeared as though an attempt had been made to correct this error, many specimens having the appearance of a decided cross-bar in the "A." I am unable to substantiate this belief, however, in the absence of entire sheets of both types, but, for convenience sake, have determined to distinguish them as Die A and Die B.

"Another distinguishing characteristic lies in the fact that in Die A the curving line above the words CONFEDERATE STATES is broken immediately above the first T in STATES, while in Die B this line is intact, which difference may be noted in nearly every specimen exhibited.

"Reference to the accompanying block of six unused stamps of Die A, and strip of five unused of Die B, will bear me out in both these statements.

"I was particularly in hope that the inspection of pairs, blocks, and strips of these stamps would aid me in my theory that there had been a transfer made and the design retouched, but you will notice that the stamps are more or less irregularly placed as regards one another, and, therefore, from their relative distance apart, I am unable to draw any inference as to there having been a second stone prepared.

"Upon the whole, the matter is more or less of an enigma to me, and it is to be hoped that further investigation will tend to throw more light upon the subject.

"The question of the re-issue, however, is proved by the stamps themselves, Die A being printed in an entirely different blue from Die B; moreover, the impressions of Die B are all bleared and smudgy-looking, evidently showing either a carelessness in manufacture or a deterioration in the quality of the ink, and, as well, a wearing of the stone.

"At all events I consider, by the proofs I have now laid before you, that I am justified in my statement as to the re-issue, and if there be any "doubting Thomas" among us let him produce me a copy of the Die B, postmarked prior to, say, April 1, 1862, and my faith will be somewhat shaken.

"It will be also noted that all the specimens of the 10 c. rose that have passed through my hands are of Die A."

First, as to these differences; the "A," as already stated, is always an imperfect letter; there would have been no particular difficulty in correcting it properly, upon the stone, or upon the transfer paper, by means of which the stone was constructed. But, by Mr. Corwin's own showing, the first edition in *blue*, and the edition in *rose*, were printed without any attempt to correct this error; and when, as he supposes, it is corrected, the correction merely takes the form of a kind of filling up of the top of the "A," which may fairly be attributed to the same cause as the filling up of the background, &c., in the later impressions, namely, the stone becoming clogged with ink.

This filling up of the "A" varies very considerably in different copies; it may be noticed to some extent in all heavily printed specimens, whatever their colour, but it never takes the form of a proper cross-bar with a space above it. In Mr. Corwin's own collection of Confederate States

careful examination. Some of the values of Issue 4 are rather difficult to find, and we have often seen specimens of Issue 5 doing duty for them, even in the books of "advanced" collectors.

The perforation of this issue has always been fixed by the catalogues at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and they give this perforation, and this one only, as that of all the subsequent native-printed issues; but we have long known this to be a mistake as great as is that of fixing the perforation of the first issue at 16. In all probability it is possible to find specimens showing every conceivable variety of simple and compound perforations between  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; we have examined a great number and kept a record of their perforations, and this is practically what we find.

The character of the perforation, square holes, frequently very large, is best seen in specimens on the very thick surfaced paper, as the holes are then generally clearly defined, though, as a rule, the machine has failed to pierce fairly through the thick paper.

An unperforated variety is chronicled by M. Moens; viz., a 300 reis, violet. We look upon this and similar unperforated varieties found in the native-printed issues as mere accidents, due to imperfections in the perforating machine, and not to the sheets never having been submitted at all to the perforating process. It is not uncommon to find in the lines of perforation through a sheet gaps where the machine has failed to perform its work; and we have seen blocks of stamps left unperforated in the middle of sheets otherwise duly perforated. We shall therefore omit from our lists all reference to these unperforated varieties. We shall also omit all mention of those varieties with double and treble lines of perforation which are sometimes seen. In these cases the lines of perforation are very close to each other, and are probably the result of the defectively perforated sheets being put to the machine a second or third time, thus making a double or treble line of perforation wherever the machine has already acted effectively. Collectors are quite entitled to take these varieties for their collections should they, as is often the case, be anxious to show every variation from the normal, but we do not consider them of sufficient importance to be included in our list.

In order to be as concise as possible, we have not put in our Reference List the numerous shades in which the stamps of this issue are found, which are as follows:

10 reis, *black*, does not vary in colour, but is found in very deep and in very light shades.

20 reis, *vermilion*, is usually deep pure vermilion, sometimes running slightly into orange-vermilion.

40 reis, *blue*. There are four or five varieties of colour, a very deep indigo with pale blue figures of value, a deep dull blue, a very bright ultramarine, a pale pure blue, &c., with many shades of each.

100 reis, *green*, is in two very distinct colours, a pale bright green in shades of emerald-green and yellow-green, and a later printing in dark green, which is found in shades of both blue-green and yellow-green.

200 reis, *yellow*, is generally pale yellow, varying slightly to a pale greenish-yellow.

300, 600, 900 reis, *violet*. There are several distinct colours of these; viz., deep brown-violet, bright pure violet, and less frequently a deep red-violet, approaching the colour of the same values in the rare third issue.

#### Issue 5. June 1872.

*Identical in type and perforation with Issue 4.*

*Paper.* White laid, varying from thick to very thick, highly surfaced, as in Issue 4.

