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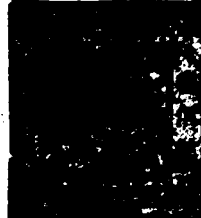
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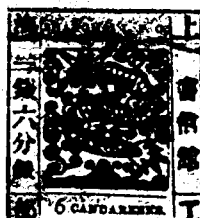
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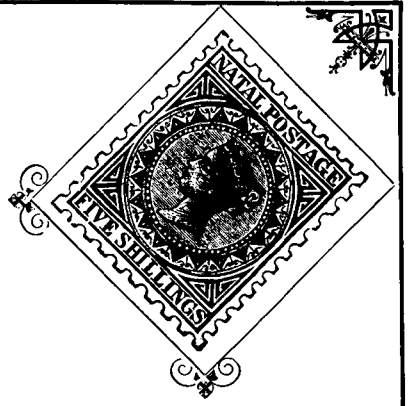
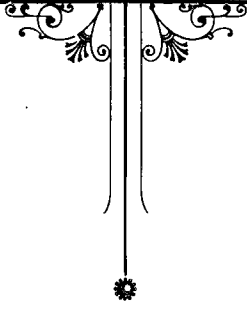
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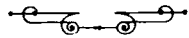
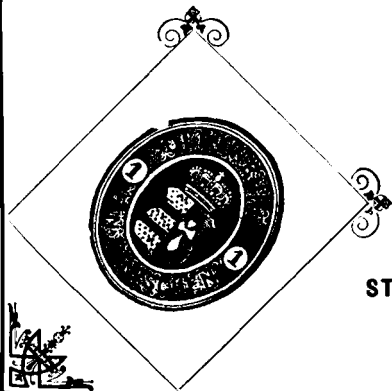


STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

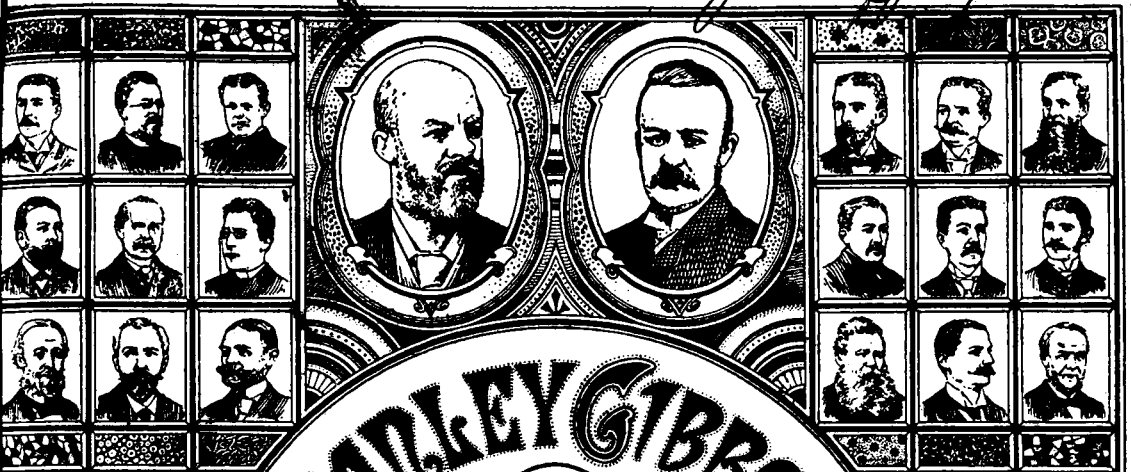
VOL. III.

JULY, 1892, TO JUNE, 1893.



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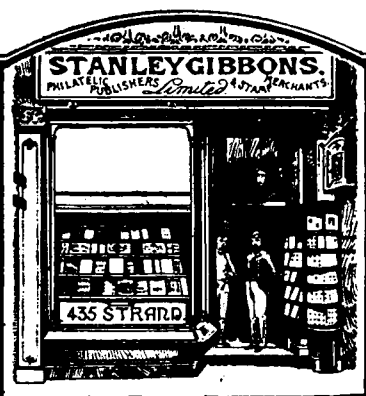
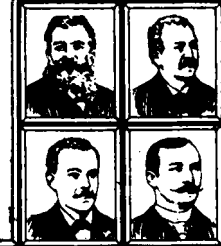
STANLEY GIBBONS

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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VOL. III.

JULY 30, 1892.

No. 25.

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EDITORIAL.

IN celebration of this day, on which we reach the second anniversary of our birth, our publishers have presented us with a new coat. It is not exactly a coat of many colours, for we prefer to stick to the more modest black-and-white garb, in which we first made our appearance, but it is adorned with many varieties of portraits, the great majority of which will no doubt be recognized by some of our readers at any rate. Many of the originals bear names which are "familiar in our mouths as household words," and among them will be found almost all the more prominent of those who have benefited our humble science, or have, we hope, been benefited thereby. Mr. Harold Furniss, the artist who kindly undertook the by no means easy task of compressing all this Philatelic portraiture into so small a compass, laboured under the disadvantage of being obliged to work from photographs of persons whom he had never seen in the flesh; we think, therefore, that he may fairly be congratulated upon the successful result.

* * *

THE Philatelic event of the year is to be the "Exposition Internationale de Timbres," announced to take place in Paris in September. Paris, which for many years took the lead in Philatelic matters, from a scientific point of view, the capital of the country from whose language we have borrowed so many of our technical terms, has been rather late in making up its mind to have an exhibition; but the display will no doubt be all the better in consequence. The treasures which added so largely to the interest of the London Philatelic Exhibition,

in 1890, are, alas! no longer available for such purposes; but there is a collection in Paris which, if report speaks truly, could well furnish an exhibition by itself. There are other collections there also, about which we do not hear so much nowadays as we did in years gone by, but which have lost nothing in value by keeping; and the contents of some of their pages would astonish even the collector who has grown up amongst the modern accumulations. Besides the Parisian collectors there will doubtless be much larger numbers of other Continental exhibitors than there were in London, as the sea voyage—however short—was an insurmountable barrier to many. The President of the Exhibition Committee is the veteran Philatelist, Dr. Legrand, who, under the *nom-de-plume* "Dr. Magnus," was the leader among the pioneers of scientific Philately. He it was that first published descriptions of watermarks, perforations, and entire envelopes in the dark ages (before some of our enthusiastic collectors were born), when stamps were glued down hard and fast, and the scissors settled the other questions. Among the members are several well known names, including that of the owner of the most extensive and valuable collection in existence, to which we have already ventured to allude. The Secretary is M. Georges Lesourd, 36, Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

* * *

WE regret exceedingly to learn from the last number of *The London Philatelist* that Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., who had for so long been President of the Philatelic Society, London, has at last resigned that important office. Like the great French philatelist of whom we have just spoken, Mr. Philbrick also, in the days when stamp collecting was looked upon as a childish amusement, did not disdain to proclaim himself a follower of the despised pursuit; and the position which philately has attained in this country is due in no small degree to his efforts to treat it as a science and to persuade others to do likewise. Prominent among

the founders of the London Society, he was chosen Vice-President on its formation in 1869, and held that office until, ten years later, he was unanimously elected to succeed Sir Daniel Cooper as President. On disposing of the greater part of his vast collection some years ago, he resigned the Presidency of the Society, believing that he could no longer be of such assistance to it as he wished; but the members, feeling that they could ill afford to lose the prestige of such a well-known name, and knowing that although the great collection was gone, the still greater stores of knowledge and experience yet remained, succeeded in persuading him to continue at his post. Again last year, after the death of Mr. Tapling, with whom he was on terms of close personal intimacy, Mr. Philbrick was desirous of being relieved of his duties; but again, at the solicitation of the members, and on the representation to him of the severe blow that the Society would sustain by the loss of both its chief officers at once, he consented to hold office for another year. At the last annual election, however, the Society appears to have felt that it could no longer refuse to accede to its President's request, and his resignation was accepted with very great regret, the Society at the same time bestowing upon Mr. Philbrick the highest mark of respect in its power by electing him an Honorary Member, a well-deserved honour which we trust he may live long to enjoy.

* * *

THE Earl of Kingston, who has been elected President of the London Society in the room of Mr. Philbrick, does not bear a name so widely known as that of the latter in philatelic circles; but those who were present at the London Philatelic Exhibition have probably not forgotten that Lord Kingston's magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain fully deserved the gold medal bestowed upon it, and was a good second for the special gold medal. It is not unfitting that the greatest living English philatelist should be succeeded by one, who probably possesses a finer collection of the stamps of our country than any other philatelist now living. To him we beg to tender our heartiest congratulations upon his election to a post which we hope he may long occupy.

* * *

WE have also to congratulate M. Moens upon having successfully completed the first part of the seventh edition of his great Catalogue, the concluding portion of the volume which contains the Postal Adhesives and the Telegraph Stamps, Forms, &c., having just reached us. Some day we may hope to continue the detailed review of this wonderful book, which we attempted when the first instalment came out; but when we state that the letterpress alone occupies 556 pages, and that there are 192 plates containing 5517 illustrations,

besides those of entire sheets, &c., which fill 157 pages more, it will be seen that the task is no easy one. We feel inclined to put it off until the parts dealing with Envelopes and Post Cards arrive, and then we shall doubtless feel that it is a larger subject than we can properly handle. In the meantime we would only remark that as there are spots on the sun, so no doubt there are points to criticize in M. Moens' book, but that, like the former, they must be looked for through coloured glasses, that we may not be dazzled by the flood of light by which they are accompanied.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT, who has evidently a most praiseworthy thirst for philatelic knowledge, writes to us to advocate the formation of a Philatelic Society to which all collectors should be able to turn for information. He suggests that members should only be admitted after passing an examination, to be set by the Secretary, and that their names and addresses should then be published, so as to be accessible to all collectors desirous of asking questions. We greatly doubt whether there would be any great number of candidates for admission to such a Society as is suggested above, unless the members were highly paid for the services they undertook, while the Secretary would probably require the salary of a Cabinet Minister at the very least. But we would venture to point out that while the pages of this and other magazines are open to enquirers, the necessity for a Philatelic Information Society does not seem very evident. We do not, of course, profess to be able to answer offhand any questions that may be submitted to us, but we can at all events obtain information upon the great majority of philatelic subjects, and we are always happy to endeavour to do so. We trust that this is thoroughly understood by all our readers. In the case of stamps submitted for examination (we do not mean Novelties, for a sight of which we are always grateful) return postage should be enclosed, and we generally think it simpler to answer these questions direct; but where the questions are of general interest we shall be glad to publish them, with our answers, if we can reply to them, or in order to obtain information from others, if we cannot.

* * *

WE are very grateful to the numerous correspondents who have so kindly sent us the numbers of their Mulready wrappers and envelopes. There are still a great many gaps in our list, and we fancy that not a few of the numbered blocks were never brought into use; at the same time there must be a considerable number that we have not yet heard of, and we trust that those of our readers who have not yet sent us this information will give us further help in the matter. As we said last month, even a single number may be of interest: we especially want to increase our lists of the numbers on the Twopence envelopes or wrappers, and we have heard at present of no sheets or blocks of either variety of the One Penny.

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 has sent us specimens of the current 1 c. (recut die), 2 c., and 8 c. on rose; the tint is very decided, showing as plainly on the back as on the face, but whether this is an official and intentional variety, or due to some accident, we have at present no evidence to prove.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown on rose.
2 c., mauve "
8 c., vermilion "

The *Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles some varieties of the current wrappers, which seem to indicate that the authorities are not very particular as to the variety of paper or the shade of the ink employed.

Wrappers. 1 c., red-brown on dark red.
1 c., salmon.
1 c., straw manilla.
1 c., medium manilla.
1 c., thin, light manilla.
1 c., green on thin, dark manilla.
1 c., blue-green on medium manilla.
1 c., green "
2 c., mauve "
2 c., dark purple "

Austria.—The current type for the lower values is reported to exist printed in green, but without the surcharge in the corners which should make it a "3 kr." stamp.

We have received a specimen of the current 2 kr., surcharged below "8 PARA 8," in black, and are informed that this was prepared for the payment of postage on printed matter, but that, the rate not being in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Union, it has been withdrawn (or not issued at all), and that the stock printed, 15,000 copies, has been purchased by a gentleman who is willing to part with it at a reasonable profit.

It is said that a 20 piastres on 2 florins is talked of.

Le Timbre-Poste is informed that there is to be a special Post Card issued in honour of the Musical and Theatrical Exhibition in Vienna, differing from the current card in having the words "Correspondenz-Karte" in an arch, no frame, and one of a series of six views on the reverse side, which will somewhat contract the space for the communication. Official Cards, Unpaid Letter Stamps, and new Wrappers may be expected shortly; in the meantime the current type of wrapper stamp is reported upon white.

Adhesives. No value, green; error.

8 par. on 2 kr., black and brown.

Wrapper. 2 kr., brown on white.

Post Card. 2 " " buff; special issue.

AZORES.—Two values have been issued, bearing the names of the three divisions of this group of islands. We must really place these provinces under their proper letters of the alphabet in future. Have they Home Rule, we wonder? And may we look forward to separate issues for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in the near future?

Adhesives. 25 reis, green; Angra.
25 " " Horta.
25 " " Ponta Delgada.
50 " blue "



Bermuda.—A few months ago we chronicled, on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste*, a 1 + 1d. card for this colony. The same magazine now announces a 1½ + 1½d. card, also in carmine. Do both exist? And if not, which? We should rather suppose the last of the two to be the only one issued, as no single 1d. has been heard of.

Post Card. 1½ + 1½d., carmine on buff.

Boer Republic.—Of the first type, with date and without the embossed Arms, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles some new dates and the 2 shillings on blue, which is

altogether new to us. This value does not appear at all in Mr. Tamsen's list in *The Stamp News Annual* for 1891.

Adhesives. 6d., lilac on straw; May 21, 1886.
5s. May 24, 1886.
2s., lilac on blue; May 24, 1886.

Bolivia.—The *Philatelic Record* announces a 2 + 2 c. card, with stamp of the 9 Stars type and with the imprint of the "American Bank Note Co., New York," beneath it. The lettering of the inscriptions is stated to be altered, and the card is described as white.

Post Card. 2 + 2 c., blue on white.

Brazil.—*Le Timbre-Poste* is informed that the current 100 reis stamp exists with the red portion in rose, red, or carmine, and the rest in blue-green, instead of blue. Also that there are three sizes of the new 100 reis envelope—132 × 105 mm., 134 × 110 mm., and 152 × 93 mm.—the first being in laid paper and the other two in wove. These envelopes plainly vary somewhat in size; the first we saw measured 156 × 87 mm., and was in thin wove. The *Philatelic Record* next announced wove and laid envelopes, 152 × 88 mm. We then received some in rather thicker wove, 152 × 92 and 134 × 110 mm., approximately two of the sizes now chronicled. The other is probably an extreme variety of the last mentioned, but it is new to us in laid.

Adhesive. 100 reis, rose, red, or carmine, and blue-green.

Envelope. 100 " red on white laid; 134 × 105 mm.

British Guiana.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received the reply-paid card, with the value reduced in the same manner as the single card described last month. *Post Card.* 2 + 2 c. on 3 + 3 c., carmine on buff.

Canada.—Our question as to the 1 + 1 c. card with stamps on the left, has brought us replies from Mr. G. H. Watson, the President, and Mr. A. Lohmeyer, the Secretary, of the Postal Card Society of America, both of whom assure us that it exists as a genuine error of impression, "a certain number of specimens of which" are acknowledged by the Canadian P.O. Department to have been "inadvertently issued." It is therefore not only a genuine error, but one actually issued for use. Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward Island, very kindly sends us a specimen of the card in question, an examination of which shows that it could not possibly have been produced by wrong cutting of the sheets; the horizontal distance between the left-hand end of the scroll and the extreme right-hand edge of the stamp is about 3 mm., the same distance as that between the stamp and the scroll in the ordinary card; there is at the same time a space of 8 mm. between the right-hand end of the scroll and the nearest edge of the card, in this instance, and we find about the same space between the left-hand end of the scroll and the edge in an ordinary card, with stamps on the right. We have thought it necessary to describe this variety in some detail, because a well-known Canadian collector has thrown doubt upon its existence.

Mr. Bartlett also sends us a specimen of the 1 c. wrapper, with the stamp of the first type at the left side, but there is nothing here to show that it is not an error of cutting; the wrapper, however, has been used by a business firm, and was doubtless not intentionally cut wrong.

Wrapper. 1 c., deep blue on buff; stamp (Type 462) on left.

Post Card. 1 + 1 c., slate on buff; stamp (Type 463) on left.

Cape of Good Hope.—Our thanks are due to a correspondent at Kimberley for a specimen of the new 2½d. stamp, which he informs us was not in general circulation when he wrote, 13th June, as the surcharged stock was to be used up first. Also for a Penny stamped envelope, in two sizes, issued at the beginning of June. The stamp, embossed in the right upper corner, is not unlike that on our own Penny envelopes, but it has a row of pearls inside the oval band and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE round the lower part of the latter; it is also in a much more effective colour. The envelopes are of stout, white, laid paper, the larger one has the flap tongued, and the smaller a flap with straight edges and rounded point.

We have also received from another correspondent a 1 + 1d. card, which has been just issued. It has the oval stamp of the current single cards and the usual additional instruction in the left lower corner of the first half, but the inscriptions above are in a new form. There are three lines only:—
1. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE)."

the founders of the London Society, he was chosen Vice-President on its formation in 1869, and held that office until, ten years later, he was unanimously elected to succeed Sir Daniel Cooper as President. On disposing of the greater part of his vast collection some years ago, he resigned the Presidency of the Society, believing that he could no longer be of such assistance to it as he wished; but the members, feeling that they could ill afford to lose the prestige of such a well-known name, and knowing that although the great collection was gone, the still greater stores of knowledge and experience yet remained, succeeded in persuading him to continue at his post. Again last year, after the death of Mr. Tapling, with whom he was on terms of close personal intimacy, Mr. Philbrick was desirous of being relieved of his duties; but again, at the solicitation of the members, and on the representation to him of the severe blow that the Society would sustain by the loss of both its chief officers at once, he consented to hold office for another year. At the last annual election, however, the Society appears to have felt that it could no longer refuse to accede to its President's request, and his resignation was accepted with very great regret, the Society at the same time bestowing upon Mr. Philbrick the highest mark of respect in its power by electing him an Honorary Member, a well-deserved honour which we trust he may live long to enjoy.

* * *

THE Earl of Kingston, who has been elected President of the London Society in the room of Mr. Philbrick, does not bear a name so widely known as that of the latter in philatelic circles; but those who were present at the London Philatelic Exhibition have probably not forgotten that Lord Kingston's magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain fully deserved the gold medal bestowed upon it, and was a good second for the special gold medal. It is not unfitting that the greatest living English philatelist should be succeeded by one, who probably possesses a finer collection of the stamps of our country than any other philatelist now living. To him we beg to tender our heartiest congratulations upon his election to a post which we hope he may long occupy.

* * *

WE have also to congratulate M. Moens upon having successfully completed the first part of the seventh edition of his great Catalogue, the concluding portion of the volume which contains the Postal Adhesives and the Telegraph Stamps, Forms, &c., having just reached us. Some day we may hope to continue the detailed review of this wonderful book, which we attempted when the first instalment came out; but when we state that the letterpress alone occupies 556 pages, and that there are 192 plates containing 5517 illustrations,

besides those of entire sheets, &c., which fill 157 pages more, it will be seen that the task is no easy one. We feel inclined to put it off until the parts dealing with Envelopes and Post Cards arrive, and then we shall doubtless feel that it is a larger subject than we can properly handle. In the meantime we would only remark that as there are spots on the sun, so no doubt there are points to criticize in M. Moens' book, but that, like the former, they must be looked for through coloured glasses, that we may not be dazzled by the flood of light by which they are accompanied.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT, who has evidently a most praiseworthy thirst for philatelic knowledge, writes to us to advocate the formation of a Philatelic Society to which all collectors should be able to turn for information. He suggests that members should only be admitted after passing an examination, to be set by the Secretary, and that their names and addresses should then be published, so as to be accessible to all collectors desirous of asking questions. We greatly doubt whether there would be any great number of candidates for admission to such a Society as is suggested above, unless the members were highly paid for the services they undertook, while the Secretary would probably require the salary of a Cabinet Minister at the very least. But we would venture to point out that while the pages of this and other magazines are open to enquirers, the necessity for a Philatelic Information Society does not seem very evident. We do not, of course, profess to be able to answer offhand any questions that may be submitted to us, but we can at all events obtain information upon the great majority of philatelic subjects, and we are always happy to endeavour to do so. We trust that this is thoroughly understood by all our readers. In the case of stamps submitted for examination (we do not mean Novelties, for a sight of which we are always grateful) return postage should be enclosed, and we generally think it simpler to answer these questions direct; but where the questions are of general interest we shall be glad to publish them, with our answers, if we can reply to them, or in order to obtain information from others, if we cannot.

* * *

WE are very grateful to the numerous correspondents who have so kindly sent us the numbers of their Mulready wrappers and envelopes. There are still a great many gaps in our list, and we fancy that not a few of the numbered blocks were never brought into use; at the same time there must be a considerable number that we have not yet heard of, and we trust that those of our readers who have not yet sent us this information will give us further help in the matter. As we said last month, even a single number may be of interest: we especially want to increase our lists of the numbers on the Twopence envelopes or wrappers, and we have heard at present of no sheets or blocks of either variety of the One Penny.

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 has sent us specimens of the current 1 c. (recut die), 2 c., and 8 c. on rose; the tint is very decided, showing as plainly on the back as on the face, but whether this is an official and intentional variety, or due to some accident, we have at present no evidence to prove.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown on rose.
2 c., mauve
8 c., vermilion "

The *Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles some varieties of the current wrappers, which seem to indicate that the authorities are not very particular as to the variety of paper or the shade of the ink employed.

Wrappers. 1 c., red-brown on dark red.
1 c., salmon "
1 c., straw manilla.
1 c., medium manilla.
1 c., thin, light manilla.
1 c., green on thin, dark manilla.
1 c., blue-green on medium manilla.
1 c., green "
2 c., mauve "
2 c., dark purple "

Austria.—The current type for the lower values is reported to exist printed in green, but without the surcharge in the corners which should make it a "3 kr." stamp.

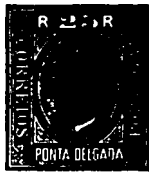
We have received a specimen of the current 2 kr., surcharged below "8 PARA 8," in black, and are informed that this was prepared for the payment of postage on printed matter, but that, the rate not being in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Union, it has been withdrawn (or not issued at all), and that the stock printed, 15,000 copies, has been purchased by a gentleman who is willing to part with it at a reasonable profit.

It is said that a 20 piastres on 2 florins is talked of.

Le Timbre-Poste is informed that there is to be a special Post Card issued in honour of the Musical and Theatrical Exhibition in Vienna, differing from the current card in having the words "Correspondenz-Karte" in an arch, no frame, and one of a series of six views on the reverse side, which will somewhat contract the space for the communication. Official Cards, Unpaid Letter Stamps, and new Wrappers may be expected shortly; in the meantime the current type of wrapper stamp is reported upon white.

Adhesives. No value, green; error.
8 par. on 2 kr., black and brown.
Wrapper. 2 kr., brown on white.
Post Card. 2 " " buff; special issue.

Azores.—Two values have been issued, bearing the names of the three divisions of this group of islands. We must really place these provinces under their proper letters of the alphabet in future. Have they Home Rule, we wonder? And may we look forward to separate issues for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in the near future?



Adhesives. 25 reis, green; Angra.
25 " " Horta.
25 " " Ponta Delgada.
50 " blue " "

Bermuda.—A few months ago we chronicled, on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste*, a 1 + 1d. card for this colony. The same magazine now announces a 1½ + 1½d. card, also in carmine. Do both exist? And if not, which? We should rather suppose the last of the two to be the only one issued, as no single 1d. has been heard of.

Post Card. 1½ + 1½d., carmine on buff.

Boer Republic.—Of the first type, with date and without the embossed Arms, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles some new dates and the 2 shillings on blue, which is

altogether new to us. This value does not appear at all in Mr. Tamsen's list in *The Stamp News Annual* for 1891.

Adhesives. 6d., lilac on straw; May 21, 1886.
5s., " " May 24, 1886.
2s., lilac on blue; May 24, 1886.

Bolivia.—The *Philatelic Record* announces a 2 + 2 c. card, with stamp of the 9 Stars type and with the imprint of the "American Bank Note Co., New York," beneath it. The lettering of the inscriptions is stated to be altered, and the card is described as white.

Post Card. 2 + 2 c., blue on white.

Brazil.—*Le Timbre-Poste* is informed that the current 100 reis stamp exists with the red portion in rose, red, or carmine, and the rest in blue-green, instead of blue. Also that there are three sizes of the new 100 reis envelope—132 × 105 mm., 134 × 110 mm., and 152 × 93 mm.—the first being in laid paper and the other two in wove. These envelopes plainly vary somewhat in size; the first we saw measured 156 × 87 mm., and was in thin wove. The *Philatelic Record* next announced wove and laid envelopes, 152 × 88 mm. We then received some in rather thicker wove, 152 × 92 and 134 × 110 mm., approximately two of the sizes now chronicled. The other is probably an extreme variety of the last mentioned, but it is new to us in laid.

Adhesive. 100 reis, rose, red, or carmine, and blue-green.
Envelope. 100 " red on white laid; 134 × 105 mm.

British Guiana.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received the reply-paid card, with the value reduced in the same manner as the single card described last month.

Post Card. 2 + 2 c. on 3 + 3 c., carmine on buff.

Canada.—Our question as to the 1 + 1 c. card with stamps on the left, has brought us replies from Mr. G. H. Watson, the President, and Mr. A. Lohmeyer, the Secretary, of the Postal Card Society of America, both of whom assure us that it exists as a genuine error of impression, "a certain number of specimens of which" are acknowledged by the Canadian P.O. Department to have been "inadvertently issued." It is therefore not only a genuine error, but one actually issued for use. Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward Island, very kindly sends us a specimen of the card in question, an examination of which shows that it could not possibly have been produced by wrong cutting of the sheets; the horizontal distance between the left-hand end of the scroll and the extreme right-hand edge of the stamp is about 3 mm., the same distance as that between the stamp and the scroll in the ordinary card; there is at the same time a space of 8 mm. between the right-hand end of the scroll and the nearest edge of the card, in this instance, and we find about the same space between the left-hand end of the scroll and the edge in an ordinary card, with stamps on the right. We have thought it necessary to describe this variety in some detail, because a well-known Canadian collector has thrown doubt upon its existence.

Mr. Bartlett also sends us a specimen of the 1 c. wrapper, with the stamp of the first type at the left side, but there is nothing here to show that it is not an error of cutting; the wrapper, however, has been used by a business firm, and was doubtless not intentionally cut wrong.

Wrapper. 1 c., deep blue on buff; stamp (Type 462) on left.
Post Card. 1 + 1 c., slate on buff; stamp (Type 463) on left.

Cape of Good Hope.—Our thanks are due to a correspondent at Kimberley for a specimen of the new 2½d. stamp, which he informs us was not in general circulation when he wrote, 13th June, as the surcharged stock was to be used up first. Also for a Penny stamped envelope, in two sizes, issued at the beginning of June. The stamp, embossed in the right upper corner, is not unlike that on our own Penny envelopes, but it has a row of pearls inside the oval band and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE round the lower part of the latter; it is also in a much more effective colour. The envelopes are of stout, white, laid paper, the larger one has the flap tongued, and the smaller a flap with straight edges and rounded point.

We have also received from another correspondent a 1 + 1d. card, which has been just issued. It has the oval stamp of the current single cards and the usual additional instruction in the left lower corner of the first half, but the inscriptions above are in a new form. There are three lines only:—

1. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE)."

2. "REPLY PAID" (Arms) "POST CARD." 3. The usual instruction, in English. On the second half this is followed by the word "REPLY."

Envelopes. 1d., bright rose on white laid; 147 × 91 mm.

1d. " " " " 120 × 95 mm.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., brown on buff; 140 × 89 mm.

In reference to the ½d. wrapper, in brown on white, which we have been rebuked for querying in our January number, the Hon. Sec. of the South African Philatelic Society writes to us: "As far as my Society is aware no such wrapper is in existence, the one at present in use being the usual one on brown paper."

Cochin.—We have received specimens of three adhesive stamps issued in this State, and of envelopes stamped with the same values. The rectangular design shown below is that of the former, and the circular represents the stamp impressed upon the latter. The objects in the centre of



each are stated to be "the attributes of the divinity of the country;" but the one in the middle, between the umbrella and the candlestick, and immediately under the cocked-hat, is not a "snake," as described in one of our contemporaries, but a shell, no doubt the cowry, which we believe is used in those parts for small change.

The values are in puttans, one of which is stated in *Le Timbre-Poste* to be equivalent to about 13 centimes, probably one anna.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cameron and Co. for some entire sheets, which are curiously arranged so as to give the same total value for each sheet; the ½ puttan being in sheets of 48 (8 horizontal rows), the 1 puttan in sheets of 24 (4 horizontal rows), and the 2 puttans in sheets of 12 (2 horizontal rows).

Our contemporary describes the envelopes as being of white laid, *bâtonné* paper, but those we have received are of ordinary white laid, 120 × 94 mm.

Adhesives. ½ puttan, orange; perf. 15.

1 " magenta " "

2 " violet " "

Envelopes. ½ " orange.

1 " magenta.

2 " violet.

Colombia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* assures us that the 5 c., of 1868, in black on yellow, chronicled in this and other magazines some time back as an error, was never in use. It is stated to be an essay, some copies of which have been obliterated for philatelic purposes.

A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 20 c., of 1876 (Type 614), on greyish paper, ruled on the back in red vertically, and in very faint blue horizontally, the lines being 5 mm. apart in each case, forming a *quadrillé* pattern. The specimen is cancelled *Ibagué* in MS.

Adhesive. 20 c., blue on grey; ruled on back.

Congo.—*The Postal Card* chronicled new varieties of the cards of the type of 1889, the 10 c. being printed in black on buff instead of on white, and the 15 c. in black on white. *Le Timbre-Poste*, describing, we fancy, these same cards, states that, owing to the printers at Malines being unable to furnish the cards required, a provisional supply of the old type was printed at Brussels, and adds that, in addition to the colours of the card being interchanged, the letter M is now more distant from the first line for the address on the 10 c., and nearer to it on the 15 c., in place of the contrary being the case.

Post Cards. 10 c., black on buff.
15 c., black on white.

Cook Islands Federation.—Our correspondent at Wellington has at last been able to send us specimens of the stamps and post card which we described in April. They were issued at Raratonga on the 19th of that month. We have only to add to the description we gave, that the inscriptions on the stamps are in block capitals, the first

line on the cards is in small fancy capitals, with large capital initials to the first and the last two words, the second line is in large capitals, the third in small capitals, and the fourth in small block capitals, with a short wavy line between the third and fourth. The card is double, with fold below, but has no stamp or inscriptions of any kind on the second half. It measures 126 × 156 mm. when open, and is white, not bluish. The quantities printed of the three lower values are now stated to be:

ONE PENNY, 4560.

1½ PENCE, 4320.

2½ " 4560.

Costa Rica.—We give illustrations of six of the values of the new series which we chronicled in March.



Cundinamarca.—We learn from *The Philatelic Record* that the Official Cubierta which we described and illustrated last month under Colombia belongs to this province of the Republic.

Egypt.—The 2 piastres envelopes have been converted to 5 milliemmes by means of a surcharge in black. The paper is very pale blue laid, almost white. Has this any connection with the 2 piastres envelope surcharged 3 milliemmes, which was reported a few months back, but which we have not yet seen? *Le Timbre-Poste* quotes a Notice, dated 9th June, by which the 2 piastres envelopes were to be withdrawn from sale, and the same surcharged 5 milliemmes issued on the 15th of the month. The word of the value seems to have puzzled the printers not a little—*Le Timbre-Poste* has it *millièmes*, the compositor perhaps thinking of the date-palms, while *The London Philatelist* makes it "willièmes." The surcharge is "5 MILLIÈMES 5," with the equivalent below in Turkish.

We have an idea that the description we gave some months back of an alteration in the inscription upon the 1 piastre Envelope Letter is incorrect. We gather that it is the Turkish heading only that is altered, by the addition of a word which means "closed," and that the French inscription remains unchanged.

Envelope. 5 mills. on 2 piastres, orange on bluish laid; 176 × 117 mm.

Falkland Island.—A correspondent kindly sends us an envelope franked by two penny stamps, and half of a third divided diagonally, without any surcharge. We alluded to this form of provisional ½d. stamp in our number for May, 1891, but this is the first specimen we have seen; it was used in February last year.

France.—The *quadrillé* ground upon which the 15 c. stamps are now printed is described in *The Philatelic Record* as being produced by the colour of the ground being applied in small squares instead of in a solid tint, so that it really forms a *quadrillé* pattern of white lines on a blue ground. From the same source we learn that the 2, 3, and 4 centimes, and the 5 francs, brown, of the Unpaid Letter series have been withdrawn from circulation, and that the remaining stock of these values will be destroyed.

French Colonies.—In a recent number of the *Union Postale Universelle* appeared an article, signed "Vicomte de Méré," on the subject of surcharged French Colonials in general, and those of Obock in particular, which we fully agree with. After alluding to the various instances in which these curiosities are known to have been made for speculative purposes, and were practically issued to certain individuals only, the writer points out that collectors and dealers have the remedy for this state of affairs in their own hands. He recommends that all these varieties should be severely let alone for the space of one year, and prophecies that at the end of that time the manufacture will be found to have ceased, and the prices of those already in existence will have come down to reasonable figures. We should be inclined to extend the "boycott" to other cases also, and to keep it up for the next twenty years.

French Congo.—In the meantime the business is still carried on with enthusiasm; *Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 20 c. and 40 c. of the Colonial type surcharged with name of this colony and 5 c. and 10 c. respectively, in black. To afford some relief to the monotony, the first word of the name is spelled with two capital letters, thus "Congo," in the next edition we may expect to see the large type carried a little further perhaps.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 20 c., red on green.
10 c. on 40 c., red on straw.

French Guiana.—*La Revue Philateliq*ue reports that divers of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled exist with the overprint upside down, in fact that there are one or more inverted surcharges upon the sheet of certain values. The same authority has heard of the 2 c., green, of France, 1876 type imperf., surcharged "GUYANE," but has not yet seen it.

Adhesives. 1 fr., bronze-green; imperf.; inverted surcharge.
40 c., vermilion; perf., inverted surcharge.
2 c., green; imperf., surcharged.

Great Britain.—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has examined one of the 4d., wmk. small garter, on the so-called white paper, and he declares that it is not good enough. We have also been shown a specimen, the paper of which was not nearly so blue as in most cases, but still could not be termed white.

Guadeloupe.—The varieties of spelling seem to be exhausted, so we now hear of the surcharge printed doubly on the 5 c. This doubtless exists also in all the eccentricities of—LONPE, —LOUEP, &c.

Adhesive. 5 c., green; double surcharge.

Japan.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Yokohama for specimens of the 3 sen, current type, printed in a new and rather pretty colour.

Adhesive. 3 sen, pink; perf. 13.

The same correspondent informs us that it is rumoured that a new issue of Japanese stamps, for Postage and Revenue purposes, is to be brought out in August.

Jhind.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the following additions to the list of current Indian stamps, with the horizontal surcharge in black:—

Adhesives. 1 a. 6 p., drab.
3 annas, orange.
6 " bistre.
12 " brown on red.
Service Adhesives. 3 " orange.
4 " olive.
4 " bistre.
12 " brown on red.
1 rupee, grey.

Labuan.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us a letter they have received from the postmaster of the Colony, from which it appears that a new issue of stamps is in preparation, and that those of British North Borneo are only put in circulation pending the arrival of the new series.

Madeira.—We have received the 25 reis for this Portuguese Colony, inscribed "FUNCHAL" below.

Adhesive. 25 reis, green.

Martinique.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* describes an extraordinary error of surcharge upon one of the Unpaid Letter stamps, the word "POSTE" being spelled "POSUE."

Adhesive. 15 c., in black, on 20 c., black; error POSUE.

Mexico.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a curious variety of the current 2 c. post card, having on the reverse side a second impression of a frame, Arms, inscription, &c., similar to those on the front, but without a second stamp. The remarkable part is, however, that the redundant impression differs in various details from that upon the face of the card—having the inscriptions in the frame in parenthesis, the words "Tarjeta Postal—Carte Postale." in different type, one line only below the Arms, instead of three, and divers other differences. Is this an impression of an unknown essay, or what?

Monaco.—*The London Philatelist* reports the 25 c. Letter Card with stamp of the current type.

Letter Card. 25 c., green on rose.

Morocco.—A correspondent at Tangiers sends us specimens of a series of stamps, issued on the first of this month, for the Courier-post Service between Tangiers and Fez. These stamps, he informs us, are sold to the public at the French Post-office at Tangiers, by authority of the French Minister of Posts. They are probably of French origin, the colours and tinted paper closely resembling those of the current French issue. The central design represents palm trees on the sea shore; on a coloured label above is the word "POSTES"; at the bottom is "TANGER-FEZ," and on a slab above this, and in squares in the upper corners, are numerals corresponding with the value, the letter "F" being added to distinguish those in Francs. The impression is on a tinted ground, and the perforation, which is not very cleanly cut, gauges 13½ vertically, and a little over 13 horizontally.

Adhesives. 5 (centimes), green.
10 " black on lilac.
15 " blue on grey.
25 " black on rose.
75 " carmine-red.
1 F (ranc) ?
5 " violet.

The 1 franc stamp had not been issued when our correspondent wrote.

New South Wales.—We were shown recently some specimens of the current 3d., the design of which is perhaps the "oldest living inhabitant" of our albums, with watermarks which puzzled their owner. They turned out to be from the sheets, alluded to some time back, with the watermark Crown and N.S.W. sideways, but in addition to this the margins of the sheet had been printed upon also, so that only a small portion of a crown appeared upon each, in company with some of those large letters and lines which so frequently perplex collectors. Besides this, one of them had an extra line of perforation almost down the centre, passing just through the back of Her Majesty's head.

North Borneo.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles two errors in the surcharge "6 cents" on 8 c. In one the "c" is inverted, and in the other the letters have got mixed up a little.

Adhesives. "6 cents" on 8 c., green; error.
"6 cents" " " " "

Obock.—Some more fancy printing is reported from here. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes a pair of the 15 c. with name in a straight line, one stamp surcharged with a figure "4" and the other with the value unaltered. *La Revue Philateliq*ue adds several other curiosities of the same class; and we chronicle them, not because they are worthy of being collected, but as a tribute to the ingenuity of the printer.

Adhesives. 1, in red, on 25 c., with second 25 c. not altered.
4, in black, on 25 c. " 25 c. "
4, on 15 c. " 15 c. "
5, in red, on 25 c., with second stamp without OBOCK.
35 " on 25 c. " " 3 " on 25 c.
75 " on 1 fr. " " 5 " on 1 fr.
1 " on 25 c., with name spelled "OBOK."

1, in red, on 25 c., double surcharge	OBOCK.
2 " " " " " "	" " " "
4, in black, on 25 c.	" " " "
5, in red, on 25 c.	" " " "
75 " " " " " "	" " " "
1 fr.	" " " "

Panama.—We give an illustration of the new stamps chronicled last month.

Paraguay.—*La Revue Philateliq* reports that the current stamps have been surcharged "1892," in black. The following values have been met with thus disfigured:

Adhesives.	1 c., green; surcharged 1892.
	2 c., carmine " "
	5 c., blue " "

It is also stated that a new issue is in contemplation bearing the heads of divers departed Presidents of the Republic.

We gather from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the stamps with the new type of "OFICIAL" surcharge, in black, are the current ordinary adhesives. The whole series appears to exist, and a 50 c. has been added, which we have not yet met with unsurcharged.

Official Adhesives.	1 c., green; black surcharge.
	2 c., carmine " "
	5 c., blue " "
	7 c., brown " "
	10 c., purple " "
	15 c., orange " "
	20 c., pink " "
	50 c., grey " "

Persia.—*Der Philatelist* announces a forthcoming issue of envelopes in four values, and post cards (single and double) in three.

Peru.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a variety of the provisional 10 c., blue, on pelure paper, with the surcharge, PROVISIONAL, in fancy capitals in an arch, and the date, "1881-1882," printed on the back of the stamp. The specimen is a used one, but the original gum can be seen over the surcharge.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue; surcharged on the back.

Portugal.—We copy the following items of the new series from various contemporaries:

Adhesives.	5 reis, orange-yellow.
	10 " " rose-lilac.
	25 " " dark brown (?).
	50 " " pale blue.
Post Card.	10 " " rose-lilac on buff; 140×90 mm.

The card still has the value printed below the stamp, although the latter now has the value expressed upon it.

In reference to the 25 reis, blue, which we mentioned two months ago, a correspondent very kindly informs that he has no doubt that it is a "sun changeling," as he has found that deep purple stamps are, in some cases, changed to blue by exposure to the sun. If there is any more sun this summer we will try some experiments and report the result.

Puttialla.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the following stamps have appeared with the new surcharge "PATIALA," already chronicled upon the 1 anna:

Adhesives.	9 pies, carmine; black surcharge.
	1 a. 6 p., drab " "
	3 annas, orange " "
	6 " " bistre " "
	12 " " brown on red; black surcharge.
Service Stamps.	4 " " olive " "
	8 " " purple " "
	1 rupee, grey " "

There are some minor varieties which we presume exist upon the sheets of all the values:

- PATIALA, with second "A" small.
- PATIALA, with an inverted "V."
- PATIALA, with "L" small.

The London Philatelist describes a variety of the 1 anna, surcharged "PUTTIALLA-STATE" in horizontal lines, and with the word "SERVICE" twice over, above in its correct position, and below inverted.

Service Stamp. 1 anna, plum; error of surcharge.

Prince Edward Island.—Mr. Bartlett sends us copies of the 2d. and 9d. which appear to be unperforated; we doubt, however, whether they are quite large enough.

The 2d. measures 25×22 mm., and the 9d. nearly 26×23 mm.; the latter looks as if it came from the corner of a sheet, and shows traces of an outer line on the left and below.

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

Bouzoulouk.—A new stamp issued here is of very similar design to that of one of the previous emissions; the size, however, is reduced, and the Arms are added at the top. Lithographed on white paper; imperf.

Adhesive. 3 kop., rose.

Charkoff.—The stamp chronicled last month exists also with the surcharge in an oblong frame, found upon some of the earlier issues.

Adhesive. 5 kop., gold and red; black surcharge.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—M. Dorsan Astruc kindly sends us the Colonial 25 c. surcharged, in the latest fashion, with name and new values, in black.

Adhesives.	1 cent. on 25 c., black on rose.
	2 " " " "
	4 " " " "

St. Thomas and Prince.—*The London Philatelist* quotes a Post-office Notice, showing that the 50 on 40 reis chronicled some months ago, were issued in June, 1891, about the 25th, not in August or September as previously stated. The history is still that only 180 copies were issued, and that these were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters by the Post-office clerks.

San Marino.—A correspondent at Leghorn kindly informs us that the 10 c. has been issued surcharged 5 c., that the colours of the 5 c., 30 c., and 40 c. are changed, and that two new values, 45 c. and 1 lira, are issued. Unfortunately he omits to mention either the colours of the new values, or the new colours of the other three.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 10 c., blue.

Sarawak.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for specimens of the 1 c. on 3 c. chronicled last month (by which we see that the surcharge is "one cent," without either initial capital), and of another variety of provisional 1 c. stamp, formed by printing "ONE-CENT," in two lines, across the centre of the 3 c. of 1871.

Adhesive. 1 c., in black, on 3 c., brown on yellow.

Senegal.—The epidemic (we could almost wish it was the cholera) has broken out here. *Le Timbre-Poste* reports two low values which have been greatly exalted, by means of a surcharge, in black, resembling that shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesives. 75 on 15 c., blue.
1 fr. on 5 c., green.

Shanghai.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 15 cents, with watermark, surcharged "Postage Due" like the other varieties. Unpaid Letter Stamp. 15 c., blue; wmkd.

Surinam.—We have received the 2½ c. stamp, surcharged "1 cent," in violet-black ink. The overprinting appears to be done with a handstamp.

Adhesive. 1 Cent on 2½ c., rose.

Sweden.—We give an illustration of a type which appears to have been adopted for the lower values of a new issue; we took it at first for a new local. It is printed in two colours, the oval being in the second colour given below. Wmk. Crown; perf. 13½.

Adhesives.	1 öre, blue and brown.
	2 " " yellow and blue.
	3 " " brown.
	4 " " blue and red.

Switzerland.—We have received a specimen of a new value, or rather an old one revived, of the same type as the 20 c. and upwards, which we are informed was issued on the 1st inst.

Adhesive. 30 (centimes), orange-brown; perf. 11×11½.



Tonga.—Our illustration represents one of the surcharged values chronicled in April.

We have received a copy of the Envelope Letter, which differs in several particulars from the description which we copied in March from a contemporary. The impression of the stamp is in two colours, the Arms embossed in *carmine*, and the oval frame typographed in *red*. The envelope itself is of yellowish-white cartridge paper. The inscriptions are all on the address side—"TONGAN" in block capitals at the top, followed by "ENVELOPE LETTER" in Roman capitals. The instruction is in sloping block capitals in the left lower corner.



Envelope Letter. 1d., carmine and red on white.

We have received two sizes of Registration Envelopes, which appear to be those we described in April last as having been issued in the previous January. The stamp is similar to that of which we then gave an illustration, but the Arms are of smaller size, and embossed, being in fact those that are impressed upon the Envelope Letter.

United States.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 15 c., orange, of 1870, which has a peculiar ribbed appearance on the back. The paper might almost be termed laid.

Western Australia.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles two new values "of the current design." But there are several designs current at present.

Adhesives. 2½d., blue.
5d. ?

Zululand.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that further values of the current stamps of Great Britain have been surcharged for use here.

Adhesives. 5d., purple and blue; black surcharge.
9d. " " "
1s., green " "
5s., carmine-rose " "

THE
STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,
With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 390.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION I.

Issues from September 1871, to June 1877, inclusive.

Issue 6. January 1873.

Identical in type with Issue 4.

- Paper.* Wove, very tough, and of a slightly bluish shade.
Gum. Usually white, sometimes slightly yellowish.
Perforation. 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, usually square holes, though not so apparent as in the previous issues.
24. 20 reis, vermilion, shades.

The date we give for this issue is taken from M. Moens' Catalogue, 6th edition. It was not chronicled by him until April 1873, in the *Timbre-Poste*, when he notices the new printing and the change of paper. Possibly some later information made him date the issue back to January.

The paper is slightly blue, the *assuré* of French writers, and came into general use for all the values

in the later native-printed issues. We shall describe it at greater length in our note to Issue 7.

The perforation gauges the same as that of the preceding issues, but the holes are not found so large and square as constantly as in Issues 4 and 5. The texture of the paper, which is thin and very tough, may have something to do with this apparent difference in the character of the perforation.

The 20 reis is the only value in this issue, and is a pure vermilion, usually inclining to a pale shade, some brighter specimens approaching more to orange-vermilion.

We have here another proof of the great demand there must have been for stamps of the value of 20 reis, this being the sixth printing of it since the stamps were first issued, and, like all the other 20 reis, it is as common used as unused.

Issue 7. July 1873.

- Type I., recut.* Lines deepened, otherwise identical in type with Issue 1.
Paper. The same as that of Issue 6, but specimens are frequently met with on yellowish paper, the bluish shade having been discharged by the gum.
Gum. Sometimes white, but more often strong yellow, thickly put on.
Perforation. 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, in great variety, occasionally in small holes, such as are found in the earlier issues.

25. 10 reis, black, shades.
26. 20 " vermilion "
27. 300 " violet "
28. 600 " " "
29. 900 " " "

Varieties.

- 25a. 10 reis, black, figure 1 reversed.
29a. 900 " violet, double figures of value.

We may look upon this as the second printing of Type I., as the first three issues followed each other at very short intervals, and were printed without the type being altered or retouched in any way. In this second printing the type has undergone no change except in the deepening of the lines. This is especially noticeable in the third line of the background counting from the right, which in the first issues can rarely be found printed all the way from the top to the bottom of the oval; it is now printed clearly all the way.

The lines in this type are 33 in number, counted either round the upper or round the lower half of the oval; but when counted across the centre there are 34, owing to the thirteenth line from the right being divided into two for a space of 2 mm. just over the centre of the cross stroke of the "1" of "REIS." This peculiarity belongs to the die in its original state, and remains unaltered in all its later stages.

The paper of this seventh issue is the thinnish tough paper of a faint grey-blue or *assuré* tint, which had already been used for the one value

which constitutes the sixth issue. It is not quite so thin as the paper of the first issue, but varies a little in substance; it is, moreover, very tough, whereas that of Issue 1 is extremely brittle. We lay particular stress on this point, because one of the chief difficulties in arranging stamps of this country is to properly distinguish between the 10 reis and 20 reis of Issue 1, and the same values of Issue 7, both being of the same type, and the perforation (owing to the great number of compound varieties) not being so certain a guide as is the paper.

Many specimens of the 20 reis of Issue 7 coincide exactly in colour and shade with the rare 20 reis of Issue 3, which is also of the same type; and it is quite worth while for collectors to examine their used 20 reis of this seventh issue, as they may have the good fortune to find the rarity quietly reposing amongst its commoner brethren.

The grey-blue or *azuré* tint is much more pronounced in some specimens than in others, and even varies in degree in different parts of the same sheet; but however faint it may be it is always present in unused stamps which have been unaffected by the gum, and the paper can never be fairly called white. On the other hand, whenever the blue tint has altogether disappeared, we find the paper changed to a dirty yellow of a neutral tint, which can best be described by the French term *couleur isabelle*,* as it has none of the brightness of yellow properly so-called, and which is due entirely to the chemical action of the acid contained in the gum. This change to dirty yellow is sometimes found in unused specimens, and very frequently in used ones, hastened no doubt by exposure to damp. Sometimes in unused stamps the change is only apparent, and removal of the thick yellow gum reveals the blue tint.

Although M. Moens calls the paper of this and the subsequent native-printed issues "*azuré*," he chronicles some varieties as being "*sur blanc*." We ourselves have never seen such specimens, and believe what M. Moens has seen to be merely similar ones to those described above.

Specimens of this issue will be found showing a watermark of large double-lined capitals. We have not been able to examine any entire sheets, or even parts of sheets, sufficiently large to show all the watermark, but we know from sheets we have seen of the succeeding issues that these letters are

* "*Isabelle*.—The colour so called is the yellow of soiled calico. A yellow-dun horse is called in France—*un cheval Isabelle*. The origin of the term is as follows: In the Spanish wars Isabel made a vow to the Virgin never to change her linen until Granada fell into her hands. The siege lasted much longer than she had anticipated, and her body linen acquired a tint which the French still call *Isabelle*."—*Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

merely the name of the manufacturers of the paper. All our watermarked specimens are on paper slightly thinner than that on which the majority of the stamps of this issue are found, and it may be that it is only this thinner paper that has the watermark. The difference of texture is, however, very slight, and both varieties show the *azuré* tint, the characteristic of this issue.

The perforation usually gauges about the same as that of Issues 4, 5, and 6, and the same machines were probably used for all, but the large square holes do not show so distinctly as they do in the thick surfaced paper. In addition to the usual compounds of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, varieties with small holes like those of the first issues occasionally make their appearance. One has been long chronicled perforated 16, and is in M. Moens' list. We have a record of 15×14 and $16 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and also a single specimen perforated 18 all round. This last is a veritable curiosity, exceeding as it does in minuteness of gauge even the smallest known perforation of the first issue, in which 18×17 is the extreme limit we have found.

The colours of this issue are as follows:

10 reis, very deep to pale black.

20 reis, deep pure vermilion, orange-vermilion, and pure orange, in shades of all.

300, 600, 900 reis, deep blue-violet in many shades, but never approaching the deep red-violet of the third issue.

From 1873 to 1875 much confusion about the Portuguese Indian stamps prevails in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*, particularly with regard to this issue, the high values of which were not chronicled until February 1875, and even then the 900 reis is omitted. It was during this period that M. Moens received his consignments of the stamps of the 1st issue, as well as those of the 7th, and he appears to have been completely baffled by the variety of perforations, as he now received stamps of the 1st issue perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, which he assigns to the new issue of 1873.

Limited space prevents us from following the *Timbre-Poste* through all its wanderings. It is sufficient to say that M. Moens emerged triumphantly from his difficulties as far as the 7th issue was concerned, since we find it correctly chronicled in the 6th edition of his Catalogue.

We think it may have been through some attempt on the part of Major Evans to correct his lists by the notices in the *Timbre-Poste*, as they appeared from time to time, that he was led into the error of recording in his Catalogue for Collectors a "200 reis, brown-yellow," of the 1st type, "on thick white wove paper, pin perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$," the prevailing notion at the time being that the 1st issue existed perforated 16 only. We now know this to be an error, and that no 200 reis of Type I. exists except that belonging to the first issue.

Issue 8. 1874.

Type II. Identical with Issue 4.
Paper. White, with a grey burell pattern, water-marked with oblique crossed lines forming lozenges.
Gum. (?).
Perforation. 14.
 30. 100 reis, blue-green.

No specimen of this stamp has ever come under our notice, nor have we ever heard of one except through M. Moens, who describes it in close detail in the *Timbre-Poste* of December 1874. We therefore include it in our list, inclining to the opinion that it is of the nature of a proof, and taking our description of it from M. Moens, who, in the *Timbre-Poste*, gives the perforation as 14, and in his Catalogue alters that to 12½. We think the former is probably correct, as he evidently had the stamp before him when he wrote in 1874.

We believe this specimen is now in the collection of Herr von Ferrary.

Issue 9. End of 1874.

Type I. With deepened lines, same as Issue 7, but with figures of value smaller.
Paper. Identical with that of Issue 7.
Gum. " " "
Perforation. " " "
 31. 10 reis, black, shades.
 32. 20 " vermilion.

Variety of type.

Same type, broken die with a flaw inside the upper part of the oval band, and usually with figures of value slanting slightly.

33. 10 reis, black, shades.

We follow M. Moens in giving the end of 1874 as the date of this issue, having no other information on the point. The issue was first chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1876, and is remarkable for the change which took place in the size of the figures of value, otherwise the type is the same as that of Issue 7, being Type I with deepened lines.

We should be obliged if any one could assure us of the existence of the 20 reis. We feel bound to include it in our list, since M. Moens says distinctly in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1876 that "the 10 and 20 reis have appeared with smaller figures." We have never seen a specimen of the 20 reis, and we do not feel altogether sure that it exists, as certain specimens of the 20 reis of Issue 7 may have been mistaken for it, some of these having slightly smaller figures of value than others. To be the correct thing, the figures should be as small as those of the 20 reis of the following issue, and should coincide in size with the other value, the 10 reis, which is tolerably abundant. The large figures of the earlier issues are of a different shape to these, and though they may vary slightly in size amongst themselves they are distinctly larger, and no confusion can arise between them and the small figures if the shape as well be carefully examined.

During the printing of this issue an injury to the die appears to have happened, as some of the sheets of the 10 reis show a flaw inside the upper part of the oval band over the "1" of "SERVIÇO,"

probably owing to a piece having been chipped out of it. In these sheets from the damaged die we notice even more than the usual irregularity of position in the figures of value, and believe them to be what M. Moens catalogues as *chiffres gras penchés*.

Not having met with the 20 reis, we can say nothing as to its colour, but that of the 10 reis is deep to pale black, and we find specimens on the yellowish paper *isabelle* by the gum.

Issue 10. April 1875.

Type II. Same as Issue 4, but with smaller figures of value.
Paper. Slightly bluish, similar to that of Issue 7.
Gum. As in Issue 7.
Perforation " " "
 34. 10 reis, black, shades.
 35. 15 " rose "
 36. 20 " vermilion "

Varieties.

35a. 15 reis, with inverted figures of value.
 36a. 20 " with "2" instead of "20."

Again we take our date of issue from M. Moens. It will be seen that this issue contains a new value, 15 reis, and as the appearance of this value was first announced in April 1875, the date of the issue must be as early as that at least.

The design is what we have called Type II., which had been used for Issues 4, 5, and 6, and the die is still unaltered in any way, the only difference being that the figures of value are in the smaller type of the preceding Issue 9.

The paper is similar in appearance to that used for Issues 7 and 9, being slightly bluish, and of the same texture and toughness, and specimens are found in which it has turned to the dirty yellow *isabelle* colour described in our note to Issue 7.

Although the paper of single specimens can hardly be distinguished from that of Issues 7 and 9, the sheets of this issue are watermarked with the manufacturers' name, "Hodgkinson & Co.," repeated twice in each sheet in double-lined Roman capitals, the length of the inscription being 103 mm., the height of the letters 9 mm., and that of the initial letter of each word 11 mm. This is the only issue in which we have found this watermark, and the paper showing it, the slightly thicker variety of *azuré*, appears to have been used for the entire printing of the issue.

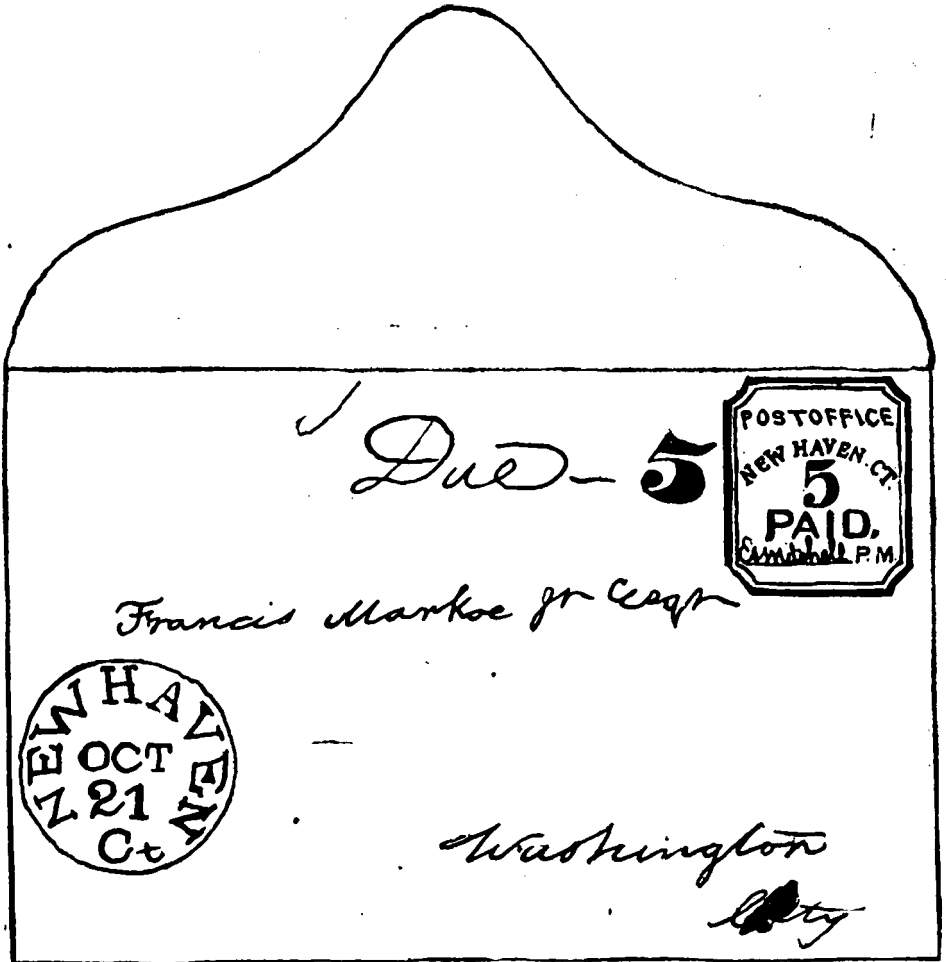
The perforations, like those of Issues 7 and 9, range from 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, and we have also seen a couple of 20 reis perforated 15 with the small holes of the first issue.

10 reis, *black*, is found in pale shades, and also in the deepest possible black, the latter usually on the yellowish paper.

15 reis, *rose*, of which the supply is very abundant, exists in every conceivable shade of rose-pink, from a pale dull washed out pink to a bright heavily printed magenta.

20 reis, *red*, is printed in several varieties of colour, bright and very pale pure vermilion, very deep vermilion, and various shades of orange-vermilion. Again, the deepest shades are on the yellowish paper, and it looks as if the colours had been deepened by the yellow gum.

(To be continued).



THE NEW HAVEN LOCAL.

THROUGH the courtesy of the J. W. Scott Co., Limited, New York, we are able to give an illustration of an exceedingly fine specimen of this great rarity, which has recently been found by Mr. Sterling, who is widely known as an authority upon United States stamps of all kinds.

The manner in which this specimen was found was so remarkable, that we think we cannot do better than give a summary of the account published in this month's *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

On May 11th and 12th last a large collection of autographs was sold at Philadelphia, and amongst the lots was one containing eight letters of Prof. Benjamin Selliman, of Yale College. Prof. Selliman's autograph was apparently not in great request, for this particular lot was purchased by Mr. Sterling for 10 cents! Together with a number of others, it was forwarded to him after the sale, but it was not until June 14th that he found time to examine his purchases, when, in the folds of one of the eight letters that had fetched the sum of less than three farthings each, he discovered this unattainable envelope. It is said that only three other original specimens of the stamp are known, and there can be no doubt that this is the most perfect specimen in existence, as it is described as being in magnificent condition, with the envelope complete in every respect. The stamp itself is in red, with the signature "E. A. Mitchell" written in black ink, that is now somewhat faded. The envelope is pale blue (wove?) paper, and measures $130\frac{1}{2} \times 83$ mm.

Mr. Sterling states that he has already refused 2,000 dollars for this envelope, and rumour has it that 2,500 dollars, or about £500, is to be the price of it.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

A FEW months ago, I was asked by a lady, who wished to learn something about the subject with a view to assisting a youthful nephew who was commencing to collect, whether there was not some book which would tell her "all about stamps and stamp collecting." I was obliged to confess that I did not know of any such book, and I thought it only fair to add that a book which contained *all* about stamps would require a giant to lift it; it has, however, often occurred to me since, that a book, dealing not so much with stamps, themselves, as with stamp collecting, need not be of impossible size, and that even if it did not include *all* that might be written upon the subject, it might nevertheless contain a good deal of information that would be useful, both to the younger collectors and to the parents and friends to whom they so often appeal for assistance and advice. The series of papers, therefore, of which this forms the first, is not intended to contain everything about stamps, or to be an exhaustive treatise upon Philately, but rather to take up the subject from the beginning, and to answer, as far as possible, by anticipation, the numerous questions which trouble beginners of all classes.

At the outset it is as well to remind those about to collect, that there is no Royal Road to Philately, any more than there is to any other study or amusement, such as Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, Cricket, Golf, or Whist. Without going into the vexed question of whether Philately is, or is not, a *Science*, we may fairly claim that it is an intellectual amusement, training the powers of observation, inducing

habits of neatness and accuracy, and forming a pleasant occupation for days and hours that have to be spent indoors. Incidentally it leads to some elementary knowledge of geography—the collector is seldom at a loss as to the quarter of the globe in which a small stamp issuing country, or colony, is situated, or as to the mother-country of the most distant possession of European nations—and it not infrequently involves the study of methods of engraving and printing, of the manufacture of paper, and of other branches of general knowledge, which may, or may not, be directly useful, but must in any case tend to open the mind and widen the ideas of the learner. And all this insensibly inculcates habits of study, which are in themselves of immense value.

With so much by way of preliminary panegyric, let us now proceed to business—

The first thing that the beginner, who has made up his mind to begin in earnest, requires is an Album; perhaps some may suggest that Stamps should come first, but I will take it for granted that he, or she (for the masculine in these pages, as in those of the grammars, must be held to include the feminine), has already got some stamps, either loose in envelopes, or perhaps in an old book of some sort which is not suited to the requirements of its present owner. An album then is necessary, and the question is what sort of album? For the young beginner I should most certainly recommend an album of conveniently small size, so as to be handled with ease, and stowed away in a small space, and of very moderate cost; his first album, if he continues to collect, will not be his last; he will probably make not a few mistakes in arranging his stamps, until he gets to know them pretty well; the different issues of some complicated countries will be apt to get a little mixed; and moreover it will be some time before practice and experience have enabled him to mount, and more especially to remove stamps, when necessary, without injuring the pages to some extent. A very complete and elaborate album, also, would be apt both to confuse him by the multitude of varieties provided for, and to discourage him by the infinite number of spaces to be filled. For all these reasons the young beginner's album should be modest both in size and cost. But, at the same time, it should not upon that account be carelessly treated; as much care and trouble should be taken in mounting the stamps in it, as if it were to be their permanent home; accidents and mistakes will occur, of course, but they should become fewer and fewer as time goes on; the care and trouble will by no means be thrown away, the stamps carefully handled and mounted will be in better condition, and easier to remove and remount, if occasion arises, than if they had been stuck in just anyhow, and in the course of a very short time the care will cease to be a trouble, and the collector will have learnt that it is as easy to mount stamps the right way as the wrong.

The beginner of more mature age may perhaps be left to select an album for himself, but still a few hints may be of use. We may give him credit for being able to mount his stamps without danger of injuring either them or the book, and with having sufficient patience to study his album carefully before mounting the stamps, and thus to ensure their being placed in the correct positions. For both classes of beginners I strongly recommend an album with spaces marked out for the various issues, but whereas a book which does not provide for all the minor varieties is more suitable for the junior class, the older collector will find it better to get one which is planned upon as full a scale as possible, so as to serve at the same time some of the purposes of a catalogue, and show him what varieties exist, even though he may not at first attempt to collect all of them.

To name particular albums is not an easy task, but I may fairly say that the publishers of *The Monthly Journal* have a large variety in stock, from which a beginner can probably select one to suit both his taste and his pocket; I believe they are all good of their kind, and consistent—not going much more fully into the varieties of one country than into those of another, which I consider an essential point; and for the collector who can face a somewhat elaborate book, I hope I may be pardoned, under the circumstances, for suggesting that the New Edition of *The Imperial Album*, which is now in the press, will probably be found the most complete in the matter of varieties, as well as the most nearly up to date.

An album having been chosen, I think the next thing to be considered is the treatment of the stamps that we happen

to have, and the method of mounting them. All paper should be removed from their backs to commence with; this is a general rule, I will deal later with cases where it is advisable to retain the envelope, if you have it, with the stamp upon it, but I would suggest here that whenever the inexperienced collector has an opportunity of looking over old letters, he should consult someone who has some knowledge of the stamps upon them, before he takes them off, as much valuable information may sometimes be thus obtained as to dates of particular varieties. I am writing now, however, of stamps that have already been removed from letters, but have paper of some kind still adhering to their backs. This should all be removed, and will probably require soaking off; the great majority of stamps may be simply put into a basin or saucer of water, and left till the paper comes off; but at the same time there are a considerable number that are not improved by this process, and there are some which will not stand it at all. Of these last the following is a fairly complete list:—

Afghanistan, current types.

Belgium, some of the recent issues.

Bhor.

Cashmere, the early issues, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, brown on yellow.

Deccan, some of the *Official* surcharges will wash off.

Great Britain, current and recent issues. Most of the values lose some of their colour by washing.

Russia, many of the earlier stamps.

Soruth, the first stamp.

Tasmania, several values of the current stamps have been printed in fugitive inks, but they are not very soluble in cold water.

In addition to the above, no stamps, any part of the design of which is *embossed*, should be soaked, and it is generally inadvisable to wet the face of any fine, unused copies, as soaking is apt to injure the freshness of their appearance. Paper can be removed from the backs of all these by carefully wetting the backs only, with a brush, or by laying them face downwards and covering the backs with wet blotting-paper. I should add that in the case of unused stamps, which have a small piece of paper attached to them, such as part of an old hinge, or a portion of the page of a book to which they have been attached by one corner, or one edge, and which still have their gum upon them, care should be taken to remove as little of the gum as possible, and only the small bit of paper should be wetted, not the whole back.

There are many cases in which the appearance of a stamp may be improved by a little judicious washing, but this requires a great deal of care, and I should not recommend any beginner to try it; the object should not, in any case, be the removal of the postmark, but simply to get rid of grease or other dirt. I need not say that any process which involves rubbing the face of the stamp should be avoided, and experience alone will teach the collector what stamps can safely be treated with boiling water or soap. Personally, I reserve these violent measures for specimens which can hardly be made much worse, but which might be greatly improved.

The edges of stamps should never be trimmed, unless they are *very* ragged and irregular; perforations should in no case be cut off, but with perforated stamps there is usually no object in retaining anything outside the lines of perforations. As large a margin as possible should be left on unperforated specimens, even though the stamps thus become larger than the space provided for them in the book; this rule should be especially observed in the case of stamps that exist both perforated and unperforated, as a wide margin is sometimes necessary to distinguish these, and a very small bit of apparently superfluous paper may make all the difference between a genuine imperforate copy (perhaps a rarity) and a doubtful one.

—Having removed the paper from the backs of our stamps, and carefully abstained from using the scissors upon them except where absolutely necessary, the next thing is to mount them in the book. This should always be done by means of a hinge of some sort, the nature and object of which it may be necessary to explain. The hinge should be formed of a piece of very thin paper, about the size of the stamp

itself, or rather smaller—not wider than the stamp at all events. One edge of this should be gummed to the back of the stamp (at the top is the most usual, and on the whole the most convenient place), only so much of the hinge being attached to the stamp as is necessary to make it quite secure; it being essential not to cover more of the back of the stamp than is necessary, so that the watermark or the nature of the paper may be easily examined. The remainder of the piece of thin paper is to be folded down behind the stamp; the fold should be on a level with the top of the latter, so that when this portion of the paper has been gummed to the page of the album, the whole piece forms a hinge upon which the stamp can be turned over, and the back of it examined without folding or bending the stamp itself at all. This is one of the objects of hinging the stamps instead of gumming them direct to the page, and in order that it may be fully attained, either the fold of the hinge must be at least as high as the top of the stamp, or the back part of the hinge must be so gummed to the page as to leave a loose portion at the top as deep as that part of the stamp which projects above the fold; if the fold is below the top of the stamp, and the back part of the hinge is gummed to the page right up to the fold, it is evident that the top margin of the stamp will be folded whenever the stamp is turned up.

I hope that I have made my meaning clear, as I consider this rather an important point; but if any of my readers are not quite sure of my meaning, a few little experiments in hinging will, I think, make it plain.

For my own part I prefer making the fold of the hinge coincide with the top of the stamp, and gumming either the whole, or at least the top half of the back portion to the page; I think this keeps the stamps straighter than when only a lower part of the hinge is attached to the book. But then I never use gummed hinges in my collection, but make them of plain white tissue paper, and gum the stamps to them; when these hinges are attached to a white, or nearly white page, they are barely perceptible either in the perforation holes, or even if a portion of the hinge projects above the stamp. With gummed hinges it is different; the shiny surface would always show at the top of the stamp, and this I consider one of the objections to gummed hinges; it can be got over, however, by placing the fold just below the top of the stamp, and only wetting the back part at a little distance below the fold.

But hinges have another object besides enabling the back of the stamp to be examined, and this second object appears to me to be too often lost sight of. A hinge once attached to a stamp should form a part of that stamp, and should never be removed from it; when the stamp has to be moved, the part of the hinge attached to the page of the album should be wetted, and the stamp taken off with its hinge complete. A stamp will not last for ever if frequently handled, and especially if frequently wetted—it must wear out; and one great object of a hinge is, or should be, to prevent all necessity for ever wetting the stamp again, and thus to obviate a great deal of wear and tear. I am afraid, from the appearance of a good many specimens which have passed through my hands, that many collectors look upon gummed hinges as a substitute for the gum bottle altogether; when a stamp is to be moved they pull it out of the book, and to avoid injuring it by wetting it—or perhaps to avoid trouble—they leave the remains of the old hinge on the back, and stick another one over it. I have found several layers of these sometimes, forming a kind of pasteboard backing, which does not, to my mind, altogether add to the value of the specimen, and the removal of which requires some care.

This may be said to be the abuse rather than the use of gummed hinges.

If they are properly used they possess many advantages. Those obtained from proper sources are provided with good, clean gum, which will not discolour the paper of the stamps, and in any case gum applied in this way is less likely to soak into the paper than when used liquid. At the same time there is always the temptation to use a fresh hinge every time the stamp is moved, because in wetting the back part of the hinge to remove it from the book the gum will probably be destroyed, and fresh gum must be used to stick the stamp in its new position.

I do not say that it is necessary to use all this care in dealing with common stamps, or with a bad specimen which is being taken out to be replaced by a better, but, as a matter of principle, the hinge should be removed with the stamp;

the remains of it must be washed off the page in any case, the stamp will be handier as a duplicate with a hinge attached to it, and if it is one of some value it is of importance to save it unnecessary wear.

So far I have alluded only to adhesive stamps—envelopes and post cards I will speak of later; in the mean time I would only say, Do not cut either of them, envelopes are always more valuable whole, and the stamps cut out of post cards are quite valueless.

THE FIRST ISSUES OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILI.

FROM THE "ANALES DE LA SOCIEDAD FILATELICA, SANTIAGO."

WE have received the first number of a publication by the Philatelic Society of Santiago, Chili, with the title quoted above. It is not a record of the Society's proceedings, but consists of papers compiled by committees or single members, and after examining those in the number before us, we most heartily congratulate the Society, both upon the first results of its labours, and upon the spirit which has actuated its members in publishing them. The latter is shown by a "Request" at the commencement of the book, in Spanish, German, French, and English, the last of which reads as follows:—

"The principal object of the Philatelic Society, Santiago, being the propaganda of stamp collecting and its studies, respectfully invites the reproduction and translation of every or all the articles herein contained; the only condition imposed is that in every case this pamphlet should be duly mentioned."

This liberal request we will endeavour to comply with, to some extent, by giving a summary of what is perhaps the principal article in the collection, and which rightly deals with the early issues of the country in which it is published.

The date assigned to the first postal issue of Chili seems always to be 1852; where more detail is given, October 20, 1852, is the day named, and this is evidently founded upon an Ordinance of that date dealing with postal matters, Articles 4 and 5 of which read thus:—

"Art. 4. Letters will be franked by affixing to the cover a seal or stamp of a value equal to the postage which is required to be paid.

"Art. 5. The President of the Republic will cause suitable stamps to be prepared.—These stamps will be sold at the revenue offices indicated by the President of the Republic, without extra remuneration for this new service."

It appears, however, that there is no other reference to stamps in this Ordinance, and nothing to show that they had actually been issued at that date; on the contrary, a circular, dated "Santiago, 28th October, 1852," states:—"Although, under date of the 20th inst., an Ordinance was promulgated which reduces the charges upon letters, and establishes various other regulations relating to the Post-office, I must nevertheless warn your Excellency that this Ordinance does not take effect until the Supreme Government is able to provide the stamps alluded to in the Articles 4 and 5 of the said Ordinance."

This shows that there was some delay in carrying out the Law which had been passed, and the actual date of issue of the stamps is proved to have been July 1, 1853; the evidence being a quotation from the speech of the President of the Republic, in opening the Chilean Parliament on June 1, 1853, and a circular dated June 22, 1853, giving the regulations for their use. The former states that:—

"The Ordinance passed last October, which establishes prepayment of postage, and reduces the rates, will be put in force from July 1st. The stamps were ordered from Europe, and having been received at the end of April, there has not yet been time to distribute them throughout the Republic."

It is evident that the stamps were not ordered until after the law had been passed, which is only natural, and six months was not too long a time to be occupied in deciding upon the design, and on the various processes of manufacture.

The Circular alluded to agrees with the statement of the President; it moreover mentions both 5 centavos and 10 centavos stamps, and we may therefore safely take July 1, 1853, as the date of issue of both those values.

The rate of postage under the new law was 5 centavos per 5 *adarmes* or 90 *decigramos* of weight, or 20 centavos per *ansa*, the latter about equivalent to the English ounce avoirdupois. The particulars given as to the stamps themselves are founded in part upon Official Documents, which show the numbers received or printed at various dates, and in part upon the examination of great quantities of stamps upon original covers, which show what particular shades and watermarks were in use at different dates, and thus, in many cases, of what varieties the various supplies of stamps consisted.

Those first issued were obtained, as we have seen, from Europe, and were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., of London. The supply is stated to have consisted of 500,000 stamps, and the compilers of the paper we are quoting from account for the fact that only 499,920 stamps appear in the Treasury books, by supposing that 80 had been distributed as specimens to the various post-offices. But it seems to us more probable that, although 500,000 were ordered, only the smaller number was sent, as that number would contain only complete sheets of 240 stamps, which was the number on each sheet. In any case the numbers shown in the accounts are 299,760 of the 5 centavos, lake, and 200,160 of the 10 centavos, blue.

These are described in detail as:—

5	Centavos, brown-red (<i>rojo-bruno</i>), on blue ground.
5	“ brown-red, with the ground slightly blued.
10	“ dark blue (? on blue).
10	“ slate-blue, with ground quite white.
10	“ blue.
11	“ greenish blue.

We presume that the first 10 c. is on the *blued* paper, as the second is described as on white. The word *rojo* may probably be taken as representing a *carmine* shade of red, in this case.

An explanation is given to the effect that the *blue* tint of the paper is not due to any intentional colouring, previous to printing the stamps, but to the action of one of the ingredients in the ink of the latter; the spreading of the colour is stated to be caused by the paper being wetted for printing upon. This question has been fully discussed in English magazines, in connection with the early issues of our own country, and the *bluing*, which used to be supposed to be caused by the gum, is now put down to the action of one of the ingredients of the ink upon one of those of the paper. Another article in the Santiago Society's book, however, is devoted specially to this subject, and is illustrated by a vignette, printed in a *brown-red* colour, which is stated to contain a *blue* ingredient soluble in water; and this certainly produces a *blued* margin all round the impression, very similar to the effect so often seen in the stamps upon the *blued* paper; where the *bluing* frequently varies in depth, being deepest where the impression is heaviest, and dying away at a little distance from the outline of the design.

The paper was watermarked with large, double-lined numerals "5" or "10," corresponding with the value; these are stated to be found, as a rule, in this issue, in their correct position, but the "5" is sometimes upside down, and both values have been seen printed on the wrong side of the paper, so that the watermark is backwards. The figures "5" are 10 to 11 mm. high and 7 to 9 mm. wide; the figures "10" are 9 mm. high by 11 mm. wide. An illustration is given showing halves of two sheets of the paper watermarked "5," reproduced from the original frames employed in making the paper, and of the actual size; each of these gives only 9 rows, of 12 watermarks each, but we presume the sheets must have contained 20 (not 18) rows of 12, otherwise the top and bottom rows of stamps must always have fallen upon the margins of the sheets, which we are told did sometimes occur. The margins are watermarked with five straight lines, four of which are interrupted in the centre at top and bottom by the word "CORREOS," and at the side in the centre of each half of the sheet by "CORREOS" or "CHILE."

It seems that in ordering the comparatively small quantity of stamps, received from England in April, 1853, the Post-

office Department had based their calculations upon the number of letters passing through the office in 1852, and had not allowed for the large increase that might be expected to result from the reduction in the rates. It appears, however, that plates and paper, or frames for making the paper, were sent out from England with the stamps, so that it was plainly intended to manufacture them locally. Still the official documents show, that it was in consequence of the demand for stamps having exceeded all expectations, that it became necessary in 1854 to print off a supply of both values on the spot.

These are described as:—

5	Centavos, reddish-brown; watermark a figure "5,"
	8½ to 10 mm. high, by 7 to 8 mm. wide.

This differs from the former wmk. principally in the curved part of the figure being much less wide than before; it is about 2½ mm. at the widest part, instead of 3½ mm. It is found in the same variety of positions. The impression is defective, the lines of the engraving being frequently indistinguishable, and in some cases portions of the design are mere masses of colour.

10 Centavos, blue; the same wmk. as before, and found in similar positions to that of the 5 c.

The impression is stated to be still worse than that of the lower value, although the details of the design can be more easily distinguished in these. The ink is discoloured. (Query, faded, or irregular in shade?)

Of these stamps, which are said to be quite distinct in appearance both from those printed in England and from later Chilean printings, 275,520 of 5 c. and 120,000 of 10 c., were issued in all; a portion of the 5 c. being printed in June, 1854, and the remainder, with the 10 c., in the following August.

A little later a second supply of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps seems to have been received from England:—

5	Centavos, brown-red, with the paper tinted reddish.
5	“ deep brown-red, paper white.
10	“ blue, grey-blue, dark blue.

The lower value has the same wmk. as those printed locally, but it is said to be difficult to distinguish, the paper being very thick and rough. The wmk. of the 10 c. is larger than before, the figures being 9½ to 10 mm. high, and the total width 12 mm. Both the figures are thicker than in the first wmk., and the "O" is especially noticeable, the inner oval being reduced almost to a vertical slit, and the outer measuring 7½ mm., instead of about 6 mm.

These appear in the accounts, under the date October, 1854, as 239,040 *blue*, and 120,000 *red*. There is nothing to show that they were obtained from England, but it is presumed that they must have been, from the superiority of the impression, and from the fact that there are no entries of the receipt of stamps in the accounts of 1855 or 1856, whilst it seems certain that some were ordered earlier in 1854.

But from the figures given in a table at the end of the article, it would almost seem as if there might be something missing from the accounts for these years. We find that 299,760 of 5 c. and 200,160 of 10 c. were received in 1853, and put in circulation on July 1st in that year. In less than twelve months these had begun to run short, so that we might suppose the first year's consumption to be nearly 300,000 5 c. and 200,000 10 c., a consumption which should have increased in subsequent years. But the 395,520 5 c., and 359,040 10 c., printed or received in 1854, lasted until 1857, for there are no further entries until that year; at the same time an official report referring to 1858, states that in 1857 alone 730,000 5 c. and 302,400 10 c. stamps were issued, and in 1858, 1,080,000 of the lower value, and 456,000 of the higher. Looking at these figures, it seems impossible that 395,000 5 c. and 359,000 10 c. could have lasted from the middle of 1854 to the end of 1856. We would recommend this point to the consideration of the Santiago Society, in case they have an opportunity of making further investigations.

We note also that no documents are quoted, giving any account of stamps as either received or manufactured during the years 1857-61, except towards the end of the last year, which will be dealt with later; the *issues* of those years are given in the table already referred to, those of 1857 and 1858 are quoted above, 960,000 5 c. and 480,000 10 c. are shown as issued in 1860 (none in 1859?), and 720,000 5 c., only, in 1861.

All these are stated to have been printed in Chili, and probably there is further evidence of this fact, which it has not been thought necessary to give in full. A report of the Minister of the Interior, dated 1st August, 1857, shows that some printing had taken place, as it states that he was in possession of plates, presses, and other materials for the printing of postage stamps, and that the latter had been successfully produced. At any rate the writers were able to find copies of the lower value which point to a fourth edition, and which they consider to be the second of local manufacture:—

5 Centavos, red, orange-red, rose (or crimson).

Watermark the same as the last, the second variety of figure "5." The impression is described as better than that of the first local printing, but still not quite so good as that of the stamps printed in England. The 10 Centavos of this period are said to differ in no respect from those produced by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.

In the course of 1861, stamps of the values of 1 centavo and 20 centavos, respectively, were ordered from London; the former for the payment of postage on printed matter, which had hitherto been subject to special rates, prepaid in money, and the latter for heavy letters, &c.

These two new values were put in circulation on January 1st, 1862, supplies of these, and of 10 c. stamps also, having been received in the previous August. This consignment is shown, by the invoice of the manufacturers, to have consisted of 2,997,120 of 1 c. 2,999,760 of 10 c., and 2,999,760 of 20c., together with considerable quantities of paper and ink for printing all the four values, plates (probably of the 1 c. and 20 c.), obliterating stamps, and various other articles for the use of the P. O. Department. The stamps received on this occasion lasted until this design was superseded in 1867, and no further printings of these three values took place.

The description is given as—

1 Centavo, lemon-yellow; wmk. figure "s."
20 Centavos, green, wmk. "20."

The watermarks, as before, are in double-lined numerals, and may be found in four different positions. The 10 c. stamps are not described, and no doubt are not to be distinguished from those previously received.

In 1865 the 5 c. appeared with a new variety of watermark, probably printed upon the paper sent out in 1861. The figure "5" measures 10½ to 13 mm. in height, and 6 to 7 mm. in width, it is remarkable for the great distance between the head and the body, having a long neck, out of all proportion to the rest of the figure. It is stated that 6,000 sheets of these, or 1,440,000 stamps, were printed in 1865, and the same quantity in 1866. They are described as—

5 Centavos, rose (or crimson), red, pale red.

We have only now to notice two rather curious circulars, issued in 1861 and 1862, in reference to the employment of half stamps. The first of these, dated December 21, 1861, after announcing the approaching issue of the 1 c. and 20 c. stamps, went on to say that, as all the post offices would now be supplied with sufficient quantities of all the four values of stamps in use, orders should be given that no letters were to be accepted bearing 10 c. or 20 c. stamps divided in half, as had previously happened for some time with the 10 c. stamps, this proceeding affording an opening for fraud, &c., &c. Acting upon this, some of the Postmasters, with a view to checking the practice, proceeded (naturally) to charge postage on the letters bearing these divided stamps. The persons charged complained of this to the Postmaster General, with the result that a second circular was issued, on Jan. 7, 1862, pointing out that although the former notice ordered that letters bearing divided stamps were not to be received, it did not impose any penalty upon the users of such stamps; it was therefore only desired that the Postal Officials should draw the attention of the public to the fact that stamps were issued of all the values required, and that there was therefore no necessity for dividing higher values in half to produce smaller ones. It seems unnecessary to add that this mild form of remonstrance had but little effect. It is stated that the stamps are usually found divided diagonally, but specimens are also known divided horizontally, and the writers of the article possess the cover of a letter that was franked in 1861 by the half of a 5 c. stamp, which corresponded to no postal rate of that date!

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—THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

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 sixteenth meeting of the season 1891-92, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 20th May, 1892, at 7.30 p.m. In addition to the Vice-President (in the chair) the meeting was attended by the following members:—A. W. Chambers, C. J. Lambert, E. D. Bacon, T. Notthafft, C. N. Biggs, W. W. Blest, T. Maycock, F. Ransom, R. Meyer, A. A. Davis, E. Stanley Gibbons, W. Silk, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. B. Creeke, Hastings E. Wright, J. A. Tilleard, and Douglas Garth.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. R. Ehrenbach, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary; Dr. Alexander Boswell, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. W. Winkman (of Moscow), proposed by Mr. Siewert, and seconded by the Secretary; and Dr. Stanley Taylor, proposed by Mr. Gibbons, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

The Secretary then read his report on the results of the Society's business and the events of the season, in which he referred, amongst other things, to the important step taken by the Secretary in the publication of its own journal, and drew attention to the fact that there had been a net increase of forty members in the elections to membership of the Society as compared with a net increase of eleven members in the previous year. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Secretary for his services, and the report was directed to be entered upon the minutes.

Some discussion ensued in reference to the question of the place of meeting for the next season, and upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Pearce, the question was referred for consideration to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and Mr. Nankivell. The result of their deliberations to be reported at a special meeting of the Society, to be held when the Sub-Committee were in a position to make their report.

The Treasurer presented his annual balance-sheet, which had been duly audited, and congratulated the Society upon its satisfactory financial position, and on the motion of Mr. Creeke, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, it was resolved: "That the balance-sheet be adopted and printed and circulated amongst the members, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Treasurer and the Auditors for their services." A question having been raised in regard to the proper mode of dealing with moneys received from members who under the statutes had commuted their subscriptions, it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Chambers, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, "That all commuted subscriptions be placed to a reserve fund, and that the Treasurer be empowered to invest the whole or any part of the moneys standing to the credit of such reserve fund."

On the consideration of the election of officers for the ensuing season the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Philbrick, expressing an opinion that the time had come for his retirement from the office of President of the Society, and upon the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, it was resolved, "That this meeting in deferring to the wishes

of the President to retire from the office which he had so long occupied, desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Society, and to beg his acceptance of honorary membership of the Society." Both the mover and seconder of the resolution referred in fitting terms to Mr. Philbrick's services, and to the great distinction with which he had served the office of President of the Society. The Vice-President also called attention to the fact that the burden of founding and upholding the Society in its early days, and in raising it to its present position, had been borne to a very large extent by Mr. Philbrick, to whom, as one of the pioneers of philately, a debt of gratitude was owed by the Society, and expressed the opinion that the labours of the President in the past were such as to confer a permanent benefit upon all Philatelists. Mr. Bacon, in endorsing the general opinion of satisfaction in regard to Mr. Philbrick's services, expressed the hope that, notwithstanding his retirement from office, he might still continue to give the Society the benefit of his assistance and occasional attendance at the meetings. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Vice-President, the Earl of Kingston was elected President of the Society for the ensuing season, and on the motion of Mr. Chambers, seconded by Mr. Meyer, Mr. Castle was elected as Vice-President. The following members were, on the motion of Mr. Ransom, seconded by Mr. Pearce, elected to serve on the Committee with the President and Vice-President; viz., Mr. Bacon, Mr. Biggs, Mr. A. W. Chambers, Major Evans, Mr. Garth, Mr. Maycock, and Mr. Tilleard.

Mr. Nankivell then read a paper upon the early surcharged issues of the stamps of the Transvaal.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Vice-President, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his paper, which, with his consent, was proposed to be published in *The London Philatelist*. The Vice-President called attention to the work which had been done by the Philatelic Protection Association, and to the benefits conferred upon philately by the prosecutions which had been undertaken by the Association, and moved "That a donation of ten guineas be made by the Society towards the funds of the Association, in appreciation of its efforts in the true interests of Philately." The motion, having been seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was carried unanimously, and the Treasurer was authorised to forward the donation to the Secretary of the Association. Mr. Nankivell explained the position of affairs in connection with the publication of *The London Philatelist*.

In the course of the evening Mr. Blest showed a magnificent unsevered pair of the 1d. (error) and 4d. blue wood blocks of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited) also sent for inspection a block of the 6d. unsurcharged stamps of the Transvaal on pelure paper, with one variety, *the béche*, and also a specimen of the 3d. stamp of the same country printed on wide laid paper, but in the absence of further information the authenticity of the latter stamp was somewhat doubted by the members present.

The date of the first meeting for the ensuing season was fixed for Friday, the 30th September next.—From *The London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society*, London.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—F. BARRATT.

Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL. | E. P. COLLETT.

J. H. ABBOTT. | E. AITKEN.

THE annual general meeting of the above Society was held on Friday, May 6th, 1892, at which eighteen members were present; the President in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Hon. Secretary presented his report, which was in the following terms:—

"During the session which had just passed, and which as all the members know was the first session of this Society, fifteen ordinary meetings have been held. These meetings have been attended by an aggregate of 203 members, averaging fourteen members for each meeting.

"At ten meetings the chair has been occupied by the President, while at the remaining five meetings, owing to the President's unavoidable absence, the Vice-President has taken the chair.

"It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in the number of members of the Society, nineteen new members having been elected during the session, while two members have resigned. The Society at present consists of forty-six members.

"Much helpful work to the members has been done by means of the papers which have been read by different members of the Society. The subject selected for special study, at the commencement of the session, was the Stamps of Great Britain. The President undertook to read a series of papers on the subject, and considerable progress has been made. The subject, however, being an extensive one, and owing to the President not being able to continue the series of his papers at every meeting, it has been found impossible to complete the study of the stamps in question this session. It is to be hoped that the President will continue the papers next session.

"In addition to the papers read by the President, the Vice-President has dealt at some length with the postage stamps of France in two papers, and Mr. Duerst has read instructive papers upon the postage stamps of Heligoland, Lubeck, and Geneva.

"The committee have also to acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., in presenting the Society with copies of many of the leading Philatelic books: these have formed the nucleus for the library.

"Every endeavour is being made by the committee to increase the library, as they feel that this is one of the most important branches of the Society, and it is to be hoped that more use will be made of it by the members than hitherto.

"During the course of the session it was found necessary to appoint an Honorary Assistant Secretary to assist me in the discharge of my duties, and I have further urged upon the committee, that with a view to the more equal distribution of labour, the duties of Honorary Secretary should be further simplified by the severance of the Treasurership from the Secretaryship. This will necessitate the appointment of a new officer, and will, I think, tend to strengthen the Society.

"After twelve months' working it has been deemed expedient by the committee, for a variety of reasons, to recommend several alterations in the rules, and you will be asked to pass amendments incorporating the proposed alterations at the annual general meeting to-night.

"In conclusion it is the earnest wish of the committee that the next session will be more productive of members who are willing to come forward and read papers, and that the object with which members come to the meetings will be more to assist in the study of the stamps under discussion for the evening, than with the object of acquiring the latest variety of surcharges on the stamps of Obock."

On the motion of the President the report was unanimously passed.

The President then proposed the following special resolution, of which due notice had been given:—

"That each member shall pay to the Treasurer, before the 1st of June next, the sum of 8s., in addition to his subscription of 2s. 6d., which will defray his subscription to the 1st of January next, and entitle him to a copy of the *London Philatelist* monthly. Those members who have already subscribed to the *London Philatelist* can, upon application being made to the Hon. Sec., have the sum of 5s. returned to them in lieu of receiving from the Society the *London Philatelist* for the current year. Any member failing to comply with this resolution will be deemed to have resigned his membership."

In the course of his speech he pointed out the advantages which would be gained by the members, by adopting the resolution, coupled with the fact that it would be some encouragement to the executive of the paper in question, who were so deserving of it, and that it would no doubt be the means of other provincial societies adopting a similar course.

—The Vice-President, in seconding the resolution, impressed upon the members the importance of it, and dealt at length with the objections which he understood some of the members had to the resolution in question.

After several members had spoken in favour of the resolution, Mr. Batty proposed an amendment, to the effect that the subscription to the Society should be 5s. per annum,

and it should be left to the discretion of each individual member to take any journal he pleased.

The amendment not having been seconded, the President put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried with only one dissident.

The revision of the statutes of the Society was then proceeded with. Several alterations of an important character having been found necessary after a year's working of the Society.

The election by ballot of the officers for the ensuing year was then taken. The President, in announcing the retirement of all the old officers, stated that the Vice-President did not offer himself for re-election, but that he had consented, subject to the approval of the members, to act as Hon. Sec.

The officers and Committee appointed for the ensuing year were as follows:—

- President*—VERNON ROBERTS.
Vice-President—FRANK BARRATT.
Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.
Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

- REV. J. W. PAULL. | E. P. COLLETT.
 J. H. ABBOTT. | E. AITKEN.

Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. M. P. Castle, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Society.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the President for presiding, the proceedings terminated. Several scarce stamps were exhibited after the meeting, amongst which were two Labuan, 6 on 18, surcharged in red, shown by Mr. Barratt and Mr. Fildes, also Columbia 1863 issue, error 50 c., red; shown by the President.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon. Sec.*

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE sixth meeting of the year was held at Mr. Burnett's residence, on Monday, July 4th, at 8 p.m.

Eight members were present, Dr. Murray (President) in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Statements of the exchange of duplicates for the last quarter were distributed by the Secretary.

Greece was the country down for discussion. Mr. Burnett read a short paper, illustrated by his collection, explaining differences of engraving, and giving a system of arrangement suitable for a general collection. In proposing a vote of thanks the President said he hoped that the able and interesting manner in which Mr. Burnett had treated the subject would encourage others to study the stamps of certain countries, and give the Society the benefit in a similar way. By such means the meetings could be made particularly interesting as well as instructive and useful, and would be especially valuable to any beginners who might join the Society, in helping them to arrange their collections and to understand difficulties in catalogues. Dr. Sankey seconded the vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on the 13th of September, instead of in October, as previously arranged.

H. C. A. CARPENTER, *Hon. Assist. Sec.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C.—Mr. N. F. Seebeck was, we believe, the founder of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York, which has obtained contracts for supplying stamps, &c., to various small States on terms which provide for a fresh issue each year, and for the disposal of the yearly remainders by the contractors, who have also, we understand, power to produce whatever quantities they think fit, provided they do not sell the stamps to collectors until the expiration of the year during which they are in use. These countries are thus supplied with postal stationery at the expense of collectors; and the stamps, &c., some of them of great beauty, which have been produced under these contracts, are termed "Seebeckized" or "Seebeckian."

A. G. G.—Many thanks for your note. You will no doubt have seen by this time the description of the Sungei Ujong in the June number. If you have any other varieties, would you kindly let us see them?

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR AUGUST.

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

	Unused
	s. d.
ANTIOQUIA.	
1 centavo, yellow-brown	0 2
ANGRA (Azores).	
25 reis, green	0 3
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.	
<i>Horizontal Surcharge.</i>	
1 penny, black and lilac	0 2
2 pence, black, red, and green	0 4
REGISTERED ENVELOPE.	
4 pence, black and vermilion	0 8
COSTA RICA.	
1 centavo, blue	0 1
2 " yellow	0 2
CUBA.	
5 c. de peso, pale green	0 5
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
5 centavos, blue	0 6
FRENCH GUIANA.	
1, 2, 4, and 5 centavos (the set of four)	0 6
FUNCHAL (Madeira).	
25 reis, green	0 2
HORTA (Azores).	
25 reis, green	0 3
ITALY.	
5 c., green, Letter Card	0 2
MOROCCO.	
5 c., green on green	0 2
10 c., black on pink	0 3
15 c., blue	0 3
NEW ZEALAND.	
1 penny, blue on white, Post Card	0 2
NORTH BORNEO.	
6 cents, rose	0 6
PONTA DELGADA (Azores).	
25 reis, green	0 3
PORTO RICO.	
½ mil. de peso, grey	0 1
1 " mauve	0 1
2 " violet-brown	0 2
4 " ultramarine	0 4
6 " carmine	0 6
1 c. de peso, red-brown	0 2
2 " pale brown	0 2
3 " vermilion	0 3
5 " green	0 5
10 " lake	0 9
SURINAM.	
1 cent on 2½ cent, black and carmine	2 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	
1 cent on 2 c., black and rose	0 4
1 " 8 c., black and green	0 4
10 cents on 24 c. " "	1 6
30 " 32 c., black and vermilion	5 0
POST CARDS.	
Two cents on 3 c., black and blue	0 6
" " (reply)	1 0
TASMANIA.	
2½ pence, red-violet	0 4
5 " blue and brown	0 8
URUGUAY.	
1 c. on 20 c., black and orange (used or unused)	1 0
5 c., blue	0 4
ZULULAND.	
9 pence, black, blue, and mauve	1 3
1 shilling, black and green	1 6

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THE LONDON PHILATELIST, for January, 1892

(The Organ of the Philatelic Society, London), says:

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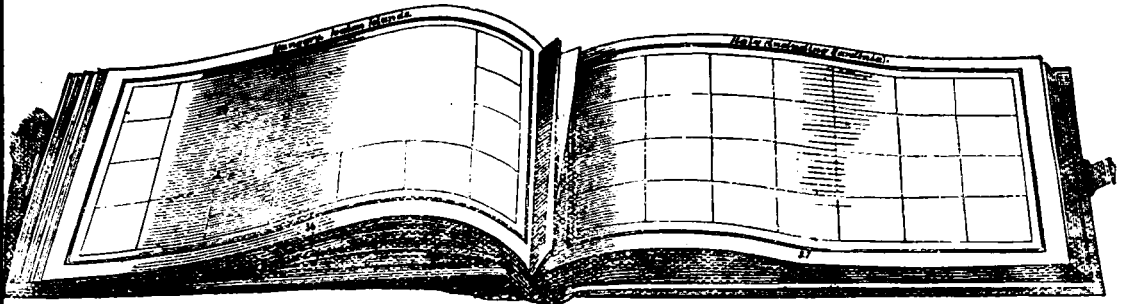
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N.B.—A List of the varieties shown is published in *The Monthly Journal* for July, 1891.

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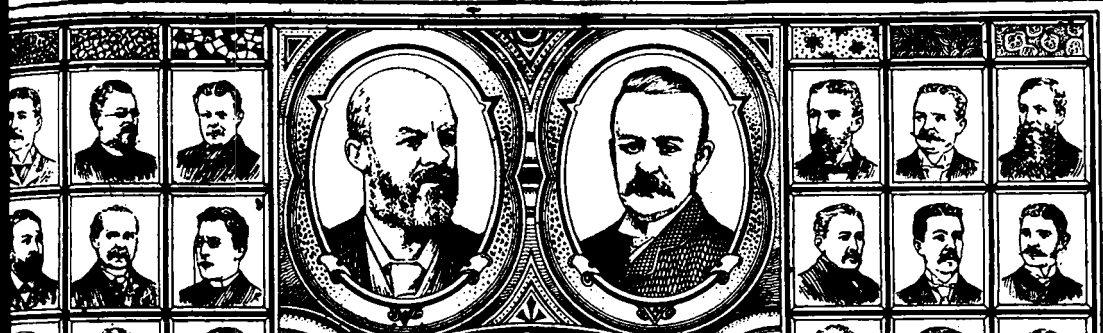
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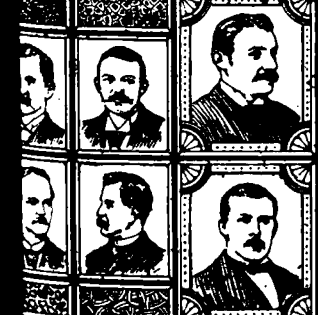
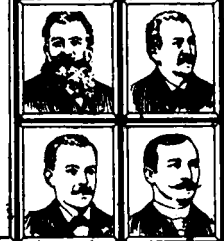
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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VOL. III.

AUGUST 31, 1892.

No. 26.

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EDITORIAL.

THIS may be termed the dull season of Philately; the Societies are all taking their holiday, the dealers are preparing for the autumn campaign, while the Editor has to furnish forth his tale—of bricks or otherwise—and to seek his materials where he can find them. This is no weather for handling the "original gum" question, or the "safety paper" controversy; one cannot expect to come out of any such debates with *clean hands*, when the thermometer is — in the shade. When the weather is warm in this country, it is very warm; it does not happen often, and it does not last long. Our readers will very likely study this number over the fire, but it is warm as we write.

* * *

The stamp collector claims that there is no Philatelic "silly season," while the Philistine asserts that it lasts all the year round, and it is true that our gigantic gooseberries, abnormal turnips, and carrots, flourish independently of the season. We have looked in vain, however, for a Sea-Serpent for the present occasion, and cannot even find a Stamp-Snake, like those that Mr. Calvert used to make out of the centres of *green* Sydney Views. On the other hand, some of the recent products, which many believe to be of the *carotte* tribe, have found a defender in a correspondent of *The American Journal of Philately*; we allude to the various stamps of Cauca, which we hoped had been safely consigned to oblivion, as undoubtedly fictitious, but which are now asserted to be "as good as gold," a specimen of the first issue being

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"The decrees in reference to the above are on file at Quibdo and Popayan, and undoubtedly a copy can be had by anyone willing to pay for it. I paid a party in Quibdo five dollars to make a copy for me."

Five *emissions* in two years, consisting of from one hundred to a few thousand specimens each, do not altogether inspire us with confidence. We do not doubt, however, that copies of decrees in reference to them may be had at Quibdo at a dollar a-piece; but the question is not so much whether any stamps were ever issued in the State of Cauca, as whether those stamps are of any sort of interest to collectors. It appears from the account given, that a local rate of postage is collected upon letters arriving in the State, and that the stamps were employed to denote *postage due*; whether they also ever denoted *postage paid* is doubtful, and we should say improbable; in fact the latest news seems to be that the use of stamps has been abolished, and that letters are now marked (as in England) by means of a hand-stamp, or in MS., with the amount of postage to be collected. From all this we may gather: first, that the stamps of Cauca were of the *Unpaid Letter* class; second, that they were of entirely local origin (the writer of the paper we are referring to doubts whether "they were ever used outside of the Province of Atrato"); and third, that their use was disapproved of, though the Postmaster did not suffer the fate of him of Almaguer. This is the best that can be said of them; what the worst is we all know—it has been said already.

ONE of the last acts of Sir James Fergusson, before handing over the duties of Postmaster-General, which he has so ably carried on since the death of Mr. Raikes, was to issue his annual report. The increase in the number of letters and other postal packets continues, while the large growth in the money-order and savings bank business is an even better sign of the general prosperity of the country. The usual "curious incidents" are recorded, and among them some which show the extreme ingenuity displayed by the Post-office in solving interesting problems; we believe that equally curious incidents might be quoted, in which the results are not quite so creditable to the Department, but these, naturally, find no place in the report. The number of careless persons who post letters without addresses, and in not a few cases with considerable sums of money in them, maintains its average, as does also the number of packages containing live kittens, leeches, rats, snakes, &c., while an Indian mouse is said to have obtained a free passage as a "stow-away" in one of the mail-bags.

* * *

We have been asked to give notice of the loss of a New Brunswick, 5 cents, "Connell," and a Prince Edward Island 2d., *rouletted*, the property of Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, which were sent by registered letter in February last, from London, addressed to Mr. Bartlett, but which never reached him; the "Connell" stamp may be recognised by the fact that it had been damaged by acid along the top and down the right-hand side, the *brown* colour being changed to *red* in those parts. It is unfortunate that the loss occurred so long ago, but it should be possible to trace the Connell; probably attempts would be made to conceal the damage it had sustained, but there would most likely be some traces of the discolouration left. Collectors or dealers who may meet with either of the stamps are requested to communicate with Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. or with Mr. Bartlett.

* * *

We are sorry to have still to trouble our readers on the subject of Mulready envelopes, &c.; but is there no one among them who possesses a sheet, or even an unsevered pair, of either variety of the One Penny? We have received as yet no information of other than single copies. We shall still be grateful for lists of the numbers of these, but we should be still more glad to hear of a few unsevered blocks.

* * *

A KEY TO OUR NEW FRONTISPIECE.

WE have many enquiries as to who various portraits on our front cover are intended for, and we give below a key to them. In referring to the portraits, commence at the *upper left hand corner*, and read right across the page:—

First Row.

C. J. Lambert; Rev. R. B. Earée; W. E. Jeff.
E. S. Gibbons; C. J. Phillips.
A. F. Bassett-Hull; C. B. Corwin; G. Lockyer.

Second Row.

A. Beddig; E. B. Todd; E. M. Rubens.
The late V. G. de Ysasi; R. Hollick; A. R. Rogers.

Third Row.

Dr. C. W. Viner; G. Caillebotte; J. V. Painter.
John Calvert; Baron A. de Reuterskiöld; Dr. A. Legrand.

Fourth Row.

F. Breitfuss; Dr. F. Mallmann.
W. A. S. Westoby; W. E. Image.

Fifth Row.

M. Burnett; E. D. Bacon.
H.R.II. the Prince Sonapandit of Siam;
the late L. Y. Durbin.

Sixth Row.

(In ovals) The late T. K. Tapling, M.P.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.

Seventh Row.

Philipp La Rénotière von Ferrary.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Eighth Row.

Henry Wilson; the late E. L. Pemberton.
Arthur Maury; J. B. Moens.

Ninth Row.

W. T. Wilson; T. W. Cheveley.
G. Whitfield King; M. Gielw.

Tenth Row.

F. Hagen; D. A. Vindin; G. B. Calman.
William Brown; W. Lincoln; Theo. Buhl.

Eleventh Row.

R. R. Bogert; E. A. Holton; C. H. Mekeel.
Thos. Ridpath; G. Gelli; Dorsan Astruc.

The portrait in the centre needs no explanation, as the name is given underneath it.

THE thirty-eighth annual report of the Postmaster-General was issued yesterday. During the twelve months ended March 31st there was a grand total of 2,716,578,365 letters, postcards, book-packets, circulars, samples, newspapers, and parcels delivered in the United Kingdom. This was an increase of 3·5 per cent. on the preceding twelve months, and amounted on the average to 71·4 deliveries to each person. Of letters there were 1,767,500,000 delivered, postcards numbered 241,600,000, newspapers made up a total of 162,800,000, and parcels 49,378,365. The increase in letters was 3·6; in postcards, 5·2; book-packets, &c., 2·9; newspapers, 1·1; and parcels, 6·6. The number of letters registered was 12,077,368, an increase of 720,171, or at the rate of 6·3 per cent. Of the 2,667,200,000 letters, &c. delivered, about 85·2 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales, 29·3 per cent. being delivered in the London postal district alone. The total number of post-offices has been increased to 19,101, and the number of letter boxes to 23,301. There were 6,790,845 returned letters dealt with and out of that number 135,914 were re-issued to corrected addresses. The number of returned registered letters dealt with was 207,212, or 5,945 more than in 1890-91, and included 30,179 letters, containing articles which rendered compulsory registration necessary. About 32,000 letters were posted without any addresses, and of these 1,722 contained cash, bank notes, and cheques, &c., of the value of over £15,700.—*The Daily Graphic*, Aug. 12th, 1892.

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.

Angola.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes two varieties of the still current 50 reis, differing in the shape and relative position of the numerals and word of the value. In one the figure "5" is upright, and close to the "O," and "REIS" is in comparatively large letters; in the other the "5" is larger, further away from the "O," and slopes slightly, and "REIS" is in smaller capitals. The 50 r., green, is of the first type described, the 50 r., blue, exists in both.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue; variety of type.

Antioquia.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles an error on the sheet of the new 5 c. stamps, an unsevered pair having been found, consisting of a 2½ c. and a 5 c.

Adhesive. 2½ c., black on grey; error.

Argentine Republic.—*Das Postwertzeichen* chronicles the 1 c. wrapper, with the word *Impresos* in larger type than before, as already described on the ½ c. and 2 c. wrappers. The word is stated to measure 15½ × 1½ mm., and the wrapper 162 × 243 mm.

The latest variety of the 2 c. Letter Card has, it seems, dotted lines for the address, and the perforations not continued to the edges.

Wrapper. 1 c., green on buff; variety.
Letter Card. 2 c., brown on cream "

Austria.—Our publishers have shown us the current Newspaper Stamps, with varieties of perforation that might rejoice the heart of any specialist.

½ kr., green; perf. 7, 8, 9, 10½, 11, 11½, 12½.

The last appears to be only perforated at the sides, and imperf at top and bottom.

(1 kr.) lilac; perf. 7 × 9, 9, 11, 11½, 12.

" 6½, 7½, 10, 10½ vertically only.

" 12, 12½, horizontally only.

" 8½ on one side, 9 on the other and imperf. horizontally.

Also a pair perf. 11 at top, bottom, and one side, and imperf. between the two stamps and at one side.

Azores.—We have received the following items of the new issues for these islands:—

Adhesives.	5 reis, orange;	Angra.
	5 "	Horta.
	5 "	Ponta Delgada.
	10 "	Angra.
	10 "	Horta.
	10 "	Ponta Delgada.
Post Card.	10 "	green; Angra.
	10 "	Horta.
	10 "	Ponta Delgada.

Barbados.—We have received the current 4d. stamps surcharged "HALF-PENNY" in black, just above the lower label. We are informed that 120,000 of these were issued, being all the 4d. in stock. One quarter sheet of 60 was surcharged, as an experiment, in red, and this not being approved, it was again put through the press and the black overprint struck over the red, thus producing 60 copies of a most interesting variety, all of which we are happy to know have been preserved for philatelists.

Since writing the above, we have received from Messrs. Cameron & Co. an entire pane of the ordinary variety; we find that the dash between the two words varies somewhat in length, and on one stamp, the second in the 9th row, this dash is absent altogether. There are, of course, more or less defective impressions of letters here and there, but we do not find any actual errors—wonderful to relate!

We have received from the same firm a series of values of a new issue for this Colony, of a most novel and very pretty design, which might well be adopted for the British Empire. The device is a figure of Britannia, with Trident in her right hand, and Orb in her left, standing in a Shell-shaped Car borne upon Sea-horses; in the background is a blazing Sun, vainly endeavouring to set upon the British Dominions! The name is in white letters on a narrow straight label at the top,

and the value in coloured letters on a wider label below; the values up to 5d. being all in one colour, while the higher ones have the design in one colour and the value in a second.

Adhesives.	1d., in black, on 4d., brown.
	1d., " " 4d., " without hyphen.
	1d., in red and black, on 4d., brown.
	1d., green.
	1d., rose.
2½d.,	ultramarine.
5d.,	bronze-brown.
6d.,	violet, value in carmine.
8d.,	orange, value in blue.
10d.,	sea-green, value in carmine.
2s. 6d.,	black, value in orange.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the new stamps are surface-printed, wmkd. Crown and C A, and perf. 14.

Belgium.—A variety of the 5 c. and 5+5 c. cards is described in *The Postal Card*, as having the stamps and inscriptions nearer the top edge of the card than before, by 8 mm., thus leaving more space for the address.

Post Cards. 5 c., green on buff; variety.
5+5 c. " " "

Bolivia.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports that the current 1 c. postage stamp, surcharged "TIMBRE" in blue, for fiscal use, has been met with employed postally.

Fiscal Postal. 1 c., lake; blue surcharge.

Bosnia.—*The Postal Card* reports the 5 novtch. Letter Card as printed upon a lighter tinted card than hitherto.

Der Philatelist chronicles a single and a reply-paid card for the Postal Union, with stamp of the current type, and with frame in colour, as upon the 2 nov. cards.

Post Cards. 5 (nov.), carmine on buff.
5+5 " " " on pale blue-grey
Letter Card. 5 " " "

British Central Africa.—We have received the 5s. of British South Africa, surcharged "B. C. A.—FOUR SHILLINGS," in black; the value in narrow block capitals in two lines.

Adhesive. 4s. on 5s., yellow.

Buenos Ayres.—The date Jan. 1, 1860, has hitherto been assigned to the first issue of stamps with the Head of Liberty. M. Moens has recently received a specimen of the 1 peso, blue, postmarked 25 Nov. 1859, which shows that they were in use earlier than was supposed. The exact date has yet to be determined.

Bulgaria.—*The Postal Card* informs us that the Postal Union reply-paid card is now printed in brick-red, instead of rose; and *The London Philatelist* describes some varieties of the Unpaid Letter stamps, consisting of one value with a compound perforation, which we gather is machine perf. and serpentine, and two values with an Oriental letter replacing the second "A" in "TAKCA."

Post Card.	10 + 10 st., brick-red on white.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	25 st., carmine; perf. 12 × serpentine.
	25 st., " variety of inscription, perf.
	50 st., blue " " imperf.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received the ½d. Post Card in green on thick white card, but in other respects apparently unchanged.

Post Card. ½d., green on white; 121 × 74 mm.

Ceylon.—The current 28 c. has been surcharged "3 Cents," in black, with a single line across the original value. We have not heard for what purpose this adhesive is required, but we suppose a few other stamps will be similarly adorned, with suitable variations. *The Stamp News* chronicles the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown and CC, with the compound perforation.

Adhesives. 3 c. on 28 c., slate.
2 c., brown; perf. 12½ × 14.

Chamba.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the ½ anna, both of the ordinary and the Service issue, with an inverted "v" for "A" in the word "STATE."

Adhesive. ½ a., green; error STATE.
Service Stamp. ½ a., " " "

Cochin.—We learn from *The London Philatelist* that One Puttan is equivalent to Ten Pies, or ½ of an Anna. The stamps and envelopes described last month are stated to have been issued on the "1st Medom, 1067, Malabar era, corresponding," appropriately enough, "with our 1st April, 1892." Post Cards are promised for next year, if we are good, and buy enough of the stationery already provided.



Colombia.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles a 2 c. stamp of a new type, which is represented by the annexed illustration.

Adhesive. 2 c., carmine.

Congo.—We gather from *Das Postwertzeichen* that the colour of the 5 francs stamp has been changed to grey, and that the new stamp has been converted

to 3 frs. 50 c., in the usual manner, for Parcel Postage.

Adhesives. 5 frs., grey.
3 frs. 50 c., in black, on 5 frs., grey.

Dutch Indies.—A correspondent in Sumatra very kindly sends us a 25 cent envelope, surcharged "15 cent," in small thick type, in black. This was posted so long ago as September, 1888, at Medan, and our correspondent states that he purchased an envelope, similarly surcharged, at the Medan Post Office. The history seems right enough, but the surcharge very closely resembles some of those upon the post cards that we used to believe in—in days gone by.

Envelope. 15 c., in black, on 25 c., violet.

Egypt.—We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp upon the envelope chronicled last month, and we copy from *Le Timbre-Poste* the announcement of the smaller sized envelope with the same surcharge.

Envelope. 5 mils, on 2 piast., orange;
145 × 111 mm.

Fiji.—*The Stamp News* describes the permanent ½d. stamp for these islands, in an adaptation of the current type, with numerals of value in each corner.

Adhesive. ½d., grey; *perf.* 10.



France.—Since writing what we published last month in reference to the *quadrillé* pattern upon the paper of the current 15 c. stamps, we have examined some specimens of the variety in question. The pattern is not visible under ordinary circumstances, on the face of the stamp, and on the back it appears to us as formed of coloured lines, not of coloured squares, and these same lines become visible on the face when the paper is rubbed with a piece of silver or gold!

Great Britain.—In reference to the 4d. on the so-called white paper, wmk. Small Garter, we have reason to believe that we were wrong in supposing that the "safety" paper can be easily bleached. It seems probable that this could not be done, by any chemical process, without at the same time injuring the colour of the impression; at the same time there is no doubt that either the amount of the ingredient which bleached the paper was exceedingly variable, or that its action was very uncertain, that the paper exists in all shades, from very deeply blued to almost white, and that specimens of the 4d. on paper that is nearly white are not of any extreme rarity.

We have received some specimens of the envelope stamps, in their new colours, in combination with the current 1d. The 1½d. is in a singularly hideous colour, and the die appears to have had its left upper corner damaged. We would suggest that either respectable dies should be used for these curiosities, or their manufacture should cease altogether—the latter for choice.

Envelopes. 1½d., yellow, + 1d., rose.
2d., lake " "
2½d., blue " "
1od., brown " "

Guatemala.—*The American Journal of Philately* has discovered some fresh errors of the interesting surcharges of 1886. On a copy of the 25 c. the surcharge along the bottom reads "255 centavos," and on one of 75 c. the second word above is given as "Nacionsøpe," the last four letters of the word being inverted.

Adhesives. 25 c. on 1 peso, red; error "255."
75 c. " " " " "Nacionsøpe."

Gwalior.—A variety of the ¼ anna post-card is chronicled, having the Indian portion of the surcharge 15 mm. long, instead of 13½ mm.

Post-card. ¼ a., brown on buff; Arms in brown; variety.

Hongkong.—*The London Philatelist* describes two varieties of the 2 c. with the "Jubilee" surcharge, in one of which the "J" is shorter than in the other.

Our contemporary does not state which is the normal type, or whether the "J" in one case is shorter or longer than the other letters of the word.

Adhesive. 2 c., rose, "Jubilee surcharge"; variety.

A correspondent assures us that the 4 c., slate, watermark Crown and C A, and the 48 c., violet (unsurcharged), do not exist.

Hungary.—*The Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* describes a novel variety of post card issued here. It is termed an Advertisement Post Card. In the right upper corner is a 2 kr. stamp of the usual type; in the left are the Arms; in the centre are inscriptions in four lines: (1) Egy krajcárért kapható! (2) HIRDETMENYES LEVELEZŐ-LAP. (3) CARTE POSTALE. (4) (Union postale universelle). There are four lines for the address, and an instruction below stating that for postage to foreign countries a 3 kr. stamp should be added. On the reverse side there is a space for a communication, surrounded by advertisements. The whole is printed in blue upon a grey-blue card, 145 × 90 mm., and sold for 1 kreuzer.

Post Card. 2 kr., blue on grey-blue.

Madeira.—More of the new issue are announced in *Le Timbre-Poste*, but why they are inscribed *Funchal*, and not *Madeira*, we fail to understand, unless it is hoped that another philatelic province may be carved out of this small island. It would be more reasonable to have a separate series of stamps for each of the London districts!

Adhesives. 5 reis, orange.
10 " lilac.
50 " blue.

Post Card. 10 " green on buff.



Mexico.—We are somewhat amused at finding the illustration given in last month's *Timbre Poste*, as that of the mysterious impression found on the back of an ordinary post card, reproduced in an esteemed contemporary as a new "Service Card" of the value of 2 centavos!

New Caledonia.—M. Dorsan Astruc sends us a specimen of a new surcharged variety from this French Colony. At the top are the letters "N.C.E." in block capitals, as in the last issue; in the centre very large numerals "10," below is the word "centimes" in very small type; the whole being surrounded by a fancy frame of small ornaments. This has been inflicted only upon the 30 c. of the colonial type, as far as we know at present, and we have only seen it in its correct position.

Adhesive. 10 c., in black, on 30 c., brown.

New South Wales.—The 4d., brown, watermark thin numeral 10, which a contemporary informs us "is no novelty," was not started on its rounds by this magazine, but, as we stated at the time, copied by us from *The Philatelic Record*, which had taken it from *The American Journal of Philately*, which should perhaps be credited with the resuscitation—if indeed this curiosity was chronicled three or four years since.

The London Philatelist chronicles a wrapper with an impression of the new ½d. stamp, but still with the watermark "ONE PENNY."

Wrapper. ½d., grey on white laid.

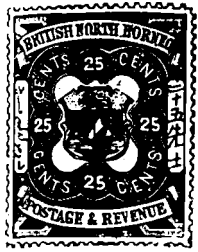
New Zealand.—In reference to the 1d. post card, about which we quoted some rather contradictory information, in our number for January last, a correspondent kindly tells us that the change was (as we surmised) from buff card to white, and that it took place about the end of last year.

What is the 6d., blue, of 1891, which has been chronicled *imperfector* by one esteemed contemporary and copied, without remark, by others? And why is the 6d. *Insurance Department* stamp reported as a novelty? It is included in our publishers' catalogue of last year, and we have had a used specimen of it for many months.

The American Journal of Philately has received the ½d. stamp wmk. N. Z. and Star.

Adhesive. ½d., rose; wmk. N. Z. and Star.
Post Card. 1d., blue on white; Inland and Australian.

North Borneo.—Our publishers send us two varieties of type of the current 25 c., in one of which the words "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO" at the top, and "CENTS" round the central device, are in distinctly larger letters than in the



other. Both copies are used, and the new type, which we believe to be that with the larger lettering, has certainly been in existence for some twelve months or more. The differences are clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Adhesive. 25 c., slate; variety of type.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that various values of the current stamps of Great Britain have been surcharged "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE—OIL RIVERS," in three lines of block capitals, in black. Specimens have been received by the Post Office Museum at Berlin.

Adhesives. 1d., vermilion. | *Adhesives.* 2½d., purple on blue.
1d., purple. | 5d., purple & blue.
2d., carmine & green. | 1s., green.

Orange Free State.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a 1d. post card, with the 1d. on 3d. adhesive stamp in the upper centre, surcharged with the Arms in black. White card, no frame. *Post Card.* 1d. on 3d., black and blue.

Panama.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* reports the 50 c. "old type," we presume the one still current of that value, on thin bluish paper.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown on bluish.

Paraguay.—M. Moens has been shown the following varieties of fancy perforation, &c., which were unfortunately (?) omitted from the new Edition of his Catalogue :

- 1881. 2 c., vermilion; imperf. vertically
- 2 c., " double perf. vertically.
- 2 c., brown " "
- 1 c., blue " horizontally.
- 2 c., vermilion " "
- 4 c., brown " "
- 1884. 2 c., red; imperf.
- 1 c., green " horizontally.
- 5 c., blue " "

Portugal.—*The London Philatelist* reports another value of the new series.

The deluge of surcharged varieties has commenced. We have received the recently current 5 r. and 10 r., rehabilitated by means of the word "PROVISORIO," printed across them in black, in ordinary large capitals on the lower value, and in narrower capitals on the higher.

Adhesives. 5 reis, grey; black surcharge.
10 " green; " "
80 " pale yellow-green.

Prince Edward Island.—The would-be imperforate stamps, which we described last month, turn out to be—as we suspected—clipped specimens.

Puttialla.—We have received from Messrs. Cameron and Co. some further varieties of the *Service* adhesives of this State. The word "SERVICE" measures 10½ × 2 mm., instead of 8½ × 1½ mm., on all.

½ anna, green; PUTTIALLA.
2 annas, blue; " "
3 " orange; PATIALA.
12 " brown on red; PATIALA.

The first letter of SERVICE on the copy of the ½ a. appears to be a figure "8." ½ anna, green; error SERVICE.

Der Philatelist describes the ¼ + ¼ a. card with the new variety of surcharge.

Post Card. ¼ + ¼ anna, brown on buff; PATIALA.

Queensland.—A correspondent in this colony informs us that the stamped envelopes recently chronicled are unknown at the Post-office there. He also states that on July 1st special Revenue Stamps were to be reintroduced, and we

presume that the current adhesives will in future be available for postal purposes only. We are not altogether sorry to learn that this *Postage and Revenue* fad has at last been exploded, in one important colony at any rate. The same correspondent assures us that he has a copy of the first perforated 1d. of Queensland, upon an original cover dated "2 Feby. 1860," showing that either the imperforate and the perforated stamps were put in circulation together, or we must put the date of the former further back still.

The London Philatelist chronicles "the 5s., with the new watermark, on thinish paper, imperf., or apparently so." One wants unsevered pairs of these.

Adhesive. 5s., rose; wmk. large crown and Q; imperf.?

Roman States.—A fearful and horrible discovery is reported in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The ½ baj., black on olive, which we have all fondly believed in for the last twenty years or more, and the price of which is said to have gone up recently to 100 francs, is declared to be an imitation; it is supposed to have been produced by means of a lithographic transfer, and thus the design resembles that of the genuine in all its details, though the impression is frequently defective. The best proof, however, of its falsity is the fact that, whereas the genuine stamps are separated by double lines crossing the sheet vertically and horizontally, this label possesses a frame formed of a single line, and specimens having a good margin show that they were some distance apart on the sheet. But if there never was a genuine ½ baj., black on olive, why did the forgers employ that coloured paper?

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:—*Oustionjna*. The type of last year has been reset. The new issue, which is in six minor varieties, arranged in two vertical rows, may be distinguished from the previous one by the absence of a stop after the word immediately above the numeral, and by the stamps being perf. 11½ instead of rouletted. *Adhesive.* 3 kop., black on orange.

Pskoff. This district has set an example, which we sincerely trust will not be followed by others, in issuing a post card. The collectors of post cards must be prepared to move into larger houses in the near future!

A stamp, of the type of the adhesive we chronicled in June, is impressed in the left upper corner, whilst in the right is a rectangle, containing an inscription to the effect that for circulation throughout the empire a 3 kopecks stamp of the Imperial issue must be affixed there.

In the upper centre are inscriptions in three lines, with divers ornaments. There are four lines provided for the address, and an instruction as to their use at the left side, all within an ornamental frame, 136 × 87 mm.

Post Card. 1½ kop., blue on blue.

Zolotonoscha.—This district has adopted a new and more elaborate design than before for its adhesives. The Arms and the Shield are in gold on a ground of green or red, and the rest of the design is in black and one of the two colours. White paper, perf 12½.

Adhesives. 3 kop., gold, blk., & green.
10 " " " red.



San Marino.—M. Otto Bickel kindly sends us the *San Marino Philatelist*, containing particulars of the new stamps we alluded to last month, and also of another surcharged variety (5 c. on 30 c.). We further gather, from an article in *Le Timbre-Poste*, that the supplies of these were—naturally—at once bought up, to such an extent that a 10 c. stamp had to be produced by surcharging the 20 c. Whether the drain upon the resources of the Post-office and the local printer was carried any further, history does not, at present, relate. M. Bickel's account shows that the over-printing was done with due regard to philatelic requirements: "The printing-office of San Marino is a very small one, and so it was not possible to print at once more as 50 pieces, and also this ones must contain different figures (sorts) as there are only small quantities of equal letters; consequently are distinguished several types and a few ones I did find tête-bêche (reversed)." He is already able to mark the two varieties of provisional 5 c. "R R" in his list of *Special Offers!*

Adhesives. 5 c. on 30 c., brown. | 30 c., orange.
10 c. on 20 c., vermilion. | 45 c., green.
5c., grey-green. | 1 l., red and yellow.

We learn from the two sources of information quoted above, that 10,000 of the 5 c. on 30 c. were printed, and were issued June 14th; 20,000 of the 5 c. on 10 c., issued June 25th, and 40,000 of the 10 c. on 20 c.; the last are not mentioned by M. Bickel, and we hear that they were issued on July 7th.

Sarawak.—We give an illustration of the 1 c. on the 3 c. of 1871, which we described last month, and we are glad to announce the appearance of a 1 c. stamp of the current type, which we trust will render further surcharging unnecessary for the present.



Adhesive. 1 c., lilac, value in black.

Senegal.—We are not surprised to hear that the surcharges we chronicled last month exist inverted, as well as in the position shown in the illustration we then gave.

Siam.—*The London Philatelist* describes a second variety of the surcharge 2 atts on the 3 atts; the total width of the overprint is 14½ mm., instead of 16½ mm., the two characters in the centre are longer, and the figures, both European and Siamese, smaller. These varieties are stated not to be found on the same sheet, but to be distinct and separate printings.

Adhesive. 2 atts on 3 atts, blue and green; 2nd variety.

South Australia.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 9d. in a new shade; our contemporary adds that the "watermark and perforation remain unchanged," but if the watermark is correctly described as "S. A. and Cr.," this particular is also a novelty for the value in question.

Adhesive. 9d., pale rose-lilac; *wmk. Crum and SA; perf. 11.*

Spain.—*The Postal Card* informs us that a new 5 c. card has been issued, with the inscription "TARJETA POSTAL, para Portugal y Gibraltar" in Roman, instead of Gothic, type, and that a 15 c. card, with the current stamp, but otherwise unaltered, has made its appearance.

Postal Cards. 5 c., green on buff.
15 c., blue "

Suaheli.—Divers of our contemporaries chronicle, with a certain amount of distrust which we confess to sharing, stamps (?) of the curious designs represented in the accompanying illustrations. They are said to have been issued by the Sultan of Suaheli or Wituland in July, 1889, or, according to a further statement in the same account, to have been in use from 1885 to 1890. The first issue is described as having been in black, and subsequent ones in different colours; but at the same time the



design is said to contain no indication of value, the latter being shown by the paper. Are we to understand that the first issue was in black on coloured paper, and the second in different colours on white paper? And, if so, to which does the list we quote below belong?

The name of this enterprising Sultan is given as Fumo Bakari, which *The Stamp News* thinks might be translated "Baccy Smoke," or something to that effect; but "What's in a name?" This coloured gentleman, no doubt, "by any other name would smell as sweet." We can only hope that he will not cause his name, and that of his country, to "stink in our nostrils" by the issue of an unnecessary number of varieties of his postal or other labels.

Adhesives (?) 1 pessa, pale green. | 4 besa, rose.
2 " yellow. | 5 " deep red.
3 " brick-red. | 1 rupee, pale brown.

The small oblong type is supposed to be that of the values under one rupee, the latter being represented by the tall upright one.

Tasmania.—We rejoice to learn from *The London Philatelist* that the stamping epidemic which attacked divers wrappers, and afterwards spread in a more virulent form to envelopes, has been stamped out, for the present at least. The Tasmanian authorities do not intend to have any more of it, and we can only regret that they permitted so much

rubbish to be produced at all. The following compound envelopes, with the oval embossed stamps, are chronicled, and we trust the prohibition extends to this class also:—

Envelopes. 1d.+1d., red on white.
1d.+1d. " "
1d.+1d.+1d. " "
1d.+1d. " "
1d.+1d.+1d. " "
1d., red+2d. green "

At the last moment we have received two novelties, in the shape of single and reply-paid 1½d. cards. The first consists of the 1d., carmine on white, with the oval ½d. stamp embossed below the 1d. in vermilion. The second is of the ordinary De la Rue type, with profile in a circle; but although it is headed "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," the instruction in the left lower corner of the first half is in English only.

Post Cards. 1½d., carmine and vermilion on white; 122×75 mm.
1½d.+1½d., brown on buff; 140×90 mm.

Tolima.—*Le Timbre-Poste* gives a detailed description of the varieties of type of the stamps of 1886, of which the following is a summary:—The design is in two parts, the lower one of which contains the value only, and is quite distinct from the upper and larger portion. Of the latter there are two types; in the first the Eagle almost fills the space above the Shield and Flags, and the ends of its wings touch the small scroll upon which it is perched. There are four values only of this type; the 5 c. and 10 c. have the word CENTAVOS on a curved label, the figures "5" and "10" are in ovals with a complete white outline, the figures "10" are on oval patches which form the ends of the curved label, and have no separate outline; the 50 c. and 1 peso have the word of the value on a straight label, the numerals in the former being in octagons (or squares with tapered corners), and in the latter in ovals.

January, 1886. White paper. Perf. 11.
5 centavos, yellow-brown, brown.
10 " blue.
50 " grey-green.
1 peso, vermilion.

All are also found imperf.

The 5 c. was issued in April, 1886, on mauve tinted paper; perf. 11. 5 centavos, yellow-brown on mauve.

In the second type the Eagle is smaller; the ends of the wings do not touch the scroll, but that on the left very nearly touches the surrounding oval, and the lance-heads touch the oval on both sides. The stop after the word "TOLIMA" is



also further from that word than in the earlier type. All except the 5 c., 10 c., 50 c., and 1 peso of this type are stated to have been issued in April, 1886, and these four values in May, but the 1 c. does not seem to have been met with till last year. In the 1 c. and 2 c. the word of the value is on a curved label; the figures "1" are in circles with a white outline; the figures "2" also in circles, but with an outer octagonal line. In the 5 c. the value is arranged as before, but there is a wide white space between the two parts of the design; in all the other values the word is on a straight label and the numerals in octagons, those containing the figures "50" being taller than before. The paper is white, and the perforation 11.

April and May, 1886.

1 centavo, grey. | 25 centavos, black.
2 centavos, rosy mauve. | 50 " green.
2½ " brownish orange. | 1 peso, vermilion.
5 " violet-brown, brown. | 2 pesos, lilac.
10 " blue. | 5 " orange-yellow.
20 " yellow. | 10 " rose.

The-bêche varieties of the 20 c. and 2 pesos are known, and the 25 c. is stated to exist imperf. vertically, but specimens of this issue entirely imperf. are said to be essays. It is well to know exactly what to call them!

Tonga.—*The London Philatelist* is informed that the 1d. and 2d. stamps are now issued with a Star surcharged, in black, in each of the upper corners, to prevent their being fraudulently converted into 4d. and 8d. stamps.

Adhesives. 1d., rose; with Stars.
2d., purple; with Stars.

Travancore.—We have received sheets of the 1 chuckram and 4 chuckrams, which we believe are differently arranged to those previously described. The sheet of the lower value consists of six rows of 16 stamps in each row, while it contains only four horizontal rows of watermarks, 12 in each row. The bottom row of stamps on the sheet before us has no watermark at all, and but few of the stamps show a complete Shell. The sheet of the 4 ch. is formed of six horizontal rows of 10 stamps, with five rows of 8 watermarks, the general result being somewhat similar to that of the 1 ch. sheet, though no complete row is entirely unwatermarked.

Le Timbre-Poste reports a reply-paid card, consisting simply of two single ones joined at the top and perf. along the fold, without additional inscriptions.

Post Card. 8+8 cash, carmine on buff.

Turks Islands.—We have received the single and double cards of this colony, surcharged "1d.," in black, with a very large numeral and an italic letter "d," in the centre of the stamp, the original value being cancelled by a bar.

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

Western Australia.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of America* that the two new values are of the type of the 4d. of 1890, and that the colour of the higher value is bistre. *The London Philatelist* says ochre-brown, which the other elastic term will easily cover.

Wurtemberg.—The last-quoted authority chronicles the current 2 marks in an imperforate condition.

Adhesive. 2 marks, black and orange; imperf.

THE

STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,

With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 9.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION I.

Issues from September 1871, to June 1877, inclusive.

Issue 11. March 1876.

Type II., recut. Background of central oval formed of 41 lines above, and 43 lines below the word "REIS," all recut.

Letters of inscription recut; the "v" of "SERVIÇO" is barred, like an inverted A.

Small figures of value.

Otherwise the same as Type II.

Paper. Tough thin wove, with a bluish tint more decided than that of the paper of the preceding issues.

Usually white, but sometimes yellow.

Gum. 12½ to 13½, simple and compound, in all possible combinations.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 37. | 10 reis, black, shades. |
| 38. | 15 " rose " |
| 39. | 20 " vermilion " |
| 40. | 40 " blue " |
| 41. | 100 " green " |
| 42. | 200 " yellow " |
| 43. | 300 " violet " |
| 44. | 600 " " " |
| 45. | 900 " " " |

Variety.

45a. Without figures of value, violet.

This issue is the third printing of Type II., but in this instance the lines of the background are considerably altered by recutting. Counting round the upper half of the background the lines now number 41. In the original type there are 10 lines on the left showing clear of the word "REIS," but in the recut type the tenth line touches the "R" of that word, and one line of the original type is lost. Two more lines are lost above the "E" of "REIS," reducing the total from 44 to 41. Counting round the lower half of the background there are now 43 lines. As in the upper half, one line of the original ten to the left of "REIS" is lost, but there is an additional line under the "R" of that word, there now being eight, the original type only having seven in the same space. Another line is lost under the "S" of "REIS," where we can now count only five; the original type has six lines under that letter. This makes the total number of lines round the lower half of the background 43—one less than in the original type, which has 44.

It is most important to notice these changes in the lines of the background, so as to be able to distinguish between the three lowest values of this issue and the same values of the one which immediately precedes it, the sole difference between them being the recutting of the type in Issue 11. The letters of the inscription in the oval band have also been recut, as they are thickened, and look slightly larger than in the original type. In nearly all nicely printed specimens, in which the ink has not run, there is a white bar across the letter "v" of "SERVIÇO," making it look like an inverted A. Sometimes this line does not show very clearly, appearing only as a white dash on one side, and occasionally, in heavily printed stamps, it is obliterated by the running of the ink. This "barred v" is generally given as the distinguishing feature of the issue, and as the readiest means of determining if a specimen belongs to it, but, for the reason just mentioned, we have found this peculiarity to be by no means a sure guide, and we recommend collectors to pay attention to the following particulars, which they will find to be a more certain test for distinguishing between the original and the recut type, even in specimens which are too heavily printed for the lines to be counted right across the oval space.

This test is as follows: In the original state of Type II. the eleventh and twelfth lines from the left, which are drawn from the top of the upright stroke of the "R" of "REIS" to the top of the oval, are parallel to each other all the way up, and are some little distance apart, showing a white space between them even in heavily printed specimens; in the recut type the two lines occupying the same position, and drawn upwards from the top of the upright stroke of "R," are much closer together than either of them is to the line on its other side, and when the printing has been heavily done the lines touch, forming one thick line to within about 2 mm. of the top of the oval, where the two lines diverge to the right and left respectively, the right-hand line especially taking an abrupt bend to the right, a wide white space being left between the two lines from the point where

they diverge to the top of the oval. These details of the lines are always to be seen, no matter how heavily a stamp may have been printed, and the divergence of the two lines is always plainly visible, even in specimens in which the white bar across the "v" has been blotched out.

Collectors who will take the trouble to master these minute details, and to educate their eye so as to be able to recognize at a glance to which issue any stamp belongs, will probably find their reward in the capture of a specimen of the 15 reis of Issue 11, this being an excessively difficult stamp to find, although the 15 reis of Issue 10 is probably the most common of all the native-printed stamps.

The paper used for Issue 11 is very similar to that on which we found Issues 6, 7, 9 and 10 to be printed; nor is it easy, where single specimens are concerned, to detect any difference in the papers of these issues; but our experience being derived from the examination of a great number of sheets, we are able to assert that the paper of this eleventh issue is of the thinner kind, and is generally more strongly tinted with blue than that used for the preceding issues. This may account for the comparative scarcity in Issue 11 of stamps on the dirty yellow paper from which the blue tint has been discharged by the gum. We find sheets of this issue watermarked across the centre with the name of the makers—"Spicer Brothers"—the inscription measuring 239mm. in length. The lettering is in double-lined Roman capitals, with initial letters of 18mm. in height, the other letters being 15mm. high. From the number of specimens we have seen so watermarked, we may conclude that a considerable quantity of the paper used for this issue bore the makers' name, although we know that similar paper without any such watermark was used as well, having seen entire sheets without it.

From this issue onwards the perforations average a different gauge from any preceding one. The extremes are now $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, still in great varieties of combinations owing to the irregular spacing of the holes. The perforation is done in the poorest manner, the paper being seldom pierced through so that the stamps can be freely separated. Defective perforations are of frequent occurrence, both short spaces and entire lines being left unperforated. And double lines of perforation are often found on the sheets; in fact, these later issues form a veritable happy hunting-ground for the collector of *fracks* in the way of perforation.

The colours of this issue are as follows:

- 10 reis, *black*, in all shades, from pale grey black to deep black.
- 15 reis, *rose*, is in three very distinct colours, viz., pale reddish rose, pale rose, (on strongly tinted paper), and a pink shade similar to the pale shade of the 15 reis of Issue 10. This last must be extremely rare, as we have only met with one specimen.
- 20 reis, *red*, is usually in various shades of orange-vermilion, sometimes in red vermilion, and one specimen we have is in dark orange, showing no vermilion whatever.
- 40 reis, *blue*, is in dark and pale blue, dark Prussian-blue, and shades of ultramarine.
- 200 reis, *yellow*, in two dark shades, one bright and the other deep yellow, also a pale ochre-yellow.

300, 600, and 900 reis, *violet*, in three very distinct colours, viz., dark brownish violet, bright violet, and a decided red-violet; several shades of the two first, but we have only seen one specimen of the red-violet.

The issue was first chronicled in May, 1876, by M. Moens; he did not, however, mention the 15 reis until December, 1876. Curiously enough he did not believe the stamps to be genuine, and gave a very accurate description of the differences in type to enable his readers to avoid them. He notices a more rounded "o" in "PORT," the barred "v" in "SERVIÇO," and the divergence of the 11th and 12th lines at the top of the background; he even goes so far as to mention Dresden as their source of origin, and to give the name of the maker. But in September, 1876, his doubts have been laid at rest by his correspondent at Goa, and he informs his readers of the genuineness of the issue.

Issue 12. May 1876.

Type I., recut. Background of central oval is formed of 33 lines, but more regularly drawn, and cut deeper than in the original die. Letters of inscriptions in oval band larger and stouter, and the ornaments of four dashes at sides changed to five dots. "REIS" in *much* stouter Roman capitals. "v" of "SERVIÇO" barred like an inverted "A." Small figures of value. Otherwise identical with Type I.

<i>Paper.</i>	Same as in Issue 11.
<i>Gum.</i>	" " "
<i>Perforation.</i>	" " "
	46. 10 reis, black, shades.
	47. 20 " vermilion, shades.

There is no record of the stamps of this issue until March, 1881, when M. Moens chronicles the 20 reis, describing it as being Type I. altered, with side ornaments of dots instead of dashes, and with enlarged letters, but without the star above the value, he having already described this last type in the *Timbre-Poste* some months previously.

The 10 reis of Issue 12 was not chronicled until his full list of the NATIVE-PRINTED stamps appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for May and June, 1882, which list is identical with that in his *Prix-Courant*. In this printing, which is the second occasion of Type I. having undergone some alteration, the lines of the background have been both deepened and straightened, giving it a much more regular appearance, but the number of them is unaltered, being still 33, and they are in the same general positions as in the original die. Some of the lines are divided into two, for a short distance only, on their way through the word "REIS." The letters of the inscriptions in the oval band have been recut, making them larger, stouter, and more sharply defined than before. The letters of "REIS" have been recut also, all the strokes being more than doubled in thickness, so that they look more stumpy than in the original die; it is here that the lines of the background have been altered between them. The side ornaments of four dashes are changed to five dots, as in Type II.; this is an easy test for distinguishing between this issue and the 10 and 20 reis of Issues 7 and 9, which might

otherwise be mistaken for it, as it has the smaller figures of value. The paper is thin, tough, highly *azuré*, in every respect identical with that used for Issue 11, and we find sheets watermarked "Spicer Brothers" as well as sheets without any watermark at all; there is also no difference in the perforations of the two issues. As regards colours we find the

10 reis, *black*, in many shades, from grey-black to a very brilliant deep black.

20 reis, *vermilion*, generally in shades of pure vermilion, but in some instances in shades approaching to orange-vermilion.

Issue 13. June 1877.

Type I. Recut as for Issue 12, with the addition of a white star of seven rays in the upper part of the background under the "O" of "SERVIÇO," and of a white line 3 mm. in length under the word "REIS." Small figures of value.

Paper. Same as Issue 11.

Gum. " "

Perforation. " "

48. 10 reis, black, shades.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of November, 1880, M. Moens says he has received "from M. Moquette a 10 reis of Type I. with the 32 vertical lines, with the following modifications"; he then proceeds to mention the addition of the star, and gives a full description of the alterations from the original Type I.

With the exception of the addition of the star and bar, the die was untouched since it had been used for Issue 12.

The paper is still the tough, thin, highly *azuré* of Issues 11 and 12, and numerous specimens we have found show part of the watermark "Spicer Brothers." We expect the unwatermarked paper was also used, but we cannot say so for certain, not having seen entire sheets of Issue 13. This remark is equally applicable to the papers of Issues 14 and 15.

The perforation is still unaltered, and is that of Issues 11 and 12.

The colour of the one stamp of this issue is in many shades of black, including the brilliant deep black of Issue 12.

Issue 14. June 1877.

Type II., second recut. Background of central oval is formed of 41 lines in both upper and lower halves. The white star and white line added as in Issue 13.

Otherwise same as Issue 11.

Small figures of value.

Paper. Same as in Issue 11.

Gum. " " "

Perforation. " " "

49. 10 reis, black, shades.

This 10 reis of Type II., with a star and bar added, was first chronicled in M. Moens' full list in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June, 1882. Until that list was prepared it was probably confounded with its successor, the 10 reis of Issue 15, to which it is very similar, and which it must have preceded, as when the die was used again in 1883 for a provisional issue, the impressions agreed exactly with the recut type of Issue 15, which must therefore have been the last.

Issue 14 is the fourth printing from Type II., which has been again recut since it was used for Issue 11. The lines of the background are by no means easy to follow, owing to the rough recutting and bad printing. They number 41, whether counted along the upper half, across the centre, or along the lower half of the oval, but the lines are not continuous. Along the top there is no radical change from the 41 lines of Issue 11. The first three lines on the right are very irregular, and usually look more like two lines than three. The eleventh and twelfth lines from the left are so close together as to appear to be one thick line, except at the top where they diverge, as we pointed out to be the case in our notes on the type of Issue 11. Along the lower half of the oval the seventh line from the left is lost, being broken off rather more than half-way down. Another line is lost under the "E" of "REIS." This loss of two lines reduces the 43 of the die as used for Issue 11 to the 41 lines we now find. The white star above the value is of seven rays, like the one introduced into the recut die of Type I., but of course differs from it in the drawing.

The paper is the same as that of Issue 13, as we have already mentioned in our note to that issue, nor is there any change in the perforation.

The colour is in the various shades of black that are usually found in the 10 reis of other issues.

Seeing that this 10 reis of Issue 14 is the only value that was printed from the die of Type II. after it had been recut for the second time, thus representing its *third* state, it is a fairly important stamp, and it is curious that the fact of its differing in detail from the stamps of March, 1876, Issue 11, should have escaped the notice of so observant a chronicler as M. Moens; he catalogues it, both in his final list of native issues, which appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June, 1882, and also in the sixth edition of his *Prix Courant*, as being identical in type with the stamps of March, 1876, excepting for the added star and bar. It is altogether omitted by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*.

Issue 15. June 1877.

Type II., third recut. Background of central oval is formed of 41 lines above and 38 below, most of them again recut. There is a white space of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. left between the background and the oval band.

Otherwise same as in Issue 14.

Small figures of value.

Paper. Same as in Issue 11.

Perforation. " " "

Gum. " " "

50. 10 reis, black, shades.

51. 15 " rose "

52. 20 " vermilion "

53. 40 " blue "

54. 100 " green. "

55. 200 " yellow "

56. 300 " violet "

57. 600 " " "

58. 900 " " "

Variety.

53a. 40 reis, blue, without figures of value.

This is the fifth printing of stamps of Type II., the die of which has been again recut. The lines of the background still number 41 along the top of the oval, but are reduced to 38 along the bottom. On the top the seventh line from the left is still left broken at the same place, the eleventh and twelfth lines are still close together, except at the top, where they diverge, but not as much as formerly. Along the bottom two lines are lost, under the "R" of "REIS," and one under the "E" of that word, thus again reducing them from 41 to 38. They have also been shortened all round so as to leave a white space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. between them and the oval band of solid colour. This is the chief distinguishing feature between the 10 reis of Issue 15 and that of Issue 14, both having the white star and bar.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of November, 1880, M. Moens, in describing the 10 reis of Issue 13, remarks that the star of the other type (meaning that of Issue 15) has only six rays and a "point" intended to form the seventh ray. We do not find this correct, as the stars of both types have seven rays, not quite equal in size in either type, but all distinct rays. In each type two of the rays are spaced further apart than the others, leaving a blank between them, where a line of the background ought to have been continued. M. Moens' "point" must be this white space, but in that case it would be an *eighth*, not a *seventh* ray.