*Gum.* Usually white, sometimes yellowish.

19. 10 reis, black shades.

20. 20 " vermilion "

21. 40 " blue "

22. 100 " green "

23. 200 " yellow "

#### *Varieties.*

21a. 40 reis, blue, *tête-bêche*.

21b. 40 " " double figures of value.

The type of this issue is precisely similar to that of Issue 4, being Type II. in its original state.

The paper is also of the same character as that of the last issue—stout, white, and highly surfaced; but instead of being wove, it is now laid, and varies more in texture than does the paper of the preceding issue.

In specimens on very thick paper the laid lines are often difficult to see, the best way to examine a stamp being to look along its face, holding it towards the light, when the laid lines will appear like dark shadows across it.

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(To be continued.)

THE  
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I will proceed to quote his descriptions of the differences between these two Dies, and will then state my reasons for doubting whether those differences are sufficient to constitute two types, and also whether they really distinguish the two periods. I should explain that the "A" in the word "STATES," to which reference is made, is an imperfect letter; in very clear impressions it plainly lacks the cross-bar, and is merely a "v" inverted; but in no case can it be found as a perfect "A."

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"As stated at the beginning of this paper, the authorities were compelled to use such ink as they could secure and in obtainable colours as well. When the green ink, in which the first 5 c. stamp was printed, became exhausted, recourse was had, about March 1, 1862, to the remaining stock of blue ink. This stock in turn showing symptoms of exhaustion, and, at that time, the demand for 5 c. stamps being far more important than for those of 10 c., it was determined to print the 5 c. in blue, and to utilize a supply of red ink for the 10 c. value, which determination was accordingly put in operation about April 1, 1862. The arrival, however, of the typographed 5 c. stamps of the manufacture of Thomas De la Rue & Co., from England, a short time thereafter, enabled the printers to abandon the use of the red ink, which was very expensive and scarce, and to revert to the blue ink, which was accordingly done about August 1, 1862.

"My attention was first directed to this re-issue some months ago, when a dealer, in showing me some 10 c. blue Confederates, called my attention to some that were very well executed, calling them 'engraved' stamps.

"The difference between them and the later impressions, which he called 'lithographed,' was so very

marked that I at once decided there was a reason for it, and accurate observation and investigation has produced the above result.

"Close examination of the specimens showed me the inverted v in STATES before spoken of, and also that the later impressions appeared as though an attempt had been made to correct this error, many specimens having the appearance of a decided cross-bar in the "A." I am unable to substantiate this belief, however, in the absence of entire sheets of both types, but, for convenience sake, have determined to distinguish them as Die A and Die B.

"Another distinguishing characteristic lies in the fact that in Die A the curving line above the words CONFEDERATE STATES is broken immediately above the first T in STATES, while in Die B this line is intact, which difference may be noted in nearly every specimen exhibited.

"Reference to the accompanying block of six unused stamps of Die A, and strip of five unused of Die B, will bear me out in both these statements.

"I was particularly in hope that the inspection of pairs, blocks, and strips of these stamps would aid me in my theory that there had been a transfer made and the design retouched, but you will notice that the stamps are more or less irregularly placed as regards one another, and, therefore, from their relative distance apart, I am unable to draw any inference as to there having been a second stone prepared.

"Upon the whole, the matter is more or less of an enigma to me, and it is to be hoped that further investigation will tend to throw more light upon the subject.

"The question of the re-issue, however, is proved by the stamps themselves, Die A being printed in an entirely different blue from Die B; moreover, the impressions of Die B are all bleared and smudgy-looking, evidently showing either a carelessness in manufacture or a deterioration in the quality of the ink, and, as well, a wearing of the stone.

"At all events I consider, by the proofs I have now laid before you, that I am justified in my statement as to the re-issue, and if there be any "doubting Thomas" among us let him produce me a copy of the Die B, postmarked prior to, say, April 1, 1862, and my faith will be somewhat shaken.

"It will be also noted that all the specimens of the 10 c. rose that have passed through my hands are of Die A."

First, as to these differences; the "A," as already stated, is always an imperfect letter; there would have been no particular difficulty in correcting it properly, upon the stone, or upon the transfer paper, by means of which the stone was constructed. But, by Mr. Corwin's own showing, the first edition in *blue*, and the edition in *rose*, were printed without any attempt to correct this error; and when, as he supposes, it is corrected, the correction merely takes the form of a kind of filling up of the top of the "A," which may fairly be attributed to the same cause as the filling up of the background, &c., in the later impressions, namely, the stone becoming clogged with ink.

This filling up of the "A" varies very considerably in different copies; it may be noticed to some extent in all heavily printed specimens, whatever their colour, but it never takes the form of a proper cross-bar with a space above it. In Mr. Corwin's own collection of Confederate States



stamps, which I have before me as I write, is a fine deep impression, placed under Die A, and certainly of the colour held to denote the early printing, but showing the "A" as much filled up as any that I have seen, and without a sign of a break in the line over that letter.

This second point of difference is not to be depended upon either; in the majority of the early impressions there is a thickening of the curved line over the letters "RATE S" and part of the first "T" of "STATES." At each end of this thickened portion the line is a fine one, and over the second half of the "T," and the interval between that letter and the "A" in "STATES," there is very frequently a break. But this break varies in extent; it is not the only one to be found in the same line; it is not invariably visible in impressions in the early shades; and it seems to be never so apparent in the *rose* stamps as in most of the early *blues*; and this point is very strong evidence of a gradual deterioration of the impression on the stone, with thickening of the lines and consequent blurring of the minor details, rather than of a corrected Die, and a fresh stone constructed from it, or even of a corrected stone.

But Mr. Corwin's description of the impressions of Die B, as "all bleared and smudgy-looking," is directly destructive of the theory of a second *Die*, properly so-called. A second or corrected Die, would imply a second transfer, and a new stone, from which one might expect to get as good impressions as from the first stone; the designs for this issue are stated to have been *engraved*, therefore a fresh stone should have been as good as the original one. But we find no evidence of anything of this kind. On the contrary, it all points to gradual deterioration, and I believe that all the points of difference to be found may be traced to this cause, aggravated, no doubt, by bad ink and careless printing.

The two editions in *blue* we may freely admit; the first, of the end of 1861 and beginning of 1862, in a *full deep blue*, varying in shade, and sometimes approaching a *slate-blue*; and the second, of a later date in 1862, in a *brighter blue*, varying to a very pale, washed-out tint. Mr. Corwin gives August 1, 1862, as the date of issue of the second edition, on the strength of a single copy with the date August 6 of that year; this is not sufficient to prove the date of issue, but it shows, at all events, that the stamps were issued as early as that time.

We must now return to the 5 cents and 10 cents in the altered colours, issued in the early part of 1862. Mr. Corwin says March 1 for the 5 cents, *blue*, and April 1 for the 10 cents, *rose*, specimens dated March 5 and April 4 respectively being he

grounds for these dates. I have previously referred to the fact that dated postmarks are a very unsafe guide (because so few of the postmarks are fully dated), and surely here we might assume that the colours of both values were altered at the same time. The two values were originally printed in different colours for obvious reasons; a few months later those colours were changed, but there was still the same reason for not printing two values in the same colour. The first paragraph of the long quotation just given from Mr. Corwin's paper reads as if it were founded upon some official information, but I gather that this is not the case, because he afterwards fixes the dates by the specimens I have alluded to. The theory therefore that the change in the colour of the 5 cents was due to exhaustion of the green ink appears to rest entirely upon conjecture, and against that theory we may place the fact that after commencing to print the 5 cents in *green* (more than two months after if Mr. Corwin's date for the 2 cents is correct), that same colour was adopted for the lower value.

I would venture to suggest another theory, based also to a great extent upon conjecture, but not more so I think than that given above. According to Col. Offutt's original statement, a supply of the 5 cents stamps made by De la Rue & Co. was received and issued before the end of 1861; the supply was very likely only a small one, as dies or electrotypes were being sent out, and the fact that we can find no specimens with very early complete dates is easily accounted for. A 5 cents, *blue*, having been received from England, it would be natural enough to use *green* for the 2 cents, and when the first English supply was exhausted, and the lithographic stone of the 5 cents was again brought into use, it would be equally natural to print stamps from it in *blue*—both because that was the colour of what was to be the permanent issue of that value, and because there was another value being printed in *green*.

I think we may safely assume that the colour of the 10 cents was changed at the same time, so as to avoid having two stamps of about the same size printed in the same colour. Later still, when a further supply of the small 5 cents was received, together perhaps with a plate for printing them from, it would be safe to return to *blue* for the 10 cents, because the difference in size, and in the general appearance of the two stamps, was sufficient to prevent confusion. The small engraved 10 cents, issued afterwards, was also entirely different in appearance, besides which 10 cents had by that time superseded 5 cents as the ordinary single-letter rate, and the lower value was comparatively little used. I have dwelt upon this question at

perhaps undue length, but it involves one of the points that still require clearing up, and discussion may lead to our getting further information upon the subject.

The second edition of the lithographed five and ten cents I should place as follows:—

*Issue of February (?) , 1862.*

Designs as previously described.

5 cents, full blue, varying from very deep to very pale.

10 cents, rose, pale rose, rosy-red, brown-pink, pink-brown.

And the third edition of the 10 cents.

*Issue of June or July, 1862.*

10 cents, bright blue, varying to very pale blue.

I slightly ante-date both of these, because it is a thousand chances to one against our having found copies dated only a few days after the actual issue.

Mr. Corwin concludes his notes upon the lithographed stamps as follows:—

"The designs were engraved by either Hoyer or Ludwig, but which one I am unable to ascertain. They were, as were all Confederate stamps, good until used, as witness specimens used together upon the same letter of 5 c. blue and green lithographed, and 5 c. blue lithographed, and 5 c. blue typographed, London impression. Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig continued to supply stamps of the denomination of 5 c. for some time after the arrival of the London supply, but, finally, when all the typographed and engraved stamps were being produced by Archer & Daly that were required by the public, the manufacture of the lithographed stamps ceased and the plates were wiped off."