The paper is the same as was used for Issues 11, 12, 13, and 14; we have specimens showing part of the "Spicer Brothers" watermark, but, as in Issues 13 and 14, we have seen no complete sheets. The perforation is also the same as that of all these last four issues.

The gum is usually white, but occasionally yellow, and there is sometimes, on some of the values, a dark brown composition, making the backs of the stamps look nearly black.

The colours are:

- 10 reis, *black*, deep black and grey black, mostly dull shades.
- 15 reis, *rose*, different shades of dull, dirty pink.
- 20 reis, *red*, shades of vermilion, sometimes inclining to orange-vermilion.
- 40 reis, *blue*, deep and pale blue, and the same shades of ultramarine.
- 100 reis, *green*, dark and pale green and shades of yellow-green.
- 200 reis, *yellow*, shades from light to very dark.
- 300, 600, and 900 reis, *violet*, brownish violet, dark and pale, and varying shades of bright reddish violet.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of October, 1877, M. Moens writes:—"The *I.B.J.* (*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*) chronicles a series of stamps with a star of six rays above the value, and otherwise identical with the last issue (March, 1876). Not having seen the stamps, we cannot say if the star has been surcharged. There is a full set on bluish paper, and they are perforated. It is probably to distinguish the true stamps from the so-called forgeries that the authorities have taken this measure."

In the same number of the *Timbre-Poste* (October, 1877) he announces the appearance of the set of the general type for all Portuguese Colonies known as the *Crown* type, which he says was issued on the 15th of July, 1877. It will therefore be seen that Issue 15 was only current for about one month, when it was replaced by the stamps of the new type, and as all the values of the issue are rare in a used state, we may conclude that they were withdrawn from use in favour of the new-comers.

With Issue 15 the series of native-printed stamps cease; henceforth they only reappear as surcharged provisionals during a temporary deficiency of the supply of the 5 reis of the crown type, and during the period of chaos which prevailed after the introduction of the new currency; and in concluding our remarks on the stamps of Section I., we will add that they were all genuinely issued for postal requirements, and that none of them have ever been reprinted for collectors.*

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 394, Vol. II.)

Issue of Middle (?) of 1862.

5 cents, blue, varying from pale to very deep.

Typographed locally, impressions not so clear, and varying to very thick and inferior, upon white paper. The paper may be divided here into thin and thick, the former smoother and finer than the latter. Mr. Corwin found an undoubtedly local impression in dark blue, upon paper that could not be distinguished from that used in London, and, as Col. Offutt assured him that no plain paper was sent over by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., we can only suppose that a good quality of paper was sometimes obtained locally. The impressions upon thin paper are usually clearer than those upon the thick, and, as a rule, in pale blue. I should suppose that the finest paper in stock was used at first, and the freshness of the plate and the smooth surface of the paper would account for the superiority of the printing. Mr. Corwin has placed a number of these stamps upon thin paper, which I consider undoubted local impressions, among his London-printed stamps, but the general inferiority of the printing, and the total absence of the glaze on the paper, convince me that they are either local productions, or else a printing by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. from a worn plate, and without their usual careful finish; and, in the latter case, it becomes impossible to distinguish the best local prints from the inferior London ones.

* We are now in a position to confirm the existence of No. 32 of our list, the 20 reis of Issue 9, Mr. J. N. Marsden, of Lisbon, having kindly forwarded a specimen for us to see.

I am inclined to think that one of the tests for the London impressions given by Mr. Corwin has led him astray in this matter. He says—

"Immersion in water fails to remove all of the British gum on the backs of the London stamps, and the same process totally clears the backs of those locally printed. You will observe the crinkly appearance of the London stamps exhibited, caused by the gum remaining upon their backs."

Now Messrs. De la Rue & Co. were not famed in those days for the strength and thickness of their mucilage; they seem to have sent out the 1 c. stamps un gummed, which, as they were much liable to shipwreck, was perhaps a wise precaution. Some of the 5 c. may have been sent out in a similar condition, but I have before me two unused pairs, plainly London impressions, with the smooth, thin, almost imperceptible gum found upon some of the British Colonials of about that period. This gum is not of a very stickfast nature, and it was probably found necessary in many cases to supplement it by local products, as in the case of an envelope in my possession bearing two similar pairs of these stamps, which were evidently heavily gummed at the time of using, as shown both by their faces, and by surrounding portions of the envelope.

An unused pair of what I take to be local impressions upon thin paper also have a thickish, crackly gum, very different to that of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., while on the thick paper impressions I find a smoother gum, not crackly; but I think this is due to the latter paper being softer, and absorbing the gum to some extent, or perhaps to this paper not being thoroughly dried after printing, and before being gummed.

In connection with this type I may describe here some adaptations of it that may be met with. The most common of these are produced from what appears to be a lithographic transfer from the plate of the 5 cents, with the word FIVE erased, and the word TEN substituted for it. The letters of the word TEN are not nearly so regular or so well formed as those of the rest of the inscription, and they vary slightly in shape and position on different stamps (if such they can be termed) on the same sheet, as if a whole sheet was transferred, and the word altered upon each label.

I have an entire sheet of this, seventy, in seven horizontal rows, issued as an advertisement by a bookseller at Atlanta, who states upon the back of it—

"This sheet of stamps is presented by The Old Book Store. Is printed from the genuine plate captured at the fall of Atlanta—on Confederate made paper. Stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails are very rare, bringing from \$10 to \$30 each."

The sheet, however, is not printed from a *plate*, but from a *stone*, and "stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails" are so rare as to be absolutely unknown. There appears to be no doubt that no 10 c. stamp of this type was ever issued. "Col. Offutt states that this stamp never existed, nor was ever thought of by his department, and condemns it as a fraud."* These fancy labels are

* Mr. Corwin's paper.

found in various shades of *blue* and *ultramarine*, and also in *carmine*, upon thin white paper.

The other adaptation is much scarcer. It also purports to be a 10 c. stamp. It has the frame of De la Rue & Co.'s design, but within it is a full-face portrait of General Thos. J. (Stonewall) Jackson—the name is given in error as I. J. Jackson, in one of the letters quoted below.

This Stamp, Essay, or Fraud as I believe it should properly be termed, was the subject of a good deal of controversy in the philatelic magazines in 1868. It seems to be only known in *carmine*, and the ink is stated to have been produced from the juice of the "Poke-berry"; altogether its history is a most romantic one, but the article itself appears to be of the leguminous order, though the Poke-berry perhaps is not.

Some copies appear to have turned up in 1867, and some are stated to have been printed at that date from the original die. The first letter that follows is from a manuscript copy kindly sent to me by an English philatelist. I am not sure whether it has been published before or not:—

"OYSTER BAY, Oct. 26, 1867.

"MESSRS. J. W. SCOTT & Co., New York.

"GENTLEMEN,—I received yours of the 21st yesterday, and I suppose it has lain in the Post-office two or three days by its date, but as I go there but once a week my letters often lie uncalled for.

"The stamp you enclose is one of 200 which were printed on bank-note paper, and submitted to the Confederate States Government; its origin and history is as follows:—In July, 1862, Messrs. Josiah Gorges and Chas. H. Pinham, Confederate States agents in London, England, employed Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of that city, to make dies and stamp-plates for postage stamps of the denomination of one and five cents respectively; they reached the Confederate States in the fall of 1862, and I remember seeing many of the *fives* in use, but though I have often seen the *ones* I do not know whether they were ever used or not. Their devices were as follows:—The *fives*, blue, head of Davis; the *ones*, cream colour, head of Calhoun.

"In January, 1863, the stones of the first issue of postage stamps becoming much worn, Mr. G. A. Randolph, then acting Postmaster-General, employed me, as the successor in business of Hoyer and Ludwig, who had been the Government printers, to make stamps of the denominations of two, ten, and twenty cents. As De la Rue's stamps were in use, I chose their design, and made the following:—Two cents, brown, head of Gov. Dickens, of North Carolina; Ten Cents, carmine, Gen. T. J. Jackson; Twenty Cents, pale green, Gen. Beauregard. These were all ready to be electrotyped by the 14th of March, 1863 (as my diary, to which I am now referring, shows), when Mr. John H. Reagan, of Texas, was appointed Postmaster-General, and he appointed Mr. H. St. George Offutt, of Richmond, superintendent of the stamp department.

"Owing to some feeling, which was very unworthy of him, and I think because of some misrepresentation, Mr. Offutt entirely ignored the contract with me, and Mr. Reagan ordered my dies, plates, and stamps to be destroyed. I do not think any of the 20 cents stamps were printed, beyond mere specimens; the 10 c. were printed to the amount of 200, and the one you send me, which I have pasted on the front of this letter, is one of those which were printed from a plate on bank-note paper and submitted to Mr. Randolph. I enclose a print I made from the original die; I have but three,

and wish to keep the other two. The ink was made by my wife, from the juice of the poke-berry, and has kept its colour well.

"Messrs. Dann & Coward, of your city, have about twenty impressions Mr. C. made himself from the original die.

"The above is a long story, but, I believe, contains about all you would wish to know. I am going south on the 1st of next month, and would be glad to call on you while in New York, if I have time.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Yours respectfully,

"EDMUND H. S. CARROLL."

In an article in the *American Stamp Mercury*, in January or February, 1868, doubts appear to have been thrown upon the genuine nature of these stamps. I do not possess a copy of this, but it is not of any great importance on the present occasion; I mention it as being the cause of the following letter:—

"CHARLESTON, S.C., February 28, 1868.

"MR. F. TRIFET.

"SIR,—A young friend of mine, a stamp collector, showed me some days since an article in your magazine, in which you questioned the authenticity of the small red 10 cent Confederate stamp, with vignette of General I. J. Jackson. As you evidently are not posted with regard to its origin, I thought you might care to know something about it. In May, 1861, I was in the employ of Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Va., to whom the first contract for furnishing postal stamps for the Confederacy was awarded. They issued the following: 10 cents, head of Jefferson, pink and blue; 5 cents, head of Davis, green and blue; and 2 cents, head of Andrew Jackson, green. The lithographic stones of these were destroyed by fire in September, 1861, and Major Gorgas, then Confederate States agent in London, England, obtained plates from Messrs. De la Rue & Co. for stamps of the denominations of five and one cent. At the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, then Secretary of War, our firm, through Mr. Carroll, our designer, furnished the little 10 cent stamp to which you allude. It was of De la Rue's designs, but differs from their stamps in being engraved on stone, and not on steel. You speak of their great number. The entire number printed was but 300 from the stone, and 25 (the dark impression) from a separate die stone. The only way in which they reached dealers was as follows: Mr. David Randolph, formerly postmaster at Cheraw, near here, took a sheet of 100 stamps to Charleston, where they remained until three months ago, when a New York gentleman, seeing them, bought them from Mr. Randolph, and sold them to Mr. —, a dealer in New York city. The twenty-five dark impressions were bought by the same party, and sold to the same dealer. About 150 of the stamps were used on letters from this place, and I have two cancelled ones now in my possession. The remainder belong to Mr. J. D. Howard, of New York city. The stamp was approved, and became one of the regular issue, until Messrs. Keatinge and Ball, of Columbia, in this State, made a low bid, and obtained a contract to supply stamps, when all those previously in use were discontinued. On applying to the following gentlemen, all of whom were connected with the Post-office Department in the Confederacy, you can possibly learn anything additional you may wish to know:

"Mr. D. Howard, New York city, I think at No. 71 Broadway. He has several of the stamps, some cancelled.

"George R. Carey, No. 63 Hall Street, late State Treasurer at Richmond, Va. He has the first proof from the die, printed in black ink, and also a very fine collection of stamps of all countries.

"J. D. Hollister, Philadelphia, Pa.

"H. Lammot, Philadelphia, Pa.

"David Lammot, Raleigh, N. C.

"David Randolph, Charleston, S. C.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. ALEX. H. STEVENS, JR."

"On receipt of Mr. Stevens' communication," states Mr. Trifet, "we wrote to Mr. G. R. Carey, and received the following reply":—

"NEW YORK, March 10, 1868.

"F. TRIFET, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 5th March, to my uncle, Mr. George R. Carey, has been handed to me by him. He says that as far as his knowledge and recollection go to, the letter of Mr. Stevens is correct in every particular, and, as far as I remember, he is right.

"I have a complete set of all the Confederate Government stamps ever issued, and the black proof which Mr. Stevens referred to in his letter. Mr. Howard was in my office a few days ago, and corroborates Mr. Stevens' statements.

"I am something of a stamp collector myself, and have several times been asked my opinion as to whether the small ten (about which you write) could be considered as a genuine issue. My answer has always been, that the ten was better entitled to be considered a genuine issue than the one, because the latter never reached the Confederacy, except as samples, and were never used, whereas the tens, to the number of a hundred, or one sheet, were regularly passed through the post-office at Athens, Ga. Mr. Carroll, of Hoyer, Ludwig and Co., designed all the first issue of Confederate stamps, I believe, and, owing to his Union feelings, never made or was able to get any money for them. When dealers have spoken to me about them, I always referred them to him, but do not know where he is at present.

"I shall be happy to show you my collection wherever you are in the city, and if there is any specific information you wish, with reference to the stamps, of which I am unfortunately not able to furnish you with a specimen, you can write to me.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE H. CAREY."

Now this history obtained by Mr. Trifet sounds plausible enough, but it does not altogether agree with that given in the first letter quoted.

The lithographic stones of the first Confederate issue are stated in one to have become much worn by January, 1863, and in the other to have been destroyed by fire in September, 1861. The latter may safely be said to be incorrect, as the stamps were not issued at that date, and the stones were no doubt used during a considerable part of 1862. The 10 c. labels we are considering were printed from a *plate* according to the earlier letter, and from a *stone* according to the later. It should be noted, however, that the former says that dies were "ready to be electrotyped," and we only infer that electrotyping did take place from the subsequent mention of a *plate*. To the best of our recollection, the specimen we saw a few years ago might either have been a typograph or a lithograph; it was as finely drawn as the 5 c., or nearly so. Both

however speak of a separate die, or die stone, from which a few copies were printed, and the collector who sent me the first letter tells me that the two copies attached to the original were in *pale* and *deep carmine* respectively, as described in the second letter.

There is one very grave discrepancy in the two accounts, namely, that Mr. Carroll, who professes to have made the stamps, describes them as having been "submitted," only, while both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Carey declare them to have been issued and used; and the latter raise Mr. Carroll's 200 to 300, and finally account for a larger number still. For it will be noticed that Mr. Stevens states "about 150 of the stamps were used on letters from this place," presumably Charleston, S.C., from which he dates his letter; where then did Mr. David Randolph get the sheet of 100 which he took to Charleston? Were they supposed to be part of a supply issued to his post-office at Cheraw? In any case, we have here 250 out of the 300 said to have been printed accounted for, whilst Mr. Carey states that "100, or one sheet, were regularly passed through the post-office at Athens, Ga.," thus raising the 300 copies to at least 350!

But the statement which, to my mind, stamps the whole of the second account as a fabrication, is the one to the effect that a stone was prepared for printing stamps in sheets of 100; that stamps were printed from it, and regularly issued to at least two, or possibly three, post-offices, and that yet only 300 stamps (three sheets in all) were printed from that stone. It is impossible to believe that a stone would be put to press under these circumstances without some hundreds of impressions being taken from it, or that if only three sheets were printed they would have been sent to three different offices.

It is more than probable, however, that both the accounts are equally fictitious, and that both were concocted to bolster up entirely fraudulent productions. As may be seen by the following letter, first published by Mr. Trifet, and copied into *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for July, 1868, Col. Offutt totally contradicts the statement in all three of the previous letters; and further, the Proclamation, a copy of which was published in the first instalment of this paper, in October last, shows that Mr. John H. Reagan was Postmaster-General in May, 1861, and therefore, presumably, was *not* appointed to that office in January, 1863!

"NEW YORK, April 14, 1868.

"To the Editor of 'The American Stamp Mercury,'

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the postage stamp described in your magazine a fraud on those interested in collecting specimens.

"My attention was called to the stamp in question by a stamp dealer in this city, who purchased those mentioned in the letter of Mr. Stevens which you printed; and he brought to me a letter from the person who claimed to have engraved the so-called *Jackson stamp*, giving a history of them so full of errors and misstatements, that I exhibited to the dealer official documents in my possession, which satisfied him that he had been duped. Mr. Randolph never had the slightest connection with the preparation of the postage stamps used in the Confederate States,

or with the Post-office Department. Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas, was appointed Postmaster-General in February, 1861, and I was the First Assistant Postmaster-General from the organization of the Post-office Department to the end thereof; and during the absence of the Postmaster-General all of the duties devolved by law upon me, so that at no time during its existence did it become necessary for the Secretary of War (Mr. Randolph) to interfere in its management. As Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post-office Department, it was my duty to obtain postage stamps, and I accordingly made a contract with Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig, lithographers in Richmond, Va., for stamps in the following order:—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. All designs were submitted to me for approval; and I have proof impressions of all designs that were ever *considered* by the department. I never heard of the Stonewall Jackson postage stamp until it was shown to me in New York last winter; and as all stamps were required to be approved by the department at Richmond, and issued therefrom to postmasters, it is difficult to understand how I could have remained in ignorance of its existence, as it was my sworn duty to know all about the stamps, and I believe I performed my duty, in that respect at least.

"I do not know anything about Mr. Carroll's "Union feeling," or why "he never made or was able to get any money for his designs." I only know that Hoyer & Ludwig were paid in full for all the stamps they printed and delivered to the department, and that the engraving was done by one of the members of the firm, and not by Mr. Carroll. Messrs. Keatinge & Ball were not the successors of Hoyer & Ludwig, and never engraved a single stamp for the department. They printed stamps for the department from plates designed and engraved by the firm of Archer & Daly, who succeeded Hoyer & Ludwig as contractors for furnishing stamps. Mr. Archer engraved the first steel-plate postage stamp for the department, and a Mr. Halpin, employed in his office, engraved all the others; and the plates, dies, etc., were the property of the department, and delivered by me to Keatinge & Ball, when I made a contract with them, after it became impossible for Archer & Daly to furnish them. Mr. Archer and Mr. Halpin are both engaged as engravers in this city at this time, and neither of them have any knowledge of the stamp claimed to have been adopted and used by the department from the time it was engraved (at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War) to the time when Keatinge & Ball obtained the contract. The plates furnished by De la Rue & Co., of London, England, were purchased by an agent sent out by the department; and his name was not Major Gorgas; and my collection of stamps and designs was brought to me by the agent from the office of De la Rue & Co., and has their imprint on it.

"I have permitted myself to write at much greater length than I intended, because I feel indignant that anyone should attempt to foist upon stamp collectors a bogus stamp, and if you will call at my place of business, I can show you official documents to prove it to be an imposition.

"De la Rue's stamps were not engraved on steel, as stated in the published letters I am receiving. The plates were simply electrotypes.

"Respectfully, H. ST. GEO. OFFUTT."

After this it seems almost "slaying the slain" to add that Mr. James M. Chute, in October, 1868, stated that "Mr. Ludwig (formerly Hoyer & Ludwig, of Richmond, Va.), with whom I am

personally acquainted, informs me that the ten-cent Confederate (head of General T. J. Jackson, rose) was never engraved by them for the Confederate Government; it is, in fact, a trick of certain New York dealers, and large supplies of them can be had."

I have an imitation of this curiosity, printed in bronze; it is very roughly engraved, and much inferior to the original.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 12.)

BEFORE proceeding to mount our stamps, they must first be sorted out according to the countries to which they belong, and the various issues of those countries. In a future paper I purpose giving some assistance in this matter, in the form of a few remarks under the head of the various stamp-issuing countries, but for the present I must continue my general observations.

There are a certain number of special terms used in describing stamps, which require to be explained before I can employ them, as I must necessarily do in helping the beginner to sort his specimens:—First among these are the words *perforated* and *unperforated* (or *imperforate*), generally contracted into *perf.* and *imperf.*

When stamps are first printed, and before anything else has been done to them, they are (as a rule) unperforated; that is to say, there are no little holes or cuts between the rows of stamps, to enable them to be separated one from another without the use of scissors or a knife. The first stamps that were issued were all unperforated, and persons who bought a sheet or any number of stamps at the Post-office had to cut them up for themselves; a supply of single stamps was kept ready cut for persons buying one at a time, and stationers kept them cut for the convenience of their customers, and sometimes supplied little envelopes or boxes of "Queen's Heads," as they were called, ready for use. It was, in fact, some fifteen years after the first introduction of Postage Stamps before any system was adopted of piercing or cutting the paper between the stamps, in such a manner that the sheets might remain entire for convenience of storage and issue, and the stamps at the same time be easily detached when required for use.

All the different methods of thus piercing or cutting the paper come under the general head of *perforation*, among stamp collectors, and a stamp is only termed *unperforated* (*imperf.*) when none of them have been applied to it. The most common form of perforation is that in which, as in the case of the stamps of Great Britain, rows of holes are punched, small round pieces of the paper being actually cut out, and stamps thus treated are said to be *perforated* (*perf.*), or machine perforated, or in French *piqués*.

In connection with machine perforation, I must not omit to mention that varieties of it are distinguished by the number of holes which the machine makes in a length of two centimetres. In the current English stamp there are 14 holes in that space, and they are therefore said to be "machine perforated 14," or simply "perf. 14."

The various other methods employed do not cut out any part of the paper, but merely prick holes or cut slits. Where round holes are pricked, sharp points being used instead of punches, stamps are said to be *pin perforated*. Where rows of little slits are cut in the paper, the term *rouletted* is used, as this form of piercing is done with a little wheel (or *roulette*) with small flat points on its circumference, like the wheel of a spur. There are several systems which produce the same effect as rouletting, but which differ in the shape of the cuts made; for some of these we have no English terms, but have adopted those used by French collectors, who were the first to study these details. In some cases the cuts are curved, instead of straight, and when the stamps are separated, the edge of one will show a series of small arches, almost touching one another, while the corresponding edge

of the other stamp will show small scallops, and may almost appear to be machine perforated; such stamps are said to be *percés en arc*. In another form, very small straight slits are cut zig-zag, in such a manner that the edge of each stamp has the appearance of that of a very fine saw, the teeth on one fitting into those on the other; these are *percés en scie*; in another the slits are larger, and cut in even zig-zag, so that the edges of the stamps present a series of triangular points with equal sides, like a "Dog-tooth" pattern, the stamps are then *percés en pointe*; while in yet another a kind of wavy line is cut, with small breaks between the curves, and is termed from its appearance *serpentine* perforation.

There is also a form of *rouletting*, in which each little slit is coloured, and this requires more detailed description. It is termed *rouletting in coloured lines*; it is not a real rouletting, because it is not done with a wheel, but it produces the same effect as far as separating the stamps is concerned. The stamps to which it is applied are printed from a number of small blocks, each bearing the design of a single stamp, and arranged together in a frame so as to print a sheet of stamps of the size required. Between the rows of blocks are inserted thin slips of metal with notched edges, called, I believe, by printers, "dotted rules," and used in the ordinary way for printing lines of dots or dashes. In this case they are so arranged that their upper edges are a little above the surface of the blocks for printing the stamps. When the ink is applied, the points of these "dotted rules" are inked as well as the stamp-blocks, and each point both prints a dot or dash, and at the same time pricks a hole or cuts a slit, and the stamps are printed and perforated in the same process.

For stamp-collecting purposes this is the most perfect method of perforation that can be employed, as each stamp has an even margin, instead of perhaps a large piece on one side and less than none on the other; besides, the dots of colour give a finish to its appearance. But the system has never been employed for very long by any country, so it no doubt has drawbacks from other points of view.

From what has been stated it may be gathered that unperforated stamps are usually the earliest issues of the countries to which they belong; and we may lay it down as a general rule, that where stamps, which are in other respects the same, exist both unperforated and machine perforated, the former are the oldest, and in most cases are the rarest (there are exceptions to this last part of the rule which must be noticed later). There are cases where stamps have been first issued perforated, and afterwards a supply or perhaps only a few sheets have been issued unperforated, either intentionally or accidentally; here the unperforated will not be the earliest, but they will probably be the rarest, though accidental varieties of the kind are of no great interest. In other cases stamps may have been in use unperforated for some years, and then a comparatively small quantity may have been perforated, previous to the issue of a new series; of these the unperforated will be the earlier, but not the rarer.

In several of our Australian Colonies another point must be noted. The stamps were first issued unperforated; many varieties were afterwards *rouletted*, according to the opinion of some, by private persons or business firms for their own use, or by stationers who sold stamps to the public; according to the opinion of others by the Post-office authorities, for a short time, before adopting machine perforation. Some of these rouletted varieties are of great rarity, and are much sought after, while the same stamps unperforated are comparatively common.

It is well to bear these points in mind in sorting out our stamps, so that if we decide not to collect all the minor varieties at first, we may at least keep the most uncommon, and those which would be most difficult to replace afterwards.

Another thing which requires some explanation is the watermark (usually given as *wmk.*) which is found in a great number of stamps of our own and other countries. And first of all we may be asked, What is a watermark? It is the term applied to any design or pattern in the substance of the paper; these designs or patterns consist of lines in which the paper is thinner or thicker, and therefore more or less transparent, than in the other parts, and the watermark can therefore usually be seen by holding the paper up against the light. Many ordinary papers have a watermark of some kind in them, consisting usually of the name of the maker or of the place where they are made; but the watermarks

with which we are concerned are special designs, intended to distinguish the paper upon which the stamps are printed from all other paper, and thus to make it very much more difficult for anyone to produce imitations of the stamps, which cannot be at once detected by examining the paper upon which they are printed. The engraving and printing of a stamp, or even of a sheet of stamps, might be done by any man, but the manufacture of paper requires machinery and appliances which a man could not handle by himself; and it would not be easy to get a special paper made in imitation of one which is known to be used by a Government department.

Some stamps have been printed upon paper which has a large design covering the whole sheet, or the greater part of it, but in the great majority of cases the design is a small one, and is so arranged as to appear in each separate stamp. For instance, the English penny stamps now in use are watermarked with a Crown, as are all our current stamps of the same size, and if we examine a sheet, or part of a sheet of penny stamps, we get a good idea of what watermarks look like, of how they are arranged in the sheet, and of what we may expect to find in cases where the stamps happen not to be printed quite evenly upon the paper.

A certain number of the Crowns (in the penny stamps 120 in ten horizontal rows) are placed together, surrounded by a frame of a single line; outside the frame is the word "POSTAGE," in large, open letters, repeated at the top, bottom, and sides of each sheet formed of two of these stamps, as they are called, of 120 stamps. If therefore the sheet of paper is put carelessly into the printing press, one of the outer rows of stamps may be printed upon the margin, and we may find stamps watermarked with large letters or with a line. This seldom, if ever, occurs with our own stamps, and I fancy that sheets printed in such a way are usually destroyed; but many of the stamps of British Colonies (most of which are watermarked) are known with regular watermarks of this kind, and I have frequently been asked to explain the meaning of these letters and lines.

There are very few countries, besides Great Britain and British Colonies, which use watermarked paper for their stamps at the present day, but as the watermarks distinguish some of the most interesting varieties of the stamps of the Colonies, I must give a little further description of them here. Some of the early stamps of several of the Colonies were watermarked with a Star; New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria at one time employed paper with a special watermark, consisting of figures or words denoting the value of the stamps to be printed upon it, and many varieties arose from stamps of one value being printed upon the paper intended for another. It is possibly in order to avoid such complications that these Colonies now employ paper with "N.S.W.," and a Star, TAS., and "V" over a Crown, respectively, for their stamps; the current stamps of New Zealand are also distinguished by "N.Z." and a Star, and those of Queensland by a Crown and the letter "Q"; but Western Australia has abandoned the Swan, and Cape Good Hope the Anchor, which at one time marked their stamped paper, and both are now content with the watermark, which is used for a large number of Colonial stamps, and which I will next describe. This mark, which, like all of those I have been describing, should appear in each stamp, consists of a Crown above the letters "C.C.," used down to about 1882, or "C.A.," used since that time. The letters "C.C." are the initials of "Crown Colonies," and as this paper was employed for the stamps of a good many British possessions which were not strictly speaking Crown Colonies, it was perhaps thought more correct to change the inscription to "Crown Agents for the Colonies" (through whom the stamps are supplied) denoted by the letters "C.A."

These watermarks are arranged upon the paper in panes of 60, consisting of ten horizontal rows of six; four of these panes placed two and two make a sheet, which thus contains 480 watermarks in 20 horizontal rows of 12. Each pane is surrounded by a single line, watermarked in the paper; down the centre of the sheet the longest way there is a space of about half an inch between the panes, and across the sheet there is a space as wide as the height of a stamp between the panes; so that the sheet is plainly divided up into four quarters. There are also inscriptions watermarked at the margins of the sheet, and in the wide space across the centre; on the sheets with the "C.C." watermark, these inscriptions are "CROWN COLONIES," in large, open capital

letters, twice along each side, and once at top, bottom, and centre; the sheets watermarked "C.A." have "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES" along each side, and "CROWN AGENTS" at top, bottom, and centre.

The plates of most of the stamps printed upon this paper have the stamps arranged upon them in the same manner as the watermarks are arranged upon the paper; in fact, all the plates made by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., who print most of the Colonial stamps that are supplied from England, are constructed in this way; but even so, irregularities in the printing may take place, as I have already suggested, and stamps may be found watermarked with letters and lines. But for the stamps of some of the colonies plates are still used which were engraved by other manufacturers, and were not made for use with this paper. For instance, the stamps of Gambia are in small plates of 15, three horizontal rows of five; the Penny, Sixpence, and Shilling of Turks Islands are in plates of 30, three rows of ten; those of Labuan are in tens, two rows of five; and others could be mentioned which are equally unsuited to the paper. The consequence is that in these stamps we find the watermarks in irregular positions; they are very often sideways, or, if in the correct position, there is part of one watermark and part of another upon the same stamp, owing to five stamps being printed upon six watermarks; and some copies show the lines and the narrow space between the panes, or one of the letters of Crown Colonies or Crown Agents, or may even happen to show no watermark at all. I have entered rather fully into this, because I am so very often asked questions about apparently unknown varieties of watermark.

Some watermarks are very difficult to see; indeed, I fancy most of them are not quite easily distinguished without practice. It is well to study some of the easy ones first; those of the English stamps are generally fairly plain—at all events in unused copies; in used ones, obliterated with rather oily ink, you may sometimes look in vain for the watermark, even though you know what it is. Looking through the stamp at a strong light is the best plan in most cases, and a good lamp will sometimes show up a watermark that is invisible by daylight. Others can best be found by laying the stamp, face downwards, on a dark surface, which will show through the watermark; and sometimes after looking at a stamp upwards, downwards, sideways, and in all possible and impossible directions, the watermark will suddenly appear so plainly that you wonder how it was that you ever failed to see it.

Wetting is the only treatment that will bring it to light in some cases, and in others it has no apparent effect; I remember seeing an English Sixpence, which had been passed as unwatermarked by more than one good judge, but which on being dipped in a tumbler of water turned out to be upon the ordinary watermarked paper. As a last resource, when a stamp, which is usually on watermarked paper, shows no sign, either wet or dry, I generally wet it afresh and watch it carefully while drying, as the watermark may appear when the paper is at a certain point between wet and dry.

Under the head of watermarks should be noticed certain kinds of paper, which really differ in possessing or not possessing a watermark of a kind:—

Wove paper is of perfectly plain and even texture, such as that of the pages of this magazine.

Laid paper shows a series of lines, close together, usually with other lines, an inch or more apart, crossing them; what is known as "cream laid" or "blue laid" writing paper is of this nature.

These are the two commonest kinds of paper, and stamps are usually printed upon *wove*; the paper of the English stamps is *wove*, but with a watermark in it.

Other kinds of paper have been used in certain cases, such as that which is commonly known in England as "foreign note paper." This is a thin paper, watermarked with very plain lines as wide apart as those of ordinary ruled paper; for this we generally use the French term *bâtonné*. The spaces between these lines may be either plain (*wove*), or filled with lines as in laid paper, and the paper is accordingly termed "*wove bâtonné*," or "*laid bâtonné*," as the case may be.

Similar thin papers may be found, watermarked with crossed lines, forming small squares, or oblongs; these are known to stamp-collectors as *quadrillé*. It is well also to remember, when using French catalogues, that the words *bâtonné* and *quadrillé* are applied to papers ruled with

parallel lines, or with crossed lines, as well as to those watermarked in the manner described above; in English books these words are only applied to the latter kinds of paper.

Another kind of paper, upon which a few varieties of stamps have been printed, is known as *pelure*. This is a very thin paper, usually greyish in colour; about the thickness of tissue paper, but much harder and tougher, tissue paper being generally as soft as blotting paper.

(To be continued.)

A CONTINENTAL TRIP.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 370.)

MY next calling-place was Leipzig, which is only 74 miles distant from Dresden, and which takes about 2½ hours by the expresses. The celebrated fair, held annually at this town, was just concluding, and the place was therefore pretty full; but as it snowed nearly all the time I was here—quite as heavily as if it had been December instead of May—I was not able to see much of the town; however, I had the pleasure of meeting several collectors, but the business to be done in this town is so small that I should strongly advise dealers to stop away from it. Leipzig, however, must always be famous to the philatelist, as being the head-quarters of the well-known firm of Gebrüder Senf. I had heard many accounts of this establishment from friends who had seen it, but what I saw far exceeded anything I expected. Mr. Senf was kind enough to give up the greater part of his morning to showing me the whole of his place, and his various arrangements for conducting his business. The establishment is a mammoth one indeed, and the arrangements throughout struck me as being super-excellent.

Mr. Senf makes a speciality of the retail trade, not supplying anything to dealers, and by means of this rule he has been able to devise many useful systems that cannot be applied to a mixed business—both wholesale and retail. Here also I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Haas, who is well known as the editor of the *I. B. J.* He was for some years the *Larisch Catalogue*. My time here, however, was much shorter than I could have wished; I could with great pleasure have spent a day in this fine establishment, but I was anxious to press on to Berlin, which is 101 miles from Leipzig, the expresses taking about 2½ hours. I had secured rooms here at the Central Hotel, which by the way is the finest one I stayed at on my trip, and the arrangements are excellent; the electric light is throughout the place, this alone being a great advantage over the two candles, which is all one can get at many hotels. The situation of the hotel is also most convenient, being in the heart of the town, and within two minutes' walk of the celebrated "Unter den Linden," and very handy for visiting the leading dealers.

In Berlin is probably the finest Philatelic Society on the Continent, and with such a well-known collector as Herr Landgerichtsrat Lindenberg at the head of it, it will no doubt always retain its high position. Unfortunately I was not able to be present at a meeting, as my time here was so limited; I had, however, the pleasure of meeting many of the members, some of whom I found had very advanced collections.

One of the chief attractions of Berlin to the philatelist would be the celebrated collection in the Imperial Museum. This museum is chiefly in the care of Herr Lindenberg, who has done more than anyone else to make it the great collection it is. The envelopes of the old German States are a speciality of the museum, and they are almost complete.

There are a large number of well-known dealers in Berlin, some of whom have a very fair stock. I was very pleased with the arrangement and order at Mr. Künast's establishment—Unter den Linden. The dealers here have formed a very well-known society, which has meetings every fortnight, the president being Herr P. Lietzow; there is also a bourse held in connection with this society, at which many stamps can be bought to advantage, and although not so well

attended as the well-known one in Paris, it is well worth a visit from any dealer who happens to be in Berlin on the night of the meetings.

From Berlin I went on to Hanover, which is about 48 hours by express, the distance being just under 200 miles. In this town are two very well-known dealers, Messrs. Decker and Beddig. I had the pleasure of spending the greater part of a day with Mr. Decker in looking over his superb stock of old German stamps: this gentleman is perhaps the best judge of forgeries and forged cancellations of European stamps, and his decision is almost universally accepted as final, as he has devoted many years' study to the particular branch. Here I saw the only really fine stock of old Germans that I met with on the Continent—rare Oldenburg, Bremen, &c. by the hundreds, and everything in the most superb condition.

Mr. Beddig, who has a very large business, deals chiefly in the commoner stamps, and makes a speciality of agencies, in which I understand he has over a thousand throughout the Continent.

While here I had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Gelli, of Paris, and Belin, of Brussels, who were on a trip together. I also was able to inspect a very fine collection, rejoicing in many good things, such as the rare Réunion, in fine unused condition.

Owing to lack of time I was not able to visit either Hamburg, Brunswick, or Bremen, all of which are good centres of the stamp trade; but I came straight home to Flushing and Queenboro', having had a very pleasant trip and also a new experience, and having much enjoyed making the personal acquaintance of so many well known philatelists whom I had previously only known by correspondence.

THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Surcharged for use in the Various Native States.

BY THE EDITOR.

WHEN we commenced, a few months ago, to translate M. Reuterskiöld's most valuable and interesting paper upon these stamps, our intention was simply to give a copy of the adding such varieties as we were able to find or to hear of which we expected would not be numerous. In the course of our work, however, we found occasion to consult the various magazines in which the stamps were first chronicled, and to examine our publishers' stock; and from these and other sources we collected an amount of additional information which it seemed desirable to place upon record, and which caused our own notes and observations to occupy an amount of space out of all proportion to the paper upon which they were founded. The combined article thus produced is by no means easy to follow, the Notes being separated from the stamps to which they refer, and containing descriptions of varieties which are not included in the original lists. Under these circumstances we have thought it advisable to compile fresh lists, containing all the varieties that we are now acquainted with, arranged as far as possible in the order of their issue, and grouped together where they are known to belong to the same printing, or appear to be set up from similar type.

We have also had an opportunity of comparing M. Reuterskiöld's lists with those in M. Moens' new catalogue, and have verified by the latter some of the results of our own researches; we believe, therefore, that our revised lists are as nearly accurate and complete as catalogues of such a recklessly varied surcharges can well be expected to be. Some errors and omissions there will be, no doubt, for the subject is so complicated that absolute accuracy is not to be looked for.

The "Types" referred to are those shown in the plates of illustrations published in our numbers for April and May last; the illustrations given here are those that appeared from time to time in the magazines, and are only approximately accurate.

BANGKOK.

Large letter "B," 6½ mm. high, surcharged in *black*.
 Type 1.
 1882. Straits Settlements, first issue, watermark Elephant's head.

1. 32 cents, in black, on 2 annas, yellow.

In reference to this stamp, which has hitherto been looked upon with some suspicion, a correspondent writes to us, that he was in Singapore in June, 1882, about the time that the stamps surcharged for Bangkok are believed to have been issued; and on going to the Post-office to get a set of the current stamps, he was supplied with the 32 c. on 2 a., and was informed that the remainders of that stamp were being issued, owing to the stock of the ordinary 32 c. having run out. Such being the case, it is not at all improbable that some sheets of this same stamp were surcharged "B," and sent to Bangkok.



Wmk. Crown & C C.

2. 2 cents, brown.
3. 4 " rose.
4. 5 " plum.
5. 6 " lilac.
7. 10 " slate.
8. 12 " blue.
9. 24 " green.
10. 30 " claret. (?)
11. 96 " grey.

1883. Wmk. Crown & C C.

12. 2 cents, in black, on 32 c., vermilion.

With "e" of "CENTS" wide, and "s" narrow. Type 2.
 With "e" narrow and "s" wide.

1883-85. Wmk. Crown & C A.

13. 2 cents, brown.
14. 2 " rose.
15. 4 " "
16. 4 " brown.
17. 5 " blue.
18. 6 " lilac.
19. 8 " orange.
20. 10 " slate.
21. 12 " purple.
22. 24 " green.

JOHOR.

1878. (?) Stamp surcharged with Crescent and Star, in black.

1. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown and C C. (?)

1884. Wmk. Crown and C A.

Surcharged "JOHOR," in block capitals, in black.

2. 2 cents, rose.

JOHOR measures 12½ × 2½ mm. H narrow.

" " 14 × 2½ " H "
 " " 13½ × 2½ " H "
 " " 14 × 2½ " H wide.

Type 3.
 " 4.

Surcharges, corresponding very closely with *b*, *c*, and *d*, existed on the same sheet, in triplets; the whole of another sheet consisted of *b*, also in triplets.

Surcharged "JOHORE," in block capitals.

3. 2 cents, rose.

JOHORE 14½ × 2½ mm. H and E narrow.



JOHORE 16 × 2½ mm. H and E wide.

Type 5.

Surcharged "JOHOR" in thick, narrow Roman capitals, 2½ × 2½ mm.

4. 2 cents, rose.

Type 9.

1885.

Similar to the last, but taller capitals, 9 × 3 mm.

5. 2 cents, rose.

Type 10.

Surcharged "JOHORE," in small block capitals, 13 × 2 mm. (including stop).

6. 2 cents, rose.

Type 12.

1886.

"JOHORE" in narrow Roman capitals, 11 × 2½ mm.

7. 2 cents, rose.

Type 11.

"JOHOR" in ordinary Roman capitals.

8. 2 cents, rose.

Type 6.

a. 14½ × 3 mm., narrow J.

" 7.

b. 14½ × 3 " wide J.

Similar to the last, but punctuated, 15½ × 3 mm. including the stop.

9. 2 cents, rose.

Type 8.

1891.

Similar to No. 8, but rather smaller type, no stop; 13 × 2½ mm.

10. 2 cents, rose.

The 24 cents, wmk. Crown and CA, surcharged "JOHOR," in Roman capitals, 14½ × 3 mm., and a fresh value in two lines.

"Two" upright, "CENTS" in thick capitals.

11. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Type 13.

"Two" upright, "CENTS" in thin capitals.

12. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.



"Two" in italics, "CENTS" in thick capitals.

13. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Type 14.

"Two" in italics, "CENTS" in thin capitals.

14. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Type 15.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1891.

Surcharged with name in full, in two lines of thick type with initial capitals, "Negri" 9 mm. and "Sembilan" 14½ mm. long.

1. 2 c. rose; wmk. Crown and C A.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Queensland.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Bassett-Hull—the author of a history of the stamps of Tasmania—is compiling a similar work on the stamps of Queensland. The Postmaster-General has kindly granted permission to Mr. Hull to search the official records for information on the subject, and the compiler anticipates weaving together a complete history of the stamps of this interesting country.

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.—We would remind our readers that this exhibition will open in about a fortnight (the exact date is not yet fixed), and, according to the reports that reach us, it will be well worth seeing. We shall have an exhibition of stamps and publications, of which full particulars shall be given in our next number.

The Kimberley Exhibition.—This General Exhibition will be opened on September 8th by Sir Henry Loch, and philatelists who visit it will be able to inspect all our various publications out there, as we have arranged to have an exhibit under the charge of Mr. D. M. Jacobs, of Port Elizabeth, from whom all particulars may be obtained at the exhibition, and who has a quantity of our stamps on sale there.

Imperial Album, 6th Edition.—We much regret the delay in publishing this album, which we have found a very much heavier work than we anticipated—the alterations and additions are such as to fully double the capacity of the books, which we feel sure will give great satisfaction. The delay is chiefly caused by our printers, who have set up the work very slowly; but they are very accurate, and we think that hardly a mistake will be found. We trust that the albums may be delivered at the end of September, and orders can now be booked. Those who order first will receive the books first.

Curious Addresses are often met with on our letters; it is also fairly common to receive a letter addressed "Stanley Gibbons, Liverpool," &c.; but a week or two back we received one all right that came from the Sandwich Isles, but was addressed "STANLEY GIBBONS (Limited),
"8 Gower St.,
"San Francisco, Cal."

and which was re-addressed by the postal authorities in 'Frisco to London.

The Stamp Distribution Coy., Limited, has just been formed with a capital of £150,000, and with Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., as chairman. The object of the company is to develop the scheme—recently tried in London—for the automatic delivery of postage stamps at all hours of the day and night, by means of specially constructed machines. The Postmaster-General has given his consent to machines being fixed to all receiving offices in the United Kingdom. To show how useful this will be we may mention that the trial machines sold an average of 400 stamps per week, after the ordinary post-offices were closed (that is between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.). On placing a "penny in the slot" the machines will deliver a "penny stamp, memorandum-book, and envelope," and the profits of the company are expected to be made from the advertisements and from the sale of the Patent Rights for various parts of the country.

Eugène Borel.—It is with much regret that we learn of the death of M. Borel, on June 16th last, from apoplexy. M. Borel was the Director-in-Chief of the Universal Postal Union. He was born in 1835, at Neuchâtel, educated at Heidelberg and Munich, and then became a lawyer. In 1872 he became a member of the Federal Council, and shortly after was placed at the head of the postal department of the Swiss Confederation. In 1874 it was decided to form a Postal Union of all civilised countries, and the first Congress was held in Berne on September 15th, 1874, when M. Borel was elected President of the Congress; and the following year, on the recommendation of the members of the Congress, the Swiss government appointed him Director of the Postal Union, which office he held with great credit to himself till his death. The Postal Union is greatly indebted to him for its development and present perfection.

GIWELB v. BARBARIN.

THIS case has at length been settled in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. M. Giwelb. It has now been going on for nearly two years, and arose in connection with the Reese and Ventura affair, the particulars of which were published in connection with the action taken by Messrs. Calif, Peckitt, & Co.

In October, 1890, a person called on Mr. Giwelb in Leicester Square, and offered him a fine selection of rare stamps. Mr. Giwelb asked for his name, and for some particulars as to the stamps, and he gave his card with S. Ventura and his address on it, and informed Mr. Giwelb that the stamps were sent to him for disposal on behalf of a family in Vienna. The prices asked were so high that no business took place, but a week or so later Ventura called on Mr. Giwelb again and offered the stamps at reduced prices, and Mr. Giwelb made a large purchase.

Some three or four weeks after this Mr. J. Barbarin, of Paris, called on Mr. Giwelb and selected some stamps amounting to £24 10s., promising to send the money for them on his return to Paris in about four days.

Two days after Mr. Barbarin's visit Mr. Giwelb heard for the first time that Ventura had obtained the stamps through a Mr. Reissen, who had them on approval from Mr. J. Barbarin. (See *Monthly Journal*, vol. 1., page 155.)

Some weeks passed, and as Mr. Barbarin did not remit the £24 10s., Mr. Giwelb wrote asking for payment as promised, and after some time received a letter from Mr. Barbarin, who declined to pay as the stamps were formerly his property. Thereupon Mr. Giwelb instituted an action for the recovery of the £24 10s., in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and obtained judgment in his favour. The case was then remitted to Paris, and on June 18 last, or fourteen months afterwards, the First Chamber delivered the following judgment:

"The Tribunal, having heard in their arguments and pleadings M. Bureau, advocate, instructed by M. Marmottant, avoué of M. Giwelb, and M. Lalou, advocate, instructed by M. Salats, avoué of M. Barbarin, the Public Minister having also been heard, and having deliberated thereon in conformity with the law, judging in first instance:

"Whereas in his argument on the merits M. Barbarin has abandoned the claim of security for costs that he had made in opposition to the plaintiff's claim:

"Whereas on the 10th April, 1891, the plaintiff obtained from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England a judgment against M. Barbarin for F608'50 with interest from the 10th April, 1891, and £9 15s. 2d., being in French money F246'20, taxed costs of the said judgment.

"Whereas by article 2123 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the judgment given in favour of M. Giwelb, in order to be executory in France, must be declared so by a French Tribunal:

"Whereas the judgment in question contains nothing in its terms contrary to law and to public order in France; whereas upon the merits it makes a just estimate of the plaintiff's claim, and whereas judgment should be awarded to the plaintiff in accordance with his arguments, supported as they are by the documents produced;

"Declares therefore executory in France the judgment given against M. Barbarin by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England, on the 10th April, 1891, and orders M. Barbarin consequently to pay M. Giwelb:

"1st. F608'05 with interest as from April 10, 1891.

"2nd. F246'20 liquidated costs of the said judgment:

"And orders him, moreover, to pay the costs, including therein all translation and registration fees which may be payable."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PERFORATIONS.

To the Editor of the "*Monthly Journal*."

DEAR SIR,—In your issue for March last you published a list embracing the perforations then known to me, additions to which were politely requested. Mr. Gordon Smith has been kind enough to send me the following, which have "come under his careful observation":

- 1d. (1st type) 11 × 11½, 10 × 12, 10 × 11½ × 12½.
- " (2nd type) 11½ all round and 10 across the stamp.
- 2d. (2nd type) 10 × 12½.
- 4d. (1st type) 13, 10 × 13.
- 6d. (1st type) 10 × 12, 12 × 12½.
- 1s. 12, 12½, 13, 12½ × 13.
- 2s. 11½ × 13, 10 × 11½ × 12½.

When the above are added to the March list it will be found that the compound perforation 10 × 11½ × 12½ is at present known with the 1d., 4d., 6d., 10d., and 2s. values, and that 12½ all round appears only with the 10d., 1s., and 2s. as yet.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & CO. held their 29th sale on May 18th and 19th. There was a large and representative company present, and good prices were obtained, the following being among the most interesting:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
15	Great Britain, Mulready wrappers, 2d. sheet of 12, slightly damaged	10	0	0
16	Great Britain, Mulready env., 2d., fine block of 8	6	15	0
20	Great Britain, Letter Sheet, on bluish, unfolded, unused	4	8	0
61	Naples $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, cross	3	15	0
62	" $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, arms	11	0	0
71	Saxony, 3 pf., red	3	2	6
78	Spain, 1851, 2 rls., unused	10	10	0
80	Basle, superb	2	12	6
94	Prussia, Env., with threads, 4 sgr., small size, used, entire	2	12	6
95	Prussia, Env., inscription, 4 sgr., small size used, entire	5	5	0
95 ^a	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., unused	2	12	6
109	Afghan, 1290, entire sheet of the shahi	2	10	0
111	Ceylon, imperf., 4d.	4	10	0
112	" 8d., fine	7	10	0
118	" perf., 1s. 9d., pair, unused	3	3	0
122	" Service, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 2s., unused	2	5	0
127	India, 1 a., brown on blued paper, on portion of envelope	5	0	0
132	Service, short stamp, 2 a., green surch.	2	2	0
137	Labuan, 6 c., in red, on 16 c., blue	11	10	0
145	Soruth, 2nd issue, black on pink, Plate A, Type 14, used	2	2	0
163	Cape, 4d., woodblocks, pair	5	5	0
171	Natal, 1st issue, 9d., postmarked on portion of letter	14	10	0
172	Natal, 1st issue, 1s.	10	0	0
182	Natal, 1st issue, 1s., size 27 + 22 mm., on part of letter	7	0	0
183	Natal, 1st issue, 1s., 2 on portion of letter	13	10	0
184	Natal, 1st issue, 3d., block of 5 and strip of 3 one stamp of block severed, but the remaining 4 consist of two tête-bêche pairs on piece of envelope	26	0	0
190	Reunion, 1st issue, 15 c., unused, original	44	0	0
205	New Brunswick, the Connell, original, but perf., cut at bottom	10	0	0
206	New Brunswick, 1s.	5	0	0
210	Nova Scotia, 1s.	6	0	0
225 ^a	British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 c., light blue	10	0	0
225 ^b	British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., grape border PCSTAGE, unused, but signed	4	15	0
232	British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., grape border, PCSTAGE, unused, without signature	2	2	0
225 ^c	British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., crossed heart border	2	0	0
225 ^d	Ceylon, no wmk., 1s. unused	3	5	0
225 ^e	" imperf., 9d.	3	0	0
225 ^f	" no wmk., 5d., unused	4	2	6
225 ^g	Sydney, 1d., Plate II., pair, on hard bluish paper	2	10	0
272	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8	0	0
273	" " 5 c.	6	0	0
274	" " 1 p., postmarked	4	0	0
278	Buenos Ayres, ship, 5 p.	10	0	0
279	" " 3 p., unused	3	10	0
302	Colombia, 1862, 1 p., on white, postmarked	2	0	0
306	Cordoba, 5 c., block of 30, with errors	4	10	0
320	Pacific S. N. Co., 1 r., blue on bleuté, pair unused	3	3	0
321	Pacific S. N. Co., 2 r., red on bleuté, pair, unused	4	8	0
324	Uruguay, Diligencia, 60, 80 c., 1 r., two shades of each, unused	4	15	0
363	New Zealand, blue paper, 2d., unused	4	17	6
369	" " pelure, 1d.	2	6	0
372	" " 1s., perf.	3	5	0
381	" " wmk. N. Z., 1d., roul.	4	10	0
390	" " large " 1d., lilac, unused	3	17	6
394	New Zealand, no wmk., 1d., pin perf.	2	17	6

Lot.		£	s.	d.
395	New Zealand, no wmk., 6d., 1s., unused	2	12	6
400	" " wmk. N.Z., 1d., block of 6, unused	2	17	6
404	Philippines, 1st issue, 1 r., blue, block of 8, unused	10	5	0
428	Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., VICTORIA	3	0	0
438	" beaded oval, 4d., roul., on part env.	5	15	0
443	" 6d., orange, beaded, oval	4	4	0
444	W. Australia, 1st issue, 2d., roul.	6	0	0
451	" " 6d.	5	5	0
465	" " 2d.	2	0	0

The same firm held their last auction of the season on June 22 and 23. The attendance was much smaller, and prices were moderate, the following being about the best:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
5	Bavaria, 1 kr., black, fine block of 10, unused	3	0	0
15	France, 1 fr., orange (Venetian red shade), fine	2	8	0
52	Levant, provisional, 10 paras, unused	1	16	0
53	" " 2 " " used and unused	3	17	6
55	Lubeck, errors, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ g., brn., used and unused	2	0	0
82	Saxony, 3 pf., red, unused	3	3	0
86	Spain, 1853, 2 rls., red, unused	4	4	0
87	" " 2 r. " used	3	3	0
89	" " 3 c., bronze, unused	3	3	0
123	Ceylon, no wmk., 5d., unused	6	10	0
124	" " 1s., "	3	15	0
127	" " 2 r. 50 c., fine, unused	2	15	0
209	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., strip of 4, worn plate	3	3	0
214	" " 1d., fine, on bluish	2	4	0
215	" " large fillet, 2d.	9	10	0
216	" " 1848, 2d., very fine	2	17	6
219	Natal, 1st issue, 1s.	3	0	0
220	" " 1s., poor	2	0	0
246	B. Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, on env., corner clipped	4	5	0
250	B. Guiana, 1851, 1 c., 4 c.	2	2	0
251	" " 1862, 2 c., grape border	3	0	0
271	St. Lucia, black, surch. in red, One Penny Revenue (80), used	2	0	0
274	St. Vincent, 5s., star, unused	2	4	0
278	Virgin Isles, 1s., crimson border, block of 9, unused	2	10	0
286	New Brunswick, 1s.	5	0	0
305	U.S. Executive (set.), unused	2	2	0
308	" Justice, set unused, and 3, 6, 30 c., used	2	10	0
313	" State, 20l., unused	3	17	6
330	Bolivar, 1st issue, 10 c., green, strip of 3	15	0	0
333	Bolivia, eleven stars, 500 c., black	3	10	0
408	Cordoba, 15 c., lilac, unused	5	5	0

In June the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. held a sale of rare stamps, some high prices being realized. Specially noticeable is the great rise both in America and here in the value of old Nevis stamps; many collectors are now making up the plates, and dealers have but few in stock; we venture to think that before long these stamps will be worth as much as, or more than, ordinary Sydney Views.

The following are among the best lots sold:

Lot.		\$	c.
5	Bolivia, Corocoro Env. handstamped	15	50
9	Buenos Ayres, 1848, 4 p. red, with <i>minute</i> hole	50	00
18	Reunion, 1852, 15 c.	200	00
19	" " 30 c.	230	00
24	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., very early, unused	40	00
26	Mexico, 1861, 1 real, black on rose, " <i>Parrito</i> ," used	50	00
27	Nevis, 1867, 1d., vermilion, perf. 11, sheet	12	00
28	" " 1d., vermilion, perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, sheet	7	00
29	" " 1s., light green, sheet.	35	00
30	" " 1s., dark green, "	35	00
32	Peru, 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, yellow, unused	30	00
35	Prussia, 1852, Env., silk threads, large size entire, 5 sgr., lilac	17	50
36	Prussia, 1852, Env., silk threads, small size, 7 sgr., red, unused	45	00
38	St. Christopher, 1887, 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., entire sheet of 20	11	00
41	St. Vincent 5s., unused	10	00
44	Spain, 1853, 2 r., unused	30	00
46	Turks Islands, 1881, 4d. on 1d., unused pair, showing two types	15	00

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.)

	Unused.	s.	d.
ANGRA (Azores).			
5 reis	0	1
10 ,,	0	2
AUSTRIA.			
½ kr. (Mercury), perf.	0	6
No value (Mercury), perf. (used)	0	6
1 kr., Journal, brown (used)	0	2
2 kr. ,, green ,,	0	2
BARBADOS.			
½d. on 4d., 1892	0	6
½d., green ,,	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2½d., blue	0	5
5d., olive	0	9
6d., mauve and carmine	1	0
8d., chrome-yellow and blue	1	3
BERMUDA.			
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1½ + 1½, Post Card, rose	0	6
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1000 reis, bistre	3	6
CEYLON.			
3 c. on 28 c.	0	6
5 c. + 5 c., blue, card	0	6
ECUADOR.			
1 c., Official, brown and black	1	0
5 c. ,, blue and black	0	9
EGYPT.			
5 m. on 2 pi., Envelope	0	4
FIJI.			
½d. on 1d., blue	7	6
4d. on 1d., mauve	4	0
HORTA (Azores).			
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10 ,, mauve	0	2
MONTENEGRO.			
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10 c. on 30 c. ,, inverted	0	6
NICARAGUA.			
10 pesos, Official, pair imperf. in centre	4	0
NORTH BORNEO.			
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"Two Cents" on 25 c., red and slate	7	6
OBOCK.			
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2 c. ,, ,,	0	6
10 c. ,, unpaid	3	0
10 c., name straight	0	5
15 c. ,, ,,	0	8
4 c. on 25 c., name straight	0	5
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8 ,, ,,	2	0
12 ,, ,,	3	0
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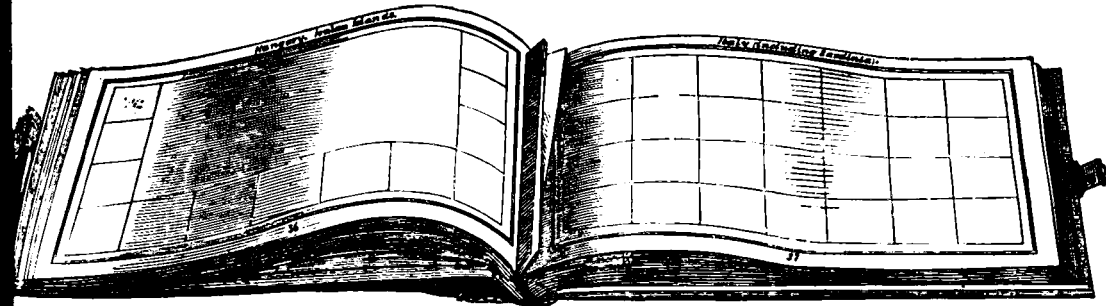
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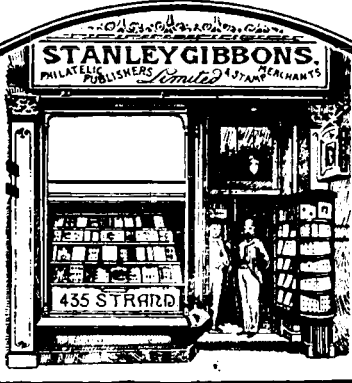
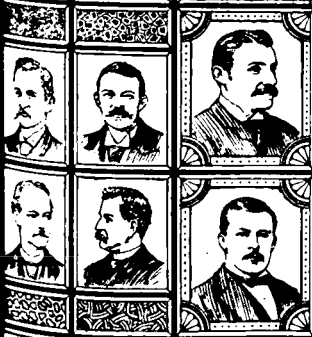
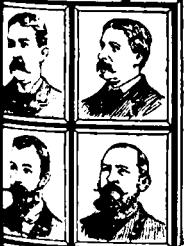
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Vol. III.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

No. 27.

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 Paris Philatelic Exhibition, of which we give a detailed account upon another page, has been the means of drawing forth numerous suggestions for another Exhibition of a similar kind to be held in London, or in some other populous philatelic centre in this country. The most general idea seems to be that the London Philatelic Society should "run the show," as in 1890; but we have a shrewd suspicion that, unless some very different financial arrangements are made to those which prevailed on the former occasion, there are not a few of the members of that Society who would prefer that some other body should have a turn this time. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of that Exhibition were never published, and it is not for us to give details which the Society very properly thought concerned its members alone; but if those accounts were published, we fancy that some of those who are now so anxious for a second display would be surprised, not only at the amount of the deficit, but at the *very* small number of Philatelists who could be persuaded to subscribe anything towards paying it off! The Paris Exhibition is, we are glad to hear, a very great success as a Philatelic display, and this was only to be anticipated. We do not, however, suppose that it has offered much greater attractions either to Philatelists, or to the general public, than the one held in London, and we shall be curious to learn what the financial result may be. The expenses probably will not be so large, for our Exhibition was held at a season when the hire of rooms, show cases, &c., is at its very highest rate. On the other hand, the present is not the season when

Paris is very full or its climate particularly enjoyable. Paris is said by some to be the place to which all good Americans expect to go when they die—if not before; but in early autumn it is apt to suggest to the visitor rather that bourne to which bad Americans—and others—may be expected to find their way.

* * *

THAT another very fine Philatelic Exhibition might be got up in London we have no doubt; but it must be recognised at the outset that an Exhibition of this nature upon a large scale must, under ordinary circumstances, be attended with very heavy expense, and that, as it offers very small attraction to the general public, the receipts for admission cannot be expected to go far. The members of the London Philatelic Society know now what the expenses of such an undertaking are likely to be—they would probably not be as high as upon the last occasion—and if proper arrangements were made for meeting them, possibly the Society might be induced to take a leading part in the matter.

But it does not seem to be quite certain that London is to be the scene. Many of the advocates of a Philatelic Exhibition would prefer its being held in their own neighbourhood, and, following their example, we would recommend the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, as an eminently suitable place; it is within easy reach of the Metropolis, and we have little doubt that a suitable gallery for the purpose might be secured at a very reasonable sum, or possibly some arrangements might be made by which an Exhibition could be held there without any expense to its promoters.

* * *

WE are very glad to learn, from a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, that the Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Association, held at Niagara Falls on August 15th and following days, was a great success. The weather seems to have been all that could be wished, and the

proceedings passed off with the utmost harmony, all present appearing anxious to promote the best interests of the Association, and to use every effort to repair the serious injury caused to its reputation and efficiency by the dissensions which unfortunately arose a year or two ago. "The A. P. A.," as it is commonly called "over there," is one of the largest Philatelic Societies in existence, and it certainly seems an excellent idea to endeavour to unite all the collectors and all the numerous societies, scattered over the United States, under one head. An immense amount of good might be done by a gigantic Association of this kind, if its members would all work cordially and heartily together, and resolve to subordinate their own personal feelings and opinions to the real interests of Philately. We hope and believe that the serious troubles of the Association are past, and we wish it a long career of success and prosperity. *The American Philatelist*, the organ of the Association, has always been a serious burden upon its funds, in spite of the fact that 50 cents out of each member's subscription was credited to the publishing committee. Various suggestions have been made from time to time with a view to making the Journal pay its way, but none of them have been adopted with any satisfactory result. At the recent Convention, however, it was decided to accept a somewhat sporting offer from Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, to print *The American Philatelist* and supply it to members and others for the 50 cents subscription alone, the Association to receive all payments for advertisements, and upon these terms it should certainly become a source of profit instead of loss. With the large subscription list which a well-managed journal of this kind should command, we trust that Mr. Mekeel will not find it a losing speculation either. In any case, the Association is greatly indebted to him for relieving it from future anxiety as to the financial results of the publication.

* * *

WE live and learn, as we trust do some of our foreign contemporaries; but it is curious how very little certain of the latter appear to know about the stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies. In an article on "The Stamps of Victoria," in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, the stamps of the first issue are described as having a St. Andrew's cross in each corner; no notice is taken of the varieties of design of the 2d.; and in reference to the 3d. perforated 12 (not an unattainable rarity) it is stated, "A certain number of specimens of this stamp" (the 3d.) "have been found which bear traces of an imperfectly executed

perforation." We wonder if the writer of the article ever saw one of these specimens, and, if so, in what respect he found the perforation imperfect! He goes on to state that it is probable that the stamps in question were perforated by private persons "soit avec une machine imitée de la véritable, soit avec un instrument de fantaisie." There are different kinds of perforating machines, no doubt, but we do not know what an *imitation* or a *fancy* perforating machine might be. He further assures us that the same thing was done in England, and that "as early as 1850 business people perforated their stamps in order to avoid the use of scissors." This is news indeed! What have Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby been doing all this time, that they did not find out this? *The Gazette Timbrologique*, which is usually well informed, in quoting the recently-discovered 10d. of Great Britain, watermarked 4 Flowers, adds, "According to our contemporary, this stamp should be very rare." French Philatelists were the first to take up the study of watermarks. Have they abandoned them in favour of varieties of surcharge? Or how is it that our contemporary is unaware that the specimen referred to is a unique variety of a stamp issued twenty-five years ago?

* * *

TALKING of this particular stamp reminds us that we were rather amused at finding that its discoverer appears much annoyed at the fact that the Editor of *The Philatelic Record*, who is not altogether a novice where English stamps are concerned, is not so greatly shocked and astonished at the discovery as the discoverer thinks he ought to be. The stamp is a very great rarity, no doubt, and its value—unless and until some more copies turn up—is simply whatever any one can be persuaded to give for it; but it is not a variety to be greatly surprised at, for the reason which we gave when we chronicled it in June last. An accidental variety of this kind may remain unknown for many years, for the simple reason that no one has looked for it. The Tenpence has never been a common stamp in England. The vast majority of the copies used would have been upon letters sent abroad, and it seems only reasonable to suppose that they would be more likely to get into the hands of foreign dealers than into those of English ones. English collectors have doubtless noticed the watermark in their own specimens; but it is not a stamp that any one has ever thought of accumulating a quantity of, and we may presume that the discovery of the unique copy watermarked with Four Flowers (or rather emblems) was to some extent accidental, unless Dr. Anheisser has succeeded in grafting Shamrocks and Thistles upon the Spray of Rose!

"The latest fad in connection with postage stamps is the collecting of as many colours and shades as possible *in liquid form*. This is done by buying torn stamps from dealers, and putting them through a process whereby the colour is taken from the stamp and *bottled*. A performance which is probably nothing more or less than boy play, but having received calls for torn stamps with an explanation of the scheme, thought it worthy of notice. It seems the delight of some to carry everything to an extreme."—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

A collection of bottled decoctions of common torn stamps certainly does not strike one as being particularly interesting, but this "latest fad" possesses infinite possibilities for the truly advanced Philatelist. Think of the joy of quaffing, upon your own or someone else's birthday, the essence of a Brattleboro', or the last-discovered Newhaven envelope, mingled with the most expensive brand of champagne obtainable! The Philatelic millionaire might dispose of some of his choicest rarities upon such festive occasions, or exhibit his devotion by inditing "sonnets to his mistress's eyebrows" in the blood of a Post-office Mauritius. Sydney Views would boil down for more ordinary purposes, such as painting the town a brilliant red, dyeing the stocking of the lady-collector, or providing an æsthetic green for wall paper. It is a truly Great Idea, and the word "fad" is neither strong enough nor long enough. We should like to drink success to it in the mingled juices of an early issue of Madeira or an orange Curaçao!

* * *

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. Knowles for a copy of *The Press*, Christchurch, New Zealand, July 16th, containing an account of the trial and conviction of a Mr. Adolf Schlesinger for dealing in and being in possession of fictitious stamps; and we are glad to see that the way of transgressors of this kind is likely to be made as hard for them in the Antipodes as they have found it over here. We are unable to insert a full report of the case, the details of which are not of exceptional interest, but the following is a brief summary of it: Mr. Schlesinger was, and had been for some time, a stamp dealer at Christchurch, and was therefore presumed to have some knowledge of the articles in which he dealt. In April last he sent a sheet of stamps to a collector in another part of New Zealand, and among the stamps upon this sheet were nine of the early issues of that colony, which turned out to be bad. There were two 1d., four 6d., and three 1s. What was wrong with them is not plainly stated, but we gather that one of the 1d. was a genuine impression with the paper fraudulently *blued*, and that the others were

imitations in every respect. The collector to whom they were sent submitted them to Mr. Knowles, who at once pronounced them to be fictitious, and the matter was subsequently laid before the Post-office Department, by whom proceedings were taken against Mr. Schlesinger. Mr. Knowles was not called for the prosecution, and the principal contention of the counsel for the defence was, that as the stamps had passed through various hands, it was not fully proved that the specimens produced in court had ever been in the defendant's possession. There was, however, little real doubt about this point, and another witness having stated that he had seen copies of similar forgeries in Schlesinger's possession at an earlier date, had pointed out to him what they were, and had purchased some specimens of them for reference at a nominal price, there could be equally little doubt that the defendant was aware that things of this kind were about, and that, if he did not offer them for sale knowingly, he at least showed culpable negligence in the matter. This appears to have been the view taken by the magistrates, who pronounced judgment as follows:

"In these kind of cases if a defendant enters into business he does so under certain risks and responsibilities, and we must carry out the law. There was no intention to show that he committed those forgeries, but there were certain responsibilities to be carried out. The Act provides for special penalties, but the Court will inflict only a nominal fine in this case on account of the very heavy costs. The defendant will be convicted of dealing in forged stamps, and fined £1, costs of court 13s., witnesses £12 4s. 2d., and solicitor's fee £2 2s., or in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The second case, which is practically the same as the first, will be dismissed. "Mr. Thomas (for the defence) asked and obtained leave to appeal."

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.—*La Carte Postale* describes an error of the current 2 c. letter card, the impression being on *white* and the inside *buff*, in place of the contrary.

Letter Card. 2 c., brown on *white*; error.

Austria.—It is reported that wrappers of a stouter paper, and 15 centimetres wide, were to be issued on August 1st. We have not seen these at present, and are not sure whether they are the same as the wrappers of *white* paper, which we chronicled in July, or whether they are those with a new type of stamp, to which we alluded in the same number.

Another reason is now assigned for the withdrawal, or discontinuance, of the 8 paras stamps, namely, that they could not be sold singly owing to the want of suitable currency to pay for them in. It appears, however, that the supply overprinted was sold, and that the stamps were allowed to pass for postage.

A correspondent sends us a pair of the blue adhesives of current type, one of which is duly surcharged "10" in the upper corners, and "1 piaster 1" below, while the other has only "1 PIAS" below, and no surcharge in the upper corners!

Bahamas.—Is there a new 2½d. adhesive stamp for this colony or not? Divers of our contemporaries have chronicled one, in terms which led us to suppose that the new comer differed in no way from the stamp of the same value issued in 1888. *The American Journal of Philately* now reports it with the value in figures, but was it not always "2½ PENNY," in accordance with the extraordinary method of expression adopted by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.?

The magazine quoted above tells us of a 2½d. envelope, of permanent type, which we believe resembles that of the late lamented 4d.

Envelope. 2½d., blue on white; 150×88 mm.

Messrs. Cameron and Co. inform us that they found a specimen of the 1+1d. on 1½+1½d. post card, with a double impression of the surcharge upon the first half.

Barbados.—We append illustrations of the ½d. on 4d., and of the new type described last month. The latter is



pretty, certainly, but the more we look at it, the more unable we are to guess who the personage represented upon it is intended to be. The Editor of *Le Timbre Poste* is informed that it is "Great Britain represented under the figure of Amphitrite, Goddess of the Sea;" but Great Britain, in such circumstances, more usually assumes the form of Britannia, with her wellknown Trident, Shield, and Helmet. Here we have the Trident, but the lady holding it has a Crown on her head, and an Orb in her other hand.

A reply-paid card, with the usual inscriptions, and the new type of stamp, is reported.

Post Card. 1+1d., carmine on buff; new type.

Belgium.—It is almost time that a new type was adopted for the lower value stamps of this country. The present one lends itself to all kinds of vagaries, due either to wearing out of the dies or to want of care in making the casts or electrotypes. A correspondent sends us a copy of the 5 c., which has a flaw resembling an accent over the second "E" of "CENTIMÉS," besides a few which might be taken for inverted commas at the end of "BELGIQUE."

Adhesive. 5 c., green; error CENTIMÉS.

We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the somewhat ludicrous idea of a Sunday (or rather of a non-Sunday) stamp, has not been abandoned, but that essays have been printed consisting of the designs of the current 10 c. and 25 c., with an additional label below inscribed "NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE—NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG." The French portion of this, as M. Moens points out, means rather that the stamp is not to be sold on Sunday than that the letter bearing it is not to be delivered on that day. Possibly the inventor wishes it to mean both!

Brazil.—We have received the current 100 reis stamp in bright red and deep ultramarine, which we believe are the latest shades adopted. A tête-bêche variety of the same value is chronicled in *Le Timbre Poste*.

The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* has heard of specimens of the 200 reis surcharged "REP. TRANSANDINA," and reported to be used in a portion of Brazil that has declared

its independence, under the name of the Transandine Republic. The news however seems to require confirmation.

Adhesive. 100 reis, red and ultramarine.
100 ,, red and greenish-blue; tête-bêche.

Whether this last variety shows the whole stamp inverted, or only one portion of it, our contemporary does not state.

Bulgaria.—We have received a card issued in celebration of the first Agricultural Exhibition in this Principality, and we are informed that it is to remain in circulation up to the 31st October only. There is a stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, an inscription in three lines of Russian characters in the upper centre, and there are three dotted lines for the address, all in green. There are also, in pale blue-grey, a representation of the front of a building, the Exhibition doubtless, across the upper part of the card, forming a background to the inscriptions, and a line in Russian capitals below. The whole is typographed upon thin cream-coloured card, 142×91 mm.

Post Card. 5 st., green and blue-grey on cream.

Cape of Good Hope.—We give illustrations of the stamp upon the envelopes which we chronicled in July, also of the new 2½d. adhesive.



Cauca.—In reference to the stamps, so-called, of this State, and more especially to those of the type we illustrated in February last, we have received a letter from a correspondent in Costa Rica, which fully confirms what we stated in June as to the inaccuracy of the inscriptions. We can only add to our observations of last month upon the same subject, that although these labels may have been put to some postal use, their whole history seems to indicate that their principal object was the exploitation of the unwary philatelist.

Ceylon.—In addition to the 28 c. surcharged "3 cents," which we described last month, *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles



the 4 c. similarly treated, as shown in the annexed illustrations.

Adhesive. 3 cents, in black, on 4 c., violet-mauve.

Chamba.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a variety with the first "T" of "STATE," in the surcharge, inverted. This sort of thing is beginning to get monotonous.

Adhesive. 12 a., brown on red; error SLATE.

Colombia.—Various contemporaries inform us of some changes in the colours of the current adhesives, and also of the oblong Registration Stamp, Type 654 in our publishers' catalogue.

Adhesives. 1 c., orange on yellow; perf. 13.
5 c., black on buff " 104+114.
10 c., brown on rose " 13.
20 c., brown on blue " ?
50 c., pale bistre " 10.
Registration Stamp. 10 c., brown on rosy buff; perf. 15.

Congo.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles a vertical pair of the current Parcel Post stamps, the lower one of which bears an inverted surcharge.

Adhesive. 3 fr. 50 c. on 5 fr., violet; surcharge inverted.

Cook Islands Federation.—The accompanying illustration shows the design of the adhesives, and of the stamp upon the post card, chronicled some time back.



Costa Rica.—The correspondent to whom we alluded under *Cauca* points out to us that the 5 c. stamp of 1889 is not *vermillion* but *orange*; he also doubts the existence of the imperforate variety we chronicled in February, the news of which we are still unable either to confirm or deny.

Guanacaste.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* describes a copy of the 2 c. Revenue stamp, Type 710 in the catalogue, surcharged "*Guanacaste—Correos*," in two lines, in *black*. The type of the surcharge is not fully described.

Adhesive. 2 c., black and blue; Revenue used for postage.

Faridkot.—We are informed that 30 varieties of the *native* stamps of this State, *postally used*, are advertised by a Bombay firm. We strongly suspect that the great majority of these are of the postmarked-to-order class.

Fiji.—We give an illustration of the new 3d. stamp, which we find has a frame of quite a different pattern to that of the other values.



France.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* describes a specimen of the current 20 c. printed, in error, on paper coloured on both sides, instead of on one only.

We learn from various sources that the 15 centimos on 15 c., chronicled some months ago, is quite unknown at Tangiers.

We have received the 10 c. single card printed upon *pale blue*, like the 10 + 10 c. This is catalogued by Mr. Watson under 1890, but we cannot find that it has been chronicled in Europe. There are the usual four lines for the address, the fourth being 48 mm. long, and the first headed "M" (a Roman capital). *Post Card.* 10 c., black, on *pale blue*.

Funchal (Madeira).—We have received the 80 reis of the new type. *Adhesive.* 80 reis, light green.

Gambia.—We have received from Messrs. Cameron and Co. two distinct shades of the current 6d. The first is a *yellowish olive-green*, while the newer one is deeper, and should rather be called *bronze-green*. Both are wmkd. Crown and C A sideways, and perf. 14.

Adhesive. 6d., bronze-green.

Great Britain.—We have to-day (Sept. 20th) bought specimens of the new 43d. stamp, which we heard was not to be issued until October 1st. The design is of a similar nature to those of the 4d., which it is to supersede, and the 9d., but the brilliant *red* in which the corners and outer frame are printed renders its appearance far more effective than that of either of these. The profile is upon a white ground, within a circular band, broken into four parts by projections from the corner designs; the top portion of the band is lettered "POSTAGE," the bottom one "& REVENUE," while the sides contain a zig-zag pattern. The value is given in coloured figures on a white square in each corner. It is hardly necessary to add that it is watermarked with the usual Crown, and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 43d., grey-green and vermillion.

Grenada.—We presume that the Unpaid Letter stamps recently issued have already run out, as we have received two envelopes, each bearing a specimen of the 8d. postage stamp, overprinted "1d." in the centre, and "SURCHARGE—POSTAGE," in two lines of small capitals below.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1d., in black, on 8d., olive-brown.

The envelopes are postmarked Aug. 20, 1892, and appear to have been sent through the post with the express object of obtaining specimens of the stamps described.

Gwalior.—The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Philatelic Society sends us a specimen of the 2 annas India of 1865, with a forged surcharge of the name of this State in English and in Hindostani. A curiosity of this kind is not very likely to deceive any collector who has his wits about him, but it is well to note that such things exist.

Hayti.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* draws attention to the fact that there are two distinct types of the numeral "5" to be found in the first series of this Republic; the one that is said to have been recently discovered has a much wider figure than the other; it has only been found perforated. M. Moens, in his new catalogue, notes, under the perforated issue of 1882, that "varieties may be found among the figures." Under "1885?" he catalogues all the values, except the 3 c., with smaller figures than before, and under "1886," the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. with large figures.

Holkar.—Our publishers have recently received from India the large stamp of 1886 in a very *pale lilac* shade, on a thin yellowish paper, the colour of which appears to be due principally to the gum.

Adhesive. 1/2 a., pale lilac on yellowish.

Honduras.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the usual annual issue for this Republic, which is due about this season. The design is stated to consist "of a central medallion with the figures of Columbus and Pizon pointing to land, standing on the stern of a boat marked OCT. 12, 1492." Columbus we have heard of before, and doubtless we shall hear of him so often during the next twelve months, that we shall wish he had not only taken Pizon with him, but had taken something of the kind before he ever started! But this is a digression. Above the medallion are the words "REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS" in an arch, the Arms in the centre, and the dates "1892," "1893" in the corners; below are the words "SERVICIO POSTAL" in a straight line, with the value in figures at the sides. Impression on white, wove paper; perforated.

Adhesives.

1 centavo,	slate.
2 centavos,	blue.
5 "	apple-green.
10 "	blue-green.
20 "	vermillion.
25 "	orange-brown.
30 "	ultramarine.
40 "	orange.
50 "	brown.
75 "	carmine.
1 peso,	purple.

The Philatelic Journal of America adds that there are also, as might be expected, Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards, the central design of the stamps upon them being similar to that of the adhesives. The surroundings are not described, but those upon the Post Cards are doubtless more or less elaborate.

Envelopes.

5 c.,	green on amber.
10 c.,	blue "
20 c.,	vermillion "
25 c.,	brown "

Wrappers.

1 c.,	slate-green on manilla.
2 c.,	vermillion "
5 c.,	green "
10 c.,	blue "

Post Cards.

2 c.,	yellow.
2+2 c.,	" "
3 c.,	blue.
3+3 c.,	" "

Horta (Azores).—We have received the following :—
Adhesive. 80 reis, light green.

India.—*The Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the current 4 a. and 8 a. surcharged "On H.M.S.," in *black*.

Service Stamps. 4 a., black and olive-green.
8 a., black and purple.

Labuan.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the new series, which, we are not sorry to hear, is of the same type as the previous issues. The 6 c. and 12 c. are revived, in new colours, and the shades of some of the other values are stated to be slightly altered; the whole are now printed on *unwatermarked* paper. Perf. ?

Adhesives.

2 c.,	carmine.
6 c.,	green.
8 c.,	purple.
10 c.,	brown.
12 c.,	blue.
16 c.,	grey.
40 c.,	amber.

Liberia.—The beautiful series of stamps, which we described not long back, has been adapted to *Official* use by means of a surcharge of that word in microscopic capitals. It has been carefully applied, so as to disfigure the stamps as little as possible. On the 1 c. and 2 c. it is printed horizontally below the star, on the 6 c. across the centre, on the

8 c. and 5 dollars above the President's head, on the 24 c. and 2 dollars within the star, and on the 1 dollar at the bottom of the stamp; on the other values it appears twice, vertically at each side of the central device, and on the specimen of the 32 c. before us the word on the right is spelt "OFFICIALS", with a large capital "S" instead of the small "A."

Official Stamps.

1 c.,	vermillion;	black surcharge.
2 c.,	blue	" "
4 c.,	black and green;	red surcharge.
6 c.,	green;	black surcharge.
8 c.,	black and brown;	red surcharge.
12 c.,	carmine;	black surcharge.
16 c.,	mauve	" "
24 c.,	bronze on straw;	black surcharge.
32 c.,	grey-blue	" "
1 dlr.,	black and blue	" "
2 "	brown on straw	" "
5 "	black and carmine;	red

We have received from Mr. H. L. Hayman, to whom we are also indebted for the *Official* set, a 3 cents post card, of similar design to that previously issued, but the stamp bears a portrait, three-quarter face to right, of Mr. Wilkes, a former Postmaster-General, with the dates of his periods of office, "1882. 1884. 9." The inscriptions are:—"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" in an arch, in block capitals; "LIBERIA" in fancy, shaded capitals, in a straight line, with ornaments above and at each end of the word; and the usual instruction, in English, in small block capitals, also in a straight line. Outside the frame below is the inscription "WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON." The impression is typographic, and in two colours, arranged as upon the earlier cards.

A reply-paid card and a letter card are described in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The former has the stamp in the left upper corner, the design being a portrait in an oval band with the name above and the value in words below, enclosed in a rectangle with ornaments in the upper and numerals in the lower corners. The Arms and Motto occupy the right upper corner of the card. In the upper centre are inscriptions in five lines:—1. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." 2. "CARTE POSTALE." 3. "POSTAL CARD." 4. "LIBERIA." 5. The instruction in English. All in straight lines. There are four dotted lines for the address, the usual additional inscription in the left lower corner of the first half, in English and in French, the latter reading "LE CARTE CJOINTE EST DESTINÉE—À LA RÉPONSE." The word "REPLY" is, we presume, to be found upon the second half. The cards are stated to be joined at the top and perf. along the fold.

The Letter Card has a stamp of similar design, but with a different portrait, in the right upper corner, "LETTER-CARD" in upper centre, four dotted lines for the address, and INLAND in the left lower corner inside the line of perforations.

Mr. Hayman informs us that these two were manufactured in Germany, and he adds that a 1 c. wrapper and 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. envelopes are being prepared in England. Let us hope that one of these will bear a portrait of Aunt Martha, perhaps in the costume indicated in one of the daily papers, which assured us that the good lady "danced before General Booth as David danced before the Ark!"

Post Cards. 3 c., brown and blue on pale buff; 131×90 mm.

3+3 c., blue on buff; 140×86 mm.

Letter Card. 3 c., black on buff " "

Macao.—The original idea for utilizing the obsolete issues of Portugal and its Colonies seems to have been carried out here. We have received two values of the issue of 1888, surcharged "JORNÆS," in Roman capitals at the top, and "2½" over the figures in the lower corners, in black.

Newspaper Stamps. 2½ on 40 reis, brown.
2½ on 80 " grey.

Mexico.—We have received from the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. used copies of three values of the 1884 issue, imperforate, in pairs and blocks, and a specimen, also used, of the 1 c. of that issue printed in the colour of the 1 peso.

Adhesives. 1 c., green on laid; imperf.
4 c. " roose " "
10 c. " laid " "
1 c., blue (error) on roose; perf.

The American Journal of Philately illustrates another new Official Seal; it has the same inscriptions as the last, but the Arms are in an oval on the upper left, the word ADMINISTRATION is in an arch, and the whole is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame.

Official Seal. No value, rose.

New Caledonia.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the surcharge described last month exists inverted, as well as in the correct position; in fact the sheets are overprinted (as appears to be usual in these cases) one half one way and the other half the other, so as to provide tête-bêche pairs without trouble or inconvenience. We also gather, from a Decree quoted in the same journal, that all the stamps in stock are to be surcharged with the name of this colony, as has been done in other parts, and with the usual varieties, &c. *Adhesive.* 10 c. on 30 c., brown; inverted surcharge.

New South Wales.—A curious defect of perforation is described in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, consisting of a block of twelve or fourteen unperforated or partly perforated stamps found in the centre of a sheet of the current shilling, due to the perforating machine being out of order. It is stated that this peculiarity only occurred on one sheet.

Adhesive. 1s., brown; error imperf.

New Zealand.—We gather that the mysterious 6d. of 1891, to which we alluded last month, is the 6d. of 1871, an imperforate specimen of which has been found.

The current 1d. and 2d. have been seen surcharged diagonally, with the letters "O.P.S.O.," in block capitals, in violet, the interpretation being stated to be "On Public Service Only." We chronicle these with some reserve.

Adhesives. 6d., blue (1871); imperf.
Official Stamps. 1d., rose; perf. 11½.
2d., lilac " 10.



North Borneo.—A correspondent at Hongkong kindly sends us specimens of two varieties of the 1 c. on 8 c. post card. The first, which he tells us is a rarity, is surcharged with a double-lined figure "1," with a very oblong and sharp-pointed top, the word "CENT" in ordinary large Roman capitals, and no bar across the lower label; the second has an ordinary numeral, "CENT." in heavy, fancy capitals, and a bar obliterating the original value.

A correspondent informs us that he has had for some time past two varieties of type of the 50 c., 1 dollar and 2 dollars, differing in a similar manner to those of the 25 c. which we described last month. He adds that he understands that there was a fire at the printers, by which the dies were destroyed, and that thus new ones became necessary.

Adhesives. 50 c., lilac; variety of type.
1 dlr., red " "
2 " sage-green; variety of type.
Post Card. 1 c. on 8 c., green; 2nd type of surcharge.

Norway.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that new post cards, with "Brevkort" in one word, and without a frame, have been issued recently.

Post Cards. 5 6r., green on white.
5+5 " " "

Obock.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the post cards have appeared with the straight variety of surcharge. This is a very small addition to the list. *Post Cards.* 10 c., black on lilac; straight surcharge.
10+10 c. " on blue " "

Ponta Delgada (Azores).—*The London Philatelist* adds another item to the growing list of adhesives of this parish. *Adhesive.* 80 reis, yellow-green.

Porto Rico.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles a reply-paid card in a new colour.

Post Card. 3+3 c., blue on buff.

Portugal.—We have received two more values of the new issue, which seems to be coming out slowly. We hear that the remainders of the various values of the supersele issues are not to be all converted to a kind of "least common

measure," but are to be again put in circulation, at their original price, baited for collectors with the surcharge "PROVISORIO"—in various types, colours, and positions?

Adhesives. 15 reis, brown; *new type.*
20 ,, grey-lilac "

The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* adds a reply-paid card, of the new type.

Post Card. 10+10 reis, rose-lilac on buff.

Puttiala.—The list of varieties with the name spelt "PATIALA," and its variations, is filling up. We take the following from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Adhesives. ½ a., green; black surcharge.
6 a., bistre; error FATIALA.
Service Stamps. 6 a. ,, black surcharge.
6 a. ,, error FATIALA.

It is rumoured that the ingenious persons who brought out the so-called re-engraved Afghans, have turned their attention to the surcharged and other stamps of native Indian States, which offer a promising field for their manœuvres.

Roumania.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 2 bani, Unpaid Letter Stamp, on white paper, with the watermark found in some of the other values.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2 bani, green; wmk. Arms.

Russian Local.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Tichin.—The stamp chronicled in March last, with the date "1891," has been already replaced by one of somewhat similar design, dated "1892," as shown in the annexed illustration. An error of the previous issue has been discovered having the blue portion of the design, the laurel branches and the diagonal lines, omitted.



Adhesives. 5 kop., red, black, silver, and gold (1891); error.
5 ,, red, black, blue, silver, and gold (1892).

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us two very distinct shades of the 1s., wmk. Crown and CA; the one which they state is the earlier of the two is a very orange shade of *vermilion*, and should perhaps rather be described as *orange*; the other is much *redder*, and although it certainly has an *orange tint*, it may well be called *vermilion*; the former is perf. 12, and the latter 14.

Adhesives. 1s., orange; perf. 12.
1s., vermilion ,, 14.

San Marino.—We find that we omitted to include in our list of new issues last month the 40 c. in its new colour; and we find that the 1 lira is in *carmine*, on yellow ground.

Adhesive. 40 c., brown.

Shanghai.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes unsevered pairs of the 2 c. and 15 c., on yellowish paper, with the watermark, one stamp of each having the surcharge "Postage—Due," and the other being unsurcharged. *The Philatelic Record* adds the 10 c. with the same surcharge in red.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 c., black; red surcharge.
2 c., brown; pair with and without surcharge.
15 c., blue " " "

Sirmoor.—The surcharge "On S.S.S." has appeared in smaller type than before, and with numerous errors, which do not inspire us with the fullest confidence, but it may be quite right for all we know.

Official Stamps. 3 pies, orange; black surcharge.
6 ,, green; red "
1 anna, blue " "
2 annas, pink; black "

Errors, with the "S" on the left inverted—

3 pies, orange.
6 ,, green.
1 anna, blue.
2 annas, pink.

With no stop after the second "S"—

3 pies, orange.
1 anna, blue.
2 annas, pink.

With a large stop after the second "S"—

6 pies, green.

With colors in place of the stops—

1 anna, blue; surcharged "S.S.S."
1 " " " " "S:S:S"
1 " " " " "S:S:S"

Since writing the above we have received from Messrs. Whitefield King and Co. a horizontal strip of ten of each of the four values, and we are assured that there is no doubt as to the genuine nature of the over-print. The third stamp from the left, on each, has the inverted "S," and the 9th and 10th stamps of the 3 pies, 1 a. and 2 a. have no stop after the last "S," while the 6 pies shows all the stops complete. The red impressions seem to blur somewhat, and, with a little assistance from the imagination, a colon may be seen on many of the 6 pies and 1 a. stamps.

South Australia.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles 2½d. and 5d. stamps of the type of the current 4d., superseding the surcharged varieties.

Adhesives. 2½d., blue; wmk. Crown and SA; perf. 11½.
5d., ochre-yellow " " "

Spain.—*The Illustrirte Briefmarken Journal* announces a 5 + 5c. post card with the current type of stamp, and, we gather, with the inscriptions of the 5 c. card that has just become obsolete.

Post Card. 5+5 c., green on buff; 142x92 mm.

Surinam.—*The Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* informs us that the 50 c. stamp has been surcharged "2½—CENT," in two lines of block type, in black. We have also received what we presume is a provisional stamp, of the same value, of local design. In the centre is "2½—Cent.," in two lines, large numerals and ordinary thick type; enclosing this is a small rectangular frame, with a solid semicircular projection on each side; this is enclosed in a long upright rectangle, with a label at the top inscribed "Suriname," and a similar, but deeper, label below lettered "FRANKEER—ZEGEL," in two lines. This design is in black, on white paper, with a yellow ground composed of the word "Frankeerzegel" (Postage Stamp), several times repeated, within a thick rectangular frame. The word occurs once, horizontally, at top and at bottom, and five times, vertically, between the two, and there is a star (*) at each end of the first and last vertical repetition. Whether there are varieties of type on the sheets or not we cannot say, but on the used copy before us we can see that German and English letters are used in the vertical portion of the background, the right-hand word being all in German letters, the next three all in English, while the last has an English capital "F" with the rest of the word in German type.

Adhesives. 2½ c., in black, on 50 c., orange.
2½ c., black and yellow; perf. 10.

Swaziland.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the ½d. stamp of the Transvaal, with the name of this place surcharged in *carmine*, instead of in black.

Adhesive. ½d., grey; carmine surcharge.

Switzerland.—According to the *I. B. Z.*, the 10 c. single and the two double cards have appeared with the altered type of stamp.

Post Cards. 5+5 c., black on buff.
10 c., carmine "
10+10 c. " "

Tasmania.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* describes a specimen of the 2½d. on 9d., light blue, with double surcharge, one impression being inverted. We have received one of the new Registration Envelopes, and find that the stamp is in blue, not in red, as described in April.

Adhesive. 2½d. on 9d., light blue; double surcharge.
Reg. Env. No value, blue; sizes F and G.

Tonga.—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the 2d., with a black Star added in the upper right and lower left hand corners. We suppose this is another variety of the surcharge chronicled last month, unless there was an error in the description which we copied from a contemporary. *The Philatelic Record* describes the 1d. also with this surcharge.

Adhesive. 1d., rose; with Star on upper right and lower left.
2d., purple " " " "

We are indebted to a correspondent in New Zealand for a cutting containing the following account of a new set of stamps about to be issued here:—

"The Government of Tonga sent to Wellington a few months ago for a new series of postage stamps, and Mr. A. E. Cousins, whose abilities as an engraver are known through-

out the colony, was entrusted with the work of making the dies. Mr. Cousins at once set himself to his task, and after four months' labour he has completed the order. The set consists of five stamps, representing 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s., and both the designing and the engraving reflect the greatest credit upon Mr. Cousins. The 1d. and 4d. stamps are very similar in appearance. In each a shield of the Tonga Arms, enclosed in an oval band, forms the centre. At the top of the band in the 1d. stamp are the words 'BULEAGA O TOGA,' while at the bottom appears the word 'POSTAGE.' At the top of the stamp there is the word 'TONGA,' with the figure '1' at each side of it, while at the very bottom appear the words 'PENI E TAHA.' The only difference between the 1d. and 4d. stamps is the figure in each top corner and words 'PENI E FA' (on the 4d.) at the very bottom. The three other stamps in the series have a pearl border, and instead of the shield there is shown a miniature of King George of Tonga. The figures on each are of course different, the 2d. stamp having 'PENI E UA,' the 8d. 'PENI E VALU,' and the 1s. 'SILINI E TAHA.' We have been shown the portrait of King George supplied to Mr. Cousins, and can testify to the faithful manner in which it has been reproduced. Mr. Cousins has executed his difficult task most successfully, and Mr. Gray, Secretary of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, has complimented him on the way in which he has fulfilled the order. The dies were made and thoroughly hardened by Messrs. Gaby and Newton. The stamps are to be printed at the New Zealand Government Printing Office from Mr. Cousins' dies."

Uruguay.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles specimens of the 5 c. and 10 c. envelopes "of the 1879-81 issue" with the stamp embossed upside down in the left lower corner. If these are of the issue of January, 1879, similar varieties of both values were catalogued by Moens ten years ago, but as our contemporary uses the word *embossed* we are not quite certain which issue is referred to; the envelopes of 1879 are lithographed.

Virgin Islands.—A correspondent sends us a very curious variety of the 1d. of the first issue. The specimen is perf. 15 on the right side and at the bottom, and 12 on the left side; the perforations at the top have been cut off, but from slight traces remaining we should judge that the stamp was perf. 12 there also.

Adhesive. 1d., green; *perf.* 12 x 15.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT PARIS.

THE idea of having an exhibition of stamps, &c., in Paris was originated by M. Bernard, director of the "Black and White" Exhibition, who, in March last, proposed to the three Philatelic Societies in Paris that such an exhibition should be held in the Palais des Arts Libéraux (Champ de Mars), of which he is the lessee. The idea was at once taken up, and a committee formed, with Dr. Legrand as president and Mons. Lesourd as secretary. Prizes were offered, consisting of 2 gold medals, 10 silver-gilt, 17 silver, and 40 bronze.

The Palais des Arts Libéraux is a large building, with a domed glass roof, situated at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. It is of great length and height, and only one-half of it is occupied by the Stamp Exhibition. Under the galleries running round the great hall are a number of shops, almost all of which are occupied by various dealers. The largest of them is taken up by the grand exhibit of our publishers, and among others we note the following firms:—W. Brown, Bright and Son, T. Buhl and Co., E. Formé, A. Janssens, E. La Caille, P. Mahé, V. Robert, C. Schauptmeier, T. H. Thompson and Co., E. Vervelle, &c.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in getting exhibits

through the French Custom-house, but a special permit was at length obtained from the Minister of Commerce, which greatly facilitated matters.

The cholera again was another reason why more goods were not sent from foreign countries, but even more did it tend to keep visitors away from Paris; we ourselves know of several English collectors who were deterred by the epidemic.

The formal opening of the Exhibition took place at 2 p.m. on Thursday, September 15th, in the presence of some 300 people.

The fine band of the 76th Regiment of Infantry first played "The Marseillaise" and then "God Save the Queen," followed by other selections during the afternoon.

The entrance fee on the opening day was 2 francs; other days 1 franc, except on Thursdays and Sundays, when it was only half a franc.

The following are a few notes of the most interesting exhibits that had been received up to the 15th September. Probably a few others may have arrived later:—

M. DORSAN ASTRUC.—One card only of rare stamps, including four sets of Ceylon unperforated 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.; fine copies of Cape woodblocks and triangulars; pair of Levant one piastre, brown; English V.R. (two copies); Saxony, 3 pfennig (two copies); a few good Mauritius stamps, and a fine series of Steam Navigation Co. This exhibit is specially noticeable for the neatness of the arrangement and the beautiful condition of the stamps shown.

JULES BERNICHON.—M. Bernichon, who is well known as one of the most rising dealers of Paris, exhibits two fine cards of rare stamps. One consists entirely of United States, among which we noticed the 1869 30 c. with centre inverted; a complete uncut sheet of Providence, consisting of eleven of the 5 c. and one 10 c.; complete sets of various departments, and we should specially mention nearly twenty copies of the 5 c., *mustard-yellow*, in which M. Bernichon appears to have been trying to make a "corner." The second card of this gentleman contains various stamps of all countries, among which we specially notice a fine series of Swiss locals, including the Vaud 4 c. and 5 c., the Zurich 4 rap., and the 10 c. double Geneva, all on original papers; fine copies of the blue Naples, both arms and cross; Spain, two reales of 1851, 1852, and 1853, and most of the later issues.

L. BLANCHARD.—This gentleman exhibits a very fine collection of the stamps of Switzerland, especially strong in the ancient local stamps, on original papers. While the collection is nothing like so good as that of Mr. Hauser, it is still very fine, and worthy of careful study. Many of our readers will have seen this exhibit at the London Philatelic Exhibition in 1890. Since then, however, a good many things have apparently been added to it.

BOLIVIA (GOVERNMENT OF).—A fair set of the stamps of this country are officially shown, but nothing in it of special interest.

W. BROWN.—A collection of nearly all the varieties of Johor, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei-Ujong, including errors. &c.

T. BUHL AND CO.—This firm shows five frames of scarce stamps, including complete plates of 2d. Sydney, Plate II.: Philippine Isles, first issue, 10 c. and 1 and 2 reales; Mauritius 1d., red, 1848, in very poor state of the die, and the 2d., blue, slightly better; also a number of the local curiosities of Mexico, namely, Chiapas, Campeche, and Guadalupe. A block of four of the last named, medio peso, white, 1867, is a striking object on this card. They exhibit also copies of the *Stamp News*, small blank albums, the Mockler Album, &c.

CANTON OF GENEVA.—The financial department of this Canton shows a letter dated March 12, 1845, by M. Pasteur, Director of Postes, to the President of the Financial Department, proposing to make a 5 c. green stamp. To this letter there is attached an unused Geneva 10 centimes, and a model of the stamp proposed.

DAPINO (GIACOMO), who, we understand, is the President of the Philatelic Society in Milan, shows three finely-mounted frames of the old Italian States. It is a pity, however, that a gentleman who should be in a good position to judge should show such forgeries as we notice of the 60 crazie, Tuscany, and the 3 lire (two copies of each), and also the so-called reprints of Sardinia, 1854. With these exceptions the collection is a very pleasing one, and arranged in an exceedingly neat and artistic fashion. We notice in Modena Mr. Dapino has several of the errors used; they are rare thus. The early issues of Italy are fairly well represented. There are two, however, about which we have some doubt; they are the 3 lire, bronze, perforated, both used, and one of them having the head reversed.

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES.—This is an official exhibit, by the French Government, of a beautiful sheet of all the postage stamps at present in use in France, and some of those of the colonies and Tunis. The stamps are all printed on one large card in the correct colours, and form a very attractive exhibit. There are also shown by the Government entire sheets of all values of French stamps up to 5 francs, and of most of the unpaid letter stamps.

G. DROUIN, the President of the Philatelic Society at Rheims, exhibits three large cards of France and Colonies, &c.

M. ERARD LE ROY D'ETIOLLES, who is well known as one of the leading dealers of Paris, and also as a member of the Philatelic Protection Association, exhibits his very fine private collection of the stamps of the French Colonies. The sets of Gaboon are remarkably complete, the lower values being shown in entire sheets, and the rarer ones in blocks of two and four to show the different types.

M. FIGUET.—This person shows two cards of stamps, very much mixed up, and without any apparent order. Included in them are numerous forgeries of Azores and Madeira, also the oblong Wenden, rose colour. There is nothing here worthy of special mention, either for its rarity or for the beauty of the specimen.

A. FORBIN AND Co.—This firm shows a fair collection of Mexican stamps. No attempt has been apparently made to collect the various towns and numbers; but for all that the exhibit is one worthy of attention. We notice in it two specimens of the Zacatecas and one of Chalco, one of Morelia 2 (reales), black on white, and also a Queretaro, all of which we believe to be bogus. In the Gothic surcharges there is one, an "ocho reales" grey, in the colour of the well-known medio-real. This stamp is probably an essay, and we believe it is on thicker paper than any of the originals. One or two of the stamps of Guadalajara would also require examination before they could be accepted as genuine, notably the 2 reales of 1868 on magenta paper. With the few exceptions we have pointed out the exhibit is a good one, and it includes many rare shades. Especially strong are the quarters and halves of stamps of the earlier issues of this country. Probably the rarest stamp in the exhibit is the 2 reales, black on pink, of Chiapas. In the envelopes some curiosities are found, such as the 5 c. and 10 c. impressed on the same envelope, the latter without colour, also two 25 c., blue, both coloured. A good collection of post cards is shown, including some varieties of double stamps that do not appear to have been chronicled. It appears that most of these things have come from the collection of Mr. Escalante, which we understand Messrs. Forbin recently purchased. This firm also exhibits one large card entirely filled with Spanish stamps. Among these we notice forgeries of the 2 reales of 1851, the three cuartos of Madrid, and one or two others. This exhibit is chiefly noticeable for blocks of four and six of the commoner varieties of the early issues.

E. FORMÉ.—Two cards of rare stamps, including a series of American newspaper stamps up to 60 dollars, a set of Ceylon, imperf., 1s. New Brunswick, two orange-vermilion French 1 fr., a few Mauritius, a good set of early Mexico, Peru medio-peso, rose, and two medio-peso, yellow, also a fair set of Trinidad, and good early Victoria stamps, mostly in pairs.

E. GRÉAU shows nine entire sheets of essays of stamps that were lithographed at Bordeaux, fifteen stamps in each sheet, all of them in black on proof paper. Also four fine examples of the one franc, orange-vermilion.

G. P. GRIGNARD shows one frame of medium stamps, including a fine set of United States Executive, a few good copies of Oldenburg, one of the brightest specimens of the New Zealand 1d., red on blue, that we have ever seen; and several hundred nice copies of stamps, worth from 5s. to 40s. each.

M. HAGENSTEIN a collection of various designs formed entirely of stamps, chiefly of France. One card of these is a well-arranged group of the little king of Spain offering milk to a cat, and afterwards kicking it. A landscape is also shown with birds and butterflies, and pictures of a trumpeter on horseback, and of a girl, whose head is made of the French head of Liberty, engaged in catching butterflies in a field of corn. Considerable skill has been displayed in arranging this exhibit of curiosities.

D. HAUSER (of Lucerne).—This gentleman exhibits his collection of Swiss stamps, and it would be impossible to say too much in praise of it. Many of our readers saw during the London Exhibition the fine collection of Mr. Blanchard, but Mr. Hauser's collection is, we should estimate, fully three times as strong. Among the most interesting and valuable of its contents we may mention the following:

Zurich.—Complete sets of the five types of the 4 and 6 rappen, with both horizontal and vertical lines; also a large number of 4's and 6's on the original letters, showing the various postmarks used in this canton.

Geneva.—Of the rare double stamp of 10 c. about a dozen examples are shown, including two pairs unsevered and unused, and a number of single ones with the various postmarks. One of these is exceptionally interesting, as it has been cut through the middle of the stamp instead of at the ends. In the Geneva 5 c. an unsevered block of fourteen of the dark green being a row and a half, with the entire inscription at the top, is a noticeable object. A number of the 5 c., green on white, are also shown on the entire letters with the various cancellings. In the Geneva envelopes all the sizes are shown, and we notice the smallest size used, which we have never met with before.

Vaud.—The 4 c. is shown unused, also one pair and many singles.

Winterthur.—An unused specimen of this stamp is shown, and several blocks of 2 and 4 on the entire letters. The "Orts Post" and "Post Locale," 2½ rappen, are shown in entire plates; also a block of 15 of the latter unused.

In the *Rayons* series the 5 rap., dark blue, with the line round the cross, is shown in a complete plate. In the later stamps we notice the 10, 15, and 20 rappen each with two threads, the 5 and 10 rappen with no threads, and the 5, 10, and 15 rappen on paper very distinctly blued. Taken altogether this exhibit is a marvellous one, and we doubt if it can be surpassed by any other collection of Swiss in existence.

Mr. H. L. HAYMAN exhibits, for the Liberian Government, cards of complete sheets of the 1892 issue of Liberia, from 1 c. to 5 dollars; also complete sheets of the same not perforated, both with and without the surcharge "OFFICIAL." These sheets are of a fine appearance, and reflect great credit upon Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who produced them.

D. HISSARD AND Cie.—This exhibit from Constantinople is chiefly of curiosities of Turkey. Noticeable among them is the 20 paras, black on pale yellow, of the first issue, printed on both sides, with the signature reversed on one side. The modest price of £48 is affixed to this stamp.

M. ARSÈNE JANSSENS.—Curiosities of the balloon post, with various letters sent in 1870; two copies of the 1 fr., orange; and a small collection of philatelic literature.

J. K. KONING exhibits a fairly complete collection of unused stamps and cards of Holland, arranged in eleven frames. In addition, Mr. Koning sends a large frame of cards, &c., of all the Philatelic societies of which he is a member—nearly thirty in number.

G. P. KOSTER exhibits a large collection of the stamps of Peru, including every variety given in the Lima Society's catalogue.

J. G. KÜCK shows an exceedingly complete collection of Luxemburg, including nearly all the essays of postage, telegraph, and fiscal stamps.

E. LA CAILLE.—A series of over eighty plates, plaques, etc., ornamented with stamps, and varnished. A large number of the stamps are forgeries of the commonest description, and the total effect is very poor, although an enormous amount of time must have been spent in arranging this exhibit.

M. LANGLOIS.—A good set of French stamps, including rare *tête bêche* varieties and errors of perforation; also, in other frames, the sheets of his album containing the North American Colonies.

DR. LEGRAND.—A magnificent collection of the stamps of Japan. The issues of 1871 and 1872 are all shown in entire sheets. The subsequent issues with syllabic characters are nearly all shown in entire sheets; the only exception we noticed was the 4 sen, rose, with syllabic character, of which only one specimen is shown. The 1 sen without syllabic character is also only represented by one copy. Although this exhibit is a remarkably fine one, still we think that the Japanese collection of Mr. E. D. Bacon, shown in the London Exhibition, was more complete, and it certainly contained a larger number of varieties of the syllabic characters. In Dr. Legrand's collection there is a remarkably fine set of the fiscal stamps, including many of the rare ones of August, 1873, with the characters in small type; also sets of the stamps for telegraphs, justice, medicine, law, contracts and tobacco, some of these last being very curious, and about two feet in length. The work in these Japanese stamps is in many cases exceedingly fine, and reflects great credit on the native artists.

In addition to the stamps of Japan, Dr. Legrand shows one superb frame of the *rarest* stamps. Included in these are *Mauritius 1d. Post Office*, used, but very heavily cancelled, and the *2d. Post Office, unused*—a brilliant example; also complete plates of the *1d.* of 1848, in the first state, including two fine unused specimens, and in one of the latest states of the die on the blue paper; the *2d.*, blue, is shown in complete plates in the first and second states of the die; and ten out of the twelve types of the *2d. large fillet* are exhibited. In this sheet of rarities are also two of the rare *Mauritius 1s.* envelopes, uncut, and with different pates; a complete set of *Moldavia* first issue; *Cape of Good Hope* woodblock *4d.*, red, error, and *1d.*, blue, the latter in a magnificent condition in a pair showing the *1d.* and *4d.* together. Of the *Sandwich Isles*, there are shown three specimens of the *13 c.* first issue, two of one type and one of the second type. *British Guiana* is represented, in the first issue circular stamps, by the *4 c.* on pale lemon *pelure* paper, the same value on deep buff paper, with good margins, and the *8 c.* and *12 c.* cut to shape. In *Reunion*, the *15 c.* and *30 c.* are both shown unused. There are also a fine lot of early Swiss stamps, and other good things which we have no time at present to mention.

Dr. Legrand likewise shows a very interesting set of the oldest published catalogues, such as *Moens*, *Mahe*, *Baillieu*, *Nicolas*, *Berger Levraut*, *Mount Brown*, *Booty*, *Bellars* and *Davies*, &c.

P. MAHÉ.—A quantity of rare essays of French stamps, bands, and envelopes.

H. W. MAYNE.—This gentleman, who is a well-known Plymouth collector, has achieved distinction as the sole exhibitor of *one stamp only*. This rarity is a *Naples 2 grani*, used, with two halves of a *1 grano* stamp printed on the back.

J. B. MOENS.—This well-known firm exhibits a complete collection of all the works for which they are so famous, including *Le Timbre-Poste* for thirty years, and also the small *brochures* that they have published on the stamps of various countries.

Mr. W. MORLEY exhibits thirty-two cards of the postage and fiscal stamps of Great Britain, in all just over 6000 specimens. In many cases the stamps are in poor condition, but the exhibit, taken as a whole, is a very fine one, and is fairly complete in all the ordinary things. Special attention

may be drawn to the fiscal stamps, of which a series is shown dating from the time of Queen Anne. The telegraph stamps are a very fair lot, and include sets of military telegraphs surcharged from one dime to 100 piastres, and with the word specimen. A series of the Electric Telegraph Company is shown in most values imperf., perf. 9½, 10½, 12½, and 13. Railway stamps and carrier stamps are present in large quantities; also a very good set of the newspaper tax stamps. The ancient deed stamps are probably the strongest part of this exhibit, and Mr. Morley must have occupied many years in getting together so fine a series. In cases of these, where they are embossed and of high values, he has taken rubbings where he has been unable to obtain the actual stamps. These are taken in blue pencil, and strike us as a very fair way of representing unattainable varieties. Some of those shown thus are of the nominal value of £500 each.

M. EMILE MORS exhibits one frame only, but an exceedingly fine one, of rare stamps in fine condition, artistically arranged as a six-pointed star. The centre is formed of a complete set, used, of the first issue of *Moldavia*; the *81 paras* is a superb copy, and is very scarce in this condition. Next we come to the *English V.R.*, and the *Natal 3d.*, with star, imperf. The inner circle consists of three specimens of the *Naples ¼ tornese*, arms, and three with the cross, alternating with the 2 reales of the first three issues of *Spain*, the 3 lire *Tuscany*, and the 3 pfennig *Saxony*. The points of the star are formed of groups of rare stamps of various countries the one of them with the early *Mauritius* being exceedingly fine—the *2d. large fillet*, a beautiful specimen. Another point is formed chiefly of *Swiss* locals; another of early *Ceylon*, including a pair of *2s. service* stamps, imperf. Two other points contain *Australian* stamps only, the *Queensland 2d.* of the first issue, unused, being one of the best. Dotted about the corners of the case are such things as *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* shillings, complete set of orange-vermilion *Newfoundland*, double *Geneva* on a letter, and many other fine things which we have not room to specify. Taken altogether we should say that this one frame contains more rare stamps than any other in the Exhibition, with the exception of that of Dr. Legrand.

C. SCHAUPMEIER shows one frame containing only three envelopes. On one is a fine copy of the *Lady McLeod*; on another the *British Guiana 4 c.*, black on buff, cut to shape, and a poor impression; and the third bears a block of three triangular *1s.* *Cape*, emerald-green.

MR. A. SCHOELLER, who is well known as one of the leading collectors of post cards, exhibits five frames of various rare cards. Specially among these we notice the *Ceylon 10 c.* on *6 c.*, blue, with the *10* inverted, and "cents" printed correctly. This error we have never met with before. There is also shown the *8 c.* on *2 c.*, "with *Naples*, *Marseilles*, and *Southampton*." In *Japan* there are five cards of the first issue, with the various syllabic characters. Four cases are taken up with the rarer varieties of *Mexican* cards and letter-cards. The exhibit of these is a very complete one, including three specimens with inverted stamps, which are but very seldom to be met with.

M. SCHWAB exhibits a nice series of the entire envelopes of the *United States*; a small collection of curiosities and various stamps, mostly on entire letters, and a set of all varieties of the telegraph forms of *France*.

SENF (RICHARD), we believe, is the sole German exhibitor, and he only sends a few of his albums and catalogues; a very small show indeed for this large firm.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.—Our publishers have shown an exhibit that for rarity, value, and the fine condition of the stamps is not equalled in the whole of the exhibition. The value of the stamps shown is between £4500 and £5000, and they comprise the following:

New South Wales.—Sydneys in complete plates, and in addition a vast number of shades, varieties, and unused specimens. The laureated issues and the registered stamps are also in plates, most of them complete. The later issues are represented in every variety of perforation and shade, the "O. S." stamps being especially fine.

Western Australia.—A superb lot, probably the finest accumulation of these stamps in the world. One whole card is taken up with the rouletted issues, every variety

having been accurately measured. The Swan watermarked series are unusually fine, all varieties of perforation being shown. The official stamps are a very strong lot. Mr. Phillips has made a short reference list of these stamps, with notes, and it will probably be published in this journal next month.

Nevis. A beautiful lot. Made-up plates in most cases are exhibited, both used and unused, and hundreds of single stamps are added to show varieties of shade, perforation, &c.

In addition to the stamps of these three countries, a magnificent lot of special rarities are shown, artistically arranged by a well-known English philatelist. Among these we may mention complete plates of the first id., blue, of Tasmania, early Mauritius, Philippines, and Victoria; and, in single rarities, the first issue Hawaii 5 c., blue, a grand lot of rare British Guiana, Swiss, Australians, Capes, &c.

In addition our publishers show two large glass cases full of their numerous albums and other publications.

To hold all these, and very many other exhibits which we have no space to mention, they have taken four of the ordinary shops and thrown them into one; the walls are hung with red cloth and tapestries, and the shop is furnished with chairs, lounges, &c., upholstered in yellow and crimson, and is decorated with prints and several scores of photographs of the best known collectors and dealers.

Mr. G. J. TAYLOR shows two cards of English compound envelopes, including all the various combinations of the 10d., blue, which are exceedingly rare; also all combinations of the last issue on blue paper.

A. TCHARKIAN.—This collector shows two frames, the first of Turkish stamps arranged in the shape of a crescent and star. The crescent is formed entirely of the stamps of the first issue, and measures nearly two feet in diameter. The star is formed of rarities of Turkey. The second sheet consists of two concentric circles, each formed of ten rows of Bulgarian stamps, having rare varieties in the centre.

THUMIN FRÈRES show two cards of stamps, one in the design of the Pantechnicon, and the other the interior of a theatre, the designs being formed chiefly of stamps of France.

M. TILLOT.—A collection of the stamps of the Argentine Republic. This is but a poor lot, most of the rarer varieties being conspicuous by their absence. To make up for this as many as 40 or 50 copies of some stamps are shown, even when there is no difference of shade or type.

THE VERSAILLES PHILATELIC SOCIETY show two frames of the stamps of France and colonies, nicely arranged, and in good order. There is nothing, however, out of the common among them.

M. VERVELLE.—A good collection of the stamps of France, including used and unused 1 franc, orange-vermilion, a pair of the 25 c., blue, Republic, *île-déche* and used, a fine series of essays both for stamps and envelopes, and also a number of stamps *perçé en ligne* and *en arc*. M. Verville also has one small sheet of choice stamps in fine condition. Among them we notice the double Geneva, unused; the United States, 1869, 15 c., with centre inverted; Tuscany, 2 soldi and 60 crazie, unused; Naples, blue, arms and cross, both apparently unused, but the arms specimen seems to have been scratched a little; Mauritius 2d. fillet, and a few fine Ceylon and Spain.

M. Verville likewise shows a fine collection of the stamps of the United States of Colombia. The issue of 1859 is exceptionally strong, most varieties being shown in pairs, and on bluish and greenish paper. The 1861 issue is also well represented by twenty-two specimens. The rare issue of 1862 includes two fine copies of the 20 c., red, and three of the 1 peso. The later issues are all strongly represented in numerous shades. In Antioquia the whole of the first issue is absent. Bolivar is a little stronger, one example of the small 10 c., green, of 1863, being shown. Cauca has two specimens of the hand-stamped monogram, the one for 1882 having the letters P. S. only. The next issue, for 1883, having the figure 5 in each corner in addition. We know that these stamps have been sold on one occasion in New York for a high sum, but we do not think they will find much favour with collectors generally. Tolima is fairly well represented, twenty-five specimens of the provisionals of 1870 being shown, five of which are on buff paper.

THE
STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,
With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 26.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION II.*

Issues from July 1877, to April 1881, inclusive.

Issue 16. 15 July 1877.

Type. Impression, colour on white. Shape, upright rectangular, bordered by a single-lined frame of 24 mm. x 20½ mm. Straight labels top and bottom, the upper bearing the word "CORREIO" in block capitals, and the lower the value in figures and Roman capitals. The ends of the labels are squares containing rectilinear ornaments. In the centre is a royal crown on a circular background of solid colour. A circle of minute white dots surrounds the crown, and the space between this circle and the outer edge of the background bears the inscription "INDIA PORTUGUEZA" in white fancy capitals round the upper half, the lower half being filled in with a white Greek key-pattern. The spandrels are filled up with arabesques. At the sides between the labels the framework is doubled by the addition of an inner line at a distance of ¼ mm. from the outer one.

Paper. Wove, varying in thickness, sometimes slightly toned.

Gum. White or yellow.

Perforation. A, 12½ nearly.
B, 13½ nearly.
Both very regular.

59.	5 reis,	black, shades.
60.	10 "	yellow "
61.	20 "	bistre "
62.	25 "	rose "
63.	40 "	blue "
64.	50 "	green "
65.	100 "	lilac "
66.	200 "	orange "
67.	300 "	brown "

Issue 17. September 1880.

Type, &c., same as Issue 16.
68. 10 reis, green, shades.
69. 25 " slate-grey "

Issue 18. January 1881.

Type, &c., same as Issue 16.
70. 50 reis, blue, shades.

Issue 19. February 1881.

Type, &c. same as Issue 16.
70. 40 reis, yellow, shades.

Issue 20. April (?) 1881.

Type, &c., same as Issue 16.
72. 25 reis, dark mauve, shades.

* We have to make the following addition to the Reference List of Section I.:

Issue 3. Early in 1872.

7a. 10 reis, black.

We are indebted to Mr. Marsden for a sight of this specimen, which he has only found since the appearance of our notes on Issue 3. We rather expected that this 10 reis would be discovered, but we consider it probable that it completes the issue.

These five issues, which appeared from time to time during a period of about four years, constitute what is generally known as the "Crown series," the stamps being of the well-known design used for all the Portuguese Colonies. The nine values of Issue 16, which appeared in July 1877, were chronicled first by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste* for October of that year; and Issues 17, 18, and 19 were likewise chronicled either by him or in the *Record*, each one within a very short time of its appearance. We are a little in doubt as to the exact date to which to assign the 25 reis, dark mauve, Issue 20. We know that its issue must have preceded the change in the currency of the colony, which took place on the 1st of May 1881; but it could not have been very long before that, since we do not find it mentioned until the *Record* of August. It is a scarce stamp used, and must in any case have had a very short existence; so we do not think we are far wrong in not dating it earlier than April. There is a mistake in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*, 6th edition, the date of the first issue of the "Crown series" being given as July 1879, instead of July 1877. This would not be of much importance now, if the date had been corrected in the recent 7th edition of the *Prix-Courant*, but unfortunately it has been repeated as July 1879. We are partly responsible for this neglect ourselves, as M. Moens relied principally on us for any additions and corrections for his new list of Portuguese India.

The paper is wove, without a watermark, and is usually thin, varying a little in texture. It might be possible to make up a set of all values on paper of the different thicknesses, but we have not succeeded in doing so to our own satisfaction, as the differences are very slight, and generally impossible to detect unless the gum has been removed from the stamps. There is, however, one variety of paper differing very widely from any of these thin papers, in that it is very thick, having quite double or even treble the substance of any of them. We have only found four values on this thick paper; viz., 40 reis, yellow; 50 reis, blue; 200 reis, orange; and 300 reis, brown. All our specimens of these have the perforation B; that is, 13½ nearly.

The stamps of the "Crown series" are arranged on the sheet in seven horizontal rows of four stamps each, the whole of the twenty-eight stamps forming a block which measures 187 mm. × 93 mm. Two perforating machines were used, which in our Reference List we call "A" and "B," and which have an approximate gauge of 12½ and 13½ respectively, but these figures are not strictly accurate. The true gauge of either of the machines may be found by counting the number of holes in any one line, measuring its length, and computing the gauge for the standard 20 mm. by the rule of proportion. When this is done, the exact figures will be found to be:

- A. 12·7 vertically, and 12·7 horizontally.
B. 13·44 " " 13·54 "

The following particulars apply to both perforations: The block of twenty-eight stamps are

surrounded by a frame of perforations which measures 189 mm. × 96 mm.; none of the intermediate lines of perforation cut through this frame into the margin; wherever two lines of perforation intersect each other on the sheet there is one hole at that point common to both lines, and every line where it meets the line of the frame terminates in a hole, which is common to it and to the line of the frame as well; lastly, all the horizontal lines are equidistant each from its neighbour, as likewise are the vertical ones. These considerations force us to the conclusion that both the machines used performed the whole of the perforation at a single stroke, and were made to fit just over the pane of twenty-eight stamps, leaving a margin of 1 mm. between the outside rows of stamps and the frame of perforations. Within this margin the machine always worked, it being unusual to find a stamp the design of which has been even touched by a line of perforations. Owing to the uniformity with which the lines are spaced, single specimens are always of precisely the same size, and those perforated by the same machine have in every case the same number of notches round their edges. Round stamps from sheets perforated A there are sixty such notches, and round those from sheets perforated B there are sixty-four; that is, neglecting the corner holes, which disappear in single stamps. We do not remember in philately any other instance of such extreme regularity of perforation. The two perforating machines must have been used concurrently for all the five issues of the "Crown series," and therefore we might expect to be able to make up sets of all varieties with both perforations. We have not, however, been able to find the 300 reis, brown, nor the 40 reis, yellow, with perforation A.

The colours do not vary so much as in the previous issues. We find:

- 5 reis, *black*, deep brilliant black, and shades down to grey-black.
10 reis, *yellow*, usually various shades of orange-yellow, some specimens so pale as to lose the orange.
20 reis, *bistre*, yellowish bistre, not varying much, except dark and light shades.
25 reis, *rose*, pale shades, except the printing perforated 13½, which is bright rose, and somewhat scarce.
40 reis, *blue*, Prussian-blue of medium shades, sometimes pale.
50 reis, *green*, very variable, bright and pale yellow-green, pale dull green, and very dark and lighter shades approaching blue-green.
100 reis, *lilac*, shades of lilac, some specimens varying to bluish-lilac.
200 reis, *orange*, deep and pale reddish-orange, also a more yellow-orange. The thicker paper specimens, which are the only ones we have found perforated 13½, are in finer colours, both pure orange and red-orange.
300 reis, *brown*, reddish-brown, pale and dark. Those on the thicker paper are a different colour, without any trace of the reddish shade.
10 reis, *green*, mostly pale blue-green, sometimes approaching near to yellow-green, but never a bright yellow-green such as occurs in the 50 reis.
25 reis, *slate-grey*, shades of bluish-slate, sometimes lilac-slate, paper often considerably toned.
50 reis, *blue*, deep and slightly paler blue of an ultramarine shade. The thick paper set, the only representatives of this value perforated 13½, are in very deep shades of the same colour.

40 reis, yellow, pale yellow, inclining to orange-yellow. There are three distinct colours of the specimens on thick paper—pale orange-yellow, deep canary-yellow, and deep yellow with almost a greenish tinge.

25 reis, dark mauve, medium shades of that colour.

The entire set of the "Crown series" has been reprinted. We do not know at what date this was done, but it would in all probability be when the "Crown series" of all the other Portuguese colonies were reprinted. The reprints are fortunately very different from the originals, and no expert need be consulted for the identification of any of them. The paper is stout, opaque, white above, and the sheets are not gummed. The perforation is 13½, and rather roughly done, possibly owing to the difficulty of piercing the thick paper.

The colours are a guide by themselves, being all very pale, sickly, washed-out shades, in most cases entirely different from any variety of shade found in the originals.

- 5 reis, pale black.
- 10 " pale pure yellow.
- 20 " very pale yellowish-bistre.
- 25 " pale dull pink.
- 40 " dull ultramarine.
- 50 " very pale bluish-green.
- 100 " very pale reddish-lilac.
- 200 " pure light orange.
- 300 " very pale brown.
- 10 " medium dull green.
- 25 " very pale blue-grey.
- 50 " dull medium blue.
- 40 " pale pure yellow.
- 25 " bright mauve.

Issue 21. April 1881.

Type. A provisional stamp of 5 reis, made by surcharging the figure "5" on various stamps of the native printed issues. The surcharged figures are type-printed.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the stamps of each issue.

- FIRST CHRONICLED.
- 73. "5" in red on No. 19. (10 reis, black, of June 1872.) . . . Marsden.*
 - 74. "5" in red on No. 25. (10 reis, black, of July 1873.) . . . Now.
 - 75. "5" in black on No. 35. (15 reis, rose, of April 1875.) . . . R., Aug. 1881.†
 - 76. "5" in red on No. 37. (10 reis, black, of March 1876.) . . . T.P., Dec. 1881.‡
 - 77. "5" in black on No. 39. (20 reis, red, of March 1876.) . . . Moens.§
 - 78. "5" in red on No. 46. (10 reis, black, of May 1876.) . . . R., July 1881.
 - 79. "5" in black on No. 47. (20 reis, red, of May 1876.) . . . Moens.

* "Notes on the Stamps of Portugal and Colonies," by J. N. Marsden, in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892.

† *Philatelic Record*. ‡ *Timbre-Poste*.

§ *Supplement to the 6th edition of the Prix Courant*, 1888, 1889.

These three last publications are too well known to call for further remark from us. The list of stamps of Portuguese Indies which accompanied Mr. Marsden's article has been a source of great information to us, as it chronicled a number of things which we had never seen or heard of. Owing to Mr. Marsden's courtesy in sending us the stamps for examination, we have been able to verify their genuineness, and to include them in our lists. Mr. Marsden has explained to us that several errors that crept into his list, such as—

- 5 on 10 reis of Sept. 1871, for 5 on 10 reis of July 1873
- 5 " 10 " April 1875, for 5 " 10 " March 1876
- 5 " 15 " Mch. 1876, for 5 " 15 " April 1875

were due to the haste with which he was obliged to prepare his article, the time allowed him being very short.

- FIRST CHRONICLED.
- 80. "5" in red on No. 48. (10 reis, black, of June 1877. I.) . . . R., Dec. 1881.
 - 81. "5" in red on No. 49. (10 reis, black, of June 1877. II.) . . . Now.
 - 82. "5" in red on No. 50. (10 reis, black, of June 1877. III.) . . . R., July 1881.
 - 83. "5" in black on No. 52. (20 reis, red, of June 1877.) . . . R., July 1881.

Varieties.

- 75a. "5" on 15 reis of April 1875, inverted surcharge.
- 75b. "5" " 15 " April 1875, double "
- 76a. "5" " 10 " March 1876, inverted "
- 77a. "5" " 20 " March 1876, " "
- 77b. "5" " 20 " March 1876, double "
- 79a. "5" " 20 " May 1876, inverted "
- 79b. "5" " 20 " May 1876, double "
- 82a. "5" " 10 " June 1877. III. inverted "
- 82b. "5" " 10 " June 1877. III. double "
- 83b. "5" " 20 " June 1877, inverted "

These provisionals—the first instalment of a long series of surcharges with which the postal authorities distracted the world of philatelists—made their appearance in April, 1881, to supply a temporary exhaustion of the 5 reis value. They had a very short existence, as a new currency came into use in the following month, and the 5 reis ceased to be a postal rate. "They lived as the roses live," exclaims M. Moens, in a burst of poetic feeling not usually displayed by philatelic writers. During their short life there seems to have been a good demand for them, since used specimens are fairly common, considering the limited time in which they were current.

The *Philatelic Record* was the first to mention them in its number for July 1881, in which, as we have noted in the Reference List, it chronicled three different stamps with the surcharge "5." M. Moens followed in the *Timbre-Poste* of August 1881, but only gave one of the three varieties already chronicled by the *Record*.

Another variety appeared in the *Record* for August 1881, a fifth in the *Record* for December 1881, and a sixth in the *Timbre-Poste* for December 1881.

For some unaccountable reason the "5" on 20 reis of March 1876, and the "5" on 20 reis of May 1876, as far as we know, escaped for a long time the notice of all the writers, the first record we find of them being in M. Moens' *Supplement* to the 6th edition of his *Prix Courant*, 1888–1889; but long ere this they were both well known to collectors, and the absence of earlier records can only be due to oversight.

The case of the two varieties, "5" on 10 reis of June 1872, and "5" on 10 reis of July 1873, is different, these two being until recently quite unknown to collectors. They were both in the collection of Mr. Marsden, who recorded the "5" on 10 reis of June 1872 in his article in Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.'s *Stamp News Annual* of 1892. In the same list Mr. Marsden recorded a "5" on 10 reis of September 1871; but when he sent us his stamps for examination we found this to be an error, and that his specimen was really a "5" on 10 reis of July 1873. So it now appears in our list for the first time under its proper designation.

* The second printed at right angles on the top of the first.

Having only seen solitary specimens of each of these last, both unused, and the stamps being what we may call abnormal varieties, it behoved us to be even more than usually careful in examining the surcharges; but they have stood the test of very minute comparison with many specimens of similar surcharges on the common varieties, and we have no doubt as to their being perfectly genuine.

The remaining variety, No. 81, "5" on 10 reis of June 1877, issue 14, is in the Tapling collection at the British Museum. It is in fine condition, used, and is the only specimen of this variety known to us.

In his *Prix Courant* of 1891 M. Moens catalogues a "'5' on 10 reis of end of 1874," which may exist, but which for the present we prefer to exclude from our list, never having seen such a stamp, and being altogether unable to trace M. Moens' authority for cataloguing it.

The great majority of catalogues and price lists, even the high-class ones, have so mixed up the different types of the native-printed issues, and the dates they give have got so confused, that when we come to the same stamps surcharged, it is very often quite impossible even to guess to which particular issue they refer. This greatly increases the difficulty of comparing notes with other collectors by correspondence, and where different catalogues are referred to confusion becomes worse confounded.

As to the surcharges themselves, they were printed from metal types set up in a frame corresponding in size with the sheet itself, which consisted of seventy stamps in ten horizontal rows. The types were very irregularly spaced, and though the original idea seems to have been that the surcharged figure should fall as nearly as possible on the figure of value already on the stamp, this idea is seldom carried out, and the position of the surcharge varies considerably. When we come to examine a good many entire sheets we find, however, that there can be no doubt but that the surcharges are type-printed. So rough is the casting of the types, and so carelessly have the setting up and printing been executed, that one might well imagine that several different founts of type were used, and that we might be able to make up one of those long lists of "varieties of surcharge" so dear to the heart of the ambitious collector. But we can only do this to the very limited extent of affirming that, at any rate, *two* different founts of type were used, but that these were never mixed and used on the same sheet of stamps. Here is the description of the two varieties of type:

Type A. The figure "5" is rather more than 5 mm. in height. When the body of the figure is upright, the upper stroke is vertical. This stroke measures 3 mm. The tail, usually nearly 3 mm. in length, is at right angles to the vertical stroke, but curves slightly upwards towards the end. The outline of the body of the "5" is nearly circular; but the back being very thick, with a nearly straight inner line, makes the whole figure appear rather narrow in proportion to its height. The vertical stroke and the dot at the end of the figure are thick, being in proportion to the rest of the strokes.

Type B. The figure "5" is 5 mm. in height. When the body of the figure is upright, the upper stroke is not vertical, but slopes back slightly to the right. This stroke measures a little more than 2 mm. In this position the tail of the figure is horizontal, curving slightly upwards towards the end, as in Type A. It is about 2 mm. long. The body of the "5" is larger in proportion to the rest of the figure than in Type A. The back is not so thick, the inner line is curved, and the figure in consequence looks broader and more rounded. None of the thick strokes are as heavy as in Type A.

We hope that these descriptions will generally enable collectors to identify the types, but it must be borne in mind that they are taken from unusually nicely printed specimens, of which only a small percentage are found, and that bad printing and faulty types are answerable for all sorts of variations from the normal. Still we think that the more salient differences between the types, the vertical or slanting upper stroke, and the narrow or broad appearance of the body of the figure, are generally traceable in average specimens. It is best to neglect the size of the tail, as that is the feature which seems to have been the most maltreated. Owing to the spreading of the red ink, the surcharge on all the 10 reis, black, is much heavier than on the 20 reis, red; so much so that the measurements we have given cannot be rigorously applied to them, and only the general shape of the figures should be looked to. As yet these 10 reis have only been found with the surcharge of Type A, which exists on all the ten representatives of this provisional 5 reis.

Type B has been found on

No. 75. "5" on 15 reis, rose, of April 1875.
 " 77. " " " 20 " red, of March 1876.
 " 79. " " " 20 " " May 1876.

And though it has not yet been seen on No. 81, "5" on 20 reis, red, of June 1877, this stamp probably exists with it, and will yet be found.

The fact of the two types never being seen on the same sheet seems to point to two different printings, which in any case must have taken place at a very short interval, as both types were used concurrently.

Of our list of varieties, we have ourselves seen specimens of Nos. 75a, 75b, 77a, 77b, 79a, and 79b. The others are recorded by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*—82a in November 1881, and 76a, 81a, and 81b in February 1885. This list could probably be increased. We have excluded all those due to the vagaries of the perforating machine, of which there are large numbers in this series. Most of the so-called imperforates we believe to be due to a skilful manipulation of the scissors.

The double surcharges are generally found with one impression falling almost exactly on the other, the first or underneath one being both faint and imperfect, and are probably the result of the slipping of the paper or of the type, and not of two distinct printings. But we have a good specimen of 79b evidently due to this latter cause, both figures being equally well impressed on

the paper, and being at some distance from each other.

Most probably 77b is of this category, and is very curious, as one of the surcharges is horizontal, and the sheet must have been placed sideways under the press.

Some of the reversed surcharges are from sheets on which all the figures are upside-down; others come from one type having been inserted *tête-bêche* in the setting up.

(To be continued.)

THE
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 30.)

We now come to the stamps engraved in *taille douce*, of which we have three values—2 cents, 10 cents, and 20 cents—with two distinctly different designs for the 10 cents, and two varieties of type of one of those designs. All of these were engraved, and the plates produced, by Messrs. Archer & Daly, of Richmond; the same plates are stated by Col. Offutt to have been used by Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, who afterwards took up the contract for printing the stamps, and it will be seen that this statement is fully confirmed by the marginal inscriptions on the sheets of the 10 cents.

Mr. Corwin gives the following account of the production of the first of the series :

"Of these stamps the TEN cents, which was the first to appear, was engraved by Mr. Archer, of the firm of Archer & Daly. The two dies of the common 10 cents, the 10 cents with line around, the 2 cents, red, and 20 cents, green, were all engraved by Mr. Halpin, an engraver in the employ of Archer & Daly.

"Mr. Archer's specialty was in letter and scroll engraving, while Mr. Halpin excelled as an engraver of vignettes.

"Mr. Archer was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company of New York, and was called one of their most expert engravers. He was brought to Richmond for the express purpose of attending to the engraving on steel of the new stamps for the Confederacy, and, inasmuch as Mr. Halpin had not yet arrived, immediately following his appearance there, was provided with the proper utensils and dispatched to a quiet village, where, in a few weeks, he produced the die of the TEN cents blue. The bust of Davis was engraved from a photograph, for which the president gave a special sitting, and was a fine copy of that photograph. Immediately a proof of this stamp was shown Colonel Offutt, he pronounced it beautiful, which it was, and hastened to submit it to President Davis, who in turn expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the work. It chanced, however, that there was present at the interview a department hanger-on by the name of Brown, who condemned the stamp in unmeasured terms

"Notwithstanding the vehement objections of Mr. Brown, it was determined to prepare the stamp for issue, the more especially as the soldiers were clamour-

ing for stamps to use as small change, and Hoyer and Ludwig were unable to fully supply the demand.

"This was accordingly done, and the stamp was issued to the public.

"A short time thereafter, President Davis met Colonel Offutt and asked him if he remembered Mr. Brown's objections to the portrait. Upon an affirmative answer being given, the President remarked : I was walking across the park to-day, on my way to my office, when I met a tall North Carolina soldier, who thus accosted me : 'Is your name Davis?' 'Yes.' 'President Davis?' 'Yes.' 'I thought so; you look so — much like a postage stamp.' The soldier's opinion of the correctness of the portrait evidently differed from that of Mr. Brown."

Unfortunately there appears to be no evidence of the date at which this took place, but all authorities agree in placing the stamp with the value in words, "TEN CENTS," before any of the others of this series. Even Mr. Corwin, who usually pins his faith to dated specimens, acknowledges this to be the case, in spite of the fact that his earliest date upon the "TEN CENTS" is May 20, 1863, while he found a copy of the "10 CENTS" dated Feb. 12, 1863.

Issue of January (?), 1863.

Profile of Jefferson Davis to right in an oval, on a ground of close, heavy vertical lines crossed by fine horizontal ones; POSTAGE above, TEN CENTS below, on fancy scrolls, in white Roman capitals on a solid ground of colour; shaded labels at the sides, lettered "The Confederate" on the left, "States of America" on the right, in coloured early English letters, except the word "of," which is in microscopic capitals; the corners filled in with scroll-work ornaments. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on stout white wove paper; imperf.



10 cents, full blue, varying to milky blue, and so greyish-blue.

The vertical lines in the background on these stamps are so close that, except in very clearly printed impressions, the horizontal lines are quite invisible, and at a little distance the ground appears solid. I have never seen a complete sheet, or indeed a group larger than an unsevered pair of these stamps, and cannot say, either what the size of the sheets was, or whether it had marginal inscriptions. As previously stated, it was engraved by Mr. Archer, and, according to Col. Offutt, rejected because the portrait was not considered satisfactory.

Mr. Corwin adds :

"Immediately upon the appearance of this stamp an outcry arose against it, on account of the portrait, which outcry is attributed to that Mr. Brown whose advice was not taken, and who, therefore, had declared war upon the stamp. The Government therefore (as our own Government did under similar circumstances with regard to the 1869 issue of the United States) determined to make a change, and Mr. Halpin, who had in the meantime arrived, was set at work upon a new die, which was to be an improvement upon that of the TEN cents; the result was the 10c., blue, ordinarily met with. In consequence of the enormous

demand for stamps, both the plates of the TEN and common 10c. were being worked at the same time, when, in the process of transfer, the die of the TEN was split, and its career ended. This is the real reason for the scarcity of these stamps."

We have here a second reason given for the use of this type being abandoned, but as at least one plate had been made, and a new design was in preparation, it is not easy to see what effect the splitting of the *die* could have upon the scarcity of the stamps. The use of the die was probably given up when a plate had been made, and the plate no doubt was only used until one or more plates of the "10 CENTS" type were ready. If any accident hastened the withdrawal of this plate from use, it must have been an injury to the *plate*, not to the *die*.

Col. Offutt's original statement, however, was that the portrait was not considered satisfactory, and although it may have been a sufficiently good likeness, it certainly is not a work of art, the long neck having a peculiarly wooden and inartistic appearance. The head upon the later type is better, but the features of Jefferson Davis do not appear to have inspired Mr. Halpin to a much greater extent than they did Mr. Archer; the portraits upon the Two Cents and the Twenty Cents are vastly superior. It is possible that some accident may have happened to the die, and that consequently only a small plate may have been constructed, or that an accident may have happened to the plate; but, whatever was the cause, there can be little doubt that the stamp in question was only in use for a short time, and I think there is evidence that the preparation of a plate of the type that follows was hurried on as fast as possible.

The consideration of the next stamp, that with the value expressed thus, "10 CENTS," involves some rather knotty points. Two distinct varieties of type are recognised, and from the earliest times have been known as the "Richmond" type and the "Columbia" type, respectively, in spite of Col. Offutt's statement to the effect that Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, "never engraved a single stamp for the department," but merely printed stamps from plates designed and engraved by the firm of Archer & Daly, of Richmond.

The original and, indeed, as far as I am aware, the only foundation for this theory as to the birth-places of the two dies is contained in the following letter, which was published in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for February, 1866 :

"DEAR SIR : Permit me to call your attention to the fact that there exist two distinct varieties of the 10c. Confederate (head of Davis). I have now before me two sheets of this stamp, one printed in light, the other in dark blue ink. At the foot of each sheet is the name and address of the engraver. The light blue sheet bears the imprint 'Archer, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.' The dark blue sheet, 'Keatinge & Ball, Bank-Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C.' The latter were no doubt the more recently printed. They were much coarser impressions; and a number of minute differences lead to the belief that either the plates were touched

up, or else the design was re-engraved. In particular the words CONFEDERATE STATES on the right" (2 left) "hand side are larger in the later printed. The ground of fine lines behind the portrait, which is very clear in the Richmond-printed, is quite indistinct in those worked off by Messrs. Keatinge & Ball. Also, owing probably to the dampness of the paper used by the latter, when pressed, the ink has run, and tinged it in many places. This paper is much thicker than that of the light blue variety. Both were printed in double sheets, each page containing one hundred.

"Yours respectfully,
"OVERY TAYLOR."

Unfortunately, this letter does not show very distinctly which type Mr. Overy Taylor found with the Richmond and which with the Columbia imprint; for both exist in light, and both in dark blue; both exist clearly and both heavily printed; both are found on thick and both on thinner paper; and, finally, the examination of any large dealer's stock would have shown, as my researches showed me almost from the commencement, that both types may be found with the Richmond imprint, and both with the Columbia! We are left, therefore, with the test of the size of some of the lettering, which does not, in my opinion, differ very conspicuously, and which no doubt is larger in heavily printed specimens than in those more lightly printed, because all the lines are thicker in the former than in the latter.

These two types, then, I propose to term Die A and Die B; my Die A being that which, I believe, has usually been called the Columbia, and Die B the Richmond. I place them in this order for reasons which will presently appear. From these dies at least four numbered plates were constructed, two from each, and had Mr. Taylor mentioned the numbers in the margins of his sheets there would have been no difficulty in recognizing the types. I have reason to believe that a fifth plate must also have been made earlier than the other four, and possibly not numbered, from which the stamps with a single-lined rectangular frame were printed; this frame being formed by vertical and horizontal lines between the rows of stamps, no trace of which can be found on any of the four plates to which I have alluded.

The description of this design is as follows: Profile of Jefferson Davis to right on an oval ground of vertical and horizontal lines, surrounded in Die A by two fine lines, in Die B by one only; outside this is an oval band shaded with horizontal lines only, surrounded by a fine coloured line and a narrow white band; the frame, with the inscriptions, &c., surrounding this is of the same design as that of the last stamp described, but is lettered below "10 CENTS," instead of "TEN CENTS."

In addition to the difference given above, which can only be recognized in clearly-printed specimens, Die A has the vertical and horizontal lines in the ground of almost the same thickness, whilst in B the vertical are much the thicker; in heavily-printed copies of the latter the vertical lines almost touch one another, giving the appearance of a solid ground. All the shading of the face, hair, and beard differs in the two dies, but these

Differences are difficult to describe; in Die A, however, there is a deep cut separating a small portion of the front of the beard from the remainder. The lettering at the sides is perhaps a little larger in A than in B, and I think the side labels are more shaded in B than in A, but for this latter test stamps from plates in the same condition of wear must, of course, be compared. There is a small flaw, in Die A, in the oval band surrounding the central oval and shaded with horizontal lines. This flaw consists in a break in the two horizontal lines immediately below the central oval, and in the fine coloured line enclosing this band. In very clear impressions it may also be seen to extend to the thicker coloured line outside the narrow white band. This flaw is one of the most easily distinguishable points of difference; it evidently existed on the original die, as it is found on every stamp on the two numbered sheets of this type. There are also some noticeable differences in the outer ornaments at the corners of the design; in Die A there are hollows between some of the projecting portions of the scroll-work, while in Die B the corresponding parts are almost or quite filled in with shading. Good impressions of Die B also show a fine exterior line following the outline of the scroll-work, etc., round the stamp. This line is seldom quite complete, but traces of it may be found upon almost all clear impressions of this die. No such line can be traced on impressions of Die A.

I have already alluded to stamps of this design enclosed in a single-lined rectangular frame, and stated that I believed them to be produced from an earlier plate than any of the four numbered ones. These stamps are scarce, and, unlike most of the Confederate States stamps, they are scarcer unused than used, which would tend to prove not only that there was but a small supply printed, but also that they were of a comparatively early date. In confirmation of this, I find a used specimen dated "April, 1863." This being so, we must conclude that a plate of this type also was constructed, the use of which was, for some reason or other, afterwards abandoned. Possibly the plate may have been defective in some way, but all the copies to be met with are very good.

I had an idea that these lines might have been cut upon the plate as a guide to the transferrer in placing the impressions from the die thereon, but an interview with the head of this branch of the work at the establishment of Perkins, Bacon, & Co., Limited, has quite upset this theory. He informed me that lines might be cut for this purpose, but that in the process employed by that firm, which is the same as that used by the American Bank Note Co., the lines would be entirely obliterated by being burred over and filled up from the pressure of the die. He could only account for the presence of the lines by supposing that they were added to the plate afterwards, and suggested that they might have been intended as a guide in cutting up the stamps. He stated that he had known lines to be engraved for this purpose upon plates of labels of various kinds. It is still therefore a mystery why

the plate with these lines upon it was not used more than it appears to have been, and why the ordinary plates of this, and the plates of the other two values, have no lines of the kind. I do not know whether it is possible that the plates were thin, and that the lines upon the one in question were deep enough to weaken it; but, if so, this may have been the plate that is reported to have split.

This plate was produced from Die A, but curiously enough, certain specimens of the stamps do not show the flaw which I described. When I first noticed one of these, I concluded that the flaw might have been produced in the course of the manufacture of this plate, but close examination with a magnifying glass convinces me that the flaw was repaired on some of the types on the plate. Out of nine copies of the stamp with rectangular frame, I have seven with the flaw, and two with it corrected; and these two are not the same stamp on the plate, as they are plainly in different positions in their rectangular spaces, and the correction of the flaw is much more evident on one than on the other.

We have then :

Issue of April (?) , 1863.

Type with profile of Jefferson Davis to right, and value, "10 CENTS," below, Die A, variety with single-lined rectangular frame. Engraving and impression as before; thickish white wove paper; imperf.



10 cents, deep blue, bright blue, pale blue.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 32.)

In the last number I endeavoured to explain the nature of a *watermark*, and to describe some of the different kinds of paper which are distinguished by the devices watermarked in them, or by the entire absence of a watermark, as in the case of plain wove paper.

There are other varieties of paper used for stamps, which differ in other respects, and which equally require description. First among these is the paper with silk threads in it, commonly known as "Dickinson" paper, from the name of its inventor. This paper was used for the Mulready letter-sheets and envelopes, for the embossed letter-sheets and envelopes which succeeded them, for the octagonal ten pence and shilling stamps of Great Britain, and also for the early issues of Bavaria, Schleswig-Holstein, Switzerland, and Wurtemberg, the first envelopes of Prussia, &c. Its peculiarity consists in its having a continuous thread of silk in its substance, the thread being embedded in the soft pulp during the manufacture of the paper.