The next stamps to be considered are the typographed ones, manufactured in the first instance by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., who subsequently sent out plates for printing them upon the spot. There are two values of these, the designs of which are very similar, each consisting of a portrait in a circle, enclosed in a rectangular frame with



CONFEDERATE STATES on a straight label above, and the value in words on a similar label below. The inscriptions are in white block letters on a solid ground, and the spandrels contain star and trefoil ornaments. The portrait on the one cent is that of John C. Calhoun, and on the five cents that of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Corwin gives the following brief account of their being obtained:—

"Mr. Ben. Ficklin, who was engaged in the occupation of blockade running, was authorized by the Confederate Government to contract with London parties for additional supplies of stamps, it being thought that the production of Hoyer and Ludwig would be wholly inadequate to the popular demand, and he arranged with Messrs. Thomas De la Rue and Co., of London, for the small 1 c. orange and 5 c. blue.

"Inasmuch as the 1 c. orange was never issued by the government, on account of a change in postal

rates, although there was a full supply of them on hand until the last moments of the Confederacy, it is not worthy of more than a passing notice.

"Suffice it to say, that Colonel Offutt never heard of the three stages of the plate, which Mr. C. H. Coster speaks of in *The S. C. M.* for March, 1874, and doubts the information therein conveyed."

We will deal first with the lower value, which was never put in circulation. Col. Offutt, in reply to some questions about this stamp, wrote as follows in a letter published in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for August, 1867:—

"The 1 c. stamps that were never issued or used by the Confederate States Government, were carried, with the other effects and archives of the department, as far as Chester, South Carolina, during the evacuation of Richmond, and together with a small amount of other denominations, were placed by me in the custody of the United States Government at the time of my parole, subsequently to the surrender of all the Confederate States forces. The 1 c. stamp was printed by De la Rue & Co., London, and they retained in their keeping the original dies from which 'the electrotype plates' were prepared. I think that at least three plates, and about the nominal value of 400,000 dols. of printed stamps ready for use (among which were some of the 1 c.) were shipped by De la Rue & Co. on a vessel that was captured by the United States off the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the agent of the department threw the plates overboard; the stamps were captured, but what disposition was made of them I never knew.

"These plates were never recovered, but subsequently one plate, denomination 5 c., and one plate, denomination 1 c., were successfully shipped to Richmond, and were, with some other matters (the printing press from the same London house being among them), sent southward, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, in charge of a special agent, with a view to their safety in the event of that city being captured, but what became of them I do not know."

Unfortunately Col. Offutt did not give even the approximate dates of these events, but there is nothing in this letter to contradict his former statement, that a supply of the 5 c. stamps was received at an early date, and put in circulation before the end of 1861; in fact the letter just quoted refers mainly to the 1 c.

Mr. C. H. Coster, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1874, gives a detailed account of three distinct stages of the plate of this stamp; it is this account that is referred to by Mr. Corwin, and of which the accuracy is doubted by Col. Offutt. I merely quote the statement of Mr. Coster as part of the published history of the stamps, without expressing any opinion upon it. I have specimens of this value in two very distinct shades, and the impressions in a deep orange are much clearer than those in a paler tint; this may be due to some deepening of the lines, or to more carefully constructed electrotypes in the case of the former, or merely to defective printing in the case of the latter, but the differences seem hardly to amount to more than might exist between good impressions and poor impressions from the same plate. The following is Mr. Coster's account:—

"THE ONE CENT CONFEDERATE STAMP.—The die of this stamp has passed through three distinct

stages, and although the differences are so minute as to be quite indescribable, a close examination proves their existence.

*First Stage.*—Messrs. De la Rue & Co., having received an urgent order to prepare and send forward a supply with the least possible delay, hastened to engrave the block, and, while it was still in an unfinished state, struck off a quantity of the stamps, sending one lot forward by a vessel which came to grief, and a second lot to St. Thomas, for transshipment, but as the 'Yankee' cruisers were as 'thick as mosquitos,' the stamps in question remained in St. Thomas until the war was over, when, so far as I can learn, they were sold to sundry ardent philatelists." (From this stock, it may be presumed, are derived most of the specimens in the hands of collectors.)

*Second Stage.*—Having thus, as they supposed, satisfied all immediate demands, Messrs. De la Rue partially finished the design" (query the plate), "and then printed a further instalment therefrom; but these, too, it appears, perished on the briny deep, although it is possible that some few safely reached their journey's end." (Mr. Coster appeared to have examined specimens of each stage, so it must be supposed that the whole of the impressions of Stage 2 did not "perish on the briny deep," though none of them may have reached the Confederate Government.)

*Third Stage.*—After this the engraving was entirely finished, and a third batch was printed, and some were safely landed in America; but about this time the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Confederacy put a rather abrupt termination to Messrs. De la Rue's operations. Otherwise, it is impossible to say to how much more retouching this delectable specimen of the engraver's art would have been subjected.

"In *The Philatelic Journal*, 1872 (page 27), is noticed a specimen of this stamp, cancelled RICHMOND, and perforated 13. I have before me at present a similarly perforated copy, but cancelled SAVANNAH.

"Now the fact that this stamp is from the block in its first state (which"—impressions from which—"never reached the Confederacy) would be in itself sufficient to condemn the cancellation, and, for that matter, the perforation also. But more than this, a close inspection will show the obliterating mark to be regularly printed on, and not *handstruck* at all. The deception is thus at once made evident, and Mr. Philbrick (to whom I am greatly indebted for the information contained in this article) informs me that the manipulation on the copies cancelled RICHMOND is equally apparent."