"Mr. Dickinson took out a patent in 1830 for a method of uniting face to face two sheets of pulp, in order to produce paper of an extra thickness. . . . The paper for postal purposes was manufactured by Mr. Dickinson on a similar

system, the silk fibres being introduced between the two laminæ before they were pressed together.*

This paper has never, to my knowledge, been successfully imitated by forgers of stamps, and they would probably find it impossible to obtain a supply of the genuine paper without arousing suspicion. Some very good imitations of the first stamps of Schleswig-Holstein were made years ago, and printed upon paper formed of two thin pieces gummed together, with a silk thread between them. The Arms in the centre of these are nicely embossed, a heavy postmark is usually applied, and the whole forms a most deceptive imitation of stamps, used copies of which are of considerable rarity; the double paper, however, is rather thicker than that of the genuine stamps, and dipping in hot water separates the two layers and exposes the fraud.

To show what difficulty this paper presents to the forger, I may mention that about twelve months ago some excellent forgeries of the 12 kreuzers and 18 kreuzers of the first issue of Bavaria were found in circulation among collectors, and these, on being examined, turned out to be printed upon a genuine silk thread paper, which occasioned some surprise. There were subsequently discovered, in the possession of the same person, a large number of these forgeries and a certain number of small squares of paper, with a silk thread in each; and close examination showed that each of these pieces of paper had been a genuine stamp of small value, the impression of which had been removed, or very nearly so, in order, by this ingenious method, to obtain paper for imitations of the more valuable varieties of the same issue.

This paper must not be confounded with the silk thread paper upon which some of the United States revenue stamps and bank notes have been printed; the latter has fragments of silk (?) fibre distributed irregularly in its substance, having somewhat the appearance of the coloured threads in *granite* or *silurian* papers.

A so-called *granite* paper has been used for some of the current Swiss stamps; it is an almost white paper with coloured fibres in it, hardly distinguishable in the stamps without the use of a magnifying glass, but a sheet of the paper would probably appear to be tinted with grey. It is very different however to the writing papers known as *silurian*, which are tinted *grey* or *reddish* throughout, in addition to having the coloured fibres in them.

Repp paper has lines in it somewhat resembling in appearance those in *laid* paper, but it is really of a different nature altogether, the lines being on the surface and not in the substance of the paper. *Laid* paper may be quite smooth, but if the lines are perceptible on the surface, as is sometimes the case, it will be found that a ridge on one side corresponds with a ridge on the other, and a furrow with a furrow, there being alternate lines of thick and thin substance. In *repp*, on the other hand, the surface is always rough, and a ridge on one side of the paper will be found to correspond with a furrow on the other; there is no difference in the substance, and it is, I believe, really *wove* paper milled between ridged rollers. Corrugated iron roofing is an extreme variety of *repp*!

Some of the *ribbed* papers, such as that upon which the 3d. and 3d. of Canada have been found, are, I fancy, of this nature. The post card of Travancore is also chronicled upon a thick *repp* paper, but I have not seen it.

The early issues of Cashmere are printed upon what is known as *native-made* paper. This is a peculiar *yellowish* or *greyish* paper, sometimes having almost the appearance and *feel* of parchment. It usually has very perceptible, but irregular, *laid* lines in it; but there are wove varieties of it also, or, at all events, some specimens that show no trace of the *laid* lines. The stamps of Nepal are now printed upon this *native* wove paper, as are also the Nepal post

cards, in which the peculiarities of the paper can be very plainly seen. Indeed, any collector who has examined one of these cards, and a few specimens of the Cashmere stamps on *native* paper, will have no difficulty in distinguishing it from any other.

Before leaving this important subject, it appeared to me that a short account of the manufacture of paper at the present day, and of the actual process by which the various designs in it are produced, might be of some interest to the readers of this magazine, and might also further assist them to clearly understand the results, as seen in the paper when finished, and in the stamps printed upon it.

With this object in view, I took advantage of an opportunity afforded me of visiting some extensive mills where high-class paper is manufactured.

The principal materials employed are linen and cotton rags, of all kinds and colours. The colour is of little consequence, as all the pulp is bleached before being used; but no wool is admissible; in fact all the material is of vegetable origin. Old corduroy trousers and worn-out sails are some of the most valuable ingredients! The rags are first boiled with soda and lime, to get rid of actual dirt and grease, and are then put into a vat, in the middle of which a heavy cast-iron roller, with steel bars on its surface, revolves at a very high speed upon a plate also furnished with steel ridges. This draws the fibres out, while a constant stream of fresh water flows through the vat, so that, as the rags are gradually reduced to finer and finer fragments, they are also further washed. The grinding being completed, the pulp thus produced is soaked in a bleaching solution, from which it issues in a snowy-white condition, forming a marked contrast to the boiled rags seen in the early stage. It is then pressed, to extract the bleaching liquor, and now is ready for conversion into paper.

Besides the rags, which are the principal ingredient, very large quantities of Esparto grass are used. Some of this is imported from Spain, and some from Oran and Tripoli, on the coast of Africa. The grass is boiled with caustic soda, after which the treatment is the same as in the case of the rags; it is washed, pulped, and bleached, and is then ready for admixture with the rag-pulp or "half-stuff." The black liquor from the Esparto boiling is burnt off in an incinerator, the result being carbonate of soda, which, mixed with fresh lime, produces caustic soda again. This at the same time prevents pollution of the river, and affords a valuable by-product.

I gathered that the compressed pulp is not stored long, but is made into paper as fast as it can be produced. For this purpose it is placed in beater vats, which grind it up more finely still, and any colouring matter that may be required is now added. At the time of my visit a fine white paper was being made, and I was surprised to see first a red and then a blue tint put into the pulp to obtain the desired shade. Had no colouring matter been added, I was informed that the paper would have been what is termed *natural* colour, and would have had a distinct yellow tint.

The pulp being now beaten very fine, is mixed with more water and let down into large vats, from whence it flows in a gentle stream, through strainer plates, on to a wide, endless cloth of very fine wire gauze, stretched upon horizontal rollers, which keep it constantly moving along at a regular rate. At the same time a shaking motion is imparted to this part of the machine, which causes the particles of pulp to be evenly distributed over the gauze cloth, and thus makes the paper of even substance throughout. At each side a narrow band of india-rubber, revolving upon two wheels, and resting upon the wide wire cloth, confines the stream of pulp within the required limits, and the width of the paper to be made is regulated by means of these bands; they are technically known as "deckles," hence the term "deckle" edge, applied to the rough edge of the paper before it has been trimmed, the unevenness being due, no doubt, in part to the soft material of which the deckle bands are made, and in part to the shaking motion of the machine.

It has, I think, been usually understood by philatelists that a "deckle" edge was a sure sign of a hand-made paper; but this is by no means the case, for the process I am endeavouring to describe is that of machine paper-making. In, I believe, its most advanced form.

On passing the "deckles," which only extend for a short

* Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, by F. A. Philbrick and W. A. S. Westoby, p. 166.

distance along the wire gauze, the pulp is found in the condition of very wet, soft, blotting paper; it now passes under a roller, which, from our point of view, performs one of the most important parts of the whole manufacture. It is this roller that, in machine-made paper, determines the nature of the paper—*wove*, *laid*, *quadrillé*, *bâtonné*, &c.—and produces the watermark; the wire-gauze cloth, upon which the pulp is spread, and the paper formed, being exactly the same for all. The paper that I saw being made was *wove*; consequently the "Dandy-Roll," as the roller alluded to is technically termed, was covered with fine wire gauze, similar to the cloth upon which the pulp rested. On the dandy-roll were raised letters of metal or wire, embossed (if I may so term it) upon the wire gauze. As the roller revolves upon the soft pulp, the latter is pressed smooth and even between the two surfaces of wire gauze; but where the raised letters occur these are pressed into the pulp, and, by displacing the particles where they press, leave the outlines of the letters actually thinner in substance than the rest of the paper. In some cases the particles of pulp thus displaced make the portions of the paper enclosed within the outlines of the design thicker than the surrounding parts, and thus we may find opaque letters or figures, with a transparent outline, on a ground less opaque than the inside of the letters or figures. This effect may be seen in the words and figures watermarked in our Postal Orders. The large figures, which form the watermarks of the first adhesive stamps of Russia, appear to be formed somewhat in this manner. They do not, however, possess the transparent outline, but were probably produced by means of figures sunk in the roller, thus simply giving thick figures upon a rather less thick ground. They are the most difficult watermarks to detect that I am acquainted with.

As the pulp is carried along upon the wire gauze, and gradually grows, as it were, into paper, the water is escaping through the meshes; but after it has passed the dandy-roll more active steps are taken for drying it. A little further on—in the machine that I examined—a suction pipe passed under the gauze, and its effect was very plainly visible, the water showing clearly on the surface of the pulp up to a certain line, while all beyond this looked simply like rather damp blotting paper—which it practically was. A little further still the wire cloth passes over the roller which supports that end of it, and here the pulp, or paper, as it now may be called, quits the foundation upon which it has been formed, and passes on to a roller covered with felt a few inches away. Hence it goes over, under, and between a series of these felt-covered rollers, and large iron cylinders heated by steam, by means of which it is dried, and it issues at the other end as actual paper, but, being un-sized, it is blotting-paper. The size is applied by means of a roller, revolving in a trough filled with that material, and the paper, having been dried again on the hot cylinders, and passed between heavy steel rollers to give it a surface, is ready for use.*

The paper is thus made in a practically never-ending strip, which is wound up in rolls of any length required, and is either used in these rolls, as is usually the case in printing a newspaper, or is cut to the desired size by a guillotine cutter.

The large rolls, as they came from the machine, were passed under revolving cutters, which removed the "deckle" edges (these are boiled down and used over again for pulp), and cut the paper into strips of the required width; and I was informed that some four and a half miles of paper, in one continuous strip, were not infrequently wound in a single roll.

In the manufacture of *laid* paper a dandy-roll is used which, in place of being covered with wire gauze, has a surface of longitudinal wires with spaces the width of a wire between them; these are kept in position by rings of wire at regular intervals, the roller having the appearance of a cylindrical cage, with the wires set very close together. It will easily be understood that the longitudinal wires form the close lines in the paper, and the rings the lines which cross

* There are two methods of sizing paper; one termed engine, and the other machine sizing.

In the first case the size is put into the beater engine, or vat, and the paper is dried once for all at the machine; in the second, part of the size only is put into the beater, and then when the paper is dried, as I have described above, the dried paper passes through rollers, which are supplied with animal size, and then has to be dried a second time.

them. For *bâtonné* paper the dandy-roll would have thick longitudinal wires a certain distance apart, with the spaces between filled with wire gauze for *wove bâtonné*, and thinner longitudinal wires for *laid bâtonné*; and for *quadrillé* a network, of crossed wires of equal thickness, would be employed.

As I have already stated, the process described above is that of making paper by machinery; for hand-made paper—as it is termed, to distinguish it from machine-made—the pulp is prepared in the same manner, but the paper is made by dipping a mould, consisting of a frame, or shallow sieve, of fine wire gauze into the vat, and taking up a certain quantity of pulp upon the mould. The latter is then held horizontally, and gently shaken until the pulp is evenly distributed over its surface, and this shaking, together with the taking up of a proper quantity of the pulp to form paper of the required thickness, are operations requiring a great amount of skill, failing which the paper is liable to vary in texture, not only in different sheets, but in different parts of the same sheet. For *laid*, or any other nature of paper with a design watermarked in it, a mould is used having the required pattern worked in wire or metal upon the gauze; the watermark being thus produced by the wire cloth upon which the pulp rests, instead of by pressure upon its upper surface, as with the dandy-roll used in paper-making by machinery. The result is of course the same in both cases, the pattern being shown in lines of thinner, and therefore more transparent, substance.

When the pulp has set sufficiently upon the mould, it is removed in a sheet, pressed between layers of felt, dried, sized, and milled between steel rollers, as in the case of machine-made.

Very fine paper is still made by hand, and there seems to be something in the best hand-made paper which no machine has yet been able exactly to produce. At the same time, a well-constructed and carefully-adjusted machine should produce paper of a very even and regular quality, and with the watermarks always equally visible. To produce this result, the pulp must be of exactly the same consistency, and its flow, and the rate of working of the machine, must be very carefully regulated; but, this being so, we should expect to find a paper, if not of the very highest class, at all events of exactly even thickness and density throughout.

It is not, however, possible to adjust matters to exactly the same nicety day after day, and every now and again the head machine-man takes a sample of the paper and weighs it in scales prepared for this purpose, as a very little variation in the "stuff" will cause the weight to err on one side or the other, and it is most important to ensure the paper being neither so thick as to involve an unnecessary consumption of material, nor so thin as to be unfit for its purpose. It can therefore be easily imagined that where equal care is not exercised, the results may be very irregular.

These irregular papers cause some of the great difficulties of students of watermarks. Many of the earlier stamps were printed upon hand-made papers, and even the best of these may vary sufficiently to give us trouble. A skilled workman can, no doubt, produce sheet after sheet of paper, all of which may be of the quality required, but it will probably not be all exactly alike. And, as a matter of fact, we find that watermarked papers which should be identically the same, differ in some cases very considerably. There is very little doubt that instances do occur in which a watermark is plainly visible in one portion of a sheet, and is almost, if not quite, invisible in another part of the same sheet; and there is no doubt whatever that one portion of the same piece of paper may be plainly *laid*, and another apparently *wove*. This result, I suspect, is due either to the pulp being unevenly distributed, so that the dandy-roll (in machine-made paper) does not press evenly upon it, or to its not being fully set throughout when the paper is pressed afterwards, and thus the *laid* lines, or other devices, are obliterated in the soft pulp.

I have devoted a good deal of space to the subject of paper-making, as it is not only interesting in itself, apart altogether from Stamp-Collecting, but it is also a subject which we Stamp-Collectors must try to understand something about, in order that we may be able to distinguish the various papers with which we have to deal.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Surcharged for use in the Various Native States.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 33.)

PAHANG.

1890.

Surcharged "PAHANG" in Roman capitals, 16 x 2½ mm. Type 17.

1. 2 cents, rose; wmk. Crown and C.A.
2. 8 " orange " "
3. 10 " slate " "



"PAHANG" in small Roman capitals, 12 x 1½ mm.

4. 2 cents, rose. Type 16.

1890.

"PAHANG" in thick, narrow, Roman capitals, 15 x 2½ mm.

5. 2 cents, rose. Type 18.

"PAHANG" in thick Roman capitals, rather smaller than the first variety; 16 x 2½ mm.

6. 2 cents, rose. Type 19.

1891.

The 24 c. surcharged with the name as last described, and a fresh value in two lines, in the same varieties as Nos. 11 to 14 of Johor.

[Type 20.]

7. 2 c., in black, on 24 c., green.
8. 2 " " " "
9. 2 " " " "
10. 2 " " " "



PERAK.

1878. Wmk. Crown and C.C.

Surcharged with Crescent, Star, and letter "P" in an oval, in black.

1. 2 cents, brown. Type 21.

1880-82. Wmk. Crown and C.C.

Surcharged with name in full, in various types.

"PERAK" in large, heavy Roman capitals, 17 x 3½ mm.

2. 2 cents, brown. Type 22.



"PERAK" in block capitals, about 2½ mm. high.

3. 2 cents, brown.

- a. With all the letters wide; 14½ x 2½ mm. Type 23.
- b. With R, only, narrow.
- c. With R and A narrow. Type 24.
- d. With all the letters narrow; 12½ x 2½ mm. " 26.
- e. Measuring 11 x 2½ or 3 mm.
- f. " 10 x 2½ or 3 mm.

Two of *b* and one of *c* exist together as a triplet; *e* and *f* are chronicled with a surcharge 3 mm. high, but the type is probably the same as that of the others.

Surcharged with a large letter "P," 10½ mm. high (?)

4. 2 c., brown (?)

It is very doubtful whether any stamp surcharged in this manner was ever issued.

1883. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

"PERAK" in block capitals as before.

5. 2 cents, brown.

- a. With all the letters wide; 13½ x 2½ mm. Type 25.
- b. " " narrow; 12 x 2½ mm. " 26.

- b. 2 cents, rose.

- a. With all the letters narrow; 12½ x 2½ mm. Type 26.
- b. With E, only, wide.

7. 4 cents, brown.

With all the letters wide; 13½ x 2½ mm. Type 25.

Type 25 (5a and 7) is stated to represent a doubtful variety of surcharge; two of 6a and one of 6b were probably printed together as a triplet.

"PERAK" in large Roman capitals.

8. 2 cents, rose.

- a. Measuring 15 x 3 mm. Type 27.
- b. " 15 x 2½ " " 28.
- c. With surcharge inverted.

We believe *a* and *b* to be heavily and lightly-printed impressions of the same surcharge.

1884. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

The 4 c., rose, surcharged "2 CENTS—PERAK," vertically, in two lines, in block type.

9. 2 c., in black, on 4 c., rose.

- a. With "E" in "PERAK" wide. [Type 32.]
- b. " " " narrow.



1886.

"PERAK" in narrow Roman capitals, 12½ x 2½ mm.

10. 2 cents, rose. Type 29.

"PERAK" in smaller Roman capitals, 13 x 2½ mm.

11. 2 cents, rose.

"PERAK" in small narrow capitals, 11 x 2½ mm.

12. 2 cents, rose. Type 34.

1886-89.

The 2 c., rose, surcharged with name and new value, in various types.

Surcharged "1—CENT—PERAK," in three lines, sloping figure and italic capitals.

13. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 35.



Surcharged "One—CENT—PERAK," in three lines, in italics.

14. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 36.

This was set up and printed in threes; there are no prominent varieties, but an error is stated to exist with the word "One" inverted.

- 14a. With "One" inverted.

Surcharged "ONE CENT—PERAK," vertically, in two lines of block capitals, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

15. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

a. With all the letters narrow. Type 37.
 b. With wide N in ONE and CENT.

Similar vertical surcharge, in Roman capitals, in blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

16. 1 cent, in blue, on 2 c., rose, Type 38.



Surcharged "PERAK—1 Cent," in two lines, the name in Roman capitals $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the value in italics.

17. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

Surcharged "I—CENT—PERAK," in three lines of Roman capitals, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. (?)

18. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

This surcharge is said to be of doubtful authenticity.

1889-90.

Similar surcharges of a fresh value, and the name, in three lines.



"One—CENT—PERAK," the value in ordinary italics, the name in sloping block capitals.

19. 1 cent, in black on 2 c., rose. Type 39.

Similar surcharge, but "CENT" in thick Roman capitals, as in Type 41, &c.

20. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

Value as in No. 19, name in upright block capitals.

21. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 40.

"One," in italics, "CENT" in thick Roman capitals, "PERAK" in upright block capitals.

22. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 41.

A variety of this has the name spelt "PREAK," in error.

22a. Error "PREAK."

Similar to No. 22, but "One" in thick upright Type.

23. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 42.

Value as on No. 23, name in narrow Roman capitals.

24. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 43.

"One" in thick Roman type, "CENT" and "PERAK" in ordinary small capitals.

25. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 44.

There are three, if not more, distinct settings of the surcharges of 1888-90, each printed in an entire pane of 60, ten horizontal rows of six. One is described by M. de Reuterskiold, in which rows 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, and all except the 5th stamp in row 3, are No. 19. (Type 39); the 5th stamp in row 3 is No. 20; the 1st and 2nd stamps in row 6 are No. 21 (Type 40); the other four stamps in that row are No. 22 (Type 41), and one of these is stated to have the error "PREAK"; the six stamps in row 8 are No. 23 (Type 42); and rows 9 and 10 are No. 24 (Type 43). Messrs. Cameron and Co. have shown us two panes of stamps, bearing a similar setting to this; on one of them the 5th stamp in row 3 is No. 20 (this pane has the Jubilee line round it); on the other the stamps in row 3 are all No. 19, and, as this does not bear the Jubilee line, it should be the earlier of the two. The error "PREAK" does not appear on either, but it may have been discovered and corrected before the whole printing had taken place, or it may belong to another setting altogether, as we have a pair, Nos. 1 and 2 of a row, with the surcharge of No. 22 (Type 41), and of these No. 1 is the error.

In 1890 a fresh setting, somewhat similar to the above, was received. In this, rows 1 to 5 were No. 19 (Type 39); row 6 No. 22 (Type 41); row 7 No. 23 (Type 42); rows 8 and 9 No. 24 (Type 43); and row 10 No. 25 (Type 44); the last being a new variety, first found in this setting. It is possible that our pair, with error "PREAK," may have belonged to an earlier edition of this same setting, which was corrected.

1890.

Surcharged "PERAK—ONE—CENT," in Roman capitals, 3 mm. and 2 mm. high.

26. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 45.



Surcharged "PERAK" in small Roman capitals, 10×2 mm.

27. 2 cents, rose.

1891.

Surcharged "PERAK" in ordinary Roman capitals, $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $13 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

28. 2 cents, rose.

a. With narrow K. Type 30.
 b. With medium K. " 31.
 c. With wide K. " 32.

These were on the same sheet (a pane of 60), and one stamp bore an error "PERAK," which was corrected in M.S. on most of the sheets issued.

28d. With error "PERAK."

The 2 c., 6 c., and 24 c., wmk. Crown and C.A., surcharged "PERAK—One—CENT," or "PERAK—Two—CENTS," in three lines, in various types.

Name in sloping block capitals, "One" in italics, "CENT" in italic capitals.

29. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 49.

30. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

Name in tall Roman capitals, "One" or "Two" in italics, "CENT" or "CENTS" in thick Roman capitals.

31. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 51.

32. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

33. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

First and third words as last, "One" or "Two" in thick Roman type.

34. 1 cent in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 50.

35. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

36. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

First and third words in small Roman capitals, "One" or "Two" as last.

37. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 52.

38. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

39. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

Name in upright block capitals, "One" or "Two" in italics, "CENT" or "CENTS" in thick Roman capitals.

40. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. (?) Type 47.

41. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

42. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

The first and third words as last, "One" or "Two" in thick Roman type.

43. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. (?) Type 46.

44. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

45. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

Name in sloping block capitals, "Two" in italics, "CENTS" in small, wide Roman capitals.

46. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green. Type 48.

We have examined a pane of 1 c. on 2 c., in which rows 1 to 5 are No. 29 (Type 49); row 6 is No. 31 (Type 51); rows 7, 8, 9 are No. 34 (Type 50); and row 10 is No. 37 (Type 52). We therefore doubt the existence of Nos. 40 and 43, though the six varieties of 1 c. on 6 c. certainly exist. There is said also to be an error of 1 c. on 6 c., lettered "PREAK" (the 6th stamp in the 1st row), but we have not seen it. We have also examined part of a pane of the 2 c. on 24c., consisting of ten horizontal rows of four, from the right hand side of the pane. Of these rows 1 to 5 are No. 46 (Type 48); row 6 is No. 42 (Type 47); row 7 is No. 45 (Type 46); rows 8 and 9 are No. 36 (Type 50); and row 10 is No. 39 (Type 52).



Service Stamps.

1890.

Surcharged "P. G. S." (Perak Government Service) in large capitals, in black; the whole measuring 10 mm. across. Type 53.

THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Surcharged for use in the Various Native States.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 33.)

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- 2. 8 " orange " "
- 3. 10 " slate " "



"PAHANG" in small Roman capitals, 12 x 1½ mm.

4. 2 cents, rose. Type 16.

1890.

"PAHANG" in thick, narrow, Roman capitals, 15 x 2½ mm. 5. 2 cents, rose. Type 18.

"PAHANG" in thick Roman capitals, rather smaller than the first variety; 16 x 2½ mm. 6. 2 cents, rose. Type 19.

1891.

The 24 c. surcharged with the name as last described, and a fresh value in two lines, in the same varieties as Nos. 11 to 14 of Johor.



- 7. 2 c., in black, on 24 c., green. [Type 20.]
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- 9. 2 " " " "
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1880-82. Wmk. Crown and C.C.

Surcharged with name in full, in various types. "PERAK" in large, heavy Roman capitals, 17 x 3½ mm. 2. 2 cents, brown. Type 22.



"PERAK" in block capitals, about 2½ mm. high.

3. 2 cents, brown.

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- b. With R, only, narrow. " "
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- e. Measuring 11 x 2½ or 3 mm. " "
- f. " 10 x 2½ or 3 mm. " "

Two of *b* and one of *c* exist together as a triplet; *e* and *f* are chronicled with a surcharge 3 mm. high, but the type is probably the same as that of the others.

Surcharged with a large letter "P," 10½ mm. high (?)

4. 2 c., brown (?)



It is very doubtful whether any stamp surcharged in this manner was ever issued.

1883. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

"PERAK" in block capitals as before. 5. 2 cents, brown.

a. With all the letters wide; 13½ x 2½ mm. Type 25.

b. " " narrow; 12 x 2½ mm. " 26.

a. With all the letters narrow; 12½ x 2½ mm. Type 26.

b. With E, only, wide. " "

7. 4 cents, brown. Type 25.

With all the letters wide; 13½ x 2½ mm. Type 25.

Type 25 (*5a* and *7*) is stated to represent a doubtful variety of surcharge; two of *6a* and one of *6b* were probably printed together as a triplet.

"PERAK" in large Roman capitals. 8. 2 cents, rose.

a. Measuring 15 x 3 mm. Type 27.

b. " 15 x 2½ " " 28.

c. With surcharge inverted. " "

We believe *a* and *b* to be heavily and lightly-printed impressions of the same surcharge.

1884. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

The 4 c. rose, surcharged "2 CENTS—PERAK," vertically, in two lines, in block type. 9. 2 c., in black, on 4 c., rose.



a. With "E" in "PERAK" wide. [Type 32.]

b. " " narrow. " "

1886.

"PERAK" in narrow Roman capitals, 12½ x 2½ mm. 10. 2 cents, rose. Type 29.

"PERAK" in smaller Roman capitals, 13 x 2½ mm. 11. 2 cents, rose.

"PERAK" in small narrow capitals, 11 x 2½ mm. 12. 2 cents, rose. Type 30.

1886-89.

The 2 c., rose, surcharged with name and new value, in various types.

Surcharged "1—CENT—PERAK," in three lines, sloping figure and italic capitals. 13. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 31.



Surcharged "One—CENT—PERAK," in three lines, italics. 14. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 31.

This was set up and printed in threes; there are no prominent varieties, but an error is stated to exist with the word "One" inverted. 14a. With "One" inverted.

Surcharged "ONE CENT—PERAK," vertically, in two lines of block capitals, 3½ mm. high. 15. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.



a. With all the letters narrow. Type 37.

b. With wide N in ONE and CENT. " "

Similar vertical surcharge, in Roman capitals, in blue, 2½ mm. high. 16. 1 cent, in blue, on 2 c., rose. Type 38.

Surcharged "PERAK—1 Cent," in two lines, the name in Roman capitals 8 x 2½ mm., the value in italics. 17. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.



Surcharged "1—CENT—PERAK," in three lines of Roman capitals, 2½ mm. high. (?) 18. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

This surcharge is said to be of doubtful authenticity. 1889-90.

Similar surcharges of a fresh value, and the name, in three lines. "One—CENT—PERAK," the value in ordinary italics, the name in sloping block capitals. 19. 1 cent, in black on 2 c., rose. Type 39.

Similar surcharge, but "CENT" in thick Roman capitals, as in Type 41, &c. 20. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose.

Value as in No. 19, name in upright block capitals. 21. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 40.

"One," in italics, "CENT" in thick Roman capitals, "PERAK" in upright block capitals. 22. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 41.

A variety of this has the name spelt "PREAK," in error. 22a. Error "PREAK."

Similar to No. 22, but "One" in thick upright Type. 23. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 42.

Value as on No. 23, name in narrow Roman capitals. 24. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 43.

"One" in thick Roman type, "CENT" and "PERAK" in ordinary small capitals. 25. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 44.

There are three, if not more, distinct settings of the surcharges of 1888-90, each printed in an entire pane of 60, ten horizontal rows of six. One is described by M. de Reuterskiold, in which rows 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, and all except the 5th stamp in row 3, are No. 19. (Type 39); the 5th stamp in row 3 is No. 20; the 1st and 2nd stamps in row 6 are No. 21 (Type 40); and the other four stamps in that row are No. 22 (Type 41), and one of these is stated to have the error "PREAK"; the six stamps in row 8 are No. 23 (Type 42); and rows 9 and 10 are No. 24 (Type 43). Messrs. Cameron and Co. have shown us two panes of stamps, bearing a similar setting to this; on one of them the 5th stamp in row 3 is No. 20 (this pane has the Jubilee line round it); on the other the stamps in row 3 are all No. 19, and, as this does not bear the Jubilee line, it should be the earlier of the two. The error "PREAK" does not appear on either, but it may have been discovered and corrected before the whole printing had taken place, or it may belong to another setting altogether, as we have a pair, Nos. 1 and 2 of a row, with the surcharge of No. 22 (Type 41), and of these No. 1 is the error.

In 1890 a fresh setting, somewhat similar to the above, was received. In this, rows 1 to 5 were No. 19 (Type 39); row 6 No. 22 (Type 41); row 7 No. 23 (Type 42); rows 8 and 9 No. 24 (Type 43); and row 10 No. 25 (Type 44); the last being a new variety, first found in this setting. It is possible that our pair, with error "PREAK," may have belonged to an earlier edition of this same setting, which was corrected.

1890. Surcharged "PERAK—ONE—CENT," in Roman capitals, 3 mm. and 2 mm. high. 26. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 45.



Surcharged "PERAK" in small Roman capitals, 10 x 2 mm. 27. 2 cents, rose. 1891.

Surcharged "PERAK" in ordinary Roman capitals, 12½ or 13 x 2½ mm. 28. 2 cents, rose. Type 30.

a. With narrow K. " 31.

b. With medium K. " 31.

c. With wide K. " 32.

These were on the same sheet (a pane of 60), and one stamp bore an error "PERAK," which was corrected in M.S. on most of the sheets issued. 28d. With error "PERAK."

The 2 c., 6 c., and 24 c., wmk. Crown and C.A., surcharged "PERAK—One—CENT," or "PERAK—Two—CENTS," in three lines, in various types. Name in sloping block capitals, "One" in italics, "CENT" in italic capitals. 29. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 49.

30. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

Name in tall Roman capitals, "One" or "Two" in italics, "CENT" or "CENTS" in thick Roman capitals. 31. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 51.

32. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

33. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

First and third words as last, "One" or "Two" in thick Roman type. 34. 1 cent in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 50.

35. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

36. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

First and third words in small Roman capitals, "One" or "Two" as last. 37. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. Type 52.

38. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

39. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

Name in upright block capitals, "One" or "Two" in italics, "CENT" or "CENTS" in thick Roman capitals. 40. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. (?) Type 47.

41. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

42. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

The first and third words as last, "One" or "Two" in thick Roman type. 43. 1 cent, in black, on 2 c., rose. (?) Type 46.

44. 1 " " 6 c., lilac. " "

45. 2 cents " 24 c., green. " "

Name in sloping block capitals, "Two" in italics, "CENTS" in small, wide Roman capitals. 46. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green. Type 48.

We have examined a pane of 1 c. on 2 c., in which rows 1 to 5 are No. 29 (Type 49); row 6 is No. 31 (Type 51); rows 7, 8, 9 are No. 34 (Type 50); and row 10 is No. 37 (Type 52). We therefore doubt the existence of Nos. 40 and 43, though the six varieties of 1 c. on 6 c. certainly exist. There is said also to be an error of 1 c. on 6 c., lettered "PREAK" (the 6th stamp in the 1st row), but we have not seen it. We have also examined part of a pane of the 2 c. on 24c., consisting of ten horizontal rows of four, from the right hand side of the pane. Of these rows 1 to 5 are No. 46 (Type 48); row 6 is No. 42 (Type 47); row 7 is No. 45 (Type 46); rows 8 and 9 are No. 36 (Type 50); and row 10 is No. 39 (Type 52).



Service Stamps.

1890.

Surcharged "P. G. S." (Perak Government Service) in large capitals, in black; the whole measuring 10 mm. across. Type 53.

201.	2 cents, rose;	wmk. Crown and C.A.
202.	4 "	brown "
203.	6 "	lilac "
204.	8 "	orange "
205.	10 "	slate "
206.	12 "	blue; wmk. Crown and C.C.
207.	12 "	purple; wmk. Crown and C.A.
208.	24 "	green "

Varieties, with a space between the "G" and the stop that follows it, making the width of the surcharge 11 instead of 10 mm.

201a.	2 cents, rose.
202a.	4 " brown.
203a.	6 " lilac.
204a.	8 " orange.
205a.	10 " lavender.
206a.	12 " blue.
207a.	12 " purple.
208a.	24 " green.

With no stop after the "S,"

201b.	2 cents, rose.
202b.	4 " brown.

The surcharge on these stamps was printed (? in all cases) in half-panes, 3 vertical rows of 10. The first variety (201a, &c.) existed in the bottom row, according to a specimen of the 4 c. which we have examined, and there were probably two specimens on each pane of 60. We have seen it also on the 8 c. and 10 c., and it is stated to exist on all the values. The second variety (201b, &c.) is probably the result of a second setting. It exists on the 1st and 4th stamps of the last row of a pane of the 2 c. which we have examined, and we find it also in the last row of the 4 c., where there are no doubt two examples likewise.

SELANGOR.

1878. Wmk. Crown and C C.

Surcharged with a Crescent, a Star, and the letter "S," in an oval, in *black*. 1. 2 cents, brown. Type 54.

1881. Wmk. Crown and C C.

Surcharged "SELANGOR," in block type, horizontally, measuring 16 to 16½ × 2½ mm.

2. 2 cents, brown. Type 55.

- a. With all the letters narrow.
 b. With s wide. Type 56.
 c. With E "
 d. With E and L wide.
 e. With S, E, A, and N wide.
 f. With S, E, L, A, and N wide. Type 57.



These are no doubt from two settings, a triplet of each; a and b exist together (b a), and we believe e and f form another pair.

1882.

Surcharged with Crescent, Star, and letter "S," in an oval, in *red*. 3. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown and C C (?). 4. 2 " " " " C.A.

Some specimens with this surcharge, in *black* and in *red*, were chronicled in 1882, and the 2 c. wmk. Crown & C A, with the *red* surcharge, was described again in 1885. It is not improbable that all these were of the same edition, a reimpression of the old surcharge, either printed upon stamps sent to this State unsurcharged in error, or made for philatelic purposes.

Surcharged with a letter "S," 6 mm. in height, in *black*.

5. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown & C.A.

1882-83. Wmk. Crown & C.A.

Surcharged "SELANGOR," in block capitals, 16 to 17 × 3 mm.

6. 2 cents, brown.

- a. With S, E, L, N, and G wide.
 b. " E, A, N, and G wide. Type 58.
 c. " E, L, N, and G "

These three are placed first in M. Moens' new Catalogue, and probably existed together.

d. With s, E, and N wide.

e. " s wide.

f. " s and N wide.

These exist together, in the order given.



Type 56.

- g. With S, E, L, and N wide.
 h. " S, E, A, and N "
 i. " S, E, L, A, and N wide.
 Probably these form another triplet.

Type 57.

- j. With all the letters narrow.
 k. " E and L wide.

1883-85. Same watermark. Similar surcharges.

7. 2 cents, rose.

a. With s, only, wide.

Type 56.

b. " E and A "

c. " E and L "

These exist together, in this order.

d. With s and L wide.

e. " E wide.

These exist together.

f. With N, only, wide.

This exists with another variety similar to c.

g. With all the letters narrow.

h. " L, only, wide.

i. " all wide, except L.

Type 60.

j. " " " A.

The last two exist together, the word measuring 18 and 17½ mm. in length. They were chronicled in 1885.

1885.

Surcharged with name in narrow block capitals, more compressed, 14½ × 2½ mm.

8. 2 cents, rose.

Type 59.

1886-89.

Horizontal surcharge in various types.

Narrow Roman capitals, 16 × 2½ mm.

Type 61.

9. 2 cents, rose.

Tall Roman capitals, 14½ × 3 mm.

Type 62.

10. 2 cents, rose.

Small Roman capitals 1½ mm. high.

11. 2 cents, rose.

a. Surcharge 17½ mm. long, with stop.

Type 63.

b. " 16½ " " no stop.

c. " 15½ " " narrower letters.

Small italic capitals, 15½ × 1½ mm.

12. 2 cents, rose.

1889.

Vertical surcharge, in various types.

In small capitals, 17 × 2 mm.

13. 2 cents, rose.

In small, thick capitals, 17½ × 2½ mm.

Type 64.

14. 2 cents, rose.

In large Roman capitals, 20½ × 2½ mm.

15. 2 cents, rose.

In italic capitals, 21 × 2 mm.

16. 2 cents, rose.

Type 65.

1891.

The 24 c. surcharged with name and fresh value, in various types.

Name and CENTS in thick Roman capitals, "Two" up right. As Type 20.

17. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Similar surcharge, but CENTS in ordinary capitals.

18. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Name in upright block capitals, value as in No. 17. As Type 46.

19. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Similar to No. 19, but "Two" in italics. As Type 47.

20. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Similar to No. 20, but "CENTS" in ordinary capitals. As Type 48.

21. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Adolf Schlesinger convicted of dealing in forged stamps.—We have received from Mr. W. Gray, Secretary to the General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, a full report of the above case.

In 1891 Schlesinger sent us various bundles of stamps, the later ones containing a number of fair forgeries of New Zealand stamps; and not only this, but the registered parcel containing them was franked by a fiscal stamp, which had had the pen marks removed, and which paid the postage. Upon receipt of this we wrote a full account of the matter, pressing the Post-office to take proceedings against this person. Mr. H. J. Knowles, of Wellington, had—a few days before the receipt of our letter—also brought the matter before the authorities, who then decided to take the case up, with the result that Schlesinger was convicted of dealing in forged stamps, and fined. The fine, with solicitor's expenses, &c., will cost him close on £50, and if he cannot find this amount he will have two months' hard labour, which we trust will induce him to leave forgeries alone in future.

* * *

Reprints and how to detect them, from the German of Dr. Kalckhoff.—We hear that Mr. Hilckes is preparing an enlarged edition, in English, of this work, which should be of great use to the younger collector. The price we believe will be 1s. 6d., but we will give further particulars when the work is published.

* * *

Addendum, No. 29 to our price catalogue, containing a list of stamps issued from May 1st to August 31st, is now ready, price 3d.

* * *

New Four Pound Packet.—We wish to draw our readers' attention to this new and exceedingly cheap packet of 500 different and rare *unused* stamps. The collection of unused varieties is no doubt largely on the increase, and this packet (in itself a fair collection) is strongly recommended for presents, and is spoken of very highly by all who have purchased it.

* * *

Imperial Album, 5th Edition. Great Reduction in Prices.—As the 6th edition of our superb album will be ready in a few days, we have decided to offer the few of the last edition that we have on hand at *half-price*, as under:

No 8, price 12s. 6d., published at 25s.
 No. 9 „ 15s. „ 30s.
 Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 10 are now out of print.

* * *

Forged Surcharges.—We notice the following letter in the *Ceylon Observer* of August 4th:

“COLOMBO, August 3rd.

“DEAR SIR,—The recent surcharge of 3 cent stamps has given the 'wideawakes' an opportunity of forging and uttering an inverted 3 on 4 c. rose. As soon as I saw these stamps I made enquiries at the proper quarters, and find that owing to frequent representations regarding the issue of inverted stamps on previous occasions, special attention was bestowed in the present instance by the printer as well as the clerk of the Stamp Office to prevent the issue of a single stamp of this description. The inverts now offered are therefore nothing but forgeries, and I warn all collectors to be on their guard.—Yours faithfully,
 A COLLECTOR.”

* * *

Paris Exhibition.—We are very pleased to announce that the President of the French Republic, M. Carnot, has promised to visit the Stamp Exhibition in Paris before its close.

An Official Catalogue of the Exhibition has been issued, the 1st Edition printed being 2,000 in number. If any of our readers wish to have a copy, we shall be pleased to supply it for one shilling, post free.

One of the charms of these International Philatelic Exhibitions is the number of collectors and dealers one meets from all parts. On the evening of the opening day M. D. Astruc and myself had the pleasure of entertaining at dinner Messrs. J. B. Moens and Hanciau, of Brussels; E. Le Roy D'Etioles and Ambroise, of Paris, &c. The dinner took place at the Grand Hotel; Monsieur Moens was persuaded to take the chair, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

At the close of the Exhibition a “Tombola” (or lottery) will be held of stamps, pictures, engravings, &c., that have been donated by the various exhibitors. Of the profits of this tombola 80 per cent. go to the French Society for Wounded Soldiers and Sailors, and 20 per cent. go to M. Bernard, the Director of the Exhibition.

* * *

New Zealand 3d., yellow (1882).—Can anyone explain why the die of this stamp should wear out much sooner than any of the other values? We notice in many copies that the whole of the inner line round the head has worn away, leaving a white space fully 1½ mm. wide round the head. Although twenty times as many penny and twopenny stamps must have been used, these dies do not show signs of wear.

* * *

New Catalogue.—Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Co., of New York, have just issued a very handy and concise pocket catalogue of the postage stamps and envelopes of the United and Confederate States, together with the value of each stamp, used and unused. The price is only one shilling, and we can strongly recommend it as a fair guide to the value of the stamps of these states.

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.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of collectors was convened at the Presidency Surgeon's office, Bombay, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., with a view to establish a Philatelic Society in Bombay, when the following gentlemen were present: Mr. E. S. Gubbey (in the chair), Mr. J. Seymour Summers, Mr. N. H. Mama, Mr. Dorabji B. Khandalawala, Mr. N. D. Batliwala, Mr. Dadabhai Mahad-evrao, Mr. J. Rebeirio, Mr. Rustomjei Karaka (visitor).

Communications from Mr. W. R. Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Moses, and Mr. Jesse Eccles were read, in which they stated their inability to attend the meeting, but wished the Society every success.

After the notices convening the meeting and the circular dated 1st August, 1892, calling a preliminary meeting, were read, Mr. J. Seymour Summers said that they might now proceed to elect the office bearers of the Society for the ensuing twelve months, but before they did so he would, with their permission, read a list of rules, which he had drawn up on the same lines as those of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, with a few alterations to suit their Society.

The rules were then read to the members, and were duly passed by a majority.

Mr. N. D. Batiwala proposed, and Mr. J. Reberio seconded, "That the rules should be printed and circulated among the members." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. N. D. Batiwala, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Mahadevrao, that the following gentlemen be office bearers for the ensuing year, viz.:

President—Mr. E. S. GUBBEY.

Vice-President—Mr. J. REBERIO.

Secretary—Mr. J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

Treasurer—Mr. N. H. MAMA.

Mr. J. Reberio objected to the office bearers being appointed permanently, and said that it would be better to have the office bearers as they now stood only as a temporary measure till the next ordinary meeting.

After some discussion it was agreed that the office bearers as they now stand should be appointed only as a temporary measure till the next ordinary meeting.

Proposed by Mr. E. S. Gubbey, and seconded by Mr. J. Seymour Summers, "That Mr. Dadabhai Mahadevrao be nominated to bring his collection of stamps to the next meeting for purposes of study." In seconding the proposition, Mr. J. Seymour Summers said that Mr. Dadabhai Mahadevrao had an exceptionally good lot of Mauritius stamps, and that they were very fortunate in having got him into their Society, and that they would see a rare collection of Mauritius at the next meeting if Mr. Dadabhai would kindly bring his collection. Carried unanimously.

The President then addressed the meeting at some length on the desirability of having a suitable room for meeting in, and said that it was chiefly due to Mr. J. Seymour Summers, who had kindly lent his office for the occasion, that the Society had been enabled to hold its first meeting at such an early date. In his opinion the secretaries of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the "Cercle Litteraire" should be written to regarding the renting of a room where the Society could hold its meetings.

After a short discussion on this point, in which several members took part, it was finally agreed upon to hold the next ordinary meeting of the Society at No. 25, Meadow's Street, Fort.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers then proposed, and Mr. N. H. Mama seconded, that "A report of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for insertion in their *Monthly Journal*, together with a list of members, and a copy of the rules."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers proposed, and Mr. N. H. Mama seconded, that "A cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. E. S. Gubbey for kindly presiding at this their first meeting."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. S. Gubbey, in a few well-chosen remarks, expressed his thanks to those gentlemen who had voted him to the chair, and said that he would always endeavour to support the best interests of the society.

Mr. N. H. Mama then expressed his thanks to the meeting for the honour which had been done him in appointing him as treasurer to the society.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers gave notice that he would put the following proposition before the next meeting: "That it is highly desirable that a library consisting of philatelic books and literature be established in connection with this society." Donations towards this object, either in books or money, would be thankfully received on behalf of the society by the secretary.

The proceedings then terminated.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,
Secretary Bombay Philatelic Society.

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD,
1st September, 1892.

[We are unfortunately unable to find room for the rules of Philatelic Societies, but we shall always be glad to receive reports of their proceedings.—Ed.]

SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

THE second annual meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club was held last evening in the Australia Hotel, Castlereagh Street. The president, Mr. Frederic Hagen, was in the chair, and about thirty other members were also present.

After some preliminary business the president congratulated the club on having had what, in many respects, was a successful year. He also remarked upon the great increase of interest shown locally in regard to Philately, or, as generally known, stamp collecting. The report read was considered as thoroughly satisfactory, and the balance-sheet showed a credit balance of £30 16s. 10d. Office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Patron, his Excellency the Governor; president, Mr. A. J. Bulloch; vice-presidents, Brigade-Surgeon Williams and Mr. George H. Davis; honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. H. I. Himmelhoch; exchange superintendent, Mr. F. Hagen; and committee, Dr. Carruthers, the Rev. C. L. Handcock, and Messrs. A. Alphen, A. H. O. Briggs, and C. W. Ewing. When the business had been concluded the members, at the invitation of Mr. Hagen (the retiring president), adjourned to the banqueting hall, where they were joined by a large number of other gentlemen interested in Philately, when a concert, directed by Herr Schmellitschek, was given. Among those who were present during the evening were: Mr. Charles Hesselman (representing the Philatelic Society of Victoria), Dr. Carruthers, Brigade-Surgeon Williams, and Messrs. Frederick G. Holloway, R.D.S., G. H. Davis, Dawson A. Vindin, A. F. Bassett-Hull (Hobart), H. Elmiger, and Arthur W. Hayes. The concert, which was very enjoyable, was contributed to by Mr. Edgar Straus, Herr Schmellitschek, Messrs. Sykes, Nott, Simpson, Campbell, Bates, and J. Scoon, and the Sydney Banjo and Guitar Society. In the course of the execution of the programme Mr. Bassett-Hull proposed the health of Mr. Hagen, and the toast having been heartily responded to, Mr. Hagen made his acknowledgments. A very pleasant evening was shortly afterwards brought to a close.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, July 23rd, 1892.

POST CARD EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In order to encourage the collection of post cards, entire envelopes, etc., which are much neglected by collectors in this country, I propose to form a Post Card Exchange Society, and should be glad to receive the names of any collectors wishing to join. The following are the rules under which I propose to conduct the club; others may be added from time to time as found necessary:

1. Members wishing to join must send two references if they are unknown to me. For members wishing to see the packets there will be no subscription.

2. Any gentleman can send a selection of post cards, etc., without seeing the packet; in which case $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be deducted from total value of cards, etc., disposed of (id. in the 1/-).

3. Selections of cards should be priced so as to allow of a discount of 50 per cent. for cash, and a list should be sent with each selection. Balances will be made up every three months. The selections should reach me before the 5th of each month.

4. The packet will be sent first to the member who contributes the best selection. Members who desire to see the packet can do so without sending a selection.

5. The packets must be sent on by Registered Parcel Post within twenty-four hours of receipt.

The first packet will start about the 6th of October. Hoping you will find space for the above, believe me, yours faithfully,

S. C. SKIPTON.

MOUNT SHADWELL, MOUNT PARK ROAD, EALING.

COLLECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The SECOND EDITION of the

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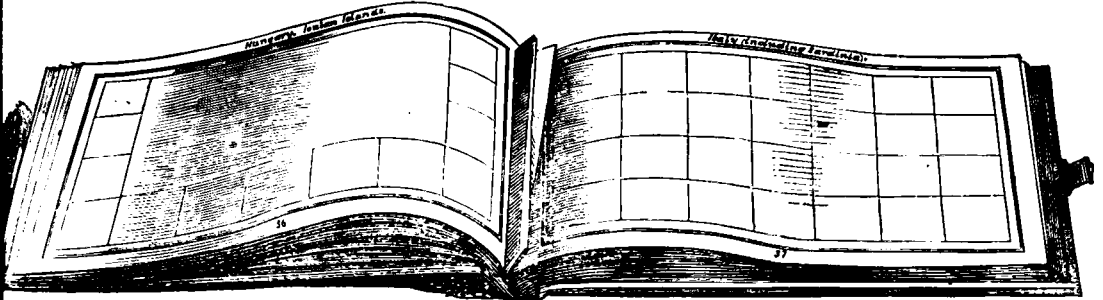
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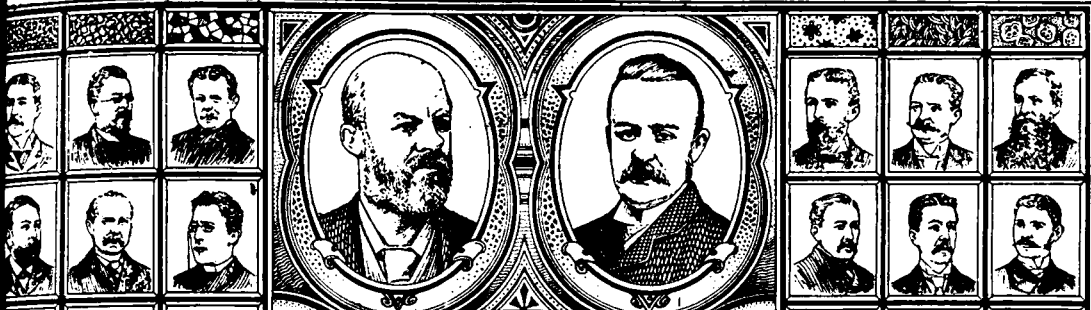
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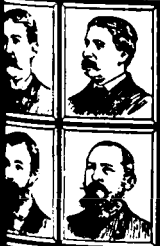
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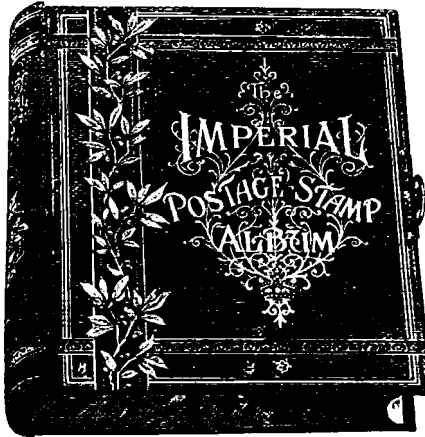
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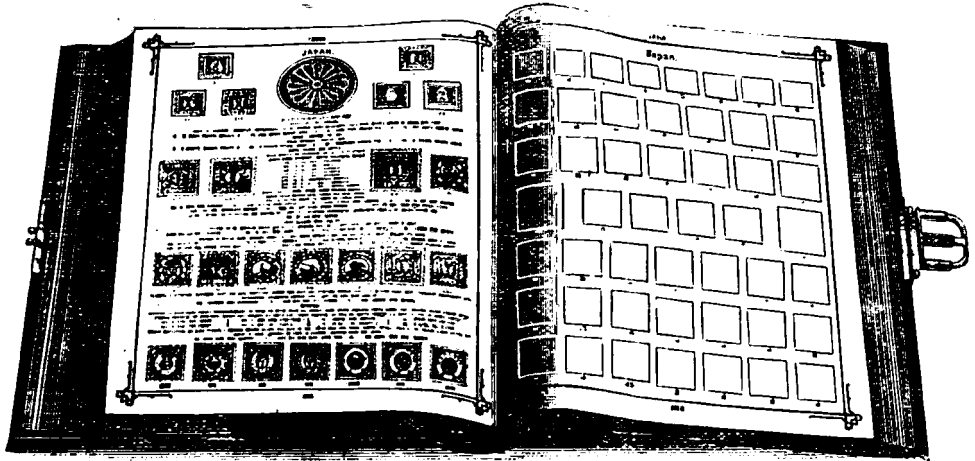


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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. III.

OCTOBER 31, 1892.

No. 28.

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 International Philatelic Exhibition at Paris is over, and we regret to learn that, in the breast of one competitor at least, the results have been such as to raise feelings of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. This person has permitted his patriotism (or egotism?) to so far get the better of his judgment as to cause him to publish an extraordinary statement, to the effect that an important portion of our publishers' exhibit consisted of the collection of Mr. M. P. Castle, a member of the jury! Thereby hinting both that the gold medal awarded to the firm was gained by unfair conduct upon their part, and that the award was due to partiality on the part of one of the members of the jury. It is hardly necessary, we think, for us to state that the accusation made against our publishers is *absolutely false*; and it is still less necessary for us to defend Mr. Castle from the unwarranted aspersion cast upon him. We were not present at the exhibition, and, in any case, it would not be for us to say that the distinction awarded was amply gained; but we have heard no two opinions expressed upon that point.

* * *

In our August number we made some remarks upon the various labels stated to have been issued in the Province of Cauca; which remarks have provoked a letter from Mr. Curtis, the correspondent of *The American Journal of Philately*, to whom we alluded. He commences by pointing out, very justly, that there are more than two years between 1879 and 1891, and we confess that the heat of the weather, or old age and obliquity of vision, coupled with the fact that the existence of the

stamps in question has only been comparatively recently revealed, led us to take 1879 for 1889, and to suppose that all these diverse emissions dated from the latter year. If 1879 is the correct date, it certainly destroys one of our arguments against the issues in question; on the other hand, it furnishes us with another, for if these curiosities were issued and used as stamps as early as 1879, it is certainly curious, considering that the advantages of philately were not unknown in those parts, that we should not have heard of them sooner than we did.

Five emissions in two years would indicate catering for philatelic rather than postal requirements. Emissions of 1879, not heard of until nearly ten years later, appear to us still more open to doubt.

Mr. Curtis further asks from what expression in his article we gather that the stamps were used to denote *Postage Due*; the account reads as follows, the italics being our own:—

"A special tax has been *collected* by the post-offices of the State, and in the decrees above referred to mention is made that postage must be *collected* according to the weight of the package. One document that I have, sent by the Judge of the District of the Atrato to the Judge of the District of Murri, not only has six stamps, but gives the name of the party *from whom the value of the stamps should be collected*. . . . When I was in Quibdo a few months ago, the sale of the stamps of the last emission had been stopped, on that account letters were being sent marked with the amount of the postage that must be *collected* and signed with the name of the postmaster."

"The Decrees above referred to" are those upon which the authenticity of these stamps is based, and both the paragraphs appear to refer to postage to be collected, and not to prepayment of postage in any way. The stamps may be all right, but their true history appears, at present, to be involved in a certain amount of obscurity, which is not wholly in their favour.

* * *

We have received a copy of a little book, entitled, *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, a subject upon which a great deal has been written, and upon which there is, doubtless, much yet for us to learn. We fear, however, that the work before us is not likely to add very greatly to our knowledge. The style of the author is somewhat involved, as may be seen by the following extract from the Introduction:—

"It is my intention in publishing this little book, and, with your kind help, I hope to bring really useful, reliable, instructive, and *cheap* Philatelic Literature, which I have earnestly endeavoured to do within reach of the majority of Philatelists, and not the *few* as has been done with books on philatelic subjects heretofore, really good books up to the present being so expensive, while the price of this work is only sixpence."

While on the first page we find a statement which leads us to doubt the accuracy of the author's information.

After describing the 1d., black, of 1840, he adds:—

"The next was a similar stamp, issued provisionally, having 'V. R.' in the two upper corners respectively, instead of crosses, face value 1d., black, imperforate."

Even the high prices of "really good books" are hardly an excuse for such a statement as this, and other errors of omission and commission to be found on subsequent pages. Sixpence is a small sum certainly, but we hardly think the pamphlet before us a good investment for it.

* * *

ANOTHER small book that has been also sent us for review appears more likely to fulfil its purpose. We allude to *Connaissances Philatéliques*, by Victor Flandrin, published by E. Frémy, Paris. It deals, and by no means unsuccessfully, with a number of general subjects connected with philately, such as—The Arrangement of a Collection; The Postage Stamps, &c., to be Collected; The Manipulation of Stamps; Forgeries, &c., &c. And, while intended mainly for the instruction of the young collector, it contains a good deal of information that it is very useful for all of us to have in a handy form. Covering, as it does, a good portion of the ground that we hope to cultivate in our papers on *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, we shall be glad to keep it by our side for reference.

* * *

ONE of the most attractive, in outward appearance at all events, of our trans-Atlantic contemporaries is *The Washington Philatelist*, the publishers of which have adopted as a design for the front

page of their cover an enlarged representation of the current French Colonial stamps. They have not had occasion as yet to resort to any of the numerous surcharged varieties, but are content so far with the unadorned design, which may fairly be said to be thus "adorned the most." The covers of various numbers are printed in the colours of the corresponding values. The contents perhaps are not quite so interesting, from the point of view of scientific philately, but they are always well printed and on good paper, which goes a long way towards making them readable. The publishers have also been distributing, in connection with their magazine, a large folio work entitled *Columbus Memorial*, containing some very interesting historical details and maps, together with illustrations of all the principal buildings of the World's Fair now in course of construction at Chicago; where some of our readers on both sides of the "herring pond" will probably find their way next year. Those who go will find the maps of Chicago and Jackson Park of much use to them, while those who do not go may find the pictures of no small interest.

* * *

IN reference to the case of "*Giwelb v. Barbarin*," of which we reported what we were informed was the final result in our August number, M. Barbarin requests us to state that the matter is not yet concluded, inasmuch as he has appealed against the decision we quoted, which he states was that of the Court of First Instance, and that the case is now about to be brought before the Court of Appeal, in Paris.

THERE are three excellent sets of verses in the current number of the *Isis*, notably an ingenious piece on "The Philatelist." The rhymer takes for his text the saying that "a man who collects stamps cares for nothing else in the world," and illustrates this dictum in seven different stanzas, of which we may quote the following:—

"Oh, come," said Music, "come with me;
To Adelina Patti list;
Melt in her magic melody"—
"I shan't," quoth the Philatelist.

"Come," said the Gourmand, "come with me.
And try the varied Gatti-list;
I prithee, try Gastronomy"—
"I won't," quoth the Philatelist.

"Come," said Society, "with me,
And to my tittle-tattle list;
Come, try the World, the Flesh, the D——"
"Get out!" quoth the Philatelist.

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.—Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. have submitted to us some curious labels, that have been sent to them as specimens of a new issue for this country. We can only say, at present, that these are not so evidently bad as the so-called re-engraved types chronicled last year; the new stamps are oblong, the design is still composed principally of native characters, the only attempt at ornamentation is a pattern of wavy lines between the characters, the whole being upon a ground of solid colour. The characters have the appearance of being drawn by some one who understood them, and we have little doubt that they are not of a mere fancy nature. Upon the three values sent as 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee, we can trace the characters for *abasi*, *two abasi*, and *rupee* respectively; and we believe there is the date "1310," corresponding with the present year. They appear to have been lithographed, the two lower values in horizontal rows of three, the 1 r. in a single vertical row. We have examined a block of 12 of the 4 a. with a margin on two sides, a similar block of 8 a. with margin on three sides, and a strip of 12 of the 1 r. with margin all round. These blocks are all carefully obliterated with a postmark in very greasy red ink, which is not altogether in their favour, unless the Afghan authorities have become far more accommodating than they used to be. The impression is in *bluish slate* (an unobliterated copy of the 4 a. in *dull blue* is also shown us) on *pale rose pelure* paper. We have thought it desirable to describe these curiosities at some length, but we must not be taken as thereby expressing any great belief in them.

Adhesives. 1 abasi, oblong, blue, on *rose pelure* (?).
2 " " slate " "
1 " " " " "
1 rupee " " " "

Angra (Azores).—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 80 reis for this province.

Adhesive. 80 reis, light green.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses the provisional 2 c. on 5 c. of 1877, with *inverted* surcharge. About this variety M. Moens states in his catalogue that he has never seen it except with a forged overprint, and we fear that the specimen described to us may be of the same fraudulent nature.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cameron & Co. for several curious varieties of the wrappers with the current types of stamps, and with the word *Impresos* in two sizes; the wrappers should, we believe, always have the upper end tapered and gummed. We find, on ordinary buff paper, with *Impresos* measuring 11½ mm. in length:

1 c., brown; inscribed REPUBLICA for REPUBLICA.
1 c. " stamp on left.
1 c. " no accent over U of REPUBLICA.
1 c. " "
1 c., black-brown } wrapper gummed and tapered at the bottom.
1 c., green

Impresos as before, transparent, greasy-looking paper:

1 c., green; not tapered at either end, gummed at the top on the wrong side.

Impresos measuring nearly 16 mm., ordinary buff paper:

1 c., green; tapered at both ends, gummed at the top only.

The same firm sends us a letter stating that the new series of adhesives, with the exception of the 1, 2, and 5 pesos values, which would not be ready, were to be issued on the 1st October; also that the envelopes, post cards, &c., were to be sold in future at something over their face value, to cover cost of manufacture (5 c. envelopes at 6 c., 2 c. cards at 2½ c., 2 c. letter cards at 3 c., &c.), a decidedly retrograde system; and that the 1 c. and 2 c. wrappers were to be smaller, and the 4 c. larger, than before.

Der Philatelist announces the issue of the following stamps, of a new design, with portrait of Rivadavia.

Adhesives. ½ c., light blue.
1 c., black-brown.
2 c., green.
5 c., carmine.

The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* adds that the higher values, up to 50 centavos, will bear a portrait of Belgrano, while those of 1 peso and upwards have that of San Martino, in uniform.

10 c., slate-blue.
16 c., grey.
24 c., brown.
50 c., green.
1 peso, carmine.
2 pesos, dark green.
5 " dark blue.

We learn also, from *La Prensa* of Buenos Ayres, that the new Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Letter Cards are to bear the portrait of Rivadavia, in a somewhat similar design to that of the lower values of the adhesives, the list being as follows:

Envelope. 5 c., carmine on *straw*; 2 sizes.
Wrappers. ½ c., blue on buff.
1 c., grey "
2 c., green "
4 c., grey "
Post Cards. 1 peso, green on cream.
4 c., grey "
6 c., claret "
6+6 c. " "
Letter Cards. 2 c., green "
4 c., grey "

Austria.—After all that we have said, upon various authority, as to wrappers of white paper, larger size, better quality, &c., it is disappointing to find that *Le Timbre-Poste* has been informed that there have never been official 2 kr. wrappers of white paper. We presume that wrappers have been printed to order, as is done nearer home.

The Philatelic Record mentions an impression in *rose* of the current type, lacking the numerals in the corner, like the *green* specimen previously chronicled.

The Stamp News reports the 10 paras on 3 kr. with double surcharge. Adhesive. No value, *rose*; error.
10 par. on 3 kr., black and green; variety.

Bahamas.—We append an illustration of the new 2½d. envelope. *The London Philatelist* chronicles single and reply id. cards,

with stamp of the oval type previously used for the 1½ + 1½d. The inscriptions are in three lines only on the single card, with the Arms between the first and second: 1. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." 2. "BAHAMAS." 3. The usual instruction. The double card has the necessary additions. No frame.



Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1+1d. " "

Barbados.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the single card with the new type of stamp, the design of which is now stated to represent the Arms, or Device, granted to the Island, in 1685, by Charles II. It is too late now to ask him what he meant by it.

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff; new type.

We are informed that numerous varieties, due to misplaced impressions, of the ½d. on 4d. are to be met with; we fully expected it!

Bavaria.—*The Stamp News* tells us of an imperforate pair of the obsolete 3 pf., with wmk. of vertical wavy lines.

Adhesive. 3 pf., green; imperf.

Belgium.—We give an illustration of the proposed Sunday ticket, as applied to the 25 c. stamp, which we believe is not actually in circulation yet. It is suggested that similar labels ought to be issued, with the inscription "NE PAS LIVRER LE SAMEDI," for the benefit of those who keep their Sabbath on the Saturday!

The Postal Union cards are reported to exist with the stamp and inscriptions nearer the upper edge



than before, as already described in the case of the lower value. *Post Cards.* 10 c., carmine on grey; variety.
10+10 c. " " "

Benin.—This French colony has come upon the philatelic scene a little late, and commences modestly, according



to *Le Timbre-Poste*, with only seven surcharged varieties. Four of these bear the name of the colony, alone, in black; the others have in addition a fresh value, as in the second illustration above, in red or in black.

Adhesives. 5 c., black and green.
10 c., black on lilac.
15 c., black and blue.
25 c., black on rose.
"40," in red, on 15 c., black and blue.
"75," on 15 c. " "
"75," in black, on 15 c. " "

Bermuda.—We hear that the 1+1d. card does not exist, but was originally chronicled, by one of our German contemporaries, in error for the 1½+1½.

Bolivia.—A circular describing the stamps of Bolivia generally, and those in particular on view at the Paris Exhibition, bears an illustration of the design of a series of stamps for printed matter, said to have been issued on May 15th, 1892, in celebration of the opening of the first Railway in Bolivia. The shape is rectangular, but all the inscriptions, &c., run diagonally, from the lower left to the upper right; on a central label is represented a train, above and to left are the words "CORREOS"—"DE BOLIVIA," in two lines, below and to right "IMPRESOS," followed by the value in words; in each corner is a numeral in a transverse oval. The value illustrated is "Dos (2) Bolivianos." A second value, 10 centavos, is alluded to, but we are not told what are the colours, or the other values. Specimens have been a long time reaching Europe, if the stamps were really issued last May.

La Carte Postale assures us that no change has taken place in the 2+2 c. card!

Brazil.—A correspondent kindly informs us that he has a specimen of what we fancy is the *lête-bêche* variety of the current 100 reis; the two portions of the design are inverted with reference to one another. Such a curiosity may be the result either of a whole sheet being printed wrong, or of an inverted frame (or head) on the plate. The same correspondent tells us of several varieties of perforation found upon this 100 reis, 16½×18, 16×17, 14×18, 13×18; almost as complicated as the vagaries in this line exhibited in some of our colonial issues.

A 500 reis stamp is chronicled, of the type with the Southern Cross.

Adhesives. 100 r., red and pale blue; frame inverted; perf. 17×16.
100 r., red and blue; perf. variously.
500 r., olive-green; perf. 13.

British Bechuanaland.—There has been a certain amount of excitement, in the highest philatelic circles, about a supposed specimen of the 4d. Cape of Good Hope, wmk. Crown and C.A. surcharged with the name of this Colony; a description of which we copied, in May last, from *The London Philatelist*, failing in our innocence and ignorance to perceive that there does not appear to be a 4d. Cape of Good Hope with this wmk. *The Philatelic Record* translated the word "normal," used in connection with the surcharge, as meaning the vertical overprint applied to the 1d. and 2d. stamps at the end of last year, and it would seem that it is the existence of this surcharge upon a 4d. stamp that has been denied by the Postmaster of the Colony; he says he never did see a (C.A. see I ch!) surcharge of that kind upon a stamp of that value. However, the specimen in question has been examined again, and it turns out that the wmk. is Crown and C.C! *Où haient donc les lunettes de—?*

Bulgaria.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the current 15 stotinki perf. 11 instead of 12.

Adhesive. 15 stot., orange-yellow; perf. 11.

Ceylon.—A letter quoted by *The London Philatelist* states that, enquiries made as to the existence of certain would-be specimens of the latest provisionals, with the surcharge inverted, have elicited the information that such special care was exercised in printing the surcharges in question, that the authorities are able to declare all incursions to be forgeries. It is about time that something of this kind was done in Ceylon. French Colonies please copy!

Our contemporary also chronicles the same surcharge upon the 24 c. *The Stamp News* adds the same upon the 4 c., rose.

Adhesives. 3 c. on 24 c., purple.
3 c. on 4 c., rose.

Colombia.—A new series is announced, partly composed of types already known, but now printed in new colours, and partly of new designs. The 20 c. which we chronicled last month is of the type shown in the annexed illustration, and is perf. 10; there are new types also for 1 peso and 10 pesos, the 50 c. and 5 pesos have their colours changed only, and the 2 c., green, is of the design recently issued in carmine. There is likewise stated to be a new type for the *Too Late* stamp.



Adhesives. 2 c., green; perf. 13.
50 c., mauve on mauve; perf. 13.
1 peso, blue on green " 10.
5 pesos, red on mauve " 13.
" " " " " 13.
" " " " " 10.
Too Late Stamp. 2½ c., blue on salmon " 10.

Congo.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the 5 fr., grey, is not actually in circulation yet, and that the 3 fr. 50 c. has not even been printed upon this stamp.

Dutch Indies.—A correspondent in Sumatra informs us that Nos. 22 and 23 in our publishers' catalogue, the 5 c., carmine, and the 12½ c. of the numeral type, have not yet been issued, and that he doubts their existence. These were chronicled in *Le Timbre* in the middle of 1890, and do not appear to have been heard of since. Has anyone seen them?

Fiji.—We are informed of the existence of the 6d., of the type of 1871, without any surcharge, upon laid paper, and we find that M. Moens catalogues the 1d. and 2d. in similar condition, as varieties of the issue of 1875-78, to which no doubt they really belong. *The Philatelic Record* describes a new value, made by surcharging the 4d. of last year "5d.," in black.

Adhesives. 1d., ultramarine (C.R.) on laid.
2d., green " " "
6d., carmine " " "
5d., in black, on 4d., purple.

France.—We have received a specimen of a very curious variety of the current 10+10 c. card, having the impression, which should have been on the face of the second half, printed upon the back of the first, leaving the reply portion entirely blank.

Post Card. 10+10 c., black on blue; error.

French Congo.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 25 c. current French colonial stamps have been converted into 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., all with the name printed with a superabundance of capitals, the surcharge being in black.

We have received the same stamp, surcharged vertically, in red, "Congo Français" down the right side, "F.N.R." (or "B") in the centre, and "10 centimes" down the left side; what the mysterious letters in the middle may mean we do not know. We have also the 15 c. on 25 c., but the word "Congo" is so indistinct that we cannot see whether the first "o" is large or small. We have further a parcel post label, which is probably entirely of local manufacture; its design consists of the words "Congo Français" in fancy type, "COLIS POSTAUX" in heavy capitals, and the value "10 Centimes," tall figures and small letters with an initial capital, divided as above and with a broken line between the first and second, and a plain line between the second and

third portions; the whole is enclosed in an oblong frame of fancy pattern, 50 x 28 mm. The specimen before us is un-gummed, but is neatly obliterated "6 Mai. 92."

Adhesives. 5 c. on 25 c., black on rose; "COngo."
 10 c. on 25 c. " " " "
 15 c. on 25 c. " " " "
 10 c., in red, on 25 c., black on rose.

Parcel Post Stamp. 10 c., black on blue.

Germany.—*La Carte Postale* reports that cards, to be used with a printed circular upon them, are now stamped—to order—with an impression of the 3 pf. stamp.

Card for Printed Matter. 3 pf., brown on buff.

Gibraltar.—A correspondent, who is in a position to know something of the matter, assures us that the use of 50 c. stamps cut in halves as 25 c. stamps has never been authorised, and that all such specimens are due to carelessness, or good nature, on the part of clerks in some of the outlying offices.

Gold Coast.—*The Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a new post card, of similar type to those already known.

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff; 140 x 89 mm.

Great Britain.—The recent regulations, allowing printed matter to be sent at book-post rates in unclosed envelopes, appear to have caused a demand for ½d. stamped envelopes, which has been met by resuscitating the small oval die, formerly applied to post cards stamped to order; this is now embossed in *vermilion* on such paper and envelopes sent in by the public as meets with the approval of the authorities at Somerset House. Why stamps of this nature should not be struck upon any sort of paper that the public, even the Philatelic public, chooses to send in, provided it be neither too thick nor too thin to receive the impression, is a thing that we fail altogether to understand. Again, if a person pays for a certain number of impressions of a particular value, what can it matter to the Department whether these are all struck upon different pieces of paper, or two (or more) of them upon the same piece? The trouble is no greater, and all these fancy varieties help to swell the revenue.

We have seen the following:

Envelopes. ½d., vermilion on white, and on blue.
 1½d., yellow on blue.
 2d., lake " "
 2½d., blue " "
 1½d., yellow + 2d., lake on white and on blue.
 2d., lake + 2½d., blue " "
 10 + 10d., brown " "

We are informed that the new 4½d. stamp has been surcharged "GOVT. PARCELS."

Official Adhesive. 4½d., green and red; black surcharge.

Grenada.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 8d. converted into a 2d. Unpaid Letter stamp, by a similar surcharge to that described last month.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2d., in black, on 8d., olive-brown.

Holland.—We glean from *The Philatelic Record* the following reasons for the stamp upon the current post cards being shifted from the right upper corner to the left, and for the existence of specimens with the stamp on the right. It appears that the order originally given was to substitute the head of the young Queen, facing to right, for that of the late King, facing to left; but, the stamp being on the right, this represented the Queen with her back turned to the Arms in the opposite corner; this, it seems, is not merely a breach of good manners, but a serious offence against the laws of Heraldry, which the Postmaster-General hastened to disavow and to rectify. But as 20,000 of the offending cards had been printed, it was thought advisable for economical reasons to allow them to be issued.

Honduras.—We give illustrations of the adhesives, and of the stamp upon the envelopes and wrappers, described last month. The stamp upon the post cards is of the type of the adhesives, but is enclosed in an ornamental frame; across the upper part of the card are the words "REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS," in large fancy capitals with larger initials, upon an oblong label. The 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. cards have above this "TARJETA POSTAL," in an arch, below it

an instruction in Spanish in two lines, and the word "INTERIOR" at each side vertically. The 3 c. and 3 + 3 c. have "CARTE POSTALE" above the name, an instruction in French and in Spanish, each in one line, below it, and "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at each side. On the



space for the address is represented a statue of Christopher Columbus, in a glory, surrounded by an inscription in horse-shoe form—"DON CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIDOR DE LA AMERICA PRIMER ALMIRANTE." A frame, differing in pattern in the two values, encloses the whole design, which is on buff card for all.

Hongkong.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a 3 + 3c. card issued "on the 2nd July last," but we are not quite certain in what respects this differs from a similar card, described in the same magazine last April.

A correspondent tells us of two varieties of the 2 c. *Jubilee* stamp, resulting from the surcharge being misplaced (it is a question whether unnecessary overprints like this are ever otherwise than *misplaced*); on one the surcharge reads "Hong-Kong—JUBILEE—1891—1841," and on the other the date "1841" is omitted altogether; probably the second is from the bottom row of a sheet, the other rows of which exhibited the first variety.

Hyderabad.—We have been shown specimens of the current ¼ a. cards, with a black overprint similar to that applied to the earlier card; but most of the characters inside the Crescent are different to those of the former surcharge, which was supposed to supply the missing name of the State. As this is now engraved on the stamp, a surcharge for that purpose appears unnecessary, and we should guess that the one now before us is either a postmark, or an imitation of the earlier surcharge, applied in either case to meet a philatelic want; we find it lavishly struck three times upon one copy!

Iceland.—It is a long time since we had any novelties from this island. The *Ill. Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles two new values, each printed in two colours.

Adhesives. 50 aur., blue, centre carmine.
 100 " brown " lilac.

India.—We have received a description of a curious variety of the current 1 a. *Service* stamp, the letters "H" and "M" of the surcharge being stated to be entirely deficient, and the stamp having only "On" at the top, and "S" at the right hand side.

Liberia.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 16 c., with the error of surcharge "OFFICI SL" on the right, as upon the 32 c. which we described last month. Probably this exists upon all the values with vertical overprint.

Macao.—It was not to be expected that the printer would get through his work, upon the surcharged stamps described last month, without varying the monotony a little. Two sheets of 2½ reis on 40 reis, and one sheet of 2½ reis on 80 reis, are stated to have received an inverted surcharge; also one sheet of each is said to have been surcharged with smaller figures than the rest. Our informant, however, sends us specimens of the latter variety, both in the correct position and inverted, so we presume that half of this sheet was done one way and half the other, in each value! The prices of these extreme varieties are, we need not say, pretty stiff!

A copy of the *Government Gazette* (Boletim Oficial) of Macao and Timor, dated Aug. 11, 1892, kindly sent us by the same correspondent, states that 20,000 of each of the two values were to be converted into 2½ reis stamps, and a similar number for use in Timor, with the name of that colony added across the centre. Surplus stamps of the latter colony will doubtless be surcharged "Macao."

Adhesives.

2½ on 40 reis, brown; surcharge inverted.
2½ on 80 " " grey " "
2½ on 40 " " brown; small figures."
2½ on 80 " " grey " "
2½ on 40 " " brown " inverted.
2½ on 80 " " grey " "

Mauritius.—A correspondent in this colony informs us that, on Jan. 1, 1893, stamps of the values of 1 c. and 15 c. are to be issued, the latter as equivalent to 2½d. at the present rate of exchange. The object of the 1 c. is unknown, perhaps it is for local newspapers, which, in more prosperous times, used to be carried free!

Mexico.—We give an illustration of the Official Mendall chronicled last month.



Morocco.—We give an illustration of the stamps for the Tanger-Fez post.

New Caledonia.—Our first illustration represents the surcharge recently inflicted, in the usual two positions, upon the 30 c. stamp; the overprint shown in the second has been applied, in *black*, and, as far as we know at present, in one position only, to the rest of the stamps in stock; the exhaustion of the supply of certain values will



doubtless be announced by the next mail. We copy the following list from *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Adhesives.

35 c., black on yellow; type of France, imperf.
1 fr., bronze-green
Colonial type; perf. " "
5 c., green.
10 c., black on lilac.
15 c., blue.
20 c., red on green.
25 c., black on rose.
30 c., brown.
75 c., rose.
1 fr., bronze-green.

But we thought there were no 10 c. stamps on hand! And where are the lower values?

New South Wales.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* reports that the new ½d. stamp has been impressed upon envelopes, probably intended for printed matter, like our own of the same value.

Envelope. ½d., grey on white.

New Zealand.—We are indebted to two correspondents in this colony for some very valuable information in reference to the early issues, from which it appears that there can be no doubt that stamps upon the Star watermarked paper were among the first put in circulation. We hear of

one specimen of the 2d., Star wmk., on a letter dated August, 1855, of another used in October of the same year, and of several used in 1856. It is known that the first supply of stamps, 1d., 2d., and 1s., was sent out to New Zealand in September, 1854, and with them no doubt the plates for printing those values. The issue does not appear to have taken place until July, 1855, and before that time a stock of stamps may have been printed in the colony. Those sent out from England were (we can now have no doubt) upon the Star paper, those printed in New Zealand upon unwmkd. paper, blue and white, and stamps upon all three varieties of paper may have been issued at about the same time. Printing upon these unwmkd. papers, varying somewhat in quality, continued until the end of 1861, when a supply of the Star wmkd. paper was obtained from England; and the statement by Mr. Davies, published in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1889, that "In February, 1862, stamp-printing was started in the Postmaster-General's Office in Auckland, and paper watermarked with a Star was used for the first time," must be taken as meaning that such paper was then used for the first time for stamps printed on the spot. The 2d. and 1s. New Zealand are known upon Star wmkd. paper, slightly blued by chemical action of some sort; the 2d. used in 1855 is described to us as upon paper showing this peculiarity, the 1s. on the same paper was doubtless issued at the same date, and we may expect to find the 1d., Star wmk., upon blued paper also.

We are further informed that the 2d., type of 1873, on paper wmkd. with a large Star, has been found postmarked as early as May 10th, 1875, two years earlier than the date usually assigned to this stamp and the 1d. on the same paper. The ½d., wmk. Star and N. Z., recently chronicled, appears to be a more or less temporary issue, pending the preparation of a new design for that value of the same size as the rest of the current series.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly describes a private post card, with an impression of the current ½d. adhesive in the right upper corner. Is this for printed matter only?

Post Card. ½d., rose.

North Borneo.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the current 5 c. adhesive surcharged "1 cent," in red, a thick numeral and heavy type; also a third variety of the 1 c. on 8 c. card, having the surcharge in thicker and bolder type than the one we described last month, and a double bar (a thick and a thin line) below.

Adhesive. 1 c., in red, on 5 c., grey.
Post Card. 1 c. on 8 c., green; 3rd type of surcharge.

Obock.—This Colony still keeps its name before the philatelic public; we have the following to add to the list of stamps with the straight variety of surcharge in black:

Adhesives.

4 c., claret on blue.
20 c., red on green.
75 c., carmine.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., black.

15 c. "
20 c. "
40 c. "
60 c. "
1 fr., brown.
2 " "
5 " "

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the current Registration Envelopes and Postal Union Card of Great Britain, surcharged in the same manner as the adhesives, for use in this District.

Regn. Env. 2d., blue; black surcharge; sizes F, G, H.
Post Card. 1d., vermilion on buff; black surcharge.

Orange Free State.—We have received a ½d. card, formed by means of the 3d. adhesive stuck upon a piece of white cardboard, and then surcharged "½d." at the top and the usual Arms over the rest of the stamp. The inscriptions are "BRIEF KAART" in large, and "ORANJE VRIJSTAAT" in smaller capitals, the first and third words on the left, the second and fourth on the right of the stamp. No frame.

Post Card. ½d. on 3d., blue and black on white; 113 × 75 mm.

Our publishers have shown us part of a sheet (96 stamps) of the 1d. on 4d. described last year. We only find one specimen with the surcharge "1d." four (and one or two doubtful) with "1d." and there is one with no surcharge at all!

Portugal.—We give illustrations of the two surcharged varieties chronicled in August. We also append a copy of a Notice, relating to "The Stamp of the Red Cross Society of Portugal," which appears to be one of those labels whose claims to admission into our albums is of a somewhat



doubtful character, denoting as it does neither postage paid, nor postage to be paid; however, it is plainly a very respectable member of its class, and when our readers have perused the Notice, they will be in a position to decide whether to accept or reject the subject of it. We trust that none of them will endeavour to stir up war with Portugal in the hope of making used copies more plentiful!

"The Red Cross Society of Portugal (Sociedade Portuguesa da Cruz Vermelha) was constituted for the purpose of nursing and assisting the wounded in time of war, irrespective of religious creed or nationality, and received Royal Assent by decree of the 4th May, 1887.

"By an Act of the Houses of Parliament passed on the 9th August, 1889, the Society was granted the privilege of issue and the use of a private postage stamp black and red in color and bearing a shield in the centre of which the Cross of the Convention of Geneva is to be seen. The use of this stamp by the Society is restricted to purely business correspondence, so much so, that to prevent abuse all their communications have to be posted under open cover for perusal by the Postal Authorities. The beneficent and charitable services of this Society having been hitherto in very little requisition owing to the pacific state of the country their correspondence on which the stamp is available has naturally been very small and consequently the stamps are very scarce."

The word "PROVISORIO" can be made to assume various forms and positions; we have had it horizontally, in two varieties of type, as shown above, and at the last moment we receive three values with it applied diagonally, from lower left to upper right, in black capitals; it will of course look equally well placed the other way, and a double impression, crosswise, would even be an improvement!

Adhesives. 5 reis, grey; carmine surcharge.

10 " green " "

20 " rose; black " "

Roumania.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that Wrappers and Letter Cards, with stamps of the type of that upon the post cards of 1890, have been, or are about to be issued.

Wrapper. 1½ bani, black on white.

Letter Card. 15 " brown on grey.

Russia.—*The London Philatelist* announces the 35 kopecs, with the Thunderbolts.

Adhesive. 35 kop., lilac and green; new type.

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

Bougoulma.—The design of the last issue (Type 2090 in the catalogue) has appeared in a new colour, and in two minor varieties of type, arranged irregularly on the sheet.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue-green.

Gadiatsch.—The first type (our 2146) is reported, in orange, with the word "3EMCK" at the top, presumably with the frame inverted.

Adhesive. 3 kop., orange.

Liedtjan.—The stamp chronicled last December now appears on sea-green, instead of yellow-green, paper.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on sea-green.

Ryff.—The envelope has been issued in a new size.

Envelope. 3 kop., gold on grey; 148×81 mm.

Sarwak.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* reports the current 8 c. stamp surcharged "2 c." The colour of the overprint is not mentioned, but we presume it is black.

Adhesive. 2 c. on 8 c., red and green.

Shanghai.—A correspondent kindly sends us some specimens of the current stamps, with information which explains the fact of certain values, at all events, being found upon the same yellowish paper, but both with and without the watermark consisting of Chinese characters. The 2 c. and 5 c. are printed in sheets of 100. He does not say how many times the wmk. is repeated in each sheet, but, as he sends us the 2 c. with and the 5 c. without it, we conclude that there are fewer wmk. than there are stamps. The 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. are in sheets of 40, with 25 wmk. only in the sheet, so that specimens with and without the wmk. may be found side by side. The characters read "Kung Fu," which means *Municipal Council*.

The London Philatelist chronicles the 5 c. surcharged "2 Cts.," with the same value in Chinese below it, in blue. Only 1,500 of these are stated to have been issued, and they were only on sale for two days, the stock of 2 c. stamps having run short just before the arrival of the ship bringing the fresh supply.

Adhesive. 2 c., in blue, on 5 c., rose.

South Australia.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 10d., yellow, perf. 11½ and rouletted, printed on both sides. The colour of the surcharge which completes this stamp is not stated, nor whether it also exists on both sides; probably the stamp is 10d. on one side only.

Spain.—We learn from *The Philatelic Record* that the new 5+5 c. card has the same inscriptions as those on the 5 c., which we chronicled in August, with the necessary additions; the heading being "TARJETA POSTAL" in fancy capitals—"PARA" in small Roman capitals—"PORTUGAL Y GIBRALTAR" in large Roman capitals—and "ESPAÑA" in small wide capitals. *La Carte Postale*, on the other hand, states that the stamp alone (on the double card) is changed. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes and illustrates a new 10 c. card, with stamp of the current type on the right and the Arms on the left (the King of Spain having no fear of the laws of Heraldry); the inscriptions are "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in tall capitals—"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" in small block—and "ESPAÑA" in larger block capitals. Both these cards have three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "A," in script type, and an instruction in Spanish on the lower left.

Post Card. 10c., carmine on buff.

Straits Settlements.—We are informed that the 96 c., of the issue of 1868, exists perf. 12½ as well as perf. 14. M. Moens catalogues the whole of this issue as having the two varieties of perforation, and no doubt other values may be found perf. 12½ also.

We have received the permanent 1 c. stamp, which is of the same type as the new values recently chronicled, but printed in one colour only.

Adhesives. 96 c., slate; perf. 12½.

1 c., green; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Selangor.—*The Stamp Collectors' Journal* states that an 8 c. stamp, of the Tiger type, has been issued here.

Adhesive. 8 c., orange.

Surinam.—We give illustrations of the two provisional stamps described last month. Of the 2½ c. on 50 c., 25,000 copies are stated to have been issued.



Tasmania.—*The London Philatelist* describes some ½d. wrappers, with the oval stamp, and the words "newspapers only," and "From," similar to those of 1d. which we chronicled in May, and in an equally interesting number of varieties of colour!

Wrappers. ½d., red on yellow, orange-red, pale blue, white.

Tonga.—We have received the 6d. of the current type in *orange-yellow*, which we suppose replaces the *blue* stamp of the same value.

Adhesive. 6d., orange-yellow.

Transvaal.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a new stamp of high value, of the type of the current issue, which paid postage on a parcel of gold sent to London; the value is given as "VIJF PND STG."

Adhesive. £5, dark green.

Travancore.—In looking over some used post cards of this State, we have found some very distinct varieties of shade, running from *dull orange* to *orange-red*. All were on ordinary *buff* card, not the yellowish paper of the first issue.

Post Card. 8 cash, orange-red (shades) on *buff*.

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. G. B. Calman, of New York, for the following cutting from an American newspaper, from which we may see that Philately is to play its part in the Celebrations of next year. There are those whose unfortunate investments in Argentine, Brazilian, Peruvian, and other securities "too numerous to mention," lead them to regret that Columbus ever discovered America at all. Philatelists will probably have reason to share that feeling!

"COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"NEW SERIES TO BE ISSUED TO MARK THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

"WASHINGTON, *September 28th.*—The Post-office Department has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company of New York, under a contract signed yesterday. The denominations of all of the series have not as yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series, and probably some others.

"The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have already been decided upon. These are the 'Discovery of America by Columbus—First Sight of Land'; 'Columbus's Fleet at Sea,' from *Revista de la Mina*; 'Landing of Columbus,' after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; 'The Santa Maria,' Columbus's flagship, after Alfred HARRISSE; 'Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella,' and 'Columbus Reciting the Story of his Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on his Return from his First Voyage.' On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

"It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale Jan. 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the exposition, both abroad and at home."

Uruguay.—We give an illustration of the last value of the beautiful series, which we described in our March number.

The following cutting from *The Montevideo Times* of September 14th, kindly sent us by a correspondent in those parts, indicates that a supply of new postal stationery was to be issued there last month. We will give further details when we have seen specimens:

"The P.O. authorities have at length condescended to remember the urgent want of post cards, and will put the new series in circulation to-morrow. The colours and values are as follows: Letter card, 3 cents, violet; post card for interior, 2 cents, green; ditto, with reply paid, 4 cents, blue; for Argentine Republic, 2 cents, vermilion; ditto, with reply paid, 4 cents, blue; for other countries of the Postal Union, 3 cents, vermilion; ditto, with reply paid, 6 cents, maroon. 90 days is sarcastically allowed for the exchange of the existing post cards, but as these have been bought up by collectors at a premium of 100 per cent., not many are likely to be presented."



THE STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 51.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION III.

Provisional Stamps issued from 1 May 1881, to 31 December 1881.

Issue 22. 1 May 1881.

Type. A provisional stamp of 1½ reis (new currency), made by surcharging the figures "1½" on various stamps of the native-printed issues. The surcharged figures are type-printed in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the stamps of each issue.

	FIRST CHRONICLED.
84. "1½" on No. 2. (20 reis, red, of Sept. 1871.)	Marsden.
85. "1½" on No. 7. (20 reis, red, of Issue 3.)	Now.
86. "1½" on No. 26. (20 reis, red, of July 1873.)	Now.
87. "1½" on No. 35. (20 reis, red, of April 1875.)	Marsden.
88. "1½" on No. 39. (20 reis, red, of Mch. 1876.)	R., Aug. 1881.
89. "1½" on No. 47. (20 reis, red, of May 1876.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
90. "1½" on No. 52.) 20 reis, red, of June 1877.)	Evans.*

Issue 23. May 1881 to December 1881.

Type. Provisional stamps of seven different values in the new currency made by surcharging the figures and letters "1½," "4½," "6," "1," "2," "4," and "8" on various stamps of the "Crown series." The surcharges are type-printed in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the "Crown series."

	FIRST CHRONICLED.
91. "1½" on No. 59. (5 reis, black.)	R., Oct. 1881.
92. "1½" on No. 68. (10 reis, green.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
93. "1½" on No. 61. (20 reis, bistre.)	R., Sept. 1881.
94. "1½" on No. 69. (25 reis, slate-grey.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
95. "1½" on No. 65. (100 reis, lilac.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
96. "4½" on No. 61. (20 reis, bistre.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
97. "4½" on No. 72. (25 reis, dark mauve.)	R., Nov. 1881.
98. "6" on No. 60. (10 reis, yellow.)	Gibbons. †
99. "6" on No. 61. (20 reis, bistre.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
100. "6" on No. 69. (25 reis, slate-grey.)	R., Aug. 1881.
101. "6" on No. 72. (25 reis, dark mauve.)	R., Oct. 1881.
102. "6" on No. 63. (40 reis, blue.)	Gibbons.
103. "6" on No. 71. (40 reis, yellow.)	R., Oct. 1881.
104. "6" on No. 64. (50 reis, green.)	R., Sept. 1881.
105. "6" on No. 70. (50 reis, blue.)	R., Dec. 1881.
106. "1 T" on No. 68. (10 reis, green)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
107. "1 T" on No. 69. (25 reis, slate-grey.)	Moens. ‡

* "A Catalogue for Collectors, by Capt. E. B. EVANS, R.A., 1881.
† STANLEY GIBBONS & Co.'s *Catalogue and Price List*, 1881.
‡ J. B. MOENS' *Catalogue Prix-Courant*, 6e Edition, 1883.

FIRST CHRONICLED.

108.	"1 T" on No. 72. (25 reis, dark mauve.)	R., Jan. 1882
109.	"1 T" on No. 63. (40 reis, blue.)	R., Sept. 1881.
110.	"1 T" on No. 64. (50 reis, green.)	R., Oct. 1881.
111.	"1 T" on No. 70. (50 reis, blue.)	R., Oct. 1881.
112.	"1 T" on No. 65. (100 reis, lilac.)	R., Feb. 1882.
113.	"1 T" on No. 66. (200 reis, orange.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
114.	"2 T" on No. 69. (25 reis, slate-grey.)	R., Feb. 1882.
115.	"2 T" on No. 72. (25 reis, dark mauve.)	R., Jan. 1882.
116.	"2 T" on No. 71. (40reis, yellow.)	R., Jan. 1882.
117.	"2 T" on No. 64. (50 reis, green.)	R., Aug. 1881.
118.	"2 T" on No. 70. (50 reis, blue.)	Evans.
119.	"2 T" on No. 65. (100 reis, lilac.)	R., Oct. 1881.
120.	"2 T" on No. 66. (200 reis, orange.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
121.	"2 T" on No. 67. (300 reis, brown.)	R., Feb. 1882.
122.	"2" on "4 T" on No. 64. (50 reis, green.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
123.	"4 T" on No. 68. (10 reis, green.)	R., Jan. 1882.
124.	"4 T" on No. 64. (50 reis, green.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
125.	"4 T" on No. 66. (200 reis, orange.)	R., Oct. 1881.
126.	"8 T" on No. 61. (20 reis, bistre.)	T.P., Sept. 1881.
127.	"8 T" on No. 62. (25 reis, rose.)	Marsden.
128.	"8 T" on No. 63. (40 reis, blue.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.
129.	"8 T" on No. 65. (100 reis, lilac.)	R., Oct. 1881.
130.	"8 T" on No. 66. (200 reis, orange.)	T.P., Aug. 1881.
131.	"8 T" on No. 67. (300 reis, brown.)	T.P., Nov. 1881.

Varieties.

- 93a. "1½" on 20 reis, bistre, inverted surcharge.
- 96a. "4½" on 20 reis, bistre, inverted surcharge.
- 114a. "2 T" on 25 reis, slate-grey, smaller type of "T."

On the 1st May 1881 a new currency was adopted for Portuguese India, the unit of which was the "rupee." On that date it therefore became necessary to issue stamps of new denominations, as will be understood by the following extract from a Lisbon letter communicated by Mr. Kern, and published in the *Record* of Aug. 1881: "The money hitherto in use in the Portuguese Indies was the same as in the mother country; but a law has recently been passed that the coinage in future shall be in tangas and rupias. Owing to this change the Government has ordered a new set of postage and fiscal stamps, but owing to the pressure of business these could not be got ready in time, and the postal authorities at Goa have therefore decided to utilize the old stamps by surcharging them with the new currency, but these will of course only be used until the new stamps arrive." In the new currency the rupee was divided into sixteen tangas, and the tanga into twelve reis respectively, equivalent to the annas and pies of British India, the reis of the new currency having an increased value, 32 of them being equal to 25 reis of the old currency.

The new set of postage stamps with the value expressed in the new currency did not arrive at Goa from Lisbon until the 1st January 1882, and during the eight months that elapsed up to that date the postal authorities at Goa continued to issue the surcharged provisionals, many different printings taking place at uncertain intervals, as to the dates of which we have no evidence, but which are sufficiently marked by the different

settings-up of the types and by the new varieties created by fresh combinations of surcharges and stamps.

The sequence of the dates at which the different varieties were first chronicled is little guide to the order in which they really appeared, nor have we any means of determining whether in the first set printed there was more than *one* variety of any one of the seven values. Of one thing we can be nearly certain, that is, that the 1½ on the various 20 reis, red, of the native issues belongs to this earliest set, and that no reprinting of it with a fresh setting-up of the types ever took place. We have therefore placed it at the head of our list, and numbered it as a separate issue; but we have made no attempt to determine what varieties of the other six values appeared with it, having nothing to assist us in making such a selection. Our Reference List of Issue 22, which should properly contain *all* the first surcharged varieties, must therefore be looked upon as incomplete, the six missing values being buried in the mass of varieties which were made between May and December 1881, and which we have numbered as Issue 23.

No chronicle of any of these provisionals appeared in the philatelic papers until August 1881, when they were mentioned by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*. He then described those that were known to him, which consisted of one variety of each of the seven values, viz :

- 89. "1½" on 20 reis, red, of May, 1876.
- 94. "4½" on 20 reis, bistre.
- 97. "6" on 20 reis, bistre.
- 113. "1 T" on 200 reis, orange.
- 120. "2 T" on 200 reis, orange.
- 124. "4 T" on 50 reis, green.
- 130. "8 T" on 200 reis, orange.

We might be almost tempted to believe that these seven varieties, as chronicled by M. Moens, constituted the first and earliest set printed, were it not for the length of time (three months) which had already elapsed since these provisionals had first been issued, and for the fact that at this time, according to Mr. Kern, fourteen varieties were already known to his Lisbon correspondent.

The *Timbre-Poste* and *Record* continued to chronicle the different varieties as they became known to them, the list being completed, as far as they are concerned, in February 1882, when between them they had made out a list of thirty-eight varieties. In making any calculations based on the dates of publication of these two periodicals, it is as well to bear in mind that the *Record* always appeared a fortnight or so after the *Timbre-Poste* of the same date, and it was therefore able to benefit by any information which might have already appeared in that paper.

Our list now contains forty-eight varieties; that is, it has ten that are nowhere mentioned in either the *Timbre-Poste* or the *Record*.

No. 84, 1½ on 20 reis, of September 1871, Issue 1, was catalogued by Mr. Marsden in the *Stamp News Annual*. We have examined his specimen, which is the only one known to him or to us, and the surcharge agrees exactly in type with

all the other varieties of $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis of the native issues.

No. 85, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis, of Issue 3, we discovered ourselves in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum. We know of no other specimen.

No. 86, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis of Issue 7, has never previously been included in any list; but we are inclined to think that this is the variety meant by M. Moens in No. 108 of the list in his *Prix-Courant*, 6th Edition, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis of end of 1874," of which we have never been able to find a trace, and the existence of which we very much doubt, seeing the great rarity of the stamp itself in an uncharged state. The difference between it and the 20 reis of Issue 7 being only in the size of the figures "20," it was a mistake very likely to be made.

No. 87, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis of April 1875, has been known to us some time, two specimens being in Mr. Harrison's collection; but the first published record we can find is Mr. Marsden's in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892.

No. 90, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 20 reis of June 1877, will be found catalogued by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*. The only specimen of this we have ever seen is in Mr. Marsden's collection.

Passing to the surcharges on the stamps of the Crown series, we have:

No. 98, "6" on 10 reis, yellow,
No. 102, "6" on 40 reis, blue,

which have only been catalogued in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s *Price List*, the 4th Edition of 1884, and in every subsequent edition. We believe these two to have been purposely omitted from other lists owing to a suspicion that they were not genuine. There were two similar varieties of the provisional "6" included in the following set of forgeries, which were recorded as genuine in *L'Ami des Timbres* of April 1882:

"6"	on	40	reis,	blue,	of	June	1872.
"5"	"	100	"	green	"	"	"
"5"	"	300	"	violet	"	"	"
"6"	"	20	"	red	"	1877.	"
"6"	"	40	"	blue	"	"	"
"6"	"	10	"	yellow,	of	the	Crown
"6"	"	40	"	blue	"	"	"

All the writers in the journals of that time, who had inspected these stamps, condemned them at once. M. Moens, in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1882, says he has seen them, and that in spite of the 200 francs asked for them, he rallies to the opinion of his *confères* who consider them "carottes." The *Record* of May 1882 says the numerals surcharged on these stamps are of a totally different type to those found on the other provisionals, and especially mentions that the type of surcharge on the two varieties of the Crown series is the same as that on the rest. This set of forgeries was so universally condemned, that they must have been withdrawn at once, as we have never been able to find any specimens of them. If we are correct in thinking that the notice of these forgeries had something to do with the omission of our Nos. 98 and 102 from the lists, we can show there was no reason for thus ignoring

them. We have seen used specimens of both of them with genuine obliterations clearly over the surcharges; we have also found the type of the surcharged "6" to be identical with that found on all the other varieties of the same value. The only charge that can be brought against them is, that they are somewhat scarce; but as to their being genuine, we have no doubts whatever.

We were for a long time in great doubt as to the existence of No. 107, "1 T" on 25 reis, slate-grey, which was in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*, 6th Edition, but had never been mentioned elsewhere. It is only latterly that we have been made sure by coming across a good used specimen.

Some of these provisionals on the 25 reis have given us considerable trouble, owing to the careless way in which the two colours of this stamp, which we call *slate-grey* and *dark mauve*, have been described in the various lists and journals. Some writers have taken a little trouble about this in their catalogues, and have been careful to be at least consistent. Major Evans, in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, adopted "slate-grey" and "dull purple," and M. Moens in his *Prix-Courant* calls them "ardoise" and "violet," these being sufficiently distinctive in both cases. But in other lists, and especially in the notices of the journals, these two colours appear to have been usually named according to the fancy of the moment, and the result is misunderstanding and confusion. The *Record*, in its *résumé* of the philatelic gains of 1881, includes No. 107, but calls it "25 reis, lavender"; it then refers to page 231, where we find the same stamp called "25 reis, mauve," which would mean, if it meant anything, our No. 108—but one example is enough of this sort of bungling.

Another variety not chronicled at the time it appeared is No. 118, "2 T" on 50 reis, blue, which was first chronicled by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, and has been included by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. in their *Price Lists* since 1884. It is, however, absent from all the other lists. We have seen an unused specimen, which was evidently of the genuine type.

We believe No. 127, "8 T" on 25 reis, rose, will be new to most collectors. It was in Mr. Marsden's list in the *Stamp News Annual*, and we have seen his specimen, which was unused. He assures us he has seen used specimens on the original envelopes of this as well as of the foregoing No. 118.

This finishes our account of the ten varieties we have had to add to the list given by the *Record* and *Timbre-Poste*, and we will now proceed to mention a few that are given in other lists, but which we prefer not to include in ours.

First there is a " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 25 reis, violet, which we find in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*. We believe this "violet" to be a mistake for "ardoise," and to have been copied into the *Prix-Courant* from the *Timbre-Poste* of Nov. 1881, where the mistake was first made. The " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 25 reis "ardoise," although a common variety, is nowhere mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste*, and we believe "violet" to be a slip of M. Moens' pen. At all events, we have

not been able to hear of a specimen, and for the present at least refrain from cataloguing it.

Next we have the following four varieties :—

"4 T" on 40 reis, blue,
 "4 T" on 100 reis, lilac,
 "2" on "1 T" on 25 reis, dark mauve,
 "8" on "2 T" on 200 reis, orange.

which were catalogued by Mr. Marsden in the *Stamp News Annual*. We have seen his specimens of these four, and find them to have the surcharges altered in pen and ink. Some of them apparently have the postmark over the whole surcharge, and it is quite possible they may have passed through the post. It is more probable that the alterations were made by private individuals than by the postal authorities, and for that reason their philatelic value, in our opinion, is "nil."

We will now proceed to give some description of the types used in printing the surcharges, which we hope may be of some use in helping collectors to avoid forgeries. But we must warn our readers that some very dangerous ones exist, in which the types have been very closely copied. By far the best way to avoid being deceived by these last, or by any other clever forgeries that may exist, is to be well provided with a good many specimens of all the common varieties of each value, and then, when a rare variety is found, to subject it to a very severe scrutiny, and comparison with the commoner ones, and if it does not coincide with these, to reject it.

Taking the stamps in the order in which they appear in our Reference List, we have first the "1½" on the native printed issues. These are comparatively scarce, and we have not had, nor are we likely to have, the opportunity of examining an entire sheet. We have seen a great many single specimens and a few pairs, and have assured ourselves that this series was surcharged in the same manner as the series of the "Crown" type, that is, the whole sheet at one printing. All these "1½" on native printed series appear to be from the same setting-up. As there is another "1½" on native printed stamps—a provisional of a later issue—the type used for those of Issue 22 is of considerable importance, so we will describe it to the best of our ability.

The "1" is a figure of 5 mm. in height and 1 mm. in thickness, with fine cross-strokes at the head and foot. The upper cross-stroke usually slants upwards to the right, so that the figure is higher on the right than on the left; but sometimes this stroke is a horizontal one, and in these cases the figure "1" falls short of the full 5 mm. in height. The small "1" of the fraction is shaped like the large "1," and varies from 1 mm. to 1½ mm. in height. The "2" is 1½ mm. in height, and has proportionately a very large head, which comes down in a wide circular curve in front, and terminates in a dot below the level of the centre of the figure. The fraction line is a thin horizontal stroke of 2 mm. in length, but is often shorter than that owing to imperfect printing. The entire fraction measures 6 mm. in height, sometimes slightly less. The relative positions of the large figure, the

two small figures, and the fraction line vary in different specimens, there being probably as many variations as there are surcharges on the sheet.

The "1½" surcharged on the stamps of the "Crown series" are necessarily of a different setting up to the preceding, seeing that the sheets as well as the individual stamps are of such different sizes. The figure "1" is of the same dimensions, and so are the smaller figures and the fraction line, but the cross-stroke at the head of the large figure "1" is almost always horizontal. We have found a good many different settings up of this surcharge. Sheets of the same setting up may be easily identified by the varieties arising from the difference in the relative positions of the component parts of the surcharge being in the same positions on different sheets. We have only found one setting up of the "1½" on 5 reis, black, but two of the "1½" on 10 reis, green, these three being all different. This is the result of the examination of a great number of sheets of the 1½ value.

In the surcharged "4½" the fraction is of precisely the same type as that of the "1½" already described. The large "4" is a closed figure 5 mm. in height, and we may here say that this is the measurement of all the large figures of value, that the thick strokes of these figures are 1 mm. in width, and that their thin strokes and curves are exceedingly finely formed. We have found three different settings up of the "4½" on 20 reis, bistre. It would appear as if the same setting up was never used for surcharging stamps of different denominations, that is, in the three lower values of these provisionals. In the higher values it was different, as we shall presently show.

The surcharged "6" is a closed figure. Owing to the single figure of the surcharge it would be very difficult to distinguish different settings up, even if we were able to find entire sheets in sufficient quantities for our purpose.

The "T" of the four high values is small in proportion to the figures of value, being 3 mm. nearly, both in height and width. It is always placed at the same distance below the figure, that is, about 2½ mm. It is important to notice that the vertical stroke of the "T," if not exactly in the same straight line as the vertical axis of the figure, is always parallel to it, and never at an angle. In other words, if the figure is upright, the "T" will be upright also. This is a very good test for distinguishing between the genuine surcharges and some dangerous forgeries we have lately seen, which came from Paris. Another and more common forgery has the horizontal stroke of the "T" made of two curves curving upwards and outwards from the top of the vertical stroke, like the astronomical sign for the constellation of Aries. In the genuine "T" this stroke is one straight line.

No doubt there were a good many different settings up of the "1 T," as we have many indications pointing that way; but in this case, as also in that of all the higher values of surcharges, lack of material in the shape of entire sheets prevents us from giving more precise information.

The sheets of No. 108, "1 T" on 25 reis, dark mauve, show in the figures "1" some remarkable variations from the usual type of surcharge. The cross-strokes at the head of most of the figures are longer than usual, those of Nos. 17, 21, and 25 on the sheet being the longest. Nos. 10 and 22 are surcharged with a figure "1" of a totally different type, which certainly was not from the same font. This figure has cross-strokes as thick as the upright stroke itself, the top one curving slightly downwards, and cut off quite square at the end. No. 14 on the sheet has a bar 3 mm. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width, printed close up under the "T," and at right angles to it. A similar malformation of type is found in some of the "2 T." This setting up of the "1 T," which is so prolific of varieties, appears to be the only printing of "1 T" on 25 reis, dark mauve, and the setting up does not appear to have been used for any other stamp.

In the "2 T" the slanting stroke of the figure is very finely printed, and joins the thick horizontal foot at an acute angle. The curved head of the "2" terminates in a rather large pronounced dot, but is not very easy to describe. It is a very good point to look at when examining "suspects," as the forgers have not been successful in imitating the manner in which the dot is set on to the end of the curve. This test is a good one for the surcharged "6" as well. There were certainly different settings up of the "2 T," but how many we cannot say. We find the malformed type with the bar under the "T" on stamps of different denominations, viz, on

- No. 115. "2 T" on 25 reis, dark mauve.
 No. 116. "2 T" on 40 reis, yellow.
 No. 117. "2 T" on 50 reis, green.

So we may conclude that the same setting up was used for all these three stamps. We have seen an entire sheet of "2 T" on 50 reis, green, which had not got the "T" with the bar underneath, and must therefore have been from a different setting up.

The figures "4" and "8" of the two highest surcharged values are closed figures. The "8" is sharply drawn, the thin curves being very much slighter than the thicker ones.

The foregoing description of the types used applies only to well-printed sheets. As for the positions of the whole surcharge, though some sheets are printed straight, others have the surcharges slanting in one or the other direction, sometimes a few odd types, and sometimes all through the sheet. The figures also appear sometimes to have been squeezed out of shape, or otherwise damaged in the press.

Turning to the "Varieties" in our Reference List, Nos. 93a and 96a are inverted surcharges of different classes. In printing the surcharges on No. 96a, "4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 20 reis, bistre, the sheet has been reversed in the press, so that every surcharge on it is inverted. We have seen two such sheets entire.

The variety No. 93a, "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 20 reis, bistre, arises from one type having been inserted in the setting *tête-bêche* to the others. Our specimen of

this is one of a pair, the other stamp having the surcharge in the usual position.

The other variety we have catalogued is No. 114a, "2 T" on 25 reis, slate-grey, with small "T." The figure "2" of this is of the usual type, but the "T" is a small one, measuring 2 mm. both ways, instead of the usual 3 mm. Of this variety we have only seen single specimens. Mr. Harrison has one unused and two used, these last with genuine obliterations evidently over the surcharge, and we believe them to be quite good. We cannot say whether the setting-up, to which these small letters "T" belong, was made up entirely with them, or whether there were only one or two on the sheet.

The only double surcharges we have seen in the stamps of Issue 23 are of the kind due to the slipping of the paper under the type, and are therefore not worth including in the Reference List. We have seen a specimen of

No. 130, "8 T" on 200 reis, orange,

with a double figure "8" arising from this cause, as well as

No. 123, "4 T" on 10 reis, green,
 No. 124, "4 T" on 50 " "

with the "T" partly double, the paper having slipped in the same way.

(To be continued.)

REPORT OF THE JURY OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Translated from "*L'Union Postale Universelle*," Oct., 1892.

REPORT of the proceedings of the Jury and of the results of those proceedings, presented by M. Dorsan Astruc to the Committee of the Exhibition.

The Jury was composed as follows :

President—DOCTOR LEGRAND.

Secretary—DORSAN ASTRUC.

Members.

M. P. CASTLE.

EMILE DIÉNA.

ERARD LE ROY D'ETIOLLES.

M. GIWELB.

PIERRE MAHÉ.

E. VERVELLE.

In consequence of the small number of Exhibits in certain Classes, the Jury have modified the nature of the prizes allotted to those classes; in other classes they have added some "Honourable Mentions."

Classes 3, 7, 12, and 13, in which there were no competitors, have been struck out. A class numbered 17 has been added.

Class 15 (a collection of Forgeries, interesting from the difficulty of distinguishing them from the genuine, and of books or notes, printed or MS., relating to this question) was only represented by one Exhibit, that of M. Goegg. For reasons which it would take too long to enumerate, the Jury unanimously disapproved of the exhibit of M. Goegg, and cancelled the class in question.

Under the provisions of Article 20 of the *General Regulations*, the Jury, with the unanimous consent of the Committee, have awarded to DR. LEGRAND a Special Grand Prize, on account of the extraordinary beauty of his Exhibit (which, had he not been one of the Jury, would certainly have obtained one of the highest prizes), and in recognition of the numerous works, in all branches of Philately, published

by him since 1864. This Prize to be designated :—"Grande Médaille d'Honneur de l'Exposition." The Jury desire further to express their thanks to Dr. Legrand for the great assistance rendered them by him.

The results of the competition in the various Classes are as follow :—

Special Grand Prize of the Exhibition (Gold Medal).
Awarded to DR. LEGRAND.

First Grand Prize of the Exhibition (Gold Medal).
Awarded to M. J. B. MOENS.

This Prize (allotted to Class 8, under Article 6 of the General Regulations) takes the place of two First Silver-Gilt Medals, awarded to M. Moens in the 2nd Section of that Class.

Second Grand Prize of the Exhibition (Gold Medal).
Awarded to STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

This Prize, in accordance with Article 6 alluded to above, is awarded to this firm in place of the following Prizes gained by them :—

Class 1.	Second Silver-Gilt Medal.
" 2.	" "
" 8 (Sec. 2).	First Silver Medal.
" 9.	First Bronze "

CLASS 1.

For the greatest number of rare stamps.

<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i>	. EMILE MORS.
<i>1st Silver</i>	" . TH. BUHL & CO.
<i>2nd</i>	" . PIET-LATAURIE.
<i>1st Bronze</i>	" . JULES BERNICHON.
<i>2nd</i>	" . VICTOR ROBERT.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. M. LANGLOIS.
<i>2nd</i>	" . CH. SCHAUPMEIER.

CLASS 2.

For the most complete collection of the stamps of all kinds of any one country.

<i>1st Silver-Gilt Medal</i>	. D. HAUSER (Switzerland).
<i>2nd</i>	" . L. BLANCHARD (Switzerland).
<i>1st Silver Medal</i>	. D. MACKENZIE (Nevis).
<i>2nd</i>	" . J. KÜCK (Luxemburg).
<i>1st Bronze</i>	" . A. RÜSTANT (Philippines).
<i>2nd</i>	" . — PETRITZ (Saxony).
<i>3rd</i>	" . E. RAUSCH (Luxemburg).
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. W. BROWN (Straits Settlements).
<i>2nd</i>	" . A. TCHARKIAN (Turkey).
<i>3rd</i>	" . A. O. MARQUEZ (Macao).

CLASS 4.

For the finest collection of entire Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Letter Cards; not less than 1500 varieties.

<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i>	. A. SCHOELLER.
<i>Bronze</i>	" . — SCHWAB.
<i>Hon. Mention</i>	. — HUET.

M. Schoeller found it impossible to exhibit the whole of his collection, and therefore only showed part of it. The Jury, in awarding him the Silver-Gilt Medal, have taken into consideration the first part of his book upon Post Cards, also the periodical, *La Carte Postale*, published monthly by him.

CLASS 5.

For the finest collection of Fiscal Stamps; not less than 5000 varieties.

<i>Silver Medal</i>	. W. MORLEY.
<i>Hon. Mention</i>	. E. ROUSSILLON.

CLASS 6.

For a selection of 250 to 500 good stamps of any kind, exhibited under glass, and conspicuous for the beauty of the specimens, their rarity, and their fine condition.

<i>Silver Medal</i>	. G. P. GRIGNARD.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. J. DEVOITINE.
<i>2nd</i>	" . — LEVILLAIN.

CLASS 8.

SECTION 1.—For the most useful work, or collection of works, on the study of stamps—Catalogues, Monographs, &c.

<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i>	. Major E. B. EVANS.
<i>1st Silver</i>	" . SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE.
<i>1st Bronze</i>	" . C. BLONDIOT.
<i>2nd</i>	" . SENF, OF LEIPZIG.
<i>3rd</i>	" . SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. E. PLANUS.
<i>2nd</i>	" . M. BELIN.

SECTION 2.—Periodicals.

<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i>	. "PHILATELIC RECORD" (Th. Buhl and Co.).
<i>1st Bronze</i>	" . "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN" (W. Brown).
<i>2nd</i>	" . "REVUE PHILATELIC FRANÇAISE" (Soc. Ph. Franç.).
<i>3rd</i>	" . "STAMP NEWS" (Th. Buhl and Co.).
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. "ILL. BRIEF. ZEITUNG" (Senf, of Leipzig).
<i>2nd</i>	" . "ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE" (E. Frémy).

CLASS 9.

For the best Album.

<i>Silver Medal</i>	. SENF BROS., OF LEIPZIG.
<i>1st Bronze</i>	" . YVERT & TELLIER.
<i>2nd</i>	" . BERNARD & CO.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. TH. BUHL & CO.

CLASS 10.

For a Collection of all the Philatelic Publications of one or more countries, with a detailed catalogue of the same.

Hon. Mention awarded to M. TILLOT, who has exhibited a nearly complete collection of the current Philatelic Periodicals.

CLASS 11.

For the best system of movable binding, and of arrangement of stamps or cards in an album.

<i>Bronze Medal</i>	. — DEREPAIS.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. — PÉTRITZ.
<i>2nd</i>	" . J. K. KONING.

CLASS 14.

For Articles connected with the Postal Service, of all Periods and all Countries.

Hon. Mention awarded to M. OÜY.

CLASS 16.

For all Articles connected with Stamps, not included in any of the foregoing classes.

Divided by the Jury into three sections.

SECTION 1. Engravings and Essays.

<i>Bronze Medal</i>	. — HELLÉ.
<i>Hon. Mention</i>	. E. GRÉAU.

SECTION 2. Ornaments and Pictures.

<i>Silver Medal</i>	. Madame VROOMANS-LECLERQ.
<i>Bronze</i>	" . P. TISSIER.
<i>Hon. Mention</i>	. M. MICHAÏLOWITSCH.

SECTION 3. Panels and Tapestry.

<i>Bronze Medal</i>	. E. LA CAILLE.
<i>Hon. Mention</i>	. — BARDY.

CLASS 17.

For the encouragement afforded to Philately by Societies and Journals.

<i>Silver Medal</i>	. SOCIÉTÉ TIMBROPHILE D'ÉCHANGE.
<i>Bronze</i>	" . UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
<i>1st Hon. Mention</i>	. SOCIÉTÉ TIMBROPHILE DE REIMS.
<i>2nd</i>	" . LOMBARD SOCIETY OF MILAN.

M. Emile Diéna, the only foreign member of the Jury present at their last meeting, announced that he and his foreign colleagues, whose opinion he felt sure that he expressed, had not taken into consideration, in the distribution of the prizes, the services rendered to the Exhibition by certain Philatelic Societies and Journals. He considered that these special services had greatly contributed to the success of the Exhibition, and that they should be acknowledged in some special manner.

The Committee not having placed at the disposal of the Jury any special prizes for the recognition of such services, the Jury might have contented themselves with mentioning publicly the names of those who had rendered them; but in response to the evidence afforded him of sympathy with his views in the matter, he expressed his willingness to follow his French colleagues in the new awards which the Jury have been invited to make, taking these services into consideration. The efforts made towards the success of the Exhibition, if they escape the notice of the foreign members of the Jury, will at least be recognized by this fresh acknowledgment.

It is for this reason that the Jury, agreeing with the opinion expressed by M. E. Diéna, proposed to the Committee the institution of the 17th Class, entitled, *Encouragement afforded to Philately by Societies and Journals*, to which were allotted the prizes mentioned above.

The Jury, in bringing their labours to a conclusion, desire publicly to express their thanks to the foreign members, Messrs. Castle, Giwelb, and E. Diéna, for the justice and impartiality shown by them, and for the cordial relations which they maintained in all points with their French colleagues.

(Signed) DORSAN ASTRUC,
Reporting-Secretary, Member of the Jury.

THE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Surcharged for use in the Various Native States.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 58.)

SUNGEI UJONG.

1878.

Surcharged with a Crescent, a Star, and the letters "S. U.," in an oval, in black.

1. ½ anna, blue (India); wmk. Elephant's Head.
2. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown and CC.



1881. Wmk. Crown and CC.

Surcharged "SUNGEI-UJONG," in black, in two lines of block capitals, 2½ mm. high; the first word measuring 14½ to 14 mm. and the second 13½ mm. long.

3. 2 cents, brown. Type 67.
- a. With wide s.
b. With narrow s.

These were probably printed together, two minor varieties of *b* with one of *a*, to form a triplet. We have also found a variety of *a* with the "s" inverted.

Similar surcharge, with the letters U, N, and G of UJONG wide.

4. 2 cents, brown. Type 73.
- a. With N and E of SUNGEI wide.
b. With s, U, N
c. With s, U, N, and E " " "

These probably existed together.



1882-83.
Surcharged with the letters "S. U.," 6 mm. high.

- With stops after the letters. Type 69.
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 5. | 2 cents, brown, wmk. Crown and CC | (9) |
| 6. | 2 " " " " " | CA |
| 7. | 2 " rose " " " | CA |
| 8. | 4 " " " " " | CA |

With no stops. Type 70.

9.	2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown and CA
10.	8 " orange " " "

1882-84.

Surcharged with name in full, in block capitals as before.

First word measuring 11 to 11½ mm., and second 12½ mm.

11. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown & CC.

- a. With wide s.
b. With narrow s. Type 68.

With SUNGEI spaced and UJONG compressed, about 10 mm. long, a stop after the second word.

12. 2 cents, brown; wmk. Crown & CA.

- a. With all the letters narrow.
b. With s and E wide.
c. With N of UJONG wide. Type 71.

There are two settings of these; in one, varieties *a*, *b*, and *c* exist side by side, in the other the triplet is formed of two minor varieties of *a* and one of *b* (*a*, *b*, *a*).

13. 4 cents, rose; wmk. Crown & CC.
14. 8 " orange; wmk. Crown & CA.
15. 10 " slate; wmk. Crown & CA.

These were chronicled early in 1883, in company with the 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown & CC. The surcharge upon them is probably one of the types described above.

Similar to the last surcharge, but with no stop after UJONG.

16. 2 cents, rose; wmk. Crown & CA.

- a. With s and E wide.
b. With E, only, wide. Type 72.
c. With all the letters narrow. " 74.

17. 4 cents, brown; wmk. Crown & CA.
- a. With s and E wide.
b. With E, only, wide. Type 72.
c. With all the letters narrow. " 74.

The three varieties are found upon both values; they are placed in the order in which they are known to exist on the 2 c.

Similar surcharge, but the second word more spaced than before, 12 to 13 mm. long.

18. 2 cents, rose; wmk. Crown & CA.

- a. With s and E wide. Type 75.
b. With E, only, wide. " 76.
c. With N of UJONG wide.
d. With all the letters narrow.
e. With s, only, wide.

Of these, *a*, *b*, and *c* exist together; *d* and *e* form two of another setting.

1885. Wmk. Crown & CA. Surcharged in italics.

19. 2 cents, rose. Type 77.
- Surcharged in italic capitals, 14½ and 12 x 2 mm.
20. 2 cents, rose. Type 78.

1886.

Surcharged in narrow Roman capitals, 11 and 9 x 2½ mm.

21. 2 cents, rose. Type 81.



Surcharged in large Roman capitals, 16 and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 ng letter "J." 22. 2 cents, rose. Type 82.



1887.

Surcharged in tall block capitals, 10 and 9×3 mm.
 23. 2 cents, rose. Type 80.

1889.

Surcharged in large Roman capitals, $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $14 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 ort letter "J." 24. 2 cents, rose. Type 83.

Surcharged in italic capitals, $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 13×2 mm., with
 p alter "UJONG." 25. 2 cents, rose. Type 79.

One stamp on the pane of 60 had an error in the second
 rd. 25a. Error UN70G.

1890 (?)

Surcharged in Roman capitals, $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 26. 2 cents, rose.

1891.

The 24 c., wmk. Crown & C A, surcharged with the name
 last described, and with a fresh value in words.
 Value as in No. 45 of Perak (Type 46).

27. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Value as in No. 42 of Perak (Type 47).

28. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Value as in No. 39 of Perak (Type 52).

29. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

Value as No. 46 of Perak (Type 48).

30. 2 cents, in black, on 24 c., green.

NOTE.—There are some errors in the lower half of the
 ond column of page 366 of our last volume, which are
 rrected in the present list.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Paris Exhibition. Great success of Stanley Gibbons, Limited.—One of the two gold medals given at the Paris Exhibition has been awarded to our firm, the other one being taken by M. Moens, and a special honorary gold medal by Dr. Legrand. The gold medal awarded to us was in place of the following medals, which had been gained in various competitions:

1st. For exhibiting a large number of rare stamps in fine condition we were awarded a silver-gilt medal.

2nd. For the very complete collections exhibited by us of stamps of Western Australia, New South Wales, and Java a silver-gilt medal.

3rd. For the *Monthly Journal* a silver medal.

4th. For the new *Imperial Album* a bronze medal.

We are extremely pleased that the jury of the exhibition should have treated our exhibits so well, and we tender them our hearty thanks.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the two oldest firms in existence—Moens' and our publishers—should have received the highest prizes of an International Exhibition. The firm of J. B. Moens exhibited no stamps, but their publications were numerous. We consider, however, that their superb new catalogue

alone is well worthy of the gold medal, without counting the other well-known works published by this house during the last thirty years.

* * *

We are informed by our friend Mr. Castle, that in a paper published by Mr. A. Forbin, in Paris, called *Le Conseiller du Timbrophile*, there is an article on the exhibition, in which it is stated that the Western Australia or New South Wales stamps exhibited by us belonged to Mr. Castle, and it is plainly hinted that for this reason we were awarded the gold medal. These remarks, we have not the slightest doubt, are written deliberately and out of pure malice, probably due to the fact that we personally drew the attention of the committee of the exhibition to the fact that a number of the stamps exhibited by Mr. Forbin were absolute forgeries. We think it hardly necessary to say that there is not a word of truth in the statement alluded to above. Every single stamp exhibited by our publishers was absolutely their own property. Their collection of Western Australia is well known in London, and has been inspected over and over again by the leading collectors. Far more serious, however, than the remarks about ourselves is his imputation on Mr. M. P. Castle, who, as a member of the jury, was partially instrumental in making the award to us. Until the remarks in question are fully withdrawn in his paper, we absolutely decline to have any further dealings with Mr. Forbin.

Just as we go to press we have received the following letter on this subject:

"KINGSTON LODGE, RICHMOND PLACE,

"BRIGHTON, October 21st, 1892.

"DEAR SIRS,—I absolutely affirm that I neither shewed, nor lent to be shown, any stamps at the Paris Exhibition. The insinuation in M. Forbin's paper would be beneath any notice on my part, but for the fact that it challenges the well-earned medal of your firm.

"Yours faithfully,

"M. P. CASTLE."

* * *

Imperial Album, 6th Edition.—We are pleased to state that this album is at length ready. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement columns, and everyone who has yet purchased a copy has expressed himself as more than satisfied. We are convinced that this is the most complete and best stamp album ever published, and we shall be glad to show it to anyone who will call at our branch at 435, Strand. This edition has cost us considerably over £2000, and it having been revised by Major Evans is a sufficient guarantee that it is as accurate and complete as it is possible to make it.

* * *

By the way, talking of cost price of publications, we notice, in *The Dominion Philatelist* of this month, it is stated that the Standard Stamp Co. have paid over one thousand five hundred dollars for their new price list, and the editor goes on to add, "undoubtedly the largest amount of money ever spent on a stamp price list." As a matter of fact we may inform him that the account for our own price list was nearly three times this sum; and there are certainly many other catalogues published which must cost more than £300 or so. What about the catalogues of Moens, Barbarin, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, and others? We think 1500 dollars would go but a little way towards these.

* * *

Paris Exhibition Banquet.—A banquet of those connected with the exhibition took place, on the 8th of October, at the Restaurant Marguery, 1, Rue d'Hauteville. Although unable to be present, we understand that the banquet was well attended by the exhibitors, the committee, and members of the jury, and that a very pleasant evening was spent. M. Le Roy d'Étiolles has been good enough to send us a copy of the "menu," which makes us regret that we were not there to partake of the good things provided by this celebrated house.

* * *

Album Weeds, 2nd Edition.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the second edition of this book is now ready. The book has been entirely revised and re-written

by the Rev. R. B. Earé, to whom we tender our hearty congratulations and thanks for the successful completion of the arduous task upon which he has been engaged for the last two years. The book is very largely increased in size, and many improvements have been made, among which may be noted the addition of numerous pages of illustrations of postmarks, also full definitions of the various philatelic terms met with throughout the book. We are also very pleased to state, as showing the interest taken in philately by Royalty, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York has graciously permitted the dedication of the book to him. This, we think, is the first time that the name of any member of the Royal Family has been connected with a philatelic publication. The price of the book is 10s. 6d., or 11s. post free.

* * *

New York Auction.—We have received from Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. a catalogue of an exceedingly fine collection of United and Confederate States stamps and envelopes, shortly to be sold by them. One interesting thing in connection with this is that a photographic print of the rarest stamps is enclosed in the catalogue, comprising such rarities as the St. Louis on the original envelope, the Livingstone 5 c., Athens 5 c., and the three types of the Baton Rouge, including the error. We should strongly recommend this method of showing the condition of rare stamps to the auctioneers in London. The cost would be small, and would surely be covered by the bids received from collectors at a distance.

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.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, ESQ., B.A.

Vice-Presidents—

E. W. FLOYD, ESQ., M.A.	J. TAYLOR, ESQ.
W. FISHER, ESQ., M.A., B.Sc.	H. H. HIGGS, ESQ., B.A. P. DE MARCILLAC, ESQ., B. ÈS L.
T. S. LANE, ESQ.	

A. HALL, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Superintendent—
G. JOHNSON, ESQ., B.A., 208, Birchfield Rd., Birmingham.

Committee—

MR. T. R. CURTIS.	MR. W. S. VAUGHTON.
MR. A. J. FOSTER.	MR. W. G. WALTON.

Secretary of Minutes—MR. P. A. HALES.

Rooms—King Edward VI. Schools, Albert Road, Aston, Birmingham.

ALL lists, books, &c., should be sent to the rooms, in care of the Hon. Librarian; all Exchange Correspondence to his private address.

It has been found necessary to more fully organise the Society, which has for some years past held its meetings at the above rooms.

After the ordinary meeting on Friday evening, October 14, at which 145 were present, the above members were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, and the above title adopted.

Mr. W. G. Walton, Secretary of the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange, proposed that certain countries or group of countries should be taken each meeting for special study. This was agreed to, but definite arrangements were postponed till next meeting.

The Exchange Superintendent announced that he had received a large number of duplicates and some collections for exchange with the members.

It was also decided to make as complete a collection as possible of works dealing with philately. Any gifts will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1892-93.

President—WM. BECKWITH.

Senior Vice-President—O. FIRTH.

Junior Vice-President—J. H. THACKRAH.

Ex-Presidents { JOSEPH THACKRAH.
REV. T. S. FLEMING.

Hon. Treasurer—W. B. SIMPSON.

Hon. Secs. { W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.
T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

Hon. Librarian—F. J. KIDSON.

The session was opened on the 1st of October at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute. Present—Messrs. Beckwith, Roebuck, Skipwith, Kidson, Roper, and Egly. The President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which thanks were voted for presents of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* and Mekeel's *Philatelic Journal of America*.

The evening was devoted to the exhibition of novelties and other interesting stamps. The novelties included Fiji, 4d. lilac; ½d., grey-green; and provisional ½d. on 1d., blue Straits Settlements, provisionals, 1 cent on 8 c., green, on 6 c., lilac; and 30 c. on 32 c., orange. St. Lucia, provisional, one halfpenny on 3d., green and lilac. Barbados, new design, ½d., green, and 1d., carmine; and provisional halfpenny on 4d., brown. Tasmania, 5d. Ceylon, provisional, 3 cents on 28 c., slate. And the current Penny British surcharged British Bechuanaland, by the President; the 4½d. British, several members; Cape of Good Hope, early used copies of the new 2½d., Mr. Roebuck; and a private wrapper bearing the ½d. embossed stamp formerly used for certificates of posting, &c., in a new colour, red, Mr. Skipwith.

The other exhibits were a number of entire sheets of various Tasmanian stamps, unused, Mr. Roper; and several Schleswig-Holstein stamps on the original envelopes, Mr. Kidson.

The following programme for the first half of the session was announced:

Oct. 15. Labuan	Mr. O. Firth.
Nov. 5. South Australia	Mr. J. H. Thackrah.
Nov. 19. New Zealand	Mr. T. K. Skipwith.
Dec. 3. French Balloon Letters	Rev. T. S. Fleming.
Dec. 17. United States, early issues.	Mr. F. J. Kidson.

The Secretaries would be glad to hear at any time from Philatelists from a distance visiting Leeds, with a view to an invitation to attend one of the meetings.

Communications for the Secretaries may be addressed to No. 13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—F. BARRATT.

Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL.	E. P. COLLETT.
J. H. ABBOTT.	E. AITKEN.

The first meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, September 23rd, the Vice-President in the chair, also present J. H. Abbott, E. P. Collett, the Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Grunewald, Buxton, Petrie, Gibbons, Batty, Fildes, Ranck, and the Secretary.

The Vice-President expressed the regret he felt at the unavoidable absence of the President, and desired to tender to him, on behalf of the members, their sympathy in his recent bereavement.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Three new members were proposed, and will come up for election at the next meeting.

The Secretary reported the negotiations which were taking place with the Brighton Society, with a view to establishing an exchange of stamps between the two Societies.

The Hon. Treasurer then read a paper on the Carlist stamps, which was very much appreciated by the members, and accorded a hearty vote of thanks to him for his able paper.

Mr. Collett then exhibited, as a warning to members, a set of the old issue of Samoa, received from a friend, who saw the Post-office official postmark the same, and stating the place at which they could be obtained at the Post-office in Samoa, either unused or obliterated.

Many new issues and recent provisionals were exhibited, among the former being Great Britain 4½d., which was criticized by some of the members, although the general opinion was favourable.

The second meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, October 7th, 1892, the President in the chair; there being also present the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Aitken, Collett, Grunewald, Munn, Gibson, Farrer, Luck, Fildes, and Batty.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Messrs. John Ernest Heginbottom, W. Gaddum, and Edwin J. Reynolds were elected members of the Society.

The Secretary read the bye-laws made by the Committee regulating the proposed exchange of packets with the Brighton Philatelic Society, and distributed a copy of the same to the members present.

The Secretary then read the first part of a paper upon the postage stamps of Japan, and was requested to continue the same at the next meeting.

Afterwards the President showed a number of rarities.

Several novelties were also shown, including Ceylon 5 on a yellow, inverted surcharge, shown by the President, and Cape of Good Hope THREE pence on 4d. by the Secretary.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon. Sec.*

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh meeting since the reorganisation of this Society was held at Dr. Murray's residence, on September 13th, at 9 p.m.

Seven members were present, Dr. Murray (President) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed.

Letters were read from several members stating their inability to attend, as they were out of Oxford.

A letter was read from the Mekeel Stamp Co., saying that they had forwarded some numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* for distribution among the members, and promising to put the Society on their list to receive their publications. A vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. Butler proposed that each member should be asked to choose a subject on which he would be prepared to give a paper, and that a committee meeting should arrange the order in which these papers should be read. By this means it would be something definite to do at each meeting for the time to come.

Dr. Murray thought that, with perhaps an exceptional paper, the members could not excel the articles in the *Magazine* and other publications, and that it would not be worth while to take up the time of the meeting with a paper that could be read at leisure. Nothing definite was decided on this subject.

It was arranged that a discussion should take place at the next meeting on the various methods adopted by collectors in the arrangement of their collections, as it might be useful to any member thinking of re-arranging his collection.

Dr. Murray said he was surprised to find the German postage stamps in use for postal purposes, as he thought that

they were only manufactured for collectors, and not to do postal duty at all. He said the Government still allowed companies to deliver letters in the town, but not outside its limits; and as they were cheaper than the Government, they were extensively patronised. He showed several specimens of adhesive stamps, post-cards, letter-cards, and parcel post forms, which he had obtained in Germany this summer.

The next meeting will be held on October 11th.

H. C. A. CARPENTER, *Hon. Assist. Sec.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—H. W. MAYNE, L.D.S.

Vice-President—J. MILTON.

Exchange Superintendent.—H. TUCKER.

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer—A. LEVY.

SESSION 1892-3.

The first ordinary meeting was held at the rooms of the Law Society, on October 5th, 1892, the President in the chair.

Present, fourteen members and three visitors.

Mr. A. Weare and Lieutenant Nicholl (Bedfordshire Regiment) were elected members.

The President read a paper dealing with various matters of interest to Philately, and after some discussion on points raised, a vote of thanks was carried for the same.

It was resolved that in future the annual election of officers and committee should take place at the final ordinary meeting of the session, instead of early in January, and that the election for the present session should take place at the next meeting, and that subscriptions should become due at the first meeting of the session.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. for their present of several numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* for distribution among the members, with a promise that a copy of same monthly as published should be forwarded for the library of the Society.

The Exchange Superintendent reported that the result of the first three months' exchange packets had been most satisfactory, and mentioned that the sales from the packet for the fourth month (September) largely exceeded those of the preceding ones.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH (PROJECTED) PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A few gentlemen are attempting to start a society in Southsea for those interested in stamp collecting. Similar societies have been formed in London, Brighton, Plymouth, and most of the large towns, and it is felt that no difficulty should be experienced in starting one here. Any interested should communicate with Mr. H. Clark (*hon. sec. pro tem.*), Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing.—*Portsmouth Times*, October 15, 1892.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & CO. opened the London auction season on October 5th, when a considerable number of good stamps were offered for sale. One great drawback, however, at this sale was that high reserves were placed on a number of the lots, and we note that some forty-nine lots were not sold, in most cases through the reserve not being reached. The most noteworthy thing in this sale, although it did not find a purchaser, was lot 438, consisting of the

first issue of Natal, a block of four One Shilling, buff, and a Ninepence, blue, used together on one letter, and still on the entire envelope, and postmarked. The square block of four Shillings is no doubt unique, and of great interest, but owing to the fact that they were poor impressions, and cut rather close, they did not reach the reserve, which we believe was somewhere near £50.

The following are other interesting lots at this sale:

Lor.	£	s.	d.
5			
	9	10	0
18			
	5	5	0
28			
	0	17	0
29			
	1	2	0
38			
	2	2	0
51			
	0	19	0
52			
	1	14	0
53			
	0	13	0
234			
	3	5	0
254			
	1	18	0
260			
	0	16	0
262			
	1	3	0
266			
	2	10	0
270			
	1	0	0
271			
	0	16	0
405			
	2	14	0
416			
	13	0	0
419			
	8	10	0
606			
	1	8	0
456			
	30	0	0
617			
	7	0	0
719			
	4	10	0
729			
	1	2	0
730			
	4	4	0
835			
	5	5	0
902			
	1	18	0
935			
	10	10	0
936			
	9	0	0
964			
	3	3	0
965			
	2	4	0
989			
	3	0	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER have again entered the auction field, and held a sale on October 8th. We hear, however, that a large number of the lots were bought in by the owner, and, apparently, rather poor prices were realised, the following being about the best lots offered:—

Lor.	£	s.	d.
7			
	8	15	0
12			
	2	6	0

Lor.	£	s.	d.
14			
	5	15	0
18			
	3	0	0
24			
	1	5	0
25			
	2	2	0
28			
	2	10	0
31			
	1	10	0
32			
	18		
42			
	1	6	0
43			
	16		
46			
	6		
48			
	1	0	0
52			
	2	5	0
53			
	1	1	0
66			
	1	0	0
77			
	2	10	0
97			
	0	12	0
99			
	2	4	0
100			
	1	0	0
101			
	1	8	0
102			
	2	17	0
106			
	4	10	0
128			
	1	15	0
129			
	0	16	0
130			
	1	10	0
166			
	0	18	0
167			
	2	17	0
180			
	0	18	0
181			
	1	1	0
187			
	0	18	0
191			
	1	5	0
192			
	1	12	0
212			
	1	14	0
213			
	1	14	0
214			
	10		

THE S. B. BRADT CO. held a sale at Chicago on September 14th, the following being some of the most interesting lots with the prices realised:

10	United States, 1857, 5c., red-brown, unused, with ornaments, slightly torn	85
16	United States, 1861, 5c., yellow	3
47	Executive, Set of Specimens	3
53	Justice, 24 c., fine	1
54	30 c.	2
68	State \$2 unused, with gum	4
91	Confederate, 1863, 10 c., blue, perf., on original envelope	3
109	Bolivia, 1867, 50 c., blue, unused	6
111	Brazil, 1843, 90 r.	2
149	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d., blue, wood-block	4
152	Ceylon, 1861, 1s. 9d., star wmk., unused	8
153	1861, 2s., star wmk., unused	4
195	Congo, 1886, 5 francs	3
231	Gibraltar, 1886, first issue, 1s.	2
235	Great Britain, 1888, £1, violet, wmk. orbs; fine unsevered block of four	7
266	Labuan, 1885, 16 c., blue, wmk. C. A. sideways; unsevered pair	5
308	Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac, unused	3
388	Sweden, 1855, 3 sb., green	3
391	1855, 24 sb., red	3
397	Trinidad, 1859, 1 sh., blue-black, unused	3

A STATE POST OFFICE FOR CHINA.

THERE is a general agreement among the prize essayists who tackled Shêng Taotai's theme at the Polytechnic, that the establishment of a State Post Office in China would be a costly thing. As at least one of them admits that "the Treasury is empty" (yet are not Imperial Loans at a premium?) this question of cost is somewhat formidable. The solutions turn mainly on another question, What is to be done with the Courier Service? Are we to abolish it, and use its funds for our new Post Office, or are we to amalgamate the two? Do neither, say the first two prize-winners, and Shêng Taotai emphatically supports them. Instead of any such measure make use of the present happy extension of the telegraph; wherever you have a telegraph station turn it into a post office. At the same time Essayist No. 2 points out that pending the extension of railways—which all alike advocate—in the north-west provinces at all events, it will be absolutely necessary to employ the officers of the Courier Service to some extent in the forwarding of mails. This, however, he would regard as outside their duty, and would give them extra pay accordingly.

But even if the telegraph stations and their staff can be made available for postal work, still it is clear that a large increase of expenditure will be involved. It is assumed that the Post Office in China will eventually more than pay its expenses, but at first—as was the case in Japan—it must be run at a loss. The plan advocated by three out of the four prize-winners struck us as a novelty in the history of State Post Offices; yet one writer states that it was originally suggested by Inspector-General Hart in 1866. It is, in short, to start the P. O. as a joint-stock company—just as the China Merchants Steamship Company was started. All native Letter Shops will be entitled to purchase stock equal to the amount of their respective capitals, says No. 3. No. 4, again, goes one better. He would not limit the amount of stock held by any shareholders, or the capital of the Postal Company. Furthermore—this is a wonderful advance—he would allow foreigners to hold shares. Each share should be of the value of Tls. 300, and as the whole amount might not be subscribed at once—perhaps this is why he would let foreigners come in—the Company should be authorised to borrow in the first instance from the Treasury or from the Courier Service funds.

The profits of the Company would depend naturally upon the rates of postage charged. Concerning these there is some difference of opinion. The first three writers are for low rates, say 1 candarin for the same province, 3 cand. for other provinces, and 5 cand. for foreign countries. The fourth writer, however, sensibly points out that, in the absence of railways, rates of this kind will never pay in provinces like Kansu or Yunnan. He proposes a rate varying with distance—in short, the present Letter Shop method; but he would always keep such rate below Letter Shop charges. Postage would be collected by means of postage stamps (hear that, great brotherhood of timbromaniacs), whereof detailed descriptions are given. The Chinese term for 'postage stamp,' by the way, is not yet fixed. One writer uses *hsin p'iao*, or 'letter ticket'; another, *yin t'ou*, 'seal head'; a third the old *jen t'ou*, or 'man's head.' No one calls them 'devil heads,' as was the former pleasing custom. Fashions are suggested for China, No. 4 going most into detail. His stamp would be on yellow paper, seven-tenths of a Chinese inch square. In the centre is to be a circling dragon, to correspond with the emblem on the national flag. At the top will be the legend *Chung-Kuo Yüehéng Chü*, 'Chinese Post Office,' and on either side the value, in Manchu and Chinese. They are to be finely engraved, ostensibly for "look-see," but really to prevent forgery.

But there is yet another opening for stamps. The idea of utilising the Telegraph Offices for postal purposes suggests a further use of Telegraph methods. Just as telegrams received are delivered free within a certain (small) radius, but are

charged mileage beyond that radius, so would essayist No. 2 deal with letters. Now it so happens that this, or something very like it, is what is done in Russia; and just as in Russia there exists an infinite variety of local stamps—the despair of conscientious collectors—so may there by-and-by exist a similar variety in China.

Indeed the real difficulty in the way of a national post office for China lies in the almost impossibility, while means of communication are so bad, of providing for the more remote districts. Our essayists do not shirk it, as it was shirked in the scheme of 1886—which, somewhat coolly, proposed to leave interior China to the Letter Shops, and confine the State Post Office to the accessible open ports. The present suggestions are to appoint some village elder, some respectable shop, or the local *tipao* as postmaster, and to remunerate him by results. (Payment by results—in the form of a percentage on stamps sold—is advocated by No. 2 for all employes, from the Postmaster-General down.) The rural postmen would of course be in regular communication with the nearest branch office, and the branch office would receive its mails, if at an open port, by steamer, if on the inland waters, by 'fast boat' or steam launch. Our essayists are divided as to whether these launches should carry passengers and goods as well as mails, but they agree that it is a comfort that treaties shut out from this line the interloping foreigner.

Three difficulties remain. First the natural objection of the Letter Shops to being abolished: to which No. 2 replies first that we should seek the greatest good of the greatest number, and secondly that all, and more than all, of the men employed in these Shops would be needed for the new service. Given an eligible Letter Shop assistant or runner, and he should be appointed despite even the claims of a clansman. The second is that bogey, *likin*. Him No. 4 lays by suggesting that the Post Offices could levy all or any duties by means of stamps. Last, but not least, is the objection that a *Yüehéng Chü* or Post Office is revolutionary. This would of course be fatal; but No. 3, who is of an archæological turn, proves that under the Chou Dynasty China was blessed with a *yü*. It was the innovating Han who sometime about 200 B. C. turned it into a *yi* or Courier Service. Hence to resort to a *yü*, or Post Office, would be really a reversion to antiquity. No 4—as usual—scores still more heavily. "A few centuries ago," he tells us, "foreign countries had not even a Courier Service. Hearing that in China despatches were forwarded by means of couriers, they were so struck with admiration that they adopted the system, which they finally extended so as to include private correspondence." In short, we plainly owe our Post Office to China, just as we do photography, electricity, and everything else worth mentioning.—*The North-China Daily News*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. G.—We do not think the letter-sheet with a postmark, and the amount paid inserted in manuscript, can be considered a provisional stamp for Cochin. It is a postal curiosity, but not of any particular value.

G. F. M.—Many thanks for your list, we have made use of some of the items in it in this number, and noted the others for the next edition of the catalogue.

F. M.—We are much obliged for your letter. We describe the Brazil. The Indians with Zanzibar postmark are of no special value; and the Madagascar hand stamp appears to be a postmark, used probably in the British Consul's Office at Antananarivo.

W. T.—We are much obliged for the cutting *re* U.S. stamps. It was unfortunately too late for last month, and we have since received a more detailed account.

H. P. W.—Many thanks for your note, of which we have made use.

H. H. W.—The Swaziland stamps, with surcharge misplaced, are errors of a kind, but not of a very interesting kind. A whole strip, or two or three stamps, should be kept to display them properly. The other varieties you mention were chronicled in our numbers for February and September respectively.

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2 " " "	...	0 1
3 " " "	...	0 1
4 " " "	...	0 2
8 " " "	...	0 2
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2 " vermilion	...	0 6
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1 a. on 1½ a., black and blue, Post Card...	...	0 4
LIBERIA.		
1 c., <i>Official stamp</i>	...	0 1
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4 c. " "	...	0 3
6 c. " "	...	0 5
8 c. " "	...	0 6
12 c. " "	...	0 8

LIBERIA—continued.

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10 " green " "	...	0 2
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10 " green " "	...	0 3
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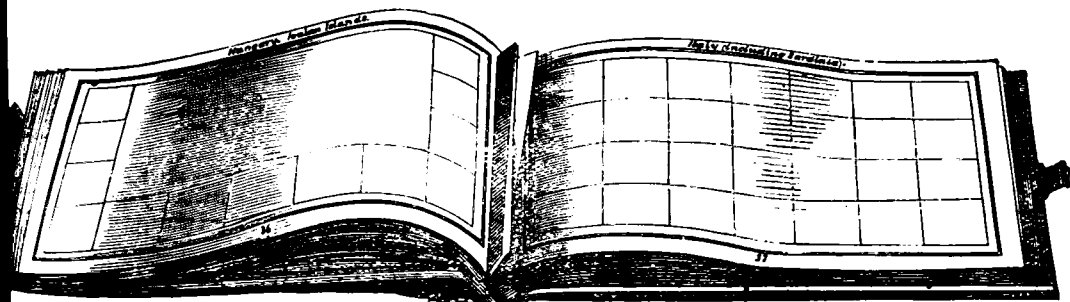
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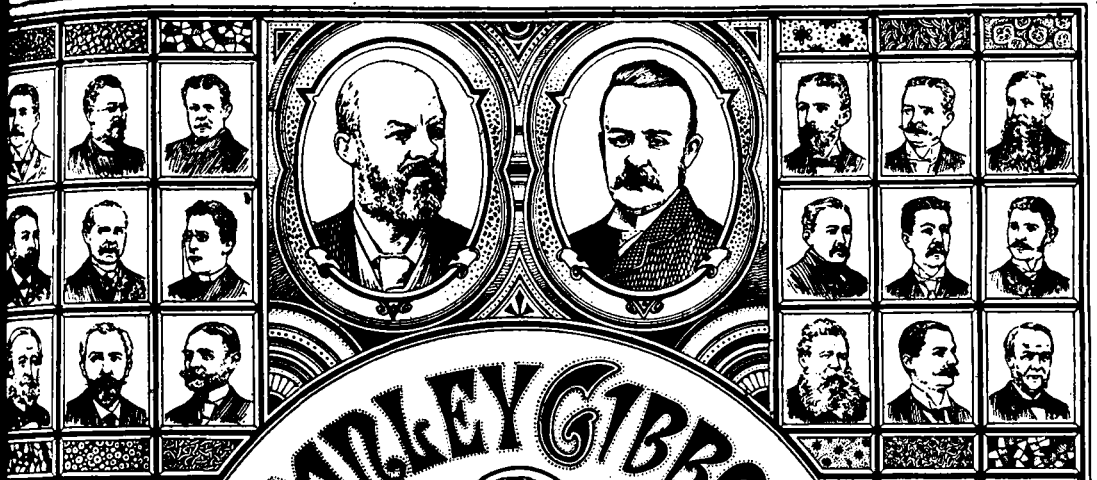
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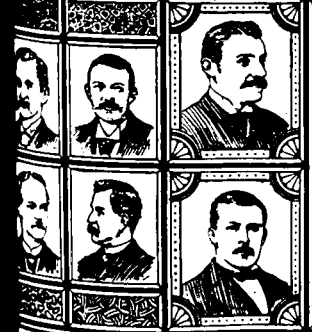
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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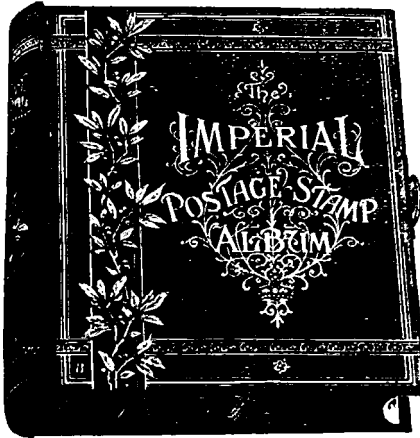
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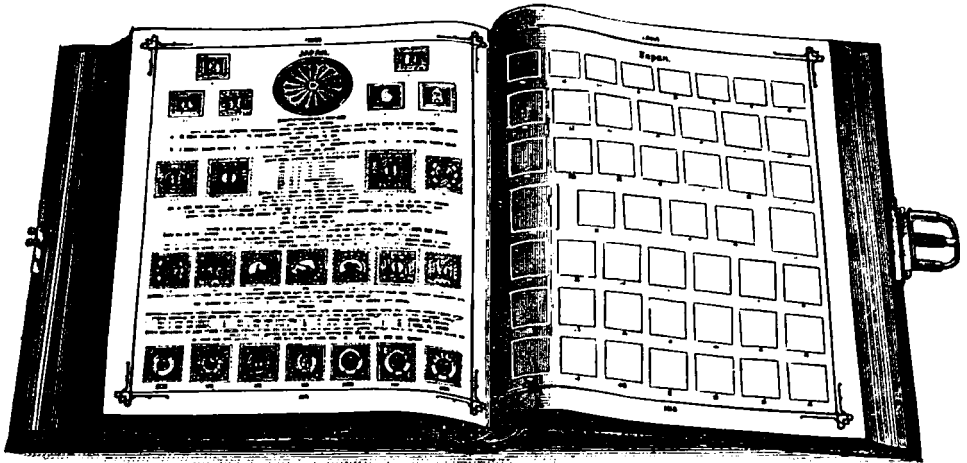
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VOL. III.

NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

No. 29.

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EDITORIAL.

We have great pleasure in publishing, in another part of the present number, a letter from Mr. E. D. Bacon upon the subject of the recent discoveries of very early specimens of New Zealand stamps upon star watermarked paper, to which we made allusion in our novelty list last month. Mr. Bacon has been fortunate enough, even as such fortune usually and deservedly falls to the lot of those who are indefatigable in searching for it, to obtain some most interesting and valuable information regarding these very stamps, from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., who produced them, or some of them; and this information was published in a paper by him in the October number of *The London Philatelist*. An entirely new light has been thrown upon the early issues of this colony, and while some doubtful points have been cleared up, fresh questions arise which, we trust, may before long be satisfactorily answered.

From the earliest days of arrangement by watermarks and varieties of paper, it seems to have been taken for granted that the unwatermarked stamps of New Zealand came first; and, from the fact that all the catalogues give 1862 as the date of issue of those watermarked with a star, it seems probable that some official information upon this point was obtained at an early date. The *blue* paper was placed at the head, probably because it was scarcer than the *white*, and by the time the *blue* was fully recognized the *blue* was too securely established by tradition to be ousted from its supposed birthright. So much was this the case, that when the Philatelic Society, London, discovered what were supposed to be specimens of

the 2d. upon thick, white, unwatermarked paper, used as early as August, 1855, this discovery was considered sufficient grounds, not for doubting the priority of the *blue* paper, but for placing its use some years earlier than the date until then assigned to it.

M. Moens, in the sixth edition of his catalogue, published in 1882-83, gave July 13, 1855, as the date of the first issue of stamps in New Zealand, a date which has since been fully confirmed as the correct one. The London Society, in 1887, put the date back to "1852?" but without assigning any reason for it; this date was questioned at the time, and in particular by the then editor of *The Philatelic Record*, who obtained from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. the information that the first stamps were sent out by them in September, 1854. What paper they were on was not discovered, and it is needless to state that all the authorities still adhered to the *blue* paper as that of the first issue. It may be noted also that, at this period, nothing definite was stated as to stamps having been printed in the colony from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.'s plates, and the London Society's book would rather lead the reader to suppose that all the stamps of the early types were printed in London.

In September, 1889, a most valuable paper by the late Mr. John Davies, of the stamp department in New Zealand, was published in *The Philatelic Record*; it contained some very important details, stating that both a supply of stamps, and the plates for printing them, were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. before the issue took place, that the stamps printed in England were those first put in circulation, and that both *blue* and *white* papers were employed in the colony for printing stamps upon, before (as far as Mr. Davies was aware) star watermarked paper was used at all. There was nothing in Mr. Davies' article to prove that the stamps sent out from England were *not* printed upon *blue* paper, but he stated distinctly that he had been informed that the *blue* and the *white*

papers were used indiscriminately in the colony for that purpose; so that the greater rarity of the stamps on *blue* paper can only be accounted for by supposing that the stationery office usually had more *white* paper than *blue* in stock.

We now come to the information recently obtained by Mr. Bacon. On September 22nd, 1854, 12,000 1d., 66,000 2d., and 8,000 1s. stamps were sent out, together with a plate for each value, a printing press, ink, &c., and these are stated by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. to have been the only New Zealand stamps printed by them; moreover, these were all upon star watermarked paper, and with them were sent some 3,000 sheets of the same paper upon which could be printed a further supply of about 700,000 stamps of such denominations as might be required. Unfortunately we have no statistics to show what was the consumption of stamps in New Zealand during the early years of their use; but the first issue did not take place, as already stated, until July 13th, 1855, and it is more than probable that before that date the colonial authorities had satisfied themselves as to the practicability of keeping up the supply by local printing, and had printed off a certain quantity upon the paper sent out to them; so that stamps found used in 1855 and 1856 may either have been those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., or those printed locally upon the same paper. In any case we have to abandon altogether the theory of the unwatermarked paper coming first, for the specimens used in August, 1855, examined by the London Society, now turn out to be upon *white* paper watermarked with the star, and apparently all the other specimens known with very early dates attached to them have the same watermark.

The next consignment from London consisted of the plate for 6d. stamps, together with one ream of star-watermarked paper, despatched on January 21st, 1859, and after that 4 reams of the same paper on October 5th, 1861, and 6 reams, with the 3d. plate, on July 24th, 1862; and from this period watermarked paper of some kind appears to have been regularly used for some years. We must therefore place first 1d., 2d., and 1s. stamps upon star-watermarked paper; then the same values upon ordinary *blue* and *white* wove papers; then the 6d. (perhaps) upon the star paper sent out with the plate, or upon ordinary *white* wove paper only; and, in 1862, all four values upon the star paper. And the question arises, Can we divide these star-watermarked stamps of the three earlier values into the three sets which should exist — those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., those printed in the colony in 1855-56, and those printed in 1862?

The earlier stamps printed in certain tints by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. used to show a more or less marked discolouration of the paper. This was at one time put down to some action of the gum upon an ingredient in the paper, but it is now pretty generally acknowledged to be due to some ingredient in the ink which had a tendency to run. We find this in the *brown-red* stamps, such as the 1d. of Great Britain, and the "no value" Barbados, Mauritius, and Trinidad; also in the *blue* and *green* stamps of Barbados, the *green* Mauritius, the *blue* Trinidad, and the 5c. *carmine* of Chili, in all of which we can easily understand the presence of a *blue* ingredient, and in all of which the discolouration takes a more or less *blue* form. There is also the *magenta* Mauritius, in which the discolouration is quite as marked as in some of the others, but where it plainly adopts the colour of the impression. All this tends to confirm the theory that where the paper is *blued* there must be a *blue* ingredient in the ink, and the colours of two of the values sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. possessed such an ingredient; the third did not, and we might accordingly expect to find the 2d. and 1s. upon *blued* paper, but we must withdraw what we said last month as to the probability of finding the 1d. upon similarly discoloured paper; and, as a matter of fact, the two higher values are known upon star-watermarked paper with the well-known bluish tinge, while the lowest is not.

All these *blued* 2d. and 1s. we may safely assign to some of the earliest printings of these values; and, inasmuch as ink and paper for the early local printings were both supplied from London, we might expect to find the *bluing* in all the early copies. But such is not the case; the specimens which upset the theories of the London Philatelic Society, and which were used upon August 1st, 1855, are on *white* paper, apparently without any suspicion of *bluing*. On the other hand, two of the specimens we alluded to last month as found with dates in 1855 are upon the *blued* paper, and it is plain, therefore, that both *blued* and *white* existed at about the same period.

What the ingredient was that produced this effect has never, we believe, been made known, but, whatever it was, either the quantity employed, or the effect it produced, varied considerably at different periods, and either its use or its effect ceased about 1857, in the case of the British stamps, and, as far as we are aware, in other cases also. We cannot suppose that the effect was intentional, or that it was considered desirable; it must simply have been the result of some unstable colouring matter, apt, perhaps upon provocation, to leave the other ingredients, and spread itself

through the paper. It is not, at the present time, soluble in water to any appreciable extent, for we have tried boiling a *blued* British 1d. without any visible result upon the tint of the paper, but it may have had a tendency to run into damp paper when it was freshly mixed. The colours used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., for printing the New Zealand stamps in London, would probably have been of the same composition as those that they were employing for other stamps; but it seems possible, either that in mixing those to be sent out to a distant colony the unstable ingredient may have been omitted, or that, by the time the colour reached Australia, this ingredient was so thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the others that it no longer had a tendency to separate from them. In this case we ought to find a distinct difference in shade between the English and the local printing, and we should, ourselves, be inclined to assign the *blued* copies to the former and those upon *white* to the latter. The 1d. will probably be more difficult to distinguish, and the whole question is still in want of an answer; but if collectors on the spot can get together a good number of letters, with stamps upon them, dated from 1855 to 1859, it ought to be possible, by careful comparison of shades, to come to some conclusion upon the subject. It would be of interest to compare some of the other early star watermarked 2d. with those referred to by Mr. Bacon, and if some of our correspondents in New Zealand can lend us copies for this purpose we shall be very grateful.

* * *

We have received, at the last moment, a copy of Mr. Harry Hilckes' book upon *Reprints*, and—dropping for the moment the editorial form of expression—I think it only fair, both to Mr. Hilckes and to myself, to disclaim so much credit and responsibility as would be involved in the words "Revised by Major Evans." I had the pleasure of seeing the proofs of this book at a time when I was away from home and from my books and stamps, and I made such notes and observations (most of which appear with my name attached to them) as it was possible to make under such circumstances—circumstances which precluded the possibility of actual revision. The book is the work of Mr. Hilckes, with the assistance of myself and several other collectors; and, while there are a few statements in it which I should be inclined to question, and not a few which I am not in a position to vouch for, I feel that he is fully to be congratulated upon the result of his labours.

* * *

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.—It is with some regret that we have to report that the most uninteresting looking labels, which we described last month, turn out to be quite genuine. Specimens have been received from an official source in India, and there can be no doubt as to their character; the postmark appears to be equally genuine. We regret this, because the new type is singularly inartistic, and will cut but a poor figure by the side of the recent circular stamps, which in their turn were never so interesting as the Cat Show displayed in the earlier issues.

Angra (Azores).—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles two new adhesives, "both of this parish," also the reply post card.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
20 " lilac.
Post Card. 10+10 " green on buff.

Argentine Republic.—We have received a good deal of the stationery which we chronicled last month, and we now give illustrations of the designs of the ½ c. to 5 c. and 10 c. to 50 c. values, respectively; the first, reduced in size, is also printed upon the Envelopes, Wrappers, Post



Cards, and Letter Cards. We have also to correct some of the colours, and it may perhaps save trouble to give a full list of all that we have seen at present:—

Adhesives. ½ c., dull ultramarine.
1 c., deep brown.
2 c., deep green.
5 c., carmine-red.
10 c., carmine.
12 c., deep blue.
16 c., lilac-grey.
24 c., black-brown.
50 c., dark green.
Envelopes. 5 c., carmine-red on straw-laid; 153×88 mm.
5 c. " " " 148×117 mm.

The wrappers have the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" in fancy capitals, and "*Impresos*" in fancy italics, in two lines, to the left of the stamp. In the case of the ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c., the stamp is struck about 60 mm. or 70 mm. from the right-hand end of the band, and appears in its correct position when the latter is held with its long sides horizontal, the left-hand end being tapered and gummed. In the case of the 4 c., the stamp is placed as upon our own wrappers, and the top end is tapered and gummed.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Impresos



This value also exists both with and without the accent over the "u" of "REPUBLICA."

Wrappers. ½ c., ultramarine on buff; 243×80 mm.
1 c., brown " "
2 c., green " "
4 c., grey " " 114×279 mm.

The design of the inland post cards is of the simplest possible nature. There are merely the stamp in the right upper corner, two long and two short dotted lines for the address, and "Escribase en este lado la direccion" in the left lower corner. The 6 c. alone has a heading in three lines, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," in block capitals; "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" in fancy capitals, and "(REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE)" in block capitals. The instruction below is omitted. The reply-paid card has "COMUNICACION—COMMUNICATION," below the heading on the first half, and "RESPUESTA PAGA—RÉPONSE PAYÉE," in a similar position on the second. The Letter Cards are equally remarkable for their simplicity. The only inscription is "CARTA POSTAL," in the upper centre, with two long and one short dotted lines (the last underlined) for the address. The card is straw-coloured outside and white inside.



Post Cards. 2 c., green on cream; 132x79 mm.
4 c., grey " "
6 c., claret " "
6+6 c. " "
Letter Cards. 2 c., green on straw; 142x87 mm. (folded).
4 c., grey " "

We have only to add that the adhesives are engraved in *taille-douce*, printed upon wove paper, watermarked with a Sun, and perforated 11½. The envelopes, &c., appear to be typographed.

As if all this were not sufficient, we receive two values of a design composed in celebration of the discovery of America by a certain Christopher Columbus, of whom our readers may perhaps have heard, which event we gather is supposed to have taken place on Oct. 12, 1492. The design is a very pretty one, and might well have been adopted for some of the values of the permanent issue; it represents three ships, in full sail away from the spectator, so that it was, presumably, not the one in the foreground that sighted land. The view is enclosed in a plain oblong frame, inscribed "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" above, "CENTAVOS" below, "12 OCTUBRE 1492" on the left, and "12 OCTUBRE 1892" on the right, with numerals in the lower corners to indicate the value. The whole is beautifully engraved in *taille douce*, printed upon the Sun watermarked paper, and perf. about 11½. The stamps are stated to have been on sale for one day only, Oct. 12.

Adhesives. 2 c., light blue.
5 c., deep blue.

Austria.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* has received from a correspondent the current 2 kr. imperforate, and the 3 kr. in the colour of the 5 kr., that is the *rose* stamp surcharged "3" instead of "5."

Mr. C. Ledermann, jun., of Vienna, informs us that the issue is officially announced, in the *Gazette* of November 14th, of the current 1 and 2 gulden stamps surcharged "10 PIASTER 10" and "20 PIASTER 20," respectively, for use in the Levant post-offices.

Adhesives. 2 kr., black and brown; imperf.
3 " " " " rose; error.
10 piasters on 1 gulden, black and blue.
20 " " " " black and red.

Bahamas.—We have received a companion to the provisional 1d. + 1d. card with double surcharge on the first half, in the shape of a copy similarly afflicted on the second half.

Bermuda.—The long-looked-for ½d., green, has appeared at last; we have it before us, the type is unchanged, and it has the usual watermark and perforation.

Adhesive. ½d., green; wmk. Crown and C. A.; perf. 14.

Bolivar.—We have received an imperforate pair of the 5 c. of 1879, on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 5 c. (1879), blue; imperf.

Bolivia.—A series of four values, of the primitive design shown in illustration 308 of our publishers' current catalogue, has long been known in black. The illustration is not quite correct, as the mountains in the original are one behind the other; the pole bearing a Cap of Liberty does not appear, but there is a Lama in the foreground, and the sun rising on the upper left. The value is roughly engraved inside the circle, "PORTE" on the upper left, "½ R" (1, 2, or 4 R) on the upper right. M. Moens mentions these as rejected Essays in his catalogue, but there is a tradition

that they were used at an early date for inland postage. We have now before us three values, printed in deep blue, upon blue paper, which purport to have been used, and while we are unable to produce any proofs of their authenticity, beyond the fact that they are stated by a person in whom we have every confidence to have been received by him among a parcel of other used stamps, we feel bound to state that their appearance is somewhat in their favour. The colour, both of the impression and of the paper, resembles very closely that of the first ½ real of Ecuador, there are traces of old gum on the backs, and the obliterations are of the rough, heavy description seldom successfully imitated by the getters-up of Philatelic curiosities. Still we chronicle these with all reserve.

Adhesives. 1 real, deep blue on blue.

2 " " "
4 " " "

The Newspaper Stamps, the design of which is shown in the annexed illustration, have been coming over in a flood since we wrote our description for the last number, and we can only conclude that they were not issued last May, but have come out more recently. We have seen used copies of several values, and a complete series unused. They are lithographed and perf. 11.



Newspaper Stamps. ½ c., red on yellow.

1 c., rose on flesh.
2 c., violet on blue.
5 c., blue on blue.
10 c., orange on yellow.
20 c., green on green.
50 c., red on rose.
1 boliviano, yellow on yellow.
2 bolivianos, brown on grey.
5 " " black on white.
10 " " lilac on lilac.

Brazil.—Our publishers send us two curious blocks of the current 100 reis, each of which appears to have on the back a very clear reversed impression of one portion of the design, the red part being shown upon one block, and the blue upon the other. The impressions on back and front correspond so exactly that we are inclined to think that the appearance is due to the ink showing through the paper, and not to one sheet being laid upon another before the ink had dried.

Brunswick.—The Berlin Philatelic Club is stated to have made the dreadful discovery that the so-called Local Envelopes, with "St. P. Fr." in a circle, were never sold to the public, but that the stamp was simply a postmark applied to prepaid local letters. These are curiosities which we could strike off our list without the slightest regret.

Canada.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 15 c., of the 1868 issue, on thin laid paper, which appears to have been recently discovered by Mr. de Coppet.

Adhesive. 15 c., violet on laid.

Cashmere.—Amongst our publishers' stock we have found a copy of the ½ anna on the thin laid paper, upon which some of the other current stamps are known, but upon which we think the lowest has not yet been chronicled.

Adhesive. ½ a., yellow on thin laid.

Ceylon.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* reports the discovery of the 2 c., wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 12½. We presume this is not the variety perf. 12½ x 14, chronicled not long back.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; perf. 12½.

Colombia.—We give illustrations of the 1 peso, and of the 2½ c. *Too Late* stamp, which we chronicled last month.



Le Timbre-Poste states that the 10 pesos has been changed in colour, only, not in design.

Confederate States.—*Knoxville.*—A 10 c. stamp, of the same design as the long-known 5 c., is described and illustrated in *The Philatelic Journal of America*. The only copy known seems to be accompanied by sufficient affidavits to ruin anybody's character, but it may be genuine for all that.

Adhesive. 10 c., green.

Congo.—*The London Philatelist* describes the current 50 c. in a new shade.

Adhesive. 50 c., purple-grey.

Diego Suarez.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that this French Colony has inflicted its name in full, diagonally, upon the complete series of Colonial stamps, post cards, and letter cards. The outrage is in *black*, as it should be.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., black on *azure*.
 2 c., brown.
 4 c., claret on *grey*.
 5 c., green.
 10 c., black on *lilac*.
 15 c., blue.
 20 c., red on *green*.
 25 c., black on *rose*.
 30 c., brown.
 35 c., black on *yellow*.
 75 c., carmine.
 1 fr., olive.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 centimes, black.
 1 franc, brown.

Post Cards. 10 c., black on (*buff*).
 10+10 c., blue.

Letter Cards. 15 c., blue on *grey*.
 25 c., black on *rose*.

Falkland Islands.—We have seen the 1d. and 6d. in their new colours, and the specimens we have examined show the watermark in its normal position, not sideways. Has the 1s. been issued in a new colour also, and with the watermark? We were told of it some months back, but have not yet seen it.

French Colonies.—The deluge with which we were threatened some time back has fallen at last, and the premonitory downpours, with which we have been blessed from time to time, were mere passing showers compared with it. M. Dorsan Astruc kindly sends us specimens, by which we see that there are *seventeen* Colonial provinces, each of which is provided with *thirteen* Adhesives, two Post Cards, and two Letter Cards, while all but one of them have in addition four varieties of Envelopes. We may presume that this unfortunate Colony will have its wants attended to in this respect in due course, and that there will also be Wrappers and Unpaid Letter Stamps for all these places.

The list of Colonies is as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sultanat d'Anjouan. | Martinique. |
| Congo Français. | Mayotte. |
| Côte d'Ivoire. | Nlle. Caledonie et Dépen- |
| Diego Suarez et Dépendances | dances. |
| Guadeloupe | Obock. |
| Guinée Française. | Etablissements de l'Océanie. |
| Guyane. | Réunion. |
| Etablissements de l'Inde. | St. Pierre et Miquelon. |
| Indo-Chine. | Sénégal et Dépendances. |

The design is that which we endeavoured to describe twelve months ago—pretty, but not altogether intelligible—and the stamps, &c., are printed in the same style as the current French issues. The main idea seems to be two very partially draped figures, seated on the keel of an overturned boat, and clinging to a juyrmast. *The Comic Latin Grammar* described it prophetically:—

"Stormum surgebat, quod boatum overturnebat.
 Onnes drownarent, quia swimaway non potuerant;
 Excipe" two of the crew sitting, one at each side, on the bottom.

There is an inscription at the top, "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE—COLONIES POSTES," in two lines, and the name is printed separately in a blank label at the bottom.

Adhesives.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 (centime) black on <i>blue</i> ; name in red. | |
| 2 " } brown on <i>straw</i> " blue. | |
| 4 " } claret on <i>blue</i> " " | |
| 5 " } green on <i>green</i> " red. | |
| 10 " } black on <i>lilac</i> " blue. | |
| 15 " } blue on <i>quadrill</i> " red. | |
| 20 " } red on <i>green</i> " blue. | |
| 25 " } black on <i>rose</i> " red. | |
| 30 " } brown on <i>buff</i> " blue. | |
| 40 " } red on <i>straw</i> " " | |
| 50 " } carmine on <i>rose</i> " " | |
| 75 " } black on <i>yellow</i> " red. | |
| 1 fr., bronze on <i>straw</i> " " | |

Envelopes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6 (centimes) green on <i>white</i> , name in red ; 116 x 76 mm. | |
| 15 (") blue on <i>greenish</i> " " | |
| 15 (") " " " " 123 x 96 mm. | |
| 15 (") " " " " 146 x 113 mm. | |

Guinée Française is not yet supplied with Envelopes.

Post Cards.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10 (centimes) black on <i>greenish</i> , name in red ; 140 x 90 mm. | |
| 10 x 10 (") blue " " " " | |

Letter Cards.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15 (centimes) blue on <i>grey</i> , name in red ; 130 x 81 mm. | |
| 25 (") black on <i>rose</i> , " " " " | |

All this tends to *specialism*, of the form that does not collect the stamps of this country or that country. Let us hope it will not result in that exclusive form of specialism which does not collect stamps at all!

French Congo.—*La Revue Philatelic* chronicles the 1 franc unpaid letter stamp surcharged vertically, in three lines, "Congo-Francaise—Timbres-Poste—10 c."

Adhesive. 10 c., in black, on 1 fr., brown.

Funchal (Madeira).—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces further additions to the list for this district.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
 20 " lilac.

Great Britain.—We have seen the following varieties of compound envelopes upon white paper:—

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 1d., yellow + 3d., rose. |
| 1d. " + 4d., vermilion. |
| 1d. " + 6d., violet. |
| 1d. " + 10d., brown. |
| 1d. " + 1s., green. |
| 2d., carmine + 3d., rose. |
| 2d. " + 4d., vermilion. |
| 2d. " + 6d., violet. |
| 2d. " + 1s., green. |
| 2d., ultramarine + 3d., rose |
| 2d. " + 4d., vermilion. |
| 2d. " + 6d., violet. |
| 2d. " + 10d., brown. |
| 2d. " + 1s., green. |

The Registration Envelopes appear to be issued now with the words "FER PAID," underlined, below the large "R" in an oval, for the purpose of recording the amount of insurance. We have seen the smallest size only at present with this addition.

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine ; size F, variety.

Grenada.—We have received the current 6d., converted into unpaid letter stamps in the same manner as the 8d.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1d. on 6d., black and lilac.
 2d. on 6d., " "

Guinea.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, which gives an illustration of a 5 reis stamp, the new issue for this Portuguese Colony is not of the same type as that of the mother country. The portrait of the King is in a circle, "GUINE PORTUGUEZA" on an arched white label above, numeral in a transverse oval below, with "Rs." at each side of it, the whole being placed upon a kind of picture-frame shaped background. The appearance is far more artistic than that of the design which has already become stale by repetition, before its full course is run.

Adhesive. 5 reis, orange.

Holland.—*The Postal Card* describes a card with arms in left upper corner, and inscriptions similar to those on the current 5 c., but with no stamp.

Post Card. No value, blue on blue.

Honduras.—To complete the information as to the new issue, which we shall all be able to afford to collect some twelve months hence, we copy from *The Philatelic Record* the dimensions of the envelopes and wrappers. Of the former, the 5 c. measure 152 x 90 mm., the 10 c., 158 x 92 mm., the 20 c. 186 x 95 mm., and the 25 c. 242 x 105 mm., while the wrappers are all 170 x 282 mm.

Hongkong.—Mr. Giwelb has kindly shown us the variety of the "Jubilee" 2 c., to which we referred in August. The "j" is considerably shorter and smaller altogether than the other letters. Some interesting information upon this, and other Hongkong surcharges, is given in a paper *Read before the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco*, and published in *Philatelic Facts and Fancies*. It seems probable that the current 20 c. on 30 c., 50 c. on 48 c., and 1 dollar on 96 c., were all sent out from England with the new values surcharged in English, only. The

highest and the lowest value were certainly issued without the additional surcharge in Chinese, but specimens of the 50 c. with the Chinese overprint are stated to have reached San Francisco at the same time as the other values without it, and it is believed that this value was not intentionally issued with the English surcharge alone; a specimen is described which is attached to two others which bear both the overprints, and the absence of the Chinese characters must, in this case, be due to a defect of impression. The variety of the 1 dollar, showing only the upper portion of the Chinese surcharge, is doubtless due to the same cause, as the upper character is stated to form only part of the word "yut" (one).

Horta (Azores).—It is hardly necessary to add that this village keeps pace with the neighbouring parishes in the additions to its postal stationery.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
20 " lilac.
Post Card. 10 + 10 reis, green on buff.

Hyderabad.—*The London Philatelist* is informed that a sheet of the 8 annas has been met with perforated horizontally only. Is this due to want of care, or the reverse?

Adhesive. 8 a., brown; imperf. vertically.

Iceland.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the 10 + 10 aur. card has been issued with the inscriptions in French, as well as in Icelandic. *Post Card.* 10 + 10 aur., rose.

India.—*The Postal Card* states that the 1 + 1 anna on 1½ + 1½ anna cards exist both with and without perforations along the fold. We do not think that the unsurcharged card is known to most collectors without the perforations.

Jhind.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 8 annas stamp has been received with the "SERVICE" surcharge. *Service Stamp.* 8 a., black and purple.

Labuan.—*The American Journal of Philately* is responsible for an extraordinary statement, which we repeat with all reserve, to the effect that the recently chronicled issue on unwatermarked paper is already obsolete, "only 5000 sets being printed, half of which are in the hands of a London speculator, and that the colony is again using stamps of British North Borneo."

Liberia.—We gather from an official circular, published in *The Stamp News*, that the new series of stamps was not issued until September 1st, also that the name of the gentleman represented upon the new 3 c. card is *Wiles*, not *Wilkes*.

Macao.—There appears to have been a regular "boom" in the printing trade here, and all the Macaoans are going to make their fortunes, and retire from business. We have before us the 200 reis, surcharged "30," in red, in each of the lower corners. This is the normal type apparently, and a specimen duly postmarked upon an envelope with nothing in it is offered at 10s. only! Errors exist, of course. A similarly used copy with the surcharge inverted in the upper corners is expected to fetch 40s.; and the same price is asked for a "similar lot" surcharged "03," by some accident, in the right lower corner! The French Colonies will not be "in it" by the time our Portuguese friends have got through with this overprinting business.

Adhesives. "30," in red, on 200 reis, grey-lilac; with variations ad lib.

Mexico.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a new variety of 5 c. card, having the current oval stamp in the right upper corner, and the Arms and inscriptions on the upper left. The latter are "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in tall Roman capitals, in an arch, "TARJETA" on the left, "POSTAL" on the right of the Arms, in small capitals, with "Señor," in script, a little below, followed by two long dotted lines, and one short one, for the address; in the left lower corner is an instruction. The whole is enclosed in a frame of a pattern of interlaced wavy lines, broken at each side by the words "SERVICIO INTERIOR"; the stamp is in ultramarine, and the rest in carmine, on white card.

Post Card. 5 c., ultramarine and carmine.

Mozambique.—We have to record a new departure here; this Province, which does not seem to have been a great success from a Colonial point of view, seems to have been converted into a Limited Liability Company, in which the philatelic public is invited to take shares! Mr. Marsden kindly sends us five values of the current issue, surcharged "COMPA DE-MOZAMBIQUE," in two lines, and *Le Timbre-Poste* completes the list.



Adhesives. 5 reis, black; red surcharge.
10 " green; black "
20 " rose " "
25 " violet " "
40 " chocolate, " "
50 " blue " "
100 " brown " "
200 " lilac " "
300 " orange " "

New Caledonia.—According to *La Revue Philateliq.* the 25 c., yellow, of the French Colonial issue has been surcharged with the name of this colony, as well as the later variety of the same value, also the 35 c.

Adhesives. 25 c., yellow; black surcharge.
35 c., black on yellow; black surcharge.

Newfoundland.—*The Postal Card* tells us of two varieties of the 2 + 2 c. card; in one the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" measure 55 mm., and "POST CARD" 54½ mm., in the other these inscriptions measure 54 mm. and 55½ mm. respectively, and the instructions in the left lower corner are much shorter than in the former.

New South Wales.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* chronicles some envelopes impressed with the current 2d. stamp, but altered by the insertion of the letters "O. S." in discs in the upper corners. Similar envelopes with 4d. and 5d. stamps (the latter for Official Registration) are reported to be in preparation, and the 6d. envelope is withdrawn.

Official Envelopes. 2d., blue on white; various sizes.
2d. " blue "

New Zealand.—We are sorry to hear that the stamps surcharged "O. P. S. O.," which *Le Timbre-Poste* imagines we chronicled under the head of New South Wales, are quite genuine, and that the 6d. exists with the same disfigurement.

Service Stamp. 6d., brown; black surcharge.

North Borneo.—We give an illustration of the surcharged variety chronicled last month, and we append a copy of a most extraordinary letter in reference to the same stamp, received by a correspondent of our publishers from the Postmaster of this State:—

"General Post Office,
"Sandakan 12th Sept. 1892.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of 3rd inst. I beg to state that by order of His Excellency the Governor the One Cent on five cent surcharged stamps are only to be supplied to collectors at five cents each.

"2. These can be bought locally for one cent, and the Rev. W. H. Elton will forward any you may require after deducting 5% for the Church Endowment Fund.

"3. The Post Office cannot undertake to answer letters of this description having other business to attend to.

"4. I enclose stamps to the value of — being the amount of your M. O. I have, &c.

"(Signed) ———— "for Postmaster."

This document, with the exception of the words given in italics above, was produced by the cyclostyle process, and is therefore a formula kept in stock, so that, presumably, Church and State in North Borneo hope to keep up this system to their mutual advantage. It is curious, however, to note that the State, while denying that selling postage stamps is part of the business of its overworked Post-office, claims 500 per cent. as its own share of the profits, while it only allows the Church a miserable 5 per cent.! For reducing Philately to one of those exact sciences which are represented by the letters *L. S. d.*, this fairly "takes the cake."

Oil Rivers.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the Registration Envelopes for this Protectorate have the surcharge in two lines of block capitals above the stamp; the post card has the first and third lines of the inscription, and all except the words "POST CARD" in the second line, obliterated by single bars, and the words "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in small block capitals, and "OIL RIVERS" in larger heavy capitals, printed above and below the third line respectively.

Orange Free State.—Our Brussels contemporary also states that the 1½d. card, formed with a surcharged 3d. adhesive, is the one previously described as a 1d. card similarly formed, and that the latter does not exist. *The Stamp News* reports the receipt of a provisional 2½d. stamp, formed by surcharging the 3d.

Adhesive. 2½d., in black, on 3d., blue.

La Gazette Timbrologique gives an illustration of the card we chronicled in October, formed by means of a ¾d. adhesive. It has no frame, as we then stated, but in other respects it resembles the earlier cards, having only the words "BRIEF" and "KAART" at either side of the stamp, and four dotted lines for the address.

Panama.—We have received specimens of the 10 c. and 20 c., of the issue that has just become obsolete, showing various deficiencies of perforation.

Adhesives. 10 c., black on yellow; imperf.
10 c. " " horizontally.
20 c. " " lilac " vertically.

Paraguay.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* is informed by a correspondent in this Republic that the series of stamps surcharged "1892," announced a few months ago, is either non-existent or unofficial, and we sincerely hope that the former may prove to be the case.

Philippine Islands.—We have received a new value of the current type.

Adhesive. 6 c. de peso, brown.

Ponta Delgada.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the same additions to the list here as in the other sub-divisions of the Azores.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
20 " lilac.
Post Card. 10 + 10 reis, green on buff.

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the surcharge described last month; we have heard of no further developments at present, but we doubt not that the important province of *Provisorio* will occupy many another page in our albums!

We have received the 75 reis adhesive, of the new type, also the reply-paid card which we chronicled in September; the latter differs from the single in having below the instruction, in the left lower corner, "Com resposta paga" on the first half, and "Resposta paga" on the second; the impression is on the first and third pages, and the cards are joined at the left side.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.



Roumania.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a reply-paid card of the same type as the current single one, we presume of the type with the words "CARTA POSTALA," 52 mm. long, instead of 48½ mm., which we have omitted to chronicle. But is the new double card on white, instead of rose?

Post Cards. 5 bani, black on rose; inscription altered.
5+5 " " " " "

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

Atkarsk.—The stamp of 1885 (given in our publishers' catalogue, in error, under *Saratoff*, Type 2378) has hitherto, it appears, only been known in black and pale blue. An obliterated specimen has recently been discovered in black and deep blue.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black and deep blue; perf. 12.

Krementschoug.—There has actually been no change of type recorded here since the first issue took place in 1876; so a slight change, as shown in the annexed illustration, is quite excusable.

Adhesive. 3 kop., yellowish-brown.



Kotelnitch.—It seems that this district had formed a praise-worthy resolution to abandon the pursuit of philately, but has not been able to keep it. It has broken out with a fresh variety of the uninteresting design which it employed a few years ago, the wants of the scientific collector being duly catered for by the printing of four varieties of type in a vertical row on the sheet, and the provision of an occasional group placed contrariwise to the rest.

Adhesive. 3 kop., bronze.
3 " " tête-bêche.

Lgoff.—This district has issued stamps of three designs, though all of the same value, which would seem to be one of those works of supererogation which collectors would



willingly dispense with. The first design has the Arms in a circle, the second shows them within a lozenge, while the third, of which we are promised an illustration next month, has them in an oval frame. All are lithographed on white, and perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 5 kop., rose; 1st type.
5 " blue and green; 2nd type.
5 " green and yellow; 3rd "

We presume the inhabitants pay their money and take their choice, out of these varieties of colour, according to their religious persuasion or political opinions.

Rjoff.—The collector of entire envelopes is catered for here; the following are the latest sizes, shapes, and colours:—

With stamp on upper left.
3 kop., gold on azure; 148 x 116 mm.
3 " " stratu
3 " " white, inside rose; 140 x 81 mm.
With stamp on upper right.
3 kop., gold on blue; 148 x 116 mm.

Not quite equal to what Somerset House can do for us, but a good beginning!

St. Vincent.—We have received a copy of the 4d., claret, surcharged "5—PENCK," in two lines, across the centre, with a bar cancelling the original value, all in carmine. The specimen paid postage upon an envelope dated Nov. 4, 1872.

Adhesive. 5d., in carmine, on 4d., claret.

Salvador.—The current issue could not, of course, be allowed to die out without a surcharge; it is the 1 c. that is supposed to have run short again, as last year. *The American Journal of Philately* reports that the 5 c. has been overprinted with that value.

Adhesive. 1 c., in black, on 5 c., grey.

San Marino.—Our illustrations show the surcharged varieties recently chronicled.



highest and the lowest value were certainly issued without the additional surcharge in Chinese, but specimens of the 50 c. with the Chinese overprint are stated to have reached San Francisco at the same time as the other values without it, and it is believed that this value was not intentionally issued with the English surcharge alone; a specimen is described which is attached to two others which bear both the overprints, and the absence of the Chinese characters must, in this case, be due to a defect of impression. The variety of the 1 dollar, showing only the upper portion of the Chinese surcharge, is doubtless due to the same cause, as the upper character is stated to form only part of the word "yut" (one).

Horta (Azores).—It is hardly necessary to add that this village keeps pace with the neighbouring parishes in the additions to its postal stationery.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
20 " lilac.
Post Card. 10 + 10 reis, green on buff.

Hyderabad.—*The London Philatelist* is informed that a sheet of the 8 annas has been met with perforated horizontally only. Is this due to want of care, or the reverse?

Adhesive. 8 a., brown; imperf. vertically.

Iceland.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the 10 + 10 aur. card has been issued with the inscriptions in French, as well as in Icelandic. *Post Card.* 10 + 10 aur., rose.

India.—*The Postal Card* states that the 1 + 1 anna on 1½ + 1½ anna cards exist both with and without perforations along the fold. We do not think that the uncharged card is known to most collectors without the perforations.

Jhind.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the 8 annas stamp has been received with the "SERVICE" surcharge. *Service Stamp.* 8 a., black and purple.

Labuan.—*The American Journal of Philately* is responsible for an extraordinary statement, which we repeat with all reserve, to the effect that the recently chronicled issue on unwatermarked paper is already obsolete, "only 5000 sets being printed, half of which are in the hands of a London speculator, and that the colony is again using stamps of British North Borneo."

Liberia.—We gather from an official circular, published in *The Stamp News*, that the new series of stamps was not issued until September 1st, also that the name of the gentleman represented upon the new 3 c. card is *Wiles*, not *Wilkes*.

Macao.—There appears to have been a regular "boom" in the printing trade here, and all the Macaoans are going to make their fortunes, and retire from business. We have before us the 200 reis, surcharged "30," in red, in each of the lower corners. This is the normal type apparently, and a specimen duly postmarked upon an envelope with nothing in it is offered at 10s. only! Errors exist, of course. A similarly used copy with the surcharge inverted in the upper corners is expected to fetch 40s.; and the same price is asked for a "sinular lot" surcharged "03," by some accident, in the right lower corner! The French Colonies will not be "in it" by the time our Portuguese friends have got through with this overprinting business.

Adhesives. "30," in red, on 200 reis, grey-lilac; with variations ad lib.

Mexico.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a new variety of 5 c. card, having the current oval stamp in the right upper corner, and the Arms and inscriptions on the upper left. The latter are "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in tall Roman capitals, in an arch, "TARJETA" on the left, "POSTAL" on the right of the Arms, in small capitals, with "Schor," in script, a little below, followed by two long dotted lines, and one short one, for the address; in the left lower corner is an instruction. The whole is enclosed in a frame of a pattern of interlaced wavy lines, broken at each side by the words "SERVICIO INTERIOR"; the stamp is in ultramarine, and the rest in carmine, on white card.

Post Card. 5 c., ultramarine and carmine.

Mozambique.—We have to record a new departure here; this Province, which does not seem to have been a great success from a Colonial point of view, seems to have been converted into a Limited Liability Company, in which the philatelic public is invited to take shares! Mr. Marsden kindly sends us five values of the current issue, surcharged "COMPA DE—MOÇAMBIQUE," in two lines, and *Le Timbre-Poste* completes the list.



Adhesives. 5 reis, black; red surcharge.
10 " green; black "
20 " rose " "
25 " violet " "
40 " chocolate " "
50 " blue " "
100 " brown " "
200 " lilac " "
300 " orange " "

New Caledonia.—According to *La Revue Philateliq.*: the 25 c., yellow, of the French Colonial issue has been surcharged with the name of this colony, as well as the later variety of the same value, also the 35 c.

Adhes. ves. 25 c., yellow; black surcharge.
35 c., black on yellow; black surcharge.

Newfoundland.—*The Postal Card* tells us of two varieties of the 2 + 2 c. card; in one the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" measure 55 mm., and "POST CARD" 54½ mm., in the other these inscriptions measure 54 mm. and 55½ mm. respectively, and the instructions in the left lower corner are much shorter than in the former.

New South Wales.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* chronicles some envelopes impressed with the current 2d. stamp, but altered by the insertion of the letters "O. S." in discs in the upper corners. Similar envelopes with 4d. and 5d. stamps (the latter for Official Registration) are reported to be in preparation, and the 6d. envelope is withdrawn.

Official Envelopes. 2d., blue on white; various sizes.
2d. " blue "

New Zealand.—We are sorry to hear that the stamps surcharged "O. P. S. O.," which *Le Timbre-Poste* imagines were chronicled under the head of New South Wales, are quite genuine, and that the 6d. exists with the same disfigurement.

Service Stamp. 6d., brown; black surcharge.

North Borneo.—We give an illustration of the surcharged variety chronicled last month, and we append a copy of a most extraordinary letter in reference to the same stamp, received by a correspondent of our publishers from the Postmaster of this State:—



"General Post Office,
"Sandakan 12th Sept. 1892.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of 3rd inst. I beg to state that by order of His Excellency the Governor the One Cent on five cent surcharged stamps are only to be supplied to collectors at five cents each.

"2. These can be bought locally for one cent, and the Rev. W. H. Elton will forward any you may require after deducting 5% for the Church Endowment Fund.

"3. The Post Office cannot undertake to answer letters of this description having other business to attend to.

"4. I enclose stamps to the value of — being the amount of your M. O. I have, &c.

"(Signed) ———
"for Postmaster."

This document, with the exception of the words given in italics above, was produced by the cyclostyle process, and is therefore a formula kept in stock, so that, presumably, Church and State in North Borneo hope to keep up this system to their mutual advantage. It is curious, however, to note that the State, while denying that selling postage stamps is part of the business of its overworked Post-office, claims 500 per cent. as its own share of the profits, while it only allows the Church a miserable 5 per cent.! For reducing Philately to one of those exact sciences which are represented by the letters *L. S. D.*, this fairly "takes the cake."

Oil Rivers.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the Registration Envelopes for this Protectorate have the surcharge in two lines of block capitals above the stamp; the post card has the first and third lines of the inscription, and all except the words "POST CARD" in the second line, obliterated by single bars, and the words "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in small block capitals, and "OIL RIVERS" in larger heavy capitals, printed above and below the third line respectively.

Orange Free State.—Our Brussels contemporary also states that the 1½d. card, formed with a surcharged 3d. adhesive, is the one previously described as a 1d. card similarly formed, and that the latter does not exist. *The Stamp News* reports the receipt of a provisional 2½d. stamp, formed by surcharging the 3d.

Adhesive. 2½d., in black, on 3d., blue.

La Gazette Timbrologique gives an illustration of the card we chronicled in October, formed by means of a ½d. adhesive. It has no frame, as we then stated, but in other respects it resembles the earlier cards, having only the words "BRIEF" and "KAART" at either side of the stamp, and four dotted lines for the address.

Panama.—We have received specimens of the 10 c. and 20 c., of the issue that has just become obsolete, showing various deficiencies of perforation.

Adhesives. 10 c., black on yellow; imperf.
10 c. " " " horizontally.
20 c. " " " vertically.

Paraguay.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* is informed by a correspondent in this Republic that the series of stamps surcharged "1892," announced a few months ago, is either non-existent or unofficial, and we sincerely hope that the former may prove to be the case.

Philippine Islands.—We have received a new value of the current type.

Adhesive. 6 c. de peso, brown.

Ponta Delgada.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the same additions to the list here as in the other sub-divisions of the Azores.

Adhesives. 15 reis, red-brown.
20 " lilac.
Post Card. 10 + 10 reis, green on buff.

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the surcharge described last month; we have heard of no further developments at present, but we doubt not that the important province of *Provisorio* will occupy many another page in our albums!

We have received the 75 reis adhesive, of the new type, also the reply-paid card which we chronicled in September; the latter differs from the single in having below the instruction, in the left lower corner, "Com resposta paga" on the first half, and "Resposta paga" on the second; the impression is on the first and third pages, and the cards are joined at the left side.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.

Roumania.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a reply-paid card of the same type as the current single one, we presume of the type with the words "CARTA POSTALA," 52 mm. long, instead of 48½ mm., which we have omitted to chronicle. But is the new double card on *white*, instead of *rose*?

Post Cards. 5 bani, black on rose; inscription altered.
5+5 " " " ? " "

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

Atkarsk.—The stamp of 1885 (given in our publishers' catalogue, in error, under *Saratoff*, Type 2378) has hitherto, it appears, only been known in black and pale blue. An obliterated specimen has recently been discovered in black and deep blue. *Adhesive.* 3 kop., black and deep blue; perf. 12.

Kremenchoug.—There has actually been no change of type recorded here since the first issue took place in 1876; so a slight change, as shown in the annexed illustration, is quite excusable.

Adhesive. 3 kop., yellowish-brown.



Kotelnitch.—It seems that this district had formed a praiseworthy resolution to abandon the pursuit of philately, but has not been able to keep it. It has broken out with a fresh variety of the uninteresting design which it employed a few years ago, the wants of the scientific collector being duly

catered for by the printing of four varieties of type in a vertical row on the sheet, and the provision of an occasional group placed contrariwise to the rest.

Adhesive. 3 kop., bronze.
3 " " " tête-bêche.

Lgoff.—This district has issued stamps of three designs, though all of the same value, which would seem to be one of those works of supererogation which collectors would



willingly dispense with. The first design has the Arms in a circle, the second shows them within a lozenge, while the third, of which we are promised an illustration next month, has them in an oval frame. All are lithographed on white, and perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 5 kop., rose; 1st type.
5 " " " blue and green; 2nd type.
5 " " " green and yellow; 3rd "

We presume the inhabitants pay their money and take their choice, out of these varieties of colour, according to their religious persuasion or political opinions.

Rjeff.—The collector of entire envelopes is catered for here; the following are the latest sizes, shapes, and colours:—

With stamp on upper left.
3 kop., gold on azure; 148×116 mm.
3 " " " straw " "
3 " " " white, inside rose; 140×81 mm.
With stamp on upper right.
3 kop., gold on blue; 148×116 mm.

Not quite equal to what Somerset House can do for us, but a good beginning!

St. Vincent.—We have received a copy of the 4d., claret, surcharged "5—PENCE," in two lines, across the centre, with a bar cancelling the original value, all in *carmine*. The specimen paid postage upon an envelope dated Nov. 4, 1872. *Adhesive.* 5d., in *carmine*, on 4d., claret.

Salvador.—The current issue could not, of course, be allowed to die out without a surcharge; it is the 1 c. that is supposed to have run short again, as last year. The *American Journal of Philately* reports that the 5 c. has been overprinted with that value.

Adhesive. 1 c., in black, on 5 c., grey.

San Marino.—Our illustrations show the surcharged varieties recently chronicled.



Santander.—A new type of 5 c. stamp is reported from this *Departamento*, doubtless the forerunner of a series.

Adhesive. 5 c., red on rose; perf. 13.



Shanghai.—We illustrate the 2 c. on 5 c. chronicled last month. *The American Journal of Philately* reports that the 5 c. has appeared at last upon the watermarked paper, and that the 10 c., both with and without the *Postage Due* surcharge, has been received in a new colour, issued on September 6th.

Adhesives. 5 c., rose; watermarked.

10 c., orange

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 c. " black surcharge.



South Australia.—*The London Philatelist* informs us that the watermark of the 9d., in its new colour, is still the star, not crown and S.A., as previously chronicled. Our contemporary further assures us that the description "S.A. & Cr.," and the word "Star," are "not dissimilar when written," and we do not doubt that such may sometimes be the case.

Spain.—Mr. Hayman kindly sends us a used copy of the current 15 c., in a pale yellow-bistre colour, no doubt the error of this value chronicled some time ago. The tint is paler and less red than that of the 10 c., and we have an idea that it resembles more closely that of the 75c., in error for which it might not impossibly have been printed. It has no appearance of being chemically changed.

The Postal Card describes a 15 c. card, with stamp of the current type in the right upper corner, and inscriptions as upon the 10 c. described last month, but apparently without the arms and the lines for the address.

Post Card. 15 c., brown on buff.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—Messrs. Cameron & Co. inform us that the 8 c. stamp of the Tiger type is unknown in Perak.

Surinam.—*The American Journal of Philately* describes a variety of the 2½ c., black and yellow, in which the left-hand vertical repetition of the word "Frankerzegel" commences with a German instead of a Roman capital; the stamps in the fourth vertical row on the sheet are stated to show this peculiarity.

Adhesive. 2½ c., black and yellow; variety.

Tasmania.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following imperforate varieties of the current types:—

Adhesives. ½d., orange; wmk. TAS 1st type.
1d., carmine; wmk. TAS 2nd type.

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. G. H. Watson for a specimen of the 1 + 1 c. card, issued on October 26th. In the right upper corner on each half is a grim-looking portrait of General Grant (?), enclosed in an oval band bearing below the words "ONE CENT," and above, on the first half, "MESSAGE CARD," and on the second, "REPLY CARD." The inscriptions across the upper part of the card are, "United States of America," in shaded Gothic type, followed by "THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS ONLY" in block capitals; above these, on the first half, is "POSTAL CARD WITH PAID REPLY," and on the second "REPLY POSTAL CARD," the former in shaded Roman, the latter in shaded block capitals. In the left lower corner of the first half is the instruction, "DETACH ANNEXED CARD—FOR ANSWER," in block capitals, in two lines; and the whole is surrounded, in both cases, by a fancy pattern frame, 131 × 88½ mm. Typographed on pale buff card 140 × 90 mm.; the impression is on the first and third pages, and the cards are joined at the top and rouletted in coloured lines along the fold. *Post Card.* 1 + 1 c., black on buff.

We have also to thank the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for an early copy of the same card.

Uruguay.—*The London Philatelist* informs us that the envelopes to which we referred in September, with the stamps in abnormal positions, were of the 1866 issue, not of 1879-81 as originally stated by our contemporary. The envelopes in question have not, we believe, been previously

chronicled with the stamp inverted in the left lower corner—those of 1879 had been. It would be interesting to know whether the device on the flap was in an abnormal position also; varieties with the stamp in this position are due either to the envelope being put the wrong way into the machine, or, more frequently, to its being wrongly made up after being stamped, and in the latter case they are of very small interest.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, have supplied this Republic with the postal stationery to which we alluded last month, and which is described and illustrated in *Le Timbre Poste*. There are six post cards and a letter card, the stamp upon each of which is of the same design, and placed in the right upper corner. The Arms, in an oval, with branches at each side and the Sun peeping over the top, occupy the centre of the stamp; above are the words "REPUBLICA ORIENTAL" and "URUGUAY," on two arched labels, with "DEL" between them; below is "CENTESIMOS" on a straight label, surmounted by a numeral corresponding with the value, which is also repeated on a tablet at each side of the stamp. As if to compensate for the absence of variety in the stamps, five distinct arrangements of the inscriptions on the post cards have been invented, distinguishing the 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. for the interior, the 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. for the Postal Union, and the 3 c., single and double, also for the Postal Union, for which only one arrangement is employed. On the first 2 c. card we have "TARJETA" on an arched label, "POSTAL" across a transverse oval tablet, with "INTERIOR" in a curve below it; underneath this is the usual instruction, in Spanish, followed by two lines for the address, the first headed "Sor. Don." The corresponding 2 + 2 c. has large letters R. O. U. in the upper centre, crossed by a straight label inscribed "TARJETA POSTAL," with the word "INTERIOR" on a scroll under the right hand end of it; below this is the instruction, "Escribase de este lado, &c.," followed by "La otra tarjeta sirve para la respuesta," "Contestacion paga," in two lines. The second 2 c. card is inscribed "TARJETA" on the upper left, with "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in a scroll form below it and extending across the card, under the last word being "UNION POSTALE—UNIVERSELLE," in two lines, followed by the instruction in Spanish. The 2 + 2 c. has "TARJETA" in large fancy capitals in the upper centre, crossed by a scroll lettered "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL;" below this is "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" upon a straight label, followed by the instruction in Spanish, and "Contestacion paga." On the 3 c. cards the words "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" are on a more complex scroll across the upper centre, with "TARGETA" in an arch above it, and "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" in a curve, below; under this again is the instruction, in Spanish; the double card differs from this only in having "Contestacion paga" added below the instruction. Our contemporary does not describe the second halves of the reply-paid cards.

The pair for the Interior, and those of the higher value, have frames of three different patterns; the double cards have the impression on the first and fourth pages, and are joined at the left side of the first half.

The Letter Card is inscribed "TARJETA EPISTOLAR," upon a fancy scroll, in the upper centre, and is provided with three lines for the address, the first being headed "Sr. Dn."

Post Cards. 2 c., green on greenish; Interior.
2 c., blue on azure
2 c., orange on buff; Postal Union.
2 + 2 c., blue on straw
3 c., red on yellow
3 + 3 c., brown on magenta
Letter Card. 3 c., violet on grey.

Victoria.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* reports the receipt of a specimen of a 1d. envelope, of the current type, with the stamp in a new colour.

Envelope. 1d., carmine on white.

Wurtemberg.—*Le Timbre-Poste* records two varieties of cards for printed matter, stamped to order with the current 3 pf. One of them bears the Arms, with "K. Württemb." on the left, "Postgebiet" on the right, and "Drucksache" below, which would seem to be an official formula; the other is without the Arms, and is inscribed simply "Bucher-Zittel," with "An" at the head of three lines for the address. *Post Cards.* 3 pf., brown on buff; *Drucksache.*
3 pf. " " *Bucher-Zittel.*

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 55.)

THE next question, one of equal if not of still greater importance, is that of the various modes of engraving and printing employed in the production of stamps. These may be said to be four: 1. Printing from plates engraved in *taille douce*, technically termed *copper-plate* printing, by which what are known as *line-engravings* are produced. I mention these different terms, because stamps thus printed are usually described as "engraved in *taille douce*," though this expression applies more strictly to the method of engraving the die or plate; copper-plate printing is the English equivalent, and the impressions produced are line-engravings. 2. *Typography*, or *surface-printing*, the process by which books, &c., are printed. 3. *Lithography*, or printing from stone. 4. *Embossing*, by which impressions are produced in relief; this is usually employed in connection with the second process, and may be said to be a variety of it, but it produces very different results from those of ordinary typography.

The first of these processes was probably the earliest form of printing that was invented, but it seems to have been originally employed, not by printers, but by engravers and chasers of metal. It was, and is still no doubt, their habit to rub paint, or colouring matter of some kind, into the lines of their work, and to take an impression from it to see how they were progressing; thence arose, perhaps, a practice of multiplying engravers' designs by this means, and finally the engraving of plates, not for their own sake as works of art, but for the express purpose of being printed from.

In this process, those lines of the design which appear in black, or colour, in the stamp or other print produced by it, are cut into the die or plate. The ink is rubbed into these cuts, and the plate is then carefully wiped, so as to remove all colour from the raised portions (that is, from the original surface) of the metal, which represent the parts that are to remain uncoloured in the impression. Damp paper is used for printing upon, and, great pressure being employed, the paper is forced more or less into the hollows in the plate, and so takes up the ink. In impressions of this kind the ink can be plainly seen, with a magnifying-glass, to stand in ridges on the paper, and in many cases the lines can be felt with the finger-nail or the point of a penknife; while, if the back be examined, corresponding furrows may be found, showing that the ridges are due not solely to the thickness of the ink, but in part also to the paper having been pressed into the lines in the plate.

As specimens of this kind of engraving, we may take the Penny and Twopence stamps of Great Britain from 1840 to 1880, almost all the adhesive stamps of the United States, and many others which cannot be noticed here.

For *Typography* the plates are engraved upon exactly the opposite principle to that just described; the portions which are to receive the ink are left in relief, while those that remain uncoloured in the impression are cut away; the ink is applied, by means of a roller, to the parts that are in relief, that is, in the case of an engraved plate or block, to those parts of the original *surface* that are left, and in any case to a level surface of raised lines, &c. (hence the term *Surface-printing*); the paper is, in ordinary cases of printing books, &c., used damp, but it can also be employed dry; and, if the paper has not been subsequently pressed or rolled, the impression can generally be seen to be sunk in on the face, and to be in slight relief on the back. Printers' type is all made upon this system, as are also, of course, the blocks for illustrations that appear in the letterpress, and it is for that reason that this kind of printing is called *typography*. Newspapers and books show the characteristics of this process, to a greater or less extent, according to the pressing that they have undergone after printing. The current postage stamps of Great Britain, all those of France, and those of many other countries, are specimens of *typography*, those of the two countries named being especially fine examples of it.

Lithography is printing from stone, and in this process the lines of the design are neither cut into the stone nor, to any appreciable extent, raised upon its surface, but are simply

lines, &c., of a special kind of ink upon the prepared surface of a certain nature of stone. The design is drawn upon the stone, or drawn or printed upon paper for transfer to a stone, in this ink; when the stone is being printed from, it is wetted, and printing ink applied to it with a roller, as in surface-printing; the printing ink does not affect the wet surface of the stone itself, but only adheres to the design drawn or impressed upon it, as it does to the raised portions of the types used in surface-printing, and an impression is printed in the same manner as in the latter process. A lithograph therefore shows neither the ink in relief upon the paper, nor the impression indented into it; it may generally be recognised by a greasy feeling on the surface, but it is difficult for an amateur to distinguish a good lithograph from a well-pressed typograph in the case of a small thing like a stamp. The majority of the stamps that have been produced by lithography are not first-rate specimens of the result of that process. Perhaps the best are the issues of British Guiana dated 1853, 1860, and 1863, lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. The ½ a., 1 a., and 4 a. of the first issue of India; the Mauritius 1d. and 2d. with Greek border, and the great majority of the general and provincial issues of the Republic of Colombia, are lithographs of various degrees of excellence. The process is a very cheap and simple one, and for that very reason, as well as for others which may be considered later, not very suitable for the production of postage stamps. An accurate knowledge of its results is principally important to philatelists, because most of the early forgeries were produced by this method.

Embossing is not, strictly speaking, a method of printing at all, but is merely stamping in relief. A die for embossing is engraved upon a similar principle to that for copper-plate printing, the design to be embossed being cut into the plate. But such dies as those employed for stamping the English envelopes have much wider hollows than could possibly be used in line-engraving. An examination of an impression of one of these envelope dies will convey as good an idea as we can desire of the nature of embossing. The head, we see, is formed by a deep hollow in the die, at the bottom of which are further shallow cuts forming the details of the diadem, the hair, the eye, the ear, &c. Forming a ground to this is a flat, oval surface, enclosed by a rather deeply cut line. Outside this we find an oval band of interlaced wavy lines, the pattern of which is broken by the letters of the inscription, which are on a level with the surface of the die. Beyond this band again is a deeply-cut line, and outside all a narrow rim on a level with the other portions that are left in relief. The die is inked as for surface-printing (in fact, the colour is surface-printed); very heavy pressure is used; and a piece of leather, or substance of that nature, being under the paper, the latter is forced up into the hollows of the die, and receives an impression from them in relief, at the same time as the coloured impression from the raised portions of the die. As examples of adhesive stamps produced by plain embossing, we may take the *red* and the *white* Scinde Dawk stamp, and the second issue of Sardinia, the latter being embossed plain upon ordinary coloured paper. The third issue of Sardinia is also embossed plain, the coloured frame being first lithographed, and then the head embossed in the centre and the inscriptions on the coloured portion. In the later issues the head alone is embossed, and the frame lithographed, none of these being instances of embossing in colour, or combined embossing and surface-printing in one process. Examples of the latter are the first 6d., 10d., and 1s. of Great Britain; the *blue* Scinde Dawk; the issues of Austria and Austrian Italy from 1858 to 1863; those of Bavaria from 1867 onwards; Brunswick, 1865; Hamburg, 1866; Lubeck, 1863; and various others among the adhesives; and our own stamped envelopes, as well as the majority of those of other countries.

The above are general descriptions of the processes alluded to. We must now consider briefly their special application to the production of stamps. To understand this fully, we must first, I think, consider the requirements that the design for a postage stamp has to fulfil. It must be of small size, both for convenience of use, and in order that the cost of production may be infinitesimal; it must be difficult of imitation, to guard against the danger of forgery; and it must at the same time be capable of being reproduced in unlimited numbers. These requirements are not so very easy to satisfy, for they involve a very small engraving of

some kind, very difficult to copy, and that can yet be multiplied indefinitely.

There was no difficulty in finding engravers who could put a sufficient amount of fine work into a small space to guard against forgery; and a combination of mechanical designs produced by intricate machinery, with a portrait delicately engraved by hand, such as was adopted for the first English stamps, was proof against successful imitation. For ordinary purposes a single die, or plate, thus engraved is sufficient; but no single piece of metal could produce the millions upon millions of impressions necessary. Besides this, it was requisite that the stamps should be produced in sheets; so that it became necessary to multiply, not merely impressions, but the dies themselves.

For surface-printing this multiplication of dies and blocks had for many years been effected by casting, which we will consider later. But for our first adhesive stamps it was decided to adopt *taille-douce* engraving, and the difficulty was to produce a plate, engraved in *taille-douce*, with a number of exactly accurate copies of the same small design. An entire plate engraved by hand (such as was subsequently used in certain instances elsewhere) would not have met the case, because, for the detection of forgery, it was essential that every stamp on the sheet should be identically the same, and it is impossible for the most skillful engraver to repeat his work with absolute accuracy.

A process, or series of processes, for this purpose had been invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, the founder of the firm of Perkins, Bacon, & Co. (in 1839 the title was Messrs. Bacon and Petch, and they had, I believe, at that time, a patent for the use of these processes in England); and I am indebted to the representatives of the present firm, Perkins, Bacon, & Co., Limited, for an opportunity of seeing the method of transferring a design from a steel die to a plate. Three of Mr. Perkins' inventions were employed in the production of the plates. 1st. An improved machine for engraving elaborate designs in geometrical lathe-work. 2nd. A method of softening steel, so that it could be easily engraved upon, and then hardening it. 3rd. A method of transferring an engraving from one block of steel to another.

The whole operation then is as follows: A single copy of the design is first engraved upon a block of soft steel. In the case of our first adhesive postage stamps, the background and side-borders were engraved by machinery, and the head, the word "POSTAGE" at the top, and the ornaments in the upper corners by hand on the original die, the space for the value being cut away. This block of steel is then hardened to such an extent that it can hardly be scratched. An impression from it is then taken upon the curved surface of a small roller, or solid wheel of soft steel, some three or four inches in diameter, and of sufficient thickness to receive the impression upon its circumference. For taking this impression, the die is placed, face upwards, upon the bed of a species of press; the roller is placed on the face of the die, and held down by means of a lever acted upon by weights, which regulate the pressure. Projecting from the centre of each side of the roller is a small boss, or trunnion, forming an axle, upon which the lever rests. A long handle is fitted on one end of the axle, and by means of this the roller is carefully rocked backwards and forwards until it has received a complete and accurate impression of the engraving upon the die. The value, in the case of the stamps already alluded to, was then engraved upon the roller (separate rollers being required for each value).

The roller having been hardened, a plate is constructed from it, by taking the number of impressions required in exactly the same manner as in transferring from the original die to the roller, the roller, of course, being uppermost in both cases; and in making the plate great care must be taken only to rock the roller just sufficiently each way, so as to give a clear impression of the outer line of the design, without, at the same time, obliterating any portion of the previous impression.

The letters in the corners of our own stamps, in the lower corners in the early issues, and in all four in the later, were inserted with steel punches upon the plate itself, which, after being cleaned up and all burrs removed, is hardened in its turn, and is then ready for printing from. The plate numbers, when these were inserted in the stamps, were punched upon the rollers, which then became available for the construction of one plate each only; and this, I was

informed, was afterwards found to have its advantages, as in case of any of the impressions upon a plate requiring re-cutting, or deepening, after it had been in use, the roller from which it had been made could easily be identified, and was naturally used for that purpose; for the impressions upon different rollers are not *absolutely* identical in size, the hardening process varying slightly in its shrinking effect upon different pieces of steel.

There is little doubt that copper-plate printing gives the finest results of any of the various processes employed for the production of stamps. The principal objection to it is its expense. The plates are expensive to make, the printing is comparatively slow, there is great waste of ink, and the wiping and rubbing of the plates causes them to wear out far sooner than in surface-printing.

For the second process—typographic or surface-printing—an original die is, of course, engraved also; but as, whether this is to be used for printing from or for the production of other dies, there is not so much wear and tear involved as in copper-plate printing, the engraving need not be upon steel, though I believe the dies for the English stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. are of that metal. Blocks of this nature for other purposes are more usually engraved upon wood; hence the term *wood-cuts*, applied to the illustrations printed with the text of a book or a newspaper. The provisional triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps were no doubt also called "wood-blocks" for this reason, and it has indeed only recently been discovered that the original dies for these were of steel.

Reproductions of the engraved die are made in this case by stereotyping, or by electrotyping; at the present day most frequently by the latter process. In stereotyping, casts or impressions from the die are taken in plaster of Paris, or in *papier-mâché*. These, when dry and hard, are used in turn as moulds for making casts in metal, which should be exact reproductions of the original die. Type metal is commonly employed for these final casts, a certain number of which are clamped together, or fixed to a backing of some kind, to print a whole sheet of stamps. The blocks for printing the Mulready envelopes (the original of which was engraved upon brass) were produced in this way, as were also those for the Cape stamps alluded to above, the Buenos Ayres "ships," and, I believe, the second issue of Luxemburg. It may be news to some of my readers that the daily papers are usually printed from stereotypes, made by taking an impression from the ordinary movable type (which has to be set up in a flat form) in *papier-mâché*, which is then bent to such a shape that a metal cast taken from it will fit the cylinders by which the paper is printed.

For electrotyping, the impression from the original die is taken in wax or in gutta-percha, and upon this a thin film of copper is deposited by means of a galvanic battery. A facsimile of the engraved die is thus produced, which is backed with type metal, and then mounted upon a block for printing from. A number of these electrotypes may be clamped together for printing a sheet of stamps; or, as I believe is the case with our own current issues, several of the matrix impressions in gutta-percha, or other material, are arranged together, and an electrotype, in one piece, for printing a whole sheet or pane, made upon them. As I have just stated, the current stamps of Great Britain are examples of this method of reproduction, as are also all those of France. I may add that the blocks used for illustrating this magazine are electrotypes. The original die of these is probably not engraved by hand upon wood, but produced upon metal by some photographic process, which I need not enter into here, as such processes have not, I believe, as yet been employed for the production of stamps.

For printing stamps by *lithography*, the design is either drawn upon transfer paper, and thence transferred to a stone, or drawn upon the stone itself, or, as is more frequently the case, it is engraved, as for typographic printing, upon wood or metal. The first stone, or the wood or metal block, serves as the original die; from this the impressions required are taken singly upon transfer paper in lithographic ink. These are pasted upon a sheet of paper so as to represent a sheet or pane of stamps; the sheet is placed face downwards upon a stone of a size to receive it, and, after being passed through a press, the paper is washed off, and the impressions are found to be transferred to the stone, which can afterwards be used for printing from. Lithographic transfer paper is simply ordinary paper, coated with

a composition which permits the design, drawn or printed upon it in lithographic ink, to be transferred to a stone.

This is plainly a much simpler method of multiplying the design than either of those previously described; each copy is merely printed from the original stone or die, and, if any of the impressions are defective, as many more as are wanted can be produced with perfect ease. Where several values are required of the same design, that portion is left blank in the original, and the values are printed from separate blocks and inserted in the paper transfers; this was done in the case of the stamps of British Guiana, 1853, 1860, and 1863, of the earlier of which specimens may frequently be found showing a white line between the lower label and the rest of the design, resulting from the two portions of the transfer not being fitted together quite accurately. The original dies for these are stated to have been of copper, as were also those of the ½ a., blue, 1 a., and 4 a. of the first issue of India.

Very fine work can be done by lithography, but it cannot imitate the beauties of copper-plate printing, and where a number of transfers have to be taken some of the small details are apt to get blurred, and minute variations may occur which may almost be mistaken for varieties of type—which is a great objection where all the copies are required to be identically the same. It is also open to the objection that it is a cheap and simple process, and that a lithograph can of course be closely imitated by a lithograph.

About embossing there is little more to be said. The embossed adhesives of our own country were printed one by one upon a sheet of paper; the distance between the impressions therefore varies, and they may even be found touching and overlapping. It is probable that embossing in such high relief could not readily be done in sheets of a number of stamps at once, but the Sardinian stamps, the relief on which is much less, no doubt were embossed thus.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Indian Trips are evidently the fashion this year. Our Chairman, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, proposes to winter there, leaving England, accompanied by Mrs. Gibbons, about the end of December. As we have many correspondents in India we give below the approximate dates of Mr. Gibbons' arrival at the various cities he intends to visit, and the hotel at which he will stay. Mr. Gibbons will be prepared to purchase collections or loose rare stamps, and would be glad to hear from anyone having same for sale. Letters should be sent a week or so before dates given to the hotel named, and marked "To wait arrival."

COLOMBO—Grand Oriental Hotel	January 17-31.
MADRAS—Poste Restante	
CALCUTTA—Great Eastern Hotel	February 7-10.
DARJEELING—Woodlands Hotel	10.
BENARES—Clarke's Hotel	14-17.
LUCKNOW—Royal Hotel	18-20.
AGRA—Great Northern Hotel	20.
DELHI—Northbrook Hotel	23-26.
JEYPORE—Kaiser-Hind Hotel	27.
AHMEDABAD—Dak Bungalow	March 4.
BOMBAY—Fspanade Hotel	10 to 18.

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Mr. M. P. Castle and two friends (all members of the Brighton Philatelic Society) left England, on Friday, November 17th, for a trip round the world. Being in Paris on that date, we went to the Gare du Nord, at 11.30 p.m., with Messrs. Dorsan Astruc and Erard Le Roy D'Étiolles, to wish them God-speed and safe return. The Club train was timed to stop 45 minutes in Paris, but, as it was half an hour late, only a short stop was possible. The discussion at the Gare du Nord as to possible philatelic discoveries *en route* was so keen that no notice was taken of the time, and the train started without our travellers, but they succeeded in catching it up; and by the time this is in the hands of our readers they should be nearing Bombay.

The route taken embraces the following places: Alexandria, Cairo, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Abu Road, Ajénere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Fattahpore, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Kandy, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Tokio, Vancouver, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and New York, and they expect to return to England about the middle of July, 1893.

* * *

The Paris Exhibition has given a great fillip to stamp collecting in France. We have many more enquiries, and we hear that in Paris there is much greater demand for good stamps. One of our friends—a leading Paris dealer—tells us that the sight of our exhibit of complete plates of Sydney Views has created a great demand for these stamps, and he has sold out every one he had. Another sign of the times is that *Le Monde Illustré* (a high-class weekly Paris paper, of a similar style to *The Illustrated Weekly News*) published, in its issue of November 12th last, a two-page article on stamps, fully illustrated with various curiosities, varieties, and a good view of the Stamp Bourse.

* * *

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.—We have received the classification and details of allotment of this exhibition. We shall show a large case containing samples of our Imperial, Philatelic, Improved, and Duplicate Albums, our numerous philatelic publications, and specimens of various stamps. Our exhibit will be in department L, group 150 (Literature, Books, and Journalism), as there is no special department for postage stamps excepting government exhibits, which are classed, under group 153, "Postal systems and the appliances of the postal service. Letter boxes, pouches, mail-bags, postage stamps, &c."

Our exhibit will be in the main gangway of Department L, facing that of Waterlow and Sons and Smith and Sons.

* * *

Changes and alterations in the Trade.—The past few weeks have seen several alterations, among which we note that Messrs. Cheveley and Wilson have dissolved partnership. Mr. Wilson will continue to trade in his own name at Birmingham, until the latter part of next year, when we hear he contemplates moving to London, where he will be heartily welcome. Mr. Cheveley will continue to carry on the stamp auctions and general business under the title of Cheveley & Co., at 63, Chancery Lane, as heretofore.

Mr. Harry Hilckes has left Messrs. Bright & Son and gone into partnership with Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick; they will trade under the name of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., and have opened an office in Cheapside, London.

* * *

Coming Auctions.—The present season promises to be an unusually good one as regards the disposal of fine collections at auction. First, we note that in a few days Messrs. Cheveley & Co. offer the Australian collection of Mr. R. Ehrenbach, to be followed early in the new year by an unusually choice collection of a specialist in a certain group of countries. Then Mr. Hadlow tells us he will offer for sale in December a superb collection of English stamps only, the property of a well-known Irish collector. For the best things we must, however turn to New York, where The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. announce the sale of the collections of Messrs. G. Hencken and H. Clotz, the latter being a very fine one. *The sale par excellence* is the one that will be held about next April, by the J. W. Scott Co., of the collection of Mr. Fred de Coppet, who has to give up collecting under doctor's orders. This collection is undoubtedly by far the best ever offered at auction: we hear the value is estimated at fully £8000. We shall have some further particulars to announce of this collection in an early number.

* * *

The Insurance of Letters.—On December 1st, 1892, the maximum limit of insurance value for compensation in the case of the loss or damage of inland registered postal packets (parcels included) will be raised from £25 to £50. The fees payable on registration, and the respective limits of compensation, will be as follow:—2d., £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £15; 5d., £20; 6d., £25; 7d., £30; 8d., £35; 9d., £40;

10d., £45; 11d., £50. These fees are in addition to the ordinary postage payable on each postal packet, but they include the ordinary registration fee of 2d. Compensation up to £2 is granted in the case of the loss or damage of ordinary inland parcels, without the payment of any fee beyond the ordinary postage. Parcels for India and certain colonies can be insured up to a maximum of £50, on payment of a fee of 6d. (in addition to the postage) for each £5 or part of £5 insured.

* * *

No. 10 *Imperial Album*.—We regret to state that this, the £5 edition, is still not quite ready. The delay is entirely caused by the makers of the expanding locks: as made at first they would not work properly, and are all being made over again. We much regret this delay, as so many of our customers want these books, but we will deliver the numerous copies ordered as quickly as possible.

* * *

Quarantine for Cholera.—A correspondent of *The Daily Graphic* described some of the methods adopted for disinfecting the mails in the West Indies. At St. Vincent a boat was drawn up alongside the English mail steamer, and the mail bags were handed down one at a time, and held over a fire on which sulphur, or sulphuric acid, had been thrown. Grenada declined any communication with the mail steamer, and would only receive the mails in an empty boat, which was drifted down at the end of a long line, and probably fumigated when received on shore. At Trinidad we learnt that the mails were opened, and every letter slashed before fumigation—so as to insure perfect disinfection—much to the joy of those whose letters contained rare stamps! Yet another plan was adopted at Tobago: "An enormous box, perforated in the top and bottom, and large enough to have held half the mails of the West Indies, was brought alongside in a boat. Into this box two or three minute mail bags were thrown from on board, and a fire with sulphuric acid was then lighted underneath. Unfortunately, during the process the box caught fire, and it was with difficulty that the mails were saved."

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MR. W. HADLOW held a sale on October 14th and 15th, the following being some of the more prominent lots:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
20	Great Britain, 1855, 4d., carmine, wmk. small garter, unused	2	10	0
30	Gibraltar, first issue, complete with wrapper and envelope, unused	0	18	0
45	Norway, 1877, 12 öre, brown (50)	1	0	0
83	Afghanistan, 1293, shahi, black, value in shield	8	8	0
99	Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple	7	0	0
100	" " " 1 rupee, purple	7	0	0
110	Ceylon, 1857, 2s., blue, imperf.	2	6	0
112	" " " 1863, 5d., warm brown, no wmk.	1	2	0
116	" " " 1857, 10d., vermilion, imperf., unused	1	0	0
128	Philippine Isles, 1854, 1 rl., blue, unused	1	0	0
129	" " " 1854, 10 c., deep carmine, unused	1	5	0
132	Philippine Isles, 1854, 10 c., pale red, unused	2	10	0
133	" " " 1854, 5 c., orange, unused	4	0	0
137	Scinde Dawk, ½ a., red	1	18	0
138	" " " ½ a., white (2)	0	12	0
139	" " " ½ a., "	0	8	0
140	" " " ½ a., blue, cut to shape but unpostmarked	0	14	0
156	Natal, 1869, 1s., green, surcharged POSTAGE in block capitals twice	1	6	0
224	Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso, red, unused	2	12	6

Lot.		£	s.	d.
260	Columbia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac, unused	4	8	0
261	" " " " " on bluish, used	3	15	0
272	Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3 centavos, brown, unused, with Gothic surcharge	3	7	6
327	New South Wales, 1851-4, 2d., blue, stars in corners, unused	4	4	0
349	New Zealand, 1871, 1d., brown, 2d., vermilion, and 6d., blue, all perf. 12½ x 10.	0	12	0
352	New Zealand, 1872, 2d., vermilion, wmk. lozenges	2	10	0
381	South Australia, 1860, 10d. on 9d., perf. and rouletted, having the imprint of 9d. on back	3	3	0
384	Tasmania, 1852, 1d., light blue	1	14	0
404	Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	3	5	0
411	Western Australia, 1855, 6d., bronze, with fine margins and distinctly bronze	3	15	0
412	Western Australia, 1855, 6d., bronze	3	0	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held a sale on 10th, 11th, and 12th Nov., the following being some of the best lots:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
13	Great Britain, 10d., oct. pair and five single, all square specimens (7)	1	3	0
18	Mecklenburg Schwerin, ¼ sch., shaded ground, rouletted	1	18	0
20	Saxony, 10 ngr., blue (3)	1	6	0
23	Malta, ¼d., buff on blue paper, used	1	0	0
27	Finland (1866), error, 10 penni, lilac, unused	1	5	0
31	Great Britain, oblong £1, chocolate wmk. 3 orbs, strip of 5	1	12	0
39	Spain (1852), 2 rls., dull red, unused	3	15	0
41	Basle, 2½ rp., unused	4	0	0
44	Spain, Madrid, 3 ctos., bronze, unused	4	12	6
52	Zurich, 6 rap., complete set of 5 types	4	15	0
54	Tuscany, 3 lire	8	0	0
60	Great Britain Mulready Wrappers, 2d., blue, 10 unsevered and unused	8	12	6
114	Oldenburg, 1st issue, ½ sgr., unused, ⅜ (2), ⅜ (2), ⅜ (1), all used	0	18	0
115	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1 gr., unused, 3 gr., used, both fine; 4th issue (oval), fine lot, including a block of four of each value, showing marginal numbers, all these unused except two (35)	0	19	0
127	Spain, Madrid, 1 cto., bronze, unused	0	19	0
129	" " " (1850), 10 rls., green, unused	2	2	0
130	" " " (1851), 6 ctos. (2), 12 ctos., and 5 rls., all unused	2	0	0
131	" " " (1851), 6 and 10 reals, both unused	2	7	6
133	" " " (1853), 6 ctos. (2), 12 ctos., 5 rls., and 6 rls., all unused	3	3	0
138	" " " (1865), 19 ctos., brown and rose, perforated, unused	1	10	0
151	Geneva, double stamp, severed and rejoined, with guarantee on back	7	5	0
153	Saxony, 3 pf., red, with guarantee	2	12	6
154	Moldavia, 1st issue, 54 paras, used, but cut round	2	12	6
175	Tuscany, 2 soldi	4	8	0
201	Labuan, provl. 16 c., blue, surcharged "6" in red	11	15	0
212	Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, star, perf.	2	4	0
216	Hongkong, 96 c., yellow-brown, in three shades (3)	1	16	0
217	Soruth, 1st issue, black on blue laid paper, on envelope	1	0	0
218	Soruth, same stamp on buff wove paper, on piece of letter	1	1	0
219	Soruth, 2nd issue, 1 anna, black on pink	1	14	0
221	Ceylon, CC and crown, 2d., maize, imperf., unused	2	4	0
299	Hongkong, 10 dollars, rose	1	10	0
401	Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	2	0	0
410	" " " 4d., blue	1	10	0
412	Natal, 1s., buff	2	10	0
414	Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue; Nevis, 1st issue, on bluish paper, 1d., unused, and 1s., used	4	0	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
437	Azores, 1st issue, imperf., 10, 20, 50, 80, and 100 reis, all unused	3	3	0
443	Madeira, imperf., 20 r., 80 r., and 100 r., all unused	1	14	0
601	Prince Edward Island, three proof impressions of the stamps of 1st issue, taken from the die at various stages whilst in an unfinished state	1	16	0
602	Prince Edward Island, 12 c., violet, imperf. block of 10, unused	2	8	0
613	New Brunswick, "Connell," unused, but perfs. gone at bottom and one side	9	15	0
627	Newfoundland, 2d., carmine-vermilion, and 2d., orange-vermilion	1	18	0
642	United States "Agriculture," set unused	0	18	0
643	United States, "Navy," set used	1	5	0
707	Virgin Isles, 1s., rose, with thin border, used	1	0	0
713	Turks Islands, 1s., prune, used	4	4	0
738	St. Vincent, star wmk., 5s., lake, unused	2	0	0
742	St. Vincent, provl. 4d. on 1s., vermilion, on piece of envelope	1	16	0
743	St. Vincent, provl. 1d., in red, on half of 6d., green, and 1d., in black, on 6d., light green	1	18	0
744	St. Vincent, provl. ½d., in red, on half of 6d., green, pair unused and pair used	1	7	0
808	Pacific Steam Co., 1 r., blue, used, original	4	12	6
810	Bolivar, 1st issue, small 10 c., green	4	15	0
841	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 4 pesos, red	7	0	0
842	" same issue, 5 pesos, orange, clipped	6	15	0
926	Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	4	0	0
931	Queensland, 1d., imperf. (1879), 1d., yellow, error	2	12	0
947	New Zealand, pelure, 2d., perf. out of centre; star, 6d., blue, imperf. vertically; and 1d., brown, with break in impression	1	9	0
965	New Zealand, pelure, 2d., perf.	1	0	0
966	" star, 3d., lilac, rouletted	1	14	0
967	" star, 6d., brown, serrated perf.	0	13	0

THE S. B. BRADT Co. held a sale at Chicago on October 19th, the following being some of the best lots sold:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
19	United States, 1868, 90 c.	86	75	0
23	" " 1869, 24 c., unused, and without grille	3	25	0
27	United States, 1870, 90 c., unused	13	25	0
29	" " 1872, 7 c. (25)	5	00	0
40	" " News, 9 c., unused	2	90	0
42	" " 1875, 96 c.	2	10	0
183	North Borneo, 1886, 1 c., rose, error, in centre of block of nine 4 c., unused	3	75	0
266	Great Britain, 1d., black, Mulready envelope	4	80	0
279	Hayti, 1890, 2 c. on 3 c. (100)	3	50	0
358	Nevis, 1861, grey paper, 1 sh., green	4	10	0
425	St. Vincent, 1869, 1 sh., blue	3	75	0
427	" " 1871, 1 sh., red; 1876, 1 sh., vermilion	2	30	0

We understand that Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper also held a sale in London on the 5th November, but as we have not received a priced catalogue we are unable to give particulars.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—I read with much interest the remarks you made under the head of New Zealand, in your last number, more especially as I had myself written a paper upon the same subject some months ago.

This paper was published in the *London Philatelist* of last month.

I notice your correspondent states that the specimens of

the 2d., with star watermark, he has found postmarked in 1855, are upon *blued* paper, and you consequently suggest that the stamps found upon this particular variety of paper constitute the first issue.

It is upon this point I wish to address you, as it is most desirable that collectors should, if possible, have some means of distinguishing the star watermarked stamps of the first issue from those that did not come into use until several years later. If it can be shown that the first stamps only are found upon the *blued* paper, we have a distinction whereby the stamps may easily be classified. But the question arises, Can this division be maintained? The "Tapping Collection" contains parts of two letter-sheets, one of which was franked with a pair of 2d., and the other with a single copy of the same stamp, both letter-sheets being postmarked in August, 1855, and consequently the stamps upon them are some of those first issued.

Now the paper of these stamps is certainly not *blued*, so the supposition that we can separate the star watermarked issues by the colour of the paper at once falls to the ground. The only method I can suggest, as a possible means of getting over the difficulty, is by the colours, and this can only be done by careful comparison of early postmarked copies. The only assistance I can render, for the present, in this direction, is by giving the colours of the three specimens of the 2d. I have referred to. These stamps are of a decided greenish-blue, similar to one of the shades of the 1s. on stout unwatermarked paper, but darker in colour.

It will be extremely useful if collectors, in New Zealand and elsewhere, would endeavour to find further postmarked copies of the first star watermarked set, as by comparing the colours of a number of specimens we might be able to divide the issues satisfactorily.

There is, however, another factor in the case which must not be lost sight of. That is, that at the date Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. sent out the first 1d., 2d. and 1s. stamps to New Zealand, they also forwarded the three plates to the colony, together with a supply of the star watermarked paper, ink, &c. The first stamps produced in the colony would, therefore, be printed upon the star paper; but as the ink was sent out from England at the same time as Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s stamps, the colours employed would almost certainly be the same.

Perhaps your correspondent's specimens on *blued* paper belong to the first locally printed set. If not, I shall be glad to hear if any collector can suggest some means by which the first stamps printed in the colony may be distinguished from those of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing.

I remain, yours faithfully, E. D. BACON.

41, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.,
November 12th, 1892.

P.S.—From the fact that a supply of star watermarked paper was sent out at the same time as the plate for the 6d., it is probable that this value was issued on this paper previous to the variety on unwatermarked paper. Here again by comparing the colours of postmarked copies we might be able to separate the first "star" set from those of later date.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. G.—The Zurich, similar to the ordinary stamps, but having a date in the corners, is a very old forgery.

E. H. M.—The Pneumatic post-cards of the German Empire all have the stamp with "PFENNIG," without the final "E." *Pfennige* is a mistake in the catalogue.

J. B.—The large "N" watermarked in your stamp is, no doubt, part of the watermark in the margins, or across the centre of the sheet. A description of these varieties is given at page 31 of the present volume.

R. R. B.—According to the information we received, the ½ a., black, was in use as a postage stamp in Bikanir some ten years ago; it is certainly not in use there now, and has not been for several years past. It is still, we think, an open question whether it was ever used for that purpose. It would be interesting to ascertain whether *Revenue* stamps of native manufacture are employed in that State, and, if so, what they are like.

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 1892-93.

President—THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

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.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 17th June, 1892, at 5.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members; viz., Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), E. D. Bacon, H. Grey, C. N. Biggs, W. T. Willett, H. E. Wright, A. de Worms, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, R. Meyer, F. Street, D. Garth, J. A. Tilleard, and W. Silk.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, Mr. A. G. Driver, proposed by Mr. W. Scott and seconded by Mr. Nicholl; and Mr. J. H. Hallett, proposed by Mr. W. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Watts, were elected members of the Society. The Chairman then proposed an adjournment for inspection of the rooms at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, proposed to be taken for the future meetings of the Society, after which the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the subject was read.

On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved that the report be adopted, and be entered on the minutes.

The Vice-President then laid before the meeting the general details and estimates relating to the proposals in regard to the new rooms.

After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, that the arrangements should be left to the Committee, who should have power to decide in whose names the lease of the premises should be taken under the guarantee of the Society.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting was held in the Society's rooms at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, the 16th September, at 5.30 p.m., for the election of members. The Vice-President was in the chair, and the following members were also present; viz., Messrs. E. J. Nankivell, E. D. Bacon, E. A. Elliott, W. T. Willett, C. N. Biggs, F. Street, J. A. Tilleard, E. Stanley Gibbons, T. Wickham Jones, W. Silk, T. Maycock, and R. Greening. The following gentlemen having been severally balloted for were duly elected members of the Society; viz., Messrs. F. Barratt, J. Flohr, G. F. H. Gibson, J. H. Abbott, J. F. Hofgaard, and W. Gaddum, all proposed and seconded by Mr. Vernon Roberts and Mr. Beckton. Messrs. S. M. Castle, J. W. Gillespie, R. Woodman, P. de Worms, J. Escolme, and G. Hodgson, proposed and seconded by the Vice-President, and Mr. Willett. The Rev. W. Bell, proposed by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. Champion, proposed by Mr. Street, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. R. Burrell, proposed by Mr. Hawkins, and seconded by the Secretary; Messrs. J. F. Sharples and E. Lentz, proposed by Mr. Breitfuss, and seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. H. Loveridge, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Philbrick; and Mr. T. D. F. Evans, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary. No further business was taken.

THE first meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 30th September, at 7.30 p.m. The Earl of Kingston (President) occupied the chair, and was supported by the following members; viz., Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, T. Maycock, E. S. Gibbons,

C. N. Biggs, H. Grey, W. T. Willett, W. Silk, A. A. Davis, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, D. Garth, J. A. Tilleard, and F. Ransom. One visitor was also present. The minutes of the last meeting and of the two extraordinary meetings having been read and confirmed, Mr. A. de Reuter-skiold, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Browse, proposed by Mr. Gilbh, and seconded by the Treasurer, and Mr. Alfred A. Good, proposed by Mr. Vasmer, and seconded by Mr. Bacon, were duly elected members of the Society. Mr. Bacon announced that the directors of Perkins, Bacon, & Company, Limited, in addition to making a contribution towards the furnishing fund, had kindly promised to present to the Society a frame of proofs of stamps representing the work of their firm. Mr. Bacon then read a paper on the stamps of Western Australia, containing a large amount of valuable information culled from official sources. As the result of his researches Mr. Bacon had been able to determine the dates of most of the issues, and to dispose of many of the questions remaining unsettled in the works previously published in regard to the stamps of the country under consideration. Upon the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon, and, with his consent, it was determined that the paper should be published in the Society's Journal. Mr. Nankivell, in pursuance of notice previously given, moved, "That, for the current season, the business of the revision of the reference lists be referred to a Committee of the whole Society, and that such Committee meet fortnightly in weeks alternating with those in which the ordinary meetings are held." After some discussion the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Stanley Gibbons, was carried. Upon the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Biggs, it was resolved, "That the Committee be directed to proceed with the revision of the reference list of the stamps of the British Colonies in South Africa, and to report to the Society when the revision of such list was completed." In reference to the question of the management of the Society's rooms, it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the President, "That Major Evans, Mr. Nankivell, Mr. Wickham Jones, and Mr. Tilleard be appointed a sub-committee to complete the furnishing, and superintend the arrangements for the use of the rooms, two members to form a quorum of the Sub-Committee." Mr. Davis gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution in reference to an entrance fee being paid by new members after the number of members should reach 200.—*From The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of The Philatelic Society, London.*

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

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

W. T. WILLETT.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE first meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, on Monday, October 10th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, A. H. Thomas, H. Clark, R. J. Thrupp, G. G. Hodgson, W. T. Willett, S. M. Castle, H. Stafford Smith, and one visitor, Mr. F. C. Scarr; the Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Otto Pfenninger, proposed by the President, seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. C. F. D. Marshall, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, were duly elected members of the society. A discussion ensued as to the future place of meeting, and after some consideration was adjourned to the next meeting.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, on Monday, October 24th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. M. P. Castle, P. de Worms, S. M. Castle, A. de Worms, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford

Smith, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, W. T. Willett; the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. E. H. Gonin, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by the President, was duly elected a member of the society. The question of the society's future place of meeting was again discussed, and it was decided to make no change for the present. The Secretary gave notice that he would be away from England during the next few months. Mr. A. de Worms having kindly consented to act as Hon. Sec. during his absence was unanimously elected. Proposals from the Manchester Philatelic Society for exchange of duplicates were brought before the meeting, and with some slight alterations were agreed to.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1892-93.

President—THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS.

Barrister at Law.

Vice-President—MR. E. S. GUBBEY.

Hon. Secretary—MR. J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS.

Hon. Treasurer—MR. K. RAMCHUNDRRA.

MR. A. C. TRAPP. | MR. J. REBEIRO.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session was held on Monday, October 3rd, 1892, at 6.30 p.m., at Apollo Street Fort, when eight gentlemen were present. Mr. E. S. Gubbey in the chair. The following additional members were elected, The Hon. H. J. Parsons, Barrister at Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay, Mr. E. C. Manod, Manager Comptoir de Escompte de Paris, Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra, Mr. A. Haem, and Mr. J. Schelling. The office bearers for the ensuing year were voted for and elected as follows: President—The Hon. H. J. Parsons, Barrister at Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. Vice-President—Mr. E. S. Gubbey, David Sassoon & Co. Honorary Secretary—Mr. J. Seymour Summers, H.M.R.I.M. Dockyard. Honorary Treasurer—Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel, & Co. The undermentioned gentlemen were elected as additional members to serve on the committee; viz., Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, Manager South British Insurance Company, Mr. J. Rebeiro, M.A.

Proposed by the Hon. H. J. Parsons, in writing, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Gubbey, That the fees for membership should be Rs. 1 p. mensem, and entrance fee Rs. 1. Carried unanimously.

The discussion regarding the renting of a suitable room to meet in was resumed. After the discussion of various proposals, Mr. K. Ramchundra very kindly offered the use of his office rooms to meet in, and said that he would also set apart an almshouse for the use of the society. The Vice-President on behalf of the society thanked Mr. Ramchundra for his very kind offer.

Mr. J. Rebeiro proposed and Mr. Summers seconded that Rule 3 should be amended by the addition of the words "and confirmed by the committee before being brought up for election" to it. (Carried unanimously.)

Mr. Mahadevrao having forgotten to bring his stamp collection to the meeting, it was proposed by Mr. Ramchundra, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Gubbey, that Mr. Mahadevrao should bring his collection to the next meeting. (Carried unanimously.)

Mr. Rebeiro then proposed, and Mr. Gubbey seconded, that a special meeting of the committee be called for Monday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., to consider, and, if necessary, adopt a set of rules and regulations, drawn up by Mr. Battiwala, for the guidance of the society. (Carried.)

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held on Monday, the 24th October, at 7, Church Gate Street Fort. There was an attendance of eight members and one visitor; Mr. Gubbey, Vice-President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the "Circle Littéraire" with reference to the renting of a room by the society. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, it was decided to state, in reply, that the society had already made other arrangements, and to decline the offer with thanks. The Secretary then read a letter received by him from Mr. M. P. Castle, the President

of the Brighton Philatelic Society, and Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, in which he stated his intention of visiting the East, and that he might be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th December. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, it was resolved to have a special committee meeting to welcome the distinguished visitor. The Vice-President read a circular received by him from Mr. Charles J. Phillips, the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, which it was resolved, upon the proposition of the Hon. Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Moses, should also be put before the committee at their next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected members of the society, viz.: Mr. Charles Greenaway, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill; Mr. R. H. Frost, Marine Department; and Mr. H. W. Graham, Currency Office; proposed by Mr. J. Seymour Summers, and seconded by the Vice-President. Mr. K. Ramchundra, the Hon. Treasurer, drew the attention of the members to a letter received by him from a native dealer of Patiala, offering reprints of Scinde Dawks and Afghanistan for sale. There being no further business, the members inspected Mr. Dadahai Mahadevrao's collection. Mr. K. Ramchundra exhibited a specimen of a Turkish newspaper stamp, on a newspaper, which had been overprinted by the newspaper type; also a forged India one rupee stamp which had been postally used. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Mahadevrao for bringing his collection to the meeting. It was proposed by the Hon. Treasurer, and seconded by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, that Mr. N. D. Ballinala should bring his collection to the next ordinary meeting. (Carried unanimously.) It was proposed by Mr. Moses, and seconded by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, that the time of meeting should be altered from 6 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Carried.) The question of stamp exchanging between the members was then gone into, and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved to leave this question to be settled by the committee at their next meeting. It was decided that in future all ordinary meetings should, if possible, take place on the third Monday in the month.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SESSION 1892-93.

President—WM. BECKWITH.

Senior Vice-President—O. FIRTH.

Junior Vice-President—J. H. THACKRAH.

Ex-Presidents { JOSEPH SCOTT.
REV. T. S. FLEMING.

Hon. Treasurer—W. B. SIMPSON.

Hon. Secs. { W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

{ T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

Hon. Librarian—F. J. KIDSON.

THE second meeting of the session 1892-3 was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution on Saturday, the 15th October. The President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Skipwith, Roebuck, Simpson, and Kidson. The President showed a large number of wood-block and other triangular Cape stamps on the original envelopes, Mr. Skipwith four values of the newest issue of Turkey, and Mr. Roebuck a Tasmanian Official Frank Stamp as used for the publications of the Royal Society of Tasmania. It was resolved to have an extra meeting on the 22nd, when Mr. Firth would describe the stamps of Labuan.

THE third meeting was held on the 22nd October. The President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Fleming, Skipwith, Roebuck, Egly, O. Firth, Kidson, and Simpson. The latest number of Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal* was laid on the table as a donation from the publishers. Various novelties were shown by Messrs. Fleming and Skipwith.

Mr. O. Firth then read an interesting and valuable paper on the "Adhesive Stamps of Labuan" (which will be printed in the *London Philatelist*), showing in illustration his fine collection of them, including entire sheets of most of the values. The President also showed his series, after which a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Firth was passed, on the motion of the Rev. T. S. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Skipwith. In reply, Mr. Firth advocated members taking up and studying countries for which there was no standard list, and so contributing materially to the progress of philately.

THE fourth meeting was held on the 5th of November, the chair being occupied, in the absence of the President, by the Rev. T. S. Fleming, ex-President. Also present, Messrs. Thackrah, Roebuck, Skipwith, Egly, and Kidson. Mr. Harold Beckwith, son of the President, was present as a visitor.

The novelties shown by Mr. Fleming included the current British 2½d. surcharged for the "Oil Rivers," and by Mr. Thackrah stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged "ONE CENT." The latter also exhibited a French stamp used at Shanghai, after which he proceeded to describe in detail the stamps of South Australia, in illustration of which were shown his own, Messrs. Fleming's, Skipwith's, and Beckwith's collections. The customary vote of thanks was passed.

The Secretaries announced the completion of the arrangements for the Exchange Club, to which a limited number of non-members will be admitted. Particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Secretaries, who may be addressed at No. 13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—F. BARRATT.

Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL. | E. P. COLLETT.

J. H. ABBOTT. | E. AITKEN.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, November 4th, 1892, the Vice-President in the chair, who was supported by Messrs. Duerst, Abbott, Collett, Beckton, Petrie, Munn, Grunewald, Coote, Farrar, Batty, and Fildes, and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary read the continuation of his paper on the "Stamps of Japan," showing further entire sheets of the stamps of this country.

The Hon. Secretary addressed the meeting upon the various kinds of paper used for postage stamps, illustrating the same with the stamps themselves.

The packet received from the Brighton Philatelic Society was inspected by the members present.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the exhibition of novelties.

W. DORNING BECKTON.
DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth meeting since the reorganisation was held at Dr. Murray's residence on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p.m. Nine members and two visitors were present, Dr. Murray in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. L. Mellersh was elected ordinary member, and Mr. Chas. Woodford and Mr. Powel were elected corresponding members. Two gentlemen were proposed for membership.

A report from the committee was read, and recommendations from them, for some alterations and additions to the exchange rules, were passed.

The evening was spent exhibiting novelties and other stamps of interest. The next (annual) meeting will be held on Dec. 13th. H. C. A. CARPENTER, Hon. Assist. Sec.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTH HANTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed on October 13th. President, Mr. G. Churcher. Meetings are held fortnightly. At present there are six members. Two men will be put up for election at the next meeting. At the last meeting some of the members exhibited their collections of Antigua and Bahamas. Mr. C. J. E. Mumby shewed the 1d. blue stamp duty of Antigua, postmarked "A 09." New members will be welcomed. Rules of the Society may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Major H. A. Tapp, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, Portsmouth.

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.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		s.	d.
½ c., blue ...	...	0	1
1 c., brown ...	...	0	2
2 c., green ...	...	0	2
5 c., carmine ...	...	0	4
10 c., " ...	...	0	8
12 c., blue ...	...	0	9
5 c., red, envelope, two sizes, each ...	...	0	5
2 c., 4 c., 6 c., and 6 × 6 c. cards, set of 4 ...	...	2	0
2 c. and 4 c. letter cards ...	2	0	0
½ c., 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. wrappers ...	4	0	10
BERMUDA.			
½d., green ...	...	0	1
BOLIVIA.			
Journal Stamps.			
½ c., 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., set of 4 ...	...	0	8
½ c. to 1 bolivar ...	8	0	6
½ c. to 10 bolivars, complete set of 11 ...	...	80	0
FALKLAND ISLES.			
1d., new colour ...	...	0	2
GRENADA.			
"SurchARGE Postage."			
1d. on 6d., black and mauve, used ...	...	0	9
2d. " 6d. " used ...	...	1	0
2d. " 8d., black and bistre, used ...	...	1	0
1d., 2d., and 3d., black, set of 3, used ...	...	1	6
JAPAN.			
3 sen, pink ...	...	0	2
MONACO.			
5 francs, pink, used ...	...	4	0
OBOCK.			
4 c. puce and black, straight surch. ...	...	0	4
PHILIPPINE ISLES.			
6 c., lavender	0	6
PORTUGAL.			
25 reis, "PROVISORIO"	0	3
10 " cards	0	2
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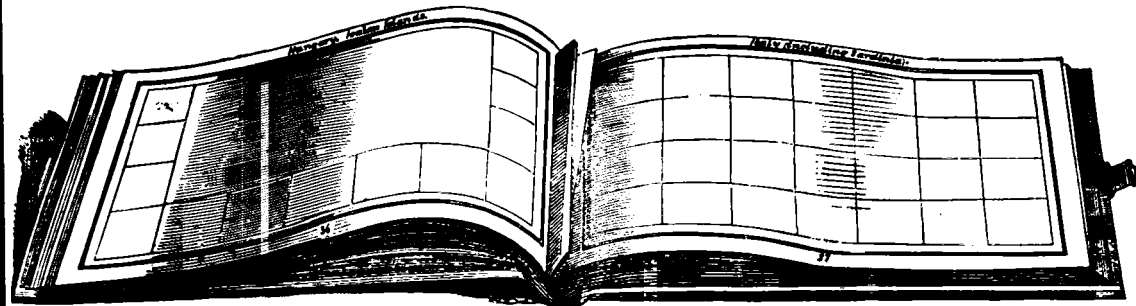
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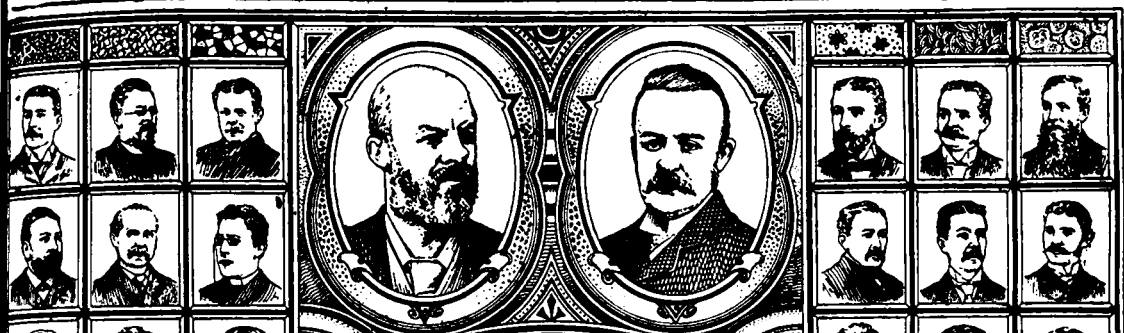
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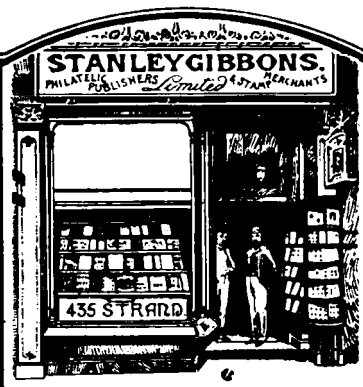
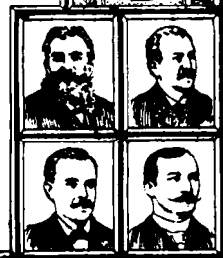
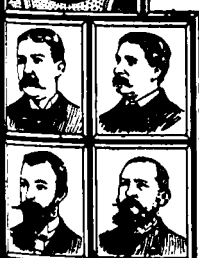
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NOTE. This List is again considerably increased; and the "Unused Adhesives" have been thoroughly revised, and a large number of good Colonial Stamps included that have not previously been offered to the Trade. The Used Stamps have also been extended, and prices reduced in a number of instances.

NOW READY.—THE EIGHTH EDITION OF

Stanley Gibbons' Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps,

Together with an Appendix to the above, consisting of nearly 3,300 Illustrations, with reference numbers attached, corresponding with the Catalogue.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have pleasure in announcing the publication of the EIGHTH EDITION of their Catalogue and Appendix. Every effort has been made to ensure correctness in all details, so as to, if possible, still further increase the reliability and usefulness of this Standard Work. The additions and alterations are considerable, prominent among which may be named—

Prominent varieties of perforation, which have hitherto not been included, are now both noted and priced.

The whole of the numerous New Issues that have appeared since the last Edition are fully Catalogued.

A very large number of Stamps that have hitherto had no quotation attached have in this New Edition been correctly priced. Every effort has been made to insert prices, especially of Old Issues, wherever possible. Considerable reductions have in many instances been made.

The Illustrations in the Appendix are largely augmented. To meet the express desire of many Collectors, this Edition of the Catalogue and Appendix may be obtained interleaved with paper faintly ruled. This will be much appreciated by Philatelists for various purposes, such as making notes of Auction Sales, New Issues, &c. &c.

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THE PRICE CATALOGUE

THE APPENDIX

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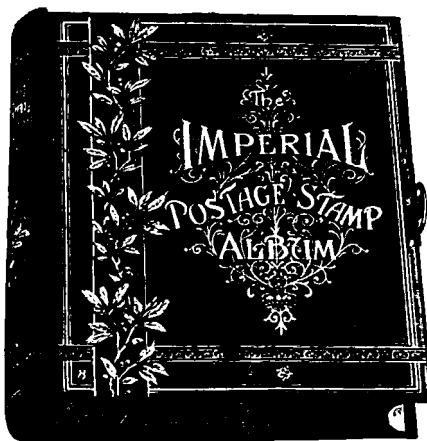
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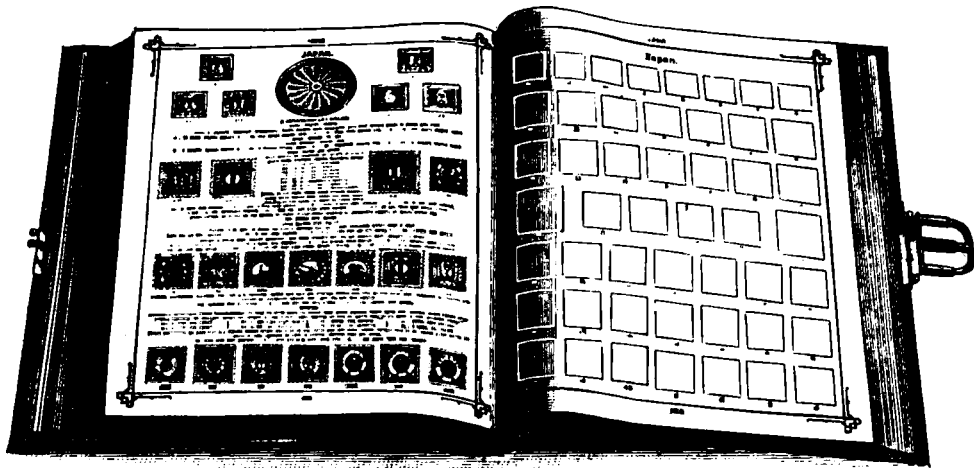
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, STAMP IMPORTERS, 8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. III.

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

No. 30.

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 but little to say this month, and we will endeavour to say it in a few words. We have every hope that this number will reach our readers in Great Britain in time to convey to them our heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas, and many happy years full of philatelic interest. Although the number does not form the end of a volume for us, it still seems appropriate at this season to indulge in a brief retrospect of the past twelve months. They have been by no means uninteresting, philatelically, from several points of view; we do not desire again to allude to the trials, which occupied so much of our space in the earlier months of the year; the lessons conveyed by them have, we trust, been taken to heart by those immediately concerned, and, if not, the Philatelic Protection Association is both alive and awake. In other respects the past year has been quite as prolific as usual, if not more so. The Hamilton Bank Note Co. has displayed the ingenuity of its draughtsmen and the excellence of its engravers in those States which own its sway; the great firm of Surcharge and Co. still retain "power to add to their number"; attention has been drawn to the fact that there are at least seventeen small places, outside France itself, which are in the possession, or under the protection, of that Republic; and Portugal has multiplied her colonies by a simple process of division.

* * *

All this is not an unmixed blessing to the general collector, and does not, we fear, tend to the good of philately. Much as specialism has done, and is doing, for philately as a science, it

cannot do everything for stamp collecting. It is not to specialism, but to general collecting, that we must look to attract recruits to our ranks, and it is to the development of specialism that all this multiplication of philatelic issues must tend. It may be said that it is not for English philatelists to throw stones—the adhesive stamps of Great Britain and the British colonies would occupy at least half as many volumes as those of all the rest of the world put together, and we should not complain if other countries endeavour to follow our example in this matter. But, at the risk of being charged with partiality, we would venture to point out that the cases are not exactly parallel. We might argue that the British possessions are far more numerous than those of any other country, but that would be invidious. Besides, the question is not so much one of numbers, as of the object of or reason for the issues that have taken place.

English collectors have never defended the unnecessary multiplication of varieties of surcharge that has taken place in certain British colonies, and they never will do so. Speculations of this nature have, no doubt, occurred, and while it is difficult, if not impossible, to draw a line and say *this* is collectable and *that* is not, without rejecting all surcharged varieties, still we do know that some are perfectly legitimate, that others have been made entirely for speculative purposes, and that there is a vast majority that have been regularly put in circulation, to a greater or less extent, but which do owe their origin to speculation. The disease has now, however, assumed another form; hitherto it has been of a local nature, and if any officials have been afflicted with it, they have been postmasters or Post-office clerks in small places, who have allowed their stocks to run out, and have encouraged the manufacture of small supplies of provisionals, which have been bought up by their friends. But we now find two European countries of some importance making issues (we can hardly say in great variety) with the avowed object of recouping themselves

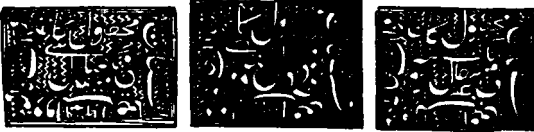
for the cost, and reaping a considerable profit from their sale to collectors.

In neither case are these fresh issues in the least degree necessary; in both cases there is an absolutely unnecessary multiplication of names, and, from an artistic point of view, we can only say that if both had placed themselves in the hands of Mr. Seebeck, we should doubtless have received something very much better worth looking at. There seems to be an idea that these issues for all the French possessions are, in some mysterious way, to prevent the manufacture of surcharged varieties in future; but we fail entirely to see what effect they will have in this direction. There will always be openings for exhausting the supply of a low value in a distant spot; in such a place as New Caledonia, for instance, either sufficient 1 centime stamps to last for fifty years must be kept on hand, or we are at the mercy of any speculator who chooses to buy up the stock, and then ask for more. So long as a demand for these curiosities exists, the supply is not likely to run short.

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 learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that Dr. Legrand makes out the date upon the new stamps to be 1309, instead of 1310; we presume therefore that they have been in preparation for some months past, as 1310 of the Mohammedan Era began on the 26th of last July. The translation of the inscriptions is given by the same authority as follows, commencing at the right upper corner, it goes along the top, down the left side, and so round the stamp: "*Mah 'soul khana*" (postal revenue, or postage stamp), "*Dak khana*" (Post-office) "*Dowlet Afgha—nistan*" (empire of Afghanistan). Along the lower margin is the



date. The value is in the centre, accompanied by a statement of the weight covered by that amount, thus: On the 1 abasi "*Yak mezkal abasi*" (one mezkal, one abasi); on the 2 abasi "*Fis mezkal dou, abasi dou*" (for two mezkal, two abasi); and on the 1 rupee "*Yak rupya mezkal sek*" (one rupee, three mezkal). The *mezkal* is probably the same weight as the Persian *misal*, of which, according to *Whitaker's Almanac*, 16 go to the *seer*; the weight of the latter is stated to vary in different parts of India, from a little over 2lbs. to rather under $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. avoidupois; but the Afghan *seer* is no doubt more than the Persian, if Whitaker is correct in putting the latter at only 284 grains. In any case we may gather from these inscriptions that there are three abasi (or 12 sbahi) to the rupee, which would confirm our opinion that the so-called $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, dated 1289, has the value expressed as 6 shahi.

Angra (Azores).—We gather from *Le Timbre-Poste* that each of the three divisions of this group of islands has been provided with the following:—

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

Antioquia.—We have received the 5 c., of the latest issue, on plain white paper, instead of grey.

Adhesive. 5 c., black on white.

Argentine Republic.—We append an illustration of the 12th October stamps.



Austria.—The surcharges on the 1 and 2 gulden, which we chronicled last month, should be described as "10 PIAST. 10," and "20 PIAST. 20," the word is not given in full.

Benin.—The *Philatelic Record* tells us of another variety from the *bight*. It is something small, in fact a mere *stea-bite* this time! The overprint is said by the above authority to be in black; *Le Timbre-Poste* gives it as red.

Adhesive. 01 c. on 5 c., green.

Bolivia.—The new newspaper stamps are not without variety. Our publishers send us a horizontal pair of the 2 c., perf. at top, bottom, and right, and imperf. at left and between the stamps.

Newspaper Stamp. 2 c., violet on blue; variety of perforation.

Brazil.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces that the 500 reis has appeared in dull yellow-green, instead of bronze-green. We have a copy before us that might pass for either, but we do not doubt that there are two distinct shades. The same journal announces a 700 reis, chocolate, also of the Southern Cross type. Adhesives. 500 reis, dull yellow-green. 700 reis, chocolate.

British South Africa.—We have received some Registration Envelopes, which differ from those previously recorded under this heading in having the label bearing the words "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA," in the stamp, suppressed, and the value given as "FOUR PENCE."

Registration Envelope. 4d., ultramarine; sizes G, H²

Ceylon.—Our publishers have found a curious specimen of the 20 c. on 64 c. of 1882, having the word "CENTS" at the top, in addition to the complete surcharge "TWENTY—20—CENTS," and showing plainly that a whole pane was not overprinted at a time, but only a few rows together.

Adhesive. 20 c. on 64 c., red-brown; variety.

Chili.—We do not, as a rule, feel a consuming interest in Official Cards, but we presume they ought to be chronicled. The latest from this Republic has a device in the right upper corner, which only requires some indication of value to convert it into a stamp; in the centre of this device is a profile of C. Columbus, of blessed memory, partly obscured by a shield bearing the Chilean Star. This is enclosed in an oval band, inscribed "CORREOS" above and "CHILE" below, and the whole is surrounded by a rectangular frame, with stars on shields in the corners. In the left upper corner is a plain circular band, enclosing a railway engine, and inscribed "ADMINISTRACION PPAL DE CORREOS—SANTIAGO;" and in the upper centre are the words "Tarjeta de Servicio," in shaded gothic type, in an arch, over a shield with the star. There are four lines for the address, the first headed "Sr," and a fancy border encloses all. These appear to be printed upon an unnecessary number of varieties of different coloured cards, which is a common failing of stationery of this nature.

Official Cards. No value, black on orange, greenish blue, pale green, greyish white, grey-brown, salmon, rose.

There is also a variety without the engine and inscribed circle on the upper left.

No value, black on bluish glazed, reverse white, not glazed.

Congo.—The 5 francs, grey, is shown by *Le Timbre-Poste* to have been issued on the 25th October, together with two new post cards, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives on the upper right, and the arms on the upper left, and inscriptions, &c., as upon the single cards of 1889.

Post Cards. 10 c., carmine on buff. 15 c., blue on azure.

Cook Islands.—The small supply of stamps originally printed seems to have taken so well, both with the Cooks and with their philatelic friends, that a second edition was printed off in August last, consisting of 6000 each of the 1d., 1½d., and 2½d., and 3000 of the 10d.; and it is reported as probable that a third printing may be required before the permanent issue, of less primitive design, is ready. Fortunately there are, as far as we can gather, no variations in the type, and only very slight differences in the shades of the colours employed.

Costa Rica.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of America* that the handsome set, of the four higher values of which we append illustrations, has been duly disfigured by a



surchARGE of the word "OFICIAL" in tall thin capitals, in black. Our contemporary quotes only the six lower values; but the others will doubtless be similarly treated.

- Official Stamps.**
- 1 centavo, chalky blue.
 - 2 centavos, orange.
 - 5 " violet.
 - 10 " green.
 - 20 " red.
 - 50 " ultramarine.
 - 1 peso, bronze on straw?
 - 2 pesos, red on grey?
 - 5 " blue on blue?
 - 10 " brown on buff?

Guanacaste.—We have received an extraordinary error of the surcharge in ordinary capitals, on the 5 pesos of 1889, the name reading "GUAGACASTE." It looks all right, but it is impossible to guarantee a surcharge of this simple nature.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, black and olive-green; error.

Falkland Islands.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that two new cards have been issued, for the reduced rate of postage from these islands. Type as before.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1+1d. " "

Fiji.—From the same periodical we learn that the 2d. surcharged "Four pence" is stated to have been further overprinted "5d." Is this to be added to, or to be substituted for, the 5d. on 4d. which we chronicled last month? It seems to partake somewhat of what is termed "piling up the agony." Let us hope that only one variety exists.

Adhesive. 5d. on 4d. on 2d., violet.

Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co. have kindly sent for our inspection four values of the Fiji Times Express stamps, which we have no doubt whatever are of the original types and printing, but upon ordinary yellow wove paper. These are stated to have been found in an old collection, and from their appearance we should say that they are either a genuine issue hitherto unknown, or proofs of the original setting. The latter view is that of Mr. Bacon, who kindly compared these for us with the specimens in the Taping Collection, and who was able to recognize one of the types as corresponding exactly with one of those upon the usual rose paper; and this view is supported by the fact of there being an impression of a high "quad." or space before the figure "3" of the 3d. on yellow, which was probably corrected before the stamps were struck off for issue.

Proofs! 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., black on yellow.

We have been shown some official correspondence relative to the 2d. of the current type, of which it appears that a supply was printed, in error, in the colour of the 1d. We are not sorry to learn that, with the exception of a very few copies, the whole of these were destroyed, and that they were not issued, either for Postal or Philatelic purposes.



French Colonies.—We give an illustration of the new type; the stamps for the various Colonies differ, as described last month, only in the name on the lower label.

French Congo.—We give an illustration of the Unpaid Letter stamp converted to ordinary postal use, which we chronicled last month. Of the 15 c. on 25 c., which we noted in October, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a variety with the surcharge printed vertically, instead of horizontally. All the unfortunate stamps have been so maltreated of late, that they probably hardly know whether they are standing on their heads or their heels, and it is small wonder that some of them "conclude to take it lying down."



Adhesive.
15 c. on 25 c., black on rose; vertical surcharge.

Funchal (Madeira).—*The Philatelic Record* announces the reply-paid card. Why not let us have the whole flood at once, like the French Colonials? It would save time, trouble, and annoyance.

Post Card. 10+10 reis, green on buff.

Gambia.—*The London Philatelist* reports the issue of a provisional 1d. card, formed from the 1½d. by printing a bar across the lower label of the stamp, and "1d." upon or above the stamp. We gather from the illustration given that the two portions of the surcharge are done separately.

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

Gold Coast.—We learn from *The Philatelic Record* that a reply-paid card has been issued, corresponding with the single one chronicled last month.

Post Card. 1+1d., carmine on buff.

Great Britain.—We have a few more varieties of compound envelopes to add to our list; and *The London Philatelist* describes an error of the Letter Card which escaped the perforating machine.

- Envelopes.*
- 1½d., yellow+1d., rose, on blue.
 - 2d., blue+1½d., yellow, on white and on blue.
 - 1½d., yellow+3d., carmine, on blue.
 - 1½d. " +4d., vermilion, on blue.

Letter Card. 1d., carmine on green; variety imperforate.

Sticking plasters have been provided, with the new Insurance Regulation, and they may of course be attached to all varieties of the Registration Envelopes. The following is the formula; we have it in two sizes:—

"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.	Fee.	Limit of Compensation
2d.	£5.	7d.	£30.
3d.	£10.	8d.	£35.
4d.	£15.	9d.	£40.
5d.	£20.	10d.	£45.
6d.	£25.	11d.	£50.

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

We have received size G, with "FEE PAID" below the "R" in an oval, but it has this new Regulation printed on the other side; possibly this size does not exist with "FEE PAID" and the old formula.

Reg. Em.

2d., ultramarine, size G; new variety.

Grenada.—We give an illustration of the Unpaid Letter stamps recently chronicled, and we are not surprised to hear that they exist with divers varieties of the overprint, showing full stops and colons after the words "SURCHARGE," or "POSTAGE," or both, as the case may be!



Guinea.—Our first illustration below represents the new type for this Portuguese colony, which we described last month.



Haiti.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the current 3 c. surcharged "DEUX—2—CENT," in a similar form to the surcharge upon the previous issue. It appears also that there are two varieties of the stamp itself, with large and with smaller numbers, and that both are found with the overprint.

Adhesives. 2 c., in red, on 3 c., slate; large figures 3 c. " " " smaller " "

Horta (Azores).—Another contribution from this District, as from Angra.

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

India.—We are indebted to the Hon. Sec. of the Bombay Philatelic Society for the news that a 2½ annas stamped envelope is to be issued on Jan. 1st, 1893, size 5½ × 3½ inches. The colour had not been announced.

Jhalawar.—We find that the current issue is catalogued, by high authorities, upon *wove* as well as on *laid* paper. Can any of our readers show us a specimen of the former variety?

Labuan.—We learn from *The London Philatelist*, which has the best authority for its statement, that the report to which we alluded last month is correct; namely, that the stamps of Labuan proper are obsolete, that those of North Borneo are to be employed there in future, that only 5000 of each value of Labuan was printed on the unwatermarked paper, and that a very considerable proportion of these are in the hands of a well-known firm. We do not for one moment blame the firm in question for taking advantage of the opportunity afforded, but it would be interesting to know by whose authority these quite unnecessary stamps were printed.

Lagos.—Some doubts having been expressed as to the existence of the 3d. stamp in two colours, No. 28 in our publishers' catalogue, they have sent us a "SPECIMEN" copy, which shows that such a stamp was prepared at all events. The value is in orange-brown. *The Philatelic Record* announces post cards for the Postal Union, with stamp of the usual post card type, with head in circle.

Adhesive. 3d., lilac and orange-brown; *wmk.* Crown and C.A.
Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1+1d. " "

Liberia.—We regret to state that the 3 c. and 6 c., of the issue of 1886, have been converted to base uses by means of a surcharge, consisting of the words "POSTAGE" in tall Roman capitals, "DUE" in block capitals, and the value, consisting of a large block numeral "3" or "6" and the word "CENTS" in small block capitals, all enclosed in a more or less ornamental frame, and struck in black.

Postage Due Stamps. 3 c., black and lilac.
6 c. " olive-grey.

Macao.—The authorities here have turned their attention to post cards. We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the 200 reis stamps surcharged "30," which we described last month, have been employed with reply-paid cards of local manufacture. They bear inscriptions in four lines, on the first half:—1. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." 2. "PROVINCIA DE MACAU E TIMOR." 3. "BILHETE POSTAL COM RESPOSTA PAGA." 4. "(Carte Postale avec réponse payée)"; the third and fourth lines being replaced on the second half by "BILHETE POSTAL—RESPOSTA" and "(Carte Postale.—Réponse)". The position of the adhesive stamp is outlined in the right upper corner, and the whole is surrounded by an ornamental frame. The impression is in red, on thin cream-coloured laid card. We learn from *The London Philatelist* that there is a similar card, printed in blue, for use between Macao, Timor, and Hongkong, and franked by 10 reis adhesives.

Post Cards. 10+10 reis, green and blue on white (or cream?)
30+30 " red, lilac and red on cream.

Madagascar.—A correspondent kindly sends us a portion of the wrapper of a newspaper received by him, last month, from Tamatave, which was franked by an ordinary 10 c. stamp of the current French issue, perforated. He tells us that until quite recently his papers always bore the French Colonial stamps, but that the last received had the stamps of the mother country. This may indicate either that the use of French Colonial stamps at Tamatave is to be abandoned, or that while the new Colonial Stamps were being prepared a supply was wanted there, and this was filled by sending out the ordinary French stamps. In either case it seems to afford further proof, if such were necessary, of the fact that the same stamps might still be used, without any inconvenience, both at home and in all the French foreign settlements. We believe that all the French Colonial post-offices are branches of the central office at home, and that separate sets of stamps are quite as much wanted for the different provinces of France itself, as for the similar provinces beyond the sea.

Morocco.—We have received at last the 1 franc stamp of the Tanger-Fez post, and, from the same source, a stamp employed by a private company, which conveys letters between Mazagan and the city of Morocco. We presume that it is the fact that the latter stamp has had its value altered, by a surcharge, from 25 c. to 10 c., that leads the *Gazette Timbrologique* to place Morocco under the head of French Colonies!



Tanger-Fez Post.

Adhesive. 1 franc, bronze on olive-grey.

Mazagan and Morocco Post.

Adhesives. 25 c., carmine.
10 c., in black, on 25 c., carmine.

Mozambique.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the *Company*, and the *Colony*, of Mozambique are two separate and distinct concerns, having no connection with one another; except, apparently, that the latter lent the former some stamps, as a temporary measure, for Postal, and perhaps for *Revenue* purposes.

Thus doth the sapient Portugee
Take Compane and Colonee,
And mix them with Philatlee,
And make them spell him L. S. D.

Nandgaon.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a new design for this state. The value, in Hindustani, in two lines, *Half—Anna, or Two—Annas*, occupies the centre, and is enclosed in an upright oval band bearing a similar inscription to that at the left side of the previous issue. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame, of ordinary size, with ornaments in the spandrels. There are no English inscriptions, and the sheets, or panes, are described as consisting of sixteen stamps, four rows of four, surrounded by a plain border of two lines, with a floreate ornament at each corner, and native inscriptions outside it.

Adhesives. ½ a., green on white wove.
2 a., red " "

New Zealand.—We are sorry to have to report that a second variety of the N. Z. and Star watermark has been discovered, corresponding with that of the Crown and S. A., the letters being rather further apart than before. The distance between the letters is about 5½ mm., instead of a little over 4 mm. We have seen the 1d. only upon this paper at present; but we are informed that its use appears to date from the end of 1890 or beginning of 1891, so it is probable that other values exist with the same watermark.

Adhesive. 1d., rose; variety of *wmk.*

North Borneo.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a fresh variety of 8 c. on 25 c., differing from that previously issued in having a figure "8," instead of the word "Eight," in the surcharge.

Our publishers have found a variety of the 10 dollars stamps, on which the word of the value at the bottom reads distinctly "DOLLAPS." We have heard of a "*dollap*" before now, but never knew how it should be spelt. Through the courtesy of the secretary of the British North Borneo Co. a sheet of this value has been examined, and this error is found to exist on the left-hand stamp of the third row from the bottom of the sheet.

Adhesives. 8 c., in red, on 25 c., slate.
10 dollars, brown; error "DOLLAPS."

Paraguay.—We have received a specimen of a new 10 c. adhesive, which seems only to have been issued at present with a surcharge, which would make a very fair obliterating mark, but which certainly is no ornament. The stamp itself is a handsome one. A portrait of some notability—not Columbus, we believe—is in the centre, in an oval; the name is on an arched scroll above, "CENTAVOS" on a similar scroll below, and "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" on straight labels, reading upwards on the left, and downwards on the right side of the stamp. The numerals denoting the value are placed upon a fancy shield, at the base of the oval. Printed on white wove paper, perf. 12½. The surcharge, which appears to add greatly to the value of the stamp, if it certainly detracts from its beauty, consists of "1492—12 DE OCTUBRE—1892," in three lines, enclosed in a transverse oval, and is struck in violet; 55,000 copies are stated to have been issued. The 5 c. envelope has also been Columbered, if we may use such an expression; but in this case (as an Irish friend puts it) the overprint has been struck by the side of the stamp. It consists of an upright rectangle, 21 x 26½ mm., in the upper centre of which is an outline profile to left, labelled "COLON;" immediately below this is "15 CENTAVOS," so we presume the rate of postage was trebled in honour of the day. At the top is "REPUBLICA"; at the bottom, "DEL—PARAGUAY," in two lines; at the left side "12 OCTUBRE," reading upwards; at right "1492 1892," reading downwards. This was struck in black, it is said, on 8000 copies only.



There is also an envelope, with stamp of the type shown above, which is printed in one colour only, in the right upper corner.

Adhesive. 3 kop., yellow, black-brown, red and blue; perf. 13.
Envelope. 3 " brown on white laid; 142 x 79 mm.

Wessiegonsk.—The current 5 kopecs stamp has been received on very thick paper.

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

Zadonsk.—The 1 kopek stamp, of recent type, has appeared with the numeral slightly larger, and in a brighter shade of colour.

Adhesive. 1 kopek, bright violet; perf. 11½.



Zienkow.—This District has taken to a type-set design, which we gather exists in three varieties on the sheet, repeated ten times—five one way up and five the other, so as to provide *tête-à-tête* pairs. To add to our joy, and the revenue of the Post-office, they are also printed in two colours, one of which may perhaps indicate *Unpaid Letters*.

Adhesives. 3 kopecs, red.
3 " green.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—This colony is plainly determined to maintain its surcharging privileges to the very last. We have received six fresh varieties, formed from stamps with the name overprinted diagonally, by adding, on the 5 c., large outlined numerals, and, on the 25 c., large solid numerals, in black, across the first surcharge.

Adhesives. "1" on 5 c., black and green.
"2" on 5 c. " "
"4" on 5 c. " "
"1" on 25 c., black on rose.
"2" on 25 c. " "
"4" on 25 c. " "

Salvador.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us that the surcharge on the stamp we chronicled last month is in capitals, "UN CENTAVO," and is struck vertically, reading downwards.

Sarawak.—We are informed by Messrs. Cameron and Co. that there is a rumour in the East, to the effect that not only does the variety we suggested, "one Cent" on 3 c., exist, but that there is also a corresponding one reading "One cent." We trust that these have not been made for our special benefit!

The London Philatelist tells us that of the 1 c. on 3 c., blue and purple, 48,000 were issued, and of the 1 c. on 3 c., brown on yellow, 100,000.

Spain.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a Letter Card, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, "CARTA-TARJETA" in upper centre, and three dotted lines for the address, all within a wavy lined frame, with a small ornament at each corner. The instruction "Abrase por la linea perforada" is printed outside the line of perforations at the lower left. We gather that this is a private Letter Card, duly authorised by Royal Decree, to be used partly covered with advertisements.

Letter Card. 15 c., brown on straw; 135 x 93 mm.

Surinam.—We have examined a sheet of the 2½ c., black and yellow, and find that the variety we described last month is in the 4th vertical row from the right. We also find, in the 5th vertical row, the first and fourth stamps have the letter "a" of "Frankerzegel" at the top entirely absent.

Tobago.—Registration envelopes, and a series of new Post Cards, were issued in this Colony, the cards on Oct. 31st, and the envelopes on Nov. 14th. The latter have an oval stamp on the flap, of very similar type to the 4 a. 6 p. of India, but inscribed "TOBAGO REGISTRATION FEE" above, and "TWO FENCE" below. The address side bears the usual instructions, with space for adhesive, and large "R" in an oval; and the envelopes are of the current form, with flap to right, and "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT." beneath it. We have received the G size, and are informed that three others exist.

The Post Cards have the stamp with profile on a solid ground, in a circle, and the usual inscriptions.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; sizes F, G, H, H.
Post Cards. 1d., green on buff; 121 x 75 mm.
1+1d. " " " "
1d., carmine " 140 x 90 mm.
1+1d. " " " "

Ponta Delgada (Azores) is also provided with the 75 reis adhesive and the letter card.

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

Portugal.—The mother country, of course, has the new letter card also, which differs from the previous issue only in the type of the stamp, having, as before, the inscriptions "CARTAO POSTAL"—"PARA"—"PORTUGAL E HESPAHNA," which we understand is the formula for the colonial stationery also. The obsolete 25 reis is likewise announced, by *Le Timbre-Poste*, with diagonal "PROVISORIO" surcharge.



Adhesive. 25 reis, purple; black surcharge.
Letter Card. 25 " green on deep buff.

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

Bougourousslan.—The current type is now printed in *sofiero*, on thin white paper, with the alternate rows inverted—a very convenient arrangement.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, *sofiero*.
2 " " *tête-à-tête*.

Galiatsch.—The 3 kopeks stamp, of an early type, which we chronicled in October in orange, is stated to be still in use. The same type has also been printed in two colours, the centre in carmine-red and the frame in grass-green. These are different shades to those in which this type was issued in 1884.

Adhesive. 3 kop., carmine-red and grass-green.

Lgoff.—We annex an illustration of the design of the green and yellow stamp chronicled last month.



Soroka.—The type with the Arms in an oval has been redrawn; the oval is narrower, and the designs in the corners are smaller.

Tonga.—We have seen a set of proofs of the new issue, on plain paper, but in what are stated to be the correct colours, and perf. 12½. The designs are as described in September last, and are very well engraved and printed.

- Adhesives.* 1d., rose.
2d., olive-grey.
4d., reddish-brown.
8d., mauve.
1s., brown.

Travancore.—The design of the 1 chuckram envelope has been redrawn, the inscriptions are larger, as is also the shell in the centre, and there is a greater space between the words "CHUCKRAM" and "ONE." The diameter of the new die is 26½ mm., instead of 25½ mm.



- Envelope.*
1 ch., ultramarine; new die; 136×70 mm.

Uruguay.—In this country the discovery of America was celebrated by the use of a special obliterating stamp, upon the 11th, 12th, and 13th October. It consisted of an oval, inscribed "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS—R. O. DEL URUGUAY—MONTEVIDEO," and containing the date "12 OCTUBRE 1892—4° CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMERICA." Thank goodness, we do not collect postmarks!

Venezuela.—The *Gazette Timbrolologique* reports the 10 c., brown, of the current "CORREOS" issue, and the 5 c., green, of the "ESCUELAS" type, each surcharged "RESOLUCION DE 1° DE OCTUBRE 1892—25 CENTIMOS," in a circle, in violet. Is *Resolucion* another name for Columbus? But they have got the wrong date.

- Adhesives.* 25 c., in violet, on 5 c., green (?).
25 c. " on 10 c., brown (?).

Wadhwan.—We have received a specimen of the one stamp to which this State has so wisely restricted itself, much more clearly printed than before, on *thick* paper, and with a much cleaner cut perforation, gauging 12. Altogether a great improvement.

THE ROULETTEING OF THE EARLY VICTORIA STAMPS.

The rolling-pin rouletter, as it was called, consists of an iron spindle with a wooden handle at each end, similar in shape to the handles of an ordinary rolling-pin, and seven circular steel cutters like spurs arranged between the handles, and separated from each other at equal distances by iron tubular washers. The spindle is 14½ inches long, and the central portion of it, 6 inches in length, is half an inch in diameter, while the remaining 4½ inches at each end, over which the handles are fixed, tapers from ¾ inch diameter next the central portion to ¼ inch diameter at the ends, forming shoulders with the central portion for the handles to be fixed against. The handles, which are hollow to allow the spindle ends to pass through them, are 4½ inches long, and vary in diameter to suit the hand, being about one inch at the thickest part; they have brass caps for ferrules on one end, and iron washers on the other. One of them is firmly fixed to one end of the spindle which passes through it, and is riveted over the iron washer, while the other is movable, and can be fixed by a nut which screws on a worm at the other end of the spindle. The circular steel cutters are 3-16 inch by ¼ inch diameter at the cutting edges, having 44 teeth of 1-16 inch in width, with gaps of 1-50 inch between them (approximate measurement.) The iron washers are ½ inch diameter by ⅝ inch, and ¾ inch in length respectively, according as they are used for the sides, or top and bottom of the stamps, having to be changed in each case. In using the rouletter the sheet of stamps was laid upon a block of box-wood, planed perfectly true on the upper surface, and about two inches thick, 6½ inches wide, and 12 inches long, the rouletter being rolled firmly over the sheet so that the cutters came between the rows of stamps, two rolls each way being required to complete a sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps. This rouletter appears to gauge about 8½ to 9 mm. I have been informed that another rouletter, consisting of one wheel affixed to a handle, was also in use for a time at the stamp window of the General Post Office, but I have not learned any further particulars.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

THE STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,

With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 72.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION IV.

Issues from 1 January 1882, to December 1885.

Issue 24.

Type. That of the "Crown" series. The lower label is left blank, and in this space the value in the new currency is type-printed in the same colour as the rest of the stamp.
Paper, Gum, and Perforation identical with the "Crown" series.

A. FIRST PRINTING; 1ST JANUARY, 1882.

The figures of value are (with some exceptions) in *thick* type.

"REIS," "TANGA," or "TANGAS," in *thick* letters. The "E" of "REIS" has an accent, generally *acute*, but sometimes *grave* or *circumflex*.

- 132. 1½ reis, black, shades.
- 133. 4½ " olive "
- 134. 6 " green "
- 135. 1 tanga, rose "
- 136. 2 tangas, blue "
- 137. 4 " lilac "
- 138. 8 " orange "

Varieties.

- 133a. 1½ reis, olive, grave accent.
- 133b. 4½ reis " circumflex accent.
- 134a. 6 reis, green, grave accent.
- 134b. 6 reis " circumflex accent.

B. SECOND PRINTING; DECEMBER, 1882.

The figures of value and the word "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS," are in *thin* type.

The letters of the word "REIS" are printed closer together than in A.

The "E" of "REIS" is accented. This accent is *always acute*.

- 139. 1½ reis, black, shades.
- 140. 4½ " olive "
- 141. 6 " green "
- 142. 1 tanga, rose "
- 143. 2 tangas, blue "
- 144. 4 " lilac "

C. THIRD PRINTING; JULY, 1883.

The figures of value and the word "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS," are in *thin* type.

There is *no* accent on the "E" of "REIS."
The letters of the word "TANGA" or "TANGAS" are *shorter* than in A or B.

- 145. 1½ reis, black, shades.
- 146. 4½ " olive "
- 147. 6 " green "
- 148. 1 tanga, rose "
- 149. 2 tangas, blue "
- 150. 4 " lilac "
- 151. 8 " orange "

This issue of the Crown type with the values altered to the new currency was really a makeshift to supply the postal wants of the Colony during the preparation of the series of a new design with embossed head, which we believe was already projected, but which did not appear until the end of 1885. The first consignment of this new Crown series which was sent out from Lisbon,

was not sufficient to last all this time, and it was supplemented by at least two other consignments, the stamps of which differed from each other, and from those of the first, in the types used for printing the values in the lower labels. These values were now type set; in the old Crown issues of 1879-1881 they had been engraved on movable plugs. We have thought it better, for convenience of reference, to group the three printings together under the head of one issue. The more strictly accurate method would be to arrange them in their proper sequence of dates, with the provisional issues that mark the intervals between the exhaustion of one supply and the arrival of another. These provisional issues of some of the values were printed locally, either at Goa or elsewhere in the Colony, and the last of them was used concurrently with the Crowns, until they were both superseded by the issue with the embossed heads. Another consideration which has influenced us in adopting our method, is that we have no very certain information as to dates of issue between 1882 and 1886, and have to rely entirely on the notices which appeared from time to time in the philatelic periodicals.

The earliest notice of the first reissue of the Crown type, our printing A, is in the *Record* of February 1882, which chronicles the series and states that the stamps were issued for use on the 1st of January, 1882. We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of this date, which is that which we give in our Reference List.

We have no such precise information with regard to the date of issue of the second printing, B, which we have assigned approximately to December 1882.

The first notice of it is in M. Moens' supplement to the 6th Edition of his *Prix-Courant*, in which he catalogues the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis and 6 reis "with reis in thin letters" giving "1884 (?)" as the date of issue, which is manifestly wrong, since he had already noticed the third printing in the *Timbre-Poste* of August, 1883.

Our reasons for dating back the issue of printing B to December 1882, are, first, that the exhaustion of printing A is marked by a provisional issue, which was prepared locally in or about October 1892, and which provisional issue could only have been in use a very short time; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that printing B, the second consignment from Lisbon, arrived at Goa very shortly after this date; secondly, used specimens of printing B are fairly plentiful, and as we know that it became necessary to issue more provisionals in May 1883 pending the arrival of the third consignment, printing C, which took place about July, six or seven months currency is not too much to allow to this printing B.

This brings us to "July, 1883," which we have given as the date of issue of the third consignment, printing C. The first notice of it appeared in the *Timbre-Poste*, of August 1883, where M. Moens remarks that "the 6 reis has appeared with an error of printing, REIS without accent over the E, and the inscription much smaller." He also adds that "his consignment has supplied him with

nothing of the same kind for the other values." He must however have got some of the other values later, as in the supplement to the 6th Edition of the *Prix-Courant* he includes the three lower values, "REIS without accent" and the 1 tanga, rose, "TANGA in thin letters."

It will be seen by the foregoing that M. Moens catalogued only two values, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ REIS and 6 REIS of printing B, and only four values, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 6 reis, and 1 tanga, of printing C, whereas our Reference List has the whole series complete in both these printings, with the exception of the 8 tangas of printing B. We had no difficulty in finding all these missing values, and can only conclude that they failed to appear in any of the standard catalogues because no one had taken the trouble to examine the types.

As the only way to distinguish one printing from another is by the types used for printing the figures and words of value, we now proceed to describe them, taking first the three lowest values, those in reis, and leaving the four high values, those in tangas, to be dealt with afterwards.

In the reis values of printing A the "E" of "REIS" is always accented; both the figures and letters are, with some few exceptions, very much thicker than those of either printing B or printing C, being in distinctly thick type with heavily printed accents throughout the whole sheet. The types are not exactly uniform, and an examination of the sheet shows a few "REIS" rather thicker and also a few rather thinner than the average. The figures vary more than the letters, and we find on the sheet some half dozen very thick figures, some two-thirds of the whole number fairly thick, and a few with figures as thin as the thinnest of the later printings, some of these last in conjunction with the stoutest types of "REIS." Of course the presence or absence of the accent on the "E" of "REIS" is sufficient to distinguish between A and C, and moreover in A the letters of "REIS" are always more spaced, so that the word is longer by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. than in B or C. This of itself is a good distinction between A and B; but besides this the accent on the "E" of "REIS" in B (which is always an acute one) is very regularly placed, and is the merest thin stroke as compared with the heavy sharp-cornered wedges which represent the accents in printing A.

In all probability there were several settings of the types in all the "reis" values of printing A. In the case of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis it was certainly so, as we shall presently show.

As regards the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A we have only met with one entire sheet, which accounts for our being able to speak of only one setting of this value. It is a notable instance of the variation in thickness of the types of the figures and letters of value. Quite a series of varieties could be obtained from the sheet—thick figures and thick "REIS," very thin figures "I" with very thick or with medium-sized "REIS," and also medium types of both figures and letters. It is the wide spacing of the letters of the word "REIS" that would here give the clue to distinguish the stamps of the thinnest values from those of the

next printing. All the accents on this sheet are acute.

We now come to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A.

Profiting by the result of a recent search in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' safes, we have been able to examine a large number of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of this printing, and we found among them no fewer than six different settings of the type-printed values, all of them presenting the general characteristics, already described as pertaining to printing A. These different settings can readily be distinguished from each other by the accent on the "E" of "REIS." In setting 1 it is

circumflex in Nos. 9, 20, and 24;
grave in Nos. 3, 5, 8, 16, 17, and 28; and
acute in the other Nos. on the sheet.

Setting 2 has grave accents in Nos. 1, 5, and 24, and acute accents on all the other Nos.

Setting 3 has grave accent in No. 28 alone, all the other accents being acute.

Settings 4 and 5 have acute accents only, but differ in that in one "RE" of "REIS" is thicker than "IS" all through the sheet.

Setting 6 is possibly a later printing. It has acute accents on the "E" of "REIS," the figures and letters of value are not quite so heavy as usual, and are of very uniform type throughout. The sheet is paler in shade, both in the stamps themselves and in the printing of the values, than any of the other five settings. We think it belongs to printing A, since it has the letters of the word "REIS" spaced widely in the manner already described.

Our discovery of setting 1 of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis was really a curious one. We have been able from time to time to examine a great many sheets of the 6 reis of printing A, and these have always been found to be of one setting. On comparing setting 1 of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis with this only known setting of the 6 reis, we found them to be identical with each other as far as the word "REIS" was concerned, the circumflex, grave, and acute accents in both being found in the same positions, showing that the same frame was used for printing both, the figures only being changed and the types forming the words "REIS" left undisturbed. The peculiarity of accents found in this setting was noticed long ago in the 6 reis, and the varieties of this value with the circumflex or grave accent were catalogued by M. Moens in the supplement to the 6th Edition of his *Prix-Courant*; we are now able to add to the list the same varieties for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A.

As we have already stated, the reis values of printing B have the "E" of "REIS" accented, and this accent is always acute, regularly placed, and smaller than the accent of printing A. Also the letters of the word REIS are in thinner type than in A. In cases where the value is so placed that the accent falls on the upper line of the label it usually shows as a faint dot on the line, but is sometimes almost invisible. It is necessary to bear in mind this peculiarity, and not to trust wholly to the apparent absence of the accent in determining whether single specimens belong to printing B or to printing C.

We have seen no complete sheets of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, but, judging from single specimens, the usual setting of this value is a very similar one to that of the 6 reis. The length of the word "REIS" in both is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; that is, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter than the same word in printing A.

The 6 reis of printing B has the value smaller in every way than that of printing A. We have only seen one entire sheet, and this shows very uniform values all through.

The $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B has a very distinctive appearance; "REIS" has the letters closer together than in any other stamp hitherto described, the word only measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is such uniformity in the types and in the setting that it is impossible to distinguish between any two stamps on the sheet. We have seen a great number of entire sheets, all of which were of this same setting. Besides these we have found single specimens which are not of this setting, being of the same character as the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis and 6 reis of the same printing; that is, with the word "REIS" measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., which plainly indicates that there were two settings at least of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B.

We now come to printing C of the reis values.

The stamps of this printing are chiefly distinguished by the "E" of "REIS" being without the accent. There is, however, as we have explained before, some little risk of mistaking single specimens of printing B, that happen to have the accent faintly printed or hidden by the line of the label, for stamps of printing C. We will therefore describe at greater length the specimens we know of this printing.