*Stamp prepared but not issued.*

1 cent, dull orange, varying much in shade.

Typographed in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, on thin, yellowish-white wove paper; with one exception, all the copies I have met with are un gummed.

Turning to the 5 c. of similar type, we have two distinct sets of impressions, which we may divide as follows:—

*Issue of (?) end of 1861 or beginning of 1862.*

5 cents, blue, varying from light to full blue.

Typographed in London, clear impressions upon fine white paper, thinnish, and so highly milled as to give it a kind of glazed surface.

The earliest date that we have been able to find attached to these is May 6, 1862, but this is no proof that they were not issued four or five months earlier.

(To be continued).

## ON CHEMICAL COUNTERFEITS.

By DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

(From *The American Philatelist*.)

THE subject of chemical counterfeits of postal tokens has often been treated in philatelic literature, it is true, but one can hardly assert that the articles on the subject have been of general usefulness. It is clear that the field under discussion must be worked by a chemist, for one cannot derive the requisite understanding, by any means, merely from an encyclopædia, as G. Kauffmann tried to do.\* On the other hand, the chemist in question must be a philatelist as well, in order to be able to carry out the investigation from the right standpoint. Both requisites were possessed by the late Ferdinand Meyer, and what he published in the chemico-philatelic line is, no doubt, incontrovertible. But he treated principally isolated cases, as they happened to come up in practice, without going into a more systematic consideration of the subject.

In by far the largest number of cases, the colours which are chemically changed seek a place under the head of "errors," or "essays." Philatelic catalogues furnish enough examples of such mongrels, which, on the one hand, undoubtedly genuine stamps, and, too, usually cancelled, nevertheless, excite suspicion by the anomalous colour in which they are clad. As the result of a pretty extensive experimental investigation, I shall now try, in what follows, to give as complete an enumeration as I can of all the possibilities that may be taken into account, in connection with changes in the colours of stamps. In so doing, I shall naturally not divulge the processes that I have applied in each case. The expert will easily recognise them, while he of the laity, by my doing so, would only be incited to tamper unduly with stamps, if not led on to worse.

Particularly dangerous is the host of stamps printed in black on coloured paper, for with them simply everything is possible. To mention only a few examples, it is easy, for instance, to make the chamois-coloured Thurn and Taxis,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sgr., and Baden, 1 kr., out of the corresponding values on white paper. As it is a matter of no difficulty to bleach coloured papers and then colour them anew, "errors" can be produced to an indefinite extent, and in every variety of colour you please. A drastic proof of this is furnished by the 2 sgr., Brunswick, that has lately come to light in the brown colour of the 3 pfennig stamp. These newly discovered "very rare errors" have sprung into existence in both imperforate and rouletted

\* *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, 1884, p. 206 et seq.

specimens, cancelled and uncanceled. Moreover, the very rare error, Saxony,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ngr., blue, is produced of late, by chemical process, from the corresponding grey stamp. Let this serve as a warning against these products.

Less limited than in the case of stamps on coloured paper is the capacity for alteration of postal tokens printed in colour on white, although here, as well, most difficult things may be accomplished. Not to omit any colour, let us begin by considering, in the order of the colours in the rainbow, the BROWN stamps. The *saturated* varieties of brown are among the fastest that our albums afford. In them, one will *seldom* succeed in producing noticeable shades—*never* a decided change of colour. Lighter shades of brown, especially yellowish ones, are, on the other hand, less durable, although their changeableness is always confined within narrow limits. Here may be cited, as an example, the Grecian 2 lepta stamp in the colour of the 1 lepton.

Shades of *red* are much more adapted for chemical experiments. In the case of CARMINE and ROSE, the change leads generally to brown or gray, also to orange and yellow. The orange 1 franc stamp, of the first issue of France, is a familiar instance of the last-named change. But here the chemist need not be made responsible, for light, air, and moisture are the worst enemies of organic colours,\* to which carmine belongs; all these adversaries join hands oftenest in the storerooms of old writings. Then, too, there often joins them still another associate, unpleasant to the senses, sulphuretted hydrogen, which is especially dangerous to blue and yellow, and loves, besides, to blacken the colour of innocency, and thus makes visible to the astonished eye the usually invisible network on Prussian, North German, and Danish stamps. The beautiful BRICK-RED stamps belong chemically with the orange. Let us consider here one exception, that of the current 40 c. stamp, of France, which—an unusual case—can change its dress to rose, and thus approach the 75 c. stamp.

Very promising subjects for the chemist are the stamps which some very praiseworthy post-official caused to be issued in brilliant ORANGE or YELLOW. To tone down orange into yellow is as easy as the reverse process is difficult, surely a much to be regretted fact for certain speculators. That shades of yellow can, without human aid, change over into brown, is often borne out by the 6 pfennig Prussian stamps. Artificially the change is brought about, of course, much more rapidly and smoothly. The

\* Under the head of organic colours are comprised all those that are derived from the animal or vegetable kingdom, as well as those from coal tar, in contradistinction to the "inorganic" or "mineral" colours.

efforts of the chemist, who is dissatisfied with yellow, succeed also, in substituting for it a beautiful silver grey, and even a green, and thus in producing, for example, an "error" of the Swiss 2 c. stamp in the colour of the 25 c. On the other hand, in the attempt to change yellow to blue or violet, all of love's labour is lost.