Greater care appears to have been taken in the printing of the values, which are better centred in the labels. The impressions are cleaner cut, and have a more symmetrical appearance. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis is practically identical with the same value of printing B, except for the accent on the "E," which is now absent. The measurements of the word "REIS," $7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the total length of the value including the figures, viz., $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., are the same. It is not of any consequence that the two are so much alike, as in the black stamps there is never any doubt about the presence or absence of the accent on the "E" of "REIS." There is another setting, with "REIS" in rather stouter letters, and also with the whole value, measuring only 12 mm., the figures " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " being nearer to "REIS." The $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, olive, is a very rare stamp according to our experience. M. Moens catalogues it, and quotes a low price for used copies, which we expect are much more likely to be specimens of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, with indistinct accents, than really stamps of this printing. At all events we were unable to obtain an undoubted specimen either used or unused until quite recently, when we found two unused, which are both especially distinct examples of the absence of accent, the values being printed in very clear type, and so placed in the labels that any accent, if there, would be plainly visible. Curiously enough, these two are of different settings, the values being differently spaced; they are also of very distinctly different shades of olive. The first shows the follow-

ing measurements of the value; extreme length 12 mm., and "REIS" $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., which last coincides with the first setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, except that the figures " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " are somewhat further from the word "REIS" in this variety, making the extreme length 12 mm. instead of $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The stamp is printed in a brownish shade of olive, as dark as the greenish olive of printing A, and the value in a slightly different deep shade. These differences of colour from the pale greenish olive for both stamp and value are satisfactory, as they are additional evidence that the stamp does not belong to printing B.

The other specimen has the value measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in extreme length, and "REIS" $7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., agreeing exactly with the measurements of the type set value of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of the second setting of printing B. The colour is, however, again different, being a deep yellow-green olive, with the value in clear type of a deep greenish shade.

For the 6 reis of printing C we have also two settings, differing in the spacing of the figures and letters of the value. The first corresponds with the 6 reis of printing B, except that the figure "6" is a little further from the word "REIS," making the length of value 11 mm. instead of $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The second setting has the value smaller in every way; "REIS" measures $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the whole value 10 mm. One stamp in the sheet (No. 25, the left-hand stamp of the lowest row) has the figure "6" very small and shrunken, but this variety is more marked in some sheets than others.

This finishes our description of the three printings of the reis values, and of the various settings of them that we have seen. We hope we have made our meaning clear, but these low values do not after all present much difficulty, especially in the case of entire sheets, although single specimens are occasionally a little troublesome.

The four high values in "tangas" form a more difficult subject, as they are not so easy to assign to the different printings. Roughly speaking the word "TANGA" or "TANGAS" in printing A is in *thick* letters $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height; in printing B the letters are of the same height but thinner; and in printing C they are thin and shorter, being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. But to this rule exceptions are to be found, and we may at once say, that as regards single specimens it is often impossible to distinguish between printings A and B. We can no longer be guided by the spacing of the letters, which is now alike in all three printings; but the shorter letters of printing C enable us to distinguish it more readily even in single stamps.

To begin with the 1 tanga, of which we have seen entire sheets of all three printings, and taking A first, the three top rows have *very* thick letters; the figures of value vary considerably in thickness through the sheet, just as we saw in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of this printing, with certain specimens of abnormal thickness or thinness. For all that there is no doubt it belongs to printing A, seeing the large proportion of stamps in it that have "TANGA" in stout letters.

In printing B of the 1 tanga the types are, as a rule distinctly thinner and, perhaps, a shade shorter than in A; but they vary a little from medium thickness to very thin, with one or two types of extra thickness. In the case of entire sheets there is no difficulty in detecting the difference between the two printings. In printing C the letters are shorter; the figure "1" is closer to the word "TANGA" than in the two first printings, the extreme length of the value, including the figure, being now 10 mm. as against $10\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 mm. in the other printings.

The 2 tangas of printing A has fairly stout types all through the sheet, both for the figures and the letters.

We have also sheets of this value of two different settings, which we take to belong to printing B. They both differ in setting from the sheet that undoubtedly belongs to A, and the figures and letters are in thinner type. It is just possible that they may be other settings of printing A, corresponding to the sixth setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of that printing, as the letters and figures are as tall, and the extreme length of the value as long, or longer, than the thick types of printing A. These two settings differ principally in the position of the figure 2, which in one is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. nearer to the word "TANGAS" than in the other. We should add, that although the types of the letters and figures are thin, they are not as thin as those of the 1 tanga of printing B.

Printing C of the 2 tangas has the usual short types for the values, the extreme length of which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the word "TANGAS" measuring 10 mm. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

We have not yet succeeded in finding complete sheets of the 4 tangas of printing A. Judging from single specimens which have the word "TANGAS" in thick letters, with fairly stout figures "4," we expect the sheets resemble those of the same printing of the 1 tanga in their general appearance.

The entire sheets that we have seen of the 4 tangas appear to belong to printing B. They present the same appearance as the sheets of the 2 tangas we have assigned to this printing, and the same remarks apply to them.

The third printing, C, of the 4 tangas has the value 12 mm. in extreme length, and the word "TANGAS" 10 mm. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. with short types as before.

The 8 tangas is the most unsatisfactory value of all the series as regards our being able to separate the specimens into the three printings, and we have not had the advantage of finding entire sheets. At all events we are able to identify specimens of printing C by the short types, the measurements of which are the same as those just given for the 4 tangas.

All the other specimens we have seen, that is those which do not belong to printing C, are apparently of one printing. They have types of only medium thickness, which would seem to point their belonging to printing B, and had we found other specimens with thick types to represent A, it is to this second printing, B, we should have

assigned them; but it is not possible to do this, as in the case of certain specimens we know that they appeared with the other values of printing A, and must therefore belong to it. It is therefore probable that there was no second printing of the 8 tangas, for which being the high value there would be less demand. This value is therefore omitted from our list of printing B.

The paper and gum used for all values of the three printings are just the same as for the old Crown issues, that is, ordinary white wove paper, sometimes toned, varying in thickness, and with white or yellow gum, the latter usually appearing with the toned paper, for which it probably accounts.

The perforations are also the same as those used for the old Crown series, that is, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ approximately. As will be seen by the annexed table, some of the values of certain printings have as yet been found with one perforation only.

PERFORATIONS OF ISSUE 24.

Printings.	A.	B.	C.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ reis,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —
6 ,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
1 tanga,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
2 tangas,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
4 ,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —
8 ,,	— $13\frac{1}{2}$	— —	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$

The colours of printing A are usually rather deep in shade, varying a little. The 6th setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis is in a different shade of olive to any of the others, being almost a different colour.

In printing B the colours are paler, especially that of $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, which is now a yellowish olive, instead of the dark greenish olive of printing A. The type printed values are sometimes in even paler shades than the stamps themselves.

In printing C some of the colours are distinct from those of the other printings. Of this printing we find

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, *black*, and 6 reis, *green*, in both deep and pale shades, as in the other printings.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, *olive*, as explained in the notes, in a dark-brownish olive, with the value in a slightly different deep shade; also in a deep yellow-green olive, with value of a deep greenish shade.
- 1 tanga, *rose*, all in pale rose, with type-printed values in both light and dark shades.
- 2 tangas, *blue*, in a dark shade, with the values in both dark and light shades.
- 4 tangas, *lilac*, in several shades of pale mauve and lilac.
- 8 tangas, *orange*, in red orange like the first printing, and also in a much yellower orange.

These two last values, and some specimens of the 1 tanga pale rose, are distinct examples of the last printing of the tanga values, with letters and figures very short, and usually in altogether different shades of colour to the stamps themselves.

Before concluding our notes on the issue, it may interest our readers if we give a brief account of certain *varieties* or *freaks* arising from the type-printed values being doubled or misplaced on the sheet, all of which we have seen ourselves. They were unused, and in all probability came from the printer's at Lisbon, being what M. Moens calls

"*déchets d'imprimerie.*" In the sheets actually issued for use the type-printed values were more carelessly fitted into the labels in printings A and B than in printing C, in which they were more accurately centred; but they are never entirely out of the label, the greatest deviation we have seen being in a sheet of printing B, in which the upper line of the label cuts through the centre of the value. We do not believe that any of the following monstrosities ever saw the colony:—

1. Without the value—
 - ($1\frac{1}{2}$ reis) black.
 - (6 ,,) green.
 - (6 ,,) imperforate.
 - (1 tanga) rose.
 - (4 tangas) mauve.
 - (8 ,,) orange.
2. Value printed over bottom line of frame—
2 tangas, blue.
3. Value printed to the right of label, having the "s" of "TANGAS" over the corner ornament—
2 tangas, blue.
4. Value printed above the label across the spandrel ornament on the right—
8 tangas, orange.
5. Without value in label; value printed in margin above "CORREIO"—
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black.
 - 4 tangas, mauve.
6. Without value in label; inverted value printed over "CORREIO"—
6 reis, green.
7. Value in label, and another value inverted over "CORREIO"—
6 reis, green.
8. Value in label, and another value inverted over top line of frame—
6 reis, green.
9. Value in label, and another diagonally across right-hand spandrel—
8 tangas, orange.
10. Value in label, and another value across centre of stamp—
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black, *imperforate*.
11. Double printed stamp; second impression 1 mm. below first—
2 tangas, blue.
12. Double printed stamp; second impression inverted 3 mm. to right—
2 tangas, blue.
13. Double printed stamp; second impression printed diagonally—
6 reis, green.
14. Double printed block of four stamps; second impression (without value) printed diagonally—
6 reis, green.
15. Imperforate pairs—
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black.
 - 6 ,, green.

No doubt the printers at Lisbon could increase this list indefinitely.

Issue 25. October, 1882.

A PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Type. Type printed surcharges on stamps of first series of Crown types, as in Issue 23.

Paper. Gum and Perforation, as already given in the Reference List of section II.

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|
| | | FIRST CHRONICLED. |
| 152. | "4½" in blue, on 5 reis, black. | R., Nov. 1882. |
| 153. | "6" in black, on 10 reis, green. | R., Nov. 1882. |
| 154. | "1 T" in black, on 20 reis, bistre. | R., Nov. 1882. |
| 155. | "2 T" in black, on 40 reis, blue. | R., April 1883. |
| 156. | "4½" in blue, on "1½" in black,
on 5 reis, black. | J.P., Jan. 1883. |

We are able to distinguish this short series as a different issue from the long list given in Issue 23, and to give it the proper date, thanks to a very useful chronicle given in the *Record* of November 1882.

The *Record* mentions the first three, and says, "We have received them direct from the Post-office at Goa." There can be no doubt of No. 155, the 2 T on 40 reis, blue, belonging to the same set, though it was not noticed till April 1883.

M. Moens follows in the *Timbre-Poste* of January 1883, with the three already given by the *Record*, and adds to them No. 156, the doubly surcharged variety. It seems probable that the Post-office authorities used at the same time sheets of both the unsurcharged 5 reis, black, and of the provisional 1½ reis, surcharged in black on the same stamp to make this provisional 4½ reis, thus giving us the two varieties, Nos. 152 and 156. They may have done this from inadvertance, or because they were short of sheets of unsurcharged 5 reis. The doubly surcharged variety cannot possibly be a later issue, since M. Moens, we believe, received a quantity of each variety in the first lot he got from Goa.

The creation of these provisionals was doubtless due to the exhaustion of the first consignment of the crown series of Issue 24, that is printing A, and they were used as makeshifts until the arrival of the second consignment, printing B.

There is no certainty as to the date of their issue, which we give as October, 1882, being one month before they were seen by the *Record*; the date cannot certainly be *later* than that. They were probably a very short time in use, which would account for our never having seen used specimens of either of the two highest values.

There is no occasion for us to give any description of the types of surcharge, which were the same in every respect as those used for Issue 23. Even for the variety with the double surcharge we have a precedent in No. 122.

The stamps of this provisional issue have always hitherto appeared in the lists and catalogues as items in the long series of the surcharged stamps of the crown series, Issue 23. We are especially indebted to the very precise statement in the *Record* of November 1882, quoted above, which has enabled us to group them together as an issue, and to give them an at least approximately correct date.

(To be continued.)

THE

GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 53.)

WE now pass to the numbered and inscribed plates, of which, as I have already stated, there were at least four. Col. Offutt states, as already quoted, that all these plates were manufactured by Messrs. Archer and Daly, and were afterwards passed on to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, who were ordered to put their names to them. Whether the 2 c. and 20 c. plates were also handed over to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball or not I cannot say, but one would suppose that all the plates in the possession of the old contractors would be delivered to the new ones; in any case, as far as I can discover, the 10 c. plates were the only ones that bore the imprint of the second firm of contractors.

The stamps upon each of these plates are arranged in two panes of a hundred, ten each way, with a space about ¼ inch wide vertically down the centre between the panes, the sheets thus containing two hundred stamps each. At the bottom of each pane is the name and address of the manufacturer, preceded or followed by a number; these marginal inscriptions were engraved separately upon each half of each plate, and vary in position as regards the pane of stamps above them. The plates are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively, and, as plates 1 and 2 are of one of the types described last month, and plates 3 and 4 of the other, I term the former Die A, and the latter Die B, as this seems the natural order to give them.

Taking the sheets printed from these plates, it may be of interest to record the positions of the inscriptions and numbers by which they are distinguished.

On 1 the inscription on the left begins at the left-hand corner, and is followed by "No. 1;" that on the right is preceded by "No. 1," and finishes in the right-hand corner. The inscriptions on 2 are similarly arranged, but do not begin or end in exactly the same positions with reference to the stamps immediately above them. On 3 the left-hand inscription commences with "No. 3," under the fifth stamp from the left, and ends under the right-hand corner of that pane, while the right-hand inscription is placed similarly to that of 1 and 2. And on 4 the left-hand inscription is placed as on 1 and 2, while the right commences under the left-hand corner of that pane, and ends with "No. 4," under the fifth stamp from the right-hand corner.

The "No." is thus, on 1 and 2, under the fifth stamps from the right on the left-hand pane, and from the left on the right-hand; on No. 3 it is under the fifth stamp from the left on each pane; and on No. 4 it is under the space between the fifth and sixth stamps on the left-hand pane, and under the fifth stamp from the right on the right-hand.

The inscriptions were no doubt originally, in all

cases, thus: "*Archer & Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.*," in italics with capitals as shown; but at a comparatively early date this must have been altered by erasing the name of the second member of the firm, as the great majority of the inscribed portions of Richmond-printed sheets that I have seen bear the name "*Archer,*" followed by a blank space, and usually the remains of the "&."

Of the sheets, or portions of sheets which I have had an opportunity of examining, No. 2, alone, shows the full inscription "*Archer & Daly,*" Nos. 1 and 3 show "*Archer*" with a space after it, and No. 4 has no name, but only "*Bank Note Engraver Richmond, Va. No. 4.*" The "s" of "*Engravers*" has plainly been erased from the plate, the comma which should follow it has been entirely removed in the process, and the second "r" of the same word is almost destroyed also. I can find but very slight traces of the names upon this plate, but there are some indications of their having been in existence. I may add that Mr. Corwin's experience in reference to these inscriptions agrees with my own.

When Messrs. Keatinge & Ball received the plates, they altered the inscriptions simply by erasing what remained of the names, *Archer & Daly,* and the address, *Richmond, Va.,* and inserted instead their own name and address in italic capitals, leaving the rest as before, so that it is easy to identify the plates as the same. The inscriptions then ran as follows: *KEATINGE & BALL, Bank Note Engravers, COLUMBIA, S.C.,* preceded or followed by the number. I have examined entire sheets of all four—thus inscribed.

We see that the theory of the Richmond and Columbia types must be abandoned and that it is safer to term them Dies A and B (to call them Dies 1 and 2 would be apt to create confusion with the plates). We may divide each of these into Richmond and Columbia impressions, the former being, as far as my experience goes, as a rule, both paler in colour and more clearly printed than the latter. I have before me a comparatively dark impression of a portion of a sheet printed at Richmond from Plate 1, and I have some clear impressions of Plate 2, printed at Columbia, but very fine clear impressions and any in pale blue may safely be assigned to Richmond, while the heavily-printed and deep-blue specimens may equally certainly be put down to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball. The Richmond impressions may also be distinguished by the almost colourless, shiny gum on the back; the Columbians being almost invariably coated with a brown mucilage, frequently producing spots on the face of the sheet, and hardly at all shiny.

We have then

Issue of 1863 and 1864.

Design as previously described with head of Davis and value "10 CENTS" below; two varieties of type; imperf.

1863. Printed at Richmond; fine clear impressions on white paper, varying from thick opaque paper to thin, almost transparent; gum usually colourless or nearly so.

10 cents, pale to full blue (Dies A and B).

1864. Printed at Columbia; impressions varying from fairly clear to very heavy and thick; ordinary paper of uniform thickness, more or less discoloured by the gum, and sometimes quite brown from this cause.

10 cents, full blue to indigo (Dies A and B).

In regard to the order in which the two varieties of type of these stamps appeared, it seems to me so evident that plates 1 and 2 would have been constructed before plates 3 and 4, that I should not pay much attention to any contrary theory, if it were not that that theory was put forward by Mr. Corwin, who, as we have seen, devoted a great amount of attention to the history of these issues. Upon this point he wrote as follows, in the paper from which I have already given several extracts:

"For the establishment of dates I show a specimen postmarked 'Fayetteville, N. C., February 12, 1863,' thus fixing, say February 1, 1863, as the date of issue of Die A" (my Die B); "also a specimen of Die B" (my Die A), "postmarked 'Richmond, Va., May 10, 1863,' thus setting its date of issue at about May 1, 1863. Of specimens with line around, I can show no earlier date than 'Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1863.' I show also the only unsevered pair of these that I have ever seen. You will observe that I reverse the nomenclature of the dies as given by Major Evans, for the convincing reason that I have a perfectly dated, postmarked specimen of Die A, which was used three months before the earliest date I can find in Die B. What I call Die A, therefore, is his Die B, and what I call Die B is his Die A. In reversing the Major's theory I have had in mind due regard for the fact that, according to the plate numbers, 1 and 2 are only found in my Die B, and 3 and 4 in my Die A, in both the Richmond and Columbia imprints.

"Could it not have been possible, however, that two plates of the TEN cents were prepared and numbered 1 and 2, and afterwards the first two plates of 10 c. (which I have stated above were worked conjointly with the TEN) were numbered 3 and 4? Could it not also have been possible that when the TEN was abandoned, plates from the new die, which was being (or was) prepared to meet the emergency, should have been given the numbers of the two plates of the TEN?"

"An inspection of any copies of the TEN showing a marginal inscription would aid materially in the answering of these questions, but, for the present, I am satisfied with my arrangement of the dies.

"Another reason that assures me of the correctness of my standpoint is this: Would it not be most likely that the flaw in Die B would pass unnoticed in the emergency caused by the accident to the die of the TEN, considering the great demand for stamps and considering also the fact that when the two types, TEN and 10 c. Die A, were being simultaneously produced, that the contract with Hoyer & Ludwig was, no doubt, brought to an end and the stones of the lithographed 10 c. blue, Die B, wiped off? Furthermore, in all probability, the 10 c. with line around antedated Die B, in which view I thoroughly agree with Major Evans, he having seen specimens dated April, 1863."

Now it should be observed that Mr. Corwin's theory is based entirely upon specimens with dated postmarks, which, as I have previously stated, I look upon as quite insufficient evidence for such a purpose, for the simple reason that we find so very few specimens with complete dates, in comparison with those the marks upon which do not show the

year. Unless there is some error in the postmark, and, to the best of my recollection, it was Mr. Corwin himself who informed me that he had met with instances where the figures for the year "1863" had evidently continued in use into 1864, through carelessness on the part of officers of outlying Post-offices—his specimen shows that my Die B was in use as early as Feb. 12, 1863; but the fact that we have not been able to find a specimen of my Die A (without the rectangular frame) with an earlier date than May 10, 1863, does not by any means prove that the latter had not come into use some months earlier. The evidence all shows how scarce the fully dated specimens are, and how little they are to be relied upon as evidence of dates of issue. Personally, I rather incline to the belief that "Feb. 12, 1863," should be "Feb. 12, 1864," and that these 10 c. stamps did not come into use until March or April, 1863.

The point, however, is not one of very great importance; the four plates were doubtless made within a very few weeks, and it is quite possible that impressions of both types may have been put in circulation almost at the same date. A more interesting question, to my mind, is that of the reason for making two different dies at all, a consideration of which involves some study of the method by which the dies and plates were produced.

I am dealing more fully with methods of engraving, &c., in another series of articles now appearing in this magazine, I need therefore only very briefly describe the various stages here. The stamps in question are printed by the copper-plate process, that is, the lines which appear in colour on the paper are hollows in the plate. The original die would be engraved upon this same principle, the lines of the design being cut into the metal; from this a secondary die, or matrix, would be obtained by pressure, all the hollows on the first being represented in relief upon the second; from the matrix die the plate would be produced, by taking the number of impressions required, and each of these impressions from the matrix should correspond exactly, both in nature and in type, with the original engraved die.

We must remember that all impressions of my Die A show a certain flaw in the design, consisting of a break in some of the lines. This flaw probably (I might say certainly) did not exist in the original die, because it is in the last degree improbable that a break should exist in lines cut into the metal by hand, and further, because such a flaw could readily be corrected. But the flaw must certainly have existed in the matrix, where it would take the form of a break in certain lines in relief; damage which might easily occur from some accident to the matrix, or from some flaw in the piece of metal employed, and which could not there be rectified. We may therefore safely assume that the same matrix die was used for the production of the plate with the lines drawn between the rows of stamps, and also for the two plates numbered 1 and 2 respectively; and that this was the only matrix taken from the original engraving of my Die A.

We thus find that this one matrix produced

more (we do not know how many more) than four hundred impressions upon metal; and that although two more plates were constructed at about the same time, only the one matrix was taken from Die A, which die must be supposed to have been capable of making as many matrices as the one matrix could produce impressions upon plates.

We have evidence therefore that one original die was capable of producing as many matrices as could possibly be required, and under these circumstances we may well wonder why two dies were made. My Die B appears to me to be the more finished work of the two; the details of the frame are more complete, and there are evidently some additions to the engraving, as shown in Die A. If Die B was the first of the two there could be no possible reason for engraving another die; at least one perfect matrix die had been taken from it, and any more matrices that were wanted could have been made. Time was an object, no doubt, and supposing that more than one skilled operator, and more than one machine for transferring the impressions to the plates, were available, the use of two or more matrices would certainly have greatly expedited matters. But there was no need for a second die, for a number of matrices could have been made from the one die in far less time than would be occupied in engraving the second.

Taking my Die A to have been the first, and I think there can be little doubt that it was, there is still some difficulty in understanding why another was engraved; the design is fairly well worked out, although Die B shows some improvement; it seems to me possible that plates being greatly wanted for the printing of 10 c. stamps, a matrix may have been made from the engraved die in the state which I have termed Die A, and that while this matrix was being used for the production of plates, the engraver may have completed his work, and thus our Dies A and B may be merely two states or stages of one identical die. I believe that all the differences in the two types can be accounted for by this theory, and it would at the same time account for the existence of the two types, for the fact that only one matrix was made from one of them, and for the fact that this matrix (although it had a flaw) was used for the construction of three plates.

The next value issued was, no doubt, the 2 c. of this series; I have not been able to find a specimen with a complete date, but it seems certain that it came after the varieties of the 10 c. value, and Col. Offutt states that it was issued in the course of 1863. We may place it therefore as:

Issue of June? 1863.

Full-faced portrait of Andrew Jackson, on a ground of vertical and diagonal lines, in an oval; POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below in white letters; a fancy medallion in each corner, those above bearing figures "2," those below the letters "C" and "S," in Old English capitals; scroll-work at the sides, above and below, all on a ground-work of vertical shading.



Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, usually thick ; imperf.

2 cents, rose red, dull red.

The sheets of these consist of two panes of 100 each, like those of the 10 c.; I have seen entire sheets, but they had no marginal inscriptions—such inscriptions however may have existed originally and have been subsequently removed from the plate, as we shall find was the case with the 20 c. Of the latter again I have been unable to find any dated copies, but we have Col. Offutt's authority for its not having been issued till 1864.

(*To be continued.*)

PHILATELY IN 5892.

THE following is believed to be a fairly accurate translation of an ancient document, which, it is to be feared, is the only fragment now remaining (9892) of the records of the transactions of a species of archaeological society which flourished in the highly civilised republic of Uganda some four thousand years ago. In spite of the many obscurities of the original text, and the uncertainty as to the proper meaning of some of the words used, there can be little doubt that it throws an interesting light upon the habits and customs of a period still more remote.

The first meeting of the session of 5892-93, A.D., was attended by a large and enthusiastic body of members. The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Professor Dryasdust, whose opening address was listened to with marked attention. The learned professor informed the assembled members that since the last meeting of the preceding session he had devoted especial attention to the study of a particular class of ancient relics, the use and object of which had been the subject of much discussion for many years past ; it was unnecessary to state that he alluded to a peculiar species of paper money, which appeared to have been largely made use of at a certain period, the duration of which he had not been able to fix with absolute accuracy. He proceeded :—

I use the term "Paper Money" advisedly, for my researches have convinced me that this was the primary object of these small pieces of paper, although I am aware that some persons, whose investigations have been evidently only superficial, have come to a different conclusion. It is true that these objects have been found adhering to documents of various kinds, and it is not improbable that they may have been thus employed to denote some tax levied upon such documents ; but to suppose that they were primarily intended for such a purpose, or, as some have foolishly imagined, that they denoted payment for the conveyance of these papers from place to place by the primitive modes of communication then in use, is, in my opinion, utterly untenable. What, I would ask, upon this supposition, could have been the object of the vast accumulations of these things that undoubtedly took place, some of which have even come down to the present day? The age, as all history tells us, was one in which the gathering together of money was the one great object ; the worship of Mammon was at its height ; nothing was thought of but the accumulation of wealth in any and every form. Under such circumstances, the storing up of these little pieces of paper as a form of money is perfectly intelligible, whilst their collection for any other purpose is absolutely incomprehensible. As works of art they are utterly despicable ; but, indeed, Art at the period to which I allude was at a very low ebb, and was unworthy of any higher consideration than it appears to have received.

The object of my researches, however, has not been so much to ascertain the use to which these articles were put (though I may claim to have satisfactorily solved that question also) as to glean from them the historical and other informa-

tion which careful study may derive from even the most unpromising materials ; and it is the result of these researches that I desire briefly to lay before you.

From a very early date it has been universally acknowledged that a principal portion of the hieroglyphics upon these pieces of paper denoted currency of some kind, and an examination of any considerable number of varieties of these "Stamps," as they appear to have been called (the word *Stamp* being held by our highest authorities to mean something impressed) shows the extraordinary numbers of different kinds of money that must have been in use, either in different parts of the world at the same time, or at different times in the same part. And this latter view of the case, for which there is very strong evidence, is an argument in favour of the theory that this form of paper money was in use for a very much longer period than some have supposed. But perhaps more interesting even than the inscriptions (if such they may be called) denoting currency, are the others, which equally certainly give the name of the country in which the particular "stamp" or piece of money was used ; from these we learn the correct names of various countries, which are now known only to us by tradition, and in particular of one country or nation of which we have actually no record except upon this species of coinage.

I refer to the country whose name is represented by these characters "POSTAGE." I am not unaware of the fact that other theories as to the significance of these signs have been propounded, and are even now warmly supported in certain quarters ; but, believe me, gentlemen, those theories have no foundation in fact. They are held, for the most part, by those who likewise maintain that this form of paper money was intended for a very limited use—namely, for payment for the conveyance of correspondence and other documents ; but how then do they account for the existence of such vast quantities, in days when communication between one country and another must have been very much restricted? And how, still more, for the hoarding up of these "stamps" as if they were treasure? Again, the holders of these vain theories argue that the existence of enormous numbers bearing the name "POSTAGE" would show that this kingdom or nation was one of great wealth and repute, whose name could not fail to have been notable in history ; but this is mere arguing in a circle. If the name of a country or nation was not indicated upon its money, how would that money be at all recognisable? And it is fair to assume that a nation, whose currency seems to have consisted entirely of paper, may well have enjoyed but an ephemeral prosperity, and have left no other records behind it.

There is reason, moreover, for supposing that it was in this country that the use of this form of money was first adopted, and I believe that I have even been fortunate enough to discover who the individual was who invented it. At any rate, it would seem that the name of the country became, more or less, universally associated with this nature of currency, which was thus designated "Postage stamp," even as other articles were known as "Cashmere shawls," "Cape gooseberries," or "Plymouth gin." The denominations, as I have already remarked, seem to have varied in different places and at different times, but we find the germs of our universal coinage in the fact that the lowest of all was everywhere known as a "Continental"—a term which seems to have given rise to the proverb "Don't care a Continental," which remained current until many centuries later.

What was the form of government of the country to which I have alluded has been a matter of considerable discussion, but there can be no doubt that it was changed during the period covered by this coinage. The earliest form of the inscription—that is, the one found upon the "stamps" of the most inferior workmanship—reads, "Postage & Revenue." The word "revenue" undoubtedly is connected with royalty, and in this case probably signifies "kingdom." The hieroglyphic "&" has never been satisfactorily translated ; it may be a mere ornamental character ; but the whole inscription can only mean the "Kingdom of Postage." At a later date, as indicated by the more elaborate finish of the designs, the word for kingdom is omitted, and we may safely assume that the country had become a republic.

The symbol of the State, or, as seems more probable, of this form of money, for it was employed also in many other places, was a crowned female profile. There are some who have supposed that this was intended for a portrait of the

sovereign; but that plainly was not the case. The other countries which adopted the use of this paper money would not have also copied the device upon it had it been the portrait of a sovereign. It is true that some of them did place the portraits of their rulers upon their paper coins, as we may gather from the constant changes of portrait that occurred; but here we find the same profile in use during a period of several centuries, and it can only be supposed that it was an emblematic figure of perpetual youth, or something of that nature.

I am fully aware that, according to all tradition, human life was of much greater length in those distant ages than at the present time; indeed we find, even among the few records that have come down to us, accounts of celebrations of the "centenaries," and even "tercentenaries," which can only be interpreted as 100th and 300th birthdays, of exalted personages, and I have discovered evidence upon these very pieces of paper money of the celebration of the 400th birthday of one person, whose name is known to us principally in fable.

You have all noticed that the impression of these "stamps" is very frequently in two colours, or that there appears to be a second impression over the first. This second impression is sometimes clear and distinct, but is, unfortunately, more often totally illegible. Some persons have supposed that these are cancelling marks, rendering useless the money to which they were applied; but inasmuch as whenever they are decipherable they may be interpreted as denoting some change in the denomination, or in the currency, or in the name of the country using them, we may safely assume that those which we cannot decipher were for a similar purpose; besides which it is impossible to imagine any object in accumulating paper money that had been cancelled and put out of use. In connection with this point, it is interesting to note that the victors in the frequent wars of that time took possession of the paper money of a conquered country, and impressed their names upon it; and we thus learn that two vast kingdoms, called "India" and "France," were overrun by savage tribes, who confiscated their "stamps," and struck upon them uncouth characters of such appearance as "JEEND," "NABHA," "OBOCK," "NOSSI-BÉ," etc., etc.

The person to whom I alluded just now, who is shown to have lived for 400 years, and who, there is some reason to suppose, died upon his 400th birthday, has been generally known to us as Columbus or Colon; but I hope to show that he also appears in tradition under other names. He was undoubtedly a great traveller, and it is quite uncertain whether the term "Colonies," as applied to settlements in distant lands, was derived from the name Colon, or whether the latter name was given to this explorer on account of the numerous colonies that he founded. He appears to have begun life in a menial position, for he is also known as "Cook" (this being the term then applied to a domestic servant who prepared the food for the household); he was known as the chief cook, or Captain Cook, and we hear of Cook's voyages or tours, and of parties of scientific explorers under his guidance who were celebrated as "Cook's Tourists." About these latter there can be no possible doubt, gentlemen—no possible doubt whatever—for they fortunately have left traces in many lands. Curious vessels of glass and of tinned iron were deposited by them in divers spots, and in not a few instances monuments were erected upon which the survivors of perilous expeditions carved their names, each with his own hand. And these most interesting collections of autographs of intrepid voyagers have remained to this day. One John Smith seems to have taken part in an immense number of these "Excursions," or "Incursions," as they seem to have been indifferently termed; also a certain William Brown, whom all authorities agree in identifying with that William Brown of Salisbury, who accumulated a huge treasure in this paper money. This latter personage seems also to have been the sovereign who, under the name of Salisbury, reigned over a small island in the North Sea, and who at different periods of his career was known as Palmerstone, Gladstone (the suffix "stone" was a very usual one in those days), Beaconsfield, Harcourt, etc., some of which were probably titles. The prefix "William" was, however, attached to more than one of these, and no reasonable person can doubt that "The People's William," "Sir William," "Sweet William," and "William the Conqueror" were one and the same.

But to return to the great traveller, Cook or Columbus.

He is also known as Ch. Columbus, this character "Ch." being undoubtedly the first of those forming the name "Chalmers." It is a matter of tradition that he made some great discovery or invention, but what the subject of it was has always been in doubt until now. Some have interpreted the old fables as implying that he discovered, or invented, or evolved in some mysterious way, the continent of America; but this plainly can be at best but a species of allegory. The continent of America has been in existence for countless ages; it could never have been produced by human agency; and it is equally absurd to suppose that it was ever unknown—at all events to the persons dwelling upon it. No, gentlemen, it is not at all necessary for us to adopt any such far-fetched story as this; upon numerous specimens of this paper money I have found impressed the name Colon, or Columbus, or Ch. Columbus, together with the dates Oct. 12, 1492, which was, no doubt, that of his birth, and Oct. 12, 1892, which, in all probability, was that of his death; and finding these inscriptions upon these relics, and thus closely connected with them, I think that we may rest assured that what this person—Cook, Colon, Chalmers, Columbus—did discover or invent was The Adhesive Postage Stamp!

[The professor seems to have been a trifle prolix, as professors are apt to be; but he, at all events, shows us what an amount of accurate historical information posterity may derive from imperfect records and a collection of postage stamps.—Ed.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Herr Philipp von Ferrary, the noted Parisian collector, was in London with his brother for about ten days in the middle of the month. Mr. Ferrary tells us that London is beyond doubt the best place in the world to buy stamps in, and that he can always find more here than in any other place he visits. Mr. Ferrary is a member and strong supporter of the Philatelic Protection Association, and speaks highly of the good it has done for Philately in general.

* *

The Albrecht Auction, held in November, contained several of the rare Confederate Locals which are so much sought for now. Most of the scarcer ones were secured by our publishers, including the excessively rare 5 cents, blue, of Livingston. The whole sale realized about \$2200, out of which we secured lots amounting to \$1085—not a bad proportion, considering we had not seen the stamps; but through the enterprise of Mr. R. F. Albrecht in having the rarer lots photographed we were able to judge the exact condition, and to send out high commissions. We hear that all the rarities in the F. de Coppet sale will be photographed for the catalogues which, we believe, will be issued about next March, at the price of \$1 (say 4s. 2d.) each. We shall be pleased to book orders for these catalogues, and also to receive commissions, which will either be executed personally by a member of our firm, or placed in the hands of a trustworthy agent. More, however, of this anon, when our arrangements are in a more forward condition.

* *

The Imperial Postage Stamp Album, Sixth Edition, is very greatly appreciated, and is having a sale vastly in excess of our anticipations. One firm informs us that they have already sold 380 copies, another has had nearly 200, and orders still continue to come in about as fast as they can be executed. We annex extracts from various journals and letters, all of which are entirely unsolicited.

* *

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain has an exceedingly well written and interesting article of three columns, in which it is stated :

"This, the sixth edition, has been edited by Major Evans, whose well-known knowledge makes it certain that many improvements have been introduced. The original plan and arrangement has been adhered to; but many things have been added which will very materially help the novice. . . . Another thing that will be of great use, and save collectors a vast amount of trouble when they desire to purchase stamps to fill up their blank spaces, is the arrangement by which the numbering of the spaces is made as far as possible to correspond with the numbers in Stanley Gibbons' universally used price list. This improvement, we believe, will be found to be the one, of all others, that will save the firm in question (and other dealers as well), to say nothing of purchasers, more trouble than anything else. . . . In the volumes before us the paper and binding are everything that can be desired, and form a most handsome book. We understand that in order to compete with the cheap Continental albums a cheap edition in one volume, price 10s., has also been issued. This should now command the market, as in our opinion the album is for the non-specialist the best we have ever seen. . . . Finally, our advice to all our readers who require an album is to purchase an Imperial, which, in our opinion, is the best album in the world at present, and will take a lot of beating."

* * *

The American Philatelist says :

"The sixth edition of the world-renowned Imperial Album has just been issued by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. The size of the page is now nine by twelve inches, which is an improvement over the old form. The prices range from ten shillings to five pounds, and the paper of the cheapest is of a heavier quality than that generally used for a low-priced album. . . . In its arrangement I consider it far ahead of any album on the market that has the spaces already provided for the stamps."

* * *

The London Philatelist says :

"That enterprising firm—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—have, in response to latter day requirements, issued a new and entirely re-arranged edition of this well-known work. These albums are, in our opinion, the best that have as yet been issued for the guidance of the general collector. This is saying much, in view of the excellence of some of the German albums, but we have no hesitation in saying that, doubtless thanks greatly to the indefatigable and accurate work of Major E. B. Evans, the *Imperial Album* can take precedence of any kindred publication. As evidence of the progress of the times, watermarks, varieties of perforation, surcharges, &c., are now noted, and the general collector will find that there will long be many *lacuna* on the square lined spaces devoted to each stamp. . . . The paper, typography, and binding are all excellent, and we can only hope that such an enterprising undertaking may have the wide sale that it so well deserves."

* * *

The private letters of commendation are innumerable. We only annex extracts from a few, to show various opinions.

W. S., Manchester, says :

"I duly received the Imperial Album. It far exceeds my expectations in every respect. It is a *perfect work of art* in itself."

* * *

F. L., Omaru, says :

"I must congratulate you on the completeness of the Imperial Album. It is now a pleasure for me to show my collection to my friends. The illustrations and descriptions of stamps are so clear, that no collector should be without your almost perfect album."

* * *

W. E. G., Lee, says :

"Many thanks for Imperial No. 8; it is *exceedingly* handsome, and far exceeds my expectations. I think it is wonderfully cheap too."

* * *

M. A., Paris, says :

"The binding of your books is very much appreciated."

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has commanded a No. 10 Imperial Album to be sent to Marlborough House. This order—the first one from His Royal Highness—is exceedingly gratifying to us, and we trust that his Royal Highness will personally take up our most interesting hobby, in which several members of the Royal Family are keen enthusiasts.

* * *

Highest Price Ever Paid at Auction for a Postage Stamp.—*The American Journal of Philately* says: "At a sale held in New York in November, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., paid 780 dols. for a specimen of the 5 c. blue stamp issued by the city of Livingston, Alabama, in 1861. "This is by far the highest price ever realized for a postage stamp at public auction, and we are certain that some time will elapse before this figure is exceeded."

* * *

Our Publishers Bought this Stamp.—They placed the commission in the hands of a friend in New York, who—we presume for the advertisement—placed it in the hands of the Scott S. and C. Co., but the stamp was bought to our order, and now rests in the collection of a well known English amateur. At this sale we also bought the three types of the "Baton Rouge" and other good things.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—Allow me to offer you my congratulations on your excellent papers on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," now running in your journal. Their publication will, I am confident, supply a long-felt want, not only for the novice, but also for the advanced philatelist. Even in these days of "specialism" it is surprising what little knowledge the majority of collectors have, for instance, of the two important processes of practical paper-making and the different methods resorted to for printing stamps. I think your last instalment on the latter subject is particularly valuable, and it will well repay the careful attention it deserves.

It is in reference to the last paper that I desire to call your attention to one or two statements that, I think you will find, require some modification.

1. The original die used for the first Great Britain one penny and two pence was not, as you state, engraved without value in the bottom label, for it had the words "one penny" upon it. The die for the two pence was made by taking an impression on a roller from the one penny die, and removing the words "one penny." The design was then transferred to a flat piece of steel, and the words "two pence" were engraved in the blank space.

2. It is a mistake to say that the value of any stamp was ever engraved upon a roller. It is possible to remove any part of the design from an impression on a roller; but it is absolutely impossible, I am told, to engrave anything fresh on a roller. I fell into a similar error myself over the dies used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. for the Tasmania stamps, with star watermark, but I corrected the mistake in a letter in the *Philatelic Record* for May, 1891.

3. I believe the true explanation of the way the plate numbers were added to the Great Britain stamps by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. has never been properly described. It was not by means of punches, but the alteration was made by cutting away from an impression on the roller such portions of the reticulated framework as were requisite to form whatever number was required.

4. In your description of lithography there is a point, I believe, you have overlooked, and that is that the matrix used for taking the transfers from, for the lithographic stone, is sometimes engraved upon stone, instead of wood or metal. This was, at any rate, the plan resorted to by the late Mr. C. Pétit when he engraved the die for the provisional Trinidad stamp issued in 1852; and the first half anna red India was also produced by the same process, which may have been

used for other stamps. I very much doubt, except in the case of forgeries, if stamps printed by lithography have ever been multiplied from a drawing either made on or transferred to a stone. I don't say that this cannot be done; but when a number of transfers are wanted, as for a sheet of stamps, it is almost imperative to have an engraved die of some kind, as the transfers from a drawing, after a small number have been taken, become more or less unsatisfactory.

Another point that should be noted in lithography is that the stone, before being used for printing from, is frequently "etched" with nitric acid.

I feel sure that you will agree with me that it is important to have every particular in connection with this important subject brought to the notice of collectors, so I feel I have sufficient excuse in asking to intrude once more on a portion of your space.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
E. D. BACON.

41, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
December 5th. 1892.

P.S.—The only addition I can make to your exhaustive and highly interesting description of the processes by which various kinds of paper and watermarks are manufactured is that so-called watermarks are not invariably put into the paper at the time it is made, but are sometimes stamped in afterwards. As an instance, I can mention the current set of Liberia stamps.

[We are greatly indebted to our friend Mr. Bacon, both for his kindly remarks upon our papers, which no one is better qualified to criticize, and for the corrections and additional information with which he furnishes us. We are most anxious to make these papers as complete and accurate as possible, and will always be grateful for any assistance to that end.—ED.]

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the wholesale flooding of the Indian market with *reprints* (?) of the three varieties of the Scinde District Dawk Stamps, but chiefly of the red wax impressions, and to the correspondence with reference to the same now going on in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the *Philatelic Journal of America* (September issues), and the *Times of India* of the 15th instant, published daily in Bombay as a newspaper, which copies an extract of a letter written to the *London Philatelist* by Captain Adam Smith, of Poona, in which it is stated that a certain Parsi firm, doing business within the Fort of Bombay, is responsible for these forgeries. Now whether Bombay is alone concerned in these articles or not I cannot say, but I have heard that a large number of *reprints* of the three varieties of the Scinde Dawk were imported here from Europe, and chiefly, I believe, from Germany. However, be that as it may, it is now an undoubted fact that several stamp collectors, to their sorrow, possess worthless imitations of these Scinde Dawk Stamps. A philatelic friend, who is the "happy" possessor of a set of these specimens, kindly lent them to me for purpose of examination and comparison with the genuine ones. I have very carefully examined all three varieties, and have compared them with genuine specimens, and I now send you the result of my labours in a tabulated form for insertion in the *Monthly Journal*, if you think it worthy of having a place there.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,
Hon. Sec. Bombay Philatelic Society.

333, SASSOON DOCK ROAD,
MIDDLE CALABA, BOMBAY.

Table of differences between the Genuine and False specimens of Scinde District Dawk.

BLUE.	
GENUINE.	FALSE.
<i>Paper.</i> —Somewhat darker in colour, smooth, and does not show through colouration of stamp.	<i>Paper.</i> —Lighter in colour, rough grained, which shows through the colouration of stamp.
<i>Impression.</i> —Fine and well finished.	<i>Impression.</i> —Rough and wanting in finish.

BLUE—continued.

GENUINE. FALSE.

Postmark.—Impression of a diamond shape, consisting of 49 small dots, arranged in rows of seven in each line, dots spread out.

Ring of colour.—Beyond outer circle of garter fully a millimetre in width.

Upper figure of fraction of value.—Separate and distinct from lower end of heart-shaped design.

Dot in centre of buckle.—Circular, distinct, and clear.

Bars of buckle.—Curved inwards at their centres—above, below, and at the sides.

Tactile test.—If a specimen be rubbed lightly between forefinger and thumb the sensation is smooth.

Postmark.—Impression of diamond shape, consisting of 64 small dots, arranged in rows of eight. Dots closer together.

Ring of Colour.—Beyond outer circle of garter narrower; less than a millimetre in width.

Upper figure of fraction of value.—Touches lower end of heart-shaped design.

Dot in centre of buckle.—Ill-defined.

Bars of buckle.—Show only a bulging in centre, at top, bottom, and sides, but no curve.

Tactile test.—If a specimen be rubbed lightly between forefinger and thumb the sensation is rough.

WHITE.

GENUINE. FALSE.

Paper.—Slightly bluish.

Paper.—Lighter, yellowish white, or buff.

Impression.—Same as in blue.

Impression.—Same as in blue.

Fraction of value.—Larger.

Fraction of value.—Smaller.

Dot in centre of buckle.—Always present, and well marked.

Dot in centre of buckle.—Ill-defined, and absent in some specimens.

Bars of buckle.—Same as in blue.

Bars of buckle.—Same as in blue.

Tactile test.—Same as in blue.

Tactile test.—Same as in blue.

RED.

GENUINE. FALSE.

Colour.—Dull red.

Colour.—Bright scarlet.

Fraction of value.—Larger; upper figure distinctly separate from lower line of heart-shaped design.

Fraction of value.—Smaller and upper figure joined to heart-shaped design.

Curvatures.—Bars of buckle distinct.

Curvatures.—In bars of buckle ill-defined and absent, in some specimens always absent in left vertical bar.

Figure "4."—On summit of heart-shaped design larger. Lower left angle of the triangle in figure projects more than half the length of the upper left line of the "heart."

Figure "4."—On summit of heart-shaped design smaller. Lower left angle of the triangle in figure projects exactly half the length of the upper left line of the "heart."

Tactile test.—Same as in blue.

Tactile test.—Same as in blue.

[It is not quite clear whether Mr. Summers intends to describe more than one variety of type, of either forged or genuine, in the above table, but we fancy that he agrees with us in acknowledging only one genuine type, and that the forgeries he alludes to are also all of one type, that with the double outer circle.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. F. T.—Many thanks for your letter. The Antigua and Hong Kong have been noted for insertion in the next edition of our publishers' catalogue. The Tobago of the first type are now used as fiscal stamps; some of the values appear to have been employed for postage also, but we do not know the id., rose, wmk. Crown & CA, thus used.

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.

President: THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE second meeting of the season, 1892-93, was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, the 17th October, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the Vice-President (in the chair), and thirteen members.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. A. C. Emerson, tendering his resignation of membership under Article 12 of the society's statutes, was read, and after some discussion it was resolved unanimously, upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Vice-President, that Mr. Emerson be requested to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. A. A. Davis moved, in pursuance of his notice previously given, "That as soon as the members of the Society number 300 an entrance fee of £2 2s. be imposed on all new members, in addition to the annual subscription for the current year, and that the Society's statutes be amended accordingly."

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Biggs moved as an amendment to strike out the words "300 an entrance fee of £2 2s.," and to substitute the words "250 an entrance fee of £1 1s. to be increased to £2 2s. when the number amounts to 300."

After a lengthy discussion, the amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones, was adopted by the meeting, and was then put as a substantive motion, and carried in the following terms; viz., "That as soon as the members of the Society number 250, an entrance fee of £1 1s. to be increased to £2 2s. when the number amounts to 300, be imposed on all new members in addition to the subscription for the current year, and that the Society's statutes be amended accordingly."

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was then resolved that the preceding resolution should be embodied in the statutes as article 17a.

Mr. Nankivell gave notice that at a future meeting he would move a resolution in reference to an exhibition in the Society's rooms of the stamps of India and Ceylon, to be held at an early date after the publication of the proposed work on the stamps of those countries.

The Vice-President then read a paper on the first issue of the stamps of Victoria. The various points of interest specially noted as the result of Mr. Castle's careful investigation into the subject were illustrated by a fine series of examples of all the values, which were handed round for the inspection of the members present, and, amongst other interesting facts recorded, it was clearly demonstrated that there are two distinct types of the first 3d. value.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his valuable contribution, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Biggs, and, with the consent of the writer, it was determined that the paper should be published in the Society's Journal.

THE third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 28th October, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President occupied the chair, and there were also present sixteen members and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported that in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting, Mr. Emerson had withdrawn his resignation.

A letter was read from Mr. Bambridge, the private secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, announcing the intention of the Honorary President to present to the Society a portrait of H. R. H.

The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Lundy tendering

his resignation of membership, which was decided to be accepted.

Mr. Hynes forwarded, for inspection of the members, specimens of the new issue of Afghanistan stamps received from the Postmaster at Peshawur.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of a letter from the President and Secretary of the Frankfort Society in reference to a resolution passed by that Society, and a correspondence which had ensued, in regard to stamps alleged to have been sold by Mr. H. G. Hanson, of Cardiff, and commenting on the course adopted by the latter, and his repudiation of the suggestion that the mark placed by him upon stamps which he sold, conveyed any guarantee as to the "genuineness" of such stamps.

The letter was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Wm. Pattison, of Montreal, proposed by Mr. Gibb, and seconded by the Treasurer; Mr. C. F. Larmour and Mr. F. A. Larmour, both proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary; Lieut. Raby, R. N., proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. W. Bolland and the Rev. Neville Borton, both proposed by Mr. Geldard and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. W. L. Mellersh, proposed by the Rev. H. Cummings, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

The Vice-President, in referring to his proposed voyage round the world, explained the arrangements which had been made in reference to the editing of the Society's journal during his absence, and, in approving of the arrangements, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, "That in leaving England Mr. Castle takes with him the best wishes of the Society for a very prosperous, safe, and pleasant journey."

Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on the wide rouletted stamps of the Transvaal, for which, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. W. T. Wilson, he was accorded a cordial vote of thanks, and with his consent it was determined that the paper should be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Two meetings of the Society, as a committee for settling the Reference Lists of the Society, have been held at Effingham House, on the 21st October, and the 4th November, and there was a good attendance of members at each meeting. The subject chosen for discussion for the current season consists of the stamps of the British Colonies of Africa. At the first meeting, the Reference List of the stamps of British Bechuanaland was dealt with and completed. At the second meeting, the list of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope was proceeded with, and adjourned for completion at the next meeting to be held on Friday, the 18th November.—*From The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, ESQ., B. A.

Hon. Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Superintendent—G. JOHNSON, ESQ., B. A., 208, Birchfield Rd., Birmingham.

Rooms—King Edward's Schools, Albert Road, Aston, Birmingham.

"All lists, books, etc., should be sent to the rooms, in care of the Hon. Librarian, all exchange communications to his private address."

AT the ordinary meeting on Nov. 4th, and the adjourned meeting on Nov. 11th, the new rules were discussed, passed, and ordered to be printed.

The subject for next meeting will be "The Stamps of the British Colonies of North America." The discussion will be started by Mr. W. G. Walton. All members are requested to bring their collections and any novelties.

Mr. C. J. Phillips was unanimously elected a "corresponding member."

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser was adopted as the official organ of the society, but reports to be inserted in other important journals.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.) for a valuable present of books to the society's library.

ON Friday, Dec. 2nd, Mr. W. G. Walton gave his paper on "The Stamps of the British Colonies of North America," and illustrated his remarks by means of his own fine collection of these stamps. He showed fine specimens of the early Canadians, arranged by varieties of paper, also rarities of Vancouver Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Honduras, etc., including very many pairs.

Mr. Johnson exhibited some fine copies of Canadian pence issues on original covers, and afterwards showed the following novelties:

South Australia, half-penny, current type, imperf., printed in emerald-green.

Great Britain, compound wrapper, 1½d., brown + 2d., blue on buff.

Russia, half of a 2 ks. (green), used as provisional on original envelope.

Messrs. C. F. Tanner and C. W. Burman were elected corresponding members.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Watson and Lohmeyer for commencing to send the postal card, and to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. for a copy of the new United States reply card.

The next meeting will be devoted to the stamps of New Zealand and Tasmania.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE third meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 7th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. M. P. Castle, P. de Worms, J. W. Gillespie, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrupp, E. H. Gonin, W. T. Willett, A. H. Thomas, A. de Worms. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the stamps of Gibraltar were studied, and a preliminary revision list made from the collections of the members present. The exchange sheets from the Manchester Philatelic Society were then handed round. The President, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Gonin, who attended the meeting for the last time prior to their absence on an extended tour, expressed regret at their temporary severance from the society, and were accorded a hearty farewell by the members present.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 14th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, O. Pfenninger, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, S. M. Castle, P. de Worms, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the study of the stamps of Malta was proceeded with and adjourned till the next meeting. Mr. Otto Pfenninger then presented four books to the society, and a cordial vote of thanks to him for his kind gift, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Mr. Stafford Smith, was carried unanimously.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

Vice-President—E. S. GUBBAY, Esq.

SPECIAL meeting of the committee, held on the 10th October, 1892, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. Five members present.

The committee was convened to consider and, if necessary, adopt a new set of rules and regulations offered by Mr. N. Battiwala. The Secretary having read the rules, Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, suggested that several copies of the rules should be copied, or printed, and circulated among the members of the committee, and after consideration by them the result should be laid before the committee members at the next meeting.

Mr. Rebeiro, M.A., drew the committee's attention to an article in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, vol. viii. No. 93, dated September, 1892, at page 327, under the heading "Afghanistan, From *American Journal of Philately*," which

would appear to reflect on one of the members of the society. Under the circumstances, it was decided by the committee that the member referred to in the article quoted should be notified of the fact, and be called upon to deny or explain the charges therein made.

SECOND meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Philatelic Society, held at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, on Monday, the 17th October, 1892.

Four members present.

The proceedings were commenced by the Secretary reading a letter from a member of the society, in reply to one sent to him desiring an explanation with reference to a paragraph in the *Philatelic Journal of America*. In his reply, the member said that he was quite willing to offer an explanation in person at the next meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, and seconded by Mr. K. Ramchundra, that the member should be asked to attend at a meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 19th instant to offer his explanation.

Mr. F. Seymour Summers pointed out that their Society was not one constituted for the purpose of detecting forgeries in stamps, but that indirectly they were interested in protecting themselves and philatelists in general from being swindled, and that therefore they should use every endeavour to sift this matter to the bottom, especially as the person impugned was a member of their society.

THIRD meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Philatelic Society, was held at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 19th October, 1892.

Three members present: Mr. E. S. Gubbay, Vice-President (in the chair), Mr. J. Seymour Summers, Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. Ramchundra, Hon. Treasurer.

The member — being present, it was decided to receive his explanation. Mr. Gubbay asked the member to proceed with his explanation with reference to the objectionable paragraph referred to. The member having explained, the committee unanimously decided that it was satisfied with the explanation offered, but strongly advised the member to write and contradict the statement referred to. The member stated that he would contradict the statement in the journal mentioned, if he was allowed two or three months' time to do so.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers asked the member the following question, How was it you could not detect that the stamps offered to you for sale were forgeries?

The member replied as follows: Considering that a large American firm, who had been in the stamp trade for a considerable period, failed to detect these forgeries, and had to send them to an expert in London before they could form any opinion about them, and bearing this fact in mind, it could be easily seen how he had failed to detect the stamps, and had bought and sold them as genuine, when he had only been dealing in stamps for a little over a twelvemonth. Mr. Gubbay then asked that the forged specimens should be shown to the committee. The committee having examined the stamps, considered that anyone but an expert could easily be deceived by them. Mr. Gubbay drew the attention of the committee to the May number of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for the year 1892, at page 351, where it was fully borne out that the member had done some service to philatelists by detecting forgeries in Scinde Dawks. The number also showed a copy of a letter which he had written to the American firm, in which he offered to reimburse the money he had received for the forgeries, and allow them to destroy the false specimens. Mr. Gubbay also drew the committee's attention to the same journal at page 352, where engravings of Afghan stamps were given, which he considered tallied exactly with the specimens shown to the committee, also to page 206 of the same number, which referred to Scinde Dawk forgeries.

Mr. K. Ramchundra presented the society with a copy of the London Philatelic Society's publication on colonial stamps, which was thankfully received by the Secretary on behalf of the society.

FOURTH committee meeting of the session was held at 7, Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 14th November, at 5.30 p.m. Five members of Committee present.

The first item of business was to pass the revised rules

through Committee. The Vice-President read the rules, and after some discussion and slight alterations the rules were unanimously passed.

Mr. Arthur C. Trapp suggested that copies of the revised rules should be circulated for the information of the other members of the society at least three days before the next ordinary meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, and seconded by Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra that, with reference to Mr. Mama's explanation regarding the counterfeit Afghan stamps, the society should write to the editor of the journal in question, giving a full report of the Committee's proceedings at the meeting held on the 19th October last, for insertion in *The Philatelic Journal of America*. Adopted.

With reference to the impending visit of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, it was decided by the committee that the President of this society should be written to, informing him of the fact, and also that a circular should be sent round, asking members to bring any rarities they might have to the special meeting to be held to welcome the visitor from England. It was also decided that the Secretary, on behalf of the society, should write to Mr. M. P. Castle, asking him when it would be convenient for him to meet the members at a meeting, and to appoint the time which would be most suitable and convenient to him. The Secretary read a circular received from Mr. C. J. Phillips, Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Protection Association, London. After the committee had discussed the matter, it was decided that a subscription should be opened at the next ordinary meeting for the funds of the association. It was proposed by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, that the question of exchanges between members should be left for members to arrange among themselves quite irrespective of the society. Adopted.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers proposed, and Mr. E. S. Gubbay seconded, that Mr. J. Gardiner, Postal Department, be put to the ballot at the next meeting for election as a member of the society. Carried.

The Vice-President remarked that the business of the evening being ended, it was his pleasing duty to present the society with a ballot-box and balls, a gift from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Seymour Summers.

On the motion of Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, seconded by Mr. J. Rebeiro, M.A., a vote of thanks was accorded the donor.

THE third ordinary meeting of the Society was held at 7, Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 21st November, at 5.30 p.m., the Vice-President in the chair. There were eight members and one visitor present. The minutes of the previous ordinary meeting were read and confirmed. The first business was to elect Mr. J. Gardiner, "Apollo House," proposed by Mr. J. Seymour Summers, and seconded by the Vice-President, as a joining member. The ballot was taken and found clear, and Mr. J. Gardiner was declared duly elected. Mr. H. W. Graham proposed that Rule 12 of the Revised Rules should be amended, as he thought it would be preferable to have the annual general meeting in January or February, as it stood in the old rule, No. 8. The Vice-President suggested that this question should stand over for discussion till the next meeting. Mr. Battiwala regretted that he did not bring his stamp collection, but would endeavour to do so next meeting. Mr. Battiwala said it was his intention to go to Chicago to exhibit specimens of his stamps. The Hon. Secretary observed that a new issue of stamps was about to be made for the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, and that this issue would be in use till the exhibition was over, so that it would be a good opportunity for any of the members requiring this issue to get the complete set through Mr. Battiwala. Mr. Battiwala said that he would be glad to bring as many sets at face value as the members required.

The Vice-President said he was sorry that Mr. Battiwala had not brought his collection, as they had all expected quite a treat; but to prevent future disappointments of this kind, he thought it advisable that there should be a rule or penalty for such omissions on the part of members. The Hon. Secretary invited the attention of the members to Rule 10, in which certain penalties were laid down, and suggested that a nominal fine or reprimand might be inflicted on an erring member. It was proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, that Mr. J. M. Moses should bring his collection to the next meeting. Carried.

The Vice-President exhibited an album for fiscal stamps from M. Gautier, Rue de Amboise, Paris. Several other members also stated that they had received similar albums. The Vice-President remarked that as this was an ordinary meeting, and a larger number of members than usual was present, though not so many as he should like to see, he would take this opportunity of proposing a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. J. Seymour Summers for his handsome gift of a ballot box and balls to the society. This was seconded by Mr. H. W. Graham and carried unanimously. Mr. J. Seymour Summers, in acknowledging his thanks, said that he always tried to do his best for the society, and thought that it was but right that every member should try to forward the interests of the society to the utmost. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLHALA, BOMBAY.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. BECKWITH.

THE fifth meeting was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, on Saturday, the 19th of November, 1892, the President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Thackrah, Egly, Kidson, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and the Secretaries. Mr. Arthur N. Skipwith was present as a visitor, and at a later stage of the meeting was proposed as an associate. The President showed a very interesting and hitherto unknown variety of the current English letter card, *imperforate*, which had been found in a packet purchased in the ordinary way. The Rev. T. S. Fleming showed a copy of the new U.S. reply post card (1 cent) and other things.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith then proceeded to describe the stamps of New Zealand in the light which Mr. E. D. Bacon had recently shed upon the subject, by his paper in the *London Philatelist*. His remarks were illustrated by his own and the collections of Messrs. Beckwith, Fleming, and Thackrah, after which a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

THE sixth meeting was held on the 3rd December, the Rev. T. S. Fleming occupying the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President. Also present Messrs. Egly, Kidson, Jefferson, and the Secretaries. Donations were laid on the table in the form of current numbers of *Mekel's* and *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journals*. A candidate was proposed for membership, and a ballot being taken, resulted in the unanimous election of Mr. A. N. Skipwith as an associate. The Chairman showed new varieties of Railway letter stamps, as used by the N. E., L. & Y., L. & N. W., G. N., and mid-land companies.

Mr. Skipwith having been voted to the chair, the Rev. T. S. Fleming read an interesting paper on the "Balloon and Pigeon Posts," as used during the siege of Paris in 1870-71, showing examples used and unused. A cordial vote of thanks was passed.

The Committee will be pleased to welcome members of other Philatelic Societies at any of the meetings, should they be in Leeds. Secretaries' address: 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel on Friday, November 18th, 1892, the President in the chair. Supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Messrs. Collett, Gibson, Grunewald, Munn, Hesketh, Petrie, Ranck, Hammer, Fildes, and Batty.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The question of changing the meeting-place was discussed, and a committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Mr. Hammer, appointed to report to the next meeting.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited, for their kind gift of books, which would form a valuable addition to the library of the Society.

Mr. Duerst then read a paper on "The Stamps of Berge-dorf," upon which a prolonged discussion took place, which was not concluded on the adjournment of the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon. Sec.*

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—H. W. MAYNE, L.D.S.

SESSION 1892-93.

THE third ordinary meeting was held at 9a Princess Square, on November 2nd, 1892, the President in the chair. Present, eleven members and one visitor.

Mr. E. Coppin and Miss D. C. Yeo were nominated for election as members to be balloted for at the next meeting.

The Vice-President read an instructive paper on "Water-marks," and was accorded an unanimous vote of thanks for the same. It was resolved that those who reside at some distance from Plymouth should be eligible for election as members of the Society, but that the exchange packet could only be sent to them after it had passed through the hands of those members who resided in Devon and Cornwall.

THE fourth ordinary meeting was held at 9a Princess Square on November 16th, 1892. The President in the chair. Present fifteen members.

Mr. E. Coppin and Miss D. C. Yeo were elected members. Mr. William Earl, solicitor, having offered the use of the large room at his offices gratuitously to the Society for the purpose of holding meetings, it was proposed by Mr. R. T. Stevens, seconded by Mr. T. H. W. Turner, and carried unanimously that he be elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens read a most interesting paper dealing with the manufacture of paper, and touching on points of great importance to philatelists. After dealing lightly with the earliest forms of the mode of making paper from the papyrus of the Egyptians, and the various stages of hand-made paper, he gave a most lucid description of the present mode of manufacturing by machine, and assisted his hearers in following his remarks by reference to a large sectional drawing of a paper-making machine he had prepared for the occasion. In the course of his remarks he gave his explanation of different matters which had puzzled philatelists, among them being the *raison d'être* of some sheets of stamps, being printed on paper a portion of which is laid and a portion wove. A lengthy discussion followed, which consisted principally of questions put to and answered by Mr. Stevens, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and who promised to further deal with the subject in a future paper.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

THE WELSH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Welsh Philatelic Society was held on Saturday, December 3rd., at Cardiff. Among those present were Mr. Walter Scott (President), Mr. Councillor Trounce, Messrs. A. G. E. Driver, Hanson, Tucker, and Bowden, and Mr. John Ruthen, jun. (Secretary, Swansea). The President, in opening the meeting, said he had received letters and telegrams apologising for non-attendance from Mr. Watts (Newport) and Messrs. S. R. Gold (Swansea) and Hallet (Cardiff). He then briefly touched on the science of stamp collecting, and strongly urged the members of the society to use their influence in boycotting stamps which were made and issued solely for stamp collectors, and were not *bona-fide* postage stamps. The Secretary reported he had received several donations of books to the society's library, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the donors. Several of the members having brought portions of their collections, the same were carefully examined, the President's unused English being greatly admired.

The Secretary exhibited unused specimens of the 2 and 5 centavo Argentine Republic stamps, issued to commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus,

together with other specimens of the new issues of that country. The designs and execution of work were favourably commented upon. Other new issues were also exhibited by several of the members. Mr. Scott proposed, and Mr. Trounce seconded, that the next quarterly meeting take place in March, that it be held in Cardiff, and that the stamps for discussion should be those of Great Britain and her Colonies. Messrs. Hanson and Tucker were proposed and accepted as members of the society.

Several other influential collectors have signified their intention of joining the society, and it is fully expected that in a very short time the membership will have doubled. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. sold the Australian Collection of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach on the 2nd and 3rd of December. We annex a long list of various prices realized; but for purposes of comparison we would point out that many of the stamps, especially those forming the plates, were in really *very poor condition*, and this accounted for the poor prices realized. We understand that one of the best experts in Australian stamps valued the collection at £900 nett. It realized about £1060 gross, so we think that the owner has done very well. On the whole the prices of things in good condition was very fair.

Our publishers were out and away the largest purchasers at this sale, securing altogether £380 worth of the stamps. We understand that the next largest buyers were Messrs. Garth, Marriott, Wilson, and Buhl, in the order named. These five between them we estimate secured £800 out of the £1060, leaving but a small proportion to be divided amongst some thirty others who were present.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOT		£	s.	d.
1	Sydney Views, 1d., Plate I., vertical pair, Nos. 20 and 25	2	2	0
5	" No. 8	2	8	0
9	" No. 3	2	12	6
13	" 2d., Plate I. retouched, No. 18 on original letter	1	18	0
21	" 1d., Plate I. complete, with one stamp extra	30	0	0
22	" a magnificent unused specimen, No. 4	14	10	0
25	" Nos. 1 and 6, a pair on laid paper	4	4	0
28	" 2d., Plate I., complete	33	0	0
29	" same plate, No. 3	3	17	6
30	" 2d., Plate I. retouched, complete except No. 20, but with an extra No. 11	22	10	0
31	Sydney Views, 2d., Plate II. complete, and one extra	26	10	0
36	Sydney Views, 2d., Plate III. complete, except Nos. 5, 9, and 16	19	0	0
39	Sydney Views, 2d., Plate IV. complete, and one extra	15	10	0
42	Sydney Views, 2d., Plate V. complete, except No. 3	18	0	0
49	Sydney Views, 3d., complete plate, and one extra	18	10	0
52	Registered Stamps; imperfor., plate complete	30	0	0
54	" the perforated issue, plate complete except Nos. 1 and 49	12	0	0
58	Laureated, 1d., vermilion with watermark; complete plate, except No. 11, but with two extra stamps	7	10	0
59	Laureated, 2d., with stars in upper corners; part plate, 39 stamps	20	0	0
62	Laureated, 3d., no watermark, plate complete, except Nos. 5 and 10, but with two extra stamps	17	10	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
66	Laureated, 3d., watermarked, plate complete	7	5	0
68	„ 6d., brown, Plate I (fine background); complete, except No. 25	14	0	0
77	Laureated, 8d., yellow	3	3	0
80	„ „ „	2	10	0
83	„ „ „ „no leaves”	2	8	0
98	Large square issue, 8d., imperf., on original letter	7	5	0
99	„ 8d., imperf., not on letter	5	10	0
105	„ 1s., light red, errors (2 stamps), watermark	8	0	19
106	„ 1s., carmine	2	0	0
180	„ 5d., wmk. value, perf. 12, unused	1	2	0
132	Long “Stamp Duty,” surcharged in black, 5s., unused, and 1 used	1	2	0
133	Long “Stamp Duty,” 10s., surcharged in blue, (2 stamps), 1 unused and 1 used	1	10	0
139	Service stamps, surcharged “O.S.” in black, long “Stamp Duty,” 10s., rose and lilac (2 types), 2 stamps	2	8	0

VICTORIA.

144	First issue, 1d., rose, strip of 4, and one single, with defective print, “Pinny.”	1	2	0
146	First issue, 2d., fine background	2	18	0
147	„ „ „	3	0	0
152	First issue, 3d., rouletted	1	8	0
160	One “Too Late,” and one “Registered”	1	12	0
164	Pair of 6d., orange, serrated perf. (18), together with strip of three 3d., first issue, imperf.; all on piece of original letter	2	16	0
166	Queen enthroned, 1d., green, block of six, with gum	3	10	0
180	Beaded oval, 6d., orange	5	0	0
184	Queen enthroned, 2d., brown, engraved; complete reconstructed plate of 50	11	0	0
206	5s., blue on yellow	4	15	0

TASMANIA.

223	First issue, 1d., blue	2	6	0
225	„ „ „	1	18	0
227	„ „ „	2	8	0
234	First issue, 4d., octagonal, Plate I., complete, reconstructed	8	10	0
235	First issue, 4d., octagonal, Plate II., complete, reconstructed	7	0	0
339	Second issue, 1d., no wmk., pair, with crease across	0	18	0
240	Second issue, 1d., no wmk., one on stout paper, and one on pelure (2)	0	19	0
247	Second issue, fine serrated, perf., 2d.	3	5	0
250	„ „ 1d., perf. 10 x 12, unused	2	10	0
251	Recent issue, 2½d. on 9d., pair, with double surcharge (one inverted)	3	10	0
256	Provisional ½d. on 1d., rose, pair, with error ‘H’ penny, used, and on original envelope	8	10	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

297	Imperf., 1d., block of four proofs in the natural colour	2	12	6
300	Imperf., 2d., block of four, unused, with gum	2	2	0
306	10d., yellow, rouletted, with surcharge inverted at top of stamp	7	15	0
318	Collection of 70 stamps with Departmental surcharges	7	10	0

FIJI ISLANDS.

319	“Fiji Times Express,” 1d., on laid <i>batonné</i> paper; 6d. and 1s. on <i>quadrillé</i> , unused, originals, also a set of reprints	4	0	0
322	12 c., pair, showing the two types of V.R., the lower stamp being the Roman V.R.	3	7	6
326	Roman V.R., 2d., in red, and 2d., in black, on 6 c., green (2)	4	7	6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
330	First issue, 2d., chocolate, with impression on back	4	0	0
332	First issue, 2d., chocolate, rouletted	9	0	0
334	„ 4d., rouletted	2	14	6
341	„ 1s. (pair of), light brown, and a single, dark brown, unused	3	4	0
342	First issue, 1s., two shades, unused	2	8	0
344	„ the same stamp, fine roulette	3	3	0
346	(1861), 1d., black, fine roulette	1	12	0
356	CC and Crown, error, 2d., pale violet, unused	9	0	0

MR. W. HADLOW held a sale on November 19th, the following being some of the lots, with the prices realised:

17	Finland, 1850, letter sheet, 10 kop., red on blue pelure paper	1	14	0
21	Great Britain, 4d., on blue paper, with small garter (43)	2	4	0
25	House of Lords and House of Commons envelopes, entire, in frame (2)	12	5	0
29	Great Britain, 6d., bright violet, plate 8, imperf., used	2	15	0
30	Great Britain, 2d., blue, Plate 7, rouletted and perforated (1)	2	0	0
35	Hanover, ½ gr., black, percé en scie, error with the “o” in Hanover clearly a “c” reversed	3	3	0
42	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, envelope, entire, unused, 5 sch., blue	1	17	6
45	North German Confederation, prol. issue envelope, 2 gr. on 2 sgr., unused	0	16	0
46	North German Confederation, 1 gr. on 3 gr., Brunswick	0	18	0
47	North German Confederation, 3 kr. on 2 kr., orange, and 3 kr. on 6 kr., blue (2)	1	16	0
48	North German Confederation, 1 gr. on 1½ gr., Saxony, used, and 1 gr. on 1 gr., Saxony, unused	0	16	0
49	North German Confederation, 1 gr., large stamp, on ½ gr., Oldenburg, small size envelope, unused	2	5	0
50	North German Confederation, 1 gr. on 1 silbr., Meck. Strelitz, large size, unused	2	0	0
62	Russia, 1st perforated issue, with wmk., 10, 20, and 30 k.	1	18	0
93	Afghanistan 1288, shahi, two cut round and two square (4)	0	11	0
94	Afghanistan 1288, sunar, two cut round and two square (4)	0	16	0
95	Afghanistan 1288, abasi, two cut round and two square (4)	0	10	0
105	Afghanistan 1288, sunar, on original (5)	0	9	0
114	„ 1293, sunar, purple	0	9	0
129	Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, wmk. star, perforated, unused	2	2	0
145	Ceylon, strip of 3, 1s., deep violet, imperf.	2	8	0
160	Labuan, 6 c. on 16 c., blue, wmk. sideways and error, reversed surcharge	6	10	0
161	Labuan, 6 c. on 40 c., ochre, reversed surcharge	6	0	0
166	Angola, complete sheet of the 20 r., carmine, Crown Type, shewing the error 40 r.	5	0	0
172	Cape of Good Hope, 4d., triangular, black	3	10	0
173	Cape of Good Hope, 6d., triangular, lilac, on <i>bleuté</i> paper, unused	3	0	0
183	Mauritius, post paid, 1d., orange-vermilion, unused	4	10	0
278	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	1	9	0
285	Virgin Isles, 4d. on 1s., complete sheet of 20	6	6	0
323	Queensland, errors on unwmk. paper, 6d., emerald-green, and 1s., bright violet	1	8	0
324	Queensland, 1d., red-brown, and 2d., blue, both with <i>burill</i>	1	6	0

MESSRS. R. F. ALBRECHT & Co. held two auctions recently in New York, one of which contained an exceptionally fine lot of the Confederate Locals, including the exceedingly rare Livingston 5 c., blue, the three types of the Baton Rouge:

5 c., and many other good things. Good prices were realised, of which we annex some particulars.

Sale of November 22nd, 1892.

Lot.	United States, 1843, New York, 3 c., blue, wove paper, on letter	\$26.00
2	United States, 1843, New York, 3 c., greenish-blue, glazed paper, on letter	13.00
7	United States, 1845, St. Louis, 10 c., die C, on original cover	96.00
14	United States Carrier Stamp, 1851, horse-man, 1 c., red, on letter	10.75
15	United States Carrier Stamp, 1851, horse-man, 1 c., black, on letter	4.50
16	United States Carrier Stamp, 1851, horse-man, 1 "sent," black, on letter	16.00
30	United States, 1851, 5 c., unused	7.75
32	" " pair, used	9.80
38	" " 24 c., unused, also a proof on India paper	34.00
46	United States, 1857, 90 c., blue, unused	5.00
49	" " 1861, 5 c., yellow	2.75
50	" " " " " "	3.80
56	" " 1861, 90 c., 2 shades, used	2.10
58	" " 1868, 3c., grilled all over, on letter	10.60
61	" " " 90 c., unused	12.50
62	" " " 90 c., used	8.05
63	" " 1869, 1 c., ochre, double grill, unused	2.50
68	United States, 15 c., picture framed, unused	1.60
74	" " 1870, grilled, 1, 2, 3, and 6 c. used	2.40
75	United States, 1870, grilled, 6 c., rose shade	2.10
76	" " " " 7 c.	2.30
76a	" " " " 30 c., black	5.60
77	" " " " 1 c., 3 c., and 90 c.	2.40
102	United States Newspaper Stamps, 1865, 5 c., blue border	7.00
103	United States Newspaper Stamps, 1865, 10 c., green	3.55
116	United States Agriculture, complete set, unused	5.94
117	United States Executive, 1 c., unused	4.00
117a	" " " 2 c. "	3.00
117b	" " " 3 c. "	3.25
117c	" " " 6 c. "	5.00
117d	" " " 10 c. "	4.50
118	" " " 1 c. used	3.00
119	" " " 2 c. "	3.55
120	" " " 3 c. "	3.00
121	" " " 6 c. "	4.00
122	" " " 10 c. "	3.50
127	United States Navy, complete set, unused	10.34
136	Confederate States, Athens, Ga., 5 c., dull purple, on original cover	50.00
137	Confederate States, Baton Rouge, La., 5 c., green and carmine, on original cover	66.00
138	Confederate States, same as above, but rare type, with thin lined frame, on original cover	99.00
139	Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5 c., green and carmine, error McCORMIC, on original cover	98.00
140	Charleston, S. C., 5 c., blue, on original cover	7.40
141	Knoxville, Tenn., 5 c., vermilion, on original cover	17.00
142	Livingston, Ala., 5 c., blue, on original cover	780.00
145	Mobile, Ala., 5 c., blue, on original cover	7.25
150	Petersburg, Va., 5 c., red (points up), on original cover	17.50
151	Petersburg, Va., 5 c., red (points down), on original cover	17.50

Sale of November 3rd, 1892.

1	United States, 1845, New York, 5 c., black	5.25
2	" " 1846, Providence, 5 c., black, unused	4.80
8	United States, 1851, 5 c., brown	5.10
9	" " 1851, 5 c., unsevered vertical pair	12.40

Lot.	United States, 1869, 24 c., green and purple	\$2.90
36	" " 1870, 6 c., pink, grilled	2.10
40	" " 1870, 10 c., brown, grilled	4.10
43	" " 1870, 30 c., black, grilled	8.90
46	" " State, complete set, unused	7.81
51	" " Brunswick, 1852, 1 sgr., rose	2.30
102	" " " 2 sgr., blue	2.00
104	" " " 3 sgr., vermilion	1.60
105	" " 1863, 3 sgr., rose	1.70
112	" " " 1 sgr., yellow, and 3 sgr., rose	2.50
113	138 Alsace-Lorraine, inverted network, 1 c., 4 c., and 10 c., used	2.55
139	" " " 2 c., used, and 2 c., unused	3.60
140	" " " 5 c., green, used	3.00
141	" " " 10 c., bistre, used (4)	.60
142	" " " 20 c., blue, used	2.10
143	" " " 25 c., brown, used	2.50
178	Meck-Strelitz, 1864, 1/4 sgr., orange, used	5.80
179	" " " 1/2 sgr., green, used	3.75
180	" " " 1 sch., mauve, used	14.80
181	" " " 1, 2, 3 sgr., used	3.75
182	" " " 3 sgr., brown, used	.75
184	Oldenburg, 1855, 3 sgr., green	4.80
190	" " 1860, 1/2 gr., orange, used	1.87
191	" " " 1/2 gr., green, unused	8.00
224	Azores, 1868, 5 r., black, with black surcharge	8.75
274	Cape of Good Hope, 1879, 3d. on 4d., blue, error "PENCB," used	3.25
275	Ceylon, 1861, 1/2 d., lilac, bluish paper, unsevered pair, used	7.50
355	Labuan, 1879, 16 c., blue, wmk. sideways, unused	5.00
364	Montserrat, 1879, 2 1/2 d., claret (C. C.), unused	1.90
368	Nevis, 1883, 6d., green (C. A.), unused	10.50
373	Norway, 1857, 3s., green (not lilac), error, used	18.50

MR. W. HADLOW sold the remains of the Townsend collection on December 9th and 10th. This sale had undoubtedly been spoilt by the best lots being picked out before the sale, the owner, we understand, having let several of the leading amateurs have the choice beforehand. This was certainly very bad policy, and to a great extent prevented many of the best buyers attending. We note a few of the most interesting lots, with the prices realized.

Lot.	GREAT BRITAIN, Houses of Parliament Envelopes, the set of three varieties of the Id.	£ s. d.
18	" " " " " "	6 0 0
19	Mulready Proof, on Indian paper	7 10 0
40	Book containing a complete set of the Id., red, plate numbers, unused	5 15 0
49	1881, 1/5, on bluish paper, surcharged specimen three times	1 1 0
66	1848, 10d., octagonal, pair unused, with one stamp partly printed over the other	2 12 6
68	2s., blue, pair imperf., unused	5 5 0
71	6d., lilac, plate 9, imperf., with gum	1 18 0
73	1/2d., small oblong, plate 9, unused, with gum	1 10 0
79	1848, 10d., octagon, error threads, one each side of stamp, instead of together	5 5 0
80	6d., lilac, Plate 8, complete unused pane of 20, with gum	3 0 0
85	Block of 45, Id., black, unused	7 10 0
90	The rare set of Military Telegraphs used in Bechuanaland, 1885, Id., Is., 2s., and penmarked provisionals 6d. on Id., Is. on 5s., and Is. on 1/1.	10 10 0
102	South Eastern Railway Electric Telegraph, Is. 2d., black on white, unused, wmk. S.E.R	3 5 0
123	1/2d., pink, watermark anchor, on blue, Plate 1; on white, Plates 1, 2, 3; watermark orb, Plates 3 to 17 inclusive; 3/4d., blue, Plates 17 to 23, inclusive, all unused	4 8 0
124	Complete reconstructed plate of the Id., black, mostly unused	6 5 0
173	Id., red, Die II., perf. 16, wmk. small crown, pair unused, with gum	2 2 0

**Special Bargains and New Issues
FOR JANUARY.**

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

	s.	d.
ANGRA.		
5 reis, yellow, used	...	0 1
10 " lilac "	...	0 1
15 " brown "	...	0 2
15 " " unused	...	0 3
20 " violet "	...	0 4
25 " green, used	...	0 1
ANTIOQUIA.		
5 centavos, black	...	0 6
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1892.		
10 centavos, carmine, used	...	0 2
12 " blue "	...	0 3
16 " slate "	...	0 4
24 " brown "	...	0 5
50 " green "	...	0 6
BAHAMAS. 1892. Provisional cards.		
One penny on 1½d., black and rose	...	1 0
" " reply, black and rose	...	1 6
BAMRA.		
½ anna, envelope, black	...	0 6
COOK ISLANDS.		
1d., black	...	0 6
1½d., lilac	...	0 6
2½d., blue	...	0 9
1d., blue on white, post card	...	1 0
CUBA. 1889. Post cards.		
2 c. de peso, green on buff	...	0 3
4 " carmine on buff	...	0 4
DOMINICA. 1884. Revenue used postally.		
6d., black and green, on letter	...	10 0
FRANCE.		
15 centimes, blue, quadrille pattern at back	...	0 2
FUNCHAL.		
5 reis, yellow, used	...	0 1
GREAT BRITAIN. Entire envelope with threads.		
2d., blue, marked "Specimen" on envelope, not on stamp	...	2 0
HORTA.		
5 reis, yellow, used	...	0 1
10 " lilac "	...	0 1
15 " brown "	...	0 2
15 " " unused	...	0 3
20 " violet "	...	0 4
25 " green, used	...	0 1
HONDURAS. 1877. Provisionals. <i>Red surcharge.</i>		
Medio real, black on green	...	4 0
Un " " "	...	5 0
Dos " " "	...	5 0
Medio " black on rose	...	5 0
Un " " "	...	4 6
Dos " " "	...	4 6
<i>Black surcharge.</i>		
Medio real, black on green	...	4 0
Un " " "	...	4 0
Dos " " "	...	4 0
Medio " black on rose	...	5 0
Un " " "	...	4 0
Dos " " "	...	4 0

HONDURAS—continued.

Blue surcharge.

	s.	d.
Medio real, black on green	...	6 0
Dos " black on rose	...	4 0

(The above set of 14 varieties, price 50s.)

NEVIS.

Half of 1d., lilac, on original paper	...	2 0
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PORTUGAL.

75 reis, carmine	...	0 6
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PONTA DELGADA.

5 reis, yellow, used	...	0 1
10 " lilac "	...	0 1
15 " brown "	...	0 2
25 " green "	...	0 1

PUTTIALLA.

Surcharge all in black.

½ anna, black and green (Service)...	...	0 2
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SAMOA.

2½d., pink	...	0 4
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TURKS ISLAND.

Half of 1d., vermilion, on original paper	...	2 0
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SURINAM.

1892. Provisional.

2½ cent, black and yellow; error Frankeerzegel with Gothic F	...	1 0
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TURKEY.

1869. Type 2905.

25 piastres, black and dull lake	...	11 6
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UNITED STATES.

1 + 1 cent, reply card, black	...	0 2
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WAHDWAN.

½ pice, black on thick paper	...	0 1
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NEW PACKET. No. 22.

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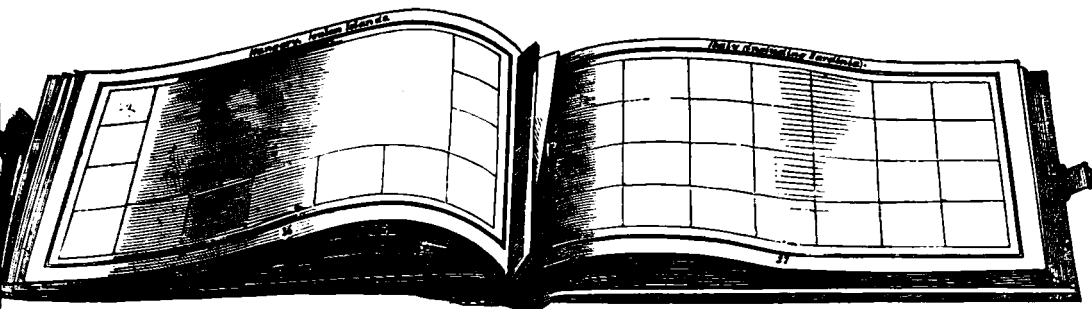
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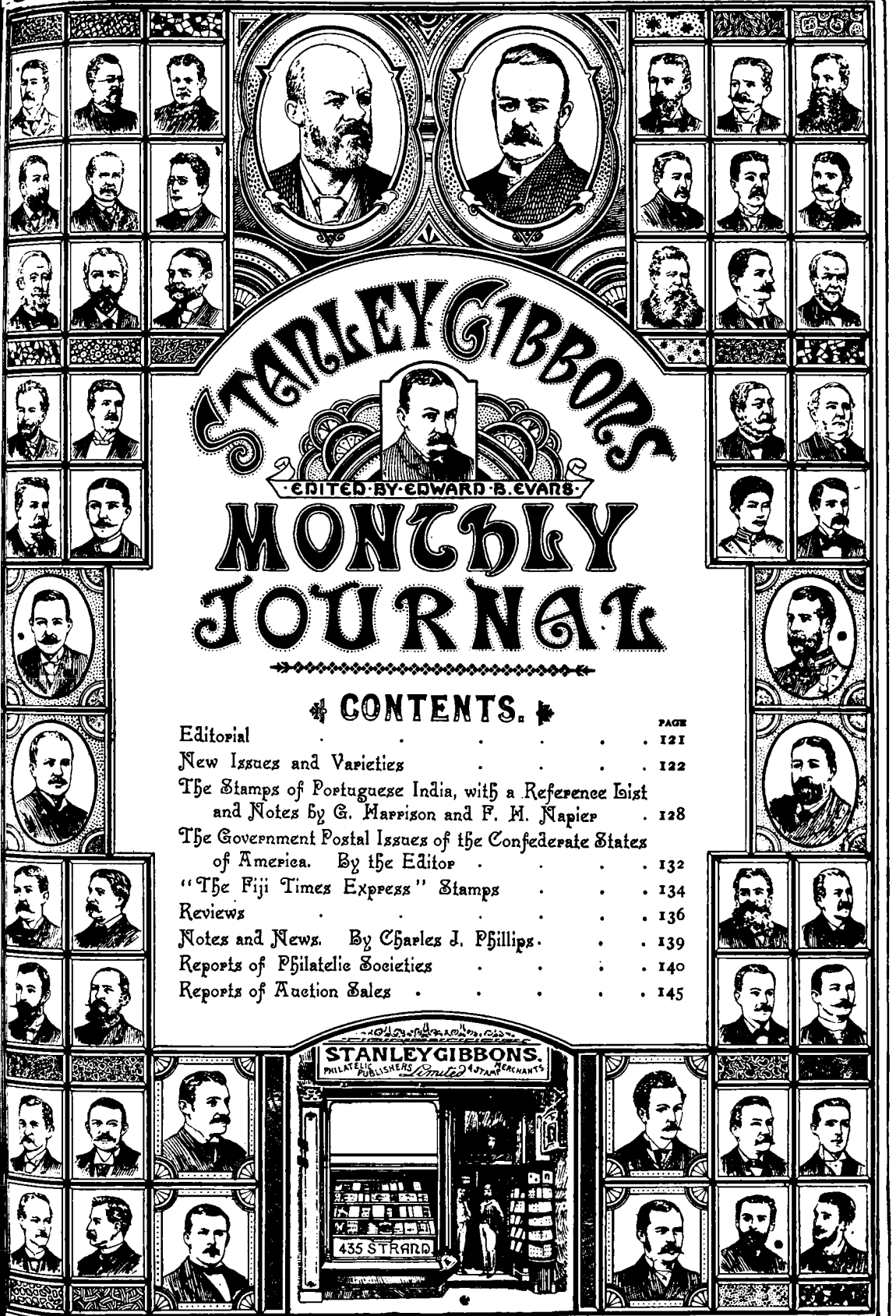
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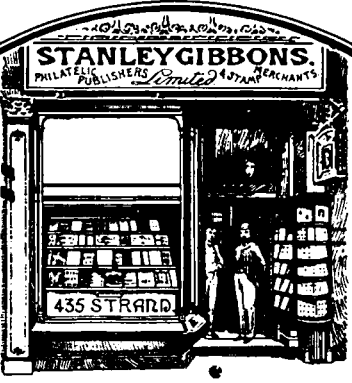
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Addenda to this Catalogue, including all New Issues up to date, will be published three times yearly; viz. In January, May, and September. Price 3d. each, post-free. Four Addenda have now been published to the Eighth Edition.

SUMMARY of STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Publications and Philatelic Works for Sale by them.

PRICE, POSTAGE PAID.

	No.	Parcels Post.		Book-post	
		Ct. Britain only.	abroad.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.
IMPROVED SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS.	No. 0	1	0	1	6
No. 0. 1891 Edition, containing 50 Stamps gratis	" 1	1	9	1	9
No. 2, 3, and 4. Twelfth Edition, greatly Enlarged, and containing space for issues to 1891, and Frontispiece of rare Stamps	" 2	3	6	3	8
	" 3	4	6	4	9
	" 4	5	6	5	10
ANK LEAVES for Nos. 2 and 3 per doz.	" 5	0	9	0	7
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	" 7	11	6	—	—
	" 8	16	6	—	—
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	" 10	31	6	—	—
	" 10	51	6	—	—
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	" 9	15	0	17	0
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	" 8a	8	6	8	8
	" 9a	11	0	11	3
	A	32	0	—	—
	B	52	6	—	—
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	" 2	4	0	4	0
	" 3	5	6	5	6
	" 4	8	0	8	0
	" 5	7	0	7	0
	No. 6	10	6	10	6
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Ditto	" 22	8	3	8	8

Any of the above can be sent by registered book post, at an extra charge of 3d. each volume. 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. IMPERIAL STAMP ALBUM. The weight of the New Edition Exceeds the limit of the book or parcel post abroad. Correspondents sending out of Great Britain should, therefore, remit only the actual price, and the books will be sent, securely packed, by cheapest route, carriage payable on delivery.

£100 REWARD.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Publishers of *The Monthly Journal* have pleasure in informing the many readers of that popular magazine, that since the great reduction in the price of the subscription the circulation of the Journal has been trebled.

* * *

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the Publishers are determined that before the end of the next volume—*The Monthly Journal* shall be the most widely-known, and largely-read Philatelic Magazine in the World.

* * *

In order to promote this object

TEN VALUABLE PRIZES

are offered in open competition, to those who can secure before December 31st, 1893, the greatest number of New Subscribers to the Journal.

First Prize.

Fifty Pounds (£50) worth of Stamps.

Second Prize.

Twenty-five Pounds (£25) worth of Stamps.

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Ten Pounds (£10) worth of Stamps.

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Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Prizes.

Each, one of the 20s. Albums (No. 7).

[P.T.O.]

FRANCS 2500.—RÉCOMPENSE.

AVIS TRÈS IMPORTANT.

LES Propriétaires du *Monthly Journal* ont l'avantage d'informe le grand nombre de lecteurs de ce journal populaire, que depuis la grande réduction du prix d'abonnement la circulation de la dite publication est devenue le triple de la circulation avant cette réduction.

* * *

"Rien ne réussit comme réussite," et les propriétaires sont déterminés qu'avant le fin du prochain volume—*Le Monthly Journal* doit être le journal philatélique le plus renommé, et qui a le plus grand nombre de lecteurs, de la monde.

Pour avancer cet objet, * * *

DIX RÉCOMPENSES VALABLES

sont offertes, en compétition ouverte, à ceux qui réussissent à envoyer le plus grand nombre d'abonnés nouveaux au journal avant le 31^r Déc., 1893.

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Deuxième Prix.

(£25) Des timbres " " 625.—

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(£1. 10s.) ,, Album (No. 8) " " 37.50

Huitième, Neuvième, et Dixième Prix.

(Chacun £1) Chacun: Un Album (No. 7) val. de chacun ,, 25.—

[T.s.v.p.]

MARK 2000.—BELOHNUNG.

HOCHWICHTIGE MITTEILUNG

DIE Verleger des *Monthly Journal* beehren sich, den zahlreichen Lesern dieser beliebten Monats-Schrift mitzuteilen, dass seit der grossen Reduktion im Abonnements-Preise sich die Circulation des Journals verdreifacht hat.

* * *

"Nichts ist so erfolgreich wie Erfolg," und sind die Verleger entschlossen, dass vor Ablauf des nächsten Bandes—*Das Monthly Journal* das weitest-bekannte und meist-gelesene philatelic Journal der Welt sein soll.

* * *

Um diesen Plan zu fördern, werden in offener Wettbewerfung denjenigen

ZEHN WERTVOLLE PREISE

offert, welchen es gelingt, vor dem 31. Dezember, 1893, die grösste Anzahl neuer Abonnenten dem Journal zuzuführen.

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(£25) Für Mark 500.—Marken.

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(Je £1) Je Ein Mark 20.—Album (No. 7).

[W.S.g.u.]

REGELN FÜR DIE WETT-BEWERBUNG.

I. Die Mitbewerbung ist allen Altersklassen and allen Damen and Herrn gestattet, mit Ausnahme der Angestellten bei S. G., Ltd., die davon ausgeschlossen sind.

II. Die höchst-erreichte Anzahl, wie gering sie auch sein mag, gewinnt.

III. Bewerber müssen die Namen and genauen Adressen Neuer Abonnenten senden und Eine Mark (welches der jährliche Abonnements—Preis ist) für jeden derselben beifügen, und an folgende Adresse richten:

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,
8, Gower Street, London, W.C.,

mit den Worten "Journal Competition" in der linken unteren Ecke eines jeden Couverts.

IV. Alle sich auf diese Wettbewerbung beziehenden Briefe müssen bis zum 31. Dez., 1893, eintreffen, und werden die Namen der Gewinner in dem am darauffolgenden 31. Januar erscheinenden *Journal* veröffentlicht werden.

V. Bewerber können Abonnements alle vierzehn Tage, oder—falls gewünscht—in längeren Zwischenräumen einsenden. Ein genaues Verzeichnis wird geführt werden, indem zum Namen eines jeden Bewerbers die von ihm erreichte Anzahl in dasselbe eingetragen wird.

VI. Falls irgend welch Streitfragen bezügl der Belohnungen entstehen sollten, wird darüber von den Herren Major E. B. Evans und C. J. Phillips entschieden, deren Ausspruch anerkannt werden musz.

VII. Die als Preise offerierten Marken müssen von unserem courranten Detail-Preis-Katalog gewählt werden und dürfen entweder gebraucht oder ungebraucht sein; gute Exemplare, welche das Geld wirklich wert sind, werden garantiert.

VIII. Alle Erkundigungen über diese Angelegenheit müssen von einem frankierten, adressierten Couvert für die Antwort begleitet sein.

[W.S.g.u.

LES RÈGLES POUR LA COMPÉTITION.

I. Chaque personne, n'importe pas quel âge, les dames et les messieurs, peuvent devenir compétiteurs, à la seule exception des employés de S. G., Ltd.

II. Le plus grand nombre, aussi petit qu'il puisse être, gagnera.

III. Les compétiteurs doivent envoyer les noms et exactes adresses de Nouveaux Abonnés avec Fc. 1.25 cts. (prix d'un abonnement annuel) pour chaque nom envoyé, adressés à :

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,
8, Gower Street, Londres, W.C.,

avec la remarque "Journal Competition" écrite sur l'enveloppe dans l'angle à gauche en bas.

IV. Toutes les lettres référantes à cette compétition doivent être reçues jusqu' au 31 Déc., 1893, et les noms des gagnants seront annoncés dans le *Journal* qui sera publié le 31 Janvier après.

V. Les compétiteurs peuvent envoyer des abonnements chaque quinzaine de jours, ou pauser plus longtemps s'ils désirent. Une liste sera faite soigneusement, et bonne note sera prise des nombres où les compétiteurs seront arrivés.

VI. En cas qu'il y ait des affaires ou points contentieux référants aux récompenses, les MM. le Major E. B. Evans et C. J. Phillips décideront, et leur décision doit être reconnue.

VII. Les timbres offerts comme récompenses doivent être choisis de notre prix-catalogue de détail, courant, soient usés, soient neufs. De bons exemplaires, qui valent l'argent sont garantis.

VIII. Toutes les lettres contenant des questions référantes à ce sujet doivent être accompagnées par une enveloppe timbrée et adressée pour la réponse.

T.s.v.p.

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPETITORS.

I. The competition is open to both sexes and to all ages, except employés of S. G., Ltd., who will not be allowed to compete.

II. The highest number, however small, wins.

III. Competitors must send names and full addresses of New Subscribers, with One Shilling, the amount of a year's subscription for each name sent, addressed to

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,
8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

With the words "Journal Competition" written on the left lower corner of each envelope.

IV. All letters relating to this competition must be received by December 31st, 1893, and the names of the winners will be announced in the *Journal* published on January 31st following.

V. Competitors may send in subscriptions every fortnight, or at longer intervals if desired. A careful record will be kept, and the numbers gained by competitors will be duly credited to them.

VI. If any disputes as to the awards should arise, they will be settled by Major E. B. Evans and Mr. C. J. Phillips, whose decision will be final.

VII. The Stamps offered as prizes must be selected from our current retail Price Catalogue, and may be either used or unused; good copies, fully worth the money, are guaranteed.

VIII. All enquiries on this subject must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for the reply.

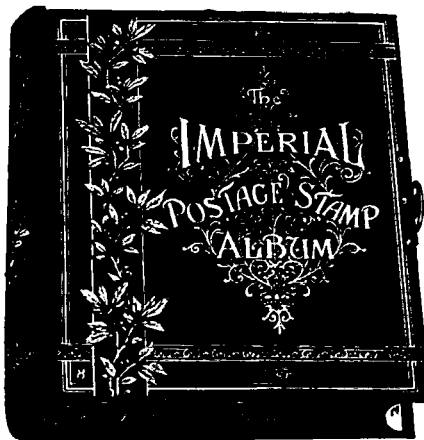
[P.T.O.

Now Ready.—The SIXTH EDITION of
Imperial Postage Stamp Album.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the publication of a New Edition of this, the most favourite and celebrated Album of the day. All the leading features, to which must be attributed the very great success of this work, are retained, and a number of most important improvements introduced, so as to be thoroughly in consonance with recent ideas and researches.

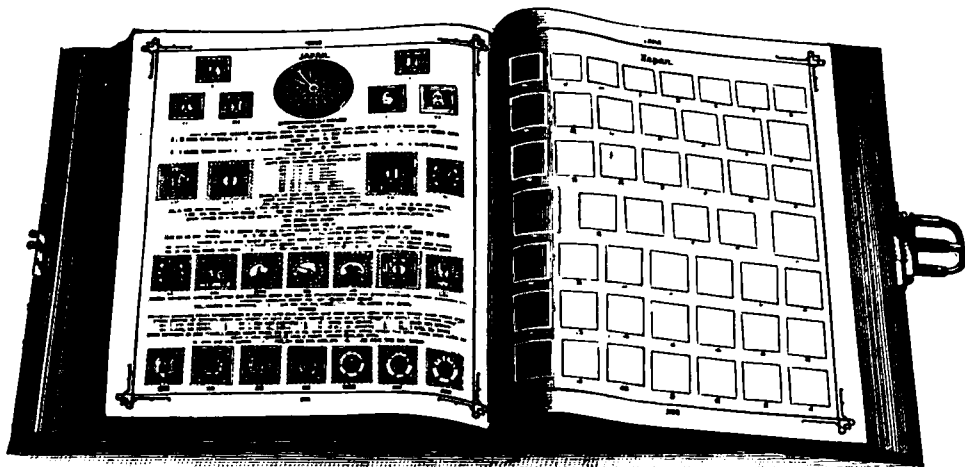
The New Imperial Album is based on the Eighth edition of the Price Catalogue, and all varieties of perforation, paper, and watermark provided there, are given in the New Album. The size of the pages is enlarged to 9 x 12 inches, so as to provide increased accommodation for the numerous new



issues. In order to ensure the most perfect accuracy the Album has been revised by Major E. B. EVANS. The numbers that have hitherto been placed in the centre of each space are now inserted *below*, for greater convenience of reference.

To meet the wishes of many, a Cheap Edition, printed on a paper far superior to that of any contemporary album, is now for the first time offered to the public. No further Supplement to the previous editions of the Imperial Album will be published.

Supplements to this New Edition, and corresponding to the enlarged size, will be issued as required, but at longer intervals than hitherto.



PRICES OF THE NEW IMPERIAL ALBUMS (SIXTH EDITION),

Securely Packed, and Post-free to Great Britain.

- No. 5.—Medium 4to, on extra stout paper, strongly bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. *Marone colour only.* The one volume complete, 10/- Post-free, 11
- No. 6.—Medium 4to, on superior stout paper, superior embossed cloth, ornamental gilt lettering and border. *Marone colour only.* The two volumes, 15/- Post-free, 16
- No. 7.—Medium 4to, on superior stout paper, handsomely bound, with gilt lettering and ornaments, bevelled boards, burnished edges. *Dark Green colour.* The two volumes, 20/- Post-free, 21
- No. 8.—Medium 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp. *Dark Green colour.* The two volumes, 30/- Post-free, 31
- No. 9.—Medium 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound in morocco relief, gilt edges, two patent expanding clasps. *Indigo-blue colour.* The two volumes, 50/- Post-free, 51
- No. 10.—Medium 4to, on superior quality paper, magnificently bound in plain padded Russian leather, with single gold line round bevel, gilt edges, two patent expanding locks. *Indigo-blue colour.* The two volumes, £5. Post-free, £5 2s. 6d.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

Vol. III.

JANUARY 31, 1893.

No. 31.

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 friend the editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is still courageously "pegging away" at the idea of another Philatelic Exhibition, but we fancy from the latest phase of the agitation that he is pretty well convinced of the hopelessness of his task, at present at least. As a last resource he has made an appeal to the Philatelic Society, London, as the only body capable of carrying out the idea with any prospect of success, and, without venturing to anticipate the reply that the society may make, we may say that we fear it is not likely to be in the affirmative. We fully agree with our contemporary in thinking such an exhibition desirable; indeed, pending the arrangement of the Tapling Collection, which we hope will some day form a permanent exhibition (if only to a limited extent and under some restrictions), we should gladly see an Annual Philatelic Exhibition in London, and we do not doubt that it would do much to promote the study of philately and the hobby of stamp collecting; but exhibitions cost money, a good deal of money if carried out upon any considerable scale, and it does not appear that money is forthcoming, or not to any adequate amount. The members of the London Society, or some of them, know to their cost how difficult it is to raise sufficient funds for a purpose of this kind, either before or after the event; and the experience of our contemporary appears to have been of a similar nature, for the outcome of all the enthusiasm of his numerous correspondents is a guarantee of *one guinea* towards the expenses. Of course, we must not be understood as suggest-

ing that, if it came to the point, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* could not collect a very much larger amount than this; but we do believe that it would be practically impossible to obtain guarantees to the amount of £300 or £400, without which it would not be prudent on the part of any society to embark in the business.

If a really substantial guarantee fund were raised, we have no doubt that a strong committee of London philatelists could be got together to arrange an exhibition; but the financial part is the difficulty. In the meantime we are exceedingly glad to see that the London Philatelic Society contemplates holding, in its rooms at Effingham House, Arundel-street, an exhibition on a small scale, which will, we trust, only be the first of a series of similar ones to take place upon the same premises. The one now under consideration is to consist of the stamps of India and Ceylon, and is intended to illustrate, and to celebrate the publication of, the Society's book upon that subject, which is now in the press and will very shortly be completed. An exhibition of this nature need not involve any great expense, and if all who are interested in these matters were to subscribe a small amount for that purpose, the society would be enabled to purchase a sufficient number of glass cases to render such a show possible at any time. We are not in a position at present to give the details of the arrangements that are being made, but we understand that the exhibition will be open for a short period, free, to the members of the society, and to any friends whom they may bring with them or otherwise vouch for. A most complete and interesting collection of the stamps of the countries named will no doubt be on view; and a series of shows of this kind, held at longer or shorter intervals, will be more interesting to the advanced philatelist, and, if properly studied, more instructive to the less scientific collector, than a general exhibition in which the various countries must necessarily be very unequally represented.

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 informs us that he possesses the 6d., deep green, unwmkd., perf. 15½ at left and bottom, and 11 at top and right; a curious combination of gauges that has not, we believe, been chronicled.

Adhesive. 6d., deep green; unwmkd., variety.

Argentine Republic.—The following cutting from the *River Plate Sport and Pastime*, November 23rd, 1892, is kindly sent us by a correspondent:

"We thought the plates from which the Centenary stamps were engraved were to be broken up. They were, however, in a window in Calle Florida this week. They look very nice framed in gold, but this is not the way to keep faith with stamp collectors."

It seems to show that those who have not yet obtained specimens of the celebrated 12th October stamps may still hope. Proofs on India paper would be quite good enough for us, and we rather prefer these fine engravings in an unlettered state.

Austria.—The *London Philatelist* warns its readers against copies of various values of the first issue, bearing what purports to be a second impression on the back. The latter is stated to have been recently printed, with fraudulent intent, and we presume from a forged die, though this is not actually declared to be the case.

Barbados.—We learn that the design of the new stamps is described in (the advertisement columns of) one of our contemporaries as "Neptune and Horses."



Brazil.—We have received 100 r. and 200 r. envelopes, with stamp of the annexed design, which is a vast improvement upon the recent issues of this Republic. The Head in the centre is embossed plain, upon a background resembling the surface of leather; the inscriptions and the outlines of the frame are also embossed in white, upon a solid ground of colour. The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner of envelopes of white wove paper,

133 x 109 mm.; and we should suppose that the impression is produced by means of a compound die of some kind, as the disc containing the head is sunk into the paper.

Envelopes. 100 reis, pale red.
200 " pale lilac.

The *Postal Card* informs us that the inscriptions upon the 40 reis and 80 reis Post Cards have undergone slight modifications; "BILHETE POSTAL" on the former now measures 41 mm. in length, and is in shorter letters; the card itself measures 136 x 88½ mm. On the 80 reis, "CARTE POSTALE" is now 39½ mm. long, and "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" 59 mm. *Post Cards.* 40 reis, orange and blue on white; variety. 80 " carmine " " "

British Bechuanaland.—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 1 + 1d. card of the Cape of Good Hope, with the name of the latter cancelled by two lines, and BRITISH BECHUANALAND printed in large Roman capitals above it; the same is also printed, in block type, across the stamp.

A correspondent informs us that he possesses the 2d., lilac, of the unappropriated die, surcharged in error "3d.," in red.

Adhesive. "3d.," in red, on Two pence, lilac.
Post Card. 1 + 1d., brown on buff; black surcharge.

British South Africa.—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the new Registration Envelopes.



Bulgaria.—The *Philatelic Record* tells us of the current 25 stotinki in a paler shade than before, and perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 25 stot., pale blue; perf. 11½.

A variety of the current 10 + 10 stot. card is mentioned in *Der Philatelist*, in which the halves are united below instead of above, doubtless through an error of impression or cutting.

Post Card. 10 + 10 st., carmine or white; error.

Canada.—We are indebted to Mr. D. A. King for a specimen of a curious variety of the 1 c. reply-paid card; the first half is of the type of the current single card, having the stamp with figure in a plain circle at each side, and a small cross below the circle; the second half is of the recently current type, with scroll ornaments above and below the circles. The specimen in question was found in a packet of reply-paid cards, the remainder of which had the stamp of the now obsolete type upon both halves. The first half of all these cards is identically the same as the corresponding single cards, and it may well be that the plate of the new type was used for printing one side of the card, while the old type "reply" plate was still in use.

Post Card. 1 + 1 c., blue on buff; variety.

Cape of Good Hope.—Le *Timbre-Poste* reports the existence of a 1½d. wrapper, with stamp of the type of that upon the 1d.

Wrapper. 1½d., blue-grey on manilla.

Cashmere.—Mr. Gilbert Harrison has had the good fortune to discover a specimen of the ½ anna rectangular, dated 1293, in green, the long lost companion of the 1 anna, green, of the same date. These are the stamps that were engraved in a block of four, three ½ a. and one 1 a.; but it has always been supposed that the impressions of the lower value in green were all destroyed, and we believe this to be the only copy that has been met with.

Adhesive. ½ anna, green; type dated 1293.

Ceylon.—Our publishers have shown us a specimen of the "Five Cents" on 15 c., in which the "i" of "Five" is replaced by a distinct letter "l." A 3 c. stamp, of similar type to the 15 c., but printed in two colours, is announced in *The Philatelic Record*; and the supply of 4 c., to be adorned with surcharges, is probably exhausted, or such we hope may be inferred from the following extract from *The Ceylon Independent* of December 2nd, 1892, kindly sent us by a correspondent:

"THE SURCHARGED TWO CENT STAMP.—The usual surcharged 2 cents stamps, of which there were some complaints made, will not in future be issued, as we understand the supply has been exhausted, and a new supply of 2 cents stamps has been received, and issued from the stamp office since yesterday. The colour of the stamp is, as before, green; but it is said that expert stamp-collectors can detect a slight difference in the tint."

A correspondent in Ceylon very kindly sends us a letter which he received from the Commissioner of Stamps in Colombo, in answer to one asking whether the 8 c., lilac, 16 c., orange, 24 c., purple, and 36 c., olive, had ever been issued unsurcharged. The reply is, that none of these stamps were ever so issued; and it might no doubt be added that, with the exception of the 24 c., purple, none of them ever reached Ceylon unsurcharged. Of this 24 c., however, unsurcharged specimens certainly exist; and if any one wants them postmarked, that will of course be done. The same letter states that the 3 c. on 24 c., purple, does not exist, and we trust that such is the case.

Adhesives. "Five Cents" on 15 c., olive.
3 c., red-brown, value in green.

The following extract is from *The Ceylon Observer*, Dec. 9, 1892; the Post Card in question appears to be a plain, type-set formula:—

"Government has just introduced Service Post Cards, as will be seen from the appended circular to heads of departments:—

Circular.

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"COLOMBO, 30th Nov., 1892.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to forward to you, to be filed, of record as a standard printed form (General No. 100), the enclosed Service Post Card, which is to be used for official correspondence. Should you require a supply you should indent for them in the usual way.

"I am to add that the post cards are not to be used in correspondence with Government. (Vide regulation 1 of the rules regarding official correspondence.)

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"E. NOEL WALKER, Colonial Secretary."

The post card is about the size of the ordinary post card with the exception of stamp. In the place of the stamp is impressed "On H. M. S." It has also printed the words: "Post Card. To be used for official correspondence only. The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse."

Chile.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that two fresh values of the same type as the current issue have appeared, and we have seen a 1 peso stamp of more or less similar design but larger size, as shown in the accompanying illustration. All three are on white wove paper, and rouletted. The head and its background on the highest value are in black.



Adhesives. 15 centavos, deep green.
25 " red-brown.
1 peso, deep brown and black.

Colombia.—A correspondent has very kindly sent for our inspection a fine unused horizontal strip of three of the 5 centavos, blue, of 1860, the middle stamp of which is inverted. We find that this stamp is catalogued *tête-bêche* by M. Moens, but this is the first specimen we have seen, and we doubt whether another equally fine copy is known to collectors. The stamps are plainly from the bottom row on the sheet.

Congo.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the receipt of the 5 fr., grey, surcharged "COLIS POSTAUX—Fr. 3.50" in black. We chronicled this some time back, but were afterwards assured that it had not then been issued.

Congo (?)—A correspondent sends a description, with sketches, of two curious stamps, which we are inclined to regard with a considerable amount of suspicion. They are apparently type-set, and both are of long oblong shape. In the centre of one is "Homeward" in Gothic type, at the top "ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE," at the bottom "DU HAUT CONGO," at the left "SERVICE," at the right "POSTAL"; this is on buff paper. The other is similar, but has "Inland" in the centre, and "DU CONGO" only below, and is on sea-green paper. There is a star in each corner in both cases, and the design is formed simply of straight lines enclosing the inscribed labels. The copies seen are stated to be cancelled with a species of postmark, which is in one case illegible, and in the other gives no clue to their employment. We describe them principally in the hope that some of our readers may be able to tell us what they are, though we do not fancy that they are likely to turn out to be of any philatelic interest.

Costa Rica.—*Guamacaste.*—Our publishers have found two more values of the 1889 issue, with the error "GUAGACASTE," which we described last month upon the 5 pesos.

Adhesives. 50 c., black and red; error.
1 peso, black and blue "

Curacao.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports two new cards, we presume with the profile of the young Queen upon the stamp.

Post Cards. 5 c., brown on blue, reverse white.
7 1/2 c., carmine on rose "

Diego Suarez.—We give an illustration below of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain informs us that the overprint is in red on the 1 c., 30 c., and 1 fr.



Egypt.—We are informed that a stamp of the design shown above, and without indication of value, has been issued for official use.

Official Stamp. No value, chestnut-brown; wmk. Crescent and Star.

Fiji.—Our illustration shows the 5d. on 4d. Is there also a 5d. on 4d. on 2d.? We doubt it.



France.—*The Philatelic Record* describes a forgery of the current 15 centimes, which has been in circulation to the prejudice of the Post-office. The perforation is a little over 13; it is lithographed, and a fairly good imitation, but the microscopic letters in the frame are illegible, and appear to commence with "PEN," instead of "J. A."

Funchal (Madeira).—We do not appear to have chronicled the 75 reis for this place, which we believe was issued at the same time as the various Azores' stamps of the same value. Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.

A correspondent informs us that the 2 1/2 reis stamps having run short, the Postmaster here was instructed to use 5 reis stamps divided diagonally for payment of postage on newspapers only, up to the 8th of this month, upon which date a supply of new stamps of the lower value was promised. We have seen specimens thus used, and acknowledge that the scissors are a simpler and more satisfactory machine than the local printing-press.

Gambia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the reply-paid card has been surcharged in the same manner as the single one described last month.

Post Card. 1+2d. on 1 1/2+1 1/2d., grey on buff.

We have also received the single card with "1d." roughly struck upon the lower label, and without the original value cancelled. Our copy was used December 20, 1892.

Great Britain.—We have seen the Registration Envelope, Size G, with the words "FEE PAID" and with the Insurance tariff, up to £25 only, on the back. It is time now to ascertain what sizes are found with the now obsolete tariff printed upon them; we have only seen it upon F and G, all our recent specimens of the other sizes have the £10 regulation concealed by a plaster.

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine; size G; with "FEE PAID."

Guadeloupe.—We are informed of another addition to the long list of errors.

Adhesive. 10 c., black on lilac; surcharged GUADBOUPE.

Gwalior.—*Der Philatelist* describes the 1/2 a., blue, envelope with the name of this State surcharged in red, and the Arms in grey-blue. The specimen is stated to have been used, and bears a date-stamp of Oct. 30, 1886.

Envelope. 1/2 a., blue on white laid, 118x67 mm.; surcharged in red and grey-blue.

Haiti.—In addition to the varieties in the size of the numerals in the upper corners, there are some very distinct varieties of shade of the 3 c.; we have received copies of the surcharged stamp printed in lilac, as well as in slate. The figures "3" appear to be the same size in both.

Adhesive. 2 c., in red, on 3 c., lilac.

Holland.—We learn from *The Postal Card* that the unstamped card chronicled in November is not an official issue, but of private manufacture. We presume that cards of this description are allowed to pass in Holland with an adhesive stamp. When shall we be granted the same privilege in this country?

Hongkong.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the discovery, among a lot of used stamps, of two specimens of the 6 c., lilac, wmk. Crown and CC, one surcharged "2 CENTS," in black, the other "5 CENTS," in red, and asks for information. We can only re-echo the request.

Hyderabad.—Our publishers have sent us a used, unsevered pair of the current 1/2 anna, imperf. vertically. We fancy that we have seen this variety before, and we have a single copy with a good margin at each side, but we cannot find that it has been chronicled.

Through the kindness of Messrs. McMillan & Co. we have had an opportunity of examining a large number of used envelopes of this State, and we are led to the conclusion that the so-called surcharge upon the first issue of post cards, and the similar hand-stamp struck upon the current cards (mentioned in our October number) are simply postmarks, put on with the idea of gratifying collectors. The mark in

question consists of a large Crescent, with the horns upwards, and a Star at its lowest part; between the ends of the horns are characters which differ in different specimens, below these are one or two characters denoting numbers, under these a third row of characters also varying, and lowest of all, as a rule, four characters which plainly denote a date. The uppermost characters probably denote the name of a place, the second and third rows we take to be the day and month, respectively, and the fourth no doubt is the year, for we find numbers from 1305 to 1309 on the envelopes we have examined, corresponding with the last five years. The second row of characters in the hand-stamp upon the first card denotes the number "29," which might or might not be a date, and the fourth row is absent altogether. In that upon the current cards the fourth row is "130," the date being incomplete, as we found also to be the case with some of the impressions on the envelopes; the second row is again "29," which might be the number of some office, but the first and third rows are quite different to those in the former hand-stamp, and we therefore consider the fact that the number "29" occurs in both to be an accidental coincidence. We will endeavour to get the inscriptions translated, and so decide the matter.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red; imperf. vertically.

India.—*The London Philatelist* describes a satisfactory imperf. specimen of the 2 annas, wmk. Elephant's Head, found among some old correspondence. We are indebted to Messrs. Bottliwalla and Co., of Bombay, for a specimen of the $\frac{2}{3}$ annas envelope, posted on the 31st December, 1892, though not supposed to be issued until the 1st inst. The stamp is of the annexed design, embossed upon envelopes of white, laid paper, size 145×83 mm. The envelopes are sold at 2 a. per dozen above their face value.



A correspondent draws our attention to the Indian $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Letter Sheets, which, as he justly observes, are not mentioned in our publishers' catalogue. We have to acknowledge that the catalogue is not very complete in the matter of entire envelopes, &c., but we hope this defect may be remedied in some future edition.

Adhesive. 2 a., orange-yellow; imperf.
Envelope. 2 a. 6 p., orange.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain is informed by a correspondent in India that one sheet of 4 annas stamps was surcharged $\frac{2}{3}$ a. and was issued before it was noticed. Let us hope that this is a mistake.

Italy.—*The Postal Card* describes a reply-paid card that is, or has been, used by the Red Cross Society. The first half has the usual stamp in the right upper corner, Arms on the upper left, and in the centre "CARTOLINA POSTALE CON RISPOSTA"—"(CENT. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$)." Below this, in three lines of script type—"Alla Presidenza—della Croce Rossa Italiana—Roma;" and beneath the Arms is an inscription in three vertical lines, reading upwards. The second half has "CARTOLINA POSTALE"—"(RISPOSTA CENT. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$)," between the stamp and the Arms, "Al Sig." before the first dotted line for the address, "via" before the second, "in" before and above the third, and "Provincia di" before the fourth. The colours of the impression and of the card are not stated.

Jhalawar.—We have not yet found the current stamp upon *wove*, but our publishers send us a copy upon laid paper of a decided buff colour.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on buff laid.

Labuan.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 4 c. card surcharged "3—CENTS," in two lines, in black.

Post Card. 3 c. on 4 c., green on buff.

Messrs. Cameron & Co. kindly send us some sheets of the "6 Cents" on 8 c. showing defective impressions of the surcharge; in several cases the "C" has entirely failed to print, and on one stamp the word appears at first sight to be "Censt" or "Cettss," but close examination shows it to be a combination of two impressions, one partly covering the other.

Lagos.—Mr. W. R. Wallace sends us a used copy of the 3d. to which we referred last month, and states that he has had it in his possession for some months past.

The Stamp News describes a delightfully simple provisional rd. card, formed from the "PENNY HALF PENNY" by crossing out the words "HALF PENNY," on the stamp, with a red line. This is the sort of surcharge we like; plain and practical, and we can always make it when we want it.

Post Card. rd. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$), red and brown on buff.

Liberia.—We give an illustration of the Unpaid Letter Stamps described last month.



Macao.—We have received copies of the two cards we described in our last number, and find them both to be upon practically white laid; the higher value (that with the inscriptions in red) has a very slight creamy tint, but it is hardly noticeable. Our illustration above shows the "30" on 200 reis.

Martinique.—*The American Journal of Philately* describes some more surcharges from this island. By way of variety the date is now inserted, the overprint being in three lines, "1892—MARTINIQUE" and the value; the 5 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp has also been adapted to philatelic and other purposes, being surcharged "TIMBRE-POSTE—05 c.—MARTINIQUE." And people are expected to believe that the new issue will put a stop to all this! What does the proverb say? *L'appetit vient en mangeant!*

Adhesives. 05 c., in black, on 25 c., black on rose.
15 c. " on 25 c. "
05 c. " on 5 c., black. "

Mexico.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that various novelties have appeared, or are announced. Two new high values of the adhesive series, which appear to have been catalogued some years ago, but which have only now made their appearance; some new Wrappers, a Post Card, and a Letter Card, which are not very fully described, and, finally, the official stamp upon thin laid paper.

Adhesives. 5 pesos, red.
10 " "
Wrappers. 1 c., green on buff; blue inscription.
2 c., brown " brown
2 c., red on reddish; green inscriptions, &c.
Post Card. 10 c., red on white; black
Letter Card. 10 c., red on white; black
Official Stamp. No value, red on thin laid; perf. 12.

Morocco.—*Maragan and Morocco Post.*—According to *L'Union Postale Universelle*, the 10 c. on 25 c. exists with the surcharge in blue, as well as in black.

Adhesive. 10 c., in blue, on 25 c., red.

Mozambique.—The cards are stated, by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, to have been surcharged for the benefit of the "Company" in the same manner as the adhesives; but the news awaits confirmation, and we hope it may turn out to be a false alarm.

A correspondent informs us that a supply of 5 reis stamps of Cape Verde was sent to this Colony by mistake, and that being urgently required they were issued for use without any distinguishing mark, as a specimen upon his letter proves. Under these circumstances it would seem simpler to employ Portuguese stamps in all these places.

Nandgaon.—We give an illustration of the new type issued in this State.

Natal.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses the rd., lilac, "REVENUE" stamp, obliterated with the Pietermaritzburg postmark dated 14th December, 1891. A postmark is not a certain sign of Postal use, but the stamp may have passed by mistake.



New Caledonia.—*La Revue Philatologique* announces the 20 c., imperf., of the current French issue, surcharged like the rest with the name of this colony.

Adhesive. 20 c., red on green; imperf.

New South Wales.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* announces that the 1½d. single and reply paid cards being too long to meet the requirements of the Postal Union regulations, they have been reduced by clipping about 17 mm. off the ends. The same authority states that the 4d. and 5d. Official envelopes have been issued; the stamp on both is of the design of the 4d. adhesive, with the letters "O. S." in circles in the upper corners.

Post Cards. 1½d., blue on primrose; size reduced.
1½+1½d. " " "
Official Envelope. 4d., brown. " "
Official Reg. Env. 5d., green.

North Borneo.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that the 4 cents stamp has been adorned with a similar surcharge to that recently struck upon the 5 cents; and to show that there seems really to be a dearth of 1 c. stamps out there, a correspondent sends us a wrapper bearing a circular hand stamp showing the crest of the Company above the words "POSTAGE PAID—1 CENT" in two lines, indicating, no doubt, that the postage was paid in cash.

Adhesive. 1 c., in red, on 4 c., rose.

Obock.—*Le Timbre-Poste* adds the following values, which complete the list of *Unpaid Letter* stamps with the straight surcharge:

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 centime, black.
2 centimes, black.
3 " "
4 " "

Orange Free State.—It appears that, after all, the card bearing a 1d. on 3d. adhesive stamp does exist, as well as the 1½d. card similarly formed. We append an illustration of the recently chronicled 2½d. on 3d.



Paraguay.—Our above illustration represents the surcharged stamp issued on the 12th October.

We have also received a new series of stamps, the four lower values of which are of similar design to the 10 c., which we have not yet seen unsurcharged, but with different portraits, while the four higher are of the type of the issue of 1887. The new type is apparently lithographed. The old one is typographed as before, with the uncoloured portions of the design in slight relief.

Adhesives. 1 c., lilac-grey.
4 c., carmine-rose.
14 c., brown.
30 c., green.
40 c., slate-blue.
60 c., orange-yellow.
80 c., light-blue.
1 peso, olive-green.

Portugal.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles new single and reply-paid cards of the value of 30 reis, with the new type of stamp, but resembling in other respects the previous 20 reis cards.

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

Mr. D. Brosnan sends us some curious impressions, that appear to have been handstamped on envelopes, and employed at Lorenzo Marquez to denote postage paid. The design consists simply of the word "PAGO," in large block capitals, enclosed in an oblong, double-lined octagon, and struck in blue; and its principal title to recognition arises from the fact that each of the copies sent us has been carefully obliterated. They date as far back as December, 1890.

We have also received the 15 reis stamp, of the embossed type, with the diagonal "PROVISORIO" surcharge in red.

Adhesive. 15 reis, red-brown; red surcharge.

We have received the 25 reis Letter Card, and find that the outside is tinted orange-yellow, rather than buff; the inside is white.

Portuguese Congo.—This is another Portuguese Colony which the requirements of Philately have brought to light. We presume that its inhabitants have hitherto either abstained from letter writing, or been content without a special issue of stamps. They are now provided with a special design, which will no doubt appear in a long list of values.



Adhesive. 5 reis, yellow-brown.

Queensland.—The current 1d. is reported to exist imperforate, but whether used or unused, and as a single copy or an unsevered pair, is not stated. *The Postal Card* chronicles a reply-paid card, corresponding with the single one of 1889.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., crimson on buff.

Russia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 7 kopecs envelope, "lady's size," with the stamp of the type with Thunderbolts.

Envelope. 7 kop., blue on cream; 138 x 57 mm.

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

Three sets of stamps, of types differing from one another only in the inscription at the top, have been issued here recently. The first has the value in words at top and bottom, as shown in our first illustration; these stamps are stated to be employed for ordinary correspondence, the 1 kop. for newspapers, the 5 kop. for single letters in the town and district, and the 10 kop. for registered letters.



Adhesives. 1 kop., brown-violet (shades).
5 " blue (").
10 " orange, red.

The second series, the object of which is not stated, has a word signifying "Paid" at the top, shown in the illustration of the 10 kopecs; while the word in a similar position on our third illustration denotes "To pay," indicating Unpaid Letter stamps. Besides all these, it is said that a single sheet of 5 kopecs of the last issue was printed, in error, in violet, and that the thirty-six specimens were used on Unpaid Letters in 1891.



Adhesives. 5 kop., blue (shades).
10 " grey, greenish-grey.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 " violet; error, old type.
1 " new type.
5 " red "

Gadiatsch.—The type recently chronicled in orange, and in carmine-red and green, has also it seems been printed in violet, to complete the usual triplet for this District.

Adhesive. 3 kop., violet.

Pskoff.—There is a whole set, including an unusually high value, of the type of the 5 kopecs chronicled in June last. The Arms are in brown upon a ground of blue, the numerals and inscriptions on the 1, 3, and 10 kop. are in black, with the labels in green, blue, or violet; the 40 kop. has the numerals and inscriptions in red, and the outlines of all the values are stated to be in black.

Adhesives. 1 kop., black, brown, blue and green.
3 " " " " blue.
10 " " " " violet.
40 " " " " red.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the "P" of "PIERRE" was unfortunately omitted, or in any case failed to print, upon some of the stamps whose further sufferings in the cause of philately

science we recorded last month. This variety has been found in the following:

Adhesives. 1 c. on 5 c., black and green.
2 c. on 5 c. " "
4 c. on 5 c. " "
4 c. on 25 c., black on rose.



The *American Journal of Philately* reports that the Unpaid Letter Stamps supplied to the Colony have also been disfigured, some with the diagonal overprint of the name alone, others with the addition of "T" above, and "P" below the name to render them available for use as ordinary postage stamps.

Adhesives. 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., black; red surcharge.
1 fr., brown " "

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., black; red surcharge.
1, 2 fr., brown " "

We have received the Colonial post and letter cards with the letters "SPM," in heavy Roman capitals, printed across the stamp, in black; there are stated to be also a few double, triple, and diagonal impressions, as might be expected.

Post Cards. 10 c. black on lilac.
Letter Cards. 15 c., blue on grey.
25 c., black on rose.

St. Thomas and Prince.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles three values of the latest issue surcharged "2½ RS."

Adhesives. 2½ reis, in green, on 5 reis, black.
2½ " in black, on 10 " green.
2½ " " on 20 " carmine.

St. Vincent.—We give an illustration of the 5d. on 4d. stamp which we described in November last, when we erroneously stated that the specimen seen had been used on "Nov. 4, 1872"; the date should, of course, have been "1892."



The *Philatelic Journal of America* is informed that "this stamp was issued to raise £100 to repair the Post-office." It seems that we are to build churches in Borneo, and public buildings elsewhere. Philately takes the place of "Bazaars."

Sarawak.—The *Philatelic Record* reports that each pane of 60 of the "One Cent" on 3 c., blue and purple, contains one stamp on which the stop after "Cent" is omitted. It is the last stamp in the 7th horizontal row.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 3 c., blue and purple; variety.

Shanghai.—It appears that the whole series has come out in new colours, not the 10 c. only. We have received a set on white paper, with the usual watermark. We have also the *Postage Due* 2 c., 5 c. and 10 c., the first two in the original colours, with the surcharge in blue instead of black, on the same paper as the above. All are perf. 12.

Adhesives. 2 cents, green.
5 " brick-red.
15 " violet.
20 " brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 " brown; blue surcharge.
5 " rose " "
10 " orange " "

Soruth.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 1 anna, of the type-set issue, in red-brown on blue wove paper, but whether this is an old impression or one of the official imitations struck off within the last few years is not stated.

South Australia.—It appears that the permanent 2½d. and 5d. stamps have not yet been issued, but that one of our foreign contemporaries confused the points of the compass, and mistook West for South. The *Philatelic Record* is informed that the plates are ready, but that up to November 2nd they had not been put in use. The same authority further states that the designs are quite new, and it is believed that in one of them Her Majesty is represented

with a kangaroo. Let us hope that it is a pet one, and not one of the boxing kangaroos of which so much has been heard lately.

A correspondent sends us a very curious variety of perforation of the 9d., grey, which appears to have been completely rouletted as well as perforated. It is now perforated on all four sides, and shows in addition a line of rouletting well inside the perforations at the right side and at bottom.

Adhesive. 9d., grey; perf. and rouletted.

Spain.—The *Gazette Timbrologique* reports that Unpaid Letter stamps have been produced by surcharging some of the values of the current issue with the words "FRANQUE RECLAMADO."

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 c., green; violet surcharge.
10 c., brown " "
1 p., violet " "

Suaheli.—The *London Philatelist* publishes an extract from a letter from the Postmaster at Mombasa, in which he states that Witu is a station in the Imperial British East Africa Co.'s territory, and that the Company's stamps are used there—if required. He adds that there is no "Sultanate of Suaheli," and no Post-office at Witu. The interesting labels which we chronicled, with considerable reserve, in August last, may be struck out of our "list of wants."

Surinam.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* reports a fresh value, of the type with the head of the young Queen of Holland.

Adhesive. 12½ cent., green.

Swaziland.—*Le Timbre* announces that the 1s. has been found with the surcharge upside-down.

Adhesive. 1s., green; inverted surcharge.

Switzerland.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the discovery of specimens of the 40 c. and 60 c., of the type of 1862, on laid paper, and in unusual colours, perf. 12. We should suggest that "proof" is the most complimentary term that can be applied to such curiosities.

Proofs(?) 40 c., pale yellow-green on laid.
60 c., pale grey on laid.

Tasmania.—Five further values have been issued, of the same type as the 5d. A correspondent kindly sent us the ½d., 6d. and 1s., and *The Philatelic Record* adds the colours of the 2s. 6d.; there is said to be also a 10s., particulars of which we have not yet heard. The watermark and perforation are the same as those of the 2½d. and 5d.

Adhesives. ½d., orange, value in purple.
6d., purple " olive-black,
1s., rose " light green.
2s. 6d., brown " blue.

Timor.—As was threatened a few months back, the good people of Macao, not wishing to keep all the good things to themselves, have handed over a portion of their superfluous stock of home-made 2½ reis stamps—a value for which there is probably no use whatever—to the other section of the province, with a further surcharge of the name of the latter, in sloping block capitals, printed diagonally. All this does not improve the appearance of the stamps, and it apparently adds but little to their value for philatelic purposes.

We have also received a variation of the 30+30 reis card, chronicled last month under Macao, franked by 300 reis adhesives, surcharged "30" below, and with the name "TIMOR" in large capitals above. But have the inhabitants of Timor no stamps of their own to surcharge?

Journal Stamps. 2½ in black, on 20 reis, rose.
2½ " on 40 " brown.
2½ " on 80 " grey.

Post Card. 30+30 reis, black, orange, and red.

Tonga.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* chronicles a Registration Envelope, with a similar device on the flap to those already known, but of the value of 4d.

We give an illustration of the 1d. stamp, with Stars in the upper right and lower left-hand corners.

Reg. Env. 4d., red.

Transvaal.—A correspondent informs us that he has recently met with a specimen of the 2d., current type, printed in mauve or violet. It does not seem clear whether this is an error of impression or an intentional change in the colour of this value.

Adhesive. 2d., mauve.



United States.—The new series, by means of which the Discovery of America is to be celebrated at the expense of Stamp Collectors, was issued upon the 1st of this month. The following is the official description of the designs and colours of the various values, copied from *The New York Times*:

"ONE CENT. 'Columbus in Sight of Land,' after the painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with head-dress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Colour, Antwerp blue.

"TWO CENT. 'Landing of Columbus,' after the painting by Vanderlyn, in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Colour, purple-maroon.

"THREE CENT. 'Flagship of Columbus,' the *Santa Maria* in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Colour, medium shade of green.

"FOUR CENT. 'Fleet of Columbus,' the three caravels—*Santa Maria*, *Pinta*, and *Nina*—in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Colour, ultramarine-blue.

"FIVE CENT. 'Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella,' after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Colour, chocolate-brown.

"SIX CENT. 'Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona,' from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of Boabdilla. Colour, royal purple.

"TEN CENT. 'Columbus Presenting Natives,' after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Colour, vandyke brown.

"FIFTEEN CENT. 'Columbus Announcing His Discovery,' after the painting by R. Balaea, now in Madrid. Colour, dark green.

"THIRTY CENT. 'Columbus at La Rabida,' after the painting by R. Maso. Colour, sienna brown.

"FIFTY CENT. 'Recall of Columbus,' after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Colour, carbon blue.

"ONE DOLLAR. 'Isabella Pledging Her Jewels,' after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Colour, rose salmon.

"TWO DOLLAR. 'Columbus in Chains,' after the painting by Lentze, now in Providence, R.I. Colour, toned mineral red.

"THREE DOLLAR. 'Columbus Describing His Third Voyage,' after the painting by Francisco Jover. Colour, light yellow-green.

"FOUR DOLLAR. Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus, the Portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Colour, carmine.

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

We have seen a set, and they are certainly most beautiful stamps, magnificently engraved, and well worthy of collection as miniature works of art. The 3 c. and the 15 c. are practically in the same colour, which we should term *deep green*; the 50 c. is really in *blue-black*, while the 5 dollars we should call *brownish-black*—it seems to be a very deep shade of *sepia*. The designs, as described above, are enclosed in each case in an oblong frame, nearly the width of the stamp and arched above; below is the title of the picture, above on an arched label "POSTAGE" and the value in words, with large numerals at each end of the label. Above this again is the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and in the upper corners "1492" on the left, and "1892" on the right. The shape is oblong, and measures 33½ x 22½ mm. *The American Journal of Philately* informs us that there is, or is to be, a special series of envelopes, of the values of 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents, the stamp upon which is to be of an embossed circular design, including profiles of Columbus and Liberty, surmounted by an Eagle with outstretched wings, and the Arms of the United States!

Uruguay.—A correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of the new 10 c., described some months ago, with the information that it was issued on the 15th December last.

Venezuela.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the word, which we took for a new name for Columbus, is "RESOLUCION" (?REVOLUCION, a thing not unknown in those parts), not "NESOLUCION," and it seems that the surcharges in which it figures have no connection with the great event of 1492. It is a pity the two could not have been combined, but perhaps the RESOLUCION (or REVOLUCION) could not wait.

We learn from various sources that this surcharge has been struck upon the following stamps, in addition to those mentioned last month:—

Adhesives. 25 c., in violet, on 5 c., blue.
 25 c. " " 10 c., brown (Escuelas).
 1 bolivar " " 25 c., orange (").

Victoria.—We learn from *The Philatelic Record* that the 9d. stamp was issued in green, on the 18th October last, the design and watermark remaining unchanged; also that the 2d. envelope appeared, on the 15th September, with the stamp in *vermilion*. We have seen a specimen of the 1d., *carmine*, envelope, chronicled in November, and are informed that about 2000 were stamped in this colour, in error, for a business firm by whom most of them were used before collectors discovered them. The stamp is of the oval design, with the words "STAMP DUTY" inserted.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly describes a new Letter Card issued on the 3rd November. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the type of the current 1d. adhesive. The Arms are in the left upper corner, and the words "Letter Card" in the upper centre. The reverse fold bears the following instruction:

"This Card may pass through the Post to any place within Victoria, and without additional postage to New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia; but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji."

Adhesive. 9d., green; perf. 12½.
 Envelope. 2d., vermilion.
 Letter Card. 1d., lake on grey.

Western Australia.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 3d. card surcharged "1½d.," in black.

Post Card. 1½d. on 3d., green on buff.

THE GOVERNMENT & BECHUANALAND.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent is informed, "upon authority which may usually be relied on in such matters," that Lord Ripon has decided to hand over the actual administration of Bechuanaland north of the Crown colony to the British South Africa Company. It will be remembered that one of the objects of Mr. Rhodes' visit was to obtain a decision on this question. Hitherto the Bechuanaland Protectorate—including Khama's country—has been administered direct by the High Commissioner through means of a resident, but it was Mr. Rhodes' contention that this enormous stretch of country was by the express terms of the charter to be administered by the company. If I am not mistaken in my recollection, the cost of administering the Protectorate is little short of a hundred thousand pounds per annum, and the company's offer practically amounts to a proposal to relieve the Government of this expenditure. Of course Mr. Rhodes and his co-directors look to substantial advantages in developing the mineral resources of the country, as they will be entitled to do under the charter. Sir Henry Loch, as High Commissioner, will still retain some control over the section of Bechuanaland that formed the old Protectorate, and has the power to veto any of the Chartered Company's proceedings to which he may object.

THE STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,

With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 107.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION V.

Issues from 1 January 1882, to December 1885.

Issue 26. May 1883.

Type. Provisional stamps of three values, made by surcharging the figures "1½," "4½," or "6" on various stamps of the native-printed issues. The surcharged figures are *hand-stamped* in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference List of Section I.

	FIRST CHRONICLED.
157. "1½" on No. 37. (10 reis, black, of March 1876)	Now.
158. "1½" on No. 46. (10 reis, black, of May 1876)	Gibbons.
159. "1½" on No. 50. (10 reis, black, of June 1877, III.)	Marsden.
160. "4½" on No. 3. (40 reis, blue, of September 1871)	Gibbons.
161. "4½" on No. 4. (100 reis, green, of September 1871)	Gibbons.
162. "4½" on No. 13. (40 reis, blue, of May 1872)	R., June 1883.
163. "4½" on No. 14. (100 reis, green, of May 1872)	R., June 1883.
164. "4½" on No. 21. (40 reis, blue, of June 1872)	Marsden.
165. "4½" on No. 22. (100 reis, green, of June 1872)	T.P., July 1883.
166. "4½" on No. 41. (100 reis, green, of March 1876)	R., June 1883.
167. "6" on No. 4. (100 reis, green, of September 1871)	Gibbons.
168. "6" on No. 5. (200 reis, yellow, of September 1871)	Marsden.
169. "6" on No. 14. (100 reis, green, of May 1872)	Marsden.
170. "6" on No. 15. (200 reis, yellow, of May 1872)	Gibbons.
171. "6" on No. 22. (100 reis, green, of June 1872)	Gibbons.
172. "6" on No. 23. (200 reis, yellow, of June 1872)	Marsden.
173. "6" on No. 41. (100 reis, green, of March 1876)	Gibbons.
174. "6" on No. 55. (200 reis, yellow, of June 1877)	Now.

Varieties.

- 162a. "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of May 1872; surcharge sideways.
 166a. "4½" on 100 reis, green, of March, 1876; double surcharge.
 166b. "4½" on 100 reis, green, of March 1876, instead of "4½."

The first mention of this issue is in the *Philatelic Record* of June 1883, which says: "We have received some provisionals purporting to be additions to the somewhat lengthy list of 1881-1882. They may be all right; but we have our doubts. The surcharge is not quite the same as that on the stamps previously received, and it is rather late for fresh varieties to be turning up. *Perhaps they are intended to meet an exhaustion of the 4½ reis of the current issue; at any rate, it*

would be better to bring them out as such. The surcharge is in black, on the 40 reis and 100 reis of 1872, on thick white wove paper, and on the 100 reis of 1876, the type with the 'v' of *SERVICIO* barred, but without the star above, the value.

"*Provisionals.* 4½ on 40 reis blue. Type of 1872.
 " on 100 " green. " "
 " on 100 " " " 1876."

Thus the *Philatelic Record*. The italics are ours, and it will be seen that the *Record*, although not at all polite in its remarks, suggests what is really the true state of the case; the fact of this series making its appearance between the second and third printings of the Crown type in the new currency showing us that it was another lot of native provisionals made in consequence of the usual deficiency in the supplies of the current stamps from Lisbon.

A fortnight after this notice in the *Record*, M. Moens, in the *Timbre-Poste* of July 1883, chronicles the same three stamps, and adds another, namely, the 4½ on 100 reis, green, of June 1872. He also considered these new provisionals to be late arrivals of the old 1881 series, as he calls them "quelques retardataires."

It is a curious fact that most of the stamps of this issue have remained practically unknown to the generality of philatelists. The recent catalogues, as a rule, have included in their lists only the few stamps of 1872 and 1876 surcharged "4½," which, as mentioned above, were chronicled in June and July 1883, and of which there has always been an abundant unused supply.

In 1883-1884 it is probable some of the rarer varieties came over to this country, as we find several of them included in former editions of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*; but it is evident that the compilers of the later catalogues have either not heard of them or not considered them to be genuine provisionals.

We have ourselves long known of several of those surcharged "6," and of one of the "1½" on 10 reis, black, a single specimen of the latter having been in Mr. Harrison's collection since the year before last; but all these have been omitted by most of the catalogues. It was only, however, last year that our attention was drawn to the large number of the rarer varieties of the issue by the appearance of Mr. Marsden's list in the *Stamp News Annual* for 1892, and, thanks, to his lending us his specimens for examination, we found that there could be no reasonable doubt as to their being genuine, although there were a few mistakes in his list, owing to his having made it at very short notice.

As to the history of the stamps, a brief note on each of them may perhaps be of use.

Nos. 162, 163, 165, and 166 we have mentioned above as having been well known from their infancy.

No. 157, "1½" on 10 reis, black, of March 1876, we discovered ourselves, and it was the first information we had of the existence of any "1½" in black on a 10 reis black. Mr. Marsden as well had a specimen of this, but it appeared in error in

his list as " $1\frac{1}{2}$ on 10 reis, black, of April 1875," a variety which, as far as we know, does not exist.

No. 158, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, black, of May 1876, we find catalogued in the 4th edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*. There is a specimen in the Tapling Collection, and Mr. Marsden has one also.

No. 159, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, black, of June 1877, III, is in Mr. Marsden's collection. It is the only specimen we know of.

No. 160, " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 40 reis, blue, of September 1871, and No. 161, " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 100 reis, green, of September 1871, are in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s list. We have seen several specimens of the former, and one of the latter.

No. 164, " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 40 reis, blue, of June 1872, had never been catalogued, nor had we heard of it until it appeared in Mr. Marsden's list, but we have since found specimens.

No. 167, "6" on 100 reis, green, of September 1871, is the only variety in our list we have not been able to verify by examination. It is catalogued with the other varieties surcharged on stamps of Issue I. in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*, 4th edition, and we have no doubt that a specimen of this was received with the others in 1883-1884.

No. 168, "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of September 1871, was first chronicled in Mr. Marsden's list, but must have been known earlier, as we have seen specimens in the Tapling and other collections.

No. 169, "6" on 100 reis, of May 1872, was first definitely chronicled as being on the thick wove paper in Mr. Marsden's list. The specimen of this in the Tapling Collection is the earlier printing of the 100 reis in pale emerald green. We do not know if the later printing in dark green is also found with this surcharge.

Nos. 170 to 173 appear both in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s and in Mr. Marsden's lists, but but were all known to us long previously. M. Moens, in the *Timbre-Poste* of April 1887, notices the "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of 1872; but it is uncertain whether No. 170 or No. 172 is meant.

No. 174, "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of June 1877, is here chronicled for the first time. There was a specimen in Mr. Marsden's collection, but it was described in error in his list, being given as "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of March 1876," which is an unknown variety.

We may fairly consider a complete set of the stamps of this issue as ranking with what are called "unattainables," only a few specimens of any of them, with the exception of the four we have mentioned as being common unused, being known at all.

We have no difficulty in fixing the date of issue as May 1883 in the case of those stamps surcharged " $4\frac{1}{2}$," but there is no such certainty in that of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and "6," in regard to which we have no evidence whatever to help us in forming an opinion; but we think they were most likely all three issued at the same time. As we shall show in our notes to the next two issues, authority was given about this time to local postmasters to

create their own provisionals by surcharging any stamps of obsolete issues they might happen to have remaining in stock. We have on the one hand, the fact of the great number of sheets of the four common varieties which reached the European dealers, and the absence of any evidence that they were obtained from anywhere else than Goa itself, which leads us to believe that they were actually made there, and not at local Post-offices. On the other hand, the difference in the types used from those of the issue of 1881, the different and rougher method of applying the surcharge, and the fact that neither these types nor this method of printing had been adopted for the issue of October 1882 would seem to point to a local source, or sources, of origin. In support of the latter theory we may add that in Mr. Harrison's collection there are no fewer than three specimens of the surcharged "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of issues 4 and 5, postmarked "Diu," which, considering the great rarity of these varieties, is a considerable number to find bearing the same local postmark. Between these two theories we cannot ourselves pretend to decide.

It is now necessary to describe the types of the surcharges as closely as possible, to distinguish them both from previous and subsequent provisional issues, as well as to give collectors some idea of what the genuine ones are like. With these it is more than ever advisable for collectors to have at hand plenty of average specimens of the commoner varieties; and also, if practicable, one or two of the rarer values, for the purpose of verifying or rejecting any rare varieties they may find.

We have come to the conclusion that all the surcharges of this issue were *hand-stamped*. No two sheets that we have seen show any resemblance to each other in the relative positions of the individual surcharges, which are placed anyhow on each sheet, and on no two sheets alike. The setting of each particular surcharge is identically the same in each stamp, and is also the same on different sheets, showing that one hand-stamp was used for all. This is very different to what we found in the type-set surcharges on the Crown issues. In the sheet of these the relative positions of the component parts of each surcharge varied on each stamp; but these positions were found to be the same on each corresponding stamp of other sheets of the same setting.

In the issue under consideration considerable allowance must be made for careless hand-stamping, as we find the individual surcharges placed in every imaginable position, and, as a rule, no attempt has been made to stamp them upright. All the surcharges are much more irregular than those of the type-set series, and consequently it is much more difficult to give descriptions which will serve to identify any specimen.

The " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharged in black on the 10 reis, black, is very distinct from the type used for the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in black on the 20 reis, red, of 1881. The figures of both are about the same height, the large "1" being nearly 5 mm., and the small "1" and "2" of the fraction $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 2 mm.; but

the figures in this issue have much coarser strokes than those of the 1881 series. The point which at once distinguishes the hand-stamped " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the type-set surcharge is the shape of the "2." In the latter, as we described in the notes on the 1881 issue, it has proportionately a very large head with the terminating dot reaching to below the centre of the figure. There is no such peculiarity in the small "2" of this " $1\frac{1}{2}$," which is rather narrow in proportion to its height, and has an ordinary head ending in a dot only slightly below the level of the top of the figure.

The " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " also differs from the type-set one. The large figures "4" are very similar in shape, and the hand-stamped one only differs in the rougher printing, and in having the cross-stroke at the foot of the figure, when it is present at all, much thicker, but the figure "2" is the smallest of any of the varieties of that figure that have been used, being very little over 1 mm. in height, and with a head that is an open one without any curve ending in a dot.

In the "6" surcharged on the hand-stamped set we cannot detect any difference from the "6" used for the type-set surcharges of the "Crown series," but it is perhaps more irregularly placed in the frame of the stamp, and is certainly impressed by a different process, as can be plainly seen by the much fainter impression, and from the type not being dug into the paper as in the case of the type set surcharges. We need hardly add that we have seen of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and "6" single specimens only, blocks or pairs of any of these being unknown to us.

Issue 27. August 1883.

Type. Provisional stamps of two values, made by surcharging the figures " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on various stamps of the "Crown series." The surcharged figures are *hand-stamped* in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference List of Section II.

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 175. | " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 59, 5 reis, black, Crown
type | FIRST CHRONICLED.
Now. |
| 176. | " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 68, 10 reis, green, Crown
type | R., Sept. 1883. |
| 177. | " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 65, 100 reis, lilac, Crown
type | R., Sept. 1883. |

Varieties.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 175a. | " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 5 reis, black; double surcharge. |
| 176a. | " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, green " " |
| 177a. | " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 100 reis, lilac " " |

This further instalment of provisionals will, as a separate issue, be no doubt a revelation to the majority of collectors, the only stamp in it hitherto catalogued having always been included in the list of 1881 surcharges.

For our knowledge of the issue we are chiefly indebted to the *Philatelic Record*, which always takes care, when it chronicles novelties and discoveries, to add any particulars of interest that may be communicated to them with the news. We find in the number for September 1883 the following note:

"We have been shown a letter from the postmaster of Mosgou (we believe this is the name of the place, but we cannot find it on our map), from

which it appears that all the old stock of stamps of the current type is being utilized by means of surcharges. Attached to the letter as specimens are the 10 reis, green, surcharged ' $1\frac{1}{2}$,' which has been already chronicled, and a 100 reis, lilac, surcharged ' $4\frac{1}{2}$,' which has not.

"Adhesive. $4\frac{1}{2}$, in black, on 100 reis, lilac."

The above note was from the pen of Major Evans, who was editing the *Record* temporarily during the absence of the then editor, Mr. Burnett. Major Evans failed to remark that the surcharged " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " was of a new type, and therefore had not been previously chronicled. We regret very much that the actual terms of the postmaster's letter was not given in the *Record*. Major Evans tells us he cannot now remember who sent the letter, which was returned, and cannot now be traced. We think it probably contained rather fuller information as to the source of origin of these provisionals than was given in the *Record*, but from what we read there, and from the stamps being sent direct from the local office, we have no doubt they were actually made there as far as the surcharges are concerned.

The name of the place was written indistinctly; Major Evans made it out to be "Mosgou," which he could not find on the map, and in this we share his inability. We have no doubt what was written was "Margão," a name which is familiar to us from being frequently found postmarked on letters from Portuguese India, and which is the Portuguese form of what is given as "Margaon" in English atlases, the town of that name being in the territory of Goa, and considerably to the south of Nova Goa itself.

Beyond the notice in the *Record* there has been no chronicle whatever of this " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, green. We had ourselves met with the stamp, which is not uncommon, but had put it down as a variety of type of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " type-set on 10 reis, green, until we came across the statement in the *Record*; it was then easy to see that our variety of type was really this locally printed provisional, which the *Record* had ignored, and which was not mentioned in any catalogue. There was also further evidence in the fact of the type of " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " being in the same style of larger and coarser printing as the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 100 reis, lilac, the other Margaon value. Since then, besides used specimens, we have been lucky enough to get two entire sheets of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, which satisfies us they are of the hand-stamped order of surcharge, as we already believed them to be.

No. 177, the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 100 reis, lilac, must have come over in some quantity also, as unused specimens are fairly plentiful; we have not however seen a used specimen, nor an entire sheet.

No. 175, the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 5 reis, black, is a very recent discovery. A small lot of six specimens were put aside by a London dealer as curiosities, two of the six having double surcharges. Unfortunately before we saw them, two, including one with a double surcharge, had gone the way of all curiosities—to Paris—and the others had been separated from each other. The owner assures us

that all six were originally in one block, and the three we saw and secured are undoubtedly from the same sheet. There can be no doubt as to what they are, as the surcharge is identical in type with the "1½" on 10 reis, green. As far as we know, this variety has never been heard of before; but, doubtless, if any collector has chanced to see a specimen, he has taken it to be the same as No. 91, the type-set "1½" on 5 reis, black, of the surcharged Crown series of 1881. What rescued these from oblivion was the otherwise rather uninteresting fact of two of them bearing double surcharges, an accident very likely to happen during the process of hand-stamping a sheet.

The type of the "1½" is different from that found on the "1½" on 10 reis, black, described in the notes on the last issue, though both are hand-stamped. The large figure "1" is about 5 mm. in height, and often very irregular in shape, many of the figures being much stouter at the top than at the foot, and the cross-strokes at one end or the other generally missing. The small "1" is about 1½ mm. in height, and similar to that on the other hand-stamped "1½." We may say there is no difference to speak of in any of the small figures "1" of the fractions throughout all the provisionals. The "2" of the fraction is again the chief point of difference. It measures 2 mm. or more, and is considerably taller than that of the other hand-stamped "1½," though of similar shape. The difference between it and the "2" of the type set "1½" on 10 reis, green, is very striking, especially when the two sheets are compared.

The "4½" is nearly identical in shape with the hand-stamped "4½" used in May, including the small "2" of the fraction with the open head; but in this case the printing is coarser, and the up-strokes and cross-strokes are nearly as thick as the heavy down-strokes. The figures are, however, generally complete, which is seldom the case in the "4½" of the previous issue.

In these later hand-stamped surcharges varieties of position are of common occurrence, and we meet with sloping surcharges more often than with upright ones.

As will be seen by the Reference List, and as might be expected in hand-stamps, all three varieties are known with double surcharges.

Issue 28. August 1883.

Type. Provisional stamps of one value, made by surcharging the figures "4½" on two stamps of Issues 11 and 17. The surcharged figures are hand-stamped in black, in a different type to that used for Issue 26.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference Lists of Sections I. and II.

FIRST CHRONICLED.

- 178. "4½" on No. 40, 40 reis, blue, of March 1876 R., Feb. 1884.
- 179. "4½" on No. 68, 10 reis, green, of Crown type R., Feb. 1884.

Varieties.

- 178a. "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876; double surcharge.
- 178b. "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876; "2" of fraction inverted.

The *Record* again gives us the first information of this small series of two varieties, but in this case it is probable they were not seen and chronicled until some time after the date of issue. The chronicle of them is in the *Record* for February 1884, in these terms:

"We have seen two more provisionals, which we are assured are genuine, and have been received direct from one of the up-country Post-offices of the colony. They are—

- "Provisionals. 4½ reis, black surcharge on the 40 reis, blue, of 1876.
- "4½ reis, black surcharge on the 10 reis, green, of 1881."

There is no accompanying letter from the postmaster mentioned on this occasion, and it is merely stated that the stamps have been received from a Post-office. We think it probable that the stamps would be made about August or September 1883, when the local postmasters were given authority to create their own provisionals.

No. 178, the "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876, has always been considered to belong to Issue 26, and to be the companion stamp to No. 166, the "4½" on 100 reis, green, of March 1876; and being one of the best known of the hand-stamped provisionals, it has always been catalogued in that way in all the lists in which it is mentioned. We were glad to find this special notice in the *Record*, and to learn that it emanated from a local office, as we had discovered that the type used differed from the other, the "4½" of Issue 26, and we are now able to account for this by ascribing it to a different source of origin.

The difference is in the "2" of the fraction, which in this hand-stamped "4½" is similar to the figures "2" of the fractions found in the type-set surcharges of 1881, those with the proportionately large head, which comes down in a wide circular curve in front and ends in a dot below the level of the centre of the figure, while all the other hand-stamped figures "4½" have the curious little "2" of 1 mm. in height, with the open head and without the terminal dot. This is the only instance we know of a hand-stamped surcharge having a "2" of the same type as that used in the type-set surcharges of 1881. We regret to say that we have never seen a specimen of No. 179, the "4½" on 10 reis, green, Crown series, but as it was received by the *Record* at the same time and from the same place as No. 178, we expect that the type used was the same for both. Now that we draw general attention to this issue we hope that No. 179 may be rediscovered, and should any of our readers happen to have it we should be pleased to have a description of the type sent to us.

We confess to a certain difficulty in reconciling our theory of hand-stamping with the fact of the existence of the varieties No. 166*b* of Issue 26 and No. 178*b* of Issue 28, as these varieties appear on the sheet along with the normal surcharges. It must also be observed that no sheet exists consisting wholly of these varieties, so this problem remains for the present unsolved.

THE
GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 101.)

Issue of 1864.

PORTRAIT, almost full face, of Washington, on a ground of heavy vertical and fine diagonal lines, enclosed in a plain white oval frame; "20" in coloured figures at the top; "TWENTY" in coloured and shaded fancy capitals below on a ribbon with the ends curved under and upwards, the left-hand end bearing the word "POSTAGE," the right-hand end "CENTS," in coloured capitals. Following the outline of the oval are the words "The Confederate" on the left, "States of America" on the right, in white Old English letters; a scalloped pattern and fancy ornaments complete the design. At the sides and top, and around the whole may be distinguished, in many specimens, a fine line following the outline, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. or less from it. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, varying from thick opaque to thin, almost transparent; imperf.

20 cents, deep green, green, yellow green.

Of this value I have a strip of four specimens from the lowest row of a sheet, bearing the imprint, "Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.," in Old English letters; I have also seen an entire sheet of 200, with no inscription in the margin; and I can only conclude from this that Messrs. Keatinge & Ball removed the imprint of Messrs. Archer & Daly from the plate, but did not insert their own, possibly because they did not expect to have to print largely from it. It will be observed that, when the name and address of the Richmond firm was erased, there was no marginal inscription left (thus differing from the 10c. plates), and Messrs. Keatinge & Ball may have considered that a sufficient means of identification. Heavy impressions may be found in *very* deep green, showing almost a solid blackground; others show the spaces between and around the stamps covered with dots, from the plate not being properly cleaned, and some specimens show traces of a vertical line between the rows, but I have never found one with a complete frame.

I have met also with more than one specimen divided in half diagonally, and used as 10 cents.

10 cents (half of 20 cents), green.

The great majority of the specimens to be found of all the Confederate States stamps are printed upon paper that is certainly *wove*; copies of the 2 Cents, Ten Cents, and 10 Cents, of the series just described, have also been found, the paper of which is apparently *laid*. I say *apparently*, because I am not quite certain that it is really a laid paper, and I am inclined to think that the *laid* appearance

is due to something in the printing. A specimen of the 2 c. on this paper is in the Taping collection, the existence of the Ten Cents has been discovered within the last two years, but copies of the 10 Cents are not uncommon, and it is the examination of some of these last that leads me to doubt the nature of the paper. I have before me a used impression of Die B, which shows on the surface what would appear (to be very plain laid lines, but on examining it very closely it seems to me that these lines do not extend beyond the margin of the impression itself. Again I have some portions of sheets, upon which such lines can be traced more or less distinctly, and in these they certainly do not extend beyond the margin of the plate, which can be easily traced beyond the outer rows of stamps; and my idea is that these lines are in some way due to the material of the blanket, or cloth, with which the damp paper was pressed upon the plate in printing, and that they are really inequalities in the ink of the impression and not in the texture of the paper. Still, I cannot say positively that impressions do not exist on true laid paper, and I therefore chronicle them with due reserve.

Varieties on laid (?) paper.

2 Cents, rose-red.
Ten Cents, blue.
10 Cents, "

The 10 cents, Die B, I have also found upon a *grey-brown* paper, the colour of which is not, I think, entirely due to the brown gum. I have no doubt that it is a similar variety of paper to that upon which one of the official circulars was printed, which I described in April last.

10 c., blue on *grey-brown*; Die B.

I have described the above stamps as being imperforate, and such is certainly their normal condition. Specimens, however, are known, and are to be found, with every appearance of having been genuinely used, and on the original envelopes, but perforated. Such specimens must, of course, be received with extreme caution, as it would be easy enough at the present day to perforate the stamps and to forge postmarks upon them (indeed, I have now before me specimens of three different values, with perforations that I have no doubt are forged), but there is evidence to show that specimens should exist with genuine perforations, and this evidence I will proceed to give.

In the notes by Mr. Coster, from which I have already quoted with reference to the 1c., is a detailed description of *perforated* and *rouletted* stamps, which I give in full:

"PERFORATED STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In the early part of the late war Mr. Offutt (the Assistant Postmaster-General) ordered from Messrs. De la Rue & Co. a perforating machine, and, on its arrival in Richmond, he applied it to a few sheets of each value, for the purpose of seeing 'how the thing worked.' Although the department never formally adopted this improvement, a few specimens of the stamps, so manipulated, appear to have passed through the post-office, and thence to the albums of collectors. All the stamps perforated by Mr. Offutt

were on the scale of 12½ holes per two centimetres, and of the following values of the second series :

2 cents	.	.	rose.
5 "	.	.	blue.
10 "	.	.	blue.
20 "	.	.	green.

"Mr. Pemberton some time ago noticed a 10 cents perforated on the scale of 13, but all such as have ever come under my inspection have turned out to be bogus.

"I also find a 10 cents perforated 11½ chronicled by M. Moens, but in the absence of any proofs as to its character, it should be treated with suspicion.

"ROULETTED STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Undoubtedly genuine specimens of the

5 cents	.	.	blue,
5 "	.	.	green,
10 "	.	.	blue,

exist, and probably owe their origin to the enterprise of some postmaster, who thus separated them for his own convenience, as was the case in several French towns during the late war with Germany."

Similar information to the above was given in a paper published in *The American Philatelist*, December, 1887, by Mr. J. Rechert, who had obtained it direct from a high authority (probably Col. Offutt himself). Mr. Rechert's informant stated distinctly that some of the perforated sheets were put on sale in the Richmond post-office, and I should fancy that a considerable number of the 10 c., at all events, got into circulation, as used copies of this value are not very uncommon. I have examined several specimens showing what I believe to be this official perforation; I have before me two used copies of Die A, on entire envelopes, postmarked "Mobile, Ala.," "Jan. 4," and "Jan. 23," respectively, the year is not given, but no doubt these were used in the same month. I have also a block of three unused specimens of Die B, with exactly the same perforation; the gauge is 12½, and it is not very cleanly cut, many of the holes not being punched out.

Mr. Corwin obtained the same history from Col. Offutt, and, in addition to some perforated copies of the 10 c. Die A, a single specimen of the 2 c. and the remains of a 20c., affording visible proof of the fact that these two values existed in that condition, though it is probable that none were ever in circulation. There is no reason to doubt that the 5c., of De la Rue's type, was similarly treated, but not a single copy is known to exist.

The rouletted stamps I have never seen, but it is quite likely unofficial methods of perforation may have been applied by business houses using large quantities of stamps. Mr. Corwin found used specimens of the lithographed stamps, 5c., green, and 10 c., blue, *perçé en scie*, and of the engraved 10c., Die B, apparently perforated with a sewing machine. I possess two used copies of the 10c., Die A, with a very rough perforation of this nature; they are on entire envelopes, both addressed to the same person, though not in the same hand, and are postmarked "Forsyth, Geo.," date illegible. Covered by the stamp on one of these are the words, in two lines, "PAID 10—FORSYTH," seeming to indicate that the postmaster

had prepared some envelopes for use pending the issue of stamps, and on receipt of the latter had stuck them over the imprint; if this was the case, the same enterprising views may have led him to pass some sheets of the adhesives through his wife's sewing machine, though the result was not very successful. Such varieties, however, can only be considered as curiosities, though interesting from the circumstances under which they were used.

Numerous other curiosities may be met with, showing the difficulty that there frequently was in procuring stationery in the troubled times, and especially envelopes. These are of no great philatelic interest, but still may be worthy of mention. Envelopes plainly of amateur manufacture are very common, and were often made of very unsuitable paper. I have one before me made of a common wall paper, apparently taken off a damp wall. Envelopes turned inside out, and used a second time, are also plentiful; I have one with a 5 cents, green on one side, and a 10 cents blue (small issue), on the other; and used 3 cent stamped envelopes of the United States, issue of 1853, similarly dealt with. And, finally, two envelopes which might almost be considered companions to the numerous German ones, adapted for the North German Confederation by covering the original stamp with an adhesive; one is a 3 cents of 1860, Horner, No. 32, that had not been used, with a pair of Confederate 5 cents, blue, small type, plastered over the embossed stamp; this has a fine postmark of "Richmond, Apr. 12, 1863." The other is a fragment, alas! only just sufficient to show what it has been, of an exceedingly rare envelope, the 3 cents, Ruled Note, of the type of 1853; this was also franked by a pair of the small 5 cents, and, the embossed stamp being of large size, a pair with a margin was used so as to entirely hide the latter. I should suppose from this circumstance that these United States envelopes were sold at some Confederate States' post-offices with adhesive stamp affixed, as private individuals would hardly have taken so much trouble to cover the stamps upon envelopes that they happened to possess.

There are also some official envelopes (which some collectors believe to be official *stamped* envelopes) about which a few words must be said. These envelopes are *official* undoubtedly; they are equally certainly *stamped*, and yet I believe that I can show that they are not really *official stamped* envelopes; that they should be rather considered as curiosities of the U.S. envelopes, and that, if we chronicle them as Confederate official envelopes, we ought to include with them unstamped envelopes which may exist in every conceivable variety.

It will, I hope, be remembered that the proclamation of the Confederate States' Postmaster-General declared the *franking privilege* to be abolished, except as regarded the official correspondence of the various branches of the P.O. Department itself. For the convenience of the officials of various departments, envelopes had inscriptions printed upon them as follows, in the right upper corner: "Confederate States of America," in old English type, then the name of

the department, followed by the words "OFFICIAL BUSINESS," the second line in large capitals, the third in smaller ones, or the second and third lines in the same type. All these envelopes are official to a certain extent, but not much more so than the British envelopes inscribed "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE." I have one before me of the Confederate War Department, franked by a 10 cents, blue, of the first issue, that department not franking its own correspondence. I have also seen an envelope of the P.O. Department bearing only the first two lines of the printed inscription, but addressed to a local postmaster, and hand-stamped "FREE."

The great majority, however, of the envelopes I have seen used by the P.O. Department bear, in addition to the three-lined imprint I have described, a fourth line reading, "CHIEF CLERK P. O. DEPARTMENT," or, "CHIEF OF THE APPOINTMENT" ("CONTRACT" or "FINANCE") "BUREAU," with space between the third and fourth line for the signature of the official in question. These were franked by the signature of the person using them, and, doubtless, when passing through the Post-office, hand-stamped "FREE" (as a rule).

To the best of my knowledge and belief, these imprints may be found upon an infinite number of varieties of ordinary envelopes, which neither have received nor merit any special attention from collectors. I have seen four varieties, and there seems no reason why there should not exist ten or twenty times that number. If the Confederate P. O. Department had confined itself to the use of these ordinary envelopes, it is more than probable that very few collectors would have troubled themselves about them; but, unfortunately, a spirit of economy led them to make use of the stock of U.S. stamped envelopes that were found on hand (at Richmond, no doubt); and these have thus become more or less collectable varieties; but, in my opinion, as I have already stated, varieties of the U.S. envelopes, for the stamps upon them had ceased to be of any postal value, and, as far as the Confederate Post-office was concerned, they held exactly the same position as the unstamped envelopes to which I have alluded above.

If, therefore, we collect them as *stamped* envelopes, I hold that we should place them among our U.S. envelopes as curiosities adapted to official use by the Confederate States P. O. Department; or, if we collect them as Confederate official envelopes, we must, to be consistent, include the innumerable varieties that may exist, of unstamped envelopes, with the same imprints.

Taking them as under the latter head, the following is a list of the varieties known to me, most of them copied from one prepared by Mr. Joseph Rechert, who kindly allowed me to make use of it:

Official Envelopes of the P. O. Department.

1. Four lines of imprint, as described above, the fourth line being, "CHIEF CLERK P. O. DEPARTMENT."

U. S., 1853, 3 c., red; Horner, No. 15.

(Cut) " 1860, 3 c. " " " 34 or 35.

2. Similar imprint; fourth line reading, "CHIEF OF THE APPOINTMENT BUREAU."

U. S., 1853, 3 c., red; Horner, No. 13.

" " 6 c., green " " 21.

" 1860, 3 c., red " " 34.

" " 3 c. " " " 34½.

" " 3 c. " " " 38.

" " 3 c. " " " 39.

Plain env., orange laid paper; 5½ × 3½ inches.

" " " 6½ × 3½ "

" " " 8½ × 3½ "

" yellow " 8½ × 3½ "

3. Fourth line, "CHIEF OF THE CONTRACT BUREAU."

U. S., 1860, 3 c., red; Horner, No. 34.

" " 3 c. " " " 39.

4. Fourth line, "CHIEF OF THE FINANCE BUREAU."

U. S., 1860, 3 c., red; Horner, No. 34½

" " 3 c. " " " 38.

" " 3 c. " " " 39.

Plain env., orange laid paper; 5½ × 3½ inches.

5. With two lines of imprint only, as previously described.

Plain env., white laid paper; 7 × 3½ inches.

? Only known cut, with the imprint incomplete.

U. S., 1855, 10 c., green; Horner, No. 25.

A specimen of U.S., 1853, 3 c., red, Horner, No. 39, is also known used as a returned letter envelope with an oval hand-stamp lettered "Dead Letter Office, Confederate States of America, Aug. 30, 186 (?)."

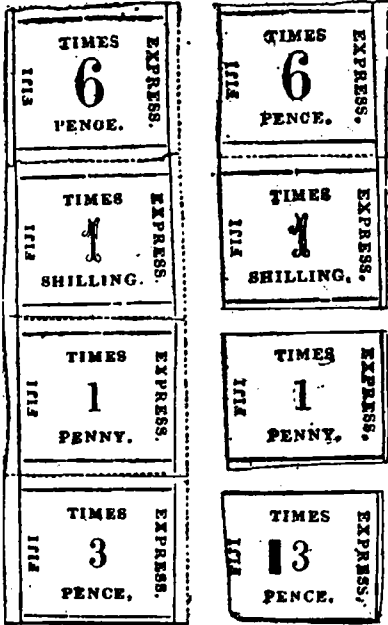
This concludes my attempt at a history of the Confederate Government Issues; it has been spread over a considerable period, owing to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, and this has tended to deprive it of much of its interest. At some future time I hope to take up the more difficult question of the Local Issues, and to lay before my readers a summary of what is already known about them, even if I cannot unearth any new facts connected with them.

"THE FIJI TIMES EXPRESS" STAMPS.

A most valuable and interesting paper on the subject of "The Fiji Times Express" stamps, by Mr. M. P. Castle, was published in the number of *The London Philatelist* for last July, and our attention has again been drawn to it by an examination of some copies of these stamps sent to us by Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co., the unchronicled varieties of which we described last month, under the proper heading. The stamps sent us consist of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., on the well-known *rose quadrillé* paper, and the same values upon ordinary *yellow wove* paper. In comparing the two sets together, we were struck with the facts that the same value, 9d., was absent from both, and that the types of the two specimens of each value corresponded so closely as to point to the conclusion that they were the same identical types in each case; there are the same breaks in the horizontal lines of the frames, and the "c" of "PENCE," on the 6d., is in both stamps blocked up so as to form a rough letter "o" (this is not quite clearly shown in our illustration of the 6d. on *yellow*). Finally, a close examination of the edges of the stamps upon *quadrillé* convinced us that they

had originally formed a vertical strip, and that it was the left hand vertical row of a sheet. The 6d. and 1s. on yellow also plainly fitted together, but the 1d. and 3d. had unfortunately been trimmed, and could not therefore be identified by their margins.

It seemed advisable to secure a representation of these types for future reference, and we therefore ventured to remove the specimens from the page of an old album upon which they were sent to us, and to arrange them in the relative positions which we believe they originally occupied; and our publishers have provided an illustration showing them thus arranged.



For a further proof of the correctness of our arrangement, we may go back to the early history of these stamps, as given in the magazines at the time of their issue. Mr. Castle seems to have gone back no further than the London Society's book upon the stamps of Oceania, which, in its turn, does not seem to have gone to original sources, as it quotes the writer of this article as its authority for the series on laid paper, which was chronicled by Mr. Pemberton in 1872.

The earliest mention of these stamps that we can find is in *The Philatelist* for February, 1871, where a 6d., black on white, is mentioned, the paper being no doubt erroneously thus described—possibly the specimen had been somewhat bleached in transit. *Le Timbre Poste* copied this as "black on blue," making a further error. In the April *Philatelist* is an illustration of the 1d., which is described as "on thin overland rose-tinted paper, with roulette perforation." In June we are told that "Mr. Pemberton possesses, on dice-pattern watermarked paper, black on pale pink, two additional values to those previously described; making the complete set of penny, two pence" (this is stated later to be a mistake), "sixpence, and shilling, all pin-pricked on a coloured line." In September Mr. Pemberton corrects this list, substituting the 3d. for the 2d., and describing the paper as *quadrillé*. And in December, 1871, *The Philatelist* adds: "We have received a set of penny, threepenny, sixpenny, ninepenny, and shilling values of these islands, on thin pink laid paper." And we find here the first record of the 9d. value, and of a second variety of paper.

In the first number of *The Philatetical Journal*, Jan. 15, 1872, is a list of the varieties then known to Mr. Pemberton, and a description of their arrangement on the sheet; we must quote this in full, as it gives some details which appear to have been lost sight of, and it has also formed the foundation for our cataloguing the 9d. on *quadrillé*, which we now believe does not really exist.

"The varieties known are as follows, all black on pink paper, and rouletted on a dotted line:—

Paper quadrillé . . .	1	3	6	p.	1sh.
laid . . .	1	3	6	9p.	1sh.
batonné . . .	1	3	6	9p.	1sh.

"The composition of the sheets of these stamps is peculiar, there are twenty-four stamps to the sheet, arranged in four rows of six each, as follows:—

- First row, six of sixpence.
- Second row, six of shilling.
- Third row, six of penny.
- Fourth row, three each, three and ninepence.

"Another peculiarity is that the top and bottom rows are imperforate on the outer edge, and the 6p. at top, and the 3p. and 9p. at bottom, have a blank space ruled off."

Mr. Pemberton means by the last paragraph, that the side lines of the stamps, and the vertical lines of rouletting, are carried above and below the horizontal lines, as far apparently as the margins of the sheet at top and bottom. It must be observed that, in the list, he does not actually give the 9d. on *quadrillé*, but he does not hint at more than one setting; and, as the values are stated all to exist on the same sheet, we ourselves had always supposed that the absence of the figure "9" in the first line was due to a misprint.

As far as we can gather, however, no specimen of the 9d. on *quadrillé* is known to exist; it is not in the Taping collection, Mr. Castle does not possess it, M. Moens struck it out of the 6th edition of his catalogue (it was included in the 5th, published in 1877), and, finally, we think that the specimens before us are very strong proof of its non-existence. They are not absolutely conclusive, because we should gather from Mr. Pemberton's description that the stamps on the left of the bottom row were 3d., and this is a left hand strip. But we may suppose that the original possessor of this set of four values had access to an entire sheet, from which he took a side strip—he probably also had access to a sheet of proofs (or whatever these impressions are) on yellow—and it seems in the last degree improbable that he would only have taken four values of each, if five existed.

The whole form being set up from type, there existed as many varieties, more or less distinct, as there were stamps on the sheet; unfortunately no one appears to have kept an entire sheet, and we are not aware that any one has attempted since to reconstruct one; the task will now be exceedingly difficult, as the stamps are by no means common. The practically unsevered strip before us forms a valuable starting-point, but these particular types could always have been recognised by the margin on the left, in specimens that had not been trimmed very close. Supposing that our theory, as to the first printing having consisted of only four values, is correct, we should find six types of each of those four (the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.) on *quadrillé*; on the other nature (or natures) of paper there should be six each of the 1d., 6d., and 1s., and three each of the 3d. and 9d., all corresponding with those upon *quadrillé*, the figure "9" being, probably, simply substituted for the figure "3" in three of the stamps in the bottom row. We may conclude that this was what took place, for it is not likely that an entirely fresh setting would have been made up without some distinct alteration occurring; some of the immediately adjoining types might have been slightly shifted, but the alteration would involve only a very slight loosening of the type, and no doubt the setting of the letters and border lines would be retained.

Mr. Pemberton gives three distinct varieties of paper—*quadrillé*, *laid*, and *batonné*; only two appear to be recognised now, the second being usually described as *laid batonné*, and we believe that there are only the two, but the *batonné* lines are frequently indistinct, and some single copies certainly appear to be upon laid paper. Mr. Pemberton possibly chronicled these from the description given in *The Philatelist*, had he examined the specimens he would most likely have

discovered the two papers to be the same, and as seen in the sheet it would doubtless be found to be *laid bâtonné*.*

Turning now to the peculiarities of the setting, we find that each stamp did not possess a regular oblong frame, joined at the corners, but that the vertical lines were either continuous, from the top to the bottom of the sheet, or at all events extend beyond the horizontal lines at the top and bottom of each stamp; for instance, in the strip before us, the vertical line on the left is continuous from top to bottom, that on the right is continuous from above the 6d. to below the 1s., but appears to be broken between the 1s. and the 1d., and between the 1d. and 3d.; it is a fine line, however, and these breaks are probably only breaks in the impression. The horizontal lines of the frame are fitted in between the vertical ones, and are made up, in all the copies we have examined, of more than one piece each, and it is by the breaks in these horizontal lines that the varieties of type will be most readily distinguished.

The rouletting, such as it is, was done by means of "dotted rules" inserted between the stamps, and arranged in the same manner as the framing lines; that is, the vertical rules continuous, and the horizontal ones the length of the horizontal sides of the stamps, thus leaving breaks in the horizontal rouletting of rather greater width than the spaces between the vertical rows of stamps. There seems to have been no vertical rouletting at the sides of the sheet—the outer line of our illustration shows the margin of the paper on the left side—and, as described by Mr. Pemberton, the margins were not rouletted off at top and bottom; but the rouletting was in any case very ineffective, the dotted rules having apparently been little, if at all, higher than the rest of the type. It may be observed that Mr. Pemberton does not state that there was no vertical rouletting at each side of the sheet, but we believe that this was the case; possibly his sheet was clipped fairly close at the sides, and therefore there was not margin enough to attract special attention.

Besides the breaks in the horizontal lines, there are some other peculiarities in the setting which will serve to distinguish the types, but for the reconstruction of a sheet, unsevered pairs, or specimens with margins, are required. The width of the various types of the same value (*i.e.* the distance between the vertical lines) varies slightly, and the vertical lines of rouletting are not always in the centre of the space between the stamps, or quite straight; by study of these points we can form some idea as to the types which come directly one above the other, and in some instances of their positions side by side also. Our publishers have lent us a few copies, and in more than one of these we find that a vertical border line has cut through the paper, leaving attached to one side of a specimen the whole of the space between it and the next stamp, the stamps having been thus cut apart by their own outlines instead of by the lines of rouletting intended for that purpose. By the aid of these copies we have, we believe, determined the positions of the three types of the 3d. on *laid bâtonné*, the six types of the 1d., and one of the types of the 1s., in addition to the 6d. and 1s. of the strip formed from Mr. Vindin's copies. We have also examined a 6d. which is probably the right hand stamp of the row, but the margin is not quite sufficient to prove it. Unfortunately we have, so far, only examined three copies each of the 6d. and 1s., and none of the 9d., but if our readers would kindly assist us with the loan of any specimens they possess (of all the values), we could probably reconstruct a sheet which we should be glad to have reproduced as an illustration in the *Monthly Journal*.

We have only at present found three types of the 3d., one of these (on *laid bâtonné*) corresponds with Mr. Vindin's copy on *quadrillé*, we therefore conclude that the three stamps at the left hand side retained their value when the 9d. was introduced; but it is of course possible that some impressions from the original setting were printed on the *laid bâtonné* paper, and that we may find six types of 3d. on that paper. We think it better to reserve our descriptions of the various types until we have advanced rather further towards the completion of the sheet.

* Since writing this, we have seen Mr. Bassett Hull's paper upon these very stamps, in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, and we find that his experience agrees with our own as to the paper being apparently *laid* (and not *bâtonné*) in some cases. He points out also that M. Moens describes the paper as *vergé*—which applies to any *laid* paper—but this is in the 6th Edition of his Catalogue; in the present one it is given as *vergé bâtonné*.

REVIEWS.

WE received, just too late for review in our last number, a copy of the very fine work upon *The Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, and Sheets of the United States*, by J. K. Tiffany, R. R. Bogert, and Joseph Rechert, which has recently been published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, of New York. The matter has been in the hands of these gentlemen for some years past, and if their labours have been somewhat prolonged, we may fully congratulate them upon the excellence of the result. It is some thirteen years since the first edition of the late Professor Horner's book, which became the standard list of United States envelopes, was published; the second edition consisted simply of the first, with some additional pages, and an appendix, bringing it down to a later date; and the third, published in 1889, was upon the same lines as the previous ones, and merely included the more recent issues and discoveries. No apology, therefore, is needed for the appearance of an entirely new work upon this very difficult subject, containing as it does a vast amount of fresh information, and based upon quite different principles.

The arrangement of Professor Horner's lists was by no means perfect; it is needless to say that they were not complete, for we may never reach completion in a case of this kind, and a list published five years hence may easily be as complete as, and probably will be more complete than any published now; but in so complicated a matter as the envelopes of the United States arrangement and classification are of the highest importance. Professor Horner's system seems to have been based upon the varieties of size, the principle upon which lists of European envelopes are usually constructed; this system is, in our opinion, wrong in theory in any case, and not convenient in practice in the case we are now considering. It has always appeared to us that the first point should be the stamp, with its varieties of colour (if any), and of die (if such are to be distinguished in the catalogue); second, the colour of the paper, for this is really as much a distinction as the colour of the stamp; third, the watermark, though if this marks a separate issue it will have to be considered before the colour of the paper; fourth, the size of the envelope; and fifth the shape, or *knife*, where the same size exists, in the same issue, in more than one variety of shape. This system the present writer endeavoured to apply to these very envelopes, in a catalogue published in America a few years ago, and we still believe the principle to be the right one, though our lists were doubtless more or less inaccurate and incomplete.

In the lists in the book now before us an arrangement the very opposite to that of Professor Horner's is adopted: we do not say that sizes are ignored altogether, for they are indicated by the knives in the early issues (where the word "size" does not occur at all), and by the knives and the official numbers of the sizes in the later issues; but the stamp is, as it should be, the first thing, and the lists of varieties in each issue come under the heads of the different values. In the descriptive portion of the book, however, a different order is found, the various items being given as follows: Paper, Watermarks, Knives, Gum, Values, and lastly the Dies, which should perhaps have come first.

All the descriptions are very clear and complete, and of the Knives and Watermarks full-sized illustrations are given: it would be hypercriticism to complain that the order is here again inverted, and that the illustrations of the Knives precede those of the Watermarks. It should be noted, however, that wmk. J.—the variety of the U. S. monogram introduced in October, 1890—is not described in its proper place on page 9, but only in the "Historical Notes" on page 52.

These "Historical Notes," which follow the descriptions to which we have alluded, are most valuable and interesting, they contain a brief account of the circumstances attending each of the various issues, and give the approximate dates—so far as these can be ascertained—of the varieties of Die, &c. to be found in the several series.

The notes upon the marked varieties of type of the 3 cents of the first issue are especially valuable, showing that four of these had probably been made before the

issue took place at all, and must therefore all come together as far as date of issue is concerned. These four varieties are: 1. With short labels, having curved ends close to the letters. 2. Short labels with square ends. 3. Short labels with octagon or "K" ends. 4. Long upper label, ends of labels square. All these four types are stated to have been found upon envelopes bearing the "Nesbitt" seal upon the flap, which proves them to have been manufactured before July 7th, 1853, from which date no envelopes with this seal were accepted; and as the issue took place upon July 1st, it may safely be assumed that impressions from these four Dies were all issued together. The problem of the origin of these varieties of die remains to some extent unsolved, but there seems to be little doubt that all were produced from one original (perhaps composed of separate parts), and that the alterations were necessitated by the wearing of certain portions during the construction of the working dies. The common type of the 3 cents, having longer labels than variety 1, and again with the ends curved, is assigned to a separate die altogether, stated to have been brought into use in 1854.

Following the "Historical Notes" come the lists, and finally the illustrations; while at the end of all there should come an index, but unfortunately there does not. The absence of an index is the more to be regretted because the book is not altogether easy of reference, especially to the unlearned. We have already alluded to the fact that wmk. J is only described in the "Historical Notes"; we may add that these notes also contain a vast amount of information upon other points, which we might expect to find under the various headings in the earlier part of the book. We have thus to look for information upon the same points in two different places, a fact which does not at first strike the reader, but which would have been at once made evident by a full index. In the lists references are given to the pages at which descriptions, notes, &c. are to be found; but this involves a good deal of looking back before one can be quite certain what all the details of a particular variety may be; and we are rather inclined to think that Prof. Horner's plan of giving the descriptions and notes for each issue separately, and placing them with the list to which they refer, is the more convenient. All this, however, is simply a question of arrangement, upon which opinions may fairly differ.

Passing on to other matters, we would point out that this is the first book in which the different varieties of the watermark of the Nesbitt issues have been fully described and listed. Some of these, we think, deserve a more prominent position than is allotted them in the catalogue. The watermark consists of the group of letters "P.O.D.—U.S.," in two lines, the varieties being in the relative positions of these groups of letters, both in reference to one another and to the laid lines and cross lines of the paper. The watermark generally is indicated by the letter "A," the varieties being numbered 1-7. In A 1 the rows of letters run in the same direction as the laid lines, the vertical limbs of the "P" and "D" being at right angles to the laid lines, and the groups are placed vertically one below the other. In A 2 to A 6 the groups are placed in *echelon*, one below the other, and the rows of letters form varying angles with the laid lines. In all except A 5 the "P" of each group is more or less below the "D" or the "S" of the group above it. In A 2 and A 3 the "P" is usually below the right hand side of the "D," or is beyond it to the right, and the cross lines are from 30 to 37 mm. apart. In A 4 the "P" comes under the "S" of the group above, and the cross lines are 25 to 32 mm. apart; while A 5 is a kind of inversion of this, having the "D" of each group under the "U" of the group above, and the cross lines similar to those of A 4.

All of these exist with the paper coarsely laid, some 15 or 16 lines to the inch; and while we acknowledge A 1 to be a distinct variety—so much so, indeed, that we think the only envelope found with it should have had a separate number in the list—the others we consider are rightly treated as minor varieties.

A 6 and A 7, however, appear to us to be a different make of paper altogether. In addition to having the cross lines only from 15 to 20 mm. apart, the laid lines are closer also, about 20 to the inch, and the paper seems to be more even in texture and better made. Paper wmkd. with A 6 exists in *white, orange, straw (or amber)*, and in certain shades of *buff*; but the latter are quite different to the *buff* of the first

issue, and it seems almost necessary to introduce some term between *buff* and *amber* to express these. *Creamy buff* is employed in certain cases in the list, but not in the one which first attracted our attention to the *buff* question, namely, No. 56, the 1 c. of 1860, with no stop after "POSTAGE." The paper is described as "buff" only, with wmk. "A 3-4-6." We have three copies before us; two, with wmk. A 3, are what we should term *creamy buff* or *salmon* (Horner's term); the third, wmk. A 6, is decidedly *straw or amber*.

A 7 exists only in the *blue* paper used for the letter sheets of 1861. The groups of letters are placed as in A 1; but the letters are closer together and the groups very much further apart. These, of course, come under a separate heading entirely, as Letter Sheets. Is it by a misprint that there are stated to be "Three Knives" for these sheets? A reference is given to "p. 60," but we only find the two sizes described there, and no indication that either of them exists in more than one shape.

If wmk. A 1 to 7 had been divided into A, B 1 to 4, C, and D, it would, we think, have given a better idea of their relative distinctness and importance.

So much for the few little defects, if defects they be, that we have been able to note in this very desirable book. As we have already remarked, there is an immense amount of interesting and, we believe, very accurate information to be found in it; and if the information seems at first sight to require a little studying, it is all the more likely to be remembered by the student. And we most strongly recommend the book to both collectors of U.S. envelopes, who are not very plentiful we fear in this country, and to philatelists generally, who should make it their business to know something about these envelopes, even if they do not collect them.

* * *

Another book which reached us about Christmas-time, when we had happily despatched the last proofs of the December number, is a very pretty one entitled *A Stamp Collector's Souvenir*, published by the C. H. Mekeel Co., of St. Louis. It commences with the definition and derivation of the word Philately, and after a short history of Stamp Collecting gives a number of brief biographies of leading philatelists, both of Europe and America, with a remarkably good series of portraits. Following these we find a list of some of the principal societies, with an illustration of a group of members of the American Philatelic Association, taken at Niagara Falls in August last; a short account, again illustrated, of the recent Exhibition in Paris; a prophecy as to a Display of Stamps at the World's Fair at Chicago; five full-page illustrations of great rarities and curiosities in the stamp line, with a short description of each; and a few pages upon the Stamp Business generally, and that of the Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. in particular, with portraits of the members of the firm, and of a gigantic building, about to be erected upon a desirable corner lot in St. Louis, which is to be known as the Mekeel Building, and in which the Company proposes to occupy considerable space. The book ends with some general notes, and explanations of philatelic terms. It is exceedingly nicely got up, and the process illustrations are some of the best that we have seen, the portraits, as far as we are able to judge, being excellent. It is printed on good, thick paper, with gilt edges and lettering; and the white cover, tied at the back with blue silk, gives it a most seasonable appearance.

* * *

Another book that has been lying upon our table for some weeks past is Mr. Hilckes' *Illustrated Catalogue of Reprints*, and as we have already disclaimed all general responsibility for its contents, we may the more freely review it. With the remarks in the preface, upon the subject of used and unused stamps, we most cordially agree. It is a matter upon which it seems specially necessary at the present time to insist, and it is more necessary, we believe, to do so in Germany than it is in England. The cases in which obliterated copies are in any way preferable to unobliterated are few indeed; we prefer the word *obliterated* to *used*, because the latter implies a certain certificate of character; an obliterated stamp has not necessarily been *used*, and an obliteration is no guarantee of genuineness; on the other hand, a carefully applied

obliteration might hide all the points which would prove a stamp to be a reprint, and might even conceal the fact that it was a forgery.

The lists of stamps that have been reprinted are most useful; we doubt whether the descriptions of the differences between the originals and the reprints are, in all cases, sufficient to enable the less learned collector to distinguish them, but the mere lists will be of service as a warning, and, if we may take them to be complete, they afford a valuable guide to indicate the stamps that have *not* been reprinted. It ought not, however, to be necessary to point out that impressions taken while the stamps are still in use cannot be termed *reprints*; the Afghans, for instance, on various coloured papers may be fancy impressions, not printed for use, and, if so, are of very little interest, but they have no business in this list. The illustration of the current issue of Bamra has probably been inserted by mistake; it is not alluded to in the text, and there are naturally no reprints of that type.

Cape of Good Hope. One would like to have a little further information as to the 'official' 'facsimile' of 1873.

On *Cashmere* we made some notes, which are published in the book, but we would draw attention to the fact that, first, it is impossible to say, in the case of many specimens of the circular stamps, whether they are reprints or not, until we know when those stamps ceased to be used; and, second, that there are impressions of the early rectangular stamps, upon European paper, which are generally assigned to 1874-77, and which therefore cannot be reprints—whatever they may be.

Great Britain. The impressions listed are not reprints; impressions of the 1d., Die II., on paper watermarked with the large Crown, are known in *black*. These are really fancy impressions, not being from the plates from which the 1d., *black*, were printed. Of the Mulready envelope, again, there are no reprints, even as no such thing as a Mulready envelope on India paper exists. There are proofs of Mulready's design upon India paper, some of which were printed in 1840, and others in 1869, but the essential parts which formed the design into a Postage Stamp are absent in both cases.

India. It should be noted that the 4 a. of 1854 has been reprinted with a *blue* line between the stamps, as well as with a *red* one, and also with the stamps close together, and no line between them.

Liberia. It seems doubtful whether the stamp described is an official imitation, a fresh issue from a re-engraved die, or a stamp prepared but not brought into use. It does not appear to be a *reprint*.

Mauritius. A curious mistake seems to have been made here; there cannot be said to be any reprints of the native stamps. The plates were not "re-engraved" in 1877, but an impression in *black* was printed from each of the two plates, in their then condition, about that time, and coloured "autotype" reproductions of these were afterwards made. Neither these proofs, or whatever they may be termed, in *black*, nor the autotypes, have any place in a list of reprints. The autotypes are no more reprints than are the illustrations in the books of the London Society!

Nowanugger. We believe the stamps of this State are still in use, in which case there can be no reprints.

Sirmoor. The labels alluded to here as reprints are forgeries, pure and simple; no resetting is possible, the stamps not being type-set. The copies shown us have imitation perforations, and are no doubt copied from the illustrations in the magazines.

We have indicated a few particulars, which appear to us to be either erroneous, or to require further elucidation; the book does not claim to be complete, or free from inaccuracies, but rather to be a sketch of a work that is greatly wanted, and that we hope may some day be compiled by the Author or Translator of the present one, namely, a complete history of all known reprints. When this is taken in hand, the present work will, we are sure, be found to have been an excellent preparation for it, and as such, as well as for its own sake, we can thoroughly recommend it to all our readers.

* * *

We have also received, resplendent in red and gold, *The Stamp News Annual*, a publication which we are now led to expect as surely as Christmas. The number for 1893 is in no way behind its predecessors, except in point of time. Some excellent portraits of the Jury of the Paris Exhibition form a frontispiece, and the majority of the rest of the contents consists of light and easily digestible articles suited to the season. Philately as a science is not, however, wholly neglected. "The Stamps of Holland" display varieties of perforation that might gladden, or madden, the most enthusiastic puncturist. Following this is a paper on "Inverted Watermarks," which is calculated to add a new terror to collecting. Mr. Bartlett is quite right, these varieties are quite as interesting as many other kinds that we know of; but once we begin to collect and catalogue them we may expect a deluge, and we shall probably get it. Mr. D. Mackenzie discourses upon the stamps of Scinde, and, we are sorry to see, adheres to his faith in the type with single outer line with a zeal worthy of a better cause. Passing over a number of articles of more or less interest, we would especially notice an excellent paper by Mr. E. Tamsen, on "The Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," which should be of interest just now to the London Philatelic Society. A list of "The Issues of 1892" is, we greatly regret to find, headed by the so-called *redrawn* types of Afghanistan, about the character of which we thought no one now entertained any manner of doubt. And finally we have an article upon the abstruse question, "Is Philately a Science?" to which we would venture to reply, "What does it matter?"

* * *

Last, but by no means least, we have the first instalment of vol. ii. of M. Moens' Catalogue, containing the lists of Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers, which fill 177 large pages of letter-press; these are preceded by twelve pages giving the various shapes of the ordinary envelopes, and the inscriptions upon the Registration Envelopes, and are followed by fifty-six plates of illustrations. It is unnecessary for us to say that the lists are full and complete, if M. Moens errs at all—we do not say that he does—it is on the side of inclusiveness, rather than on that of exclusiveness; and, intended, as his catalogue is, principally for the advanced collector, we think he is right to include all possible varieties, and leave those who use it to decide which they will collect and which they will not, but this makes it somewhat terrific to the unlearned. Having the U.S. Envelope book still by our side, we naturally turned to that part of M. Moens' catalogue to compare the treatment, and we find that the latter has attempted a task from which the authors of the former appear to have recoiled, namely, listing the varieties of type of the Nesbitt dies. It is quite possible that the varieties included are not all that can be found, and we doubt whether the author has fully succeeded in describing the indescribable; but a considerable number of the varieties are given, and we cannot help thinking that they would have appeared more appropriately in the special work dealing with these envelopes than in a general catalogue. Illustrations of varieties of this kind are absolutely necessary to render them comprehensible, and we consider them quite as worthy of illustration as the different types of Afghanistan or New South Wales, and far more so than the innumerable settings of Nowanugger. Several minor varieties of the 2 cents "U.S. POSTAGE" and "U.S. POST." of 1863 and 1864, are illustrated; but only the five well-known types of the 3 c. of 1853 are thus treated, and of these "7692" seems to resemble Type 5, variety *b*, rather than Type 4, variety *a*. On the other hand, M. Moens pays no attention to the varieties of the Nesbitt watermark, though he includes the envelope of 1853 with the paper horizontally laid (which is not a mere accidental variety, like those similarly described in the later issues). We note also that he gives several varieties with the Nesbitt seal on the flap, but does not include the horizontally-laid envelope among them, though we believe this envelope is not known without the seal. Two illustrations are numbered "7702." One of these (the 2 c.) should, from the letter-press, be "7705." It is this type alone, the rarer principal variety of the "U.S. POSTAGE," that M. Moens finds upon *orange* paper. This agrees with our own experience; but the American work gives the more ordinary type upon *orange* also. The latter again states that the rarer type is only found upon *ungummed* envelopes, and in this

M. Moens seems to agree; but we believe this is due to a curious misprint, for he says:

"*Patte non gommée.*
5185. 2 cents, noir s' paille.
5186. 2 " " orange.
"*La patte n'est pas gommée.*
5188. 2 cents, noir s' chamois.
5189. 2 " " orange."

The first pair should probably be "*Patte gommée*," but we doubt whether these exist with gummed flap.

Under Hyderabad we find *thirteen* varieties of flap ornament illustrated, all but one of them being merely fancy circular or oval devices of no official import whatever. The same remark applies to the *pattes* shown under New South Wales and Victoria, all these varieties being simply due to the fact that the stamps are struck upon made-up envelopes of any description supplied. It seems a pity that these should be placed upon the same footing as the designs on the flaps of the envelopes of Austria, Prussia, &c., which are official, and indicate distinct issues. The advanced collector knows the relative values of these things, but the uninitiated would be apt to confuse (and perhaps confound) them altogether as equally uninteresting. But still, if this fulness of the lists be a fault, it is a fault on the right side, and this addition to M. Moens' monumental work is one that no student of Philately can afford to be without.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

£100 Prizes.—The bold innovation made by our publishers in offering ten prizes of the total value of £100 for the persons who can secure most new subscriptions to the *Journal* prior to December 31st, 1893, is well worthy of attention by the advanced as well as by the younger collector. The chief awards are prizes of £50 and £25 worth of stamps to be selected from our catalogue. The winner of the first prize may either have one rare stamp value £50, or others of lesser value at his own choice. We specially recommend this method of adding to collections without cost to the secretaries of the various Philatelic Societies, and also to those of our customers who are in large public colleges or schools. The subscription to the *Journal* being the nominal one of only a shilling to defray postage can be well afforded by every collector, and the information to be derived from such a magazine as this will probably be worth as much a month as we charge per year, even to the veriest tyro.

* * *

New U. S. Stamps.—These stamps, which were issued on January 1st, and will only be in use until December 31st, are undoubtedly the most handsome set ever issued by any country, and reflect the greatest credit on the American Bank Note Co. The issue is made to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The designs of the stamps are described in this number, and all have reference to Columbus, depicting various scenes in his life. The designs are nearly all taken from well-known pictures either in the Capitol at Washington, or in galleries in Madrid. The demand in New York for these stamps is simply enormous. One of our agents writes us, under date January 5th, that he has only been able to get a portion of our order, as the line of people in front of the Post-office was *two miles* long (?) We should strongly advise all collectors to secure these stamps at once, as the great number required from the plates will undoubtedly very shortly cause the finer lines to wear out, and those purchased in a month or two will not be nearly so fine and clear as those purchased at once. We can supply these stamps up to five dollars at prices quoted elsewhere.

* * *

Imperial Album, 6th Edition.—This album is still selling as fast as we can get them bound, and we shall be pleased to send a sample page with prices to anyone who has not

already received it. The following note from our agents in Sydney, New South Wales (Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co.), will be interesting, as showing that the arrival of this album in the Colony is expected to create a revival in trade, which we understand is badly wanted: "We hope the Imperial Album will come to hand promptly. Quite a number of our customers are waiting for these, and in addition to the sale of the album we also expect quite a revival of trade following their arrival here. We never knew so much interest to be taken in any publication before."

* * *

New Addendum, No. 30.—This addendum, containing a list of stamps issued from September 1st to December 31st, 1892, is now ready, and can be had at the usual price of 3d.

* * *

Mails Destroyed.—We see by a telegram that the Mariposa's Australian mails were burnt in a railway accident in Nevada, U.S.A., on October 28th. It is probable that this also included the New Zealand mails which left Dunedin on October 4th and Auckland on October 8th. If any of our clients in Australia wrote to us about that time, and have not received a reply, we should be glad if they would communicate with the Post-office, and see if their letters went *via* this route.

* * *

The Stamped Envelopes, &c., of the United States.—We have received a few copies of this work, as per advertisement elsewhere, which it is unnecessary to further mention here, as it is exhaustively reviewed by Major Evans.

* * *

Papered with Unused Postage Stamps.—Our friend Mr. C. Whitfield King has hit upon a new method of getting rid of some of his stock. We extract the following notes from an article in the *East Anglian Daily Times*:—

"He has had one of the front rooms at his residence, used as a study, entirely papered with unused foreign postage stamps. The fact is of itself sufficiently striking, for it may be safely said that such a form of mural decoration is absolutely unique. It is on record that the landlord of an inn somewhere in Wales papered one of his apartments with used stamps, the process affording him occasional occupation and amusement for a period of ten years, but never before has a room been papered with *unused* stamps, and the work is altogether so curious and remarkable that some details respecting it will doubtless be read with interest.

"The room which has been thus 'treated' measures fifteen feet by thirteen, but two sides are nearly hidden by large book-cases, behind which no stamps have been affixed. A skilled workman from the well-known firm of decorators (Messrs. Crisp & Smith) was employed, and by way of commencement he was supplied with 150,000 stamps from which to select those most suitable. The scheme of adornment was planned by Mr. Smith himself, and here are some particulars in reference to its execution. The decorator was engaged exclusively on this task for three months, working eleven hours a day. The total number of stamps employed was 44,068. The facial value of the stamps amounts to £699 16s. 9d., and their actual market value, many having long since become obsolete, to £124 1s. 8d. Forty-eight varieties were used, the various countries represented being the Argentine Republic, Samoa, Bergedorf, Lubeck, Hanover, Servia, Cuba, the Roman States, the Philippine Islands, Alsace and Lorraine, and Sardinia, with an odd sixteen of English sixpenny stamps.

"The many tints of these 'morsels of mosaic' have been so skilfully harmonised that the general effect is extremely pleasing and effective, the oddity of the thing is of course an overmastering impression. The dado and the border above it consist of stamps of the Papal States, worked in a quaint pattern in seven colours. The frieze is composed of Argentine Republic stamps in three colours, red and blue preponderating, worked in a Greek pattern, and the intermediate wall-spaces between frieze and dado are filled in with panels of different sizes and designs to suit the structural divisions of the room. Over the mantelpiece, for example, the year '1892' is worked in large figures made of small, square blue

stamps—those of Bergeford, which was one of the smaller German States; large yellow stamps of Samoa—shilling ones, of the date 1892—form the background of the figures; around these are blue, red, and green Sardinian stamps, and the rest of the panel is filled in with red-brown Cuban stamps, with little squares of sixpenny English stamps to accentuate the pattern. In other panels the curious neutral stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, which represent the transition stage of those provinces from France to Germany, are largely employed. Altogether the room presents a very attractive appearance even to the uninitiated, and among experts it will probably be much talked of as a valuable and artistic 'study in stamps.'

* * *

Forged Surcharges of Panama.—We extract the following cutting from the *Sun and Herald of Panama*:

"IMPORTANT TO PHILATELISTS.

"My attention having been directed to the fact that certain postage stamp dealers in Europe and the United States of America are offering for sale surcharged stamps of the Department of Panama, I hereby warn the public, in my official capacity as National Postmaster for Panama, that although the said STAMPS are themselves genuine, the ALLEGED SURCHARGE is unauthentic, this Department never having issued same, and they are consequently rendered valueless.

"EDUARDO B. GERLEIN."

* * *

Values of British Columbia Stamps.—In glancing through the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, published by an esteemed friend of ours in Birmingham, we note a list of prices of stamps of this country which we think must have been written by one who can have little knowledge of the relative rarity of these stamps. For instance, the 1868, 10 c., blue on pink, has the same price affixed for the unused stamp perf. 12½ and perf. 14. There is no-doubt whatever that the perforated 14 is many times as rare as the 12½; in fact, in the last five years we believe that we have only had two specimens of the small perf. to 25 or 30 of the larger perf. Again, in the One Dollar stamp the perf. 14 is priced 23s. and the perf. 12½ 30s.; with the latter price we quite agree, it being that of our catalogue, but in this case again the perf. 14 is worth at least double, instead of being worth 7s. less than the 12½. There are other things quite as bad in this list, but we have pointed out quite enough to show that it is not absolutely trustworthy, though there is one good feature which outweighs all the bad ones, and that is—it is a capital list to buy by!!!

* * *

The Postage Stamps of British India and Ceylon.—The latest work of the London Philatelic Society, with twenty-four sheets of autotype illustrations, is now ready, and can be supplied by our publishers post free for £1 6s. We should strongly advise collectors to order this book at once, as these works are in great demand; and several of the former ones are sold out and cannot be supplied at any price, and they are far too costly to reprint.

* * *

Paraguay Jubilee Stamps.—The following note from an esteemed correspondent in Buenos Ayres will probably be read with interest:

"The Paraguayans are all mad. As you may have seen, the prices for Paraguay Centenary stamp and cover were \$1.50 to \$1.80, and \$5 respectively. This price has continuously advanced to \$5 and \$10, to \$10 and \$15, and so on, till the foolish one of \$35 for the stamp, and \$54 for the envelope! According to news received, land portions have been sold for stamps, and a business of a coffee-house has been sold for 800 envelopes. People from Asuncion made the voyage to Buenos Ayres (1500 miles by river) expressly to sell these things, and dreaming to make a fortune in a couple of days, but found that nobody here would pay such foolish prices, and left for Paraguay. This bad news caused in Asuncion a great panic, and the prices began to run down at full gallop, and a quantity of people are ruined. I do not know what is the Paraguay price actually; here (Buenos Ayres) they are sold at \$10 the stamp and cover together."

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.

President: THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

The fourth meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 11th November, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present: Messrs. E. D. Bacon (in the chair), D. Garth, R. Meyer, W. Silk, T. Maycock, A. Davis, E. J. Nankivell, F. C. Van Duzer, and J. A. Tilleard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Phillips, enclosing cards with specimens of perforations made by the machines in the possession of the police in connection with the recent prosecutions, and also offering to present to the society an engraved portrait of Sir Rowland Hill. The letter was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the society. A letter was read from Mr. Creke in reference to the gauge of the perforation of stamps taken from the "unappropriated dies" of this country, which was directed to be referred to the Publication Committee.

Mr. Joynt forwarded for inspection a specimen of the black stamp of St. Lucia with surcharge "one penny" in red, bearing a double surcharge, and a specimen of the 4d. stamp of Jamaica surcharged "Twopence halfpenny," with errors in the surcharge, probably due to defective printing. The Secretary was requested to communicate with Mr. Joynt, asking for further information in reference to the St. Lucia stamp.

Major A. St. Leger Burrows, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Vice-President, was elected a member of the society. The names of four other candidates for election were mentioned in the notices of this meeting, but in the unavoidable absence of the proposer and seconder in each case, the ballot was postponed to the next meeting. The Secretary referred to the subject of the annual dinner of the society, and it was arranged that he should give notice that the subject would be discussed at the next meeting. Mr. Bacon then read a paper, written by Mr. A. de Reuterskiöld, on "The Provisional Stamps of British Guiana of 1882," containing much information which had not been previously published in reference to these stamps. Amongst other facts discovered by the writer in the course of his investigations into the subject, it was established that there were two plates of each of the settings in the case of the 2 cents value. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. de Reuterskiöld for his interesting paper, which it was determined, with his consent, should be published in the society's journal. Some discussion ensued in reference to Mr. Nankivell's proposal as to an exhibition of Indian and Ceylon stamps being held in the society's rooms, and it was arranged that notice should be given for a further discussion on the same subject at the next meeting.

THE fifth meeting was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 25th November, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members: Messrs. E. D. Bacon (in the chair), D. Garth, A. W. Chambers, C. N. Biggs, R. Meyer, H. E. Wright, W. Silk, T. Wickham Jones, E. S. Gibbons, T. Maycock, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and R. Ehrenbach.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Joynt as to the source from which he had obtained the surcharged St. Lucia stamp shown at the last meeting, but, in the absence of further information, the society were unable to accept the variety as genuine. Mr. H. C. Hart, proposed by Mr. Joynt and seconded by the Secretary; Dr. David M.

Finlay, and Mr. R. C. D. Greathead, both proposed by Captain Morris Newman and seconded by the Treasurer; Dr. Charles E. Cameron and Mr. Herbert C. French, both proposed by Mr. Gibb and seconded by the Treasurer; Mr. Erskine Beveridge, proposed by Mr. Emerson and seconded by Mr. W. T. Wilson; the Rev. G. H. Rayner, proposed by Mr. Wright and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. Oldfield, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Captain F. Northey, proposed by Mr. Emerson and seconded by the Secretary; and Dr. Maitland Lumley, proposed by Mr. Davis and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the society. On the further discussion of the proposal that an exhibition of stamps of India and Ceylon should be held in the society's rooms at an early date after the publication of the society's work on the stamps of those countries, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Biggs, "That the matter should be referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Bacon, the Secretary, and the members of the House Committee, to consider and report at a future meeting as to the feasibility of the proposal, and the arrangements which would be necessary in case it should be decided that the exhibition should be held." Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on "Specialism" in stamp collecting, in which he explained the principal reasons which had given rise to the study and collection of stamps of particular countries to the exclusion of others, and the various arguments for and against the adoption of such a course. After a lengthy discussion on the subject, in which most of the members present took part, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his interesting paper, on the motion of Mr. Garth, seconded by Mr. Gibbons. The report of the House Committee as to the use of the society's rooms was read, and after some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Secretary, that the report be adopted and entered on the minutes, and that notice should be given to the members as to the hours during which the rooms would be available.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 9th December, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members: Mr. E. D. Bacon (in the chair), Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. C. N. Biggs, A. W. Chambers, R. Meyer, W. Silk, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, H. E. Wright, R. E. Lambert, W. Harrison, T. Ransom, A. A. Davis, E. Stanley Gibbons, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and D. Garth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. E. F. Hubbuck, proposed by Mr. A. W. Chambers and seconded by the Treasurer; Mr. A. B. Langridge, proposed by Mr. A. W. Chambers and seconded by the Secretary; and Mrs. H. L. Chowne, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the society.

The Assistant-Secretary then read a paper, by the Vice-President, on the unwatermarked stamps of New Zealand, in which all the principal points of interest, and the questions remaining to be solved in regard to these stamps, were referred to. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, and on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Maycock, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. Davis were appointed a Sub-committee, to investigate the question of the dates when the imperforate stamps of New Zealand were in use, and to prepare a list of all the dated specimens which they could discover.

On the further discussion of the subject of the annual dinner of the society, it was arranged that this should be held in the month of May next. Owing to the proximity of Christmas the next meeting was fixed for Friday, the 30th instant.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 30th December, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present: Messrs. E. D. Bacon (in the chair), E. B. Evans, C. N. Biggs, R. Meyer, T. Maycock, T. Wickham Jones, W. Silk, W. Harrison, A. A. Davis, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and D. Garth.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the correspondence was read, consisting of a letter from Mr. Bishop, suggesting that the society should

organise an Exhibition of Stamps during the coming year. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Nankivell gave notice of his intention to move a resolution at a subsequent meeting to the following effect: "That in view of the proposed holding of an International Exhibition in London in 1895, a committee be appointed to watch over the interests of philately, and, if the opportunity occurs, to ascertain from the Committee of Management of the proposed Exhibition whether arrangements can be made for joining in the Exhibition." On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to reply to Mr. Bishop's letter, that the society regrets its inability, owing to various reasons, to fall in with the proposals, especially seeing that early in the new year it is intended to have an exhibition in the society's rooms of the stamps of India and Ceylon, to illustrate the forthcoming work on the stamps of those countries; and that in his letter the Secretary should mention that the society has in view the possibility of arranging for an exhibition of stamps in connection with the proposed International Exhibition of 1895. M. Georges Robinet, proposed by Mr. Davis, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Gordon Smith, proposed by Mr. Hastings Wright, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. A. T. Bate, of New Zealand, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the society. The recommendations of the House Committee as to the regulations for the use of the society's rooms were read, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Secretary, were adopted, and directed to be entered on the minutes.

The report of the sub-committee in reference to the proposed exhibition of the stamps of India and Ceylon was also read, and after some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Maycock, that the report be adopted and entered on the minutes; and Messrs. Bacon, T. Wickham Jones, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and Major Evans, with the Secretary, and the Assistant-Secretary, were appointed a sub-committee to carry out the necessary arrangements for the exhibition, which it was proposed should be held in the month of February next.

The revision of the Reference Lists of the Stamps of Natal was proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting of the Lists Committee.

TWO further meetings of the society, as a Committee for Settling the Reference Lists of the Stamps of the British Colonies in South Africa, have been held, and the lists of stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and Gambia have been completed. At the last meeting the society were indebted to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the loan of their stock books of the stamps of Gambia, for reference, and comparison in settling the lists, and also for forwarding specimens of the ½d. and 3d. values of these stamps, printed in various colours.

At the same meeting specimens were shown of the first issue of Austria, printed on both sides. These stamps are known to have been recently manufactured, and were forwarded by Mr. Schwarz as a warning to collectors.—From *The London Philatelist, The Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, Esq., B.A.

Hon. Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Superintendent—G. JOHNSON, Esq., B.A., 208, Birchfield Rd., Birmingham.

Secretary of Minutes—Mr. P. A. HATES.

Rooms—King Edward Vith's Grammar Schools, Albert Road, Aston, Birmingham.

"All lists, books, etc., must be sent to the rooms, in care of the Hon. Librarian, all exchange correspondence to his private address."

THE first ordinary meeting of the current year was held at the Rooms on Friday evening, January 6th.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and F. S. Saville were elected ordinary members; Messrs. J. H. Cook, C. A. Smith-Ryland, Edmund Shorthouse, and A. Weisz (Buda Pest), "corresponding" members. With regard to the last

gentleman, it was resolved that he be informed that to all foreign members special packets only will be sent, owing to the weight of the ordinary monthly exchange packet.

The members then commenced a discussion on the "Stamps of New Zealand and Tasmania." Good copies of all the ordinary issues and many of the rarities were shewn by the members present. The first issue penny buff post-card of Tasmania was shewn with a provisional halfpenny stamp embossed below the regular stamp; also the error of the first issue (one of the ornaments in the top of the frame being inverted) was shewn similarly treated, as well as the current white card. It is said that only 94 of the first two types were thus printed, being the entire stock of that issue remaining in the hands of the P.O. authorities, the requisite number being made up by surcharging the current issue.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. Hilckes for a copy of his *Illustrated Catalogue of Reprints*, and to Messrs. Lundy and Morley for the *Fiscal Philatelist*.

It was resolved to resume the discussion on the above countries at next meeting, and, if possible, to add "Queensland."

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.
(Barrister-at-Law.)

THE fourth ordinary meeting was convened at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 5.30 p.m. There were seven members present, including E. S. Gubbay, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last ordinary meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were balloted for: Messrs. G. D'Bildt, J. Douglas, S. Malabarwala, J. Pacco, and T. Bashford as a corresponding member.

All the candidates, with the exception of Mr. Shawaksha Malabarwala, were duly elected as members of the Society.

K. Ramchundra proposed, and J. Seymour Summers seconded, that the following gentlemen be put to the ballot at the next meeting as corresponding members: Mr. A. T. Vanderbent, and Mr. Alfred Glavany.

E. S. Gubbay said, "I think it is desirable that public stamp dealers should not be admitted as members to this Society, and I propose that a form of declaration, like the one which has been put before the members this evening, should be signed by every member of the Society, and by all future candidates wishing to join."

J. Seymour Summers seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. Gardiner asked whether the proposition held good with reference to dealers who had already joined the Society.

K. Ramchundra observed that the proposition was out of order, and against Rule 17, as, before the proposition could be passed, it was necessary that a three-fourths vote of all the members on the roll should be taken in favour of it.

It was finally decided to send round a circular with the form of declaration attached, asking all the members to give their votes in writing.

It was proposed by K. Ramchundra, and seconded by J. Seymour Summers, that the following be added as a By-law to the Rules of the Society, viz., "If a candidate fails to pass the ballot he shall not be eligible to be re-elected until after a period of six months from the date of last ballot."

The Hon. Sec. proposed, and J. M. Moses seconded, that this proposition should also be circulated among the members. Carried.

K. Ramchundra proposed that Rule No. 12 should be amended as under: "That the Annual General Meeting of the Society should be convened in January instead of December, as the accounts of the year could not be closed till December, so that the Annual Meeting could not be convened till the year following."

This proposition was seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and it was decided to circulate it on the agenda paper, for the votes of all the members.

Mr. J. Gardiner proposed, and Mr. Krishnarao seconded, that Mr. De Cruz, Postal Department, be put to the ballot as a candidate for membership at the next meeting.

No further business being taken the proceedings were adjourned till the third Monday in January.

A SPECIAL meeting was held at Church Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. There was an attendance of eight members and four visitors. Among the latter were Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President London Philatelic Society, and Mr. Willett, Hon. Secretary Brighton Philatelic Society. The Hon. H. J. Parsons, C.S., took the chair. After the minutes of the previous ordinary meeting were read and confirmed the President rose and said: "Gentlemen, we are met here this evening to welcome our distinguished visitors, Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President British Philatelic Society, and his friend Mr. Willett, Hon. Secretary Brighton Philatelic Society. I am sure it gives us great pleasure to have them with us here this evening, and I have much pleasure in welcoming to our Society Mr. Castle and Mr. Willett."

Mr. Castle in responding said, "Gentlemen, I have to thank your President, Mr. Parsons, for the courteous words expressed by him with reference to Mr. Willett and myself. Before saying anything further, I should like to correct a slight mistake made in referring to me as the Vice-President of the British Philatelic Society. There are many Philatelic Societies in Great Britain, but my friend Mr. Willett is the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton, and I am connected with both the Brighton and London Philatelic Societies. We are, I may add, both steeped to our fingers' ends in a knowledge of stamps, and I must say it gives me very great pleasure to meet people who are interested in stamp collecting. I have attended stamp societies for twenty years or so, and I have found that there is a sort of freemasonry between stamp collectors who have once thoroughly grasped the subject. I can assure you, on behalf of Mr. Willett and myself, that it gives us great pleasure in meeting you here, and I have to thank you for your kind reception of us in your beautiful city this evening." (Cheers and applause.)

Several members exhibited novelties, and a very pleasant half-hour was spent in looking through the exhibits. Among the large number shown were the following:—

Mr. N. D. Botliwala, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ cut Mexican 1st issue on entire envelopes. Almost complete sets of Straits Settlements and adjoining States.

Mr. K. Ramchundra, Hon. Treas., a superb collection of Afghanistan, including many rarities of the 1st issue, with value in inside panel. Also strips of 4 annas, oct., red and blue, on entire envelopes; used.

Mr. D. Mahadevrao a collection of old issues Mauritius, including the rare 2d., blue, unperforgated 1853.

Mr. J. Rebeiro, M.A., an unique collection of the old issues Portuguese Indies in entire sheets, including the rare 1881 provisionals.

Mr. J. M. Moses an imperforate set of Holland, 3rd issue.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers, Hon. Sec., envelopes, entire $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, current issue, dark brown and blackish-green, errors in colour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, 1854 issue, errors in type (India); also a set of five 1st issue Bamra, errors in type.

After the novelties, &c., had been examined, the members partook of light refreshment, several toasts being given and responded to.

The Hon. Sec. said, "Gentlemen, I have a pleasing duty to perform, viz., to thank our distinguished guests from the Homeland for the great honour they have done to our society by visiting us this evening. Before closing our proceedings, I have great pleasure in moving that the honorary membership of this society be conferred upon Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. Willett, as a slight token of the esteem and goodwill which we feel in regard to these gentlemen." (Cheers and applause.) Seconded by Mr. J. M. Moses, and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. P. Castle, in responding, remarked that it was no honour done by Mr. Willett and himself, but that he considered it an honour and a privilege to be among the members of the Bombay Philatelic Society on such an occasion, and thanked the members for the courtesy and kindness extended towards Mr. Willett and himself, adding that he was indeed surprised to find such a number of beautiful stamps and rarities which had been exhibited for their pleasure. (Applause.)

Mr. E. S. Gubbay, Vice-President, then moved, That as a memento of the visit of the Vice-President London Society and the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Society, they should all repair to the photographic studio in Forbe's Street and have a group photo of all the members, including their visitors, Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. Willett, taken at 9.30

a.m. on the 9th inst. This was seconded by Mr. J. M. Moses, and carried *nem. con.* The proceedings then terminated.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

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

THE sixth meeting of the session (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 19th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, O. Pfenninger, C. F. D. Marshall, H. Clark, P. de Worms, A. de Worms, E. H. Rogers. The Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the study of the stamps of Cyprus was proceeded with and adjourned to a future meeting. Mr. A. de Worms showed an unused pair of Great Britain *2d.* without white lines.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. BECKWITH.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on the 17th December, 1892. The chair was occupied by the President, and the other members present were Messrs. Skipwith, Roebuck, Egly, Jefferson, Kidson, Thackrah, Fleming, and A. N. Skipwith. Mr. J. F. C. Sieber, of Guiseley, who was present as a visitor, was elected a member at a later stage of the proceedings. The donations included a copy of Hilckes' new book on Reprints, from the publishers (Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co.), and of an Album containing a large number of forged and bogus stamps, given by the President. Novelties and other interesting stamps were shown by the President and Rev. T. S. Fleming. Mr. F. J. Kidson then read a paper upon the 1847-1869 issues of United States stamps, which he described in full detail, and illustrated by his own collection and those of Messrs. Fleming, Jefferson, Thackrah, Skipwith, and Sieber. Thanks were voted for the paper, on the motion of Messrs. Fleming and Thackrah.

THE eighth meeting was held on the 7th January, 1893, the President in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Skipwith, Jefferson, Kidson, Thackrah, Roebuck, Fleming, Egly, and Sieber. Novelties were shown by Messrs. Roebuck and Fleming, and other interesting stamps by Mr. Sieber. The President then described the stamps of Canada, illustrating his remarks by his own and the collections of all the members present with but a single exception, and a vote of thanks was passed on the motion of Mr. Skipwith, seconded by Rev. T. S. Fleming. Thanks were also voted to Messrs. C. H. Mekeel and Co. and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for the current numbers of their respective periodicals.

Any communications or donations for the Society may be addressed to the Secretaries at No. 13, Victoria Road, Healdingley, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

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

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Sub-Committee reported the result of the investigations as to the desirability of changing the place of meeting, and it was resolved that the next and future meetings be held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester.

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

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, December 16th, 1892, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Petrie, Farrer, Munn, Buxton, Hanmer, Fildes, Ranck, and Grunewald.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read the continuation of his paper on Japan, showing further entire sheets.

A quantity of novelties were exhibited after the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of this Society was held on the second Tuesday in December, at the residence of the President (Dr. Murray).

Eleven members and a visitor were present, Dr. Murray in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. P. J. Painter (London) and Mr. G. A. Carpenter (Durham) were elected corresponding members.

The Hon. Secretary then read a report on the proceedings since the re-organization. In the report it was stated that nine meetings had been held, with an average attendance of 75 per cent. of the residential members. Twelve new members had been added to the Society.

At one meeting a short paper on "The Adhesive Stamps of Greece" was read by Mr. J. F. Burnett; at another a discussion took place on the Oxford and Cambridge College Stamps; Professor Napier opened the discussion, and exhibited several specimens; and another evening was spent in a discussion on "The different methods of arranging a collection of Postage Stamps." Owing to the magnitude of the subject, time did not allow its being thoroughly discussed. The popularity of exchanging stamps, and exhibiting novelties, &c., proved the opportunity for such to be a well-felt want. The time of most of the meetings had been spent in these occupations; but it was suggested at the end of the report that a portion of each meeting should be given up to the study of the stamps of two or three countries, and discoveries of varieties not yet catalogued should be noted, and at the end of the year collected together, and printed. The proposal met with general approval, and it was left to the committee to choose the countries for the ensuing year. The report went on to say that the exchange packets had been small, but a decided success. Owing to the kindness of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., Mr. W. Brown (Salisbury), and the Mekeel Stamp Co. in making the Society a present of some of their publications, a nucleus of a library had been formed, which could be added to as funds permitted. The books are loaned to the ordinary members on application, and they had been extensively borrowed for reference, &c.

The report closed with sincere thanks to the President for so often arranging to have meetings at his residence.

The Hon. Treasurer then read the balance-sheet, which had been audited by Mr. J. K. F. Turner. It showed a balance in hand of £1 5s. Part of this was afterwards

directed to be spent in Philatelic literature. Both reports were adopted. The Officers and Committee for the ensuing year were then elected. The four officers, Dr. J. A. H. Murray (President), Professor A. S. Napier (Vice-President), Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4, St. John's Road (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), and Mr. H. C. A. Carpenter (Hon. Assistant Secretary), were re-elected, as were also Messrs. J. R. F. Turner, E. P. Butler, and E. A. Bacon for the Committee. Two extra members, Mr. Huntley Sankey and Mr. W. J. King, were also elected to serve on the Committee.

The rules were ordered to be revised and printed. This was left to a sub-committee. Mr. Turner exhibited Antigua, id., carmine, wmk. Crown and CA, *perf.* 11½; Hongkong, 4 c., slate, *perf.* 12½; and Luxembourg, 25 c., blue, surcharged both "SP" and "Officiel." Among other stamps exhibited were some fine Cape of Good Hope triangulars, including wood-blocks; Western Australia, 4d. and 6d. 1855; Sydney Views; New Brunswick (Connell); Newfoundland, 1s., orange-red, 1857. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 10th.

THE eleventh meeting was held on Tuesday, January 10th, at 8 p.m., at Dr. Murray's residence, Dr. Murray (President) in the chair. Eight members and one visitor were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Thompson was elected for membership, and Mr. Wheelhouse was proposed. Three countries were chosen for study during the ensuing year. The evening was spent looking through two packets of exchange sheets brought by two members, who had just received them from societies which they had joined. The next meeting will be held on February 7th.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. MILTON.

Vice-President—A. R. BARRETT, L.P.S.

Exchange Secretary—H. TUCKER.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—A. LEVY.

Committee—C. LELEUX, H. W. MAYNE, R. T. STEVENS, T. H. W. TURNER.

THE seventh ordinary meeting of the second session was held at 9A, Princess-square, on December 28th, 1892. Mr. J. Milton (Vice-President) in the chair. Present ten members.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter he had received from the President (Mr. H. W. Mayne), announcing his intention of retiring from the office held by him, and requesting the members to accept his resignation.

Mr. A. R. Barrett proposed, the Hon. Sec. seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*, that Mr. Mayne's resignation as President be accepted with regret, and the hearty thanks of the members be accorded to him for his efforts in forming and maintaining the society.

Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens proposed, Mr. A. R. Barrett seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. J. Milton be elected President, vice Mr. Mayne, resigned.

Mr. H. Tucker proposed, Mr. J. H. W. Turner seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. A. R. Barrett be elected Vice-President.

These gentlemen having returned thanks to the members,

The President proposed, Mr. Webber seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. H. W. Mayne be elected to fill the vacancy in the committee caused by Mr. Barrett having been elected Vice-President.

Papers on the following subjects were promised for the next three meetings:

"Postage Stamps of St. Helena," by the Hon. Sec.

"What to Collect," by the Vice-President.

"Manufacture of Paper" (continuation), by R. Tyeth Stevens.

THE eighth ordinary meeting of the second session was held on January 11th, 1893. The President in the chair. Present, seven members and two visitors.

The Vice-President wrote regretting his inability to attend through indisposition.

The Hon. Sec. read a paper on "The Postage Stamps of St. Helena," describing the various surcharges, their measurements, and the order of their classification and arrangement; and a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

Mr. Webber exhibited two old collections containing, among other rarities, a fine copy of the V.R. id. stamp (Great Britain).

The Hon. Sec. showed the new ½d. green Bermuda stamp.
ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—G. CHURCHER.

Hon. Secretary—MAJOR H. A. TAPP, 2nd Hampshire Regt.

THE fifth meeting was held at the Star Chambers, Gosport, on the 12th January. The stamps of British Guiana, issues to and inclusive of 1862, were considered and exhibited by several members. The President showed a superb copy of the 4 c. (crimson) 1856 issue on the original envelope, also fine pairs of the 1 cent 1853 issue and 4 c. imperf. 1862 issue. Mr. Mumby showed two copies of the 12 cents 1850 issue, also a 4 c. (magenta) 1856 issue, postmarked 4th February, 1856, the earliest postmarked specimen mentioned by the London Society being that in the collection of Herr Von Ferrari, postmarked February 12th in same year. Rev. W. C. Talbot was elected a member, and this concluded the business.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

President—T. W. CHEVELEY, ESQ.

Vice-President—DOUGLAS GARTH, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. FREDK. R. GINN,
Holland House, Tottenham.

Committee—

MR. F. G. BEPLER.

MR. P. M. BRIGHT.

MR. T. BUHL.

MR. G. CALF.

MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

MR. E. S. GIBBONS.

MR. M. GIWELB.

MR. J. W. JONES.

MR. M. P. CASTLE.

MR. W. H. PECKITT.

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS.

MR. STAFFORD SMITH.

OBJECTS.

ART. 1.—The association is constituted

(a) To protect collectors and dealers against fraud, and particularly to devise and take measures to prevent the manufacture, sale, and circulation, with fraudulent intent, of imitations of postage stamps and other objects of philatelic interest, including the fraudulent imitation of any part of the process of their manufacture or authorised cancellation or surcharge.

(b) To circulate such information as may be of service in preventing philatelists from being defrauded.

(c) To take any such general measures in the interests of philately as may be deemed expedient.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 2.—All philatelists not under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible as members of the association.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ART. 11.—The annual subscription for members is two guineas.

ART. 12.—The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, in advance, on May 1st in each year. Members elected after October 31st will only be called upon to pay half of the current year's subscription.

Copies of rules and all particulars gladly furnished by the Secretary, Fred. R. Ginn, Holland House, Tottenham.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MR. W. HADLOW held his fifteenth sale on December 17th, 1892, the following being some of the lots sold :

Lot.		£	s.	d.
3	Austria, newspaper stamp, head of Mercury, the 50 kr., rose, used	5	5	0
21	Great Britain, 3d., carmine, plate 6, imperf., unused	2	4	0
40	Ionian Isles, ½d., orange-yellow, used, on piece of letter	1	18	0
60	Saxony, 3 pf., red	3	6	0
81	Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple	5	10	0
82	" 1289, 1 rupee, purple	5	10	0
98	" 1294, abasi, ½ rupee, 1 rupee (3) (total 5), grey and green	3	0	0
113a	British East Africa, 1 rupee (pair), 8 annas (strip of three) (total 5), all imperf., and on original	3	0	0
128	Cape Woodblock, 1d., deep red	2	10	0
130	" " 4d., blue	2	2	0
154	Natal, 2½d. on 4d., pair, the lower one without final y	1	10	0
155	Natal, 2½d. on 4d., reversed surcharge, unused	1	16	0
163	Portuguese Indies, 1st issue, 20 r., deep red, with small compound perf., used	4	0	0
233	Newfoundland, 6½d., vermilion, unused	2	18	0
237	New Brunswick, ½ of 1s., rare shade, and ½ of 3d., used together as 7½d., on piece of original	4	12	6
245	Nevis, the rare 6d. litho., used, on the entire original envelope, together with two strips of four halves of penny stamps used as ½d. (9)	3	0	0
286	New South Wales, Sydney letter sheet on blue, entire and used	3	17	6
303	New Zealand, 1s., green, pin perf.	3	5	0
328	Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides, cut square	3	3	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. had their thirty-fourth sale on December 21st and 22nd, 1892.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
37	Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 1 sch., blue, and 2 sch., rose, both unused	1	12	0
39	Basle, 2½ rap., unused	3	3	0
43	Spain (1853), 2 rs.	3	0	0
50	" issues of Don Carlos—1 rl. blue, 1 rl. violet, 50 c. green, 1 rl. brown, 16 maravedis, rose, and three shades of the ½ rl. rose; all used (8)	3	0	0
55	Tuscany, 9 crazie, on white	1	13	0
83	Sweden, 20 ore, red, with "tretio" error, used	5	5	0
85	Great Britain, 1d. letter sheet, pink on white, with silk threads, unused and unfolded	3	3	0
87	Moldavia, 1st issue, 108 paras, on original letter	18	0	0
93	Oldenburg, 1st issue envelope, 3 gr., yellow, original, unused and entire	2	8	0
100	Brunswick, 1st issue, 3 sgr., red, a fine unused specimen	10	10	0
143	Hind, 8 as., slate-blue, on thin paper, used, on piece of letter	1	14	0
159	Labuan, 1st issue, C.A. sideways, 2 c., green, and 6 c., orange	2	8	0
162	Labuan, provisional 6 c. on 8 c., violet, pale shade, an entire sheet, unused, with surcharge inverted (10)	1	5	0
163	Labuan, provisional 6 c. on 8 c., violet, as last, but darker shade	1	3	0
169	India, ½ a., red; pair with inscription at bottom	13	0	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
180	Ionian Isles, the red and blue stamp, both used	1	10	0
184	Gwalior envelope, ½ a., blue, with surcharge in red and arms in blue, used, and entire	2	10	0
237	Mauritius, Britannia, green, without value; two specimens	0	15	0
242	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., red	1	16	0
255	Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	2	10	0
267	Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue	12	0	0
274	Cape, Woodblock error, 1d., blue	25	0	0
275	Natal, 1st issue, 1s., buff, 36½ × 28 mm., showing the entire frame, with light post-mark, on piece of letter	26	0	0
292	Mauritius, 2 specimens, small head with fillet, and an imperf. 1s., vermilion, on letter, but not cancelled	5	10	0
293	Mauritius, small head with fillet, 2d., blue, strip of four on letter	5	5	0
294	Mauritius (1848), 1d., red on bluish, medium state, pair, on original, together with a 6d., blue, imperf.	7	0	0
295	Mauritius, Britannia, green, value not indicated; strip of four on letter, but not cancelled	5	0	0
309	U.S. "Justice"; complete set	2	2	0
310	" " "Executive" "	2	16	0
326	British Columbia, 10 c., rose and blue, perf. 12½, unused	1	16	0
340	Baton Rouge, 5 c., on original	15	0	0
348	Canada, 10d., blue	0	18	0
349	" " ½d., rose, perf.	0	16	0
350	" " 6d., purple, perf.	2	15	0
354	Spain (1868), 19 ctos., chocolate	1	2	0
366	Nevis, 1st issue, 1s., on greyish paper, unused	0	18	0
379	Trinidad, native die, blue	2	16	0
411	Brazil, upright figures, 430 r., yellow, perf.; a used pair on letter	1	2	0
417	Uruguay, large block type, 120, 180, and 240 c., all unused	1	4	0
419	Columbia (1862), 1 peso, lilac	2	10	0
420	" (1861), 2½ c., black	2	0	0
435	Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., orange, plate II.; an entire reconstructed plate	6	0	0
443	Fiji, provisional ½d. on 1d.; block of twelve, unused	1	2	0
444	Victoria, £5 stamp, new issue, used	1	12	0
447	" " 2s., green, rouletted	5	0	0
448	" " 1st issue, 3d., rouletted	1	10	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co.'s thirty-fifth sale contained the following :

Lot.		£	s.	d.
46	Cyprus, 4d., 6d., and 1s., unused; 1s., used; C.A. 6 pi. and 12 pi., unused	1	5	0
47	Finland (1885), 5 marks and 10 marks, unused; (1890) 5 marks and 10 marks, used	1	5	0
49	Finland (1891), Russian type, complete set from 1 kop. to 7 roubles, unused	1	14	0
50	Great Britain, 2s., salmon	1	12	0
54	Sweden, 1st issue, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 24 sk. bco.	2	4	0
59	Bergedorf, ½ sch., black on lilac, and 3 sch., black on rose, unused originals, and 7 others	2	0	0
63	Brunswick, 1st issue, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	2	2	0
64	" " 1 sgr., black on yellow, rouletted	2	0	0
70	Finland, error 5 penni, black on yellow, used	20	0	0
87	Luxemburg, error "Un Franc," perforated, unused	1	6	0
100	Oldenburg, ½ gr., brown, pair, on piece of letter	2	6	0
114	Moldavia, 27 paras circular, used	17	10	0
120	Saxony, 3 pf., red, unused	5	5	0
125	Basle, 2½ rap.	3	10	0
126	Vaud, 5 c.	1	16	0
132	Spain, Madrid 3 ctos., bronze, used, on letter	6	5	0
136	Spain (1852), 2 rs., red	3	7	6
137	" (1853), 2 rs.	2	17	6
143	" (1868), 25 mils., blue and rose, with inverted centre	2	0	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
147	Thurn and Taxis (South) envelopes, with lilac inscription, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr., cut square, used	1	14	0
194	Ceylon, 4d., imperf.	8	10	0
211	Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue	8	15	0
220	New Republic, arms, without date, £1, yellow, and 3d., yellow, imperf. vertically	1	3	0
226	New Republic, entire envelope unused, 2d., on blue laid	1	0	0
227	New Republic, env., 2d., on blue wove	1	0	0
229	" " used, 2d., on blue laid	1	5	0
240	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d.	2	0	0
257	Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	2	4	0
267	Lagos, 5s., blue, unused	1	8	0
272	Mauritius (1848), 1d., showing all lines, slightly mended	4	4	0
296	Newfoundland, 1s., carmine-vermilion	6	5	0
305	U.S. Providence, entire sheet, unused	11	0	0
313	U.S. Periodical Stamps, complete set to \$60, unused; and 60 c. and 72 c., used	12	10	0
314	U.S. Agriculture, two complete sets, one unused and one used	1	18	0
316	U.S. Justice, complete, unused	3	8	0
318	U.S. Navy, complete, unused	1	14	0
319	" " used	1	10	0
321	U.S. State, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c., and \$2, all unused	2	17	6
332	New Brunswick, 1s., violet, and 3d., red, used together, on piece of letter	6	5	0
346	Barbados, 5s., lake, unused	1	10	0
378	Trinidad, imperf., blue on white	1	1	0
382	Virgin Islands, 1s., thin border, used	1	0	0

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. of New York had an unusually fine sale on December 13th and 14th last, the total amount realised being over £1000 sterling. The sale was chiefly noticeable for a remarkably fine lot of United and Confederate States. The following are some of the most interesting lots with the prices realised:

UNITED STATES.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
1	New York, 1843, 3 c., blue, wove paper, on original, cancelled	\$22.00		
2	New York, 3 c., light blue, glazed paper, on original letter, cancelled	11.50		
32	1851, 5 c., brown, unused	6.75		
36	" " used	4.50		
54	1856, 5 c., brown, strip of three, used	4.20		
55	1857, 5 c., red-brown, unused	12.50		
83	1866, 3 c., scarlet, unused	17.60		
84	1868, embossed all over, 3 c., rose, unsevered pair, used (one torn)	26.00		
117	1869, 90 c., black and carmine, unused	10.00		
119	" " used	7.25		
131	1870, 12 c., dark purple, used, damaged	14.50		
162	Newspaper Stamp, 1875, 9 c., black, unused	3.55		
213	Navy, 2 c., green, error, strip of three, unused	15.30		
215	State \$20, black and green, penmarked	18.00		

CONFEDERATE STATES.

272	Charleston, S.C., Envelope, 5 c., blue, white paper, face of env. only, used	18.00
273	Charleston, S.C., Envelope, 5 c., blue, dark orange paper, entire, used	15.25
274	Charleston, S.C., Envelope, 5 c., blue, buff paper, entire, used	19.25
275	Danville, Va., 5 c., red, used	135.00
276	Fredericksburg, Va., 5 c., blue on bluish, unsevered sheet of 20 varieties, unused	82.00
279	Macon, Ga., 5 c., green, used	21.00
292	Memphis, unsevered pair 2 c., blue, used	14.10
293	Mobile, Ala., 2 c., black, on part of original envelope, used	30.00
305	Nashville, 5 c., carmine, unsevered pair, on original env., used	27.00
307	Nashville, 5 c., brown, unsevered pair, on original envelope, used	33.00

308	Nashville, 10 c., green	\$53.00
326	Petersburg, Va., 5 c., an unsevered pair, on original env., two types, Petersburg with and without comma, used	32.50
327	Raleigh, N.C., 5 c., black on white, entire envelope	22.00

FOREIGN STAMPS.

355	Bahamas, 1859, 1 p., lake, unsevered pair, imperf., unused	15.50
370	Barbados, 1852, 4d., red on white paper, unsevered pair, unused	20.00
392	British East Africa, 1890, provisional issue ½, 1, 4 a.; regular issue 1 a.; all on one env., uncanceled	2.40
443	Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1s., green, unsevered pair, used	8.00
450	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue, used	10.05
451	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, Woodblock, 4d., blue, used	6.10
456	Ceylon, 1857, bluish paper, 6d., unused	18.00
469	" 1863, no wmk., 5d., reddish-brown, used	6.25
473	Columbia, 1860, 1 p., rose, bluish paper, unused	10.50
637	Mexico, 1884, 5 p., blue, used	4.60
638	" " 10 p., blue, unused	6.50
659	Nevis, 1867, engraved, 4d., orange, reconstructed plate of 12, used	21.60
660	Nevis, 1867, lithographed, perf. 11½, 1d., vermilion, unsevered sheet of 12, unused	16.20
664	Nevis, 1867, 1 sh., dark green, unsevered sheet of 12, unused	27.00
674	Newfoundland, 3d., green, unsevered sheet of 80, unused	42.40
676	Newfoundland, 1857, 5d., violet-brown, unsevered block of 20; wmk. in the sheet, unused	13.00
678	Newfoundland, 1857, 5d., violet-brown, unsevered sheet of 40; wmk. in the sheet; unused	26.00
803	Pacific Steam Navigation Co., unsevered pair 1 r., blue, used, on part of letter	72.00
832	Prussia, envelope, 1852, 7 sg., red, entire, small size, unused	44.00
857	St. Vincent, 1880, 5 sh., carmine-red, unused	11.60
899	Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, horizontal lines, 4 r., black, type 3, cancelled, cut rather close	20.30
923	Turks Islands, 1889, 1d. on 2½d., red-brown, unsevered sheet of 60, unused	7.20
942	Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow paper, unused	22.60
951	Victoria, Too Late stamp, 6d., lilac and green, used	5.00

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A LARGE collection of postage stamps, post cards, envelopes, &c., was sold at Messrs. J. H. Smith & Co.'s rooms, Edinburgh, to-day. The following were the highest prices obtained:

Pair of 1st issue Bahamas, 1d., £2 12s.; one Brazil, 180 reis, £1 6s.; one do., 300 reis, £1 10s.; one do., 600 reis, £2 5s.; collection of over 2500 stamps, including 2d. Queensland, and 1d. and 2d., on blue paper, £7; one Cape of Good Hope, 4d., light blue wood block, 18s.; one do., 1d., £1 18s.; one do., 6d., lilac triangular, 16s.; one do., 1s., triangular, green, £1 2s.; one do., 4d., light blue, with large margins, £1 12s.; one Ceylon, 1877, 2 r. 50 c. red-brown, 18s.; one do., 2s., blue imperf., £1 5s.; one do., 4d., rose, £1; one do., 2s., blue, star, £1; one Great Britain, 8d., brown, error, £3; one do., 1½d., plum colour, £1 2s.; one do., 1d., black, V.R., unused, fine, rare copy, £6 5s.; one India, 1855, two annas, green, rare, £2; one Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue, on original envelope, £1 4s.; one do., 1859, 2d., blue, do., £1 3s.; pair do., 1d., red,

44 10s.; one Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, £2 15s.; one do., £3 10s.; one Newfoundland, 1s., vermilion, £6; one Naples, Tornese blue, Savoy cross, £4; one Newfoundland, 2d., vermilion, £1 15s.; one do., 6d., orange, £1 5s.; one Oldenburg, 1859, 1-3 Groschen, black on green, £1 2s.; one Queensland, 6d., green, £1 5s.; one do., carmine, £1 2s.; one Spain, 1854, one real, light blue, £5 10s.; one do., 1852, two reals, red, £4 15s.; one Saxony, 1st issue, 3 pfennig, £3 15s.; one Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze, £1 10s.; one U. S. City Dispatch Post, 3 c., £1 2s.; one U. S., 1851, 90 c., blue, £1 2s.; one Western Australia, 1861, 6d., green, £1 2s. 6d.; collection of over 2000 stamps, £8 5s.—*Edinburgh Evening News*, December 17th, 1892.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR.—It may interest you to hear a short account of our doings, so I send you a few lines. We, *i.e.* Mr. M. P. Castle, Dr. Gonin, and your humble servant, left Charing Cross at 3 p.m., on Friday, Nov. 11th, on our tour round the world. We met Mr. C. J. Phillips, M.M. Dorsan Astruc, and Le Roy d'Etioles at Paris (or rather they met us), and had a chat on the platform. Their conversation was of so interesting a nature that the train began to go off without us, and we had to perform sundry acrobatic feats to get in. We reached Brindisi without further mishap, and embarked on board the P. and O. ss. *Hydaspes*, on which boat we had a pleasant three days' trip to Alexandria, and thence on to Cairo. We failed to come across many dealers or collectors there, although we picked up a few things at a gunsmith's (of all people in the world), one or two Spain, and a set of U. S. executives for 30s. We stayed a week, and had a good time; it was rather hot and dusty, but a cool breeze. The doctor started growing a beard, in colour somewhat resembling the first issue of Newfoundland, and of which he is intensely proud; to set it off well he persists in wearing a bright blue shirt-front: the general effect is sublime. Our Vice-President also tried for a few days, but it had to come off. I wish some of the members of the London Philatelic Society had seen him. Our second sea voyage was on the *Pekin*, to Bombay from Ismalia, where we were delayed a day owing to a block in the Suez Canal. The *Pekin* is an old boat, and not too comfortable. Our cabin was under the steering gear, the chains of which clanked over our heads all night. I quite missed it the first night here. We were lucky in having good weather, although if any one saw or thought they saw a wave ten miles off they promptly went below.

We were most hospitably received by the Bombay Philatelic Society. A note awaited us at the hotel, from Mr. Seymour Summers, the secretary, on whom we proceeded to call, and after about an hour's search, climbing up innumerable flights of stairs, going from one house to another, our hunt was successful. Mr. Castle is thinking of writing a book—*How I Found the Secretary of the Bombay Philatelic Society*. Mr. Summers took us to see Mr. Gubbay, the Vice-President, who very kindly arranged a special meeting in our honour. We were still further honoured by being elected honorary members. From every one we received the greatest kindness and courtesy, especially from Mr. Gubbay, who got us tickets for all the various sights in the town, &c. One or two dealers are members of the society, and we managed to get a few nice things from them. I bought a very fine large fillet Mauritius, a small fillet, and 4d. Britannia, surcharged, both unused and fine, for £14. The man I bought them from had a block of six large fillets; 4 he sold to Senf, one I bought, and the other is in

his own collection. I tried hard to get it, but he wouldn't part. Your catalogue is very much *en evidence* here, every-one swears by it and uses it, and most of the collectors and dealers seem well up in the latest auction prices, &c. On the whole there is not much to be got, all the old files of letters have been searched over and over again, and they know the value of stamps too well. I think we were very lucky to get what we did.

Yours faithfully,

W. T. WILLETT.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY, December 9th, 1892.

SIR,—Mr. Bacon has cleared up by his letter to you (p. 112 of the December number) the question of *how* the figures showing the plate numbers on the old red one penny stamps were put on the roller. Mr. Westoby had supposed that this was effected by punching in the figures, but as at this part the roller was in relief, and the reticulated lines very fine and close, it seems obvious *à priori* that using a punch would force the metal down, and tend to disturb and confuse these lines.

The figures were therefore, as now authoritatively stated, engraved by cutting them into the relief by hand, as deep at least as to the spherical *surface* of the roller, which, once effected, prevented it making any depression on the plate there. Consequently the latter printed the figures blank, as we see them on the stamp.

It seems possible to *remove from*, but not to *add to*, the relief parts on the roller, and hence the operation was somewhat difficult, and had to be entrusted to a skilled hand. The matter is a small one, and obviously mainly concerns the method of the engraver; but Mr. Bacon is none the less entitled to our thanks for correcting the erroneous supposition hitherto prevailing on the question.

Yours obediently,

AMATEUR.

9th January, 1893.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. M.—We are sorry we cannot give you the information you ask for. The study of Philately is supposed to *lead* to that of Geography, but we have only got as far as the former at present.

R. D. R.—We have noted the stamp you mentioned, which is quite new to us. It is impossible to say what its value may be, until we know whether it is an error or a new issue.

H. D. S.—Your stamp marked "A" is of the issue of 1861 (No. 21 in our publishers' catalogue), "B" is No. 32, with the rectangle of embossed dots. The Bamra with error "Quater" was described in September, 1890. The stamps with the value added in figures are generally collected as a distinct issue. Many thanks for sending the card, we chronicled it in October. We have made use of the other items.

W. S.—We are very much obliged for the cutting, and are interested in seeing how the prices range in various parts of the country.

W. H. B.—Many thanks for your note. The date in the Catalogue is an error. The stamp is stated to have been issued in December, 1862, which is confirmed by your copy used in January, 1863.

H. H. N.—We are sorry we have not been able to find room for your letter, with which we fully agree; but the arguments against reprints have been stated over and over again, without producing much effect. It is impossible to prevent any Government from reprinting its stamps; and all that collectors can do is to endeavour to persuade the authorities to mark their reprints in some way, so as to prevent their being mistaken for originals. Where the original plates have fallen into the hands of dealers, it is still more difficult to prevent reprints being made in close imitation of the original stamps; and it is only by careful study of the stamps, and by reference to such books as that to which you allude, that collectors can avoid being taken in by reprints of this kind.

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.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

October 12th, 1892. Centennial Stamps. s. d.

2 c., blue, and 5 c., dark blue, the pair ... 8 0

BAHAMAS.

1892. Post Cards.

1d., carmine on buff ... 0 3

1 + 1d. " ... 0 5

BARBADOS.

1892. Post Card.

1d. + 1d., carmine on buff ... 0 5

BRAZIL.

1892. Envelopes.

100 reis, pale lake on white ... 0 6

200 " , pale magenta on white ... 0 8

NEW FRENCH COLONIES.

Set of 44 different varieties from 11 Colonies, all with name on tablet ... 3 0

HOLLAND.

1892. Post Card.

Error. Stamp on right.

5 cent, blue on blue ... 0 9

HONDURAS.

1891.

1 centavo to 1 peso, set of 11 ... 2 0

2 pesos, 5 pesos, and 10 pesos, large bicoloured stamps, set of 3 ... 2 0

Set of 4 bands, cut square ... 0 6

" 4 envelopes, cut square ... 0 6

LIBERIA.

1892. Postage Due.

3 c., black on 3 c., violet ... 1 0

6 c. " 6 c., pale bistre ... 1 6

MACAO.

Post Cards.

10 + 10 reis, green and blue on white ... 0 6

30 + 30 reis, red and lavender on white ... 1 0

OIL RIVERS.

½d., black and vermilion ... 0 4

1d. " and lilac ... 0 6

2d. " green, and carmine ... 0 9

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Provisional Post Card.

1½d. on 3d., black and blue on white ... 1 0

PORTUGAL.

Surcharged "Provisorio."

15 reis, red and brown ... 0 2

Letter Card.

25 reis, green on buff ... 0 4

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

1, 2, and 4 c. on 25 c., set of 3 ... 0 6

1, 2, and 4 c. on 5 c., green, set of 3 ... 0 6

Post Card.

10 c., black on lavender ... 1 0

Letter Cards.

15 c., black and blue on grey ... 1 0

25 c. " on rose ... 1 0

ST. VINCENT.

5d. on 4d., magenta on brown ... 6 0

(This is rare, and we believe only 900 were printed.)

SHANGHAI.

Postage Due.

2 c., blue and brown ... } Set of 5 ... 5 6

5 c. " and carmine ... }

10 c. " and orange ... }

15 c., black and blue ... }

20 c. " and mauve ... }

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1 c., green ... 0
10 c., on 24 c., black and green, used ... 0

TIMOR.

1892. Surcharged on Macao.

2½ on 20 r., black and carmine ... 0

2½ on 40 r. " and brown ... 0

2½ on 80 r. " and slate ... 0

Post Card.

30 + 30 reis on 300 r., orange of Macao ... 2

TOBAGO.

1892. Post Cards.

½d., green on buff ... 0

½ + ½d. " ... 0

1d., carmine on buff ... 0

1 + 1d. " ... 0

Registered Envelope.

2d., blue, 2 small sizes, each ... 0

" 2 large sizes ... 0

TURKS' ISLANDS.

Provisional Post Cards.

1d. on 1½d., brown on buff ... 2

Ditto reply ... 3

UNITED STATES. Jubilee Issue.

To be used during 1893 only.

1 c., blue (Columbus in sight of land) ... 0

2 c., puce (Landing of Columbus) ... 0

3 c., green (Flagship of Columbus) ... 0

4 c., blue (Fleet of Columbus) ... 0

5 c., chocolate (Columbus soliciting aid of Isabella) ... 0

6 c., violet (Columbus welcomed at Barcelona) ... 0

10 c., bistre (Columbus presenting natives) ... 0

15 c., green (Columbus announcing his discovery) ... 1

30 c., red-brown (Columbus at La Rabida) ... 1

50 c., blue-black (Recall of Columbus) ... 2

\$1, carmine (Isabella pledging her jewels) ... 5

Set of 7, 1 c. to 10 cents ... 2

" 11, 1 c. to 1 dollar ... 11

" 4, \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 ... 70

THE STAMPED ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, & SHEETS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By JOHN K. TIFFANY, R. R. BOBERT, AND JOSEPH RECHERT.

THIS exhaustive work, compiled with the greatest care, is now ready, and will prove invaluable to collectors, who have long felt the want of such a work.

The list is brought up to the present day, and the additional tables will be welcome to the advanced collector as well as to the beginner, who will find in them a guide for full instruction, and easily comprehensible. The illustrations of the envelopes being full size and minutely correct will facilitate comparison.

Bound in cloth and interleaved, price, post-free, 21/6.

NEW PACKET. No. 22.

500 Varieties of UNUSED Stamps, Price £4.

THIS packet has been well received, and owing to its exceptional cheapness it is selling at a great rate.

One gentleman wrote us from Exeter, on Nov. 9th last, as follows:—

"Packets to hand. I consider the £4 packet the cheapest I ever saw. I wonder you do not advertise it more."

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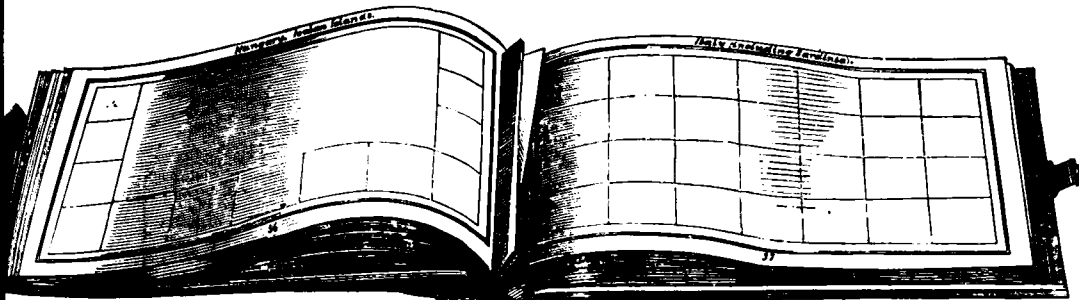
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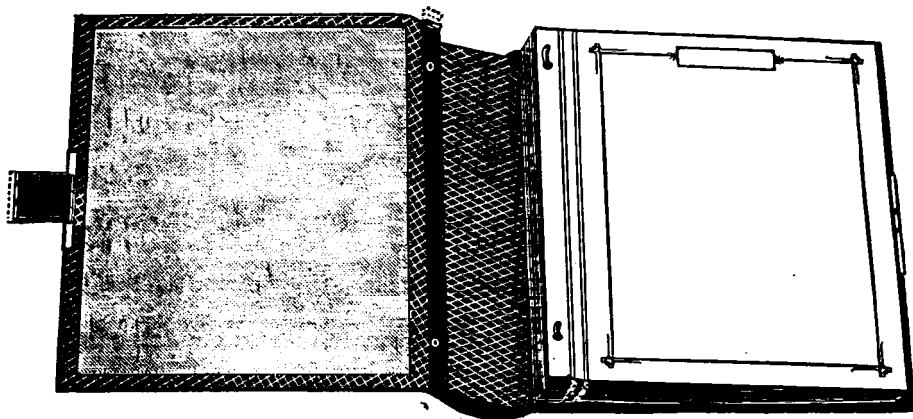
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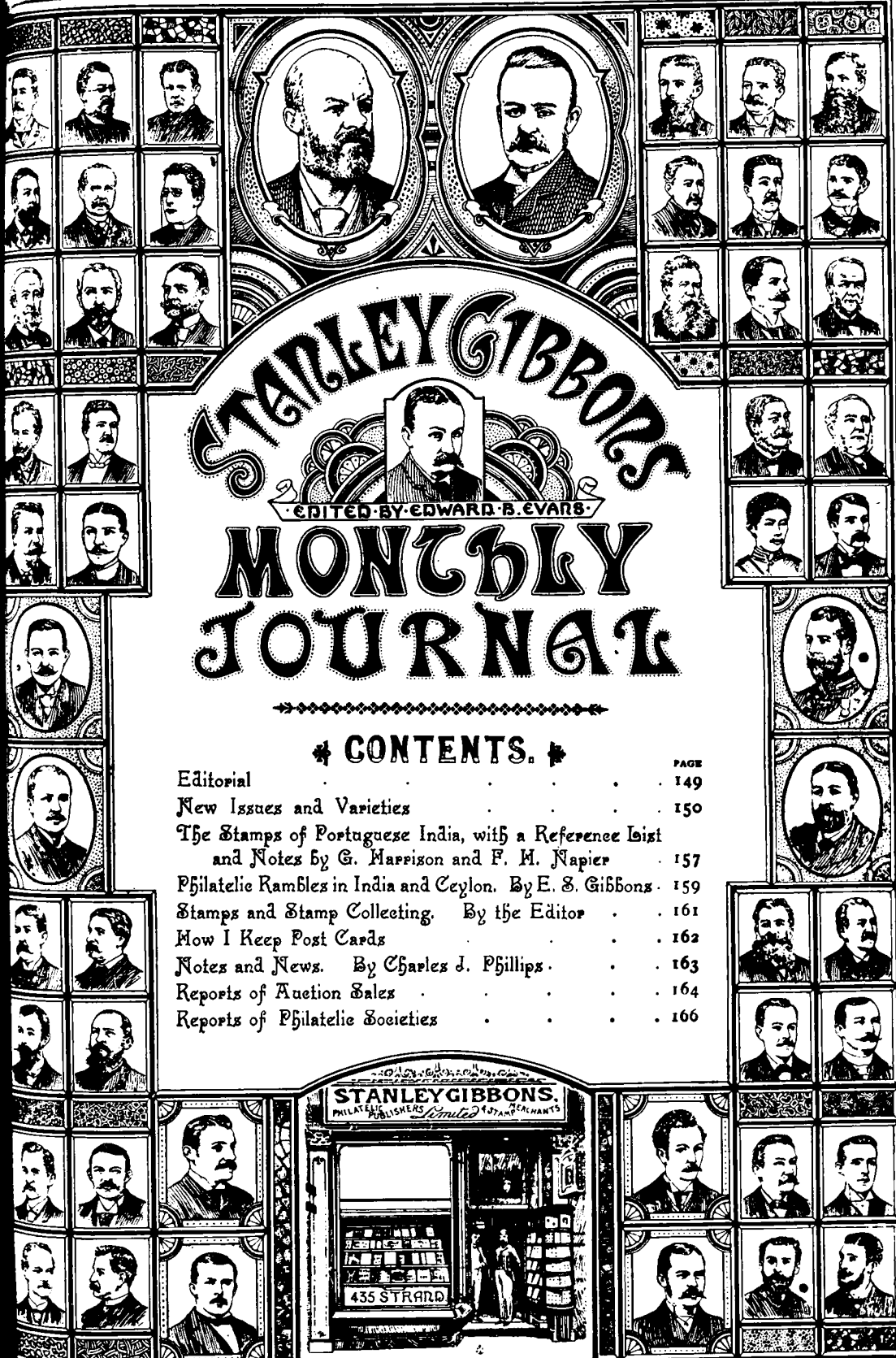
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The Illustrations in the Appendix are largely augmented. To meet the express desire of many Collectors, this Edition of the Catalogue and Appendix is obtained interleaved with paper faintly ruled. This will be much appreciated by Philatelists for various purposes, such as making notes of Auction New Issues, &c. &c.

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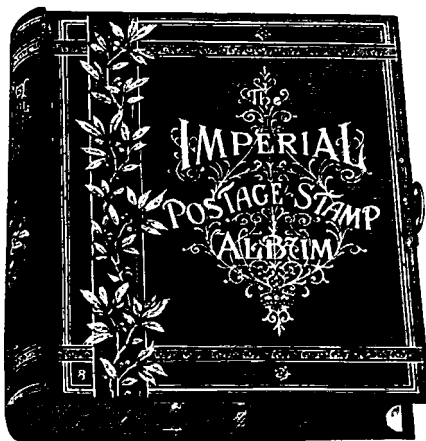
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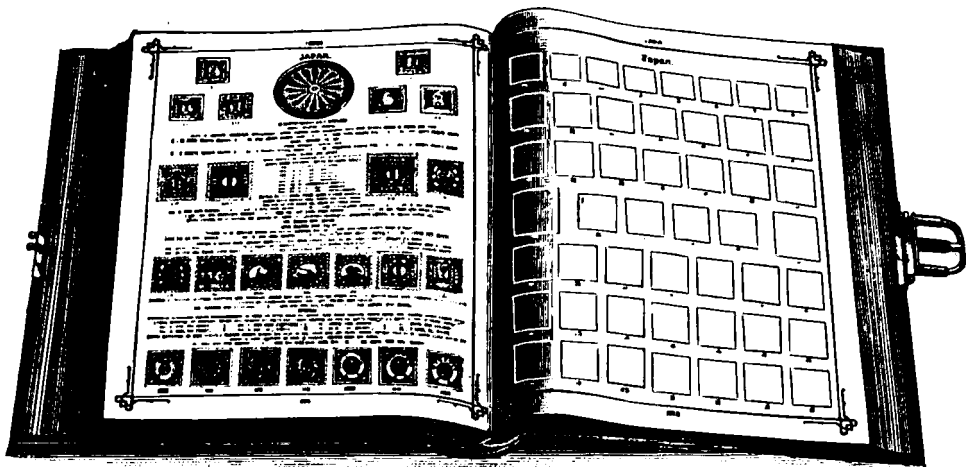
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

Vol. III.

FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

No. 32.

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 first duty this month is the very pleasant one of congratulating, most heartily, the London Philatelic Society, upon the success of the first Exhibition of Stamps held at the Society's rooms; an Exhibition which we trust is only the forerunner of many others of a similar nature, to be held under the same auspices and in the same place. We have no long list of awards to chronicle, no gold, silver, or even *vermilion* medals, no opening for jealousies or heart-burnings of any kind; the Exhibition was a so-called "private" one, composed exclusively of exhibits by the members of the Society, and at the same time practically open to the view of all who were likely to take an interest in it; in a word—just such an Exhibition as is most suitable for a Society which is composed mainly of amateurs, and whose principal object is the encouragement of Philately as a scientific pursuit.

As we stated last month, the idea of the Exhibition was to illustrate the Society's new book upon the stamps of India and Ceylon, an idea which we need not say was most fully carried out; the compilation of the book, in which the late Vice-President of the Society took so active an interest, and to which his researches in India contributed such a vast amount of interesting and valuable information, had directed the study of the members towards the stamps of the two countries of which it treats, and it cannot be doubted that their collections of those stamps had benefited by the attention thus directed to them; the recent publication of the book renders the numerous varieties of these stamps somewhat less in the nature of "caviar to the general" collector than

before, so that time and circumstances were alike appropriate.

A great advantage of a show of this kind is, that it can be made very complete and exhaustive of its special subject, without at the same time being exhaustive of the spectator, who cannot survey the entire philatelic realm without some sensation of fatigue; and we are decidedly of opinion that an Exhibition limited to the issues of certain countries is calculated to give greater pleasure to the advanced philatelist, than a general one where he might spend hours without being sure that he had seen and appreciated all that was worthy of notice. We do not purpose going into much detail as to the various exhibits; it is unnecessary on this occasion to mention the magnificent collection of Mr. Blank, or the varied assortment of Mr. Dash; the members of the Society had practically combined together to make as fine a show as possible, not to multiply exhibits of the same rarity, but to produce a complete collection of all the recognised varieties, with plenty of additional exhibits of fine specimens, pairs, blocks, &c., &c., according to the speciality of the individual exhibitor—we did not count the copies of 4 a. India, with inverted head, or the unused or unsevered pairs of 4 d. Ceylon, imperf., but preferred to admire the general effect.

The Exhibition was arranged in the following order: The first half of the Society's large room was devoted to India—an exceedingly fine collection, illustrating the whole history of the stamps of this country, being arranged in two large cases on tables in the window and overflowing into two wall cases immediately adjoining; here could be studied the complete series, from the earliest rejected essays down to the surcharged 2½ a. envelope; the celebrated ½ a., *red*, of which we have all read so much; entire sheets of the ½ a., *blue*, and the 1 a. of the first issue; facsimile sheets showing two of the arrangements of the 4 a., and a magnificent unused pair of originals of the latter showing the *blue* border line complete all round. In other wall cases were shown various

collections and sheets of fine specimens, &c., including an interesting set of proof impressions from the original copper plates of the first issue.

The other part of the room was filled with the issues of Ceylon, which naturally occupied more space than those of India, two additional cases in the centre of that end being required for their accommodation. These two cases contained, in our opinion, the most beautiful portion of the Exhibition, a magnificent series of Ceylon adhesives, picked specimens in every variety of shade (as well as of perforation and watermark), a large number of them being unused. In addition to the two dozen square feet thus allotted to it, this fine collection occupied a portion of one of the cases in the window.

In these latter cases were also another fine lot of adhesives; some very beautiful proofs—in *black* on India paper—of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s stamps; a very complete collection of Ceylon envelopes and post cards, showing all the ingenious overprints which the ingenuous overprinter has inflicted upon them; and last, but not least, a specimen—believed to be unique—of a 2d. envelope which is chronicled for the first time in the Society's book.

For the encouragement of envelope collectors, who are not so numerous as we could wish, we may mention that this specimen was picked up at an auction in London not many months back; and we are very glad to learn that its fortunate purchaser (Mr. E. D. Bacon) proposes to add it to "The Tapling Collection."

The wall cases here were well filled also, the case of *proofs*, &c., over the mantelpiece in the Indian Department being well balanced by a case of blocks and strips of early Ceylons. Many a longing—a Cey-longing—glance was cast upon this case, the general opinion being summed up in the words, "Where are my scissors?" And had it not been for a sheet of plate glass and a patent lock, we do not doubt that some valuable "Cuttings" might have been taken. In this part of the room also was an interesting case, showing the encouragement afforded to collectors of used Telegraph stamps, by the Postal Departments of India and Ceylon.

Probably the stamp which was most interesting to the Philistine, was that which, some twelve months ago, cost a too enthusiastic benefactor of his species a sentence of three years' penal servitude. It is "a stamp with a history," the details of which are familiar to most of our readers—the Indian with inverted head, which caused so much amusement in court, and in connection with which the Common Serjeant of the period feelingly remarked that such an attempt to turn the head of the

Empress of India was "a very serious offence." We should have supposed high treason, at the least! (*See* Coke and Littleton. *De capite regis invertendo*, &c.)

* * *

We are not sure that the stamps of Scinde should not have been included in the Society's book, as really the first Government issue of that country; but perhaps in the present state of our information about those stamps it is well to wait a little longer. Our own opinions upon the subject, we have—we hope—always put forward with due diffidence, but we should much like to ascertain where the Editor of *The Stamp News* found any foundation for the following statement: "The editor of the *Monthly Journal*, at the end of an article on the stamps of Scinde, states that only those with the single outer line are genuine." We have searched diligently through our numbers for the last six months, but can find nothing resembling this. It is hardly possible that our contemporary can have thus misconstrued our note, at the end of Mr. Seymour Summers' letter in our December number, in which we point out that the forgeries described by Mr. Summers are those "with the double outer circle." If this be thus, the discovery would appear to be of the nature of a *mare's nest*, a curious one to be made by ———

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.

Angra (Azores).—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that 30 reis cards, single and double, have been issued for this colony, in similar form to those of the mother country.

Post Cards. 30 reis, blue on buff.

Argentine Republic.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us specimens of the three high values of the new series, the design of which differs from those already known principally in the portrait depicted. The bust is that of General San Martino, in full uniform, on a background of horizontal lines; the value is arranged as upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5 c., and the name is upon a straight label at the top. Impression, paper, wmk., and perforation as for the rest of the series.

Adhesives. 1 peso, carmine-red.
2 pesos, deep green.
5 " deep blue.

Barbados.—We are indebted to more than one correspondent for specimens of the 1d. envelope, 120 x 95 mm. surcharged "3d.", below the head, and we regret to find that there are at least three distinct varieties among the 66,000 envelopes which are stated to have been overprinted. The type which we believe was the first adopted has the fraction nearly 6 mm. in total height, with a narrow figure "2," and the centre of the "d" opposite the bar; this, we are told, was struck in violet upon 120 envelopes, and in *black* upon 2800. The second type has the fraction 7 mm. high, wide figures, and the "d" by the side of the "1"—the latter has very long serifs; this was printed, in violet, on the

remainder of the envelopes, among them being two copies with a colourless 1d. stamp, which were surcharged impartially with the rest.

- Envelopes.* 1d., in violet, on 1d., pink; small type.
 1d., in black, on 1d. " " "
 1d., in violet, on 1d. " large " "
 1d. " on 1d. (albino) " "

Bavaria.—We have received a specimen of the 5 pf. post card, with horizontal wmk., and the date "89," having the stamp upside down in the right upper corner.

Post Card. 5 pf., violet on buff; stamp inverted.

Bosnia.—The *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* announces a new value, of the same type as the current series.

Adhesive. 20 (novvica), olive-green.

Brazil.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the current 10 r. and 20 r. Journal stamps on thick, tinted paper.

- Journal Stamps.* 10 reis, blue on greenish grey.
 20 " green on greenish.

British East Africa.—The Imperial Company has issued a 2½ a. envelope, and ½ a. and 1 a. post cards. The envelope bears, in the right upper corner, an oval embossed stamp; the Crowned Sun is in the centre of the latter, surrounded by an engine-turned band, inscribed "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY" above, and "2½ ANNAS" below; crossing both the central oval (below the Sun) and the oval band is a ribbon bearing the motto "LIBERTY AND LIGHT." The envelope is of thin, white wove paper, 142x78 mm., with a plain, pointed upper flap, and the name and address of the manufacturers, "BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO.," are embossed along the top edge of the right side flap. The cards bear a stamp of the type of the adhesives, in the right upper corner, and are inscribed, in three lines, "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY," in shaded Roman capitals; "POST CARD," in white Roman capitals, on a coloured label with ornamented ends; and the usual instruction; the first and third lines being in larger type upon the 1 a. than upon the ½ a. card, but precisely similar in other respects.

- Envelope.* 2½ a., green on white.
Post Cards. ½ a., brown on buff; 122x75 mm.
 1 a., violet-black on buff; 139x89 mm.

We are informed that the larger sized Registration Envelope is no longer issued.

British Honduras.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles an imperforate specimen of the 1d., blue, wmk. Crown & CC, probably from a proof sheet.

Adhesive. 1d., blue; imperf.

Congo.—Mr. Hilckes kindly directs our attention to the fact that the two curious labels, which we described last month, are mentioned in the *Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie*. Little or nothing, however, seems to be known as to their history.

Dutch Indies.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a high value, of the type with head of the young Queen of Holland.

Adhesive. 2½ gulden, brown and blue; perf. 12½.

Egypt.—More Philately here, though Egypt is not yet a French Colony. *Le Timbre-Poste* quotes a notice to the effect that the Official Stamps chronicled last month are to be supplied to collectors at 10 millièmes each, and we hear that this price includes the cost of obliteration. From the same source we learn that the 3 millièmes and 2 piastres stamps were to be issued in new colours on the 1st inst.

- Adhesives.* 3 mil., yellow.
 2 piast., brick-red.

Eritrea.—This is an Italian colony, which has been supplied, as *Le Timbre-Poste* informs us, with a full set of the current adhesives, post cards, and letter cards of the mother country, surcharged diversely "COLONIA ERITREA," in black. Upon the three lower values the surcharge is in a horizontal line, near the top, and in small block type, with

initial capitals; on the other adhesives, it is in small block capitals, in a curve below the head. Upon the post and letter cards the surcharge is not upon the stamp, but added to the inscriptions. The issue was to come into use upon January 1st.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., black and olive-green.
 2 c., black and brown.
 5 c., black and green.
 10 c., black and red.
 20 c., black and orange.
 25 c., black and blue.
 40 c., black and brown.
 45 c., black and grey-green.
 60 c., black and violet.
 1 l., black, brown and yellow.
 5 l., black, rose and blue.

- Post Cards.* 5 c., black and green on brown.
 10 c., black and red on straw.
 7½+7½ c., " " "
 10 c., black and brown on green.
 10+10 c., " " "
 15 c., " " grey.
 15+15 c., " " "
Letter Cards. 5 c., black and green on grey.
 20 c., black and red on orange.

Fiji.—We have received the current 6d. stamp surcharged "FIVE PENCE" in two lines.

Adhesive. 5d., in black, on 6d., rose.

Finland.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the 70 kopecks, of the Russian type with circles inserted in the corners, has at last been issued.

Adhesive. 70 kop., orange and brown.

French Colonies.—We learn from an official document, published in the *Revue Philatelique*, that some of the Colonies whose philatelic acquaintance our readers have had the fortune to make, in years gone by, have been swallowed up in the recent deluge. "Congo Français," we are told, includes Gaboon, as well as the French province of Congo; "Indo-Chine" includes Cochinchina, Cambodge (to which we have not been introduced), and Annam and Tonquin; and "Diego-Suarez" absorbs Nossi-Bé, as well as Sainte-Marie de Madagascar. We may be thankful for these small mercies! Correspondence from other parts of Madagascar is to be franked with French postage stamps; but why not treat the other 17, and their Dependencies, in the same manner?

French Congo.—There seems reason to believe that a fresh crop of surcharged varieties may be expected from this Colony. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the following unpaid letter stamps converted to ordinary use, by means of a surcharge of the same nature as that of the 10 c. upon 1 fr., but we believe this is only an instalment.

- Adhesives.* 5 c., in red, on 5 c., black.
 5 c., " on 20 c. "
 5 c., " on 30 c. "

French Guiana.—We have received the 15 c., of the recently defunct French Colonial issue, surcharged "GUYANE" diagonally, and in addition "DÉC. 92"—"005," in two horizontal lines; the value being in large figures. The whole of the overprint is in black.

Adhesive. "005" on 15 c., blue; with date.

Funchal (Madeira).—It seems hardly necessary to state that the privilege of possessing 30 reis cards (single and double) has been extended to this parish.

- Post Cards.* 30 reis, blue on buff.
 30+30 " "

Gold Coast.—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of the Registration Envelopes, sizes F and G, with the words "GOLD COAST COLONY" in a straight line above the stamp, in much larger type than before; the total length of the line is now 63 mm., instead of 54 mm. Our informant adds that there are three sizes of each of the varieties of these envelopes.

- Reg. Env.* 2d., blue and black; sizes F, H²; name, 54 mm. long.
 2d., " " " " F, G, H², " 63 "

Great Britain.—We omitted last month to chronicle the 1d. envelopes issued by the Post Office on January 2nd. They are in two sizes, both of laid paper, bag-shaped, and with a tongued, unglued flap at the right-hand end. The smaller, termed Size N, are sold at 11d. the packet of 20, and the larger, Size O, at 1s. for the same number.

- Envelopes.* 1d., vermilion; Size N, 137x80 mm.
 1d., " " " " O, 225x99 mm.

The Philatelic Record describes a change in the type of the inscriptions on the Registration Envelope, Size G, which



took place at the end of 1891, but which appears hitherto to have escaped notice. The instructions, under the words "REGISTERED LETTER," and in the stamp space, are in larger type in the more recent variety, but the most noticeable point of difference is stated to be the introduction of a comma after the word "REGISTERED," in the first instruction. We would point out, however, that the comma was inserted at an earlier date, and is found with both the varieties of type. Among our comparatively recent copies of Size G we find as follows :

- A. First line of instruction 90 mm.
 Second " " 68½ to 70 mm.
 No comma after "REGISTERED."
 The "T" of "TO," in the second line, is under the "TT" of "LETTER," or nearly under the second "T."
 a. With back plain.
 b. With £10 regulation on back.
- B. First line 91½ mm.
 Second line 71 mm.
 No comma; "T" of "TO" under first "T" of "LETTER."
 With £10 regulation.
- C. The same with comma after "REGISTERED."
 With £10 regulation.
- D. With instructions in larger type.
 First line 94 mm.
 Second line 76 mm.
 Comma after "REGISTERED"; "T" of "TO" under first "E" of "LETTER."
 a. With £25 regulation.
 b. " " and "FEE PAID."
 c. With £50 " " "
- It is possible that C may exist with the £25 regulation, or D with the £10, but we have not met with either.

Greece.—*The Stamp News* chronicles the 25 and 40 lepta in new colours, both imperf. and perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 25 lepta, violet; imperf. and perf.
 40 " blue " "

Gwalior.—Mr. Seymour Summers has very kindly sent us some envelopes headed "GWAJIOR STATE SERVICE," and bearing stamps surcharged (or obliterated) with a circular mark lettered "GWAJIOR" above, "STATE" below, and having a monogram in the centre which we are unable to decipher. Three specimens are before us, the stamps being ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. of the current British Indian series. On the ½ a. and 2 a. the mark in question appears to be of a nature of a surcharge, as it was evidently applied before the stamps were put upon the envelopes, the circle being larger than the height of the stamp, and each bearing portions of further impressions; on the 1 a., however, it takes the form of a cancellation, being impressed partly on the stamp, and partly upon the envelope. There is no other surcharge upon any of the three, and the ½ a. and 2 a. are further obliterated in black, the mysterious mark being in violet. We should conclude that some unsurcharged stamps were supplied to Gwalior, and that this mark was struck upon them—in accordance with the common practice in India—to prevent theft.

Haiti.—The current type has been re-engraved. The Cap of Liberty rises higher than before above the top of the palm tree, and the branches of the latter droop humbly, instead of sticking out in a truculent fashion. We have received the 1 c. and 2 c., and find them printed in less bright shades than before, on very thick paper, perf. 14. *Le Timbre-Poste* adds the 7 c., which is doubtless on the same paper.

Adhesives. 1 c., dull violet; variety of type, &c.
 2 c., deep blue " "
 7 c., vermilion " "



Horta (Azores).—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following additions to the list :

Post Cards. 30 reis, blue on buff.
 3c+30 " "

India.—We are indebted to Mr. Seymour Summers for the following cutting from *The Times of India*, Jan. 31st, foreshadowing some additions to the most recent lists :

"PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF A LETTER CARD.—A specimen of a letter card, similar to the one recently adopted on the Continent of Europe, was submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce by the Postmaster-General, Bombay, with a request for an opinion regarding the issue of such cards in India, adding that the postage on the card, if issued, would probably be half an anna, with some additional charge for paper, say about two pies each, as in the case of the square half anna embossed envelopes. The matter having been carefully considered by the committee, the Postmaster-General was informed that the proposed card would, in their opinion, be largely used for correspondence purposes; but that if any extra charge were made in addition to the half anna postage, the committee did not think the card would find favour with the public."

"POSTAGE STAMPS OF HIGHER VALUE.—The committee having ascertained by circular the views of members with respect to the advisability of asking Government to issue postage stamps of a higher value than one rupee—which is the most valuable stamp now issued—addressed the Director-General of the Post Office of India, in December last, advocating the issue of stamps of two and five rupees respectively. So far, however, no reply has been received to this suggestion."

Labuan.—This Settlement seems determined to make the most of its philatelic opportunities. We understand that both the pretty set of Labuan proper, and the stamps of the British North Borneo Company, are in use here indiscriminately—at present; and, as if this were not enough, a fresh crop of surcharges has been cultivated upon the former series. Mr. Wildsmith kindly sends us a sheet of the 40 c., surcharged "Two—CENTS," and one of the 16 c., surcharged "Six—CENTS"; the overprint in each case is in two lines, the first in small letters, the second in small capitals, with large capital initials. The type is exceedingly roughly set up, and, although the two words are at about the same distance apart on all, their relative positions in other respects differ on almost every stamp on the sheet. The stamps themselves are unwatermarked.

Adhesives. 2 c., in black, on 40 c., yellow-brown.
 6 c. " on 16 c., grey.

We have received a specimen of the 3 c. on 4 c. card, which we chronicled last month, and we find that the original value is cancelled by a bar.

Liberia.—We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for specimens of the envelopes and wrappers about to be issued in this Republic. The wrappers and the 2 c. envelopes bear impressions of the designs of the corresponding adhesives, near the right hand side and upper end, and in the right upper corner respectively. The wrappers are of white and buff wove paper, gummed and tapered at the upper end; the envelopes are of white laid, and the 2 c. is of ordinary shape, with plain, pointed flap. The 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. envelopes are bag-shaped, with the flap at the left hand end; the stamps are embossed in the right upper corner. The 3 c. bears a portrait of the first Governor of Liberia, Governor J. Ashman, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA" above, and "THREE CENTS" below, with a figure "3" on a shield between the two words; the inscription is on a ground of network, and the whole design is in plain relief on coloured ground. The portrait on the 5 c. is that of the first President, President Roberts, enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame, with name on the two upper and value in words on the two lower sides; a fancy rectangular shape is formed by means of a projection upon each of the sides of the diamond, containing a figure "5" upon a ground of crossed lines; the design in this case also is in plain relief upon solid colour. On the 10 c. is a portrait of President Cheeseman, the present head of the State, on a ground of horizontal lines, in a circular band, with name above and value in words below; this portion of the design seems to be engraved in *taille douce*, and is printed in black; it is surrounded by a fancy rectangle of scroll

pattern, with figures "10" in each spandrel on a ground of crossed lines, the design here being in coloured relief. We are informed that there is a second size of the 2 c., and two other sizes of the higher values, besides that described below.

- Envelopes.* 2 c., orange; 135×83 mm.
 3 c., chocolate "
 5 c., rose "
 10 c., black and orange; 135×83 mm.
Wrappers. 1 c., brown on white; 298×125 mm.
 1 c. " buff "

We have also received an official circular, showing that the 3+3 c. card, and the 3 c. letter card, were issued on the 18th October last, and stating that the portrait on the former represents the late President Benson, and that on the latter the late ex-President J. S. Payne.

Martinique.—We give illustrations showing the two varieties of surcharge, which we described last month.



Mashonaland.—We have received the 1d., 1½d., and 1+1d. cards of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged for use in this territory. The first has "MASHONALAND," in heavy capitals, printed in black above the Arms and the words "POST CARD," and the name "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" obliterated by four thin bars. The 2nd and 3rd are surcharged "MASHONALAND"—"VIA," in two lines, in black, above the original inscriptions, the latter not being modified in any way.

- Post Cards.* 1d., black and brown on white.
 1½d., black and grey on buff.
 1+1d., black and brown on buff.

Mauritius.—A correspondent kindly sends us two varieties of 1 c. stamp, a 15 c., and a Registration Envelope of the value of 12 c. The first 1 c. was produced by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., by printing the 2 c. in mauve, and surcharging it "ONE CENT," below, in the usual block capitals. The first supply sent out was unfortunately a small one; the stamps were issued on January 5, and were immediately bought up. The 16 c. was then converted locally, by means of a surcharge of the words "ONE CENT," in tall Roman capitals, with a double bar below them to obliterate the original value. We are informed that 150,000 of the 1 c. on 16 c. were manufactured, and that a further supply of the De la Rue 1 c. was expected on January 10th. The 15 c. is simply the 16 c. with a figure "5" substituted for the "6"; and the stamp on the envelope is of similar type to that on the 8 c. for the same purpose, but has the value in white relief on a label of solid colour. We have only seen size F of the latter, but learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that G exists also.

- Adhesives.* 1 c. (on 2 c.), black and mauve.
 1 c., in black, on 16 c., orange-brown.
 15 c., orange-brown.
Reg. Env. 12 c., blue; sizes F and G.

Mexico.—We have received three Unpaid Letter Stamps, which we should suppose from their appearance to be of the same speculative nature as those previously described. The design consists of a large letter "T," crossed by a scroll lettered "FALTA DE PORTE"; "CORREOS MEXICO" is in an arch above, and the value, or the word "Cts" alone, on a label below. We have an 8 cts., green, a 20 cts., vermilion, and a violet label without any numeral to indicate the value. Should these stamps (?) turn out to be worthy of recognition, we shall be happy to apologise to them, but at present we think it safer not to put them on our list. It is stated that the 5 and 10 pesos stamps, described last month, were printed in red by mistake, and that they have since appeared in deep red. These values were chronicled, some years ago, in *carmine on buff*, apparently as part of the red series; but we believe they were not issued in that form.

- Adhesives.* 5 pesos, deep green.
 10 " "

Montenegro.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes two varieties of 3+3 stotinki cards, with the impression upon the 1st and 4th pages, and joined together at the left hand side; the first

has the reply card on the 4th page, and the second has it upon the first. It seems an open question whether the cards in the second case are not joined on the right instead of on the left.

- Post Cards.* 3+3 stot., green on green; joined on left.
 3+3 " " " " right.

Morocco.—We are informed that the *Tanger-Fez* post has ceased to exist as an independent institution, it having been taken over by the French Government offices; and the stamps are superseded by those of France, surcharged with the values in centimos. The inauguration of the new regime was celebrated, in an appropriate manner, by the issue of two surcharged varieties. The 5 c. and 10 c. of the Unpaid Letter Series were adapted to ordinary postal use by printing the words "TIMBRE" at the top, and "POSTE" at the bottom, in small capitals, over the words "CHIFFRE" and "TAXE" respectively, and obliterating the words "A PERCEVOIR" with a thick bar, the overprint being all in red. Only a very small number of each value was thus surcharged.

- Adhesives.* 5 c., red and black; 150 surcharged.
 10 c. " " 600 "

Nabha.—We have received some varieties of the 1 a. Indian surcharged envelopes, one of which is no doubt a novelty, as it is not included in M. Moens' Catalogue, while the others require rather further description than is given in our publishers' list. The name is in straight lines on all the following:

- a. Envelope 121×72 mm., with brown device on flap.
 1 a., brown; name in black, Arms in brown.
 Variety on toned paper.
 b. Envelope 118×66 mm., no device on flap.
 1 a., brown; name in black, Arms in brown (not in Moens).
 1 a. " name and Arms in black.

M. Moens catalogues the envelope with name and Arms in black, and without the flap ornament, but gives the size as 121×71 mm.

New Caledonia.—We have received the 75 c. and 1 franc of the ex-colonial type, surcharged "N.—C.—E." in fancy capitals, upon a kind of label of floreate ornaments, placed diagonally above very large numerals "5" or "10." This ornamental addition is struck in black and in dull blue.

- Adhesives.* "5," in black, on 75 c., carmine.
 "5," in blue, on 75 c. "
 "10," in black, on 1 fr., olive-green.
 "10," in blue, on 1 fr. "

New South Wales.—We have received the official 1d. envelope, of current type, with the Arms of Great Britain embossed on an oval ground of red on the flap, which we believe to be a new improvement.

- Official Envelope.* 1d., lilac; 143×79 mm.; with Arms on flap.

Le Timbre-Poste reports that the 1d. post card, current type, with Warratah on the left, has been seen with "O.S." surcharged in the upper corners. We hope that this may turn out to be of the leguminous order.

- Official Post Card (?)* 1d., violet on buff; black surcharge.

New Zealand.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the 5d. to be added to the list of adhesives surcharged "O. P. S. O."

- Official Stamp.* 5d., olive-brown; violet surcharge.

We have received a copy of the 3d. post card, if such it can be termed, to which we alluded last October. It consists of a printed form, 75×43 mm., issued by an enterprising firm of manufacturers of tobacco, &c., for the purpose of collecting opinions upon their wares; the 3d. stamp impressed upon it doubtless franks it as printed matter.

Nicaragua.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles and illustrates the new issue for this Republic. It is something to find that Columbus is not alluded to in any way, but that the well-known arms of the State are reverted to. They are shown in a shield, which is surrounded by a fancy rectangular frame, with "CORREOS" above, name and value below, "U. P. U." on left, "1893" on right, and numerals in the four corners. The perforation gauges 12½. The same design is impressed upon the envelopes and wrappers; the cards had not been seen.

- Adhesives.*
 1 c., yellow-brown. | 50 c., violet.
 2 c., vermilion. | 1 p., dark blue.
 5 c., blue. | 2 p., green.
 10 c., slate. | 5 p., rose.
 20 c., red. | 10 p., orange.

Official Stamps. Surcharged "FRANQUEO—OFFICIAL" in two lines in red.

- 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, slate.
- 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, slate.

- Envelopes.**
- 5 c., dark blue on salmon; 194 × 86 mm.
 - 10 c., lilac " " "
 - 20 c., dark red " " 194 × 94 mm.
 - 30 c., chocolate " " 238 × 103 mm.
 - 50 c., deep violet " " "

- Wrappers.**
- 1 c., green " " 201 × 265 mm.
 - 2 c. " " " "

Obock.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* assures us that the 1, 2, 3, and 4 centimes unpaid letter stamps, which received the straight surcharge, did not emanate from the stock of stamps in the Colony (which we gather was not supplied with these small values), but from a dealer, to whom they were returned after being duly disfigured!

Orange Free State.—Mr. Hayman sends us a curious variety of the 1d. on 3d., having apparently a bracket "]" after the "d," but probably it is the impression of the edge of a high quad. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes a 1½d. card formed with a 2d. adhesive, surcharged as in the case of the 1½d. on 3d.

Post Card. 1½d. on 2d., black and violet on white.

Paraguay.—Our illustrations represent four varieties of the new type which we chronicled last month. Four other values are stated to have been issued more recently with portraits of other celebrities. A friend suggests that these will be two more "Pair o' Guys," we believe this is intended for a joke of a feeble kind.

- Adhesives.**
- 2 c., green; portrait of S. Jovellano.
 - 5 c., violet " H. Uriarte.
 - 10 c., blue-lilac " C. Bareiro.
 - 20 c., carmine " P. Escobar.



CIRILO RIVAROLA.



JUAN BANTISTA GIL.



BERNADINO CABALLERO.



JUAN GONZALES.

The 10 c. is the stamp which we have already seen with the Columbian surcharge; to prevent forgeries of this overprint being circulated, the unsurcharged stamps are to be perforated across the centre. These will be convenient for use as *Provisional* 5 c.

Ponta Delgada (Azores).—The same additions, as in the other two portions of this colony, are chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

- Post Cards.*
- 30 reis, blue on buff.
 - 30+30 " " "

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the surcharged 15 c., which is described by *Le Timbre-Poste* as being in a different shade to that of the unsurcharged stamps, and our contemporary suggests that a fresh supply may have been printed for the purpose of this *Provisional* issue.



Puttialla.—We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the 8 annas stamp has appeared with the latest variety of surcharge. *Adhesive.* 8 a., purple; "PATIALA."

Reunion.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that an error has already been discovered among the new stamps supplied to (or printed for) this colony, a sheet of 50 c. having the name added in red, instead of in blue. It is perhaps only a curious coincidence that while Panama and Philately both commence with a "P," Canal and Carotte should also rejoice in the same initial. How shall we couple them?

- Canal Panama.
- Carotte Philatelique.
- Colonie Phran—

The spelling of the last does not seem quite correct.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the Unpaid Letter stamps of 1889 have been reprinted, to meet a temporary want, with a 15 c. substituted for the 20 c. of the earlier set.

- Adhesive.* 50 c., carmine on rose; name in red.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 15 c., black; local design.

Russian Local.—*Riask.*—We have received two more varieties of the type-set design in use in this district. They closely resemble those which we chronicled and illustrated in March, 1892, but differ in the corner ornaments. The second illustration we then gave shows three different ornaments. Of the types now before us, one has a large numeral and letter "K," as on the first of the illustrations, but has corners like those on the upper right and lower left of the second illustration. The other has the smaller figure and letter "K," and the corners are of the pattern used for the left lower corner of the previous second type.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black on rose; 2 types.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—We give illustrations of the two varieties of surcharge, which we described last month.



St. Vincent.—*The Postal Card* announces two novelties from this colony.

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

Salvador.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* states that the recently chronicled surcharge was first tried in red, and that, although this was not considered satisfactory, the few sheets thus overprinted were issued and used.

The American Journal of Philately reports that the 20 c. and 25 c. stamps were also converted into 1 c., the surcharge upon them being in two lines, horizontally, but not in the same type in both cases; we have the 25 c. also overprinted in yellow! The same authority chronicles the Seebeck Annual for 1893, which is adorned with a portrait of what we should take to be a Superintendent of Police. *The Metropolitan Philatelist* states that it is "The President in a helmet," but does not say whether Harrison or Cleveland; our own belief is that it is the last photograph taken of Columbus. It is enclosed in a rectangular frame, with "CORREOS DEL SALVADOR.—A. C." on a scrolled label above, value in words in the centre below, numerals on shields in the lower corners, and "1893" in the upper. The same design is impressed upon envelopes and wrappers, and in the right upper corner of post cards; the latter are entirely covered with a pattern of engine-turning, and bear the necessary inscriptions upon ornamental labels.

- Adhesives.*
- UN CENTAVO, in red, on 5 c., grey.
 - UN-CENTAVO, in black, on 20 c., orange.
 - UN-centavo " " on 25 c., maroon.
 - UN-centavo, in yellow, on 25 c. " "
 - 1 c., blue; perf. 12, new type. " "
 - 2 c., red-brown; perf. 12, new type. " "
 - 3 c., purple " " "
 - 5 c., deep brown " " "
 - 10 c., yellow-brown " " "
 - 11 c., vermilion " " "
 - 20 c., green " " "
 - 25 c., olive-brown " " "
 - 50 c., orange " " "
 - 1 p., black " " "

- Envelopes.* 1 c., blue on blue; 160x91 mm.
 3 c., purple " " "
 5 c., brown " " "
 10 c., chocolate on blue; 160x91 mm.
 17 c., vermilion " " "
 20 c., green " " "
 22 c., carmine " " "
Wrappers. 2 c., red " 204x265 mm.
 3 c., purple " " "
 10 c., brown " " "
 11 c., vermilion " " "
Post Cards. 1 c., black and brown on buff.
 2 c., black and orange " "
 2+2 c. " " "
 3 c., black and green " "
 3+3 c. " " "

San Marino.—Several of our contemporaries have chronicled of late a "10" on 20 c. of this Republic, and we presume a new variety of surcharge has been issued, but we do not know in what respects it differs from the similar value brought out six months ago.

Sarawak.—Mr. Hayman kindly shows us a vertical pair of the "ONE CENT" on 3 c., brown on yellow, the lower stamp of which has no bar across the original value; it is one of the bottom row of a sheet. The bar was evidently in the form, but was not inked, as we can see where it has pressed.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 3 c., brown on yellow; variety.



Siam.—The *Ill. Brief Journal* chronicles the 24 atts surcharged 4 atts, in Siamese characters only, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesive.

4 atts, in black, on 24 atts, blue and lilac.

Sierra Leone.—We have received the 3 half pence stamp, with its value reduced by two-thirds, by means of a surcharge of the words "HALF-PENNY," in two lines, and a thin and a thick bar intended to cover the original value. In the copies before us, however, the impression comes too high, and the bars are quite clear of the lower label; and this seems to have been frequently the case, for on a copy sent us by Messrs. Cameron and Co. the printed bars have been supplemented by one ruled in in writing ink!

Adhesive. ½d., in black, on 1½d., lilac.

Seychelles.—The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* reports some provisionals from these islands, caused, it is stated, by changes in postal rates.

Adhesives. 3 c., in black; on 4 c., carmine and green.

- 12 c. " 16 c., orange and blue.
 15 c. " 16 c. "
 45 c. " 48 c., yellow-green and green.

South Australia.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses an *imperforate* copy of the 10d. on 9d., with black surcharge. We see that this is catalogued by M. Moens, but it is not mentioned in the London Society's book.

With reference to the 2½d. and 5d. stamps, which we stated last month have not yet been issued, a correspondent in the colony sends us the following:—

"The 2½d.—This has a profile of the Queen in a diamond on the left side, with a kangaroo sitting erect behind Her Majesty amidst a profusion of ferns. Along the top edge the words 'South Australia' appear in white letters on a black ground, and beneath the ornamental work the words 'Two-pence Halfpenny' are made prominent in the same way. The stamp is otherwise ornamented.

"The 5d.—This has the name of the colony and the value in the same position as the 2½d., but the central figures differ. Her Majesty's profile adorns the left side, and adjoining there is a shield, or what may be called the Australian coat of arms, which stands out well in front of an array of ferns.

"The Postmaster-General received proofs of the dies from England about two months ago, which have been approved of and returned a few weeks since. It will therefore be sometime next year (1893) before the new issue will be ready for circulation."

Surinam.—The *Ill. Brief Journal* chronicles a 2 c. stamp of the numeral type, and a 10 c. with the head of the young Queen.

Adhesives. 2 c., brown.
 10 c., olive.

Tasmania.—We have received a large bundle of envelopes and wrappers bearing the embossed ½d. and 1d. stamps alone and variously combined—½d., ½d. + ½d., 1d., ½d. + 1d., 1d. + 1d., ½d. + 1d. + 1d.—and struck upon a number of varieties of paper, colour and size, which does equal credit to the good nature of the Government and the ingenuity of the local philatelists. When we state that we find 61 varieties of the envelopes, and that the wrappers (all ½d.) are upon paper of 10 striking varieties of colour, it will be seen that the "Sheepbreeders Association" of New South Wales is "not in it," and that the envelope contractors of the United States may have to look to their laurels!

A correspondent informs us that the ½d + 2d. envelope exists in two varieties, one having the stamps side by side, and the other with the ½d. stamp in the left upper corner. We have received a specimen of the envelope with the additional stamp in the left upper corner, but struck in bright green, instead of in red. We obtain the colours of the new 10s. stamp from *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.

Adhesive. 10s., purple; value in brown.

Envelopes. ½d., bright green + 2d., deep green.

½d., red; various papers, &c.

½d. + ½d. " " "

1d. " " "

½d. + 1d. " " "

1d. + 1d. " " "

½d. + 1d. + 1d. " " "

Wrappers. ½d. " various coloured papers.

We are also informed that a small number of the 1d. cards with the frame had the ½d. stamp embossed upon them, in addition to those of the current issue similarly treated.

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the single 1½d. card, of the same type as the reply paid card described a few months back.

Post Cards. 1½d., carmine and vermilion on buff; with frame.
 1½d., brown on buff.

To add to the interest which we must all feel in the philatelic stationery, so lavishly supplied in this colony, Mr. Vindin publishes a letter, from the Secretary of the Post-office Department, in which it is stated that "Newspaper wrappers stamped with the Platypus dies are not allowed to pass as postal matter." Comment seems unnecessary!

Timor.—We give an illustration of the surcharged adhesives supplied to this island by Macao.



Tonga.—Our illustrations represent the new stamps, recently described. It will be remembered that the 4d. is of the same type as the 1d., and the 8d. and 1s. are of that of the 2d.



Transvaal.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Kimberley for a specimen of the current 1s. stamp surcharged, in black, "2 1/2 Pence," with a horizontal bar above and below. The *Stamp News* adds that there is a variety with the figures erroneously arranged "2 1/2."

Adhesives. 2½d., in black, on 1s., green.
 " " error "2 1/2."

Tunis.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the 15 c. is now printed upon paper with a *quadrillé* pattern, like that of the corresponding French adhesive; also that a 10 c. stamp and a 5 c. post card may be expected on March 1st, a reduced tariff of inland postage coming into effect on that date.

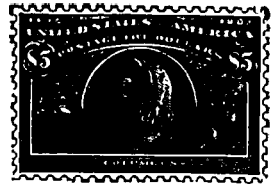
Adhesive. 15 c., blue, on quadrillé.

United States.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that there are two varieties of the second type of the 15 c. of 1869, the one without the diamond at the top of the frame enclosing the space for the picture. In one of these the space is quite blank (this appears to be the type of the reprints), in the other it is bordered by a few

continuous horizontal lines at top and bottom, and by short horizontal lines at the sides. These are mentioned in Mr. Tiffany's book on the U.S. adhesives, but do not appear to have been generally catalogued.

Adhesive. 15 c. (1869), brown and blue; 3rd type.

We gather, from various cuttings sent to us, that the new stamps, of which we append illustrations, do not meet with unanimous approval, and that there are grave doubts in the



minds of some—especially on the Democratic side—as to whether Mr. Wanamaker's taste in matters of art is entirely to be trusted. Undaunted by this, however, the Department is, we hear, contemplating the issue of two stamps of a new value, 8 c., to pay the present Registration Fee. One is to be of similar size to the ordinary issue, and to bear a portrait of General Sherman; the other is to be of the oblong type, and to bear a picture of "Columbus Restored to Favour."

We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the previous issue of adhesives and envelopes has not been temporarily withdrawn, but that both it and the Colombiads are to be in circulation together during the present year.

The colour of the special delivery stamp has been changed to orange to avoid confusion with the oblong 1 cent.

Special Delivery Stamp. 10 c., orange.

Venezuela.—A correspondent very kindly sends us a specimen of a post card recently issued here. It appears to be similar in type to that of 1879, the stamp has a ground of horizontal lines only, and the frame measures 121 x 80 mm., but the colour is changed to *carmine on white*. A new issue of stamps is contemplated also, but in the meantime the current issues are adorned with a surcharge, the object of which is stated to be the prevention of the circulation of forgeries, which are believed to be in existence. Our informant sends us specimens of the lower values, 5, 10, 50 centimos, and 1 bolivar, of the *Escuelas* set, together with a cutting from the *Government Gazette*, giving the order for the "countermarking" of the whole of both the series. The order is dated December 9th, 1892, and gives the values and the numbers of each to be overprinted. The surcharge consists of the arms of the Republic, as exhibited upon the post card, with a back-ground of close diagonal lines—the arms appearing on each stamp, and the ground covering the whole sheet; it is lithographed in *carmine* on the 5, 10, 25, 50 centimos, and 3 and 10 bolivares of the *Escuelas* issue, and on the 5, 25, 50 centimos, and 1 bolivar, of the *Postal Union* issue, and in *black* on the remaining values. The order does not distinguish lithographed from engraved, or rouletted from perforated stamps; but the four values we have seen are engraved and perforated.

Adhesives surcharged:—"Escuelas" series.

5 c., green; carmine surcharge;	750,000
10 c., brown " "	375,000
25 c., orange " "	450,000
50 c., blue " "	225,000
1 b., vermilion; black " "	150,000
3 b., violet; carmine " "	30,000
10 b., brown " "	9,000
20 b., carmine (?) black " "	9,000
25 b. " (?) " "	9,000

Postal Union Series.

5 c., blue; carmine surcharge;	480,000
10 c., cinnamon; black " "	150,000
25 c., brown; carmine " "	240,000
50 c., green " "	120,000
1 b., violet " "	60,000

Post Card. 10 c., carmine on white; 128 x 87 mm.

The 1st October surcharge, shown in the accompanying illustrations, has been misapplied to the following further victims:

Adhesives. 1 bolivar, in violet, on 25 c., brown (postage).
 1 " " 50 c., green (")
 1 " " 50 c., blue (escuelas).



Victoria.—We have seen the new 2d. envelope and 1d. letter card which we chronicled last month; the former bears the oval stamp, inscribed "STAMP DUTY," in *carmine-rose*, not *vermilion*. To the description of the latter we have only to add that the line of perforation is rounded at the corners.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal states that a 2d. envelope has been produced here, for a private firm, by striking two impressions of the 1d. oval die upon the same envelope. The reason is given, by the firm in question, as follows: "We ordered a quantity from the Post-office some weeks back, one colour to be stamped with 2d. stamps, and the other colour in 1d. stamps. They reversed our instructions, and to put the matter right as far as they could, they added the extra stamps on the blue envelopes."

Envelope. 1 + 1d., brown on blue.

Zululand.—*The Stamp News* chronicles the current post cards of Great Britain adapted for use in this territory; the 3d. (single and double) are simply surcharged with the name, but on the higher value some of the inscriptions are larred across, and "ZULULAND" is printed upon the words "GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND."

Post Cards. 3d., black and red-brown on white.

3d. + 3d.

1d., black and vermilion on buff.

1d. + 1d. " " "

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Wanamaker's Columbian postage stamps are being bitterly attacked, as they deserve to be, and it is not unlikely that they will soon go the way of the ridiculous products of the Post-office Department.

A few days ago Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) introduced in the Senate a joint resolution instructing the Postmaster-General to continue the sale of ordinary postage stamps, which have been used for years by the people of the United States, and sell the Columbian postage stamps only to those people who might call for them.

Mr. Wolcott called this resolution from the table yesterday, and made a speech upon it, which was full of the "snap" for which the Colorado Senator's speeches are noted.

"I have been at a loss to understand," he said, "why the Columbian stamps were ever manufactured. I find, upon referring to the report of the Postmaster-general, in which he asks, and very properly, for increased appropriations, appropriations aggregating some \$80,000,000, that he expects to receive \$1,500,000 extra profit out of these stamps by selling them to stamp collectors. That is a trick sometimes practised by the Central American States when they are short of funds. They get up a new stamp and sell to stamp collectors all over the world and get money for it.

"It seems to me, Mr. President, that this is too great a country to subject 60,000,000 people to the inconvenience of using this big concern in order that we may unload a cruel and unusual stamp upon stamp collectors to fill in their albums. Since the joint resolution was introduced, I have been hearing from a great many persons reasons why the measure should be not only introduced, but carried. I have received letters from many railway clerks, who say that the resemblance of the new one-cent stamp to the special-delivery stamp is so marked that mistakes are constantly being made in spite of their vigilance.

"I have received a number of letters from manufacturers of small articles who advertise in the papers that upon receipt of so many stamps they will send out the articles. They cannot sell the stamps they receive; they have to use them. Of the ordinary small package, which requires four or five of the great big new stamps upon it, you have got to make a package, to go through the mail, two or three times the ordinary size, and, therefore, you must use additional postage.

"I have received a letter this morning from a physician who suggests that, if the sale of these stamps is abandoned, those on hand might be properly used as chest protectors. I hope the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads will take some speedy action on this subject. I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads."

THE
STAMPS OF PORTUGUESE INDIA,
With a Reference List and Notes by

GILBERT HARRISON AND F. HAMILTON NAPIER.

(Continued from page 131.)

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION IV.*

Issues from 1 January 1882, to December 1885.

Issue 29. September 1883.

Type. Provisional stamps of three values printed from the original native dies, as recut for Issues 13 and 15. Value type-printed at a second printing_{as before}.

Paper and Gum. Identical with that of Issue 11.

Perforation. Imperforate.

a. *Type II., third recut, as in Issue 15.*

- 180. 1½ reis, black, shades.
- 181. 4½ " olive "
- 182. 6 " green "

Varieties.

- 180a. 1½ reis, black, double figures of value.
- 180b. 1½ reis, black, vertical pair, with value printed a second time on the margin between the two stamps.
- 182a. 6 reis, green, *tête bêche*.

Varieties. Perforated 12.

- 183. 1½ reis, black.
- 184. 4½ " olive.
- 185. 6 " green.

b. *Type I., recut as for Issue 13.*

- 186. 1½ reis, black, shades.
- 187. 4½ " olive (?).
- 188. 6 " green, shades.

Variety.

- 188a. 6 reis, green, without figure of value.

We are again indebted to the *Philatelic Record* for the first notice of this issue. In the number for October 1883, we find:

"Portuguese Indies.—In our last we referred to some further provisional issue of surcharged stamps." (This refers to the Margaon pair of Issue 27, which were mentioned in the preceding number of the *Record*.) "We have since received three provisional values, printed from the old blocks, with star in the upper part of the oval, and REIS in block letters. They are printed on thin bluish paper, and are imperforate. Our correspondent in Goa writes respecting them: 'These new stamps were introduced because the original ones have run short. A new supply are soon expected from Lisbon. No more *surcharged* stamps can be got.'

"*Provisionals.* 1½ reis, black.
4½ " olive-green.
6 " emerald-green."

We have no difficulty in this case in arriving at the correct date of issue. The news, accompanied by the specimens, was evidently sent off at once, directly the stamps were issued, for we know that

* In January number for "Section V." read "Section IV."

they were making surcharged provisionals from May to August 1883, and that the old issues in stock were not exhausted till that date, which only leaves us September 1883, the date at which the *Record's* letter would be posted.

We have met with specimens of both Type I. and Type II. postmarked 1888, so that it is evident that they fell short of supplies of the "Head" issue some two years after it first appeared. We have given up being surprised at anything in this country, and so it was with comparative equanimity that we found the same old game was played again, short supplies and provisionals to follow, even after they had adopted the regulation type, uniform throughout the colonies, that might have been expected to be over supplied rather than under. We do not know if they printed off a fresh lot of these imperforate provisionals in 1888, or if they made use of some remainders in stock; and, as our only evidence is the postmarked specimens, it is possible they continued to use the stock of these provisionals (in addition to the new issue of the "Head" type) until it was exhausted.

We find that Type I. and Type II. of the original native dies were both used for printing these stamps, and the types of the actual specimens of these provisionals show us that neither of the dies had undergone any alteration from the state in which they were left, when they were last printed from.

It is evident that the first printing that made its appearance in this country was from Type II., as the *Record* is very clear on that point, and we conclude that we should not be justified in cataloguing the stamps in their natural order of Type I. first and Type II. second.

We cannot fix the exact date of the appearance of Type I., but it was noticed early in 1884, as we find the 1½ reis, black, described in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s Price List of 1884 as:—

"1½ reis, black (two types)."

It is possible that both types were printed at the same time, and that only Type II. was sent over in the first consignment.

It is certainly the fact that the printing of Type I. must have been a very small one, as the two values that we know are exceedingly scarce, and the 4½ reis, olive, of Type I., is still unknown. Although the 1½ reis was noticed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s list early in 1884, and the notice has been repeated in each edition since, specimens have never been obtainable, as far as we know, till very recently, when we discovered the 6 reis, green, both unused and used, and later we found that Mr. Marsden had several specimens of both values.

It is probable that the 4½ reis was also made, but at present it must be added to the list of the "queried," where it is in good company, as the 600 reis of our rare Issue 3 is in the same case.

The paper is the *azuré* that we found all through the later native printed issues, and the particular variety that is used is the one we mentioned as coming in with Issue 2, slightly thinner and with a rather more pronounced bluish tint. As in Issue 2 and later, we find sheets showing the watermark

"SPICER BROTHERS," and also sheets of identical paper without any manufacturer's watermark.

Besides these, which agree with what we found for the latest native issues, and are the usual kinds of paper used throughout this issue, we find the 6 reis, green, of Type II., apparently a later printing, on a similar paper that we have not met with before. The bluish tint is perhaps more pronounced than ever, and we see by the watermark in the sheet that the manufacturer's name was "W. KING." The stamps on this paper are the deepest green that we find, and printed rather more heavily than the others.

It is also on this paper that we found the *tête-bêches*, several turning up on the same sheet.

We would remark here that there is a noticeable feature in connection with *tête-bêches* occurring in sheets of stamps of this country, namely, that from the fact of the value being printed in at a second printing one might expect to find the *tête-bêches* with the value inverted. But as a matter of fact, it is not so. The explanation is without doubt that the printers noticed the inverted type or types, and arranged the figures of value in accordance, so that every stamp would be in its normal condition as soon as the sheet went into use and was separated into single stamps.

As regards perforation, this issue is so universally known as that of "the imperforate provisionals" that there is no occasion to make any remarks on that head. As to the few specimens perforated 12, we have not been able to verify them as officially done. The gauge does not coincide with any of those that have been in use for the previous issues, and we leave it an open question whether they are the work of private individuals or not.

The stamps must have been in use some time; we find them in a great variety of shades of colour:

- 1½ reis, *black*. Varying degrees of deep and pale black are all we find for both Type I. and Type II.
- 4½ reis, *oliv.* Very variable, pale and darker olive-green, brownish olive, and also shades of very yellow-brownish olive. We cannot speak for the unknown Type I.
- 6 reis, *green*. Many shades of green, Type II. usually pale bluish green, those on the "W. KING" paper much darker, and Type I. inclining to yellow-greens, some very bright.

Issue 30. December 1885.

Type. Impression, embossed design in white on background of solid colour. Shape, upright rectangular. Single-lined coloured frame of 2½ mm. x 21 mm., enclosing an oval band of solid colour 2 mm. in width, which almost touches the frame on all sides. The spandrels filled in at the top with circular coloured discs containing white florete ornaments, and at the bottom with figures of value uniform with "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS" in white Roman capitals of 1½ mm. or 1¼ mm., in a coloured label of 2½ mm. in width interrupting the lower part of the oval band, the centre of the label which contains "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS" being curved downwards in continuation of the interrupted oval band. Background of spandrels filled in with fine vertical white lines. Inscription "INDIA PORTUGUEZA" in the oval band in white Roman capital.

measuring 1½ mm. Head of Don Luis embossed in white in the centre on a raised oval background of solid colour, surrounded by a coloured band of 1 mm. in width dotted regularly all round with white dots. The coloured bands and label and the frame bordered with fine white lines.

Paper. Stout white wove, and surfaced.

Gum. White or yellowish.

Perforation. 12½ and 13½, as in Issue 16.

189.	1½	reis,	black,	shades.
190.	4½	„	olive	„
191.	6	„	green	„
192.	1	tanga,	rose	„
193.	2	„	blue	„
194.	4	„	lilac	„
195.	8	„	orange	„

Variety.

195a. 8 tangas, orange, second impression printed half-way down the stamp.

This issue was chronicled by the *Philatelic Record* in January 1886, where they remark that the same correspondent, to whom they are indebted for a set of the new Mozambique stamps, has sent them a set of the new issue for the Portuguese Indies, of which they give a brief description.

This type of the embossed head was adopted for all the Portuguese Colonies at about the same date, the only differences being in the variation of the colours and values. The new uniform arrangement appears to have stood the test of time, as the series remained in use till a year ago, though we have remarked on one probable lapse in the regular supplies in our notes on the preceding issue.

About 1892 this issue was superseded, a new arrangement being adopted for all the Portuguese Colonies, and the stamps of Portuguese India as a whole ceased to exist.

The new type, with the head and the rest of the design embossed in white, is of course the same thing as they have usually had for the stamps of Portugal, the mother country, and the change has practically done away with any chance of our finding such interesting varieties of type and printing as we have been accustomed to do, both in the regular issues and in the provisionals of this colony.

The paper is rather stout, but soft, and very clear white. It is highly surfaced, and in stamps like these, with the designs embossed, it gives fine unused specimens the appearance of being enamelled.

For the perforation they have evidently used the old machines that they had at the time they perforated the "Crown series," the details of which we described at some length in the notes on those issues.

We do not find the colours in such variation as might be expected with stamps that have been so long in use. If we exclude shades due to discoloration, to which these surfaced stamps on soft paper seem to be especially liable, there are not many shades to be found beyond dark and light ones of each value.

We do not as a rule take any notice of double impressions, which occur freely in the native printed issues of this country, but the variety which

we have included as 195a does seem worth notice, as the second embossed head in the lower part of the stamp is a curiosity in varieties.

Our labours are ended, and it only remains for us now to assure our readers that we have spared no pains to make our Reference List as complete as possible, and to admit nothing the authenticity of which has not been proved to our complete satisfaction.

In consequence of this critical attitude, there are one or two varieties of the surcharged stamps which may have ultimately to be added, when our Reference List appears, as we hope it soon will, in a different form.

There will also be some corrections to make in the dates of some of the issues, notably in those of 1871 and 1872, as we have a number of stamps of these last on original envelopes, the dates of which do not agree with those generally accepted, and which we ourselves adopted without remark. These new discoveries do not, as far as we can yet see, alter the sequence of the issues as we have given them, and our investigations on this head not being as yet complete we say no more at present.

In conclusion we wish to call the attention of philatelists to the eminently collectable character of the stamps of this country. It is, with the exception of the Crown series, absolutely guiltless of reprints. The numerous surcharges arose in the first instance from the change of currency, and the later ones were absolutely required by the failure of supplies from Lisbon, and the delay in bringing out the new design with the embossed head. Only a very small proportion of all the numerous surcharges ever found their way into dealers' stocks, which would not have been the case, had they been created for philatelic purposes and not, as they were, for legitimate postal requirements. As a general rule anything in Portuguese India, which is at all rare, is more frequently met with used than unused, by far the greater number of the rare surcharges being only known in a used state. There are very few countries of equal interest for which so much can be said.

We cannot close these notes without sincerely thanking all our philatelic friends, both collectors and dealers, for the assistance they have afforded us in sending us their collections or stock books to look through, and emphasizing our debt of gratitude to the *doyen des timbrophiles*, Mons. J. B. Moens, whose previous researches have so much lightened our labours.

PHILATELIC RAMBLES IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

By E. S. GIBBONS.

In commencing these few notes of my journeyings during the winter of 1892-93, I fear it is most unlikely I shall be able to unearth anything very novel or particularly new to the philatelist. The countries my wanderings have been directed to this season are indeed so thoroughly riddled by stamp collectors and native dealers, especially the latter, that

any idea of working on untrodden ground must at once be abandoned. I believe I am the first Englishman, connected commercially with postage stamps, who has travelled in these distant Eastern Colonies, so that possibly my jottings, taken down at random, may at least be found readable, if not of absorbing interest.

It was on the 30th of December, 1892, we (myself and my wife) left Charing Cross, at 3 p.m., by the train popularly known as the Peninsular and Oriental Express, and considerable amusement was caused among our fellow-passengers by some of the kind friends who saw us off showering us with salvos of rice. Needless to say, this was done out of pure mischief, producing an impression *pro tem.* that we were a newly-married couple. However, explanations ensued on our long journey, as we became more friendly with our fellow-travellers, so no harm was done.

As far as I could ascertain, there was not a single stamp collector on board the P. & O. s.s. *Britannia*, in which we embarked at Brindisi, so I must pass over our journey from there to Colombo. At Port Said, it is true, common forgeries of the Canal postage stamps were exhibited in many shop windows, and could be obtained at the price of 1s. per set of four stamps. On arrival at Colombo, having duly passed the nominal examination of H.M.'s Customs, a covered way with triumphal archways, specially constructed in honour of the visit of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and made entirely of dried grasses and bamboo work, in a most artistic manner, conducted us to the Grand Oriental Hotel. On our way up we were besieged by itinerant vendors, with all sorts of merchandise, amongst which sheets of used postage and revenue stamps of the commonest description formed no small proportion. After being duly measured for some white calico suits, at 10s. each, which were promised in three hours, and faithfully delivered, I sauntered forth in search of rarities. There is no such thing as a brisk walk in this city, to an Englishman freshly arrived; the mere act of putting on one's coat produces a profuse perspiration. It is a damp heat, and the only way to keep tolerably cool is to remain absolutely motionless, say, in a reclining chair. A pleasant way of doing the city is to hire a jinriksha, a gig-like conveyance, rapidly propelled, or rather dragged by a man, in lieu of a horse. There is a row of some twenty shops beneath the Grand Oriental Hotel, and kept mostly by Cingalese; and to these my steps were at first directed. All of them profess to deal in postage stamps, many being so described in the Ceylon Directory. But I found their stocks, in every case, were of an absolutely discouraging nature, their rarest varieties consisting of the penny and two penny values. In many cases the same book was submitted to me in different shops, an emissary being despatched on my making my needs known. They were all fully posted up as to prices, and the majority possessed our publishers' Price Catalogue for reference.

Of course I made many calls on collectors, inspecting their collections, noteworthy among which I may name that of Mr. Headreath, who possesses many fine early varieties. A rare shade of the ordinary 4 cents value he drew my attention to, lilac (identical with the 16 cents same series), not lilac-rose. I do not remember seeing this catalogued before. I also called on a gentleman who I have every reason to believe is responsible for a good many of the unnecessary varieties of Cingalese postal surcharges, but during our interview he maintained a discreet silence in that respect, showing me only a very small display. I understand from other philatelists this is his usual procedure, but it is known he holds considerable stocks of all varieties. I was fortunate enough to secure one really good collection, almost complete in every respect, and containing the most superb specimen of the unperforated 2s. value I have ever seen. What will philatelists think when I tell them the collection of match box labels is greatly in vogue here? Special albums for their reception, with spaces allowing for both back and front labels, are published, and I was shown one collection of over 200 varieties, cleanly mounted and arranged. What next, indeed! It was my good fortune to meet at this hotel my old and esteemed friend Mr. M. P. Castle, the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, who had just arrived, per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, from Calcutta. Together we had some amusing experiences, and in one instance found that directly a Cingalese dealer scents one is keen on a particular stamp his price doubles and trebles before one can say "Jack Robinson."

Our next stopping-place was Kandy, the old mountain capital of the island, and remarkable for the most celebrated Buddhist Temple in Ceylon, containing the world-famed tooth of Buddha. We inspected the temple, but could not get at the tooth: I am of opinion we did not miss much. Adam's footprint we did see. It measures something over a yard long, so he must have been a good-sized man. It requires a great deal of faith to accept everything one is shown. The philatelic interest in this place is of the faintest possible kind, and even the presence and companionship of the Vice-President, and another member of the London Society at the Queen's Hotel, where we stayed, was not sufficient to arouse one's languor—perhaps it was the heat. At all events, beyond the few trumpery so-called dealers, the only indication of any taste in stamps was their use for decorative purposes. In a house we passed, on our way to the Peradinaya Gardens, all the windows were decorated with rows of stamps, in various forms, the ground floor ones having them placed so as to answer the purpose of window blinds, screening the residents from the observation of the passers-by.

Returning to Colombo in a tropical storm, I drove to my old quarters, the Grand Oriental Hotel, in a hackney, i.e. a conveyance drawn by a small but remarkably active bullock. The fact of my arrival in Ceylon had, during my absence in the mountains, become generally known amongst all those anxious to turn their stamps into money. As a consequence I was besieged with offers of all kinds. But the prices as a rule being far higher than those of London, I could do but little. There is, I find, a very general idea that Ceylon stamps can be bought cheaper in the island, but I found the reverse to be the case. The philatelist can do better in the European capitals, especially London. For instance, a man outside the General Post-office at Colombo offered me an 1885 five cents on 24 cents, black and purple, for 35 rupees, equivalent to £2 3s. 9d., and I know this was not extravagant compared with others I have seen priced.

I had the pleasure of a long interview with F. W. Vane, Esq., the Assistant Postmaster-General for Ceylon, who was most courteous. This gentleman was a correspondent of mine in my early days, and brought to my mind the fact of my having sent £20 to the General Post-office at Colombo for series of pence envelopes, in 1872, only unfortunately to be returned, the whole stock having just been burnt. It was a pleasure to hear from him that the present new issue of February 1, 1893, is in all likelihood the last of the surcharges. It appears the costliness of new dies has hitherto been the preventive of an entirely new issue, and the cause of the many surcharges. No doubt an undercurrent has tended to multiply these unnecessarily.

The General Post-office at Colombo is a small but handsome building, in the Italian style of architecture. The parcel and telegraph departments are situated in a temporary building located some distance off. I had occasion to visit this last-named place, and the official to whom I was referred remarked incidentally, "You appear to do a very large business in stamps in London, for I am constantly sending you parcels; indeed I have some now in the office, in transit." A new combined Post, Telegraph, and Parcel Office is now in course of erection, on a much larger scale. Adjacent to the present Post-office, the Government printing is carried on in a most complete style, including also binding and stereotyping. It is here the printing of the numerous surcharges has been effected.

On the ground-floor of the Post-office there is a cool and spacious corridor for the accommodation of the public in the transaction of their postal business. Various timber erections, painted an ugly chocolate-brown, greatly disfigure the place, but I suppose the exigencies of space demand it. The head officials occupy a portion of the first-floor, and with their exception, all the people employed about the place are Cingalese, wearing the usual circular comb on top of their heads. The attendants or messengers (boys as they are termed here, a boy means anything between 20 and 70 years of age) are gorgeously attired in a uniform, something between that of a fireman and a parish beadle. The inevitable punkahs figure largely through the offices, and they are necessary with the thermometer at 82 in the shade: as a friend of mine jokingly remarked, "Possibly there is no glass sufficiently high to record the temperature in the sun."

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 91.)

BEFORE leaving the subject of engraving and printing, it seems advisable to say a few words about those stamps which show a number of varieties of type on the same sheet, and the nature of which I believe to be somewhat of a puzzle to my less experienced readers. To the advanced collector some of these have formed a puzzle of quite another kind, and many of the most interesting papers that have been written upon philatelic subjects, owe their origin to the productions of more or less unskilful engravers in distant parts of the globe.

This, however, is not the aspect of the question with which I have now to deal; my object here is to explain how these varieties arise, and to explain why the study of them is important to all collectors, and why it is so necessary that some at least should possess them all and be able to arrange them in their proper order.

To go back to first causes, it may be said that these varieties originate in human imperfection, being due to the fact that it is impossible for the most skilful draughtsman, or engraver, to produce an absolutely exact copy of any except the most simple designs, without the assistance of elaborate mechanical appliances. And, as a design that could be easily copied would not have been suitable, and the engravers available were not very highly skilled, the results were such as might have been expected. These stamps then are printed from plates (I include under this head all kinds of plates and lithographic stones), each separate stamp-design upon which has been engraved or drawn by hand, instead of being reproduced from one original matrix by one of the processes already described; each design, therefore, on the plate differs slightly, and unintentionally, from each of the others, and consequently no two stamps upon the same sheet are identically the same, though all the sheets printed from that plate will be alike, and any particular variety of the stamp will always be found in the same position upon the sheet.

It will be seen that these stamps violate one of the first principles which were laid down as necessary for a perfect stamp, namely that all impressions of it should be exactly the same; but this was unavoidable in the circumstances under which most of them were produced. Taking the earlier, and more important of these as examples, we can easily see that a metal plate, engraved in *taille douce*, was considered essential; stereotyping or lithography could probably have been used, either in Mauritius, New South Wales, Tasmania, or the Philippines, as was the case in Victoria; but those processes were probably not considered sufficiently safe, and that of Mr. Perkins, for reproducing a die engraved in *taille douce* was not available. It is curious that the earliest of all the stamps of this class, those of Zurich, were engraved or drawn with five varieties of type in a row, and were then, I believe, reproduced by lithographic transfer so as to form a stone from which they were printed in sheets; it was therefore apparently quite unnecessary to engrave more than one type in the first instance.

Among the earliest are those forming the second issue of Mauritius; in the first issue of that colony the engraver endeavoured to avoid the difficulty by engraving only one stamp upon each plate, but it was very soon found to be impossible to keep up a supply of stamps by printing them one at a time, and, after some five hundred copies of each value had been struck off, the use of these single-type plates was abandoned. Hence the rarity of the 1d. and 2d., "POST OFFICE" Mauritius, as they are called. The second issue was printed from plates with twelve stamp-designs upon each, twelve 1d. upon one and twelve 2d. upon the other, each of them differing, for the cause I have already stated, from each of the others to a very decided extent; the engraver being evidently of very small skill—he was a watchmaker by trade—and probably not considering it necessary to do more than make twenty-four rather rough copies of his first design. He no doubt took for his model the 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain then in circulation, inserting, on his first plates, "POST OFFICE" on one side, and "MAURITIUS" on the other, and substituting the word "PAID" for "OFFICE," on the second plates, possibly

because it took up less room! The same cause produced the same effect in other cases, and in each the result is that we find a certain number of *varieties of type* of the same general design, which may either be found altogether upon the same sheet—being printed from one plate—or may exist some upon one sheet and some upon another, owing to the plate having worn out and been engraved a second time (as in the case of some of the New South Wales stamps), or to more than one plate having been engraved with copies of the same design (as in the case of the first 4d. of Tasmania and the first issue of Afghanistan). I have alluded especially to this question of the existence, in some cases, of more than one distinct plate, because it formed one of the great difficulties of the earlier philatelic students; and also because there is generally a kind of "family likeness" between the types on the same plate which will distinguish them from those on another plate of the same design, the difference being very often such as to render it necessary, even for the collector who does not attempt to collect *all* the varieties of type, to endeavour to obtain a specimen of a variety from each of the several plates.

It is sufficient, however, for the less advanced collector to be aware that these varieties of type exist, so that, in these particular cases, he may not suppose, that because two specimens of a stamp differ in minor details, they cannot both be genuine; and this consideration leads me to the question of the importance of the study, and the collection, of all these varieties of type, which can only be carried out by collectors who confine themselves to the stamps of certain countries.

As already stated, the fact that these stamps exist in numerous varieties of type is a violation of one of the first principles of good stamp-engraving, and the reason of this is that it renders the detection of forgeries exceedingly difficult. It must have been difficult enough for the Post-office authorities of the places in which they were used, to detect any imitations that might have been employed to defraud the government, even though they had entire sheets of the stamps by them, with which to compare any suspicious-looking specimens; probably their greatest safeguard was the fact that the only person in the place, in some cases, who could have imitated the stamps was the man who engraved them. We collectors labour under much greater disadvantages; the forgeries of rare stamps, made to defraud us, are produced by engravers of some skill (fortunately they are frequently *too* well done), and we cannot, every one of us, have at hand even a reconstructed sheet of Sydney Views, early Mauritius, first issue Tasmania, or even the five types of the 4 kreuzer Zurich. If it were not then for those who have studied and collected the stamps of this particular country and that particular country, and who are ready to place at the disposal of others the knowledge and experience which they have thus gained, the general collector would be at the mercy of any skilful forgery of a stamp of the class I am dealing with, because, without comparison with every one of the genuine types, it would be impossible to detect it.

Again, a mere knowledge of the fact that these varieties exist may serve to put a collector on his guard; for instance, if he receives a very nice lot of 1d. Mauritius, of 1848, and finds on examination that all are identically the same, in their smallest details, he may be assured that they are bad. The forger, as a rule, makes only one engraving; the only exceptions to this rule that I am acquainted with, were some forgeries of the 1d. "Sydney View," brought out a couple of years ago, of which there were at least two varieties engraved side by side, rendering them apt to deceive even experienced philatelists.

A most troublesome portion of this class consists of those stamps of very uninteresting appearance, that are set up from printer's type, such as the 1862 issue of British Guiana, the "Fiji Times Express," and the first issue of Reunion, to name some of the rarest examples. Most of these are printed in *black* upon coloured paper, and those of them that were made up of common type and ornaments, such as may be found in any printing office, are very easy to imitate. Fortunately in this case again, exact imitation is practically impossible, and, of the rarer issues at least there are only a limited number of genuine varieties, the arrangement of which has in most cases been studied; but where there have been several printings, and the type has been set up afresh each time (as in the case of the stamps of Nowanuger on coloured paper), it would be quite impossible to detect forgeries. Of the stamps just mentioned, M. Moens, in his

new catalogue, gives illustrations of thirty-six different sheets, each containing ten or fifteen stamps, all more or less different from one another, and we do not know how many more may exist.

Having thus, I hope, explained the nature and origin of these varieties, I will conclude this chapter with a list of the countries amongst whose issues they are to be found—

- Afghanistan (issues down to 1878).
- Antioquia (provisionals of 1889 and 1890).
- Bamra.
- Bavaria (oblong Returned Letter Labels).
- Bhopal.
- Bolivia (1867-68).
- Bremen (3 types of 3 grote, 2 types of 5 grote).
- British Guiana (1850, 1851 2 types of each value, 1862, 1882).
- Cashmere (all, except the round stamps and the 4 a. and 8 a. of 1866; the two types of the round $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. are not upon the same sheet).
- Colombia (provisional stamps of 1879; and two types on the sheets of the 10 c. of 1868, the 10 c. of 1874, and the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Unpaid Letter Stamp of 1870).
- Confederate States (2 types of the 10 c. of 1863, but not found on the same sheet. There are varieties of type of several of the Confederate Locals).
- Corrientes.
- Cundinamarca (provisionals of 1883).
- Deccan (1869).
- Dominican Republic (1862, 1865).
- Ecuador (1866, 2 types of the 4 reales).
- Egypt (1867, 4 types of each value).
- Fiji Times Express.
- Gaboon (stamps of local manufacture).
- Griqualand (Mount Currie Express, 4 types).
- Guadeloupe (the Unpaid Letter Stamps).
- Japan (issues down to 1876).
- Jhind (native issues from 1882, 25 types).
- Madagascar (1891).
- Mauritius (1848, 1859 the two 2d. stamps with lined background).
- Nevis (the stamps of emblematic designs).
- New Caledonia (1860).
- New South Wales (Sydney Views, Laureated series, Registration Stamps).
- Nowanugger (stamps on coloured paper).
- Oldenburg (1853, 3 σ and $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler, 2 types on the sheet of each).
- Philippine Islands (1854; 1855, 5 types, 4 together upon one sheet, and the 5th upon another; 1859, 4 types upon the sheet of each value).
- Reunion (1852, and the Unpaid Letter Stamps).
- Russian Locals (many of these are type-set, or engraved in more than one type).
- Salvador (1879 issue, 10 types of 1 c., 5 of each of the other values; a 2nd edition, of 1881, shows 15 types of 1 c., 15 of 2 c., and 25 of 5 c.).
- Sandwich Islands (1852, 2 types of each value; all the numeral issues).
- Servia (1866, Arms type).
- Soruth (except the first issue).
- Spain (Carlist Stamps, 2 types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, rose).
- Switzerland (Zurich, 5 types of each value; Federal issues 1850 and 1852).
- Tasmania (1852).
- Tolima (1868).
- United States (Providence, R.I., 11 types of 5 c. and 1 of 10 c. on the sheet; St. Louis, 3 types of each value).
- Victoria (2d. Queen on Throne).

It should be noted that I have not included any surcharged stamps in the above list. Many surcharges exist in numerous varieties of type. Where I have mentioned the number of varieties, I imply, as a rule, that this is not the total number of stamps upon the sheet, but that the pair, or block, of varieties was multiplied (in most of the cases by lithography) to produce a plate (or stone) from which a larger sheet of stamps could be printed at a time. In the case of the Reunions of 1852 there were 4 types of each value, probably printed on the same sheet; the two values of Providence, Rhode Island, were engraved upon the same plate; and it is not improbable that the 5 c. and 10 c. of St. Louis were also printed together.

HOW I KEEP POST CARDS,

BY A COLLECTOR FOR TWENTY YEARS.

I THINK I may truly say with Boswell, "A poor thing, sir but mine own." Stay! was it Boswell? On second thoughts I believe it to have been Shakespeare; but it really matters little. What I would express is merely that the method of keeping Post Cards which is here described has, I believe, never before been publicly suggested, at any rate, with no such wealth of idea and rich variety of detail as at present. Modesty forbids me to say more.

In early days I was contented with a huge, specially-made book, which cost a lot of money, to the pages of which the cards were either attached by linen hinges, or slipped into cut envelope corners gummed as required; but the disadvantages of this system became forcibly manifested as the cards accumulated. The weight and unwieldiness of the book, which needed a Samson to carry it; the untidiness and insecurity, for the cards were always dropping out when you least expected them, which called for the patience of a Job; and eventually the lack of sufficient room—it is a curious thing how one always leaves plenty of space where it is not wanted, and *vice versa*—so disgusted me, that one day, when more than usually upset by nearly all my Mauritius cards slipping without warning unto the lap of a new friend and kindred spirit, to whom I was expiating on the advantages of my method, I solemnly made a vow—a silent vow—and kept it.

Perhaps you know, and can understand, that it is no joke to shift nearly three thousand cards, to keep them in the right order, not to mislay any, or to get Belgium mixed with Brazil, or Salvador with South Australia; once alter their correct sequence, and the trouble that follows is hard to bear. The thing required a little consideration, so with my vow staring me in the face like a kind of Frankenstein monster, I thought hard one morning till I saw daylight, and caught the happy idea so long sought after, and a cheerful contentment filled my heart.

Immediately after breakfast I went to the bookbinder's round the corner to order what I had decided to substitute for my corpulent album, and these were—BOXES—of which the number, material, thickness, size, and colour were jostling each other in my brain.

Nothing new, you say. Wait a minute until you hear the details. The boxes—six in number—were to be millboard $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch thick, covered with claret-coloured cloth, each having a close-fitting lid one inch deep, and brown holland inner flaps to keep out the dust. Their size, carefully studied, nine inches and a quarter long, five inches high, and six and three quarters wide, internal measurement. This is wide enough to take the first issue of Wurtemberg cards, and high enough to leave half an inch above the highest card known. A large numeral in gold on each completes the boxes. When they arrived a fortnight later, I started with enthusiasm to move my collection, keeping steadily on until I had filled the first box, then stopped and gazed admiringly. My calculations had been accurately made; my instructions rightly carried out; the cards seemed quite at home. And so I went on delighted until all were safe in their new quarters—a task of some hours' duration.

I then cut a sheet of stout cardboard into sections, each one eighth of an inch less in width and height than the boxes; these, which I call dividers, are for insertion at intervals to divide the cards as may be required, they are higher by half an inch than any card. On this space of half an inch I paste labels with the names of the countries which will be found before each divider; e.g., let the first divider be inserted after the Belgian cards, and be labelled ALSACE—BELGIUM, and the first division in the first box will contain the cards of these countries, and of all that come between them alphabetically, and so on with all the others: so that the cards in each box are in so many divisions. You must judge by the number of your cards when the box is filled how this can most equally be done; but every divider must come at the end of the cards belonging to one country.

Additional pieces of cardboard, which I term markers, are cut—one for each box—their duty is to keep the place when any card, or cards, are taken out for examination.

They are an inch higher than the dividers, and lie ready for use on the top of the holland flaps. By these simple means I can find any required card at any moment, and keep its place until it is done with and returned. An outside label gummed on to the front of each box proclaims its contents, thus, ALS TO LND. The cards should not be packed too closely, room must be left for shifting when the tips of the fingers are inserted to withdraw any cards. In each of the boxes of which I have given the size five hundred cards will fit comfortably.

Nota bene, this is important. Ample room must be allowed in the last box for the overflow there is sure to be (if you continue collecting) from the other boxes, owing to the insertion of new issues and varieties into their proper divisions. Then cards can be added, but no box will be crowded; all that can happen is that you may have occasion to add another box when the backward flow has completely filled the last box.

My vow kept, my mind contented, henceforth the collection and examination of post cards was an increasing joy and pleasure.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The new U.S. Columbus Stamps.—The American press are making a great fuss about these stamps, and in many quarters are agitating for them to be recalled, owing to their size. We see it stated now, that, owing to bad engraving, the wording on the one cent stamp is "COLUMRUS" instead of "COLUMBUS," and it is likely that this may be re-engraved. We should strongly advise collectors to secure this stamp as early as possible, as it is quite uncertain how long it may be allowed to remain in use. The following cutting from the *Minneapolis Tribune* may be read with interest:

"AN ERROR IN THE STAMP.

"Those people who have been in the habit of marking in the newspapers letters which were turned upside down, and flourishing them triumphantly in the face of the publishers thereof as an evidence that proofreading is not up to the standard, have a new occupation. They have discovered that even the great machinery of Uncle Sam's government is not at all times accurate. An error has been discovered in the new 1 cent postage stamp. Under the cut which embellishes the stamp are supposed to be the words 'COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND,' but an error has been made in spelling 'COLUMBUS,' for instead of being spelled properly, 'C-O-L-U-M-B-U-S,' it is spelled 'COLUMRUS'—an 'R' where a 'B' should be. The error has probably been discovered in Mr. Wanamaker's office, and the probabilities are that a new issue will be sent out at once. In the meantime stamp gatherers are earnestly in search of all the present issue they can find, as they doubtless can be sold in due time at a much higher premium than the average stamp commands."

* * *

New Quality Imperial Album.—Owing to a considerable demand for the *Imperial Album* in a fairly plain binding, but at a less price than our well-known £5 edition, we have just prepared a book which will be called No. 2. It is bound in strong cloth, with morocco back and edges, and is simply lettered on the back, without anything except a plain gold line round the covers. Special attention has been paid in this book to binding the leaves strongly in the back. No clasp or lock is added, and the price is £2, postage extra. The book may be inspected at our Strand branch at any time.

* * *

Cyprus Stamps.—There has been a considerable number of Cyprus 30 paras on 1 piastre, rose, offered lately with good forged surcharges, in all cases coming, we believe, from the Continent. As we understood it was a disputed fact whether more than one genuine type of this stamp existed, and whether it was printed on the CA paper, we wrote in

January last to the Postmaster at Larnaca, and we now give a copy of his answer herewith:

"10th January, 1893.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to furnish you with the undermentioned replies to your queries:

"1st. The stamps on enclosed envelope, date-stamped 'Larnaca—Jn. 5, '82,' are genuine. I recognize the writing as being that of Mr. W. Page, then a clerk in this office.

"2nd. On the issue of the present Cyprus stamps, it was found that no provision had been made for soldiers' and seamen's letters which, according to the regulation on the subject, should be prepaid at the rate of 1d. per ½ oz. The first stamps issued for the purpose were the United Kingdom red 1d. stamp, surcharged 30 paras, but the stock of these having diminished, the 1 piastre stamps were utilized for the purpose pending the receipt of the supply of the present 30 paras stamps then ordered from London.

"3rd. The arrangement was purely departmental.

"4th. The early part of May, 1882.

"5th. The surcharge was only printed on the stamps with the CC watermark.

"6th. All the stamps were surcharged at one printing, at the Local Government Printing Office at Nicosia. I have the honour to return enclosed the envelope submitted."

* * *

Australian opinion of our Publications.—The following extracts from the *Philatelic Monthly* of December 21st, 1892, published by Messrs. D. A. Vindin & Co., of Elizabeth Street, Sydney, may be read with interest as showing an Australian opinion of our albums:—

"The best stamp album by far is the new edition of the *Imperial*. Well bound, splendid value, and correctly compiled, this splendid album doubles the pleasure of collecting. No one can go wrong with it, and the stamps look much finer in it than in any other album. If you already have some other album, you will not be happy until you transfer your stamps from it to an *Imperial*. We like it so well that we could be fixing stamps in it all day without becoming weary."

"The best beginner's album is the No. O Improved. All countries represented; printed on good paper; illustrated, and with useful historical and statistical information; square shape; neatly bound in cloth gilt. Really a marvel of cheapness."

"The best album for collectors of special stamps is the *Philatelic*, published by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. This album has 100 movable leaves, with only faint *quadrille* ruling; well bound. The leaves can be altered at will without affecting the binding. Used by the General Post Office, Sydney, the Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and by most of the leading specialist collectors in Australasia. Always gives satisfaction.

* * *

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company has made an assignment to Louis J. W. Wall for the benefit of creditors. The assets are estimated at \$150,000, consisting of the furniture and plant, with tools and machinery for publishing a magazine devoted to the stamp-collecting interest, together with a stock of foreign stamps and albums.

The Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company is located at 1007 Locust, and was the largest stamp dealer west of the Mississippi river. Its printing business was run as an adjunct to the stamp business, and was supposed by other printing houses not to be of an exceptionally lucrative character. The officers of the firm were C. H. Mekeel, president and treasurer; W. A. Funk, Secretary; and A. A. Eddy, I. A. Mekeel and G. D. Mekeel board of directors.

About two years ago the present company bought out the J. E. Mangan Printing Company, and assumed a debt of \$9000, secured by chattel mortgage, which the Mangan Printing Company owed the Dickinson Paper Company. This debt is still unpaid, and figures among the liabilities.

The assigned firm published the *Spanish American Trade Journal*, the *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. It had also a branch stamp concern in Mexico.

I. A. Mekeel, one of the board of directors, said that

none of the creditors of the company would lose a cent. The liabilities of the company were fully covered by the stock of stamps and the printing machines and appliances. "The assignment was made necessary," he said, "because notes fell due that could not be paid, because of the unexpectedly slow business.

Seneca N. Taylor, attorney for the company, gave the liabilities of the company as \$45,000, composed chiefly of notes held by the Third National and the Mechanics' Banks. The debt to the paper houses and printers' supply houses in St. Louis is small. Louis J. W. Wall, the assignee, is president of the August Gast Printing and Lithographing Company.—*St. Louis Chronicle, January 17th, 1893.*

* * *

New Postal Rates for Ceylon—Mr. E. S. Gibbons has kindly sent us the following Post Office notice which may be of interest to our readers:—

From and after February 1st, 1893, the POSTAGE to be COLLECTED ON INLAND CORRESPONDENCE will be as follows:—

	LETTERS.	Cents.
For letters not exceeding 1 oz.		5
For every additional ounce		5
REGISTRATION FEE.		
Extra charge on registered correspondence		10
Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article		10
POST CARDS.		
For each Post Card		2
For each reply Post Card		4
PRINTED MATTER.*		
For a printed paper, &c., not exceeding 5 oz.		2
Exceeding 5 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz.		5
Exceeding 10 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.		10
For every additional lb. or a fraction of a lb.		10
MISCELLANEOUS PACKETS.		
For miscellaneous packets not exceeding 4 oz.		5
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.		10
Exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.		15
For every additional lb. or a fraction of a lb.		15

DISTRICT LETTERS.

District letters which must be posted in special envelopes, which will neither be delivered nor re-directed to another office, not exceeding 1 oz.

1 oz. 2

* Printed matter shall include all documents in writing or print not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be posted open at both ends so as to admit of the removal and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastening, and without injury to the wrapper.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
COLOMBO, 24th January, 1893.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held a mixed sale of stamps at St. Martin's Town Hall, on February 10th last. The following are a few interesting lots. The chief feature of the sale was a very old collection, practically with no stamps added since 1864, and containing 1700 varieties. This sold for £70. Mexican stamps were not in favour. The Chiapas, about which we have heard so much lately, 2 reales, fetched £6 on the original letter. There are evidently a number of these in the market, as we had four of them sent us a week or two ago, and we understand there are one or two other sets likely to come over shortly.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
9	France, 1876, 20 c., blue, unused, error of colour	1	0	0
14	Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R., with trial obliteration	7	0	0

Lot		£	s.	d.
15	Great Britain, 2s., salmon	1	4	0
18	Id., letter card, unused, without perf. round edges	1	10	0
25	Italy, 1st issue, 5 c., black, 20 c., blue, and 40 c., red, unused	1	8	0
30	Naples, ½ tornese, blue, "arms"	8	0	0
31	Id., "cross"	2	15	0
43	Saxony, 3 pf., red	2	10	0
47	Spain, 1857, 12 cts., orange, unused	0	9	0
53	Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c., black and red	1	8	0
56	Tuscany, 60 crazia, red	2	17	6
59	Oldenburg, 1st issue, ½ gr., black on green, 3rd issue, ½ gr., green, both unused	1	17	6
60	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½ gr., black on green, unused	4	15	0
60a	Ollenburg, 2nd issue, 2 gr., black on rose, and 3 gr., black on yellow, both unused	4	4	0
60b	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ½ gr., 2 gr., and 3 gr., unused, and ½ gr., used	3	0	0
110	Sierra Leone, 1861, no wmk., 6d., lilac, imperf. and unused	2	2	0
112	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d., red.	3	8	0
135	Antigua, 1d., red, surcharged "POSTAGE & REVENUE"	0	5	0
152	British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 cts., blue	4	4	0
163	Id., 2 c., black on yellow, with border of grapes	3	10	0
165	Antioquia, 1st issue, 5 c., green	6	15	0
173	Tolima, 1868, 5 c., black, a block of 6 unused, including one with error—"dol" instead of "del"	3	0	0
208	Victoria, 2nd issue, 2d., mauve, a pair, the top stamp having the error, "TVO," without the break in steps	2	2	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirty-sixth sale on January 20th and 23rd, and noted below will be found a few of the most interesting lots.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
98	Brazil, Italic figures, 180 reis, red postmark	1	14	0
99	Id., 300 reis	2	10	0
100	Id., 600 reis, black postmark	4	10	0
103	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 3 pesos, green	2	17	6
112	Colombia (1861), 2½ c., black	1	10	0
113	Id., (1861), 5 c. and 10 c. (2 of each)	1	1	0
114	Id., (1861), 20 c. and 1 peso	1	1	0
115	Id., (1862), 20 c., red	6	15	0
117	Id., (1862), 1 peso, lilac	2	8	0
127	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c., blue, pen cancelled	8	10	0
128	Id., 5 c., green	6	5	0
129	Id., 10 c., lilac	11	10	0
130	Id., 1 peso, red, postmarked	3	10	0
135	Bolivar, 1st issue, small 10 c., green	5	0	0
148	Dominican Republic, 1st issue, Medio real, rose	0	16	0
151	Id., 2nd issue, 1 rl., straw	6	5	0
158	Mexico, eagle, 3 c., brown, unused and without surcharge	3	0	0
167	Peru, Medio peso, rose	12	15	0
168	Id., yellow	1	18	0
290	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, pair, with light postmark	5	0	0
309	Levant, the rare provisional, 10 paras, blue and brown	3	0	0
310	Russia, with large figure watermark, 10 kop. and 20 kop.	0	15	0
319	Ceylon, imperf. 8d., brown	8	0	0

The same firm sold the exceedingly fine Australian collection of Mr. Hemmersley, of Sydney, on the 27th and 28th of January. This sale contained some of the finest Australian stamps that have ever been offered on the

London market. Special attention might be turned to the Queensland first issue—a block of three twopence, blue, imperf. and unused, with original gum. These were very lucky enough to secure for £64, which may be taken as a fairly cheap price for such a matchless thing.

An interesting item in this sale was that it contained nine specimens of the Natal 1s., buff, first issue, an exceedingly large number of these stamps to appear in one auction. We are informed however by the auctioneer that the owner placed a ridiculous reserve upon them, and consequently none of them were sold.

The following are some of the most interesting lots :

Lot.		£	s.	d.
22	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate I., Nos. 19 and 20, unused pair	17	0	0
32	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., No. 10, on laid paper	2	12	0
33	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., Nos. 11 and 12, pair on blue paper, clear impression, very light postmark	4	5	0
34	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., No. 13, a fine unused specimen, with original gum	12	10	0
36	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., Nos. 17 and 18, unused pair, on blue paper	8	15	0
42	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., strip of three, Nos. 6, 7, 8	6	0	0
43	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate I., unused	11	5	0
44	New South Wales, Sydney, same plate, pair	10	15	0
45	stamp " " same plate, single	5	0	0
54	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate II., Nos. 5 and 6, pair	5	10	0
61	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate II., No. 2, unused specimen	7	5	0
99	New South Wales, Laureated, 2d., plate III., watermarked "2"; unused block of twelve, with margin showing ornamental border and the control stamp of the Sydney Revenue Office	13	10	0
106	New South Wales, Laureated, 2d., plate II. (star corners), strip of four, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5	3	15	0
125	New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., orange, unused original	12	0	0
134	New South Wales, Diademed, imperf. 1d., pale red; strip of six, unused, with original gum	3	7	6
142	New South Wales, Diademed, imperf. 8d., orange, on piece of letter	3	12	6
170	Tasmania, first issue, 4d., orange, plate I., complete (24)	5	15	0
199	South Australia, early issue, 2d., red, rouletted, printed both sides	2	4	0
209	New Zealand, pelure paper, 6d., rouletted	1	1	0
214	Queensland, first issue, 1d., imperf.; unused block of four, with original gum	19	10	0
215	Queensland, first issue, 2d., unique strip of three imperf.; unused, and with original gum	64	0	0
217	Large star watermark, 2d., blue; unused block of eight, with original gum	6	0	0
229	Naples, ½ tornese, arms; on entire original newspaper	15	0	0
230	Naples, ½ tornese, cross; superb specimen on entire original newspaper	5	0	0
251	Moldavia, first issue, 27 paras, slightly damaged, but most skillfully mended	12	0	0
289	Ceylon, 9d., no watermark, unused	4	15	0
290	Hong Kong C.C., 96 c., perf. 12h, unused	2	10	0
296	Ceylon, 8d., imperf., brilliant colour, and large margins all round	8	5	0
297	Cape Woodblocks, 1d., red, superb pair, lightly postmarked	7	0	0
346	British Guiana, circular 12 c., blue, square cut specimen, with guarantee on the back	10	5	0
360	St. Vincent, star watermark, 5s., fine unused specimen, with original gum	2	16	0

MR. WANAMAKER'S NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

A GREAT misconception seems to have fallen upon certain persons claiming to possess the artistic temperament, who have said things about the new Columbian postage stamps issued by a rejoicing Government to celebrate America's jubilee year. These critics have complained that the new stamps are not artistic enough for them; that the pictures selected for reproduction on the stamps are so crowded with figures as to be "unsatisfactory"; that only the 3 cent stamp, showing the flagship of Columbus, and the 5 dollar stamp, showing the bust of the same great man, are worth considering as works of art.

The whole chorus of objection goes to prove that these critics persist in assuming that their own point of view is the only possible one, whereas every sensible man knows that in art he often likes what his neighbour does not, just as it is said to be a poor word which cannot be spelled in more than one way.

The fact is that these Columbian stamps were devised mainly as educational leaflets for the people, who with them might study the history of the discovery of America. To this end pictures were printed on the stamps showing several episodes of that interesting period. Some of these pictures are replicas of the groups to be seen on certain greenbacks of comfortable denominations, and in certain bronze door and hand paintings in oil, scattered in various parts of the country. If anybody is foolish enough to ask why the people may not study the originals, it should be said that even in this happy Republic, blest as it is with Trusts for the conserving of money in every kind of business, it might yet happen that some few persons would not get a chance to keep such greenbacks, doors, or paintings in the house for regular study after dinner by the children and their elders. Postage stamps of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 cent denominations, however, are within the reach of the poorest citizen.

But, waiving the educational thesis for the moment, nobody has any right to question the competency of the Post-office Department as an authority in Art, however big the A. Nobody disputed a French monarch when he said that he was the State, and nobody, until next March at least, will dispute the fact that Mr. Wanamaker is the Post-office Department. Now, when it comes to Art, Mr. Wanamaker is "right in it with both feet," as they say who speak with tongues. Mr. Wanamaker has achieved a reputation for selling a great deal of artistic stuff for very little money in his Grand Emporium. He has felt himself bound to do just as well by the people in the Post-office. Therefore he gives a great many small figures for 2 cents, and who shall say generosity is not artistic? And if any man is disposed to question the ability of Mr. Wanamaker to know real bang-up high art when he sees it, let him read, in a letter from Paris printed recently, a description of a new driving coat which the good man has just caused to be constructed for himself. It is made by the same tailor and upon the same model as a coat worn by Mlle. Darland, of the Théâtre Gymnase, in the course of the "turn" which that young lady "does" upon those gladsome boards. The material of Mlle. Darland's coat is white waterproof cloth, lined throughout with fur. Mr. Wanamaker's is of white box cloth, and both coats are fastened with white pearl buttons. Let no prying person ask how Mr. Wanamaker happened to examine Mlle. Darland's coat. Let no profane one inquire who paid for the same. Doubtless Mr. Wanamaker paid for his own coat, and, after bringing it through the Custom House free as part of his ordinary wearing apparel, he will probably wear it down to the store some day—for men to gasp at and women to worship.

There seems to be no limb left, as they would say in Philadelphia, for critics of the new stamps to stand upon. They are educational, artistic, cheap at the price, and fair to see, as are, speaking in the Ollendorffian manner, the beautiful white box coat of the burlesque lady and the pearl buttons of the good Postmaster-General.

—New York Times, Jan. 15th, 1893.

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.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, ESQ., B.A.

AT the ordinary meeting, on Friday, February 3rd, the discussion on the stamps of New Zealand and Tasmania was resumed. The collections shown were much finer than at the previous meeting, nearly every variety of shade, paper, and perforation being exhibited in fine condition. The early issues of New Zealand on the various papers commanded considerable attention, also some uncatalogued varieties of perforation, both of New Zealand and Tasmania. It was on this account decided to take one colony at a time, and to make up a reference list from the stamps of the members. It is thought that considerable additions can be made to the London Society's admirable lists; some varieties have also been shown which are not included in the magnificent catalogue now being published in parts by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

New South Wales was chosen for next meeting. If any readers have a list of perforations, especially of the later issues, with

Numeral,	} Watermarks,
Small Crown and N.S.W.	
Large	
N.S.W. (fiscal paper),	

they would greatly oblige by sending same to Mr. G. Johnson, 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham, who has undertaken to give the paper.

Some discussion arose over the differences which exist in adjacent stamps on the sheets of the recent N.S.W. surcharged halfpenny. Some stamps have the shading covering the entire face, while the next ones have no shading whatever on the front of the face. Very few of the members had noticed it, and no satisfactory explanation was adduced. Can any brother philatelist assist?

A vote of thanks was passed for first copies of the *Stamp Collector*, *City Stamp*, *Philatelic Record* (Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.), also to Messrs. K. Hollick and W. G. Walton for a bound volume of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—THE HONOURABLE H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

THE fifth ordinary meeting was held, at 7, Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 16th January, at 6.30 p.m. Eight members present, E. S. Gubbay, Vice-President, in the chair. The following candidates were balloted for and elected, Alfred Glavany, Constantinople; A. T. Vanderbent, Java, as corresponding members; J. J. Marsland, J. De Cruz, E. Bode, as ordinary members.

The propositions on circular dated 20th December, 1892, having obtained the requisite number of votes, in accordance with rule 17, were unanimously passed.

The Hon. Treasurer intimated that Mr. Arthur C. Trapp had presented a donation of thirty rupees to the funds of the society, and had expressed the wish that the amount should be utilised in purchasing an almirah.

The Vice-President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Trapp for the gift, Mr. J. M. Moses seconding the proposition, which was carried. Mr. J. M. Moses' collection was examined by those present, and there being no further business, the meeting was adjourned till the 3rd Monday in February.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

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

The Treasurer submitted the statement of account for the past year, which was approved. Mr. Gillespie suggested that the Society should follow the example of several other Philatelic societies, and forward a subscription towards the funds of the Philatelic Protection Association. The Hon. Secretary was accordingly instructed to send a notice to all members to this effect. The Hon. Secretary exhibited the pence issues of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, also the Connell, British Columbia 2½d., imperf., Vancouver Islands, 5 cents, imperf., unused and used; also several of the rare varieties of British Guiana, including two good specimens of the 4 cents, blue, of 1856.

THE eighth meeting of the season (1892-3) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 16th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, H. S. Smith, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrubbs, P. de Worms, A. H. Thomas, A. de Worms; the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The advisability of revising some of the Society's rules was considered, and several suggestions were made. After a long discussion the rules as revised were adopted, and a further resolution passed to bring them up for confirmation at the next meeting. It was also resolved that Mr. Pfenninger and the Hon. Secretary be requested to constitute a sub-committee to draw up rules respecting the library and other property of the Society.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. BECKWITH.

THE ninth meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday, the 21st January, 1893, the President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Fleming, Simpson, Sieber, Kidson, and the Secretaries. Mrs. H. Beardsell, of Huddersfield, who was also present, was balloted for and elected a member, and showed her collection. Thanks were voted for a donation to the library, and novelties, including the new United States, were shown by Mrs. Beardsell and Messrs. Kidson, Roebuck, and Rev. T. S. Fleming.

THE tenth meeting was held on the 4th of February, the President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Fleming, Kidson, Sieber, Simpson, Thackrah, Jefferson, Egly, T. K. and A. N. Skipwith, and as a visitor Mr. Duncan Bennett. Thanks were voted to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for a copy of their catalogue of the De Coppert sale (edition de luxe), and also for *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. The novelties shown included the new British 2d. embossed envelope (Fleming) and several of the new Swedish stamps (Simpson). The latter showed an envelope posted in England for Berlin, the postage of which had been defrayed by an halfpenny stamp in conjunction with two whole ones, and which had been allowed to pass. Other stamps were shown by Mr. Sieber and Mr. Kidson.

Mr. John H. Thackrah then described the stamps of Dominica and St. Christopher, illustrated by his own collection and those of Messrs. Skipwith, Jefferson, Fleming, and Sieber, after which he received the thanks of the Society. The Secretaries may be addressed at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE above society met at Exeter College on Monday evening, February 13, with the President, Dr. Murray, in the chair. It was arranged to open a discussion on the stamps of Hamburg at the next meeting, and several members promised to study these stamps in the interval, and bring their collections to the discussion to illustrate their remarks. A few novelties were exhibited (among them a number of the Centenary United States issue), and a number of stamps exchanged. Mr. J. F. Burnett, F.C.S., was appointed Assistant Secretary, *vice* Mr. H. C. Carpenter, resigned.

JOSEPH F. BURNETT, *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. MILTON.

Vice-President—A. R. BARRETT, L.P.S.

Exchange Secretary—H. TUCKER, Jun.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—A. LEVY.

THE ninth ordinary meeting of the second session was held at 9A Princess Square, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1893. The President in the chair. Present nine members and one visitor.

Mr. T. A. James was unanimously elected member.

The Vice-President read a paper on "What to Collect," in which he alluded to the increasing number of stamp-issuing countries, and the large number of their issues, as necessitating "specialism," which of late years had become the prevailing fashion among advanced philatelists, and he considered younger collectors would find it advantageous to follow on the same lines. Except with a large expenditure of both cash and time it was becoming daily more difficult to get together a satisfactory general collection, even without including varieties of paper and perforation. The difference between perforate and imperforate, the various watermarks and surcharges alone, made the task one of very considerable magnitude. At the same time he recognised the danger likely to arise to Philately if specialism pure and simple became the order of the day, and collecting of a more general character were given up altogether, he was therefore opposed to the stamps of countries other than those specialised by any collector being regarded by him as of little or no interest. Choice of countries to be specialised must largely depend on the opportunities one may have of obtaining the stamps of any particular group, but patriotism had a deal to do with the selection. He was of opinion that every endeavour should be made to complete, as far as possible, the specialised country or group—from three to six specimens of each stamp being collected—whereby minor varieties are discovered, and their relative scarcity made apparent. Stamps of other countries should not be lightly parted with, but collected in a less complete manner, as frequently circumstances arose, such as the discovery of a large batch of old correspondence, which cause us to make these stamps objects of special study. He cautioned the members against the large number of reprints in the market, and with very few exceptions, *viz.*, those of very rare and almost unattainable originals and some official reprints, he was opposed to their being included in any collection. A recently published work on this subject, which most of the members possessed, was a step in the right direction, and should be carefully read. Mr. Barrett illustrated his paper by detailing several incidents which had occurred during his long career as a philatelist.

A discussion ensued, in which several of those present took part, and in response to a cordial vote of thanks Mr. Barrett touched on several of the points raised.

Specimens of the new United States stamps were exhibited and much admired.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I see in the *Monthly Journal* for January last that my name has been quoted by your correspondent "Amateur" as supposing that the plate numbers inserted in the framing of the line-engraved stamps were *punched* on to the roller.

If your correspondent will refer to *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, p. 74, he will find that Mr. Philbrick and I expressly stated that they were *engraved* on the rollers. Before that part treating of the line-engraved stamps was written, the late Mr. Bacon had shown me the process of making the plates, and explained to me the various steps of the process; and to be assured that I had correctly reported what he had said, I, with Mr. Philbrick's approval, submitted to him the proof as soon as the chapter had been put into type.

Some eighteen months since a distinguished amateur sent me some specimens, in which he thought that there was a "serif" to the numeral "1." On the other hand I considered that the appearance was owing to the pattern of the frame, and referred the matter to the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Limited, who told me that the numeral had no "serif," that the operation of engraving the numbers on the rollers was one of such extreme difficulty that the work was confined to doing as little as was possible.

I think Mr. Bacon's description would have been more intelligible had he simply said that the figures were engraved on the reticulated framework. They were *en creux* on the roller, *en relief* on the plate.

The letters in the angles were punched on the plate after it was made, and before it was hardened.

I am, yours, &c.,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

February 6th, 1893.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. F.—The British Stamped Envelopes, to which you allude, are only issued to the public in the sense that the stamps are struck upon envelopes and paper sent to Somerset House, London, for that purpose. Such envelopes are fully available for postal purposes by the public, but they can only be obtained in this way.

COSTA RICA.—The three high values of the current issue have certainly been printed, and we have always supposed that they were in circulation, though we have never seen used copies. The Chilean stamp with Peruvian cancellation is an interesting curiosity, but hardly comes within the scope of our publishers' catalogue; we believe several values are known thus used.

A. J. M.—We are much obliged for your letter. The New Zealand 2½d., *red-brown*, imperf., is a *proof*; we described it in the number for February, 1891.

F. G. H.—Many thanks for your notes in reference to the Album. 1. That portion of the Album was prepared before this stamp was chronicled. 2. We fear that many of the "cut" curiosities are omitted. 3. Yes, this should have had a space. 4. Yes, this is an error in the description. 5. You will notice that we give all the values, in that issue, in English. 6. Yes, this is a mistake. 7. Salvador, No. 21, to the best of our belief is on *white*, we do not know it on *buff*. Without constantly referring back, it is almost impossible to avoid little inconsistencies in the nomenclature of colours, but surely *vermilion* and *scarlet* are sufficiently near to pass muster. We fear that there are some much grosser cases than that in the book. The varieties of shade that you mention are quite recognisable, but there is hardly a stamp in existence of which at least two distinct shades could not be found.

A. E.—The New South Wales 3d., wmk. "50," was issued in 1891, and chronicled in the September number of that year.

C. F. P.—Many thanks for extract from *Punch*, but it appeared in our number for June, 1891.

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.)

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

	ANGRA.	<i>s. d.</i>
75 reis, carmine	.. .. .	0 6
	BAHAMAS.	
2½d., blue. <i>Envelope</i>	.. .. .	0 5
	BARBADOS.	
	1892. <i>Britannia Type.</i>	
½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d.; complete set of 8.	.. .. .	7 6
	BAVARIA.	
	1892. <i>Post Cards.</i>	
10 pfennig, carmine on buff	.. .. .	0 4
10 + 10 pfennig, reply, carmine on buff	.. .. .	0 6
	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.	
½ anna, brown on white. <i>Post Card</i>	.. .. .	0 2
1 " " black-brown on white. <i>Post Card</i>	.. .. .	0 3
2½ annas, green on white. <i>Envelope</i>	.. .. .	0 5
2 " " blue on white. <i>Reg. Envelope</i>	.. .. .	0 6
	FRENCH GUIANA.	
	"Dec. 92"	
005 on 15 centimes, black and blue	.. .. .	1 0
	FUNCHAL.	
5 reis, orange	.. .. .	0 1
10 " lilac	.. .. .	0 2
15 " brown	.. .. .	0 3
20 " pearl grey	.. .. .	0 4
	HAITI.	
2 cents on 3 cents, lilac	.. .. .	0 6
2 " " slate	.. .. .	0 6
	HONDURAS.	
	1891. <i>Post Cards.</i> Entire.	
2 c., 3 c., 2 + 2 c., 3 + 3 c.; set of 4	.. .. .	1 0
	LIBERIA.	
	<i>Official Stamps. Used.</i>	
1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, and 32 c.; set of 9, used	.. .. .	5 6
\$1, \$2, \$5; set of 3, used, rare	.. .. .	30 0
	<i>Wrappers.</i>	
1 c., brown on white, and on buff, each	.. .. .	0 1
	<i>Envelopes.</i>	
2, 3, 5, and 10 cents; set of 4	.. .. .	1 9
	MARTINIQUE.	
05 c. on 25 c., black and rose	.. .. .	0 4
15 c. on 25 c. "	.. .. .	0 6
05 c. on 5 c., unpaid, black	.. .. .	0 4
	MAZAGAN.	
10 cents, black and rose	.. .. .	0 6
	MAURITIUS.	
	1893. <i>Provisionals.</i>	
One cent on 16 c., black and brown	.. .. .	0 4
" " " 2 c., black and mauve	.. .. .	0 3
	MEXICO.	
20 cents, carmine. <i>Unpaid letter stamp</i>	.. .. .	1 6
	NEW CALEDONIA.	
5 on 75 c., blue and carmine	.. .. .	0 6
10 on 1 f., black and green	.. .. .	1 0
10 on 1 f., blue and green	.. .. .	1 0
	NEW SOUTH WALES.	
	<i>Envelopes. Types 1577-1578.</i>	
1d., violet, cut square and used	.. .. .	0 2
2d., blue " " "	.. .. .	0 3
	<i>Entire unused.</i>	
1d., violet on straw	.. .. .	1 6
1d., " deep buff	.. .. .	1 6
1d., " orange	.. .. .	1 6
2d., blue on straw	.. .. .	2 6
2d., " deep buff	.. .. .	2 6
2d., " orange	.. .. .	2 6
	<i>Official envelopes. "O.S." in plugs.</i>	
1d., violet on white, small size	.. .. .	1 0
1d., " " large size, used	.. .. .	0 6
1d., " " cut square, used	.. .. .	0 2
6d., carmine, large size, used	.. .. .	6 0
	PANAMA.	
	1892. <i>Map.</i>	
1 centavo, green	.. .. .	0 1
2 centavos, carmine	.. .. .	0 2
5 " blue	.. .. .	0 5
10 " orange	.. .. .	0 9

	PORTUGAL.	
	<i>Red Cross Society.</i>	
No value, red and black, used	.. .. .	0 6
	RUSSIA.	
	1892. <i>With thunderbolts. Envelopes.</i>	
5 kop., lilac on buff, four sizes, each	.. .. .	0 4
7 kop., blue " " "	.. .. .	0 6
	<i>Wrappers.</i>	
1 kop., orange on buff; no inscription	.. .. .	0 1
2 " " " " inscription in 3 lines	.. .. .	0 2
2 " " " " "	.. .. .	0 3
	<i>Post Cards.</i>	
3 kop., rose on buff	.. .. .	0 3
3 + 3 kop., rose on buff	.. .. .	0 6
	<i>Letter Card.</i>	
10 kop., blue on grey	.. .. .	0 6
	RUSSIAN LOCALS.	
	KRASNYY.	
3 kop., blue	.. .. .	(In Addendum 27) 0 4
	CHERSON.	
10 kop., blue and gold	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 1 0
	KOLOMNA.	
1 kop., blue	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 2
2 " " "	.. .. .	{ " " } 0 3
3 " " "	.. .. .	{ " " } 0 4
1 " red	.. .. .	{ " " } 0 2
3 " " "	.. .. .	{ " " } 0 4
	KOUSNETZK.	
5 kop., blue and rose	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 5
	LOUGA.	
3 kop., vermilion	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) c 4
	OURJOURM.	
2 kop., blue	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 2
3 kop., green	.. .. .	{ " " } 0 4
	PERM.	
5 kop., blue	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 6
	RIAJSK.	
3 kop., black on rose; two types, each	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 6
	SAPOJOK.	
5 kop., red and green	.. .. .	(In Addendum 28) 0 6
10 kop., green and yellow	.. .. .	{ " " } 1 0
	BOUZOULOUK.	
3 kop., pale rose	.. .. .	(In Addendum 29) 0 4
	PSKOFF.	
1 kop., blue, green, and bistre	.. .. .	0 2
3 " " "	.. .. .	0 4
5 " blue, bistre, and black	.. .. .	0 6
10 " blue, brown, and black	.. .. .	1 0
40 " blue, bistre, and carmine	.. .. .	4 0
	ZOLOTONOSCHTKA.	
3 kop., gold, black, and green	.. .. .	0 4
10 kop., gold, black, and red	.. .. .	1 0
	BOGORODSK.	
	1893.	
1 kop., brown-violet	.. .. .	0 3
5 " blue	.. .. .	0 6
10 " orange-red	.. .. .	1 0
10 " pale sap-green	.. .. .	1 0
	GADIATSCH.	
	1893.	
3 kop., violet	.. .. .	0 4
	ST. LUCIA.	
½d. (on half of 6d.), black, blue, and mauve; used	.. .. .	4 6
One halfpenny (on 3d.), black, green, and mauve; used	.. .. .	7 6
One penny (on 4d.), black and brown; used	.. .. .	2 6
	SERVIA.	
	1880. <i>Type 2610.</i>	
1 dinar, mauve; used	.. .. .	0 9
	1890. <i>Type 2611.</i>	
5 para, green; used	.. .. .	0 1
10 " rose	.. .. .	0 1
15 " violet	.. .. .	0 2
20 " orange	.. .. .	0 2
25 " blue	.. .. .	0 2
50 " bistre	.. .. .	0 4
1 dinar, lilac	.. .. .	0 2
	TOBAGO.	
	<i>Post Cards.</i>	
½d., green	.. .. .	0 2
½ + ½d., green	.. .. .	0 3
1d., carmine	.. .. .	0 3
1 + 1d., carmine	.. .. .	0 4
	<i>Registered Envelope.</i>	
2d., blue; two small sizes, each	.. .. .	0 4
2d., " two large	0 6
	VICTORIA.	
	<i>Letter Card</i>	
1d., red on grey.	0 3
2d., carmine on white. <i>Envelope</i>	0 4

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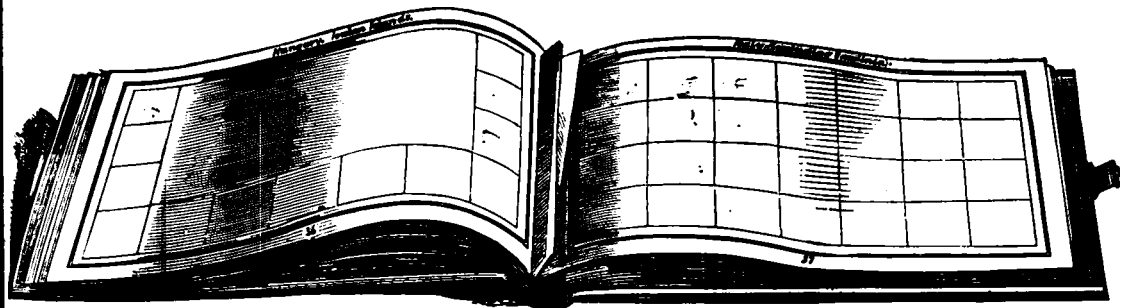
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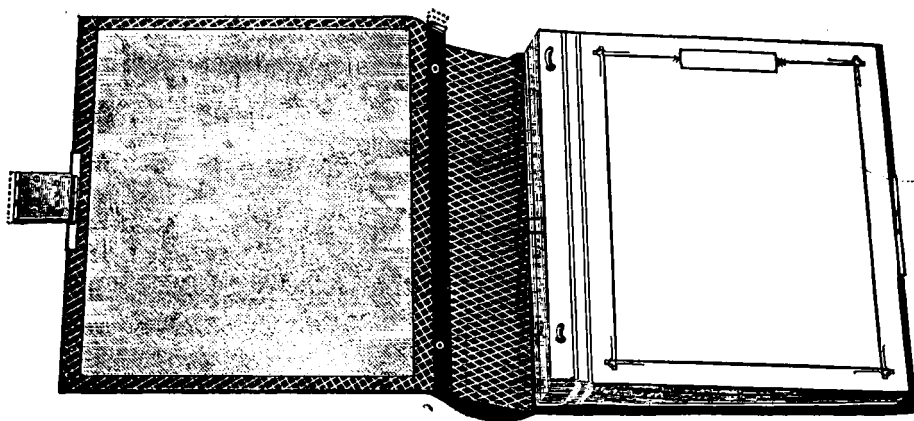
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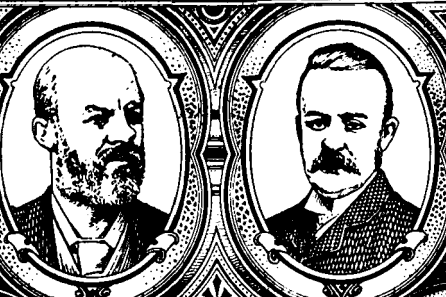
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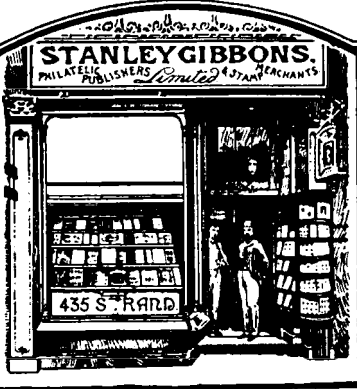
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IN THE PRESS

ORDERS, IF PREPAID, CAN NOW BE BOOKED.

THE NINTH EDITION OF
STANLEY GIBBONS' PRICE CATALOGUE
 — OF —
POSTAGE STAMPS,

Together with AN APPENDIX to the above,

Consisting of nearly 3,500 Illustrations

With Reference numbers attached, corresponding with the Catalogue.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have pleasure in announcing the approaching publication of the **NINTH EDITION** of their Catalogue and Appendix. Every effort will be made to ensure correctness in all details, so as to, if possible, still further increase the reliability and usefulness of this Standard Work.

The additions and alterations will be considerable, prominent among which may be named—

An **ENTIRE REVISION** of the prices, based on a careful comparison with our stock. It is estimated that over 3,000 Stamps have been reduced in price, S. G., Limited, wishing to give their clients the benefit of the numerous bargains they have been able to secure since the last Catalogue was issued.

The entire Catalogue has been revised and (in the case of many countries) re-written, under the able Editorship of Major E. B. EVANS, aided by numerous Specialists—such as Mr. GILBERT LOCKYER (Japan, Australia, &c.) and Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL (Transvaal), &c. &c.

The whole of the numerous New Issues that have appeared since the last Edition will be fully catalogued.

A **VERY LARGE** number of Stamps that have hitherto had no quotation attached will in this New Edition be correctly priced. Every effort will be made to insert prices, especially of Old Issues, wherever possible.

The Illustrations in the Appendix will be largely augmented. To meet the expressed desire of many Collectors, this Edition of the Catalogue and Appendix may be obtained *interleaved with paper faintly ruled*. This will be much appreciated by Philatelists for various purposes, such as making notes of Auction Sales, New Issues, &c. &c.

The Addenda will be published as heretofore announced. The exhaustion of the Eighth, and consequent appearance of the Ninth Edition of the Catalogue, will not interfere with the publication of the Addenda as advertised.

The Price of the **Catalogue and Appendix** will be the same as before.

At this date it is impossible to give exact time of publication; probably it will be in May. **All Orders will be executed in rotation as received.** Those who desire to receive the Catalogue immediately on publication must order at once.

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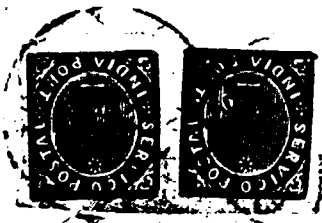
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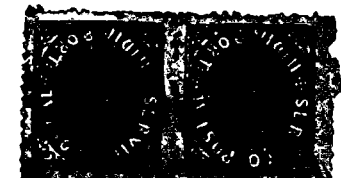
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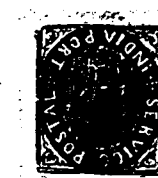
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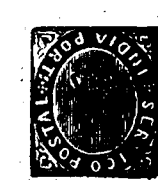
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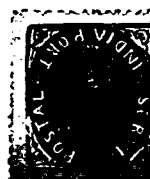
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. III.

MARCH 31, 1893.

No. 33.

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.

AN abundance of more interesting matter leaves us, fortunately, with but little space to fill under this heading; we would, however, draw especial attention to a plate issued with this number, giving fifty-two of the principal varieties of the Portuguese Indies stamps, described in the most valuable series of papers which came to a conclusion last month. The number over each stamp on the plate corresponds with the reference list in the papers alluded to, and, as numerous additions were made to the list during its publication, it was not possible to arrange a plate of this kind until the papers were completed. If it comes a little late, therefore, the delay was unavoidable; it is certainly better late than never, and we are greatly indebted to the authors both for their very valuable papers, and for the loan of the specimens for the illustrations which render the papers even more valuable.

To replace the serial to which we have just alluded, we are very happy to be able to announce a similar paper on "The Stamps of Shanghai," by a philatelist who has devoted especial attention to these somewhat neglected issues, the earlier ones of which, at all events, are well worthy of study. There are numerous minor varieties that have never been fully described, and we hope at some future date to give illustrations of the more prominent of them.

* * *

We would also venture, for the third and last time of asking, to suggest to our readers that they should send us any further information they may possess as to the numbers upon the Mulready envelopes and covers. We particularly want de-

tails of entire sheets, or groups, of pennies, but even single numbers will be gratefully received. We hope shortly to publish the results of our researches in this direction, giving lists of the numbers we have heard of and their arrangement, so far as we have been able to ascertain it; we have also a few scraps of information relating to other illustrated envelopes, sufficient perhaps to form an additional chapter in the history of these works of art.

Happy thought! An exhibition of Mulreadies, and other comic envelopes, would probably be even more likely to attract those submerged nintenths (of whom Carlyle—in speaking, we believe, of the non-philatelic public—remarked that they numbered some "thirty millions, mostly fools") than a scientific assortment of Indians and Cingalese. It is true that it might be somewhat of a one man show; the present writer would probably have to provide his own brass medal, and present it to himself, with an address inscribed upon the very best foolscap paper. For, alas! the common or garden philatelist cares for none of these things; the sight of the most elaborate "Penny Pictorial" only draws from him the remark, "After all, you know, it's not a *stamp!*" And he is quite right. The collector of stamps has enough to do without diverging into other branches of accumulation, and while we acknowledge our own transgressions we have no wish to encourage them in others. Moral: Let any of our readers who possess illustrated envelopes give them up, and hand them over!

* * *

The Editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has started a new department in his magazine, containing the intelligence to which the first column of page 1 of the daily papers is usually devoted. He places it under (or after) "New Issues and Varieties," possibly "Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations" would not be appropriate; but we are glad to see that he puts the Marriages *before* the Births, as we have always considered this the correct order!

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W. C.

Argentine Republic.—We give an illustration of the design of the high values chronicled last month. A contemporary chronicles the new $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp, on pink paper, also several values of the 1890 issue, surcharged "OFICIAL," in sloping block type. We should like to have further information about these varieties.

Barbados.—The following cutting from a local paper shows that there has been a great run upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps:—



"The Postmaster has issued a notice to the effect that there are no halfpenny postage stamps for sale, the supply being exhausted, but that halfpenny wrappers will be sold at their face value; and that if the stamp is cut out and posted on any paper, prices current, or other document, and so posted, it will not be recognized as postpaid." The surcharged envelopes being all sold out, circulars, &c., had to be posted over the counter, and were hand-stamped

"PAID AT BARBADOS," within a circle.

We have received a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post card, with stamp of the new type, and inscriptions as upon our own inland cards, but with the name "BARBADOS" below the Arms.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on white; 121 X 74 mm.

Our illustration represents the larger type of the surcharge upon the envelopes.

At the last moment we have received the 1d. wrapper, surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," in similar type to that shown in the illustration, in violet. We are informed that 80,000 of these were issued in the early part of this month.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in violet, on 1d., carmine on buff.

Benin.—*La Revue Philatlique* announces two more values of the late colonial issue, surcharged with the name of this place in black.

Adhesives. 40 c., vermilion.
1 fr., olive-green.

British Bechuanaland.—*The Stamp News* announces the following new or newly-discovered varieties:

Wrappers.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Cape), olive-green; surcharged in red.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Great Britain), brown on buff; four lines of instruction.

British Central Africa.—This territory has been provided with a more or less permanent 4s. stamp, produced from the adaptable type of the British South Africa Company, printed in slate, with the value in red; this seems to be only known at present with the surcharge "B. C. A.," which is struck in black.

Adhesive. 4s., slate, red and black.

British East Africa.—A correspondent very kindly sends us some information as to the issue and use of the stamps of this Company, by which it appears that they were issued from the head office at Mombassa, and were in use from some time in 1890, but that they have been principally employed for fiscal purposes. The initials upon the surcharged stamps are stated to be "A. B." or "V. M.," the former being those of the Cashier, and the latter those of the Banker (at Mombassa?) Our informant sends us copies of the 3 a. converted to 1 a., in manuscript, and initialled "V. M."

Adhesive. 1 anna, in black, on 3 a., black on red.

We give an illustration of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope stamp.



British Guiana.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the appearance of a permanent 2+2 c. card, and remarks upon the fact that the corresponding single card has not yet been met with. *Post Card.* 2+2 c., carmine on buff.

Bulgaria.—In addition to the varieties previously noted, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles varieties of the 5 and 15 stotinki, and suggests that the larger perforation probably indicates a local impression, and that the Paris prints are distinguished by the 13 gauge. *The Philatelic Record* announces the 50 stotinki, perf. 15.

Adhesives. 5 stot., yellow-green; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
15 " yellow " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
50 " green " 15.

Canada.—We are indebted to Mr. D. A. King for specimens of two new stamps, 20 c. and 50 c., a 1 c. post card of large size (for the ladies, we presume), and a 3 c. letter card. The adhesives are very handsome; they bear the portrait of "the Queen in widow's weeds," which has for some time past adorned the Canadian bill stamps, and which is perhaps more familiar to our readers upon the Newfoundland 2 c. post card of 1880. The portrait is enclosed in a circle, with "CANADA POSTAGE" on an arched label above, the value in words on a straight label at the bottom and numerals in the two lower spandrels; the larger size of stamp is reverted to for these comparatively high values, which are, as heretofore, very finely engraved in *taille-douce*.

The letter card is a sad contrast; the stamp is a poor imitation of one of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s poorest designs, the adaptable one with head in an octagon. It is lettered "POSTAGE" above and "THREE CENTS" below, while the card itself is inscribed "CANADA," "LETTER CARD," in two lines. There is the usual perforation round the edges, but the instruction as to opening is omitted as unnecessary. The material is similar to that of our own letter cards, of which we took this at first sight to be an unsuccessful forgery!

The post card is similar to the ordinary current single card, in all respects except the size.

Adhesives. 20 c., vermilion; perf. 12.
50 c., full blue " "

Post Card. 1 c., grey on buff; 152 X 92 mm.
Letter Card. 3 c., red on pale blue; 138 X 87 mm.

Cashmere.—A correspondent has pointed out to us that, in our notice of a newly-discovered variety, in our January number, we gave the date upon it as "1293" instead of "1923"; the latter is the correct date.

Ceylon.—We have received a lot of stationery from here, showing a fine crop of surcharges and other local products. An envelope for local postage has been produced, by overprinting the 5 c. with a large numeral "2" between two horizontal bars, and adding the following inscription along the upper part: "District Letter Envelope, price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.", with a line below it, followed by "This envelope will not pass through more than one Post-office, will—only be delivered when called for, and will not be re-directed."—in two lines, divided as shown. The Registration fee is reduced to 10 c., and the 15 c. envelopes are accordingly surcharged "TEN CENTS," in two lines of block capitals. The 3 c. card is overprinted "TWO CENTS," in one line of block capitals, with a bar cancelling the original value, and a 2+2 c. card of local composition is added; the latter has a stamp, with a key-pattern border, divided into three compartments, the top inscribed "CEYLON," the bottom "POSTAGE," and the centre "2 c.," a large figure and small letter; the inscriptions on the card are "REPLY POST CARD," in large Roman capitals, the usual instruction, in small block capitals, with the Royal Arms between the lines, and two lines of native inscription, followed by "To." The two portions are exactly alike, and are joined at the top, and the whole is very neatly printed on white card. Finally, we have a Service post card, with "On H. M. S.," in three lines, within a key-pattern frame, in the right upper corner; inscriptions in four lines: 1. "POST CARD." 2. "(CEYLON)" — "(SERVICE)," with the Arms between the words. 3. "TO BE USED FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ONLY.," in tall block capitals. 4. The instruction. The word "To" is at the left side, and "THE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION OF THE SENDER TO BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE," along the bottom. The whole is enclosed in a key-pattern frame, with a square block at each corner,



112 x 81 mm., printed on thick buff paper, 121 x 88 mm. We have seen a card exactly similar to this, but without the words "(CEYLON)" and "(SERVICE)," which we presume also belongs to this Colony; we believe it was issued some twelve months ago, but we have never been able to place it until now. *The Stamp News* adds a variety of the Registration envelope, with value surcharged in figures.

Envelope. 2 (2½ c.), in blue, on 5 c., ultramarine.
Reg. Env. TEN CENTS, in black, on 15 c., rose; sizes G, H.
 20 CENTS " " "

Post Cards. 2 c. on 3 c., violet on buff.
 2 + 2 c., blue on white; 121 x 85 mm.

Official Cards. No value, deep blue on buff; without name (1892).
 " " " with name.

Costa Rica.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* assures us that the four higher values of the current issue have not received the Official surcharge; we rejoice to hear this, but we fear that it is only a case of not yet, for we understand that three of the values are not in ordinary use at present.

Dutch Indies.—*Der Philatelist* reports the 15 c. with head of the young Queen.

Adhesive. 15 c., brown.

Ecuador.—*Le Timbre-Poste* warns its readers against specimens of the 50 centavos of 1881, with a forged surcharge "DIEZ CENTAVOS," which are believed to be a recent device. The letters "E" are stated to be narrower than in the genuine. We would also draw attention to some supposed reprints of the ½ real and 1 real of the first issue, with which we deal more fully upon another page.

Egypt.—The issue of the 3 millimes and 2 piastres in their new colours has been postponed.

Falkland Islands.—A correspondent, who has recently visited this colony, very kindly sends us some information which he obtained on the spot from official sources, and of which some of the details differ from those in the London Society's book. The oblong handstamp was, he was told, brought into use on March 11th, 1868. According to the information obtained by Mr. Bacon the date should be "25th June, 1858," and it is probable that some means of indicating postage paid was employed from the earlier date. In any case, however, these were merely postal marks, struck upon letters, the postage on which was paid in cash. The circular mark, of a similar nature, is stated by our informant to have been employed in 1878, for a few months only, before the introduction of postage stamps proper. Of the latter he was informed that the 1d. and 6d. were issued in 1878, and the 4d. and 1s. in 1879; the 6d., black, is quite unknown in the colony, and, if existent, is probably a chemical changeling. The unwatermarked 1s. stamp is still in use, and no other is known out there. Finally, the handstamps must be added to the long list of articles that have been reprinted. We are informed that the posthumous editions have only been little ones, but we fear that this only adds to their price without increasing their value!

France.—We have received the 10 c. surcharged "10 CENTIMOS," in two lines, in red, for use in Tangiers.

Adhesive. 10 centimos, in red, on 10 c., black on lilac.

French Congo.—*La Revue Philatelique* announces that, as a last resource, the post cards and letter cards, of the general colonial issue, have been surcharged with the name of this colony, in black.

Post Cards. 10 c., black on lilac.

10 c. " buff.

10 + 10 c. " blue.

Letter Cards. 15 c., blue and black on grey.

25 c., black on rose.

Funchal.—A correspondent here writes that the 30 reis single and reply paid cards have not reached Madeira yet. Doubtless they are issued in the mother country first, like the colonial stamps, &c., of France.

Gibraltar.—A correspondent very kindly sends us a list of the numbers of each value of the surcharged issue of August, 1889, which it seems desirable to place on record:—

5 centimos, on ½d.,	57,120
10 " on 1d.,	100,300
25 " on 2d.,	54,720
25 " on 2½d.,	240,720
40 " on 4d.,	14,520
50 " on 6d.,	14,760
5 " on 1s.,	12,400

Great Britain.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a variety of the 1d. envelope, small size (121 x 71 mm.), with silk thread, undated stamp, and pink seal on the flap, of an unusual shape; the side flaps are outside the lower flap; their upper edges are simply curved and their ends hollowed. We believe the presence of the silk threads and the pink seal preclude the possibility of this being an envelope stamped to order, as suggested by our contemporary.

A correspondent very kindly sends us a list of varieties of the Registration Envelopes, size G, which must modify that which we published last month; it should run as follows:

A. As described.

a. With back plain.

b. With £2 to £10 Insurance Regulation.

c. With £5 to £10 " "

d. As c, but with line under the words "Inland Registered Letter Post."

B. As described.

C. " "

D. " "

a. With £5 to £10 Regulation.

b. With £5 to £25 " "

c. With " " " and "FEE PAID."

d. With £5 to £50 " "

We have also the F size, with the new Insurance Regulation, and "FEE PAID."

The Philatelic Record adds sizes H, H², and K with the latter addition, of which H² only has the £50 Regulation, which is printed on this size in one column. H has the old £5 to £10 Regulation, and we presume K (which we have not seen) has the same.

We are indebted to another correspondent for the sight of an envelope franked from Constantinople to England by the current ½d. stamp, surcharged "40 PARAS," in block type, in black. We are informed that these were in use for a few days only in last month, as a temporary measure, and that they were not sold to the public. The surcharge, which no doubt was a local one, resembles that upon the other British stamps used in the Levant, but is not quite so neatly printed. We do not, however, fully understand how it was that a supply of ½d. stamps was found in Constantinople.

Envelope. 1d., 1853, rose; variety of shape.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; sizes F, H², £50 Insurance Regulation.

2d. " " H, K, with "FEE PAID."

For use in the Levant.

Adhesive. 40 paras, in black, on ½d., vermilion.

Gwalior.—We have received the 1 rupee stamp, of the superseded type, with the Hindostani surcharge measuring 15 mm., as upon the post card chronicled last August.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, black and grey; variety of surcharge.

Lagos.—*Le Timbre-Poste* records the 1½ + 1½d. card, with the value reduced by obliterating the word "HALF-PENNY," as already described for the single card. These cards are, we understand, issued(?) provided with a postmark, so as to render them fully fitted for philatelic purposes—but suppose that any misguided person wanted to use them!

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

Liberia.—We annex illustrations of the stamps on the 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. envelopes which we described last month. We hear that the larger sizes of these three envelopes measure 152 x 89 mm., and 230 x 100 mm. The Unpaid Letter Stamps are reported to exist with the surcharge inverted, and this is only too probable; the 6 c. has also been seen unperforated. *The Stamp News* chronicles the 3 c., inland stamp, in a new colour.

Adhesive. 3c., red.



Luxemburg.—The following values, of the new type with head of the Grand Duke, are stated by *Le Timbre-Poste* to have been issued on February 20th.

Adhesives.	12½ c.,	pearl-grey.
	20 c.,	orange.
	30 c.,	olive.
	37½ c.,	green.
	50 c.,	bistre.

Martinique.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles some fresh surcharges upon the 25 c. of the general colonial issue, the name being now below the value, instead of being between the value and the date as in those described in January.

Adhesives.	05 c.,	in black,	on 25 c.,	black on rose.
	15 c.	"	"	"
		"	"	"

Mauritius.—We give illustrations of the two types of 1 cent stamp, chronicled last month.



We rejoice to learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that no actual errors have as yet been discovered in the locally-surcharged 1 c. on 16 c.; nevertheless, there are minor varieties, just sufficient to break the monotony. The cancellation of the original value is the variable, and is found as follows:

- Two thick bars.
- Upper bar thick, lower bar thin.
- " thin " thick.
- One thick bar.

Mexico.—We gather from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 2 c. card has appeared, with the frame and inscriptions which were described in July last as having been found upon the back of a card only. The inscriptions in the frame are in parenthesis, the two lines of instruction below in round script type, &c.; this is in blue-green. The same authority reports the latest type of Officially Sealed stamp in brown, instead of rose; and also that the Mexican Government has issued an Advertisement Letter Sheet, or Envelope; but it seems more probable that this last item is the result of private enterprise.

We have received the 5 c. card, with a new variety of frame, formed of four straight lines, with small double cross-bars between the two centre ones; it has also a new type of Condor, which appears to be perched on a rock in the middle of the Atlantic. The inscriptions are arranged as upon the recent issues of this value, but are in rather different type, "SERVICIO INTERIOR," at the ends, being in shorter, thicker capitals; "Senor" in sloping script type; and the inscription below in script, instead of capitals. Three copies are sent us—one on a fairly good ordinary white card, the other two upon thick blotting paper, of inferior quality, which, we are informed, is of local manufacture. The frame, &c., are lithographed, instead of type-printed.

Post Cards.	2 c.,	red and blue-green on bluish-white.
	3 c.,	" " " rosy-white.
	5 c.,	ultramarine and red on white.

Official Seal. No value, brown.

Advertisement Letter Sheet. 10 c., red (sold at 5 c.).

To account for the numerous minor varieties of Mexican cards, a correspondent informs us that only 3000 usually are printed at a time, and slight differences may occur in each printing. He states that he bought three distinct varieties of 2 c. cards within twenty-four hours at post-offices in the same place. We believe also that occasionally some old stock of unstamped cards turns up, and the current types are struck upon them.

The Philatelic Journal of America states that the 5 and 10 pesos stamps in red, which were issued and almost immediately withdrawn, were of the type of the current issue, but the 10 pesos had fancy numerals instead of plain ones. The 5 and 10 pesos, green, are of the 1884 type, and are printed on the watermarked paper.

Monaco.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the reply-paid card with stamps of the current type.

Post Card. 10+10 c., brown on pale blue.

Morocco.—To compensate for the suppression of the "Tanger-Fez" stamps the Mazagan and Morocco post has issued an entire series of the accompanying type. *Le Timbre-Poste* points out that the Sun is represented "blowing his nose," and such certainly appears to be the case—possibly the influenza has reached Morocco. These stamps are said to frank letters between the towns of Morocco, Mazagan, and Mogador, but which of these is denoted by the word "MABAKECH" on the right of the stamp, we know not.



Adhesives. 5 centimos, green; perf. 10.

10	"	blue	"
25	"	rose	"
50	"	violet	"
1 franc,		orange	"

Mozambique.—We have received a letter from Delagoa Bay, franked in part by 2½ reis and 5 reis stamps, surcharged upon the 40 reis of 1886. In each case the word "JORNAES" is printed across the top of the stamp, and the value in figures, with "RÉIS" in small capitals, across the bottom. Our informant states that only 110 were issued with the surcharge in red, and but a few hundred of each of those overprinted in black. We gather also that there were a few misprints of various natures, some of which are believed to be absolutely unique! These, however, we prefer to make ourselves, as we can then guarantee their *uniquity*.

Adhesives. 2½ reis, in black, on 40 reis, chocolate.

5	"	in red,	on 40	"	"
			on 40	"	"

Natal.—We are indebted to Messrs. Gilbert and Cato, of Durban, for a specimen of a ½d. reply paid card, together with the following extract from the Government Gazette of this colony: "It is hereby notified that a stock of inland reply post cards having now been received from the manufactories, supplies can be obtained at the Post-offices of the colony on and after Tuesday, 21st inst. [February]. Inland post cards circulate to Zululand as well as within the colony." The stamp is of the usual type, with head in a circle, and the inscriptions as upon our own cards of the same value, with "NATAL" added below the Arms. Joined at the top, and perf. along the fold.

Post Card. ½d.+½d., red-brown on buff.

New Caledonia.—We give an illustration of the ornamental surcharge, four varieties of which were described in our last number.

New South Wales.—We are informed that the Postal Authorities of this colony will now supply the *Postage Due Stamps* at 10s. per set of 10, ½d. to 20s., all duly ornamented with the Sydney postmark! Will they not print them in various colours, also, if a large order is given?



Nicaragua.—Our illustration represents the design adopted for the new issue which we chronicled last month.

North Borneo.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes the 1 c. on 4 c. as surcharged in black. Is this the correct description of the overprint previously chronicled in red, or do both exist?

A correspondent very kindly sends us an entire sheet (5 horizontal rows of 10) of the 6 c. on 8 c. "POSTAGE & REVENUE," with the surcharge inverted. The whole sheet appears to have been overprinted in one process, and we find no errors in the setting.

Adhesive. 6 c., in black, on 8 c., green; inverted surcharge.

Orange Free State.—Our publishers have found a specimen of the post card with a ½d. adhesive stamp, doubly overprinted with the Arms, the first impression having evidently been struck too high.

Post Card. ½d., black and brown; double impression of Arms.

Paraguay.—We give illustrations of the four values chronicled in our last number.



Portugal.—An envelope, with stamp of the current type, is announced in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Envelope. 25 reis, green on buff.

Portuguese Congo.—With reference to the stamp which we described and illustrated in January, a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter received by him from a friend in Lisbon :

"The dies which I saw of these stamps were delivered to the printing department of the mint on the 11th inst." (February), "therefore, you see, they are not even printed yet. The stamp you refer to is of the first die, which I also saw, which was not accepted, and, moreover, this one had no value on it. Somebody belonging to the mint—unknown up to the present—is supposed to have obtained a copy of the trial, on which he put the value of 5 reis, and sent it to some stamp newspaper."

It appears that we are to have Portuguese Congo stamps, but that the design that has been published is not the one adopted.

Reunion.—It appears that, with a forethought worthy of the occasion, the new stamps for this and other French Colonies were issued first in Paris, thus allowing time for a further crop of local overprints. The 1 c. of the moribund type (it seems to die hard) has been met with surcharged "REUNION," in error; and it appears that mistakes are possible even with the new type, which was to change all this, for the 25 c. has been received by *Le Timbre-Poste* with the name of this Colony printed doubly!

Our publishers send us specimens of a Parcel Post stamp, which we chronicle with some reserve, as we find copies postmarked "17 Mai, 90," and three years is a long time for an enterprising island to keep such a secret. The design consists of a circular band, lettered "COLIS POSTAUX—REUNION," and enclosing the inscription "TIMBRE—10—CENTIMES"; this is surrounded by a square, double-lined frame, and horizontal and vertical lines between the rows mark where the scissors are to go.

Adhesives. 1 c., black on blue; error of surcharge.
25 c., red and black on rose; double impression of name.
Parcel Post Stamp. 10 c., black on yellow; imperf.

Russia.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* expresses the opinion that the 1 kopek wrapper, with inscriptions above the stamp, has not been chronicled by any of his contemporaries. We copied the announcement of this wrapper from *The Stamp News* in October, 1891!

The former authority reports the issue of the small sized 7 kope. envelope, with the thunderbolt stamp.

Envelope. 7 kope., blue on cream; 113×73 mm.

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

Bogorodsk.—Of the second and third types illustrated in our January number, fresh varieties have already been issued, having the date "1893" added below the Arms, as shown herewith.

For Prepaid Letters. 5 kop., blue.
10 " " green.
For Unpaid Letters. 1 " " rose.
5 " " brick-red.
10 " " carmine-red.

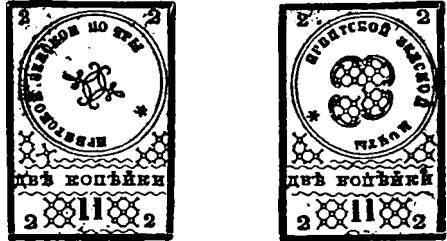


To prove the *bond-fide* postal nature of these novelties it is stated that they are not sold to collectors! We presume a certificate of non-philatelicism has to be handed in on making a purchase.

Charkoff.—The stamp chronicled in June last, in red and gold, has recently appeared in blue and silver.

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

Irbit.—Some modifications of the type of 1880 have been discovered, and are represented in the following illustrations :



It may be noticed that the Star in the circle is shown as gradually revolving around the central device, while the latter in the second type indicates a serious breaking up of the solar system. Perhaps these are essays or proof impressions, in which the type had slipped somewhat.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black on rose; 2 varieties.

Ochansk.—The stamp of the design which we illustrated last May has recently been received in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., emerald-green; perf. 11½.

Rjeff.—This district caters for the collector of entire envelopes, in a somewhat similar manner to the State of Hyderabad. The following are said to be the latest novelties :—*Stamp in left upper corner.*

Envelopes. 3 kop., gold on straw; 153×124 mm.
3 " " on blue-grey; 148×80 mm.
3 " " on white laid; 146×84 mm.

The white envelopes exist with the inside coloured green, blue, rose, yellow, or lilac, to suit all tastes and complexions.

Zienkow.—It appears that the stamps chronicled in December were to be considered as of a *provisional* nature, although their use dates from at least twelve, and possibly from eighteen, months ago. Two settings of them are known, each showing various irregularities in the matter of topsey-turveydom; but single copies of the second setting may be recognized by the absence of the final "κ" of the word on the right side. Each setting was printed in three different colours and rouletted, to a greater or less extent, in coloured lines.

Adhesives. 3 kop., bronze; 1st setting.
3 " " red " and "
3 " " green " "
3 " " red " " imperf. horizontally.
3 " " bronze " " " imperf. vertically.
3 " " " " " "

The type of 1890 has now been reverted to, and is printed in three fresh varieties of colour.

Adhesives. 3 kop., brown-lilac; Type of 1890.
3 " " rose " "
3 " " blue " "

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—We have received a set of the Unpaid Letter Stamps converted to ordinary postal use, and find that the values in black are surcharged in red, and those in brown are surcharged in black; it is quite possible, however, that the 1 franc may exist with the red surcharge, as chronicled in January. The varieties resulting from the omission of hyphens, &c., are infinite in number, and infinitesimal in interest! We have to add also the highest value of the unpaid series, surcharged with the name only.

Adhesive.
1 franc, brown; black surcharge.
Unpaid Letter Stamp.
5 francs, brown; 7 surcharge.



Salvador.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue, which we described last month.

Sandwich Islands.—A correspondent has kindly shown us a specimen of an apparently genuine provisional of the issue of 1853, the 13 c. surcharged in pen-and-ink with a large figure "5." This is not an unknown variety, but seems never to have been formally catalogued, possibly as being of doubtful authenticity. Our correspondent showed this specimen to the Postmaster of the time when these stamps were in use, who assured him that he remembered the 13 c. stamps being marked in this way to supply a want of 5 c. stamps.

Seychelles.—We have received the 4 c. stamp surcharged "3—cents," in *black* in two lines, the word in heavy lower case type, across the original value, and a large numeral above it. Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us the 16 c., 48 c., and 96 c., similarly converted to 15 c., 45 c., and 90 c. respectively. We gather that these were issued about the middle of February.

Adhesives. 3 c., in *black*, on 4 c., carmine and green.
15 c. " 16 c., orange-brown and blue.
45 c. " 48 c., olive-yellow and green.
90 c. " 96 c., violet and carmine.

This corrects the list which we gave last month.

Siam.—We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for specimens of the 4 atts on 24 atts, which we chronicled and illustrated last month. *Le Timbre-Poste* reports this stamp surcharged, in addition, "4 atts" at the top.

Adhesive. 4 atts, in *black*, on 24 atts, blue and lilac;
second variety.

We have also received copies of the two varieties of the surcharge 2 atts on 3 atts, to which we have previously alluded. There is a very marked difference both in the size and the shape of the figures "2," the larger being 6 mm. in height and of antique form, while the smaller is only 4 mm. high and of ordinary shape. We have a copy of the latter postmarked "5. 8. 91," and of the former postmarked "24. 12. 91."

Sierra Leone.—We have received the 1½d. adhesive with the Crown and CA watermark, which we believe has not been hitherto met with, except surcharged "half-penny" as chronicled last month, when we omitted to state the wmk.

Adhesive. 1½d., mauve; wmk. Crown & CA; perf. 14.

Spain.—We have received two varieties of the 10 c. post cards of 1891, with stamp of current type on the left, and Arms in the centre under the words "TARJETA POSTAL." In one these words are followed by a full stop, in the other they are unpunctuated. It may be merely a coincidence that in all the specimens without the stop there is a line about 11 mm. above the letters "TA," plainly intended as a guide in cutting the sheets of cards; but possibly both varieties are printed together, and those with the stop are in the top row.

Post Card. 10 c., brown on buff; variety.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—We are informed that no 8 c. stamp of the Tiger type is likely to be issued here, as the stamps of that type are used solely for local postage, the ordinary Straits Settlements stamps being employed for prepayment of postage to other countries.

Surinam.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 2½ c. adhesive and post card of the numeral type, and the 15 c. adhesive with head of the young Queen of Holland.

Adhesives. 2½ c., carmine.
15 c., grey.

Post Card. 2½ c., carmine on rose; reverse white.

Swaziland.—The *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* reports that the post card of the Transvaal has been converted for use in this territory by obliterating the original name with three bars, and adding the word "Swaziland." The type of the latter is not described.

Post Card. 1d., carmine; violet surcharge.

Tasmania.—We have received the 1d. oval stamp, embossed upon envelopes in *carmine*. All the recent wear and tear seems to have had some effect upon the die, the embossing of the head being hardly visible.

Envelopes. 1d., carmine on white and on blue.

Tonga.—Our next illustration represents the stamp impressed upon the Registration Envelopes chronicled in January. We regret to learn that King George of Tonga, who is believed to have been the oldest monarch in the world, is dead. What his exact age was appears to be unknown, but it is stated that he had pleasing recollections of the first missionaries who visited the islands, some ninety years ago, and to have often remarked that they were the nicest he ever tasted.

An esteemed contemporary, still seeking, only too successfully, for the nesting-place of the female horse, charges us with having chronicled "as a novelty" the 1d. with stars in upper right and lower left hand corners. We chronicled this in September last, we have not chronicled it since. Has our friend been paying us the compliment of studying our back numbers?

Transvaal.—In addition to the 2½d. on 1s., of which we annex an illustration, we have received a 1d. similarly constructed from the 6d. Divers varieties may be found, due to misplacing of the surcharge; the new value should be between the two horizontal lines, but seems to be frequently shown above, or below them, or sometimes with only one line across the stamp. Among a number of sheets received by our publishers direct from the Post Office one showed the overprint inverted throughout.

Adhesive. 1d., in *black*, on 6d., blue.
1d. " " " surcharge inverted.

Turkey.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current series, surcharged "IMPRIMÉS" in red, instead of in *black*.

Adhesives. 10 paras, green; red surcharge.
20 " " rose " "
1 piast., blue " "
2 " " brown " "
5 " " violet " "

Turks Islands.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has received the Registration Envelope, size H, with "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT," under the flap, in place of the name of Messrs. McCorquodale. The envelope is stated to be unchanged in other respects. This announcement should probably be repeated under the head of Jamaica.

United States.—A correspondent points out to us that the 1 c. is not the only value of the new issue on which the name appears to be spelt "COLUMBUS," the letter "B" being quite as much like an "R" on the 50 c. as on the 1 c. It is curious that a little more care was not taken in engraving the lettering upon stamps to which so much attention was likely to be drawn.

It appears that there are two errors in the names of the painters in the list which we copied into our January number; the picture shown on the 15 c. was painted by "R. Baloca," and that on the 2 dollars by "Leutze." The correspondent who gives us this information, from the official circular, also kindly sends us an official list of the Columbus envelopes, which we may shortly expect to see; they are to be of cream paper only, and in the following sizes, the letter being the official designation:

	Old Sizes.	New Sizes.
A.	3½ × 5½ inches.	P. 3½ × 5½ inches.
G.	3½ × 8½ "	Q. 3½ × 6 5/16 "
H.	4½ × 9½ "	R. 4½ × 5½ "
I.	4½ × 10½ "	
N.	4½ × 5½ "	

Envelopes. 1 c., deep blue; sizes A, N, P, Q, R.
2 c., maroon " A, G, H, I, N, P, Q, R.
5 c., chocolate " G, H, I, P, Q, R.
10 c., brown " H, I, Q.

The colours are to correspond with those of the adhesives, and a new watermark is to be introduced, which will no doubt give rise to some interesting complications!



Venezuela.—The annexed illustration shows the "countermark" which has been applied to the stamps here, as we described last month. We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 20 bolivares, plum (not carmine), has received this overprint in black, and that the 25 bolivares has not been surcharged for the good reason that there were none in stock. Also that 10,800 of the 25 c., "Ecuelas" issue, were surcharged in black, instead of in red, and that all these errors are to be burnt. Will there not be just one—or two perhaps—preserved by some zealous official, with an eye to Philately and the main chance?



Western Australia.—We have received the 3d. stamp surcharged "ONE PENNY," in small capitals, in green, across the lower label; also a new 6d. stamp, of the type of the 4d. Both are watermarked Crown and CA, and perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1d., in green, on 3d., brown.
6d., mauve; *new type.*

Württemberg.—*Der Philatelist* describes an error on the second half of the 10+10 pf. card of 1888, the word "universelle" being spelt "universelle."

Post Card. 10+10 pf., carmine on buff; *error.*

Zululand.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. have been informed by the Postmaster of this territory that the 5d. stamp has not been issued yet, but is expected in a few months' time.

THE STAMPS OF SHANGHAI.

By W. B. THORNHILL.

First Issue. Large Square Stamps.

PART I.

LITTLE appears to have been written about these stamps, and still less seems to be known. After nearly two years' study of a large number of them, I trust it may interest some to learn the conclusions to which I have come.

I have failed ignominiously to gain any official information on the subject, and all that I can put before collectors are my own ideas on the various questions a study of these stamps brings forth. Some day, I have no doubt, the real facts may be known; meantime I am content to put forward my opinions, and shall be very happy if my remarks are freely criticised.

Catalogues generally give about one set to this issue—some more; but none, except M. Moens' latest catalogue, attempt to go fully into the differences of paper, and the many and various settings up of the stamps are hardly noticed. 1865 is the date assigned for the issue of these labels. M. Moens gives October, 1865, all other catalogues I have seen simply give 1865.

June, 1866, is the date given by M. Moens for the new "Cent" type. Assuming that to be correct, the 1st issue had only about a nine months' life (if it was withdrawn on the issue of the new stamps), and that a very busy life, judging by the number of printings, etc. that are to be found. Is it possible that the stamps were in use

in Shanghai before they were known to collectors? I should not be surprised if it were so.

The local postmaster at Shanghai wrote to me, in reply to some queries I put to him, that he had taken four and a half months to gain the information necessary to answer my questions, that it had given him a lot of trouble, and he would be happy to give me the information for a consideration. I have written to ascertain what consideration is required; but as it will probably take two or three months to get his answer, and two or three more to get the information, I do not think it worth while to delay writing this paper.

I also heard from Mr. R. A. Binns, of Shanghai, that the postmaster practically said the same thing to him as to me. Mr. Binns says, "All I know about first issue is, that the centre pieces are all the same, on the different values; but all lines, words, and figures were set up around it, hence none of the lines are joined. I have seen five centre pieces in all."

The British consul there, writing on the same subject, says, "Nothing can be done. The official has been often changed, and the present man has no knowledge of the history of the affair, or records to obtain the information from." That there were no files of Chinese papers earlier than 1871, "that being the date of the great fire." (What a bugbear fire seems to be as regards stamp history!)

The main questions anent these stamps appear to me to be:

- (1) What were the dies made of?
- (2) How were the dies set up?
- (3) How were the stamps printed—hand or machine?
- (4) How many different papers were used?
- (5) How many distinct sets or parts of a set can be got together?
- (6) What are originals and what reprints?

I will consider these various questions in order, with the aid of any scraps of information I have been able to get together from various magazines, etc.

(1) *What were the dies made of?*—*The Philatelist*, of January, 1867, says the dies were of ivory, and the stamps were printed in sets of four. The same journal, of August, 1868, says, "The dies of wood were supplied with the paper by Smith, Elder, & Co., of Cornhill." (That firm is unable to give me any information.) Now, were the dies made of either of these substances? Steel dies were in use at the date of the stamps, and, if supplied by the above firm, would the dies not have been of the same kind as those in use at home? The centre design of the stamps is, I think, without any doubt at all, the same in all values, in all the settings up, and on all the papers; that being so, and looking at the number that must have been struck, would not either wood or ivory have shown much trace of wear? Whereas the wear of die is very little—I cannot think the compartment lines—which in most of the stamps, all through the sets, are fine and sharp and not worn—were made of wood or ivory; if not, is it usual for a die to be

Issue II. would have, I think, "CANDAREENS" in the plural, and antique numerals (1, 2, 4, 8, 16 candareens), as these were the values issued with the word in the singular, and the only other values are the 3, 6, 12 candareens, which, "Stampede" tells us, "were issued later." *The China Daily News*, of November 15, 1865, gives a notice to the effect that stamps of new values, 3, 6, and 12 candareens, "will be shortly issued."

From the above it appears to me clear that at all events the 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 candareens with antique numerals, both with the singular and plural word, were in issue *before* the new values; and as the new values were also with antique numerals, it more or less follows that *all* with modern numerals were *after* the issue of those three values, and from the date of the notice in *The China Daily News* (Nov., 1865) all the other values were issued before that date. In what month in 1865 the stamps were first issued remains a question.

Issue III., it follows, if my deductions are sound, we can date about February or March, 1866, and the issue was 3, 6, and 12 candareens, with antique numerals. I also put the 2 candareens with Chinese character URH in this issue, as there was undoubtedly a change at this date, and I cannot find a 2 candareens with this character which will fit in with any *earlier* set, by paper or appearance. These three issues comprise my sets I. to V. inclusive; differences in paper—laid, thin, and very thin wove—form "varieties" in my opinion, as I cannot but think that they were issued with the rest, and not later. I fear I have ill-explained my reasons for thus placing my issues I., II., III., but I believe my reasoning to be sound; in any case my ideas are open to refutation.

On the subject of the order of issue of my sets VI. to X. I have arrived at no conclusion whatever.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The North China Daily News, under the date previously mentioned, November 15, 1865, announces "that letters and circulars, etc., were charged 1 candareen to subscribers, and to non-subscribers 2, 3, 6, and 12 candareens." It will be noticed that the 4, 8, and 16 candareens are not mentioned, and it would appear from this that the new charges were a lowering of the rates; it may be assumed, therefore, that the 4, 8, and 16 candareens were not in use after the new values appeared, or, in other words, after April or March, 1866, up to which date I hope I have fairly clearly shown that stamps with antique numerals *only* had been issued. As the rates were hardly likely to have been raised again, is it too much to jump to the conclusion that at all events all 4, 8, and 16 candareens with modern numerals are reprints? and if they are, why not the rest of the values with modern numerals?

"Stampede," in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, says, the cent issue came into use March 5th, 1866; if that is so, the nine months' life I have hitherto assigned to the large candareen stamps, is

shortened to a six months' life, and this would still further tend to show that all after my *Issue III* are reprints or fancy articles.

The 4 candareen (error in Chinese value) was known in Shanghai in November or December, 1865, as it was received in England by the editor of *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, in January, 1866. The same editor states that in March, 1866, he received from Shanghai a second lot of stamps which had "CANDAREEN" in the singular, and the 4, 8, and 16 candareen of this lot were in a different shade to those sent previously. But I do not think this is sufficiently strong evidence to prove the set with value in the singular to be the third issue.

"Stampede" says there were six impressions on a strip, half an inch apart. I possess, and have seen other strips of six, but the space varies from half an inch to one inch, or even more.

The 3 candareen, blue, 5 candareen, red, 10 candareens, yellow, forgeries, were known in August, 1868.

In Dr. Gray's catalogue, there is a footnote to Shanghai, which, I think, is sufficiently interesting to quote here in full:

"The local Post-office was established in 1865, by the English Municipal council there. Although termed a local P. O., it does not confine its operations to mere reception and delivery of letters from or for the town, but working in concord with the Hongkong General Post-office, it receives letters for the southern Chinese ports, the Straits, India, Australia, Europe, and America, though the postage on such letters must be prepaid by Hongkong stamps. It is in every sense of the word a genuine undertaking, and its stamps are entitled to the fullest acceptance."

As regards used Shanghai stamps of these issues, on their original wrappers, I have never come across one. There are specimens going about postmarked, but those I have seen lately offered are, to my mind, *all* postmarked *par complaisance*. The few used I have, only five, are the 2 and 3 candareens of my set III., and the 3 candareens, on laid paper, of my set V., which I never heard of before on *laid* paper. Mr. Bacon also kindly informs me that there are only three used copies in the "Tapling Collection."

As with the stamps, there is an indescribable look about the postmark of the used stamp proper. The postmark is always *most* indistinct and in a rusty *brown-red*, whereas that upon the used stamps of commerce is in a *bright-red*, and very clear, like the postmarks on the later stamps.

I fear this paper will not be of general interest, as I know Shanghai stamps have for long been treated as little better than Hamburg locals; but I, for one, think Shanghai stamps most interesting, as offering some reward for a careful study. If the above and following remarks are the means in a small way of elucidating facts at present unknown, I shall be amply rewarded for the many hours I have spent trying to unravel the tangled skein of the large square stamps of Shanghai.

I beg to thank all those (and they are many) who have kindly put their Shanghai stamps at my disposal.

(To be continued.)

REPRINTS (?) OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF ECUADOR.

BY THE EDITOR.

SOME specimens of labels that, as we understand, are being sold as *reprints* of the MEDIO REAL and UN REAL of the issue of 1865-66 have been submitted to us by Mons. Lebrou, of Paris, to whom we are indebted for information concerning them, and also for the loan of various sheets and blocks of genuine originals with which we have compared the supposed *reprints*. We have also before us the opinion of Messrs. P. Mahé and E. Verville upon the subject, and while we fully agree with these gentlemen in considering that the labels in question are not entitled to be termed reprints, our opinion as to what they really are does not quite coincide with that of the two experts we have mentioned. Whatever they may be, however, it is well that a description of them should be placed on record.

We will examine one value at a time, and compare the originals with those now brought out. Taking the $\frac{1}{2}$ real first, we have two entire and five half sheets of the originals, all of which show an arrangement of 84 stamps to the sheet, in seven horizontal rows of twelve, surrounded by a frame resembling what we call the "Jubilee" line. It is quite evident that these stamps were printed from 84 electrotypes, or stereotypes, somewhat irregularly arranged within the frame, and we find evidence of at least two settings.

In both settings the stamps in each horizontal row are fairly close together, the irregularities in spacing being probably due to irregularities in the size of the blocks—the spaces between them vary from 1 mm. to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width. The rows, however, are much wider apart, the spaces varying from a little over 2 mm. to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; and, as the horizontal rows are not straight, there is a considerable difference in the amount of space between the same two rows in different parts of their lengths. We should add that the blocks were plainly arranged in *horizontal* rows, and that there was no attempt to place them vertically one above the other.

Our two entire sheets are from the same setting; the frame consists of a single thick line at top, bottom, and sides, with wide gaps at the top right, and bottom left-hand corners, and only slight breaks at the other two corners. The half sheets are from what appears to be a second setting, showing some very slight modifications in the irregular arrangement of the blocks, and having a thin inner line to the frame at top and bottom. The space between the stamps and the thick line of the frame is increased at the sides also in this setting, but we find no trace of the inner line at the sides. We find evidence, therefore, that the blocks were separate, and were probably simply wedged up in a frame, and that they were not attached together in any way, so as to form a solid plate.

Examining the stamps themselves we find them to be all of the same type, differing only to such an extent as might be due to roughly-made casts or electrotypes, or to imperfect printing—the *blue* ink being very thick and apt to spread (it is liable to come off on the fingers even now). We should add that all these original sheets and half sheets are gummed.

Of the so-called reprints of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real we have two almost complete half sheets, showing an arrangement of ten horizontal rows, with ten stamps in each row, or sheets of 100 impressions; the stamps are again in horizontal rows, rather than vertical, but the rows are much closer together; the stamps are also slightly closer together in the rows, and, as the outer line of many of them is heavily printed, they appear to be much crowded in comparison with the original sheets. There is no sign of a frame to the sheet on any side.

We find thus, that in place of the 84 blocks used for the originals, 100 blocks were available for the reprints, which would hardly have been the case if the original blocks had been employed. It is of course possible that engraved dies have been found, instead of the actual blocks from which the stamps were printed, and that a fresh set of blocks was made; impressions from these would perhaps be entitled to be termed reprints, but we are not satisfied that even this was the case.

The most suspicious point, however, is the fact that, whereas in the originals there is only one type, in the so-called reprints there are plainly two and possibly more; the minor

varieties are probably due to defective printing, or defective blocks, but the two types are easily distinguishable, and one of them shows certain characteristics which are not found in the originals. The most noticeable difference is in the rays of the sun, in the upper part of the central oval; in the originals those on the upper right are longer than those on the upper left, the former in heavily printed copies touch the outline of the oval, while the latter do not. In the great majority of the impressions on the doubtful sheet, the contrary is the case, the rays on the upper left touch the oval, and those on the upper right do not touch, though in some impressions of this type all the upper rays extend to the oval. Again, in the originals the outline of the oval is unbroken; in the first doubtful type there is a break in the oval line between the ends of the two uppermost rays, and between the ends of the two long rays on the right (which, in conjunction with the similar lines on the left, are possibly intended to represent a rainbow). Thirdly, in this same type, the white circle, enclosing the arms, flags, etc., is broken on the lower left by a coloured dot, apparently the head of a pin, or rivet, fixing the cast or die to the backing. And finally, the seventh vertical line from the left, in the left lower spandrel, is broken off short. The last three peculiarities are shown by 89 out of the 97 stamps on the two half sheets before us (three stamps have been cut away in different places); there are 17 among these which do not show the long rays on the upper left, but the other points seem sufficient to prove that the whole 89 are casts, or electrotypes, from the same die, and the too luxuriant rays may have been pruned in some instances; we should add that these 17 are all in the lower half of the sheet, and that some of them show traces of the long ends of the rays.

The remaining 8 stamps on the doubtful sheet show no marked points of difference from the originals, in point of type, but the impressions are all more or less defective, and the whole sheet has the appearance of being printed from badly-made casts.

We now turn to the "UN REAL"; we have before us halves of several original sheets of this value, all of which show an arrangement of horizontal rows of 9 stamps, the entire sheet being composed of 10 of these rows; the stamps are more evenly arranged than in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, but the horizontal rows are again more even than the vertical ones. We have no blocks of this value with large margins, but we find traces of a frame surrounding the sheet, as in the lower value. Here again there is a discrepancy between the numbers on the sheets of the originals and those on the sheets of the supposed reprints, the 90 stamps on the former being replaced by 100 on the latter, an entire vertical row being added.

We have not examined an entire sheet of the doubtful 1 real stamps, but only a complete horizontal row and some single specimens; the type of these appears to be identical with that of the originals, the little points of difference between the two values being all reproduced in these copies, and the blocks of both values are plainly not made from the same original die, which is so far in their favour. Most of the impressions we have seen are wanting in clearness, and several of them show defects due either to flaws in the blocks or to careless printing.

As to the colours in which these labels are printed, it is unnecessary to complain of their not agreeing with the tints of the originals, because they have not—so far as we are informed—been put forward as originals; it should be noted, however, that the $\frac{1}{2}$ real appears in two shades of *blue*, neither of them very closely resembling the original *blue*, upon *white* paper; the 1 real we find in three shades of *green*, one of which is fairly near the old shade, and in *yellowish buff*, upon *white* wove; also in the latter colour, upon *quadrillé* (the paper very like the original, but the colour not so), and upon *blue* wove ruled with *blue* lines, which is altogether a novelty. It is, of course, quite possible that future editions may be more successful.

Messrs. Mahé and Verville, after a very careful examination of these stamps, came to the conclusion that they were not forgeries, but original impressions from blocks rejected as defective, and it is not without considerable diffidence that we venture to disagree with two such high authorities. One of their principal reasons for this opinion is the fact that it appeared to them improbable that a forger would engrave an entire plate of 100 *medio real* stamps, when he could easily produce 100 copies from one die; but we differ

with them as to the existence of this fact, believing that there are only two distinct types of that value. Certain small differences may perhaps be found in all the stamps on the sheet, but in a case of this nature we must rather look at the minute points of resemblance; the latter can only be due to reproduction from one original die, the former can be accounted for by imperfections in the mode of reproduction.

Again, it is pointed out that neither gummed nor obliterated copies of the doubtful stamps have been met with, and that one of the varieties of the *un real* is upon a paper never used for the originals; but since the promoters of this issue have selected the term "reprint" as the title for their goods, all this is natural enough. The articles are offered for sale as *reprints*, that is, as comparatively recent impressions, and we may safely believe that to be the case; it is in the last degree unlikely that old impressions would be brought forward as new ones. The increased number of the stamps on the sheets precludes, in our opinion, the possibility of these being reprinted from the original blocks; and we consider either that they are imitations—the *un real* and certain copies of the *medio real* very successful imitations in point of design—or that an original block or die of each value has been found, and sets of more or less successful casts constructed from them. Their value and interest, from a philatelic point of view, are much the same in each case.

PHILATELIC RAMBLES IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 160.)

We left Colombo with much regret, augmented greatly by parting with official and other friends, from whom we had received many kind attentions and courtesies. After an uneventful two days' cruise in the P. & O. s.s. *Chusan* we reached Madras. Our time in this city was so exceedingly short, and the shades of evening were already beginning to fall, that our visit was of a very brief and unsatisfactory nature. Of course we called at the General Post-office, a palatial red brick building, with two massive turrets, and built on a vast scale. The inner courtyard reminded me strongly of our courts of justice in London. Altogether the ensemble of this building is a most imposing one, and calculated, I should say, to impress the native mind especially.

Whether the hour I called at was the cause I cannot say; but there appeared to me to be an absolute dearth of business, and the native official who did duty at the *Poste Restante* was curled up asleep. Possibly his official day was nearing its end. After purchasing some stamps, including the newly-issued 2½ anna, replacing the surcharged value, the clerk handed me a pen, and this recalled to my mind the fact that I was in an Oriental country where the practice of obliterating one's own stamps is a necessity, so as to prevent theft. Madras is generally credited with being the place where the rare fillet Mauritius has mostly been found, and I was sorry the early departure of the steamer prevented me, at least, endeavouring to look for any stray specimens. There is a pleasure in searching, even if unsuccessfully, for possibly one may meet with something else good.

Calcutta was our next stopping-place, where, after undergoing the necessary Customs examination—a very lenient process—we located ourselves in the "Great Eastern Hotel." This is a large establishment, embracing the advantages of an hotel on the upper floors, with a large general store below. Here we engaged a native servant, by name Abdul Ali, and had to purchase bedding, &c., many of the hotels being devoid of such. These preliminaries being completed, the first visit I paid was to the courteous Deputy-Director-General of Posts in India, J. G. Hynes, Esq. This gentleman has long been known as a most enthusiastic collector. He is a member of the London Philatelic Society, and author of a valuable work of reference on the postal issues of India. I had the pleasure of inspecting his own private collection, one of a most complete nature, and containing many superb rarities. I was also shown the deeply interesting one of the early issues of British India he has formed for the Government.

This last is indeed of a remarkable and unique character. It consists of entire sheets of the first and other early issues, each sheet being arranged between two plates of glass of a suitable size, and inserted in a wooden frame, open at the back. The watermark, occupying the entire sheet, as it does in some instances, is thus readily discernible, and the stamps are rendered impregnable to the attacks of white ants and other tropical insects found in these climes.

I especially noticed an entire sheet of the rare ½ anna, red, and in addition a complete sheet of an entirely new variety of this rarity. This last is a comparatively recent discovery, the most noticeable difference being that it has nine arches on each side, whereas the ordinarily-known stamp has only eight, the type being identical with that of the ½ anna, blue, of the same issue.* The colour also is of a richer hue. Mr. Hynes informed me that this new variety was issued some months prior to the already known type, and 300 sheets were sent to and actually used in Bombay. There can therefore be no question as to its genuineness, or of its being a *bona fide* postal issue. To our my mind, the discovery of this new variety explains away much of the obscurity and difficulty surrounding the India ½ anna, red, stamp. It has frequently with me been most difficult to decide as to what is genuine and what is not. I have not unfrequently met with these stamps in collections, and owing to their differing from the ½ anna, blue, which has hitherto been considered the test of genuineness, I have had to reject them. In some instances they came from such a source that I felt strongly they must be right, but the above was considered the rule to go by, and there was no option but to acquiesce. Now, the fact of there being two types completely alters all this, and the philatelist must no longer be guided by that rule, and this will render it more difficult for the collectors to detect the differences between the genuine and the forged. I was also much interested in the entire sheets of the first issue 4 annas, 1854, both types, namely, twelve to the sheet, with large margin, and the commoner variety twenty-four to the sheet, with smaller margin, being included. Mr. Hynes' private collection includes a very large number of the orthodox rarities, and is naturally very fine in British and Indian examples. Amongst the latter I noticed a specimen of the Rajpepla 2 paisa registered envelope on yellow wove paper, which I consider absolutely unique. I have never met with or heard of this variety before, although I probably received more direct importations, during the time they were current, than anyone else. Among other visits I paid was one to J. G. N.—, Esq., from whom I received a most kindly and hospitable reception in his delightful bungalow. This gentleman possesses probably the most valuable collection in Calcutta, the examination of which gave me great pleasure. I had the pleasure of meeting and making the acquaintance of many other collectors, and altogether my visit to Calcutta will always be fraught with most agreeable reminiscences.

The night train took us to Benares, and, in the absence of anything philatelic, I may remark here the accommodation on the Indian railways is most comfortable, ample room being always found for a stretch-out.

Unfortunately there is, as a rule, only one fast train daily, so that getting off it means a stay of at least twenty-four hours to catch the corresponding one on the next day. The various "Time Tables" too are at first, until one gets used to them, somewhat difficult to understand, as all the hours are given in the new mode of reckoning; viz., one to twenty-four, so that a little computation is necessary. After Benares, we came to Lucknow, my only philatelic remembrance of which is, that I met the Rajah of Joonaghur and his numerous retinue, all in gorgeous attire, in the gardens of the memorable Residency, where all our people were besieged during the mutiny of 1857. In travelling through India many of the names of the places seem strangely familiar, and make one feel, if it were not for the unusual surroundings, almost at home. Staying at Agra, of course I could not resist the attraction of visiting the adjacent native state

* Writing at a distance from his philatelic library, Mr. Gibbons has evidently forgotten the early history of this stamp. The ½ a., red, of the type with nine arches at the sides, has always been recognised as, at least, a genuine *essay*, and in the early days was the only type of ½ a., red, found upon the watermarked paper. It is only of comparatively late years that the ordinary type of the ½ a. has been found in red upon this paper, and such impressions are generally believed to be reprints.—Ed.

of Gwalior, distant some four hours by time. On arrival we were located in the "Musafir Khana," by permission of the Rajah. This is a handsome bungalow, superbly fitted up, originally for the Viceroy of India, and used since then by many of his Highness's guests. The following morning we started on an elephant, kindly provided by the Rajah, for a tour of inspection of the fort, Jain Temples, &c. A very steep zigzag road leads up to it, and I must confess the ascent, and the descent especially, were rather trying to the nerves in the glaring sun. I paid several visits to the chief Post-office at Lashkar, which is within a mile of the fort, and is the largest city in the State. Gwalior is the name of the old city, now fast going to decay, and Morar is another populous place within easy distance. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Treasurer, the official who has charge of all stamps, &c. He already knew me by correspondence. I found him most obliging, but could not obtain much that was new. I was under the impression that the British Indian postals, recently issued, would be obtainable surcharged for the State, but this was not the case. The explanation, which I had not thought of, was, that Gwalior postage stamps prepay only to other parts of India, and not to countries beyond, hence those lately issued for foreign correspondence are not required. The Post-office is established in one of the city gates, and quite adjacent to the royal palace. It is built in early Mogul style, and surmounted by fine elegant domes, the whole edifice being whitewashed. It has a very glaring effect in the brilliant sun, but the entire *ensemble*, combined with the crowd of showily-dressed Gwaliorites, is most picturesque. Never before have I seen such a purely oriental city or such a galaxy of brilliant dresses as the streets present. There are very few Europeans to be seen here, and we found ourselves the centre of attraction in making a few purchases in the bazaars. We were surrounded by a sea of faces, almost to our inconvenience; but it was only curiosity, for they were most orderly and quiet. As the Resident, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the railway station on our departure, explained, it is only quite recently the country has been opened up to strangers. I had forgotten to say the 9 pie Indian stamp, issued surcharged for this State in 1890, is now unprocurable.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

New Business Premises.—Preliminary Announcement.—Owing to the great increase of our business during the past year or two we find it necessary to leave the well-known address in Gower Street, where we have been for nearly twenty years. We have pleasure in stating that we have just taken large new premises in the Strand, in a most central position. The alterations and fittings will take several months, but we hope to get in there in June. Further particulars will be given here as soon as possible. The new premises we have taken consist of a whole house of four stories, with a large basement, and with a depth of 78 ft. from the Strand. We shall have a fine large shop with accommodation for serving close on twenty customers at one time, and a private room will be fitted up on the first floor, to which special customers, and members of the Philatelic Society, will be invited to bring their collections and inspect our stock of any particular country at which they may be working. The alterations in these premises are exceedingly large, in order to adapt them for our peculiar business. The entire building will be lighted with the electric light, and heated with hot water. Among other things we are having a very large fire-proof strong room built, in which the most valuable portion of our stock will be kept. We hope in a short time to be able to invite a number of our friends to inspect the new premises.

* * *

New Catalogue.—Ninth Edition for 1893 & 1894.—We have pleasure in stating that the eighth edition of our catalogue is at length sold out; the *Ninth Edition* is in the press, and orders can now be booked at prices quoted in our advertisement

columns. We hope to be in a position to deliver the new catalogue in from six to eight weeks from the date of publication of this notice. We should strongly advise those who wish to receive copies *early* to send in their order, accompanied with the cash, *at once*, as the catalogues will be delivered in the same rotation as the orders are received. We may state that the most special pains have been taken over this catalogue, and the improvements in it are exceedingly numerous; difficult countries, such as Transvaal, Japan, etc., have each been written by one of the leading specialists in these countries. The whole of the prices have been revised, and only those stamps that are in stock at the todote of publication are priced. It has been found possible make a very large number of reductions—in all, we believe, over three thousand stamps bear reduced prices; we wish to give our clients the benefit of these reductions, which we are able to make owing to the many opportunities we have of purchasing to advantage, through the command of a large cash capital.

* * *

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and Review of Reviews.—We have received from our friend Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, a bound copy of the interesting magazine that he publishes. It is a book we can strongly recommend to the notice of all philatelists, and especially the supplement entitled *The Review of Reviews*, which is a special feature, and which is written in a masterly and exceedingly fair manner. Another great feature of this book is the very fine illustrations given with each number. Among others we notice photographs of the genial proprietor (Mr. William Brown), and of the well-known dealers Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. H. Peckett, C. Whitfield King, D. A. Vindin, H. Stafford Smith, P. M. Bright, Thomas Ridpath, B. K. Smith, &c., &c. It is a book that should be in the library of every philatelist.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Willett.—It is with very much regret that we have heard that this gentleman, who is travelling round the world with Mr. Castle, has had a severe attack of typhoid fever in Singapore. We believe, however, at the time of writing, that the worst is over, and we most sincerely trust that Mr. Willett will have a quick recovery, and soon be strong enough to continue the trip so pleasantly commenced. Under date February 11th we have a note from Mr. Castle, from Singapore, but cable messages have been received later than this in Brighton, the latest of which are fairly favourable. Mr. Castle states "If you want to get stamps, my advice is to stop in Europe. I shall lose much (philatelically) by my trip; indeed, what with travelling and sketching, I have quite lost touch with stamps, and really feel that they could be dispensed with in my humble existence, although whether this feeling will continue when I get home is another thing." We think if we can get Mr. Castle here for an hour or two, we shall very quickly revive his interest in stamps, as we know no collector who has a keener appreciation of this most interesting hobby.

* * *

Sale of a Big Collection.—The well known French collector, M. Berchut, of Havre, has recently disposed of his collection for a little over *two thousand pounds* to another French collector. We believe that this is the largest collection that has changed hands intact, in France, since Messrs. Caillebottes sold their magnificent collection for seven thousand pounds several years ago.

* * *

The Columbian Stamp in Trouble.—Ten miles from Asheville is a post-office known as Candler. Mr. J. S. Henry, of this city, sends a good many letters there, and lately has been using the Columbian stamps. On Thursday he received a letter from his correspondent there saying that the postmaster at Candler had made him pay regular letter postage on every letter he (Mr. Henry) had sent with the Columbian stamp on it, and compelled him to state who it was sending letters "with them pictures on them for stamps" so he could "have the man indicted." In vain did Mr. Henry's correspondent explain and remonstrate. The letters with the Columbian stamps on them were not forthcoming until, as the postmaster said, "the postage was paid."—*Charlottesville (N.C.) Observer.*

"London Philatelic Club.—The first stamp auction ever held in this city was held at the second regular meeting of the club. It being a novelty, the bidding was spirited. The following are a few of the prices realized :

Nova Scotia, 1d., fine	\$4.55
Canada, Off., sealed, pair, unused	3.80
Canada Bill, 3rd issue, \$ 3, unused, strip of 4	3.75
Argentine Centenary, 1892, 2 c. and 5 c., unused	12.40
Canada, 1868, 1 c., watermarked	1.30"

Looking through some papers the other day the above struck our eye, and caused some considerable puzzling at first, as we knew of no Philatelic club here; but we quickly saw that this referred to the smaller London in Canada. Our namesake has set us an example that we trust to see followed shortly in London. The formation of a club is a matter that only requires taking up by the right people to be carried through successfully.

A noteworthy thing in the above paragraph is that the two Argentine Centenary stamps sold for 50s. the pair; our price is 8s. the pair. We shall be very glad indeed to receive some orders at the former price if the London (Canada) Philatelic Club requires any more.

* * *

Sierra Leone Provisional ½d. on 1½d.—About eight weeks ago the supply of ½d. stamps at Sierra Leone ran out, and this provisional stamp was made in the colony. One of our friends, we are glad to say, was successful in getting us a small supply; but three days later, when he tried to get the balance of our order, the postmaster would not supply any more, the permanent issue having arrived. We are informed, on the best authority, that only three hundred small sheets were printed, the bulk of which was undoubtedly used for proper postal purposes; and we believe that this stamp (unused) will be, before very long, one of the scarce provisionals.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirty-eighth sale on the 17th and 20th of February, at which the following prices were realized :

Lot.		£	s.	d.
4	Naples, ½ tornese, cross, large margins	3	5	0
5	Saxony, 3 pf., cut a trifle close in one place, but margins otherwise good	3	3	0
32	Spain, Madrid, 3 ctos., bronze, unused, with original gum	3	7	6
231	A collection of stamps in two volumes (Larisch Album) containing about 5,130 varieties; no great rarities, but a mass of good, medium, and semi-rare stamps, a very large proportion unused, and the specimens on the whole uniformly fine	37	0	0
251	Cashmere, circular issue, red (three), blue (one), black (three); all used, and several on original envelopes (7)	4	12	6
252	Cashmere, early rectangular issue; 25 blue, 23 red, and 2 orange, all used, but some defective (50)	1	6	0
417	Orange State, 1d. on 3d., provisionals; an entire unused sheet (240)	1	5	0
418	Mauritius, Britannia, 4d., green, with curved surcharge	2	2	0
423	Natal, 1d. on 6d., rose, with surcharge repeated five times; unused, and with original gum	1	14	0
603	New Brunswick, 1/-, violet, splendid colour and light postmark, but very slightly mended in one place	5	10	0
605	Canada, 12d., black, on laid paper	38	0	0
612	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine- vermilion, splendid specimen with large margins	2	12	0
615	Newfoundland, 1s., carmine- vermilion, superb colour, very light postmark, outer frame perfect, but no margins	8	5	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
711	St. Vincent, first issue, 1d., red, 4d., blue, 4d., yellow, 6d., green, 1s., slate blue, 1s., brown, and a quantity of others of later issues, unused and used, including star wmk., 1s., vermilion, and CA wmk., 5s., lake, both unused (28)	2	2	0
806	Mexico, Campeche, 25 c., black and green, a fine used specimen	8	0	0
807	Pacific S. N. Co., 1 rl., blue, unused original, with gum	1	16	0
908	Tasmania, ½d., orange, and 1d., rose, local print, wmk. T A S, imperforate, pair of each, unused (4)	1	0	0
909	Tasmania, provisional, 2½d. on 9d., blue; block of 4, showing two additional surcharges, inverted, unused (4)	1	10	0
924	Tasmania, provisional, ½d. on 1d., rose; an entire unused sheet, showing the error with broken "p," and also the extremely rare error, "H 2½penny" (120)	6	0	0
925	South Australia, the two sets of "reprint" and "Specimen" stamps issued by the government of the colony, and representing all the old types, and the high values from 2s. 6d. to £20 (58)	2	15	0
942	South Australia, "P," in blue, on 2d., rouletted, two shades (S A and Crown); the same in black on 2d., perforated, 10 good specimens (12)	1	0	0
943	South Australia "B C" in black, on 1d., compound perf.; "C S," in black, on 1s.; "E," in black, on 1s.; "R B," in black, on 1d. (4)	1	4	0
944	South Australia "C. S.," in black, on 4d., with error of watermark V. and Crown	1	5	0
962	Victoria, first issue, 2d., buff, and 3d., blue, both unused, no gum	1	2	0
965	Victoria, Enthroned, 1d., green, fine strip of four; 2s., green, imperf. (5)	1	4	0
966	Victoria, The "Too late" and "Registered" stamps; both fine specimens (2)	1	5	0
971	Victoria, beaded oval, 4d., rouletted	1	7	0
973	Victoria, beaded oval, 6d., deep orange, fair specimens, with perforations complete	3	10	0
976	South Australia, imperf., 1d., green, a fine strip of 4	5	5	0
978	South Australia, 10d., orange, and 10d., yellow, with blue surcharge, and rouletted; 10d., yellow, with black surcharge, and perforated (3)	0	15	0
982	Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue, good specimen	1	4	0
984	Tasmania, 4d., orange, a fine unused specimen, but no gum	1	10	0
986	Tasmania, small type, 3d., red-brown, with watermark "TAS," fine imperforate block of four, with original gum	0	10	0
987	Tasmania, same issue, 9d., blue, a similar block (4)	0	14	0
988	Tasmania, same issue, 10d., black, a similar block (4)	0	12	0
990	West Australia, first issue, 6d., bronze, grand specimen, with metallic lustre	2	12	0
1008	New South Wales, embossed, Sydney letter sheet, original, used and entire	1	18	0
1011	Tasmania, 1d., no watermark, unused; 2d., Star watermark, pen-cancelled, and first issue, 4d., orange (3)	2	5	0

Mr. WILLIAM HADLOW held his seventeenth sale on Feb. 14th. The following are some of the most interesting lots :

Lot.		£	s.	d.
11	Great Britain, 1/-, plate 2, with hair lines, imperf., with large margin	9	0	0
36	Russia, collection of 224 locals, including many of the rare ones	5	10	0
95	Deccan, sheet of 135 ½ anna, skeleton type, unused, and sheet of 160 1 anna, oblong, unused, showing the various types	2	0	0
96	Deccan, sheet of 240 2 anna, skeleton type, unused, showing types	6	0	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
131	Mauritius, 17 c., rose; <i>error imperf., with fine margins, and on the wkmd. paper</i>	3	17	6
195	Bermuda, 6d., violet; <i>error imperf., fine margins, and on wkmd. paper</i>	4	10	0
198	Barbados. The rare provisional 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5s., the pair unsevered (2)	5	5	0
234	Mobile, 5 c., on entire original envelope	2	6	0
246	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	0	19	0
247	" 6d., yellow-green	0	18	0
248	" 3d., unused	0	15	0
248*	" 1/-, violet	5	10	0
323	Western Australia, 1862, 1d., carmine, distinctly rouletted along bottom, perf. at top	2	2	0

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, sold the exceedingly fine collection of Mr. George Hencken by auction, in New York, at the end of last January. The prices obtained in many cases beat the record; the stamps, however, were in exceptionally fine condition, as shown by the photographic plates in the catalogue. Some prices were exceedingly noteworthy; we might mention the Tuscany, 3 lire, used, which fetched the unprecedentedly high price of £27 10s. The Zurich, 4 r., black, with vertical lines, used, brought nearly £14, and, in fact, all through the sale the prices were apparently very high. The total amount realized was just over £2000.