As an offset, however, GREEN reacts in this way, and a 20 c. Holland in the brilliant violet of the 25 c. stamp forms the reward of the somewhat circumstantial and not easily accomplished process. That green easily changes to blue is in all probability known to every collector; why green stamps from over the sea are only too easily exposed to being spoiled in this way on the voyage. Through the law suit *vs.* Joseph in Breslau, the swindle has become notorious, that was practiced in the changing of the Spanish green 5 reales into the rare 6 reales blue. But a blue that was originally a green always retains a greenish tendency (*einen Stich ins Grüne*), which is very characteristic, and, therefore, easily recognized by the somewhat experienced philatelist. Without trouble, moreover, green can be changed to yellow and brown; you obtain in this way the North German Postbezirk  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. in the colour of the 5 gr. stamp, the Swiss 1868 25 c. in the dark brown of the 5 c. stamp. From brown to grey is, here too, only a step. But it is not possible from green to attain to red, because shades of red cannot be produced at all from other colours, at least on postage stamps, with the exception of a few violet stamps and the above-mentioned 40 c. stamp of France. All the changes of green stamps cited here refer to shades of green that are obtained by mixing yellow and blue. There occur, however, even on stamps, certain green tints, notably grey green, that possess a different chemical character, and therefore are not open to the above changes. One reaches here, at most, a transition into brown, brownish black or grey.

The BLUE stamps fall into two sharply defined groups. The first group is composed of stamps printed in *Prussian-blue*, the second of those in *ultramarine*. The first group, in the changes of which it is capable, is associated with the green stamps, since the colouring matter of the latter is mostly a mixture of Prussian-blue and yellow; but the transformations that can be effected from blue are still more manifold. The change from blue to black is well known. One finds it pretty often in the older stamps of England, and of its colonies, of which I shall name only Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope, whose 6 pence, 1856, and 4 pence, 1853, respectively, turned black, were formerly considered to be special issues. It is also easy to obtain from blue, brown shades in all gradations

down to a yellow. Thus one can fashion of the older English 2d. stamp, the garb of a somewhat faded penny stamp, or make the 25 c. France, 1876, appear in the tint of the 2 c. stamp of 1877. Not very easy, but all the same possible, is the conversion of blue to green, e.g., Denmark, 1865, 2sk. in the colour of the 16sk. Violet too can be produced from blue, as is proved by a current Italian 25 c. in the colour of the 50 c. stamp. By a very slight change of process one secures, on the other hand, brown stamps on rose paper, as, for example, a French "error," 1872, 20 c. (or 25 c.) in the pattern of the 10 c. stamp, brown on rose (when one prefers, also light brown like the corresponding 10 c. and 15 c. stamps respectively).

The second group of blue stamps, namely, those printed in ULTRAMARINE, is capable of scarcely fewer changes, into yellow, brown, and grey. The following may serve as illustrations: Prussia, 1861, 2sgr. in the colour of the 3sgr. stamp; German Empire, 20pf. in the grey of the 50 pf. stamp, of 1875; Finland, 1883, 20 penni, light grey, like the 2 penni stamp.

The decomposition of violet tints is so well known that I shall hardly have to cite special instances. I shall satisfy myself with a reference to the Mercury stamp of Austria and the 5ngr. stamp of Saxony. GREY, as we know, occurs seldom in stamps, and can be converted, at most, into brown or brownish black. BLACK stamps are altogether unchangeable. In conclusion, with a view of taking an easier survey of the ground, I will group the possible changes of the several colours.

#### ONE CAN CHANGE :

CARMINE AND ROSE INTO	BRICK-RED, ORANGE, AND YELLOW, INTO	GREEN INTO
Brown Orange Yellow Grey	Brown (Rose) Yellow Green Gray	Brown Yellow Blue Violet Grey
BLUE INTO	ULTRAMARINE INTO	VIOLET INTO
Brown Orange Yellow Green Violet Black	Brown Yellow Grey	Rose Yellow Green Blue Grey

By this table one can determine in every case as it comes up whether (under a given hypothesis) a chemical change of colour can have taken place, and at the same time I repeat, that the above table holds good only for stamps printed in colour on white, while in those printed in black on coloured paper every change of colour is possible.—*Translated from Der Philatelist, of February 1, 1889, by Lucius L. Hubbard.*

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies would kindly send us a short account of each meeting before the 18th of each month, we shall be pleased to insert it in this Journal.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Honorary President:

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G., & C.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Secretary—D. GARTH.

Assistant-Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

MAJOR EVANS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE fourteenth meeting of the session (1891-92) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 22nd April, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz., Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, Hastings F. Wright, W. T. Willett, T. Maycock, H. Grey, A. Ludwig, W. Silk, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. A. Davis, A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, J. A. Tilleard, G. F. Napier, D. Garth, F. Street, C. J. Daun, and Major Evans; Mr. E. C. Luard, of Demerara, also attending as a visitor. After the Vice-President had taken the chair the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary mentioned the subject of the annual dinner, and it was determined that the dinner should take place on the 27th May, subject to the Committee being able to make the necessary arrangements for that day. The Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements consisted of Messrs. A. W. Chambers and T. Wickham-Jones, with power to add to their number. Mr. H. J. Gillespie, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. Clotz (of New York), proposed by Mr. C. B. Corwin, and seconded by Major Evans; and Mr. J. C. Badgley (President of the Montreal Philatelic Society), proposed by Mr. L. Gibb, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the Society. The chief business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Ceylon, which was proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting. A noticeable feature in connection with the subject of study was the very fine selection of stamps available for comparison in settling the list, most of the members present having brought their collections to the meeting.

A large number of stamps were also lent by Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. and Stanley Gibbons, Limited, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded for their kind assistance.

At the conclusion of the business Mr. E. C. Luard produced, for the inspection of the members present, a large number of the rare stamps of British Guiana which he had recently obtained in the Colony. Amongst

the stamps, which were greatly admired, were a fine series of the blue, green, yellow, and orange circular stamps (including a specimen of the 4 cents lemon-yellow on pelure paper, with very large margins, and on the original letter sheet); a copy of the 4 cents, blue, of 1856, on the rough blue paper, also on the entire envelope; a very fine block of four of the 2 cents, yellow, of the provisional issue of 1862, showing the three types, including one with the rare grape-pattern border, and entire sheets of the reprinted stamps. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Luard for the very great pleasure he had afforded to the members present in giving them an opportunity of inspecting these valuable stamps.

The fifteenth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 6th May, 1892, at 7.30 p.m. The following members were in attendance; viz., the President (in the chair), the Vice-President, and Messrs. A. B. Creeke, R. Meyer, Hastings E. Wright, E. D. Bacon, T. Wickham-Jones, T. Maycock, C. N. Biggs, W. Silk, C. J. Daun, E. J. Nankivell, R. Pearce, W. B. Avery, H. J. Gillespie, D. Garth, and J. A. Tilleard.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the correspondence, consisting of letters from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward's Island, Mr. Armistead, Mr. Basset Hull, and Signor Fabri.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bartlett for the photograph and list of the bisected stamps of the British Colonies in North America, which he had forwarded for the inspection of the members of the Society.

Mr. Armistead forwarded stamps of Victoria, received by him as unused specimens of obsolete stamps of that colony, which, on examination, proved to be reprints which had not been overprinted with the word "reprint."

Mr. Basset Hull's letter referred to the information which he had obtained in the course of his investigation with the object of publishing, under the auspices of the Society, a work on the stamps of South Australia, and contained a proposal in reference to the publication of a work on the stamps of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, which was referred to the Publication Committee for consideration.

Signor Fabri, in his letter, mentioned that he had in his possession a copy of the 8 pfennig stamp of Finland (1867), perf. 11, which does not appear to have been previously chronicled. He also forwarded a copy of his pamphlet on the stamps of the Papal States, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

A letter from Mr. G. Johnson, Librarian of the King Edward's Grammar Schools at Birmingham, in reference to the *London Philatelist*, was also read, and was referred to the managers of the journal, with instructions to report to the Society before consenting to any principle in dealing with any similar applications.

The Secretary further reported the receipt of a letter from the Honorary President of the Plymouth Society,

sending a copy of the bye-laws of his Society, and containing a general invitation to the members of the London Society to attend any meetings of the Society at Plymouth.

On the suggestion of Mr. Pearce, it was arranged that a letter should be written to the Editor of *Chambers' Encyclopædia* in reference to the article on "Philately," to appear in the new edition of that work.

Mr. A. W. Rawcliffe, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; the Rev. Hayman Cummings, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. E. C. Luard, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Creeke produced, for the inspection of the members present, a sheet of specimens of the English Envelope Stamps, printed in the new colour, as issued on the 29th March last.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper, entitled, "Some Remarks on the Postage Stamps of Ceylon," containing a large amount of valuable information, particularly in reference to the earlier issues. As a result of his careful investigation into the subject, Mr. Bacon was enabled to give, approximately, the dates of the first issues, together with the number and arrangement of the stamps on the sheets. Most of the difficult questions in regard to the stamps of this country were dealt with by Mr. Bacon, and were effectually disposed of by the light of the information which he had been able to obtain from reliable sources. A long discussion ensued on the subject of the paper, and, upon the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his most interesting contribution, which, with his consent, it was proposed to publish in the forthcoming work of the Society on the stamps of India and Ceylon.—*The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

## BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—W. T. WILLETT.

A. DE WORMS.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE eleventh meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 9th, at 7.45 p.m. The following members attended: Messrs. M. P. Castle, H. Stafford Smith, H. W. Armitage, J. E. Cockburn, Rev. E. H. Rogers, R. J. Thrupp, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, S. M. Castle, W. T. Willett, and one visitor, Mr. J. A. Tilleard. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President, in welcoming Mr. Tilleard to the meeting as a visitor, referred to the useful work he had done in the interest of Philately, and especially with regard to the London Exhibition in May, 1890. The question

of the Society subscribing to the *London Philatelist* was considered, and after due discussion it was resolved, "That in the opinion of this Society it is strongly desirable that all its members should subscribe to the *London Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the Philatelic Society of London." Arrangements were made for drawing up reference lists of the stamps of the British Possessions in Europe, and it was decided to commence next season.

THE twelfth meeting of the season (1891-92) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 23rd, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, H. W. Armitage, J. W. Gillespie, A. H. Thomas, A. J. Woodman, R. J. Thrupp, W. T. Willett, and one visitor, Mr. W. H. G. Cruttwell. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported that in reply to his circular containing a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting urging members to subscribe to the *London Philatelist*, a large proportion of members had forwarded subscriptions in addition to those who had already subscribed. The President exhibited his magnificent collection of New Zealand, and considerable interest was afforded by the inspection of the numerous varieties of unofficial perforations, and the number of shades which it contained. The rarest stamps were the 6d. N.Z., rouletted, the 2d. vermilion lozenge, unused, and two recently-chronicled varieties—the 3d. pelure, and 1d. brown N.Z. The President's remarks tended to show that the relative dates of the blue paper issue and the star imperf. series was still open to conjecture. He also mentioned the great difficulty in getting a full collection, as in his opinion it was one of the most difficult countries to complete, used and unused.

The next meeting will be held on the second Monday in October.

### OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE fifth meeting of the year was held at Dr. Murray's residence, on Tuesday, June 14th, at eight p.m. Nine members were present; Dr. Murray (President) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

The Secretary read a letter from Professor Napier, regretting his inability to attend, and postponing his exhibition of Native Indian stamps.

After the usual business the remainder of the evening was spent looking through Mr. Butler's and Mr. Burnett's collections, and in general discussions.

The next meeting, and last before October, will be held on July 14th.

H. C. A. CARPENTER,  
*Hon. Assist. Sec.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE GOLD COAST 1d. PROVISIONAL OF 1889.

*To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."*

DEAR SIR,—In January last you were kind enough to publish a communication from me on this subject, and in March, in consequence of your much-to-be-deplored incredulity, which cast a doubt on the characters of the individuals upon which my remarks were founded, and the want of official confirmation as to the continued and extended use of the provisional, I wrote to the Postmaster at Accra, asking him to be kind enough to inform me: 1. At what date the stamp was first issued, and if for Accra only? 2. Whether it is not a fact that at some later date the use of it was extended to Elmina, Winnebah, Appam, and other towns? The answers to these questions, in a letter just received from the Colonial Postmaster, dated the 25th of April last, are as follows: "These stamps were first issued in March, 1889, and their use confined to the town of Accra only. In July of the same year their use was extended to a few of the out-districts of the Colony, with instructions to use them only upon correspondence posted in the Colony."

By the light of this intelligence it becomes clear that the provisional had a much longer existence than I had supposed, and that the specimens mentioned bearing the postmarks of Elmina and Winnebah, and dated August 2nd and 3rd, were not early ones. Also that the copies with various postmarks, which formed the basis of my conjectures, may reasonably be supposed to have been good, insomuch as after July the stamp was used in various outlying districts. So the Postmaster and stamps are both right.

I am, yours faithfully,

June 4th, 1892.

GILBERT LOCKYER.

DEAR SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that the members of the Leeds Philatelic Society are injured by my letter published in your last number, I wish to express to them my regret. So far from my intention being to cause annoyance, it was the reverse.

I thought that all your readers would know it at a glance as a pleasantry of the most innocent kind, arising out of the words "surcharged by the President," as found in the report of the Society's proceedings. That anyone of them could seriously connect forged surcharges and the Leeds Society did not enter my mind, and I can hardly believe it; but, lest there should be such an one, allow me to explain that the stamps were *shown*, not surcharged, by the President: that the letter was a piece of feeble jest which could not, I imagined, annoy anyone, and was written without any intention of giving pain, or imputing dishonesty, to the Leeds Society, either individually or collectively, and I am extremely sorry if it should have seemed to them, or anyone else, to do so.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

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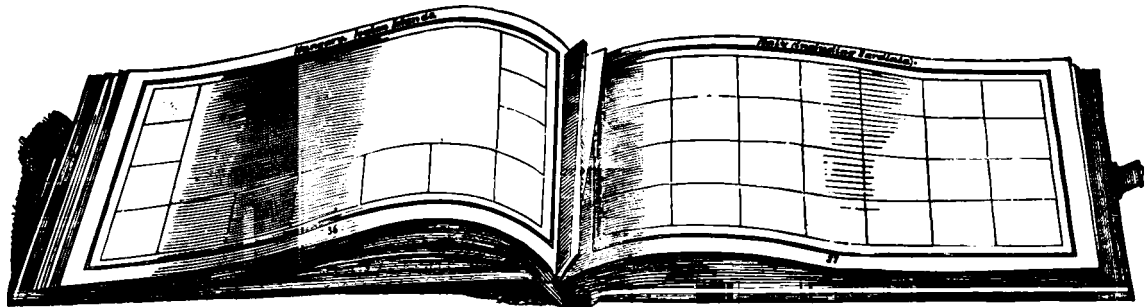
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