Lot.

1	New Haven, 1845, 5 c., red, one of the thirty reprints signed by the postmaster, E. A. Mitchell, unused	\$	21.00
2	New York, 1843, 3 c., blue wove paper, unused	24.00	
8	Providence, 1846, 5 c., black, the variety with period after Cents, unused	4.05	
9	Providence, 10 c., black, unused	18.00	
18	1856, 24 c., lilac, unused	25.00	
36	1868, embossing covering the entire back of stamp, 3 c., rose, unused	19.25	
38	1868, embossing, 9 x 13, 5 c., brown, unused	4.00	
39	" 24 c., 30 c. (2), unused	4.30	
40	" 90 c., blue, unused	11.50	
42	1869, 15 c., brown and blue, picture inverted, used	69.00	
276	Adams and Co., Express, 1853, 25 c., black on blue, unused	9.55	
280	Barr's Penny Post, green paper, unused	9.50	
303	Brown's Eastern Despatch, 1856, 2 c., black, unused	22.00	
319	Glen Haven, 1855, 1 c., green, on original envelope, used	42.00	
348	Baton Rouge, La., 5 c., green and carmine, on original envelope, used	55.50	
350	Charlestown Envelope, 5 c., on blue, entire envelope, unused	15.00	
355	Lenoir, N.C., 5 c., blue and orange, used	65.25	
359	Memphis, Tenn., envelope, 5 c., red, used in connection with 5 c. adhesive; entire envelope, used (2)	42.00	
360	Mobile, Ala., 2 c., black, unused	33.25	
364	Nashville, 10 c., green, lightly postmarked	61.00	
475	Barbados, 1878, 1 p. on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5 sh., pink, unsevered pair of two varieties, used	19.00	
506	Antofagasta, Chimba, black, cut to shape, used	19.00	
604	Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., green, unsevered pair, used	36.00	
669	Ceylon, officials, 4 p., rose, unused	36.00	
950	Guinea, 1879, small surcharge, 5 r., black, used	24.00	
969	Hawaiian Islands, 13 c., vermilion, surcharged "5" in MS.	10.00	
1045	Labuan, 1879, Crown and C A sideways, 12 c., red, used	23.00	
1051	" 1883, Crown and C A, 8 c., carmine, unused	13.00	
1052	" " 2 c. on 8 c., carmine, surcharged in capitals, uncatalogued, unused	14.00	
1053	" " 2 c. on 16 c., blue, surcharged in capitals, unused	32.00	
1186	Guadalajara, 1867, wove paper, Medio r., white, unsevered pair, used	36.00	
1219	Nevis, 1861, 6 p., lilac-grey, unused	4.25	
1220	" " 1 sh., green	18.25	

1221	Nevis, white paper, engraved, 1 sh., green, used	\$	7.00
1224	" " 6 p., olive, unused	22.00	
1225	" " 1 sh., dark green, unused	2.85	
1238	New Brunswick, 6 p., yellow, used	9.00	
1240	" 1/-, violet, lightly postmarked	40.50	
1245	Newfoundland, 3 p., green, and 4 p., scarlet-vermilion, used on one envelope	18.50	
1249	Newfoundland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., scarlet-vermilion, used	21.50	
1253	" 1857, 1 sh., scarlet-vermilion, used	48.00	
1366	Nova Scotia, 1 sh., violet, unused	37.90	
1414	Peru, 1858, 1 r., blue, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., on bluish paper, lightly postmarked "Callao"	22.00	
1415	Peru, 1858, medio p., rose, used	56.00	
1416	" medio p., yellow, unused	17.75	
1591	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, laid paper, 54 pa., blue on green, used	32.00	
1804	Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 10 c., green, used	60.00	
1812	Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4 r., black, type 5, used	67.00	
1813	Switzerland, Zurich, horizontal lines 4 r., black, Type 3, used	38.00	
1816	Switzerland, 1848, 4 c., red and black (Vaud), used	48.50	
1897	Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, ochre, used	136.25	
1900	Naples, 1860, Arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, used	72.00	
1974	Western Australia, 4 p., blue, unused, rouletted	14.50	
1975	Western Australia, 1 sh., brown, unused, rouletted	18.25	
1980	Western Australia, 1875, 1 p. on 2 p., yellow, black surcharge, used	50.00	

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.

President: THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, January 13th, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, D. Garth, R. Meyer, H. E. Wright, W. Silk, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, E. A. Elliott, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and H. R. Oldfield.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Street forwarded two letter sheets, marked 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 in large numerals, used in the Ionian Islands in 1858, and on examination it was the general opinion that the figures were only postal obliterations, and not of any philatelic value. Mr. Bacon read a paper on the Fiji Times Express, and the early Government issues of Fiji. As the result of his investigation Mr. Bacon was able to show that the first-named stamps were not used in connection with the publication from which they take their name, but in actual payment of postage on letters collected by the mail service carried on by the proprietors of the paper. The correct arrangement of the stamps on the sheets was also given, showing that some of the previous information on this subject was incorrect, owing to the description being taken from the so-called reprints, which are in reality only imitations. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, it was proposed to publish in the *London Philatelist*. The Assistant-Secretary then read a paper entitled "Some remarks on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island," in which he dealt with most of the outstanding questions in regard to these stamps. The writer was able to

show that the stamps were surface printed, and not lithographed as has hitherto been supposed, and in corroboration of this fact he produced, for the inspection of members present, many of the original dies, and some of the electrotype plates of the stamps under consideration. After stating that the dies and plates had been purchased by Mr. Garth and himself, to provide against the possibility of "reprinting," Mr. Tilleard announced that it was intended to present their acquisition to the Society. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Assistant-Secretary for his paper, and to both the Secretaries for their present to the Society.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, January 27th, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and in addition to one visitor, the following members were in attendance: Major Evans, Messrs. D. Garth, R. Meyer, H. E. Wright, W. Silk, F. Ransom, E. Hawkins, C. N. Biggs, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and Gordon Smith.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was taken by Major Evans, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Passer of a number of Austrian post cards, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. The Secretary also announced that the Berlin Society had forwarded a printed series of their records, and that he had received from Mr. Van Bochmann, his work on the stamps of the Russian Empire, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. The election of members was postponed until the next meeting. Mr. Nankivell then moved, in pursuance of notice previously given, "That in view of the proposed holding of an International Exhibition in London in 1895, a committee be appointed to watch over the interests of philately, and, if the opportunity occurs, to ascertain from the committee of management of the proposed exhibition, whether any arrangements could be made for joining in such an exhibition." After some discussion, the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Pearce, was adopted by the meeting; and on the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Nankivell, the Secretary, and the Assistant-Secretary, was appointed for the purposes of the foregoing resolution. The Assistant-Secretary read a paper by the Vice-President on the view of Sydney, as depicted in the stamps of the first issue of New South Wales; and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, which it was proposed should be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Several further meetings of the Society as a committee for the settlement of the Reference Lists of the stamps of the British Colonies in South Africa have been held. The Lists which have been settled during the present season consist of those of British Bechuanaland, the Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, and St. Helena.—From the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society*, London.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

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

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

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE tenth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, February 3rd, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Munn, Gibson, Farrer, Ranck, Fildes, Batty, and one visitor.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co., Limited, for a presentation copy of the illustrated catalogue of the De Coppet collection.

Mr. George Blockey was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. C. J. Edmondson was proposed by Mr. Abbott, and seconded by the Secretary, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

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

THE eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, February 17th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Munn, Grunewald, Gibson, Blockey, Petrie, Ranck, Batty, and one visitor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. C. J. Edmondson was elected a member of the Society.

Two new members were proposed, and will come up for election at the next meeting.

The Secretary read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Belgium, again illustrating the same by means of photographs.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary for his paper; and also a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bertram J. Beckton for the photographs presented to the members at the last two meetings, on the motion of the President, who observed that he believed the present occasion was the first time on which such a course had been adopted, and was a great success.

A quantity of imperforate English were shown by Mr. Pemberton, and the Secretary showed a variety of good stamps.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. M.—The Tobago 3d., blue, and 6d., orange, Type 2848, wmk. Crown and CA, are fiscal stamps; they are not known postally used. Errors of the British envelopes, embossed without colour, are usually due to two envelopes being placed under the die together. They do not often pass out of the stamping office. You are quite right about the Cashmere date.

H. S. G.—We are much obliged for the cutting, which is perhaps more amusing than instructive.

G. F. M.—We are indebted to you for several letters, to which we have not yet had time to reply, but of which we hope to make use. You will see that the North Borneo provisional wrapper has been described. The Philippine error is not an uncommon one; our publishers have found numerous specimens with only small portions of the surcharge upon them.

M. S.—The stamp you mention is not a common variety; it is worth about 5s.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR APRIL.

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

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BARBADOS.		<i>s. d.</i>
½d., brown on white. Post Card	0 2
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District Letter Envelope.		
2 on 5 cents, blue on blue	0 4
Registered Envelopes.		
"Ten cents" on 15 c., black and pink, two sizes each .. ..	.. ..	0 6
Post Cards.		
"Three" on 10 cents, black and brown .. ..	.. ..	1 0
"3 Cents" on 5 cents, black and blue .. ..	.. ..	1 6
"Two Cents" on 3 cents, black and lilac .. ..	.. ..	0 4
2 c. + 2 c., blue on white .. ..	.. ..	0 3
CONGO.		
Post Card		
10 centimes, black on buff. .. ..	.. ..	1 9
15 " " white. " .. ..	.. ..	1 6
COLOMBIA.		
1893.		
1 centavo, red on yellow .. ..	.. ..	0 1
2 centavos, green .. ..	.. ..	0 2
2½ " blue on pink .. ..	.. ..	0 3
5 " black on buff .. ..	.. ..	0 6
10 " brown on pink .. ..	.. ..	0 9
10 " brown on buff. Registration Label .. ..	.. ..	1 0
FIJI.		
"5d." on 4d. .. ..	.. ..	6 6
"Five pence" on 6d. .. ..	.. ..	2 6
GAMBIA.		
Post Card		
1d. on 1½d., black and grey. .. ..	.. ..	3 0
GREECE.		
25 lepta, mauve; perforated .. ..	.. ..	0 5
40 " blue " .. ..	.. ..	0 8
GWALIOR.		
12 annas, brown on red .. ..	.. ..	2 6
GREAT BRITAIN.		
I. R. Official.		
2½d., black on blue; used .. ..	.. ..	3 6
HAYTI.		
1893.		
1 cent, mauve .. ..	.. ..	0 2
2 cents, blue .. ..	.. ..	0 3
7 " vermilion .. ..	.. ..	0 6
INDIA.		
2 annas and 6 pies, green .. ..	.. ..	0 5
1 rupee, red and green .. ..	.. ..	2 0
2 annas 6 pies, yellow. Envelope .. ..	.. ..	0 5
MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.		
1892. Provisionals.		
5 reis, black; 10 r., green; 20 r., carmine—set of 3 .. ..	.. ..	1 0
MARTINIQUE.		
"05 c." on 25 c., black on rose .. ..	.. ..	0 4
"15 c." on 25 c. .. ..	.. ..	0 6
"05 c." on 5 c., black: unpaid .. ..	.. ..	0 4
MOROCCO.		
10 centimos, carmine and black on lilac .. ..	.. ..	0 3
NABHA.		
1 anna 6 pies, drab .. ..	.. ..	0 4
NANDGAON.		
anna, green, 1893 .. ..	.. ..	0 3
ORANGE FREE STATE.		
2½d. on 3d., black and blue .. ..	.. ..	0 9
PARAGUAY.		
1893.		
1 centavo, bistre .. ..	.. ..	0 2
1 " " used .. ..	.. ..	0 2
2 centavos, green; used .. ..	.. ..	0 3
4 " lake .. ..	.. ..	0 4
4 " " .. ..	.. ..	0 4
14 " brown .. ..	.. ..	1 0
30 " green .. ..	.. ..	2 0
40 " blue .. ..	.. ..	3 6
60 " orange .. ..	.. ..	4 0

PHILIPPINE ISLES.		<i>s. d.</i>
10 c. de peso, lilac-rose .. ..	.. ..	1 0
PUTTIALLA.		
9 pies, black and carmine .. ..	.. ..	0 3
1 a. 6 pies, black and bistre .. ..	.. ..	0 4
3 annas " orange .. ..	.. ..	0 4
½ anna (Service), black and green .. ..	.. ..	0 2
SALVADOR.		
"Un centavo" on 20 c., black and orange .. ..	.. ..	0 6
" " " 25 c., orange and lake .. ..	.. ..	0 6
" " " 5 c., black and grey .. ..	.. ..	0 6
SEYCHELLES.		
"3 cents" on 4 c., black, green, and carmine .. ..	.. ..	0 6
"15 cents" " 16 c., black, blue, and brown .. ..	.. ..	1 9
SHANGHAI.		
10 c., orange, with wmk. .. ..	.. ..	0 9
SIERRA LEONE.		
"Half-penny" on 3 half-pence, black and lilac .. ..	.. ..	1 6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
5d. on 6d., carmine and brown; used. .. ..	.. ..	1
1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d., "O.S." in tall fancy capitals, set of 4 used. ..	.. ..	0
SPAIN.		
Post Cards.		
10 centimos, brown (no stop after "POSTAL") .. ..	.. ..	0 2
10 " " (stop after "POSTAL") .. ..	.. ..	0 4
ST. LUCIA.		
Post Card.		
1d. + 1d., carmine on buff .. ..	.. ..	0 3
TASMANIA.		
Newspaper Wrappers.		
10 varieties on various coloured paper, the set .. ..	.. ..	4 0
TONGA.		
1893.		
1d., carmine (arms) .. ..	.. ..	0 3
2d., bistre (head of king) .. ..	.. ..	0 4
8d., violet ( " ) .. ..	.. ..	1 3
TRANSVAAL.		
1d. on 6d., black and blue .. ..	.. ..	0 3
2½d. on 1s., black and green .. ..	.. ..	0 9
URUGUAY.		
1893. Post Cards.		
2 centimos, green on pale blue .. ..	.. ..	0 3
2+2 " blue on blue .. ..	.. ..	0 6
2 " red on buff .. ..	.. ..	0 3
3 " yellow .. ..	.. ..	0 4
2+2 " blue on buff .. ..	.. ..	0 9
3+3 " brown on pink .. ..	.. ..	0 8
Letter Card.		
3 centimos, violet on tinted .. ..	.. ..	0 4
UNITED STATES.		
Special Delivery.		
10 cents, orange-yellow .. ..	.. ..	0 8
VENEZUELA.		
25 c. on 10 c., blue and brown .. ..	.. ..	2 0
1 bolivar on 25 c., blue and brown .. ..	.. ..	5 0
1 " 50 c. " blue	5 0
1 " 50 c. " green	6 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
"One penny" on 3d., green and brown	1 6

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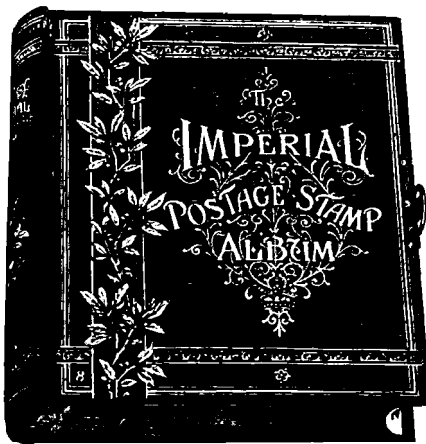
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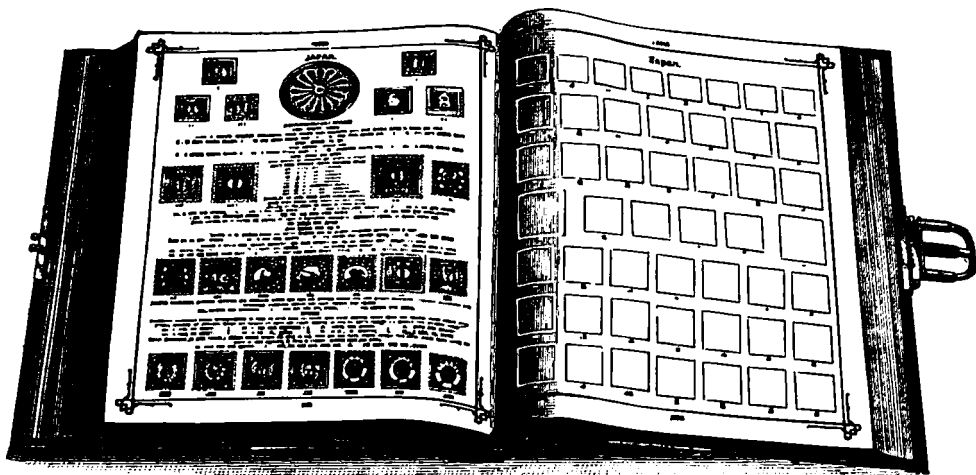
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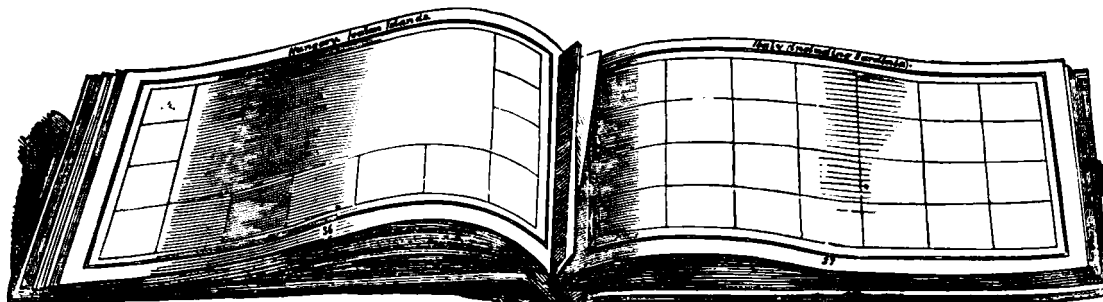
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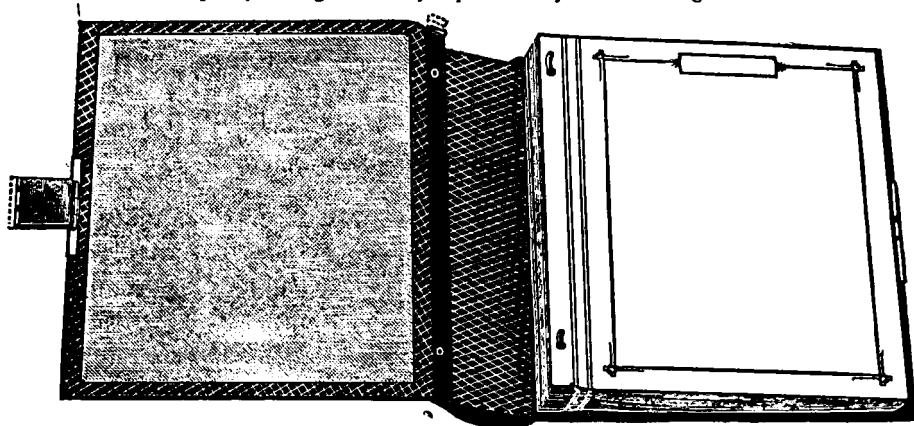
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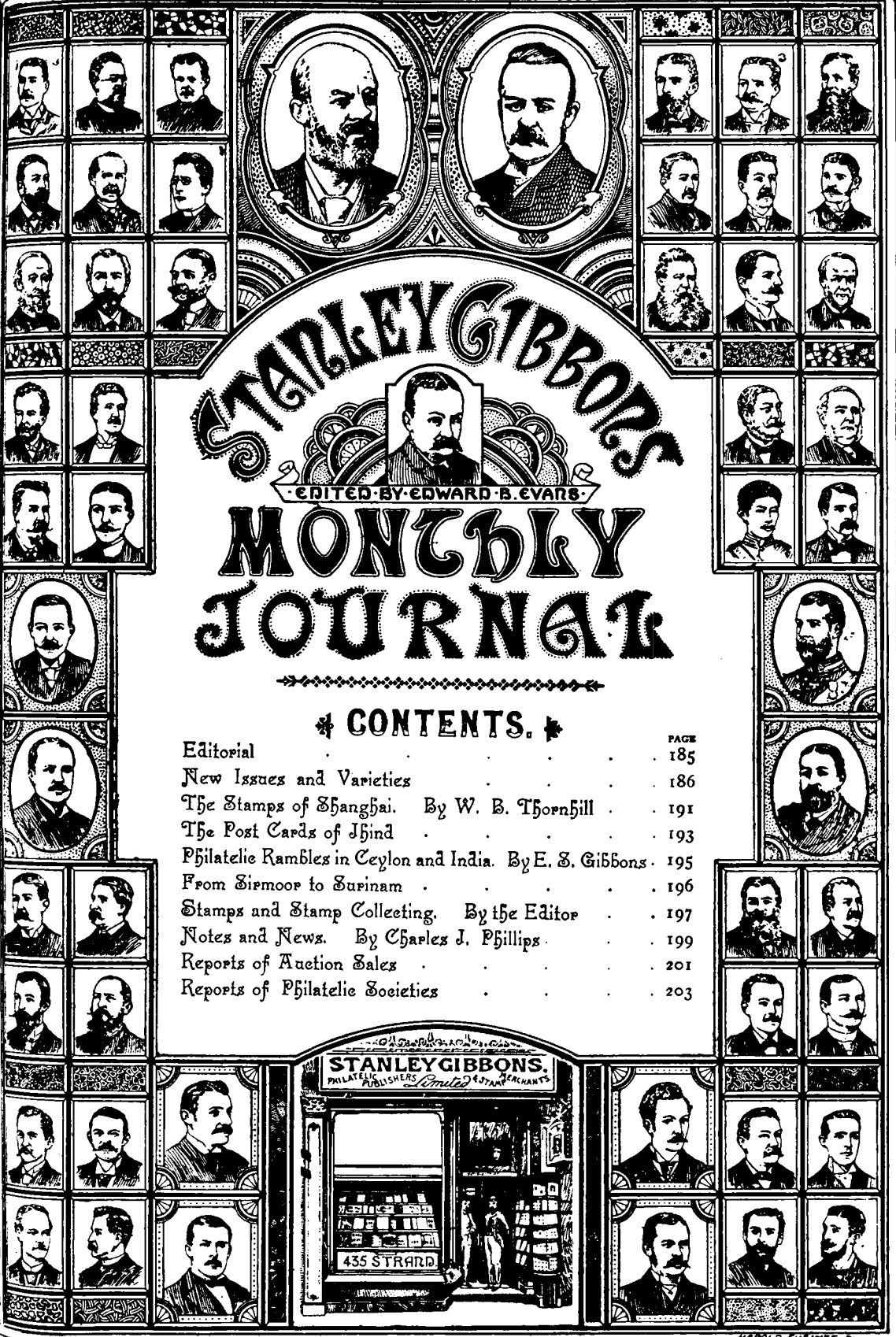
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have pleasure in announcing the approaching publication of the NINTH EDITION of their Catalogue and Appendix. Every effort will be made to ensure correctness in all details, so as to, if possible, still further increase the reliability and usefulness of this Standard Work.

The additions and alterations will be considerable, prominent among which may be named—

An ENTIRE REVISION of the prices, based on a careful comparison with our stock. It is estimated that over 3,000 Stamps have been reduced in price, S. G., Limited, wishing to give their clients the benefit of the numerous bargains they have been able to secure since the last Catalogue was issued.

The entire Catalogue has been revised and (in the case of many countries) re-written, under the able Editorship of Major E. B. EVANS, aided by numerous Specialists—such as Mr. GILBERT LOCKYER (Japan, Australia, &c. &c.) Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL (Transvaal), &c. &c.

The whole of the numerous New Issues that have appeared since the last Edition will be fully catalogued.

A VERY LARGE number of Stamps that have hitherto had no quotation attached will in this New Edition be correctly priced. Every effort will be made to insert prices, especially of Old Issues, wherever possible.

The Illustrations in the Appendix will be largely augmented. To meet the expressed desire of many Collectors, this Edition of the Catalogue and Appendix may be obtained *interleaved with paper faintly ruled*. This will be much appreciated by Philatelists for various purposes, such as making notes of Auction Sales, New Issues, &c. &c.


The Addenda will be published as heretofore announced. The exhaustion of the Eighth, and consequent appearance of the Ninth Edition of the Catalogue, will not interfere with the publication of the Addenda as advertised.

The Price of the Catalogue and Appendix will be the same as before.

At this date it is impossible to give exact time of publication; probably it will be in May. All Orders will be executed in rotation as received. Those who desire to receive the Catalogue immediately on publication must order at once.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, STAMP IMPORTERS, 8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. III.

APRIL 29, 1893.

No. 34.

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.

DURING the last few months we have heard a good deal upon the subject of Reprints; it is not a new subject, these posthumous impressions have troubled collectors to a greater or less extent for many years past, and, in spite of all efforts to keep them in their proper place, will do so, we fear, for many years to come. We have said—in their proper place—but we must admit that it is open to question whether they have any proper place, and we have little doubt that, under existing circumstances, it would be far better for Philately if no such things existed.

Against reprints, dealt with and dealt in strictly as such, there is perhaps little to be said; they supply many a long-felt want, they fill many a space in the albums of our less wealthy comrades, with something which, if it is not a stamp (and it must not be forgotten that a reprint is not a *stamp*), is still an accurate representation of the design of the stamp, and may thus be of service to its owner. M. Moens has, we believe from the first, treated these impressions from the scientific point of view, as something distinct and separate from the stamps, and to be collected, if at all, under a distinct and separate heading. He assigns them a separate place in his catalogue, and gives the various editions of the reprints, where such are known to exist. Our publishers have also, hitherto, sold them for what they are, and quoted prices for them accordingly. Either of these methods is perfectly legitimate, and if all re-impressions were printed in *black*, or were marked on their faces in such a way as to render them unmistakable for the originals, we should not have a word to say against them.

We believe, however, that for reprints of such a nature there would be little or no demand, and we therefore can only come to the conclusion that the very large majority of reprints are treated by collectors as actual substitutes for the originals, and in too many cases are sold as such by careless or ignorant persons.

This being the case, it becomes a very grave question whether such an opening for fraud, as is afforded by the very existence of reprints, does not more than counterbalance all that can be alleged in their favour; and whether a person who openly and honestly sells a reprint as a reprint may not be unwittingly disseminating the means of perpetrating fraud, and thus doing an injury to the less advanced collectors and to philately. Our publishers have very carefully considered this matter, and they have come to the conclusion that the unlimited circulation of reprints is doing injury both to philately and to stamp dealing from a business point of view, and they have accordingly, both in their own interest and in the interests of those who might be deceived by these things, decided to deal in them no longer, and to do all in their power to discourage the production and the sale of them.

Personally, we have never felt any rooted antipathy to reprints, but then we have always regarded them as what they are; and there can be no doubt that in the case of stamps which exist in numerous varieties on the plate, and of which original sheets are unobtainable, reprinted sheets are of great interest, and may render some service. But even these would be equally interesting to us if printed in *black*, and would be probably clearer and more valuable for purposes of comparison. The great majority of reprints, however, are not of this class, and have not been made for these purposes; they have been printed to represent the stamps originally issued, and have been got up in imitation of the latter as far as the altered circumstances would admit, and it has only been in a very few instances that any intentional alteration

or addition, has been made, to distinguish the reprint from the original.

Now this is, in itself, not altogether fair or honourable; taking them simply as specimens of engraving and printing, and these impressions are nothing more, it is not right to publish a new edition without putting some mark upon it to show that it is such an edition; just as no honest publisher would bring out a facsimile edition of an old and valuable book without putting the date on the title-page. The matter, however, rests rather with collectors and dealers than with Government officials; if there is a demand for reprints of old issues, and it can be supplied without much trouble, and with a certain amount of profit to the State, it is not to be expected that the authorities should refuse; still we think, that if all the aspects of the case were brought to their notice, they would have some hesitation in permitting a traffic which is not quite creditable. The fact that the reimpresions are always required to resemble the originals, as nearly as possible, is sufficient evidence that they are intended to be used as substitutes for the stamps, and not as mere representations of the designs of the latter; and when it is once recognised that stamps have a certain value, quite apart from their intrinsic merits as works of art or specimens of engraving, it must be evident that to publish reproductions, which are not the stamps, but which may easily be mistaken for them, is to afford an opening for fraud.

A dealer may of course say, "There is a demand for these things, I sell them as reprints, and my customers know what they are buying." But the question is, Is there any real and widespread demand for reprints as reprints? Would any dealer purchase a quantity of reimpresions in *black*, or with the word "REPRINT" across the face of each specimen? And if not, why not? That is the test. A dealer sells a good (that is a dangerous) reprint to-day—as a reprint; he cannot say what the purchaser may do with it to-morrow, or what it may be passed for a few months, or a few years hence.

Our publishers are giving up dealing in them, as we have stated above, not solely in the interests of philately, but because, as men of business, they believe that the sale of reprints is likely in the end to injure their business; we would ask other dealers to seriously consider this question from the same point of view. We would ask them also to bear in mind this very important fact, that whatever tends to the injury of philately, must in the end injure stamp-dealing.

* * *

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.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 3 c. stamp of the same type as the other low values of the current issue, and with the same watermark and perforation. The same journal reports an error of the 5 c. value, a sheet of which is stated to have been printed in *green*, and part of it distributed before it was noticed.

Adhesive. 3 c., orange.
5 c., green (error).

Austria.—We give an illustration of one of the two high values surcharged for use in the Levant, which we described a short time back. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has seen the 9 kr., of 1850, upon heavily laid, or ribbed, paper, similar to that upon which the 2 kr. was discovered rather more than a year ago.

Adhesive. 9 kr. (1850), blue on laid.



Barbados.—A correspondent has very kindly obtained us some further information, from the colonial postmaster, upon the subject of the envelopes, surcharged and otherwise. The number overprinted in *black* is now stated to have been between three and four thousand, when the stamp employed broke down; the remainder were done with a rubber stamp.

The 1d. envelopes, to the number of 204,000, were imported in 1882, but very few were ever used; they were first sold at 1s. 2d. per dozen, and afterwards at 1s. 1d. The larger size, 5½ × 3½ inches, were almost all sold out a few years ago, but a dozen or so are stated to have remained on hand, and to have been surcharged with the others. The ½d. envelopes were intended primarily for printed matter—circulars, &c.—but could be employed, with additional stamps, for any postal purpose.

We are informed that a supply of ½d. stamps, of the type with the Queen's head, has been received in Barbados, and issued for use. Has Mrs. Neptune been already put away?



Benin.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports that the new series for this colony has made its appearance—in Paris. The name is given as "GOLFE—DE BENIN," in two lines.

Brazil.—We have received a new type of 100 r. stamp, of singularly poor design. This value is treated as the "vile body," for all the unsuccessful experiments. In the centre is a small profile of Liberty, heavily marked by the small-post, enclosed in a circular band inscribed "REPUBLICA—dos E. U. do BRAZIL," above is the word "CORREIO," and below "REIS 100 REIS," with a fancy background of ornaments forming a rectangular design. Lithographed (?) on white wove paper, and badly perforated about 13.

Adhesive. 100 reis, pink.

The new 100 reis envelopes exist, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, in the following varieties of paper and size:

Ordinary wove, 156 × 87 mm.
Thick, surfaced wove, 152 × 92 mm. and 133 × 108 mm.
White laid, 138 × 104 mm.

Bulgaria.—*Der Philatelist* reports that the inscriptions upon the 5 stotinki post card have undergone certain modifications. The first line is in larger type, the second in skeleton letters, and the third measures 46 mm.

Post Card. 5 st., green on cream; new variety.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent in Cape Town kindly informs us of a new provisional stamp, formed by overprinting the current 2d. with the words "ONE

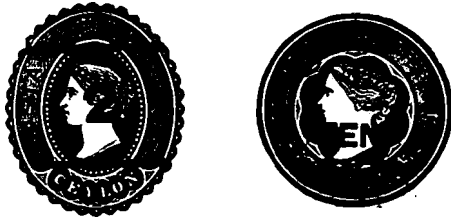
PENNY," in black, across the centre, and a bar to cancel the original value. The surcharge is described as in similar type to that employed for the 1d. on 6d., and on 1s., years ago; but the bar is a thinner one, and is formed of a separate piece for each stamp. The whole sheet of 240 was overprinted at once, and two stamps only, the 6th in the 7th row of the first pane, and the 6th in the 1st row of the fourth pane, are stated to lack the period after the word "PENNY."

Adhesives. 1d. on 2d., ochre brown.
1d. on 2d. " no period.

The same correspondent sends us the following history of a specimen of the 1d. post card, first issue, in black, which was related to him by its former owner: Two specimens, one in red on buff and the other in black on buff, were submitted from England to the authorities at the Cape for approval; the former colour was the one selected, and a supply was ordered. The single copy in black fell into the hands of some one in the Post-office Department there, who afterwards, at the suggestion of a friend (a collector), addressed it to the latter, and sent it to him through the post (or post-marked it and handed it to him?). The card afterwards changed hands, and went out of the Colony. Our informant does not appear to have seen this curiosity, and does not say when it left the Colony. Specimens, however, were chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for March, 1883, and in the following October it was stated that a Mr. McDonald, of Port Elizabeth, found three specimens in a packet of the ordinary cards which he purchased at the Post-office, and that he "passed one through the Post-office to make sure of its authenticity."

It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, whether there are two separate and distinct used specimens, or whether the above are merely variations of the same legend.

Ceylon.—Our illustrations show two of the varieties chronicled last month.



Curacao.—*Der Philatelist* announces the 30 c. in the type with head of the young Queen of Holland.

Adhesive. 30 c., grey.

Diego Suarez.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles the low values of the unpaid letter series surcharged with the name of this Colony in black, and the 30 c. of the same set with the surcharge upside-down. We gather also that the 10 c. cards on lilac, and on buff, have received this overprint.

Post Card. 10 c., black on lilac.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 centimes, black.
30 c., black; inverted surcharge.

Ecuador.—It appears that the adhesives of 1892, although inscribed "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS," were also issued in another series of colours surcharged with the word "TELEGRAFOS," in block capitals, along the upper margin. The supply of the 1 c. having run short, about the end of December last, in spite of the generous provision of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., the telegraph stamp of that value was adapted to postal use by clipping off the top, with its surcharge. Nothing could be more simple!

On the other hand 10 c. and 20 c. telegraph stamps have been required in divers places, and have been produced by surcharging the postage stamps; but this is another story, and one which—thank goodness—does not concern us.

Worse remains to be told! The stock of 5 c. envelopes was exhausted, and recourse was had to the 10 c. The first overprint struck upon these was "5 centavos," in green, which, in order not to disfigure the stamp, was printed below the latter. The Post-office authorities pointed out that this would raise the value of the envelopes to 15 c., instead of reducing it to 5 c., and accordingly a second edition was produced with a similar surcharge, but printed

in black, and across the stamp. *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we learn all this, states, however, that both editions were issued, and adds that specimens of the former are found with inverted embellishment.

Since writing the above we have received from a correspondent a specimen of the 1 c. telegraph stamp, complete, ten of which paid the postage upon a letter to London. It is not that the scissors have become blunt, but that they have been employed for another purpose, for the same correspondent sends us the 10 c. stamp cut from the letter card of 1891, and used as an adhesive. It is really time that Mr. Seebeck came to the rescue.

Adhesives. 1 c., red and slate; telegraph stamp.
1 c., slate " adapted.
10 c., orange on blue; letter card stamp.
Envelopes. 5 c., in green, on 10 c., green.
5 c. " on 10 c. " inverted surcharge.
5 c., in black, on 10 c. "

Fiji.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* states that three stamps of a new type have been supplied from Sydney. The design resembles that of the current 1d. of New South Wales, but bears in the centre a representation of a native in a canoe, with the sun setting in the background.



Adhesives. 1d., black.
1d., green.
5d., blue.

Our illustration represents the provisional 5d. on 6d., which we chronicled in February.

France.—*Le Timbre-Poste* gives the following list of the Unpaid Letter Stamps, which are shortly to be issued in various colours, the type remaining unchanged.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 c., black (no change).
5 c., sky-blue.
10 c., brown.
15 c., light green.
30 c., carmine.
50 c., mauve.
60 c., brown on buff.
1 fr., mauve on brown.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain chronicles the current 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 centimes, and 1 franc, overprinted "Cavalle," "Dédéagh," and "Port-Lagos," in various colours, the three higher values being also surcharged 1 piastre, 2 piastres, and 4 piastres respectively. We presume that these are to take the place of the Colonial surcharges, which are forbidden in future; but we await further information before putting them on the list.

French Congo.—It appears that this Colony was wrongfully accused of having inflicted its name upon the Colonial post cards and letter cards. The culprit was Diego Suarez.

Funchal.—The letter card is announced by *Le Timbre-Poste*. Letter Card. 25 reis, green on orange-yellow.

Germany.—The Pneumatic Post envelope is stated by *Le Timbre-Poste* to have been issued, on the 10th March, tinted grey inside, but unchanged in other respects.

Pneumatic Post Env. 30 pf., indigo on rose; inside grey.

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a local paper containing a notice to the effect that Inland Postal Orders were introduced in this Colony on the 1st March. The regulations for their use are similar to those in force at home, but the *pondage* is much heavier, being 1d. for the 1s. and 1s. 6d. orders, 3d. for the 2s. 6d. and 5s., and 6d. for the 10s. and 20s.

Great Britain.—In reference to the 4d. surcharged 40 paras, and to the unsurcharged stamps being obtainable at Constantinople, a correspondent formerly resident in that city very kindly gives us some information. It appears that almost all values of the English stamps are on sale at the British Post-office there, but that only those specially required for foreign letters, namely, the 2½d., 5d., and 2s. 6d. (our informant mentions the 10d., but this is unknown to us) are surcharged with values in Turkish currency. The reason for this is that 40 paras, which has been adopted by the foreign Post-offices in Turkey as the Postal Union rate, is equivalent to 2d. only; the unsurcharged stamps are sold at the rate of 20 paras to the 1d. (for postage within the

Finally, we have an explanation (which we have no doubt is the correct one) of the use of the *Porte de Mar* labels, which have so long puzzled collectors: At the time these stamps were issued, all letters for Europe passed through Vera Cruz (instead of most of them going *via* New York, as at present). The minimum charge was 50 c., and, there being no arrangement for paying a fixed subsidy to the mail steamers, the postal officials in Mexico attached *Porte de Mar* stamps to the letters to indicate to the Governor of Vera Cruz the amount of sea postage he was to pay on each letter. The Governor of Vera Cruz is stated to have objected to the stamps on yellow paper, these consequently were never issued, and were not even gummed, officially. The stamps were not cancelled, except accidentally in cancelling the ordinary stamps or postmarking the letters, hence the rarity of used copies—so-called. It appears therefore that these are not postage stamps, in any sense of the word, indicating neither postage paid nor postage due, but merely conveying information on matters of accounts; they may be classed however with *Postal Labels*, like "Officially Sealed," "Returned Letter," &c.

Montenegro.—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* is of opinion that the sale of post cards in this country is conducted upon the prize packet system; if you purchase a sufficiently large quantity at a time you are almost certain to find an unchronicled variety amongst them. He has only got a small prize on this occasion, consisting of a 2 novitch card with double impression of the inscriptions, &c.

Post Card. 2 nov., yellow and black; variety.

Morocco.—A correspondent at Tangier very kindly sends us some details as to the foreign post-offices in Morocco. The stamps of Gibraltar are employed for all letters posted at the British Post-offices, which exist at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Dar el Baida (or Casa blanca), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador, on the coast, and at Fez in the interior; these offices being all sub-agencies of the head office at Gibraltar. There are also French and Moorish (Government) Courier Services between Tangier and Fez, the former of which use the French stamps, surcharged, and the latter at present use no stamps. The "Tanger-Fez," "Mazagan à Maroc," and "Mazagan Mabakech" stamps being, we believe, issues of various Courier Companies, some of which have been suppressed or superseded by the French office.

Le Timbre-Poste records, with some doubt, a stamp similar to that of the "Mazagan à Maroc" company, but inscribed "Mogador à Maroc" and of the value of 20 centimos; colour unknown.

Nandgaon.—We have examined some sheets of the new stamps, and we find that there are as many varieties as there are stamps (16) on the sheet of each value; the differences exist only in the uppermost of the two words in the centre denoting the value. The rest of the design is evidently printed from casts or electrotypes from one original die, and the slight differences in these are merely due to defective manufacture, but are sufficient to show that the same blocks were used for both values. The characters for *half* and *two* appear to be inserted into the blocks in moveable types, their position differs in each stamp, and in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., some of the characters vary also in size and shape. The sixteen types are, in each value, enclosed in a double-lined frame, with ornaments at the corners, and there is an inscription in native characters outside the frame, the portions of which at the top and bottom are the same on both values, while the portions at the sides differ; the latter we believe denote the values of the stamps and the values of the entire sheets.

Portugal.—We have received the obsolete (as we suppose they must be termed) 50 reis and 80 reis, restored to life by means of the "PROVISORIO" surcharge, printed diagonally, in large block capitals, on the one in *carmine*, and on the other in *black*. We are informed that the 100 reis adhesive and the 50 reis envelope of the new type are also in circulation.

Adhesives. 50 reis, blue; *carmine surcharge.*
80 " orange; black "
100 " chocolate on yellow.
Envelope. 50 " blue on buff.

Queensland.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current 2d. stamp surcharged "2½d." in black. The authenticity of this provisional is vouched for by a very high authority.

Adhesive. 2½d., in black, on 2d., chalky blue.

Roumania.—The 15 bani letter card, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, has only now been issued; it bears a stamp of the type of the current adhesives in the right upper corner, inscriptions "CARTA POSTALA"—"INCHISA," in two lines, in the upper centre, and four lines for the address, the first headed *D*, and the fourth underlined; the whole is surrounded by a Greek pattern border, outside which are the lines of perforation, crossing at the corners.

Russia.—The same magazine states that the perforations of the 5 kopeks Letter Cards of this country no longer cross at the corners, but meet only.

Letter Card. 5 kopeks, maroon on white; variety.

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

Cherson.—It appears that the design of the stamp of 1885 should have a Crown under the word "МАРКА" at the top, but that owing to defective dies some of the stamps on the sheet

do not show the crown; our illustration exhibits the defective type.

Adhesive. 10 kopeks, gold, red and blue.

Irbit.—A new, and rather more pretentious design than formerly has been adopted here, as shown in our next illustration.

Adhesives. 2 kopeks, lilac.
10 " red.

Odessa.—The Red Cross Society has, it seems, continued its annual issues of envelopes for the distribution of New Year's cards, without appealing of late to the philatelic public. Its productions, however, are no longer doomed

"To blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the" Philisteen,
as the poet has it.

Envelopes. Stamp on right.

(10 kop.) (1889), red on white laid, 113 x 72 mm.
(10 ") (1890) " " " " "
(10 ") (1892) " white wove, 120 x 83 mm.
(10 ") (1893) " " " "

With stamp of 1890 on right, and 1891 on left,
(10+10 kop.), red on white laid, 113 x 72 mm.

With stamp of 1891 on right, and 1890 on left,
(10+10 kop.), red on white laid, 113 x 72 mm.

The envelopes of 1892 and 1893 are further distinguished by a watermark, design a cross within a circular band bearing a Russian inscription.

Oustrysolsk.—The design of the envelope stamp of 1889 has been subjected to some small modifications, chiefly noticeable about the ends of the scroll below.

Envelopes. 3 kop, vermilion; 152 x 87 mm.
3 " " 146 x 120 "

Tichwin.—This district has adopted the Seebeck system, and gives us an annual change. The present design is principally remarkable for the number of dates upon it—1773, 1864, 1884—when was "Little Tich" discovered?

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

Tscherdina.—The type of 1891 is now printed in blue.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue; perf. 11½.

St. Thomas and Prince.—*Der Philatelist* describes a second variety of the surcharge which we chronicled in



January, in which the figures are thin, and the letters "rs" small italics, instead of block figures and Roman capitals. This is said only to exist on the 20 reis.

Adhesive. "2½ rs," in black, on 20 reis, carmine.

St. Vincent.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that the 4d. has been converted into a 2½d. stamp by means of a similar surcharge to that which produced a 5d. some months ago. We presume the Post-office requires some further small repairs, or perhaps a new Postmaster is wanted.

At the last moment we have received, from Messrs. Cameron & Co., the 4d. in a new colour, or rather in an old one revived, but new with the current watermark; also a 5d. stamp formed by printing the 6d. in claret, and surcharging the new value in words, in one line of block capitals, across the lower label. This is, of course, of London, not local manufacture. We may add that the Postmaster denies that there is any truth in the scandalous tales about the object of the locally surcharged 5d. He states that this value was required for postal use, but acknowledges that collectors bought up the supply printed, and that consequently very few were used.

Adhesives. 2½d., in black, on 4d., claret.
4d., yellow; wmk. *Crown & CA.*
5d. (on 6d.), black and claret.

Sarawak.—We find that we have not described the two varieties of type of the "5 c." on 12 c. In the ordinary one the "c" is a small Roman capital, and is followed by a period, on the other—which is much scarcer—the letter is larger, and is a block capital and unpunctuated. The 2 c. on 8 c., chronicled in November is, we believe, the stamp issued two or three years ago.

Adhesive. 5 c., in black, on 12 c., blue and green; and variety.

Seychelles.—We are indebted to Messrs. Cameron & Co. for a sheet of 120 (two panes) of the 3 c. on 4 c., chronicled last month, and we are happy to say that we can find no actual errors in the surcharge, though by certain small defects in some of the type and some irregularities in the setting, we can perceive that the overprinting was done in blocks of 30, five horizontal rows at a time. It may be of interest to add that these stamps are apparently printed in sheets of 120 only, not 240, two panes of 60 side by side. The 4 c. has a figure "2" in a circle in the margin, above the second and the eleventh stamps in the top row, and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row.



Siam.—We have received the "4 atts" on 24 atts, with value in English as well as in Siamese, as described last month; a correspondent informs us that there are two varieties of this, one having a space between the two letters "t" of the word "atts."

Sirmoor.—A correspondent tells us of the 1 anna *Service* stamp, current type of surcharge, with the overprint inverted. Curiously enough his specimen is the variety in which one of the letters "S" is upside down in reference to the rest, and this consequently now appears in its correct position.

Service Stamp. 1 a., blue; red surcharge inverted.

In regard to the so-called *Reprints* of the first issue of this State we give some information on another page, which is not without interest.

Sierra Leone.—We give an illustration of the provisional ¼d. stamp which we chronicled in February.

Soruth.—Mr. E. S. Gibbons, in his tour through India and Ceylon, has not been unmindful of the interests of Philately, and has sent home some fine copies of the 1 anna of the so-called "1877" issue of this State. Among them is a hitherto unknown variety on yellow-wove paper, for which, we gather from his letter on another page, rather a long price was extorted. The specimen seems perfectly genuine, and moreover is upon a cover



bearing a date stamp (as are also some copies on pink wove, and blue laid papers, received at the same time), and we are thus enabled to fix the date of issue rather more nearly than before. The yellow stamp is dated July 1869, some of the pink July and August 1869, and the earliest date we find with the blue is August 1871. Probably all were issued within a short time of one another.

Adhesive. 1 anna, black on yellow.

Surinam.—In July last we chronicled a provisional "1 Cent" on 2½ c., which our publishers obtained from what they believe to be an excellent source, but which has since been the subject of some suspicion. We give on page 197 the history of this curiosity, as far as we are at present acquainted with it, and we would repeat here that our publishers are of course willing to take back any specimens sold by them, that the purchasers may wish to return.

Der Philatelist chronicled the following values with head of the young Queen, also two cards with the numeral type of stamp.

Adhesives. 20 c., green (the 12½ c. is grey-green).
25 c., blue.
30 c., brown.
Post Cards. 5 c., blue on pale blue.
5+5 c. " " inside white.

Sweden.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 50 ore official stamp in a new colour, and *The Philatelic Record* states that the shade of the 4 ore is changed also.

Official Stamps. 4 ore, grey-black.
50 " light grey.

Tasmania.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the ½d. stamp has been embossed in green upon wrappers; we have chronicled it upon envelopes, and we presume this is to be its normal colour.

Wrapper. ½d., green on white wove; 129 × 346 mm.

Terra del Fuego.—We have at last obtained some information as to the curious stamp bearing the name of this country, the history of which (the stamp, not the country) has never, we believe, been fully known. Our informant is a naval officer, who was able to make enquiries on the spot in February last. A small steamer runs occasionally from Ushuaia, the principal town of Terra del Fuego, to Puntas Arenas (better known as Sandy Point), in the Straits of Magellan, conveying mails to catch the Pacific mail steamers, which call at the latter place. The authorities at Ushuaia state that a Mr. Popper, a member of the Argentine Trading Company there, had the stamps printed on his own authority, and had them used on one batch of letters by this steamer to indicate the postage (paid, we presume, to the Trading Company for conveyance of the mails). The Government of the Argentine Republic, however, of which Terra del Fuego forms a part, confiscated the stamps and stopped their use, and the Chilean authorities at Sandy Point equally objected to them, so that the circulation of the Terra del Fuego stamps came to an untimely end. It thus appears that they were not in any way a Government issue, though they may have been genuinely issued by a Letter-carrying Company.

Tobago.—In reference to a statement we made, in our Answers to Correspondents last month, one of our readers tells us of specimens of the 3d., blue, and 1d., lilac (of the type without the word "POSTAGE"), wmk. Crown and CA, with postal obliterations. The London Society's book upon the stamps of the West Indies shows distinctly that the use of these stamps for postage was never authorised; copies thus obliterated must therefore either have been postmarked to order or accidentally, and in either case cannot be said to have paid postage.

Tunis.—From *The Philatelic Record* we learn that a 10 c. adhesive and a 5 c. card were issued on the 1st March; *Le Timbre-Poste* adds a 5+5 c. post card and a 10 c. letter card, and the *Ill. Brief. Journal* a 10 c. envelope.

Der Philatelist states that the new adhesive is also to be found with the "T"-shaped perforation, transforming it into an Unpaid Letter stamp.

Adhesive. 10 c., black on violet.
Envelope. 10 c. " blue.
Post Cards. 5 c. " buff.
5+5 c. " green.
Letter Card. 10 c. " grey.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 c. " violet.

United States.—We have received the two varieties of 8 c. stamp, one of which is certainly superfluous for postal purposes, but is considered necessary to complete the picture gallery. It professes to represent "Columbus Restored to Favor," according to the orthography of the country, but it will take a good deal to restore Columbus to philatelic favour, after the trouble and expense we have been put to of late. The stamp of the ordinary issue is of similar design to the rest of the series, and bears a portrait of a gentleman in uniform, who we presume is General Sherman, as previously announced.

We have also a specimen of the new envelopes, which bears a very fine and large round stamp, some 35 mm. in diameter, upon which are depicted the two Hemispheres supported upon the outspread wings of the "Bird of Freedom," and supporting in their turn the American Shield. Pelion piled upon Ossa was nothing to it! One hemisphere is occupied by a profile of Columbus, who we regret to find turns his back upon the portrait of Liberty which occupies the other. The symbolism of the design is a little obscure; Columbus seems to have left Liberty behind him in the Old World, while he repaired to the New, but that can hardly be intended! A circular band surrounds the whole device, and is inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" above, and "POSTAGE TWO CENTS" below, the whole style and execution being of the inferior quality to which purchasers of United States envelopes have been accustomed during the last few years. What has become of the die-sinkers of the Reay and Plimpton days? The special watermark shows profiles of Columbus and Liberty, the former apparently about to eclipse the latter, though this again is probably not intended. They are enclosed in an oval garter, inscribed "LIBERTY" on the left, and "COLUMBUS" on the right, with "U.S." in a monogram at the top. It is unnecessary to state that the dates "1492" and "1892" figure both on the stamp and in the watermark. We should add that the paper is "cream laid," practically almost white.

Lastly we have the reply-paid Postal Union card, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.; the design, &c., are adapted from the 2 c. single card, but the outline of the stamp is now a plain oval, instead of a garter, and it is lettered above "MESSAGE CARD" on the first half, and "REPLY CARD" on the second. The top of the frame is composed of a narrow label, inscribed "POSTAL CARD WITH PAID REPLY. Carte Postale avec Réponse Payée," and "REPLY POSTAL CARD. Carte Postale Réponse," on the two halves respectively. The instruction "DETACH ANNEXED CARD—FOR ANSWER" is in the left lower corner of the first half.

- Adhesives.* 8 c., brown; head of Sherman.
- 8 c., puce; Columbiad.
- Envelope.* 2 c., lilac on white; sizes as given last month.
- Post Card.* 2+2 c., blue on white; 140x90 mm.

Some curious variations in the size of the Columbiad 2 c. adhesive may be found, which must be due to irregular shrinking either of the plate or the paper; we have two vertical strips before us, in one of which the five stamps occupy a vertical length of 119 mm. against 122 mm. in the other, the single stamps on the strips showing a difference of quite 1/2 mm. in height; the smaller ones are in a brighter, rather redder shade, than the larger, but we do not suppose that this is always the case. There is no appreciable difference in the width of the impressions. The same value in the ordinary current set exhibited similar peculiarities, and it is this which leads us to suppose that there may be differences in the sizes of the plates, as probably a larger number of plates of 2 c. are required than of any other value.

Victoria.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 3d. of 1850, of the printing with the stamps wide apart, rouletted horizontally and imperf. vertically.

Adhesive. 3d., blue (1850); variety of perforation.

Wurtemberg.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the 5 marks stamp with the numeral in the centre upside down.

Adhesive. 5 marks, black and blue; inverted figure.

THE STAMPS OF SHANGHAI.

By W. B. THORNHILL.

(Continued from page 177.)

First Issue. Large Square Stamps.

PART II.

Translation of the Chinese characters on the first issue of Shanghai, and general explanation of the ten sets following:

CHARACTERS IN CORNERS:

- The top right "上" reads *Shang*.
- The top left "海" " *Hai*.
- The bottom right . . . "工" " *Kung*.
- The bottom left "部" " *Poo*.

Kung Poo I understand means "English Municipal Council."

The characters on the right side, reading from top to bottom, not counting corner characters, read *Shee Shin Kwan*, meaning "Book Letter Company."

The characters on the left side are the equivalent, in Chinese, of the English value at the bottom of the stamp, and are as under:

- 一 = Yiti or Yih = 1.
- 兩 = Liang = 2.
- 二 = Urh = 2.
- 三 = San = 3.
- 四 = Si = 4.
- 六 = Luh = 6.
- 八 = Pah = 8.
- 分 = Fun = Candareen.
- 錢 = T'sien = Mace (10 Candareens).
- 銀 = Yin = Silver.

Of the ten sets following, I believe none to be duplicates; they differ either in the paper; in the word candareen being in the singular or the plural; or in the numerals being either so called antique, or modern. The settings up also are different, in each value of all the sets mentioned. Separate the stamps into these ten sets, and I think any student of them will agree with me. It must be understood that in calling attention to the different settings up of any value, I only mention the most salient points. Many other points of difference could be noted, but my paper would be far too long if I did so. Those minute points of difference can be easily detected by any collector who looks for them.

I must apologize to all previous chroniclers of these stamps for not following in their wake; but I have done my best to separate the stamps

according to their papers, etc., as mentioned above. What set was first issued, what set or sets of the ten are reprints, and what originally struck for *bonâ fide* postal purposes I must leave to more able philatelists than myself to say; but my ideas on the subject are expressed in my "General Remarks." I have, I think, noticed in the list following all stamps chronicled by M. Moens which are not in my collection.

Mr. Bacon kindly informs me that in the "Taping Collection" there exist the "1" and "8" with "candareen" in the singular on *toned* paper, and the "2" with "candareens" in the plural on *laid* paper. The 16 cand. of my set 3 exists on *white* and on *toned* paper. Whether any of the three former would come under the heading of some other sets I cannot say, Mr. Bacon furnishing his information on a crude list I sent him for comparison. The only really new stamp I can chronicle is the "3" with "candareens" in the plural, with antique numerals, on *laid* paper.

I cannot correct the various settings up, as this matter, so far as my knowledge extends, has never been gone into before; but if the Shanghai stamps are worthy of collection, the settings up are as worthy of note and study, as the various types of the Philippines, or of any other country of like nature.

Set I.

"CANDAREEN" in the Singular.

Wove paper, finely made, thin and even in texture.

ANTIQUE NUMERALS.

1. 1 candareen, China blue.
2. 2 " " grey-black (Chinese character *liang*).
3. 4 " " chrome-yellow (shades).
4. 8 " " dark olive-green (shades).
5. 16 " " carmine and orange-vermilion (shades).

Varieties of Type.

- 1 candareen. *One setting up of this stamp.*
The right top corner of centre design has a break in it.
- 2 candareen. *Three settings up.*
 - a. The "CAN" of "CANDAREEN" is higher than "DAREEN."
 - b. The final "N" of "CANDAREEN" is much below the rest of the word.
 - c. The setting up of "CANDAREEN" differs from Nos. 1 and 2.
- 4 candareen. *Two settings up.*
 - a. "CAND" below line of "AREEN."
 - b. "CANDAREEN" in a fairly straight line.

N.B.—The English lettering of this value always appears blurred and indistinct.
- 8 candareen. *Four settings up.*
 - a. The line under the Chinese character "Shang," in the top right corner, is almost in a straight line with that under "SHANGHAI L.P.O.," and the corresponding line in the right bottom corner is well above the line over "CANDAREEN."

- b. The line above the bottom right corner character is almost in a line with that above "CANDAREEN," and not as in No. 1.
- c. Line under top right corner character is well under that under "SHANGHAI L.P.O."
- d. The right and left outside horizontal lines are barely distinguishable. This is due probably to want of ink, and is scarcely a different setting up.

16 candareen. *One setting up.*

The figures "16" always have the "1" below the "6," and the stop after "CANDAREEN" is always much below the line of that word. This exists also on *toned* paper.

Remarks.—Of the 1 candareen, the outside line of the centre design is always seen. The centre piece in all values of this set is nearer to the line over "CANDAREEN" than to that under "SHANGHAI L.P.O." The general look of the printing is the same in all values. A copy of the 16 candareen I have appears to be on *toned* paper, but I think this is only due to exposure or dirt. The "3" and "12" with "candareen" in the singular may exist. M. Moens catalogues the "3," but I have never seen it with the antique numerals. As I stated above, in pointing out the differences I only mention the most noticeable point or points; but all the movable portions of the stamp as put together, differ in relative position in each setting up. For the most part I have several copies of each, and have looked over very many. I have only seen one used copy of this set, the 8 candareen.

Set II.

"CANDAREEN" in the Singular.

Paper, laid (horizontally), same thickness as Set I.

ANTIQUE NUMERALS.

6. 1 candareen, dark blue, China blue (shades).
7. 2 " " grey-black (with Chinese character *liang*).
8. 4 " " chrome-yellow.

Varieties of Type.

- 1 candareen. *Seven settings up.*
 - a. Line under left top corner character distinctly below that under "SHANGHAI L.P.O." (This is known used.)
 - b. The letters "L.P.O." are always misprinted, and reading "I P C," "I P C," etc.
 - c. Line under right top corner character slightly below that under "SHANGHAI L.P.O." (I have seen this value gummied.)
 - d. The three lines under the Chinese and English inscriptions at the top almost in a straight line.
 - e. "SH" of "SHANGHAI" much above the other letters.
 - f. Line over "CANDAREEN" above the two lines over the corner characters.
 - g. Letters "L.P.O." below the level of "SHANGHAI."
- 2 candareen. *One setting up.*
This setting up is very different to that of Set I., but without any salient point.
- 4 candareen. *One setting up.*

All of this value have a smudge under the "R" of "CANDAREEN," and the "G" of "SHANGHAI" generally looks like an "O."

Remarks.—In the 1 candareen the outside compartment lines are better printed than in Set I., and the words "SHANGHAI L.P.O." slant upwards from right to left. I have a copy of this value on *toned* paper, but the colour is probably due to exposure. M. Moens catalogues a variety of the 2 candareen, which I have not yet seen.

Set III.

"CANDAREENS" in the Plural (except for the 1 candareen).

Wave paper, very thin pelure, and surfaced.

ANTIQUE NUMERALS.

- 9. 1 candareen, ultramarine and China-blue (shades of each). I have seen both used.
- 10. 2 candareens (Chinese character *urh*), deep rusty-black.
- 11. 2 " (Chinese character *liang*), rusty-black.
- 12. 3 " brown-carmine (shades).
- 13. 4 " chrome-yellow.
- 14. 8 " bright grass-green.

Varieties of Type.

- 1 candareen. *Two settings up, or printings.*
 - a. Printed in a *deep blue*, and with a thick, greasy-looking pigment.
 - b. Printed in a *light blue* shade, and very clear; paper harder, but equally thin.
- 2 candareens. (Chinese character *urh*). *One setting up.*
Printed in an *Indian-ink black*. The line above "CANDAREENS" slants down from left to right.
- 2 candareens. (Chinese character *liang*). *Three settings up.*
 - a. Centre design much nearer the line over "CANDAREENS" than hitherto, and the left exterior line of the centre design blotchy at bottom.
 - b. The figure "2" is above the level of "CANDAREENS." (I have seen this used.)
 - c. The centre design nearly fills up the central space of the stamp, and the line above "2 CANDAREENS" is sometimes double. (My copy is used, and is of a very deep greasy-black colour.)

3 candareens. *One setting up.*

This is so far a new value, and, from paper and texture of paper, should, I think, belong to this set; but it appears always to be from a worn die, the exterior line of the centre design being very nearly absent. This stamp is more often than not found gummed, and I have seen more used copies of this than of any other variety. The Chinese character "*Fun*" generally lacks the top stroke, and the die as a rule has so much indented the paper that it is more or less torn or cut. Mr. Bacon informs me that this stamp was *issued* gummed.

4 candareens. *Four settings up.*

- a. The centre design almost fills the inner square.
- b. The centre design does not nearly fill up centre square of stamp, but both the centre designs in *a* and *b* appear to be from a very little-used die.
- c. Centre design near, but not so near top and bottom line of inner frame as *a*.
- d. Similar to *c*, but the line above "CANDAREENS" is above the line over Chinese character in left lower corner.

8 candareens. *One setting up.*

This stamp is always printed in a bright grass-green, and besides its colour can be recognized by the nature of the paper, and the early look of the impression.

Remarks.—The very thin *pelure*, surfaced paper of this set separates it from all the others; the setting up, too, is different from any of the previous ones, and all seem to be from a little-used die. The used copies I have seen are of the 1, 2, and 3 candareens; all these appear to have been

printed with a greasy pigment, and are of a darker shade than the unused.

The 6, 12, and 16 candareens of this set may also exist, but I have not come across them.

The 8 candareens I obtained from Mr. Lincoln, who, if I remember right, told me he got them in very early Shanghai stamp days.

Set IV.

"CANDAREENS" in the Plural.

Wave paper, very thin pelure, and surfaced.

ANTIQUE NUMERALS.

- 15. 4 candareens, yellow-ochre (shades).
- 16. 8 " *terre vert*.

Varieties of Type.

4 candareens. *One setting up.*

This stamp is easily distinguished by an error in the setting up, the Chinese character "*Tsien*" appearing instead of "*Fun*"; in other words, the Chinese characters on the left read "*4 mace silver*," instead of "*4 candareens silver*." The whole setting up differs from all the previous.

8 candareens. *One setting up.*

This stamp is distinguished in the same manner as the above, the same error appearing. The colour and pigment are quite different from those of any of the preceding stamps, and are always the same.

Remarks.—This set is usually catalogued as "Errors." They are; but, in that the general appearance and setting up are *different* from any of the other stamps; they can hardly be called errors, of a stamp which has no existence, at least so far as I am aware.

THE POST CARDS OF JHIND.

NATIVE ISSUES.

THE stamps of the various Indian states are not, we fear, regarded as of much general interest, and the few post cards are probably looked upon as even less interesting than the adhesives. Those of Jhind, however, seem to be but little understood even by collectors of post cards, and we think, therefore, that a description of the varieties that exist, some of which have not hitherto been chronicled, may be of some service.

The first issue was noted in *The Philatelic Record* for January, and *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1884, the latter magazine stating that the cards were issued in November, 1883.

The stamp, of the type shown in the accompanying illustration, is in the right upper corner; the inscription is in two lines, the first of which consists of two groups of characters, and the second of three, all in Urdu, or Persi-Arabic type, and the whole is surrounded by a plain frame of a single line, measuring about 6 x 3 inches.

The inscriptions were stated by M. Rodet to read thus, commencing from the right; 1st line, "*Râj-i-Jind*" (States of Jhind), "*par'e-a-i-dâk* (rag — or little paper — of the post); 2nd line, "*Sirf is-taraf nam e magâm alir nam i makûb alayi darj ho-gâ.*" (Only on this side name of dwelling and



name of person written to inscribed shall be.) On the stamp, below the "R" and the crescent, is simply the value, "*pào Ana*" (quarter anna). The impression is lithographed in deep green, on stout yellowish paper, of a coarse texture, rough on one side and smooth on the other; the cards seem to be generally printed on the smooth side, but are not at all uncommon on the rough. *Le Timbre-Poste* in describing them stated that there were six varieties of type, printed upon the same sheet, in two vertical rows; adding that another authority maintained that there were more than six, but that the sheets examined did not confirm such a theory. M. Moens, however, seems afterwards to have been convinced that there were two different sheets of six, as he catalogued twelve varieties, though he was only able to quote a price for a set of six.

We have had two entire sheets of these in our own collection for some years past, and it was not until we received Mr. Watson's *Post Card Catalogue* that we became aware that there was still any doubt as to the existence of twelve types, or that one sheet was at all rarer than the other. It was some time before we could find an opportunity of looking into the matter, and on examining both our publishers' stock, and that of Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., who kindly lent us theirs for the purpose, we were surprised to find that they only included six types, which are the same as those described by Mr. Watson, and as those supplied by M. Moens; it appears, therefore, that the other sheet of six is of some rarity. We have no doubt whatever of its genuineness, the paper and the colour of the impression are exactly the same, and the types on the one sheet differ from those on the other to no greater extent than do the different types on the same sheet; in fact, they must be treated as twelve varieties, not as two sets of six varieties.

We are inclined to think that the stamp upon all is from the same original drawing, and that any variations in it are due to defective transfers, and to touching up of the stone; if such is not the case the stamps were very cleverly copied, for we find the same number of pearls in the circle on each, 48, six across each scallop, and the same irregularities of size and spacing may be recognised sufficiently often to fairly prove the identity.

With the inscriptions the case is different, there can be no doubt that these were drawn twelve times, and the differences between them are plain enough, when the types are compared together, but they are not easy to describe. The left hand character (the last of the inscription), in the top row, is a large one, the top of which cuts the frame on all the types, and the distance between the point where the lines cross and the corner of the frame, forms a distinguishing mark in some cases; next to this comes a more or less vertical dash, followed by a character shaped like a large comma (we believe these form the word *ddk* in the inscription), and above this is a character resembling a letter "b," very roughly formed, and, in most of the types with a prominent serif, or horizontal stroke below.

The character at the left hand end of the second row is also formed somewhat like a "b" or a figure "6," with two sloping dashes slanting upwards from the bulb of it; the right hand (or lower) one of these slanting strokes is always joined to the "b," the other is usually separate, and both of them vary in length.

The stamp also varies slightly in position, and a line drawn through the uppermost and lowermost knobs is seldom vertical, as it ought to be. By observing these little points, we hope to be able to give descriptions that will render the various types of the cards distinguishable—we must premise that the characters which we denote by letters "b" are very rough representations of that letter, and that in the second line much the larger of the two; the distance from the left upper corner of the frame to the point where a character cuts it is measured along the top of the line of the frame; and the length of the top line of the inscription is measured from the extreme point of the right hand character to the left hand end of the left hand character. The varieties are in two vertical rows on the sheets, we commence at the top of the left hand row, taking them as a, b, c—d, e, f, &c., and we describe the commoner sheet first.

a. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right, a pearl at the right side is almost (in some copies, quite) blotted over with colour. Top line of inscription 80½ mm. long; the left hand character cuts the frame 27 mm. from the

corner; the "b" has no perceptible serif and the top of it touches the frame.

b. Stamp slopes from upper right to lower left. Top line 78 mm. long; character cuts frame 31 mm. from corner; "b" is small and has a distinct serif below, the top of it touches the frame.

c. Stamp nearly vertical, the knob at the right side of it touches the frame. Top line 84 mm. long; character cuts frame 28 mm. from corner; "b" has a serif below and a very short vertical stroke, the top of it touches the frame.

d. Stamp nearly vertical. Top line 78 mm. long; character cuts frame 28½ mm. from corner; small "b" with serif below, the top of it touches the frame. 2nd line—the upper of the two slanting strokes is very short, the lower is short and (as in all except variety e) is joined to the bulb of the "b" in that line.

e. Stamp slopes from upper right to lower left. Top line 81 mm. long; character cuts frame 25½ mm. from corner; tall "b" with no serif below, the top of it touches the frame. 2nd line—both the slanting strokes short, the upper one is the shorter, the lower is joined to the vertical stroke of the "b" (this is the only variety showing this peculiarity).

f. Stamp slopes from upper left to lower right. Top line 81 mm. long; character cuts frame 26 mm. from corner; "b" does not touch the frame, and has a very long serif below, as long as its vertical stroke. 2nd line—the two slanting strokes are long, and are joined together at their lower ends, springing from the bulb of the "b," (it is the only other variety that shows these lines joined.)

In the above varieties, forming the first sheet, it will be noticed that the "b" in the top line touches the frame in all except f. In the rarer sheet this character does not touch the frame, but f may be distinguished from these by the peculiar shape of the "b," the serif below having the appearance of a long tail projecting to the left.

g. Stamp nearly vertical. Top line 88 mm. long; character cuts frame 31 mm. from corner; the vertical dash in this group is short, and only extends to the top of the comma-shaped character, which is very close to it. 2nd line—the two slanting strokes are long, parallel to one another and some distance apart, the upper one is joined to the vertical stroke of the "b."

h. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right. Top line 83½ mm. long; character cuts frame 29½ mm. from corner; "b" small, and slightly to the right of the top of the comma. 2nd line—upper slanting stroke shorter than lower and distinct from it, but closer at the bottom than at the top.

i. Stamp slopes from upper left to lower right; it is so close to the frame on the right that the knob at that side would touch the frame if it were not cut square. Top line 86 mm. long; character cuts frame 29½ mm. from corner; "b" small and directly over top of comma. 2nd line—the two slanting strokes are about the same length, they are close together for their whole length, but do not touch.

j. Stamp slopes slightly from upper left to lower right. Top line 85 mm. long; character cuts frame 30½ mm. from corner; "b" of medium size, with bulb almost blocked up, slightly to right of top of comma. 2nd line—the two slanting strokes each have a bend near the top, the ends being turned up nearly vertical, they touch near their lower ends.

k. Stamp slopes slightly from upper right to lower left. Top line 87½ mm. long; character cuts frame 24½ mm. from corner (this is nearer than in any of the other varieties in which the "b" does not touch the frame); a vertical dash in the second group of characters in this line touches the frame. 2nd line—the upper of the two slanting strokes is very fine, and curves slightly away from the lower towards the top.

l. Stamp slopes greatly from upper left to lower right. Top line 86½ mm. long; character cuts frame 28 mm. from corner; vertical dash in second group very nearly touches the frame. 2nd line—the two slanting strokes are joined together below, and spring from where the bulb joins the upright stroke of the "b."

By reference to the above descriptions all the varieties should be distinguished fairly easily; the portions in italics show marked peculiarities by which ten out of the twelve can be readily recognised.

(To be continued.)

PHILATELIC RAMBLES IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 180.)

STAMP collecting in India, apart from the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, and possibly Madras, appears to me to be principally confined to the resident Europeans, especially those serving in some official capacity or other. There is no outward indication of philately to be met with in the chief cities one visits in a tour from Calcutta to Bombay. At Delhi I searched in the bazaars and elsewhere in vain, for a dealer of even the smallest pretensions. Enquiries at the hotel and of our boy (Abdul), who circulated the fact that I wanted old stamps, were all of no use—not one person could I meet with who took the smallest interest in stamps.

On leaving Delhi, the Central Indian Railway took us through the native state of Ulwar, or as collectors know it, Alwar, familiar to us for its modest contribution of two postal adhesives. The city of Alwar is most picturesquely and beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides. The total revenue of the State is about £235,000, the population numbering 685,000. The huts of the natives, of which we passed many thousands on the line, are distinctly different to those seen in other parts of India, and I can only liken them to a large wisp of straw compressed on the ground at one end, thus forming a sort of pyramidal structure. The young Rajah is at present going through a course of instruction, under English guardianship, at the Mayo College of Ajmere.

Jeypore, our next stopping-place, we were charmed with. The streets wide, and handsomely built with houses of a wonderful uniformity; lamps of the most approved pattern, well lit with gas, line the thoroughfares, although at the time that we were there gaslight was unnecessary, the moon rendering the nights almost as bright as an English summer day. The brilliant dresses of the throngs—on foot and on every conceivable mode of conveyance, including a vast number of elephants and camels—formed a picture surpassing anything we had yet seen. Of course I enquired for those somewhat mysterious surcharged issues, classed under the heading of Jeypore in catalogues. I allude to the current British Indian stamps surcharged "RAJ SERVICE" in two lines. The native postmaster at the British Indian Post-office assured me such had never been issued, and enquiries at the State Post-office, adjoining the Rajah's palace, were equally fruitless. This, however, I had expected, for the inscription shows they were issued for official purposes only, and I could not expect to find them publicly retailed anywhere. I was however in hopes I might come across some stray specimens, or at least elicit some information about them. This denial of existence on the part of an official cannot however be accepted as one to be relied on, for I have met with other and more glaring instances in the course of my correspondence with Post-offices. Notably do I remember once when I sent a remittance to Western Australia, for a supply of the provisional 1d. on threepenny postage stamps then current. In reply I received a letter from the postmaster couched in the politest of terms, for in those days officers were not bothered for stamps so much as they have been in later years. The reply informed me that no such issue was in use, none was contemplated, and was accompanied by a return of my remittance. The postage of this letter was actually prepaid with the very stamps I had asked for a supply of. Nor is this a solitary instance of official denseness, the same having occurred to me in respect to some particular issues of Nevis and Trinidad I once needed, the letters being duly prepaid with the actual stamps desired, as in the first instance I have named.

Since writing the foregoing I have had some reliable information as to these Jeypore issues from the Bishop of Bombay, whom I had the pleasure of meeting. This gentleman, who is much interested in philately, tells me they were issued by one government department only, viz., the Board of Works, and that they were promptly suppressed.

From Jeypore we journeyed to Ahmedabad, where we found the Hindoo festival of Holi, in honour of the god Krishna, in full force. This celebration mainly consists of the squirting of a red powder over everyone, somewhat after the manner of the metropolitan custom on illumination nights, only in the latter case perfumed water, or water supposed to be perfumed, is used instead. Ahmedabad and Baroda, next visited, presented, to my idea, the lowest forms of Hindoo idolatry I had yet met with, and of course were perfectly hopeless from a philatelic point of view.

After these unpromising places it was with feelings of absolute relief we arrived at our last stopping-place in India, and our port of departure for Old England. Bombay, in my opinion, takes first rank in India as the chief city, although Calcutta is nominally the capital. To me the city seems teeming with philatelists, stamp collectors, and stamp dealers. But perhaps this arises from the kindly welcome extended to me on all sides on my arrival becoming known. I draw a distinction between philatelists and stamp collectors; the former collecting with method, and really studying their specimens, the latter simply accumulating without regard to detail and minor varieties. The Bombay Philatelic Society appears to me to be prospering exceedingly, and doing much good to the general body of collectors resident in this city. I had the pleasure of attending one of their meetings, and was struck with the keen interest evinced in matters philatelic. Some recently-discovered varieties of surcharge on the early figure series of the stamps of Portuguese Indies came under discussion, and the general opinion seemed to be that they were bogus. The specimens were the "6" on the 1½ reis of 1882, on the 10 reis of 1876, and on the 20 reis of 1871 and of 1876. These are totally new combinations never before met with, and I consider it most unlikely, looking at it purely from a common-sense point of view, that so many varieties should suddenly appear without being previously known. It must be borne in mind that these were issues current when both collectors and dealers were tolerably keen on new things. Speaking for myself, I was not only at the time largely importing direct from the Post-offices at Goa, Diu, Daman, and Margao, but I was in correspondence with many residents in those colonies. Much attention too has been bestowed on these stamps by philatelists resident in England (as witness the elaborate and exhaustive papers by Messrs. Harrison and Napier, that have lately appeared in *The Monthly Journal*), and also in Lisbon, etc. I repeat, therefore, that it is beyond the range of possibility that so many hitherto undiscovered varieties should be genuine. Moreover, some of the specimens I saw bear distinct traces, in the opinion of others besides myself, of the surcharge being over the postmark.

I had the pleasure of inspecting the collections of many of the prominent members of the Society, notably that of the courteous and genial Vice-President, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, and Messrs. Krishnavara Ramchundra and Seymour Summers, respectively Honorary Treasurer and Secretary. All of them were strong in one feature or another, and I carry away with me a vivid remembrance of the splendid array of Afghanistan and Portuguese Indies stamps which it was my good fortune to examine.

In perambulating the city of Bombay, I was much struck with the prominent positions the leading stamp dealers have secured for their establishments; there are others too who hide their light under the proverbial bushel, and of which no outward sign is seen in the streets, and I have reason to believe, in one case especially, some of these are as important as any of the others.

The Bombay dealers' mode of doing business admits, I think, of considerable improvement, especially in regard to prices. The difficulty I experienced was to get them to name any; they left it to me! but I must confess they rarely in reality acted on this principle. It served more as a basis for a prolonged negotiation. It seems to me that this is but a relic of the past, and ought to be abandoned in favour of the European system of doing business, but perhaps they find it hard to relinquish the old Oriental practices.

One dealer showed me an assorted stock of Cashmere reprints, all beautifully postmarked to oblige collectors. I took the opportunity to tender him a little unsolicited advice, telling him it would be better for his good name if he kept clear of such, even regarding it from a pecuniary light alone.

But my remarks were, I fear, thrown away; he did not seem to see it, and preferred immediate profit to future prestige.

I cannot help mentioning one instance of unreliability that occurred to me in connection with a native—not a regular dealer, I am happy to say. This man brought to my hotel an entirely new variety of the type-set issue of Soruth. This was a one anna, black on yellow, and he assured me he had himself discovered this, and another specimen, imperfect, in a quantity of old letters. No others had been found, so that this specimen was absolutely unique. On examination I felt the stamp was undoubtedly genuine, being on the entire envelope and postmarked, consequently I decided to take it. Not half an hour after two more, also on entire envelopes, were brought me, showing me how little one may rely on such statements.

Prices in Bombay for scarce or old stamps rule decidedly higher than they do in England. There is this much to be said, there is undoubtedly a greater dearth of really good old rarities there than in England, even taking into account the proportion of Indian to English dealers. It is therefore not surprising that the Eastern dealers should require a full price when they get anything really fine to offer. For instance, for a not too fine Labuan provisional, "6" on 16 c., blue, I was asked £15, and for an 1871 Portuguese Indies, 20 reis, used, on original envelope, £6, and so on. But times and prices are changed indeed, for to me it does not seem so very long since, that fine 1d. Sydney Views fetched only 2s. 6d. each, as shown in early editions of my catalogue, and Nevis, 1d. red, early issue, 2d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

I noticed that there are still considerable numbers of the noteworthy find of the Scinde stamps on the market, but I am told the quantity is much less than it was twelve months ago. No doubt the prices of these stamps have reached their lowest ebb, and later on they will return to one really commensurate with their actual rarity. And, in point of fact, they are scarcer than they seem, it is only the circumstance of buyers being somewhat shy that has made them appear more common than they really are.

I heard a strange story of an error, consisting in a sheet of the current 4 anna Indian stamps surcharged 2½ annas, in lieu of the 4 annas and 6 pies just gone out of use. The account is that the mistake was only found out at the last moment by the clerk in charge, and, needless to say, on discovery he took good care not to distribute the stamps to the public, but paid for and appropriated them himself. The strange part of the business is that they have not yet appeared for sale; probably the speculator thinks by waiting their value will be enhanced.

While we were stopping in Bombay several Rajahs were staying at the Esplanade Hotel, where we were most comfortably lodged. The names of some of them were quite familiar to me, especially those of Kapurthala and Rampour.

To the recent collector probably this last-named signifies nothing philatelically, but it forcibly reminded me of an incident that occurred in connection with the first appearance of Jhind postage stamps in 1874. At that time the postal issues of this native state were announced by an English dealer under the name of Rampour, and for a very considerable period they were so catalogued by myself and others. This secured to the aforesaid dealer a practical monopoly of the stamps in question, for it prevented their exact locality being fixed for a long time, so that no one but himself could obtain supplies.

It was with no small amount of regret we found the time arrive for leaving hospitable Bombay, but our cabin was taken and the weather getting warmer daily. I have but little to add to these somewhat disjointed remarks, except that the P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, conveying us to Brindisi, had on board the President of the Bombay Philatelic Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, whose geniality and sociability served to pass many a pleasant hour on board. A smooth and pleasant voyage brought us safely *en route* for Old England, and after much travel one comes to the conclusion there is no place like it, at least until next time.

Erratum.—There is a printer's error respecting Ceylon in the February number. For "hackney" read "hackery," *i.e.*, a small native cart, drawn by two diminutive but very active bullocks.

FROM SIRMOOR TO SURINAM.

In our review of Mr. Harry Hilckes' book on reprints, we stated that the so-called re-impressions of the earlier issues of Sirmoor, described as "reset," were simply forgeries, and were not in any way entitled to the name "Reprint." We are now able, partly from some correspondence in the last number of *The Stamp News*, and partly from information supplied us by a collector in India, to give an account of the origin of the labels to which we referred, which we think may be found both amusing and instructive. It is only fair to Mr. Hilckes to add that he assures us that the labels to which we now allude are not the ones mentioned in his book, but we believe that he now agrees with us in recognising all these re-set (or rather re-engraved) types as forgeries.

We have some specimens of these curiosities before us, and that they are not reprints is at once evident, from the fact that they differ from the originals in certain important particulars; the most noticeable being the absence of the small ornaments below the last row of characters, and the presence of an outer line imitating perforations. In both of these points they very closely resemble the illustration in our publishers' catalogue; they are not absolutely identical in type with this illustration, but a comparison with it will sufficiently identify them. Now for their history, without which we should merely have to write the word *forgery* upon them, and make no further remark.



In the autumn of 1890, a dealer in Bombay applied to the State Postmaster for copies of the obsolete stamps, namely the ½ a., green and blue, of the first type, and again in 1891, for the same stamps and for the 3 pies, brown, of the second type. He seems to have been informed on both occasions that the supplies of the stamps asked for were exhausted, but that, if a sufficient quantity were ordered, a special edition would be printed for him. We gather that nothing of this kind took place in 1890, but in September, 1891, the dealer referred to requested that 50 rupees worth of the ½ a. first type, and the same quantity of the 3 pies, brown, second type, might be reprinted for him, and added, "I shall be highly obliged if you let me have the stamps obliterated." In reply to this he was asked for a specimen of the first type, and, fortunately, either because he had not a copy of the stamp at hand, or because he thought it was only wanted to show what the stamps were like, he cut the illustration out of one of our publishers' catalogues, and enclosed this as a sample; he asked to have the stamps printed "in two different colours, viz., pale green and blue," and expressed a hope that no other dealer would be supplied!

Where the original stamps were produced we do not know, but the sample was sent to Calcutta, and, the original plate (or stone) being apparently not available, a fairly accurate copy was made of the illustration (including the line representing perforations!) and a supply was printed off, as announced in the following letter from the Postmaster:—

"SIRMOOR STATE, NAHAN,

"28th January, 1892.

"SIR,—The new supply of old issue stamps is very shortly to be had as detailed under. Please write and tell me how many of each sort you require. Shall I send them with postmarks or without them?" (The italics are ours.—Ed.)

"Yours faithfully,

"1 picc, pale green, without portrait.
1 picc, bright " " "
1 picc, blue " " "
½ anna, brown, with portrait."

Anything more obliging can hardly be imagined or desired.

All last year these curiosities seem to have been supplied, not only to the dealer for whose benefit they were printed, and who seems to have sold them as *reprints*, but also to any one who asked for stamps of the first issue. We have a letter from a collector, who received some of those without portrait, in September last, which were sent to him simply as specimens of the first issue, without any explanation; he was at the same time offered the 3 pies, brown, with portrait. All were sold at face value, and a request for information as to what stock of the first issue there was still on hand was, naturally, ignored.

Finally, on February 12, 1893, these impressions having

been denounced as forgeries in the latter part of last year, the same obliging official writes:—

"The stamps alluded to in your letter were purchased from the State Treasury and sent to you. These are not forgeries; the State had got them printed at Calcutta, and when it was known that it was irregular, a further printing of the same was at once stopped."

Strictly speaking, perhaps, these are not forgeries, inasmuch as a State cannot be charged with forging its own stamps; they are certainly not reprints, and no dealer of any experience should have mistaken them for such; and they are not a *reissue*, for it is plain—from the last letter quoted—that they were sold by the Treasury and not by the Post-office. They are simply imitations, of no possible value, either postal or philatelic, and we trust that all collectors and dealers will refuse to have anything to do with them.

Let us turn now to Surinam. In July last we chronicled the 2½ c. stamp surcharged "1 CENT," in violet-black ink, apparently overprinted with a handstamp. The specimens we saw had been purchased by our publishers from a gentleman who brought them to the shop in the Strand, and who stated that he had just come from Surinam, and that these provisionals had been made just as he was leaving that place. The story was a very probable one, the surcharge had every appearance of being genuine, and our publishers bought them on the strength of their appearance and of the history which accompanied them.

A correspondent in the West Indies, however, who had obtained some of the copies which passed through our publishers' hands, was not satisfied as to their character; he accordingly sent two of them to a friend in Surinam, asking him to ascertain whether they would pass the post. These were affixed to a circular and offered at the Post-office, but the officials refused to recognise them; application was then made to the Government, under the form of a protest against the action of the postmaster, when the applicant was informed that the issue of these stamps was never authorised. From further enquiry it appeared that the late Governor of Surinam authorised the postmaster, in a private way, to surcharge in this manner a certain (or uncertain) number of stamps; and that these were not issued to the public, but to a few stamp dealers and others, among the latter being an insurance agent, who was travelling in the West Indies at the time, and who was probably the gentleman from whom our publishers bought them. We do not guarantee all the details of this history, which we are still investigating, but there seems to be no doubt that these curiosities emanated from the Post-office, or from the postmaster, and that, nevertheless, the same postmaster (he is still there!) refuses to accept them in payment of postage, and his superiors in the Colony support him in this refusal. What are we to call these? Authorised by a Governor, sold by a Postmaster, and yet not an official issue! If all that we have ascertained so far is correct, we can only pronounce them an Official Swindle!

Our publishers, however, wish to be no parties to any schemes of this kind; they are still making enquiries into the matter, but they acknowledge that the stamps lie under grave suspicion; should their worthlessness be proved, they will endeavour to trace all copies that they have sold and will take them back, in the meantime they are willing to receive any that the purchasers wish to return.

UNITED STATES MUCILAGE.

"THE following is said to be the correct recipe for the gum used on our stamps: Dissolve two ounces of dextrin in five ounces of hot water, add one ounce of acetic acid and one ounce of alcohol."

We give the above, from *The Philatelic Monthly and World*, partly as a warning, in order that our readers may know how to avoid producing the curious matter, which is applied to the non-adhesive stamps, &c. of the United States; and also because one of the ingredients easily accounts for the exhilarating effect said to be produced by licking a few thousand stamps per hour, as described by a lady, who rejoices in the proud distinction of being the "Champion Licker" of America. We trust that this lady, the account of whose performances went the rounds of the Stamp Magazines a few months ago, is not a professed teetotaler!

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 162.)

IN this somewhat desultory series of papers I am anxious, so far as such can be done with due regard to limits of time and space, to include information upon all points that are likely to puzzle the collector; and I am therefore very grateful for any suggestions as to matters that have either not been dealt with at all, so far, or that may appear to any of my readers not to have been sufficiently clearly explained.

A correspondent has pointed out to me that, in describing the various natures of perforation, and the manner in which perforations are gauged for philatelic purposes, I have not said anything as to irregular and compound perforations, or explained the meaning of such expressions as "perf. 11 to 15½." This omission I will now endeavour to make good.

Irregular perforation, strictly speaking, implies irregularity in the setting of the perforating needles, so that the gauge of the perforations varies in different parts of the same row—being perhaps 14 at one end of the row and 16 at the other. I am not sure that anything of this kind ever really existed; I do not think we are able to prove, by the production of a sheet, or even a strip of stamps, that various gauges ever occurred in the same line of holes; but in the case of some of the earlier issues, and in particular of some of the early colonial stamps, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., so many variations in the gauge are found, running in the stamps of Barbados and Trinidad, through every stage from 12½ to 15½, that it has been assumed that some at least of these variations are due to irregularities in the machine employed. But whether this was so or not, such should be the meaning of the term *irregular perforation*.

Compound perforation, on the other hand, implies two or more different gauges of perforation, on different sides of the same stamp. In these varieties, the top and bottom are usually perforated to one gauge, and the sides to another, but three varieties of gauge have been found upon the same stamp, and there is no reason why all four sides should not differ in this respect, though I have not yet met with an instance. The proper description of such varieties of perforation is "perf. 12 × 10," "perf. 12½ × 14," "perf. 10 × 11½ × 12," &c., and no rule has, so far, been laid down for the indication of which is the vertical and which the horizontal perforation. It is perhaps advisable that some rule should be adopted by common consent, and if all collectors and philatelic writers would agree to invariably give the horizontal gauge first, and the vertical gauge second, it would be of some assistance to the specialist; but it must be remembered that this system involves the probable addition of many, not very interesting varieties to our lists, and I confess that it seems to me hardly worth while to collect two specimens of a stamp, which differ solely in the fact that one is perf. 12½ horizontally by 14 vertically, and the other perf. 14 horizontally by 12½ vertically; still, if we want to be very particular, we must do this.

In many catalogues, including even some of the works of the London Philatelic Society, such expressions as this occur, "Perforated 12½ to 15½ compound." This is not a very detailed description, and probably would be more accurate if it read "simple and compound," as, no doubt, some of the stamps under this heading are perforated to the same gauge all round. The meaning, however, is that there are numerous variations in the perforation of the issue in question, ranging between the extremes given, and that more than one variety of gauge is frequently (perhaps more frequently than not) found upon the same stamp. Such an expression may also be held to imply either that these minor varieties are not considered sufficiently interesting for detailed mention, which would occupy a large amount of space, or that the compilers of the catalogues did not feel confident of being able to give complete lists of them. In the last few years, some of the most troublesome stamps of this kind have been dealt with by *specialists*, who have compiled *special lists* of such varieties, and no doubt in time this will be

done in all cases; but the results have not been very encouraging, for the publication of these lists has usually been followed by a deluge of additions, seeming to indicate that it is simpler to conclude that every possible variety, of the stamps of any issue, exists with every permutation and combination of gauge that is found with any one of them!

Under the heading "Opinions of our Greatest Philatelists," in an American magazine, the following line attracted my attention the other day: "Seebeck remainders are 'de facto' merely Locals." It should be unnecessary to point out to any of our schoolboy readers that the words "de facto" have no apparent meaning here; but what surprised me most was the fact, that one of America's "Greatest Philatelists" seemed to have no idea of the meaning of the word "Local," and it occurred to me that a few words on the question of "What is a Local?" might not be out of place.

In the early days, when specialism was both unknown and unnecessary, the expression "I don't collect Locals" was not infrequently heard. This kind of negative profession of faith served to distinguish the more serious philatelist from the omnivorous collector of cotton-reel tops, and suchlike, who admitted anything that even distantly resembled a stamp. At the present day we more often hear that a collector only takes the stamps of this country or of that country, it being easier for him to state what he does collect than to give the list of what he does not; still, it may be well to decide, if we can, what is the despised "Local" with which the Seebeck remainders are to be compared.

In case any of my readers should not know what these *Seebeck remainders* are, I may explain that the Hamilton Bank Note Company, of New York, founded by Mr. Seebeck, supplies certain of the Central American States with stamps. These stamps are provided free, in such numbers as may be required or as the Company thinks fit, on condition that the design is changed every twelve months, and that the remainders are handed back to the producers; the latter, I believe, are also entitled to print as many copies as they please, at the end of the year of circulation, and the stamps of obsolete type are sold each year wholesale to dealers at very low prices. It is thus that the issues of Honduras and Nicaragua for 1890 and 1891, &c., can now be obtained, unused, for a mere nominal price. Most of the stamps thus supplied are well designed and engraved, but this unnecessary multiplication of issues is certainly most undesirable, and stamps of this nature cannot be considered as of any great interest.

Now as to *Locals*. In one sense of the word every stamp is a Local, in that it can only be used in the country in which it is issued, and until someone succeeds in introducing a Universal Postage Stamp, such must always be the case. Even a reply-paid Postal Union card, though its reply half can be used in any country of the Union, is limited in its use, as it can only be addressed to the country from which it originated. But in another sense of the word very few stamps are Locals, inasmuch as they prepay postage on letters going beyond the limits of the place in which they are issued; and, if we are to define a Local at all, it seems to me that this is the only way to draw the distinction. The Seebeck stamps, either while in use, or after they become obsolete, are no more *Locals* than the stamps of Great Britain or of the United States. There may be some foundation for calling them *rubbish* (in a strictly Pickwickian and Philatelic sense), but to call them *Locals* is mere nonsense.

But there are a number of other stamps, usually classed as Locals, which have equally little right, I believe, to be placed under that head. Among the best known of these are the stamps issued by various post-offices in the United States, prior to the general issue of 1847, such as Brattleboro', New York, Providence Rhode Island, St. Louis, &c.; and the so-called Confederate Locals, employed again pending a general issue by the Confederate Government. These were limited in their use certainly, being only sold in certain cities or provinces of a large country, and, naturally, could only be used in those cities or provinces; but they prepaid postage, in the one case, I believe, to any part of the United States, and probably to any place outside the United States to which postage could at the time be prepaid; and, in the other case, to any part of the Confederate States. In point of fact these stamps were Provisional, the use of postage stamps having been authorised by law, but the stamps not having yet been provided by the central government. Under

these circumstances, various postmasters issued stamps on their own account, and these stamps were only recognised by the postmasters who issued them, just as the stamps issued by any Government are only recognised by that Government; some of them circulated in districts at least as large as the Islands of Bermuda, Mauritius, or Reunion, and, like the stamps of these Islands, they did not defray local postage only, but all postage that could be prepaid at all.

There are, however, plenty of Local Stamps which are properly so designated and there is no occasion to add to their numbers, neither need we assume that the word *Local* is a term of reproach. If we are to distinguish stamps of a particular class by this term, we must confine it to stamps which only indicate *local* postage, while at the same time postage beyond the local limits can be paid in cash or indicated by means of other stamps. I think the latter part of the definition is essential, because the stamps of a country which has no postal conventions with other countries, and in which postage cannot be prepaid to any place outside, should not in my opinion be considered Locals. I believe the stamps of Afghanistan are in that position now, and I doubt whether postage to Europe or even to India can be prepaid in full at any Afghan post-office; but the Afghan stamps no doubt prepay any postage that can be prepaid in that country.

On the other hand the current stamps of Venezuela, inscribed "ESCUELAS," are certainly *locals*, as they only pay postage within the country, the stamps lettered "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" being required upon letters going further. The Russian District stamps, and those of the various protected States of British India, are also *locals*; the postage on all letters beyond the limits of each District or State having to be prepaid by means of stamps of the Russian Empire, or of British India, as the case may be. These are Government Locals, those of Venezuela issued by the central Government for inland use, those of Russia issued by the district authorities, and those of India issued by the Rulers of the various States. The same kind of thing might occur in England, if the distribution and local transmission of letters were entrusted to the County Councils; County stamps might be issued for prepayment of postage between different parts of the same county, and the Imperial stamps would have to be used upon letters from one county to another, or to Foreign countries.

The stamps of Private Companies are of an entirely different class, and it is some of these that have brought the term *local* into disrepute. The earlier of these companies were started with the most legitimate intentions, their object being to supply deficiencies in, or total absence of Government postal arrangements, by undertaking the delivery or transmission of letters, in cities where there was no house-to-house delivery, or in places where there was no local transmission, or where the arrangements for these purposes were irregular or defective. A number of Companies of this nature carried on business in different parts of the United States, doing work which the General Post Office was unable or unwilling to do; but they were gradually superseded, as the Post office found that the delivery and local transmission of letters could be made profitable, until I believe Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. are almost the only company that still carries letters in the United States. Original specimens of the stamps of these working companies are both valuable and interesting, but unfortunately not a few of them have been reprinted in large quantities, and of course most of them have been forged. There have also been numerous companies whose principal, or perhaps sole, object was the distribution, not of letters, but of stamps to collectors, and since stamp collecting became a hobby, there has always been the temptation even for a working company to multiply issues and varieties in order to increase its income.

I believe that there was at one time a company in Hamburg doing a legitimate letter-carrying business, but it is quite certain that the great majority of the well-known "Hamburg Locals" were invented solely and entirely for sale to collectors. In the same way the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Local Companies no doubt do far more business with collectors than in the way of carrying letters, and it is more than doubtful whether some were not got up entirely for the former purpose; while the German Local Companies, although perhaps started with business intentions, I believe for the most part never got into working order. I am not absolutely certain about these last, but it is quite certain that they were

suppressed immediately, and that very few of their stamps were sold for other than philatelic purposes.

The term Local Postage Stamp, in my opinion, should only be applied to Government Local Issues, at least in all countries where the Post office is in the hands of the Government; the stamps of Letter-Carrying Companies may be equally interesting and worthy of collection, but should be treated as a distinct class.

In my next paper under this head I hope to commence a kind of Dictionary of Philatelic Terms, to include all foreign words commonly employed in philately, and all English words which are used with some special meaning; in reference to these I shall be very glad of any suggestions, because words that we are in the habit of using become so familiar, that we are apt to forget that they are not so to others, and I might easily overlook words that some of my readers would wish to have explained. I propose also to include the inscriptions upon all stamps which do not bear the name of the country by which they are issued, or upon which the name is given in a form not easily recognisable by English readers; I hope by this means to enable the latter to identify any of their stamps without much difficulty.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW.

OUR attention has recently been drawn to a small book entitled *Handbook for the Collection of Postage Stamps*, by W. J. Ogilvie (Swan, Sonnenschein and Co., 1s.), which from the date on the title-page seems to have been published some time last year. Our first idea was that it was a new work, but we find that it is merely a reprint of a little pamphlet published in 1883, entitled, *The Young Collector's Handbook of Postage Stamps*, price 1d., the absurdities of which were duly pointed out in *The Philatelic Record* of September, 1883—the sole addition being a rather useless "Universal Postage Stamp Catalogue, based (by permission) on Scott's Standard Catalogue, No. 1." One would have thought that after all these years a new edition (for, though masquerading under a slightly altered title, as such the present publication can only be treated) would have been free from some, at least, of those errors which disfigured the pages of the former one. But it is not so. The publishers have been content to reprint edition number one (with a single exception presently to be noted) word for word, and the consequence is that the old absurdities are all served up again, though age has taken away their formerly somewhat amusing flavour. Surely in these enlightened days there cannot be "such very, very silly people," as Hilda Wangel would say, as to believe that watermarks were ever made "by small jets of water directed on the stamp, which washed away minute fragments of paper, and so caused the substance of the stamp to be thinner just at that particular place, and we can thus trace the watermark!" Or, again, it is somewhat strange to read that "Ceylons," speaking generally, "are not at all common," or that "the 2 annas, green, Indian, is rare imperforate or perforate," and other similar statements too numerous to mention. Apart from these philatelic errors, it is to be regretted that a firm of such high standing as the publishers of this work should not have made the present edition coherent. For instance, on page 12 we are referred to page 2 for a list of philatelic publications. On turning back to that page no such list can be found, but the mystery is explained by the fact that in the 1883 edition there is such a list, which has been omitted from the present one, though the reference remains the same! Again, on page 24, we come upon "Recent Stamp Issues, 1881." Recent certainly in 1883, but as no stamps issued since have been added to the list its insertion now is ludicrous in the extreme. When reviewing the 1d. edition in 1883, the editor of *The Philatelic Record* strongly advised stamp collectors to buy a copy, in order that the edition might be exhausted, and a new one published, with some of the errors corrected. We are afraid we cannot tender such advice in the present instance, as the work now costs 1s., and our readers would blame us for advising them to throw away such a sum on a book, which even to the "young collector," for whose benefit (?) it is supposed to be written, would be absolutely useless.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Addendum No. 31.—This addendum, which is due to appear on the 1st of May, will be the first addendum to the new edition of our catalogue, which we commenced to print in January, but owing to the extensive work entailed in printing twelve thousand copies of such a large book, and the setting being exceedingly heavy, it has been found impossible to publish the catalogue before the date at which the first addendum to it is due. The addendum will therefore be kept back until the catalogue is published, and will be sent out a few days after the latter.

* * *

Stocktaking.—We beg to give early notice to our numerous customers that our offices and shop will be closed on July 1st and 2nd, and possibly for a day or two longer, for stock-taking purposes. We find it is most important that the stock should be systematically checked over, and have decided to do this every third year, as it is a very long and arduous task, and cannot well be undertaken at more frequent intervals. Letters received during the first week in July will be placed entirely on one side until the stock-taking is finished, when the orders received will be executed in rotation as quickly as possible. We trust that our clients will accept this intimation, if they do not get prompt replies to their letters during that week. Probably also a good deal of delay will take place in letters received during the next three or four weeks, as we shall be gradually moving our stock and fixtures to our new premises, and no doubt this will cause considerable delay for some few days, but we are unable yet to fix the exact date on which we shall move.

* * *

A Curious Letter.—We received about the middle of April a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, which we give in full with the spelling employed. The reason we print this letter (which is without any address, except the post-mark, which is Cape Town) is that we believe there is more in this than appears on the face. We have been instrumental in condemning as *bugus* various stamps of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted "British Bechuanaland," with inverted and double overprints, and although we receive from hundreds of customers throughout the Cape Colony very many thousands of Cape and Bechuanaland stamps in the course of every year, we have never yet found one of the first issue of Bechuanaland with a double or inverted surcharge. In the list of mixed stamps sent in this letter there are about half a dozen of these forged overprints, and we are strongly of opinion that the stamps were purposely sent in this manner in order that we might chronicle them as genuine, and thus make a market for them. If publishers of other papers should receive similar things it will still further tend to prove what we state, and what we strongly believe is the real reason for this consignment:—

"Mistur Gibons Goverstrat"
"London"

I here you bui stamps
"and pai much Kash mi
"Misus get plenti leter I
"get al kind stemp and
"much kolomi I sent now
"some stemp if you give
"me much moni I sent
"more

Your servent"

Mari Smit

* * *

French Colonies.—Under date April 7th we were very pleased to hear from our friend M. Dorsan Astruc, that orders have at length been given that there are not to be any more surcharges in the French Colonies. We ourselves doubt very much if this will prove of any effect, as speculators combine to make a run on one value which they know is low in stock, and when that is cleared out, and the office has to wait for a supply from Paris, we feel sure that they

will come back to the profitable method of surcharging any values they happen to have on hand.

* * *

Wanted.—We are at work on special books of Portuguese Indies, Shanghai, Cashmere, and South Australia, and we especially want to buy all kinds of stamps of these four countries, to make our books as perfect as possible. If dealers would be good enough to send us any books they may have of these countries, or collectors any duplicates they have to spare, especially any rare and curious varieties, and fine unused copies, we shall be able, no doubt, to purchase to a considerable amount, and in all cases the stamps shall be returned the same day as received, with cash for those selected.

* * *

Mr. Douglas Garth's Indian Collection.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that we have purchased this well-known collection. The collection was commenced by Mr. Garth some years ago, and in the London Philatelic Exhibition, in May, 1890, it secured one of the few gold medals awarded; since then the collection has been considerably added to, and it is now one of the finest, if not absolutely the finest collection of the stamps of India in existence. Among the rarities we may mention:—

First and foremost the absolutely unique pair of 4 annas, red and blue, of the first arrangement, with the wavy blue lines between the stamps, and with the rosette showing in each corner. We believe this is the only pair of these stamps known in an unused condition, and this pair in itself constitutes one of the greatest of philatelic rarities. There are also three unsevered pairs of the second arrangement, with the stamps a medium distance apart. In the Taping collection there is only one pair of these stamps, and we do not know of another pair in any other collection. Pairs of stamps showing the third arrangement, in which they were printed closer together, are not at all rare, and may often be met with.

Among the minor rare varieties of this 4 annas there is one in which the blue wavy line, instead of being between the stamps, is printed twice across the back. There is also an exceedingly fine specimen of this stamp, with a fine perforation, which we believe came from the Bottley collection, and another copy with the head twice printed. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna of 1854 are shown in a superb range of shades, and also in entire unused sheets. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, of this issue there is a magnificent specimen with fine perforation; this is another stamp of very great rarity. Of the 1 anna, red, four specimens are shown unused with the pointed bust; these, although not uncommon used, are fairly scarce in an unused condition. The collection also contains a very fine specimen of the rare "NINE PIES" on 8 pies, issued in 1874; a fine unsevered, imperforate pair, used and on a portion of the original envelope, of the 4 annas, black, without watermark; of the 2 annas, green, of 1857, there is one specimen with the trial obliteration, and one *actually used* with the old postmark in use at that period. This is the only specimen of this stamp that we have ever seen, that has *bonâ fide* passed the post. Of the provisional stamps of June, 1866, there is a fine series of shades, both with the small and large "POSTAGE," unused, and a very fine used specimen, with "POSTAGE" in tall letters *inverted* at the bottom of the stamp. The service stamps are also well represented by most magnificent specimens of the long 2, 4, and 8 annas, and by a pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna with treble surcharge. In the small "Service" there is a specimen of the 2 annas, yellow, unperforated and used, this stamp has a large margin, and is quite unmistakable; there are also numerous varieties of this issue, showing peculiar formations of the "S" in "Service," stop omitted after "Service," etc. Of the stamps with the large surcharge "Service" there are two specimens of the 6 annas and 8 pies, one of them *used*, these are very scarce in this condition. In addition to the postage stamps as issued, this fine collection contains an exceedingly fine and scarce series of proofs and essays, including six copies of the very rare design for a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp with "Lion under Palm tree," etc.

* * *

The World's Fair Stamp Exhibit.—At the last moment a committee of the American Philatelic Association have

secured space at the Chicago exhibition for an extensive exhibit of postage stamps by their members. The Post-office department have allotted the committee, in one of the handsomest and most costly, and one of the best fire-proof buildings in the grounds, a large gallery overlooking the Post-office exhibit, 65 feet long by 25 feet wide. The stamps will be mounted on sheets of card-board, and arranged in cases 20 feet long, each case to hold 144 sheets; altogether it is calculated that there is room for an exhibition of about 50,000 stamps. The sheets containing the stamps will be kept in a safe deposit vault in New York until the opening of the exhibition, when they will be forwarded by an express company. The stamps will be properly insured against fire and loss in transit, and against fire during the exhibition. The cases are made of white wood stained "cherry," the glass being heavy plate, lying flat on the top of the stamps. Each case will be locked and sealed.

As no catalogue will be allowed on sale in the government building, the committee will issue an official catalogue containing a full description of the exhibit, etc., and handsomely illustrated with photo engravings. The catalogues will be sold at 50 cents each, and may be procured from all dealers in America and on the news stands in Chicago, and if any of our friends would like to secure this catalogue we shall be glad to forward them on receipt of 2s. 6d. Orders may be booked and the catalogue will be sent as soon as it is received, which will very likely not be much before July.

We heartily congratulate the American Philatelic Association, and especially Mr. A. R. Rogers, the Chairman of the committee, on the success of their labours, and we trust that the exhibit will do a large amount of good to Philately.

It is expected that the expenses connected with the purchase of cases, insurance, etc., will be about \$3000, and subscriptions are invited of any amount not to exceed £5, which may be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Watson, 36, Broad Street, New York City, U.S.A. At the time of going to press we see by *Mikael's Stamp News* that a sum of \$469 has been already voted to it, but a considerable amount will yet be required to enable the committee to carry out the work in a proper manner.

* * *

Catalogue, Ninth Edition.—The orders for the new catalogue are coming in exceedingly fast, and we hope to be in a position to deliver the first supplies within the next few days. Orders will be executed strictly in rotation as received, but it will take many days to send out all that have already been booked, so we trust our clients will have a little patience, instead of writing to us, as so many of them have done on previous occasions, stating that we had forgotten to send their copies.

* * *

Chicago Exhibition.—As this exhibition will be opened during the month of May, we wish to draw the attention of our friends to the fact that we have sent a large show case, which may be seen in the British Section of the Liberal Arts Gallery, in the main gangway exactly facing the entrance to the exhibit of the South Kensington Museum.

* * *

Warning.—It may be of some interest to state that we have just heard from the authorities in Bremen, that Ernst Antholz, Carl Antholz, and A. Schmitt have been arrested for manufacturing and selling false stamps, and also for obtaining goods by false pretences. We are sorry to say that two of these men have had some stamps from us, and if any other dealers have cause for complaint against them they should write full particulars, immediately, addressed to "Den Untersuchungs Richter, Herrn Junke, Bremen, Germany." We are glad to see that the authorities are taking up this case, and we hope in a short time to be in a position to inform our readers that punishment has been meted out to these people.

* * *

Exhibition at Zurich.—We hear from Switzerland that an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps will take place at Zurich from the 25th of June to the 2nd of July, in celebration of the fiftieth Anniversary of the first Swiss Stamps. There will be exhibited Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Letter Cards, Post Cards, Postal Orders

and Receipts, also Philatelic Literature, Handbooks, Periodicals, Albums for Stamps, Post Cards, &c., and all the various articles for Philatelic use.

Prizes will be given in the form of Diplomas and Honourable Mentions, and the jury is formed of a Swiss President, and three Swiss and three foreign members. No special catalogue of the exhibition is to be published, but a jubilee number of the *Schweizerischen Briefmarken Journal* will give a list of all the objects exhibited.

Special information can be obtained from Herrn Baron von Girsewald, Glämisch-Strasse 22, Zurich, Switzerland.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

ON February 23rd the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. held a sale, the first part of which was composed of the magnificent collection of Mr. Herman Determann, consisting entirely of German stamps on the entire covers, and entire German envelopes. The second portion of the sale was formed of stamps received from various parties. Below are some of the most interesting lots, with the prices obtained. The total sale realised a little over £600.

Lot.			
13	Bergedorf, 1861, ½ sch., blue, used		\$12.00
14	„ 1 sch., white, used		12.00
16	Bremen, 7 gr., yellow, used		9.00
19	„ 10 gr., white, used		10.50
23	„ Envelope, 1867, black on white wove paper, 2nd type, used		3.75
24	„ „ black on blue laid paper, 2nd type, used		12.25
43	Thurn and Taxis, envelope, 1861, lilac inscription, ½ sgr., orange, used		8.50
52	„ „ „ 2 kr., yellow, used		4.25
65	Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 1 sch., brown, used (2)		4.50
73	„ „ „ 7 sch., orange, used		4.10
77	„ envelope, 4 sch., green, used		16.00
78	„ „ 1867, wmkd., 2 sch., orange, used		11.00
95	Hanover, Local envelope, 1863, ½ gr., green, used		14.50
111	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., red, dotted ground, rouletted, unsevered vertical pair, used		40.50
124	Oldenburg, 1855, ½ sgr., green, unsevered vertical strip of 3, used		16.50
125	„ 1856, ½ gr., green, used		31.00
128	„ 1860, ¼ gr., orange, unsevered pair, used		41.00
152	Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, used		26.00
191a	New York, an unsevered vertical pair, one double line variety, on part of original letter, used		40.00
191b	Providence, 1846, unsevered sheet of eleven 5 c., and the 10 c., unused		64.80
192	St. Louis, 1845, 5 c., black, die C, slightly damaged, on original letter		77.50
213	United States, 1866, 3 c., scarlet		13.00
229	„ carrier stamp, 1 c., black (horseman), error "ONE SENT," unused		12.75
232	„ carrier stamp, Franklin, blue on pink, on original letter, with a 3 c., 1851, used		31.00
238	„ 1852, "Post Office Despatch," 1 c., green, on original envelope, used		61.25

Lot.			
474	India, 1854, ½ a., blue, unsevered sheet of 96 stamps with full margins, fancy border, inscriptions, and wmk., unused		41.28
475	„ 1 a., similar sheet		41.28
507	Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, unsevered horizontal strip of 5, used		24.00
550	Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, on original letter, used		32.00
566	Tuscany, 1852, 60 cr., brick-red, on original letter, used		35.00

EARLY in February the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. sold the collection of Mr. Henry Clotz. The total amount realized at this sale was a little over £700, and we give below not a few of the most interesting lots.

Lot.			
24	Cordoba, 10 c., black on laid, unused		\$10.25
49	Bolivia, 5 c., violet, unsevered strip of 3, used		11.70
72	Brazil, 1845, 300 r., black, used		9.70
73	„ „ 600 r. „ used		10.25
91	Vancouver Island, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf., used		12.50
96	British Columbia, \$1, green, perf. 14, unused		16.00
118	Buenos Ayres, 4 (cuatro) r., vermilion, mended, used		31.25
167	Cape Verde, 1877, 40 r., blue, unsevered sheet, including the rare error "MOZAMBIQUE," 28, unused		22.40
270	Dominican Republic, Revenues used for postage, 1886, 1 c., red and black, block of 4 on part of original letter, used		37.20
319	France, 1874, 10 c. and 15 c., bistre on rose, unsevered pair, unused		16.00
467	Liberia, 1860, 6 c., red, unsevered pair, imperf., unused		10.50
494	Mauritius, 1858, 2d., large head with fillet, used		50.00
514	Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3 c., brown, unsurcharged, unused		21.50
661	Nova Scotia, 1 sh., mauve, used		50.00
740	Moldavia, 1858, 54 pa., blue on green, on original letter, used		34.00
843	Sweden, 1872, 20 öre (Tretio), vermilion, (error) unused		26.00
871	Naples, 1860, ½ t., blue (Arms), used		40.00
872	„ „ ½ t., blue (Savoy Cross), used		22.00

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held two sales during March, both at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross. We were unfortunately not able to be present, being exceedingly busy, but we have notes of a few of the most interesting lots, which we give below. Apparently the stamps sold at very low rates, with the exception of a few things, which are always well in demand, such as U.S. Departmentals, of which no dealer seems able to get as many as he can sell.

Lot.			£	s.	d.
6	Brunswick, 1st issue complete, and 5 others (8)		1	1	0
16	Great Britain, Id., black, V.R., unused		8	8	0
26	Hamburg, 7 sch., yellow, perf., a pair used on entire letter sheet		1	6	0
38	Oldenburg, ½ gr., black on green, used		3	17	6
40	„ 1861, ½ gr., yellow, used		3	10	0
88	Ceylon, perf., wmk. Star, 4d., rose, and 9d., lilac-brown		0	17	0
89	„ „ 9d., brown, unused, and do., light brown (2)		1	1	0
94	„ 2 r. 50 c.		1	10	0
170	British Bechuanaland, English registered envelope entire, error, surcharged "FOUR" twice, unused		3	0	0
184	Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d., light blue, with large margins		2	0	0
185	„ „ a similar specimen, but dark blue		2	7	0

Lor.		£	s.	d.
260	United States, <i>New York</i> , 5 cts., black, variety with double line at base, unsigned and used	2	17	6
261	„ „ City Despatch Post, 3 cts., blue, glazed paper on original letter	1	16	0
267	„ „ Executive, 3, 6, and 10 cts., all used	2	0	0
SECOND SALE.				
7	Finland, envelope entire, 1845, 10 k., black	1	10	0
30	Spain, 1869, 19 cts., brown, used	1	0	0
36	Switzerland, Geneva, entire unused envelope, 5 c., green	0	17	0
50	India, 2 annas, green, unused	2	8	0
84	Mauritius, 1856, 4d., green, surcharged in black, unused	4	2	6
99	Suez Canal, 20 c., blue, used postally	1	12	0
101	Transvaal, 1/-, green, surcharged "V.R. TRANSSVAAL" in red	1	0	0
134	Bahamas, 1d., rose, imperf.; Nevis, 1/-, green—2 (3)	1	1	0
136	British Guiana, 48 c., brown, and 96 c., drab	0	18	0
145	Trinidad, 1852, lithographed, 6d., pale blue, unused	3	5	0
161	Pacific S. N. Co., 1 r., rose, on laid paper, unused	2	10	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & CO. are still well to the fore in auction matters, the second of their two sales in March being the 40th that they have held. Below we give the most interesting lots. The best stamps were in the second sale of the month, when, among other high prices, we noticed that an unused pair of Great Britain 2s., brown, sold for £7, which is considerably above the record. A most superb block of 4 Cape wood-blocks, 1d., red, on the original cover, realized the very high price of £18 10s.; the stamps were certainly of a superb colour, lightly cancelled, and with large margins, but the price is out and away the highest that has yet been realized. We believe, if our memory serves us right, that the last block of 4 of these stamps was sold for £11 10s., or thereabouts. A very fine Natal 9d., blue, first issue, with the entire design perfect, brought £21. We do not think this at all out of the way for a fine copy of this stamp, which is almost always found cut very close.

Lor.		£	s.	d.
14	Basle, 2½ rp.	3	10	0
24	Wurtemberg, 1 kr., brown, perf. 10, 7 unused, with original gum	2	12	6
70	Afghanistan (1288), Sunar, unused square cut specimen	0	17	0
71	Afghanistan (1292), Sunar, black, unused square cut specimen	1	12	0
73	Afghanistan (1293), with value in tablet, ¾ rupee, purple, unused, and cut square	5	15	0
106	Natal, 1s., green, surcharged "Postage," in much smaller type than any hitherto known	5	10	0
110	Mauritius, ¾d. on 9d., lilac, with <i>inverted surcharge</i> , unused, and original gum	5	10	0
159	Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, margin not very large	8	17	0
209	Trinidad, a superb specimen of the "Lady McLeod" stamp, on entire original letter, uncanceled	14	0	0

FORTIETH SALE.

5	Great Britain, 8d., red-brown, unused pair, with original gum	11	0	0
6	Great Britain, 2s., salmon, unused pair, with original gum	7	0	0
8	Zurich, 6 rappen, complete set of the 5 types	3	10	0

Lor.		£	s.	d.
9	Geneva, the 2 halves of the double stamp separate, but joined	6	0	0
19	Saxony, 3 pf., red, unused, with original gum	5	10	0
210	Cape Woodblocks, 1d., red, <i>superb block of four on original envelope</i> , brilliant colour, large margins, light pmk.	18	10	0
219	Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, large specimen showing entire design intact, postmarked, and on piece of original letter	21	0	0
305	Canada, 7½d., green, good margins	1	16	0
307	Prince Edward Island, 12 c., lilac, block of 9, imperf., unused	1	3	0
514	Venezuela, Escuelas, 2 c., yellow, small type, with inverted head	1	6	0
647	Tasmania, 4d., plate I. reconstructed, 15 of the varieties cut square, the rest octagonal (24)	3	5	0

The F. de Coppet Sale.

Just as we are going to press we learn the results of the first three days' sale of this grand collection, the greatest by far ever offered for sale at auction, which is being sold in New York by The J. W. Scott Co., Limited.

Our esteemed agent reports that the general result of the sale is very satisfactory for the owner, and the impression in New York is that the event of such an enormous auction sale will give a great impetus to collecting. All the daily papers had long reports in the morning editions, and curiosity seekers in large numbers attended the sale just for the fun of the thing.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, as usual, were well to the fore at this sale, having sent over bids representing close on £3000. On the first three days' sale Stanley Gibbons, Limited, purchased stamps to the value of \$2248.22, including some of the greatest rarities. The prices for the best things were in almost all cases absolute records, and yet what we now look on as fancy prices will in all probability be thought great bargains in a few years' time.

Below are prices paid for a few of the best things.

Bolivia.

258	Unused sheet of 50 centavos, blue	\$573.00
259	„ „ 100 centavos, green	370.50

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

320	2½d., pale pink, imperf., unused	91.00
321	2½d., dark pink, imperf., used	111.00
323	5 cents, rose, imperf., used	67.00

British Guiana.

358	2 cents, circular, rose, cut round	1010.00
361	8 „ „ green, cut square	177.00
The 12 c., blue, sold from £12 to £16 each.		
382	4 c., magenta, 1856 issue	75.00
384	4 c., blue, on surfaced paper	427.00
385	4 c. „ paper coloured through	407.00
414	1862, provisionals, 1 c., rose, entire uncut and unused sheet of 24 varieties	202.80
415	1862, provisionals, 2 c., yellow, reconstructed sheet	552.00
417	1862, provisionals, 4 c., blue, reconstructed sheet	900.00

Buenos Ayres.

497	4 pesos, red, used	60.50
498	4 pesos, blue, <i>error</i> , used	96.00
499	5 pesos, orange, used	66.00

Canada.

519	12d., black	172.00
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Grenada.

910	6d., red on <i>laid</i> paper, unused	102.00
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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.

Hon. President :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President :

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 10th February, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members : The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, F. G. Bepler, W. Silk, C. W. Viner, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, H. E. Wright, R. Pearce, H. R. Oldfield, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and Major Evans.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the J. W. Scott Company, Limited, sending for the Society's library a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the De Coppet sale, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Mr. G. Churcher, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. E. Deats (of New Jersey), proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Hobby; the Rev. P. E. Raynor (of Adelaide), Mr. L. S. Wells, Mr. B. W. Neave, and Mr. E. Hughes-Hughes, all proposed by the Rev. G. H. Raynor, and seconded by Mr. Wright; Dr. E. Von Bochmann, proposed by Dr. Kalkhoff, and seconded by Mr. Lindenbergh; Mrs. Raahange, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Surgeon E. Cooper, R.N., proposed by Mr. Wright, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. J. Trounce, and J. P. Lloyd, both proposed by Mr. Scott, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. F. W. Hunter (of New York), proposed by Mr. Thorne, and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Gibbons; and Mr. G. B. Routledge, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, were elected members of the Society. Mr. Nankivell read a paper by the Vice-President, entitled "The Philatelic Horizon," being the result of information obtained from members of the Society in reference to the nature and extent of their collections. The paper, with the statistics it contained, showed the tendency of modern collectors in the direction of specialism, and the deductions of Mr. Castle as the result of his inquiries, were listened to with much interest. On the motion of Lord Kingston, seconded by the Assistant Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, which it was proposed should be published in *The London Philatelist*. Mr. Ehrenbach then produced, for the inspection of members present, his very fine collection of the stamps of "Oldenburg," and read a paper of remarks in regard to the various issues shown. The collection was practically complete, all the stamps being shown unused as well as used. Magnificent unused blocks and pairs of many of the rarer stamps were particularly observable, and amongst the used specimens a large number were shown on the original letter sheets or envelopes. The errors were also well represented, and the collection is one of the finest which members have been privileged to see. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Meyer, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for giving members the opportunity of inspecting his collection, and with his consent it was proposed that his paper of remarks on the stamps of Oldenburg should be published in the Society's Journal.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 24th February, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present : The Earl of Kingston, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, W. T. Wilson, R. Ehrenbach, W. Silk, T. Maycock, W. Harrison, L. S. Wells, Rudolph Meyer, G. B. Routledge, C. J. Daun, A. A. Davis, H. E. Wright, H. R. Oldfield, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. John Jacobs, proposed by Mr. Oldfield, and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. There were two other candidates for election, but in the absence of their proposers and seconders the ballot was postponed to a subsequent meeting. Mr. Nankivell called attention to the paragraph in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in reference to the plate of the "Post-office" stamps of Mauritius. It was stated in the journal in question that the plate was reported to have been found by an official, and that it was proposed to make some use of it. After some discussion on the subject it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Creeke, "That the Secretary be requested to wait upon the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and inquire whether there was any truth in the statements in regard to the plate of the 'Post-office' stamps of Mauritius, and, if so, whether any steps can be taken to prevent the sale or disposal of the plate." Mr. W. T. Wilson produced, for the opinion of the meeting, a copy of the 1d. black V.R. English stamp which had passed through his hands, and on which some doubt had been thrown by competent authorities. The stamp in question showed faint traces in the right hand upper corner of marks, which might have been attributable to the cross of the ordinary stamps, but there was no apparent sign of erasure. After some discussion Mr. Wilson arranged to submit the stamp to a practical microscopist for an opinion as to whether the paper showed traces of erasure or of the action of acids, and the further consideration of the matter was adjourned until the report had been obtained. The remainder of the evening was occupied in considering a proposition as to the desirability of holding in the autumn an exhibition, in the Society's rooms, of the stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, and after some discussion it was determined that the matter should be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on notice given in the usual manner.

THE twelfth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 10th March, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being in attendance: The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, H. R. Oldfield, W. Silk, R. Ehrenbach, G. Smith, W. Harrison, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, A. A. Davis, S. Wells, G. B. Routledge, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and Major Evans.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, and before proceeding with the business of the evening, the Secretary begged leave to read a letter received by him from the Assistant Secretary, who was unavoidably absent through illness. The Assistant Secretary reported that he had recently enjoyed the privilege of an interview with H.R.H. the Duke of York, at which His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to intimate his desire of joining the Society. After some few remarks from the President expressive of his appreciation of the honour thus proposed to be conferred upon the Society, the Secretary moved, and the President seconded, a resolution that H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., be elected Honorary Vice-President of the Society. The resolution being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation. The Secretary reported the receipt of bound copies of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and *The Monthly Circular* for the year 1892, presented to the Society by Mr. W. Brown and Mr. A. Smith respectively, and he was directed to acknowledge the volumes with the thanks of the Society. Mr. Bacon, on behalf of the executors of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, presented a finely-lithographed portrait of the late Vice-President to be hung in the Society's rooms. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Treasurer, a warm vote of thanks was accorded to the executors for their kind gift to the Society, and the Secretary was directed to convey the purport of such resolution to Mr. V. L. Tapling, one of the executors. The resignations of Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. H. H. Townsend, and Mr. P. Stroehlin as members of the

Society were reported by the Secretary, and accepted with regret. Major H. A. Tapp, and Mr. C. J. Mumby, both proposed by Mr. Churcher, and seconded by Surgeon Cooper; Major John Adamson, proposed by Major Burrows, and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. Norman Newton, Mr. E. W. Reeves, Mr. Buswick E. Pemberton, and Mr. William Barnard, all proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. Frederick H. Kay, proposed by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by the Secretary; Mrs. White, proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke, proposed by Mr. Daun, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. William G. Hardy, proposed by Mr. Philbrick, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Donald A. King, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Leveson Scarth, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. J. S. Penkevil Tompsett, proposed by Mr. Blest, and seconded by the Secretary; and Dr. Henry Hetley, proposed by Mr. Wickham Jones, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. In connection with the business on the agenda of electing a member of the Publishing Committee in the place of Mr. E. D. Bacon, who begged leave to retire in consequence of his duties in relation to the arrangement of the Taping collection, Mr. Bacon was strongly urged by several of the members present to reconsider his determination to retire, and to allow his name to remain upon the Publishing Committee, even though it should become necessary to appoint an additional member on that Committee to relieve its present members of some portion of the work. Mr. Bacon finally consented to this arrangement, and on the motion of the Secretary the question of the appointment of an additional member on the Committee was directed to stand over until the meeting immediately prior to the annual general meeting.

The Exhibition Committee then presented their report upon the Exhibition of the stamps of India and Ceylon recently held in the Society's rooms. The report, which congratulated the Society upon the success of this the first Exhibition held in its new rooms, the cost of which had been kept well within the limits authorized in January last, and contained certain suggestions with regard to future Exhibitions of a similar nature, was read by the Secretary, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, was unanimously adopted, and directed to be entered on the Society's minutes. Mr. Ehrenbach moved a cordial vote of thanks to the members of the Exhibition Committee, and especially to the Assistant Secretary, who had acted as Secretary of the Committee, for the time and labour they had individually expended in connection with the scheme which had been so successfully carried out. The motion was seconded by Mr. Creeke, and carried unanimously.

Owing to the late hour the further business on the agenda was postponed.—*From The London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, ESQ., B.A.

THE ordinary meeting on Friday, March 3rd, was devoted to the stamps of New South Wales, especially uncatalogued varieties of watermark and perforation.

Mr. Johnson introduced the subject by submitting a "preliminary list" of the varieties of perforation and watermark which were in his own collection. This comprised a number of varieties not previously chronicled. They were carefully compared with the stamps in the collections of Messrs. Hollick, Walton, and other members, with the result that all varieties were confirmed and several others added. Before the close of the meeting very satisfactory progress had been made towards making the desired reference list of that country, which seems, even in the later issues, to offer a wide field for philatelic work. Mr. Johnson also showed a number of double and irregular perforations, as well as two different types of the watermark "6" in the 6d. lilac.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. J. Cobb, for kindly lending a number of New South Wales stamps for the purpose of examination; also to the London Philatelic Society for invitations to their exhibition of the stamps of British India and Ceylon.

Mr. J. Saville was elected an ordinary member; Mr. G. C. Guin, Mr. J. Tchakidji, and Miss V. Facer, "corresponding" members.

Some misapprehension having been caused by the wording of the rules, the Hon. Secretary desires to remove the same by stating that the Society is not restricted to local members, but that all collectors who will comply with the rules are eligible for election as corresponding members, and to receive at least one monthly exchange packet.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—THE HON. H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

THE sixth ordinary meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, on Monday, the 27th February, 1893, at 6 p.m. Members present: Messrs. E. S. Gubbay (Chairman), A. Clement Trapp, K. Ramchundra (Hon. Treasurer), J. Seymour Summers (Hon. Sec.), J. M. Moses, R. H. Frost, A. Hyam, P. De Cruz. Resignations accepted: C. Greenway, J. Schelling, N. H. Mama, N. D. Bottiwalla, the two latter under Bye-law 3. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Proposed by Vice-President (E. S. Gubbay), and seconded by J. Seymour Summers (Hon. Sec.), that P. De Cruz be appointed as Exchange Secretary to the Society. Carried.

A. J. Agabeg and H. P. Grant Macpherson were unanimously elected ordinary members.

Captain C. H. T. Hopkins and Denis Crumley, Esq., were elected corresponding members.

Hon. Treasurer K. Ramchundra very kindly allowed members to take shares at nominal rates in a rare lot of provisional surcharged Portuguese Indies (unused).

A. Clement Trapp proposed, and J. M. Moses seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Krishnarao for his very generous offer. Several shares were taken by members.

T. De Cruz stated his inability to take over the duties of Exchange Secretary for the present, as he was about to leave Bombay on a month's holiday. Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra kindly promised to act *pro tempore*. No further business taken.

THE seventh ordinary meeting was held at 7 and 9, Church-gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 20th March, 1893, at 6.30 p.m. Members present: E. S. Gubbay (Vice-President) in the chair, J. M. Moses, D. Mahadevrao, A. Hyam, A. J. Agabeg, J. Facao, A. Clement Trapp, P. De Cruz (Exchange Secretary), K. Ramchundra (Hon. Treasurer), J. Seymour Summers (Hon. Sec.), and E. Stanley Gibbons (visitor). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A. Zygaaras, of Ralli Brothers, was balloted for, and elected an ordinary member.

The Bye-laws of the Society, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by J. M. Moses, were postponed till the next committee meeting.

E. S. Gubbay (Vice-President) said: Part of our business here this evening is to welcome amongst us Mr. Stanley Gibbons, a gentleman who has been connected with philately since his youthful days, and who has made his name familiar to everyone who is interested in the subject. It is needless for me, gentlemen, to particularise what he has done for philately during the period, but you can see for yourselves the perfection that the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, has arrived at. It stands the first in its special line all over the world, and in addition to its enormous transactions in stamps, the firm has greatly assisted collectors by the monthly journal published by them and the yearly edition of their catalogue. Gentlemen, although Mr. Stanley Gibbons has severed his connection with the firm, yet he still takes a great interest in its doings, and helps the management by his sound advice and vast experience. Gentlemen, I have much pleasure on your behalf, as well as on my own, in welcoming Mr. Gibbons to our Society.

Mr. Stanley Gibbons, in replying, said: Gentlemen, I feel exceedingly obliged and honoured for the kind reception given me by your Society this evening, and especially must I thank your esteemed Vice-President (Mr. E. S. Gubbay), also Messrs. Krishnarao, Moses, and Summers, for the many courtesies and attentions extended to me during my stay in your delightful city. You have all made me feel thoroughly at home, and I can assure you I shall leave Bombay with

much regret. It has given me great pleasure to hear of the successful growth of your Society since its formation, and I hope that it will go on increasing in numbers and prospering as years roll on. Possibly, you know I am an old hand at stamps, or rather, to give it its proper name, philately. I remember the time when it was called "Timbrology," but that designation of this fascinating science did not last long. I commenced collecting in 1852, and rapidly, shall I say? degenerated into a dealer. Later on, when it grew, I gave up my regular vocation. My friends in Plymouth, where I was located, said I was giving up a certainty for an uncertainty; but they were wrong, for had I followed their advice I should have still been a Plymothian. It was in these early days that I used to get visits from many of the leading philatelists, since, alas! passed away. One of these was the late E. L. Pemberton, whose name in connection with philately will never be forgotten. Mr. Pemberton was at that time resident in St. Marychurch, Torquay, and dealing in stamps like myself, we usually spent alternate Sundays with one another comparing notes in the then comparatively dark days of stamp collecting. Of course, you have heard of my historic find of triangular Capes, so I will not dwell on that, but, *en passant*, I may remark I can remember the time when correspondents in Australia used to send me common Colonial stamps at 1s. per 100 or so, and from which I have not unfrequently taken Sydney Views and Lauredated issues. The detection of forgeries in those early days was an easy matter, they were so crude; nowadays it is very different, they puzzle the most expert. I hope the recent prosecutions will do much to stop these abominations. My happiest days, I can safely say, have been spent in my office. The business of stamp purveying has always been a pleasure, and perhaps it is to that I owe my success, if I may take upon myself to say so. Again, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the cordial reception you have given me, and I hope that some of you may be able to pay us a visit in London at a not very distant date. Mr. Gibbons looked over several collections during the evening, and gave his valuable opinion regarding doubtful specimens.

The Hon. Secretary moved, and Mr. J. M. Moses seconded, that "This Society accepts with deep regret the resignation of its President, the Honble. H. J. Parsons, C.S., and desires to place on record its appreciation of his endeavours to promote its welfare." Carried unanimously.

Before the proceedings terminated a group photograph of the Society, which included Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. Willett, was presented to Mr. Stanley Gibbons as a *souvenir* of his visit to the Society.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE eleventh meeting of the season, 1892-93, was held at Markwells' Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 27th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, H. S. Smith, R. J. Woodman, P. de Worms, G. G. Hodgson, W. H. G. Cruttwell, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President announced that as the President of the London Philatelic Society was staying in Brighton, the Committee had sent him an invitation to be present at the meeting of that evening. The Secretary read a letter he had received from the Earl of Kingston, thanking the Committee for their invitation, and stating that it would have given him great pleasure to have availed himself of the same, had not his visit to Brighton previously terminated.

The Secretary also read some notes on the stamps of Ceylon, illustrated by his collection containing almost every variety, both used and unused, the inspection of which afforded considerable interest. Among the rarest stamps were an imperf. pair of 2s., two unused copies of the 2 pence, wmk. CC, in the yellow-green shade, 24 cents, plum, wmk. CA, unused without "Specimen," etc.

Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited a number of Ceylon envelopes all unused and very fine, embracing most varieties.

THE twelfth meeting of the season was held at Markwells' Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 13th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. S. Smith, R. J. Thrupp, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, W. H. G. Cruttwell, E. J. W. Lang.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed the Secretary read some notes on the stamps of India, illustrated by his collection. The principal stamps noticed being pairs of the first issue 4 annas, showing the distances at which they were printed, the no watermark series unused, and two fine sets of the provisional service issue of 1867. He also exhibited a number of rare proofs, essays, etc., including the forgery of the 4 annas, first issue with inverted head, produced at the assizes trial, all kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

Mr. Stafford Smith showed blocks of six of the 2 annas, green, both perforated and imperforate.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. BECKWITH.

THE eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on the 18th February, 1893; the President in the chair. Also present Messrs. Fleming, Kidson, Sieber, A. N. Skipwith, Thackrah, Jefferson, Firth, Egly, and the Secretaries.

Mekel's Monthly Journal, presented by the publishers, was laid on the table.

The Rev. T. S. Fleming showed several of the higher values of the newly-issued United States stamps.

Mr. O. Firth then read a most interesting paper entitled "Philatelic Odds and Ends," containing much valuable advice as to what and how to collect. Mr. Firth exhibited a large number of old catalogues and price lists, in which many of the scarce stamps were quoted at only nominal prices. Among the catalogues was one by the late Mr. Pemberton, which was illustrated by "heliotype" plates foreshadowing the luxurious productions of the present day. Among some of his youthful experiences as a collector he mentioned the intense feeling of regret that £5 was too great a sum to be expended on four of the circular British Guianas of 1850, offered by a Liverpool dealer.

THE twelfth meeting was held on the 4th of March; the President in the chair. Also present: Messrs. Kidson, Jefferson, Simpson, A. N. Skipwith, Egly, Sieber, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and the Secretaries. Messrs. E. Gaunt Hudson, Craven, and D. Bennett were present as visitors.

Novelties were shown by Messrs. Fleming, Roebuck, and Simpson. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. W. D. Roebuck for about 300 forged and bogus stamps added to the "Black" Album, which now contains nearly 700 different examples of spurious stamps, and is kept in the library for reference.

Mr. Eugene Egly read a paper on the postal history and the stamps of Heligoland, his remarks being illustrated by his own and the collections of Messrs. Fleming, Jefferson, and Skipwith.

The Secretaries may be addressed at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

THE thirteenth meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening, March 18, 1893; the President in the chair. Also present Mrs. Beardsell, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. Sieber, Egly, Jefferson, Thackrah, Duffield, A. N. Skipwith, Simpson, and the Secretaries; and as visitors, Messrs. D. Bennett, E. G. Hudson, and F. Craven. Messrs. Bennett and Hudson were balloted for and elected associates, and two candidates were proposed. A large number of novelties were shown, after which Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., described the second half of the stamps issued during the reign of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, showing his collection and that of Mr. Joseph Scott. Mr. Scott's series contained a couple of specially interesting stamps, one being a copy of the 2 reales of 1860, printed on *white* paper, and the other an apparently unchronicled variety of the 4 cuartos, imperforate, of 1865, printed in the two colours of the 12 cuartos (possibly an

essay?). Most of the members showed their collections, all the varieties being on view except two.

THE fourteenth meeting was held on the 8th of April, the President in the chair; there were also present the Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. Sieber, Duffield, Egly, Simpson, A. N. Skipwith, Kidson, Jefferson, Hudson, and the Secretaries, and a visitor, Mr. Frank Craven. The last named was afterwards elected an associate, and Mr. Charles L. Rothenstein as a member. After the acknowledgment of donations and the exhibition of novelties, the members proceeded to compare their collections of the stamps of Jamaica, the various issues being described by Mr. T. K. Skipwith.

It is requested that communications be *not* addressed to the Mechanics' Institute, but to the Secretaries, at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS, Esq.

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

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

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

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

A packet from the Brighton Society was handed round.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary members were invited to put any question upon which they might desire information to the meeting, and the same would be answered at the following meeting.

Resolved that a suitable book be purchased in which the questions and answers could be recorded.

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

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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

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

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

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

Lieut. E. de Burgh Waddington was elected a corresponding member of the Society. A few novelties were exhibited, and stamps exchanged.

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

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. MILTON.

THE eleventh and twelfth ordinary meetings of the second session were held at 9a, Princess Square, on the 22nd February and the 8th March respectively, the President in the chair. The stamps of New South Wales were the subjects of study on both occasions, and will probably occupy the attention of members for the remainder of the session.

A vote of thanks was passed to the publishers of *The Fiscal Philatelist* for copies of their Magazine, sent gratuitously to the society.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTH HANTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—MR. G. CHURCHER.

Hon. Sec.—MAJOR TAPP, Hampshire Regiment.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at the Star Chambers, Gosport, on March 23rd, at 7 p.m. The stamps of St. Vincent were considered. All the surcharges were well represented, including three of the 4d. on 1s. vermilion, also eight fine specimens of the first 5s. wmk. star.

THE eleventh meeting was held on the 13th April, when good collections of Tobago and Virgin Islands were exhibited.

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

New Forgeries. Circular No. 5.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION hereby warn philatelists against the following *Forgeries* which have been brought under their notice.

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

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

ITALY.—1869. Unpaid Letter Stamps, 40 and 50 centesimi, and 1 lira. (Gibbons' type 1239.)

1878. Provisional Newspaper Stamps, with inverted surcharges. (Gibbons' type 1235.) Very dangerous forgeries.

NOVA SCOTIA.—1860-64. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, black. (Gibbons' type 1714.)

Also a dangerous forgery, with wrong perforation and on very thick paper.

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

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

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

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

NEW HAVEN LOCAL.—1845. 5 cents, red and blue.

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

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

FREDK. R. GINN, *Hon. Secretary.*

HOLLAND HOUSE, TOTTENHAM,
LONDON, *March 21st, 1893.*

KIMBERLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE much regret to learn, from a correspondent at Kimberley (Cape Colony), that this Society has been dissolved for want of adequate support. We trust, however, that we may occasionally still receive philatelic news from its members in their individual capacity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR.—In your issue for January you make mention of a stamp issued by the Congo State, asking for information. I glean the following from Lindenberg's *Grosses Handbuch*: The postal administration of those parts which were under German protection had special messengers running from the higher part of the Congo to the shore. These "courriers" had, of course, to traverse those parts which were under the protection of other nations who were most desirous of getting their letters carried by the "German mail-carriers," and to prevent this special stamps were issued which had to be affixed to every letter carried by these messengers. These stamps did *not* pay postage, but were only used to prove that all correspondence thus "stamped" came from the German protectorate by special carrier. Two labels were designed:

(a) "*Inland*," on blue-green paper for all letters, etc., coming from the German protectorate to the shore.

(b) "*Homeward*," on buff paper, for letters destined for transmission abroad.

I had a pair of these stamps in my possession, which were, as far as I remember, duly postmarked; but I do not think that these stamps can be considered as postage stamps as they did not pay postage, and do not, as far as I am aware of, denote any value. They seem to be only a kind of distinguishing label of the Postmaster in the German protectorate.

Yours faithfully,

HARRY HILCKES.

MATCH-BOX LABELS.

DEAR SIR,—I was very interested in seeing in Mr. E. S. Gibbons' notes on his Ceylon and Indian rambles given in your number of February 28th last, an account of a collection neatly arranged of match-box labels. I was under the impression that my own collection in this way was unique. The idea was indeed suggested to me by stamp-collecting. I have a moderately good collection of some 3500 postage stamps, and the interest to be obtained from Philately may be also obtained, of course in a much lower degree, from a collection of match-box brands; indeed, the studies of the two pursuits have many points in common.

Varieties and surcharges are to be looked for in both. No one can imagine, until the *study* is undertaken, how many varieties there are of the common Tändstickor safety matches. I have already ninety-four different specimens, and doubtless these represent only a small proportion of the whole number. Bryant & May have several pages allotted to their productions, and here one obtains their ordinary safety match label both plain as it used to be, and *surcharged* as it now appears with the magic words, "Rub lightly." Where the back and front of the box differ, both are shown separately. Several of the Tändstickor brands are also surcharged with "impregnated," in red; Dutch varieties with "Vonkvrij"; and Hanoverian with "Imprägnirt," &c.

Separate openings can be made for Swedish and Norwegian brands, ditto "sulphur" matches, Anglo-Swedish, English matches under the various manufacturers, English fuses, Anglo-foreign fuses, German matches, French and Swiss, wax vestas, English "phosphorus," the "Bengal Lights" series, &c.

There is further an opportunity for the Specialist. As each large firm wins another medal at any exhibition, so the wording of the superscription varies from say "six prize medals" to "seven, eight, &c., prize medals"—thus an ardent collector might obtain as many *varieties* as the firm had prizes.

One great superiority in this collection (at least for the present) is the complete absence of forgeries. All are genuine. But when once the *dealer* arises, then the troubles of the collector will begin.

There is no reason why such a collection artistically and scientifically arranged should not form an interesting curiosity in its way. I have at present 466 different specimens, and I have never found that the place of postage stamp collecting is usurped in the slightest degree. Any one having a taste for the latter would probably, if he once started, take a considerable interest in the former.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. E. M. INCE.

19, BLOMFIELD ROAD, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.,
March 17th, 1893.

[We fully agree with our correspondent in thinking that a very interesting collection of this kind might be made, but it *strikes* us that the truly scientific Tändstickorist would admit into his collection *only* specimens on the original box.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. M.—You are quite right. The thing is no doubt a telegraphic instrument, not a sewing machine. The latter are not employed in the Post-office at present.

S. M.—The holes punched in the Spanish stamps form the obliteration of those used upon telegrams, the same issues being employed for both purposes. The Western Australian stamps with similar holes were for official use. Argentine Republic, No. 42, in the 8th Edition of the Catalogue, is an essay; it has been struck out of the new edition; 40 and 41 are two shades of the issued stamp.

SOME RARE STAMPS OFFERED AT THE DE COPPET SALE.

SOME very rare stamps were offered at the De Coppet sale during the past three evenings at the Real Estate Exchange. The bidding was lively.

The lots sold comprised stamps of British Honduras, British Guiana, Buenos Ayres, Canada, Chile, Confederate States of America, Cordoba, Corrientes, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cundinamarca, and Curaçao. A two-cent British Guiana stamp, circular, on rose paper, issue of 1850, brought \$1,010. This stamp was bid in by R. F. Albrecht for Mr. F. W. Hunter.

This is said to be the rarest stamp of any regular Government issue in existence. There are only six known specimens, three of which are in the possession of collectors, the remaining three being in the British Museum. This belonged to the Caillebotte collection, and was purchased by Pemberton, Wilson & Co., who in turn sold it to Mr. De Coppet.

Mr. Albrecht paid \$552 for one sheet of British Guiana stamps, and \$900 for another sheet of the same country. Other British Guiana stamps brought very high prices. Mr. Albrecht paid \$98 for a Buenos Ayres stamp. Another Buenos Ayres stamp was purchased by Mr. Hunter for \$66.

While it could not be learned for whom the dealers were purchasing, it was asserted that most of the stamps will remain in this country. A few of them, however, will go to England and France.

Last night a sixpence stamp of Grenada on laid paper brought \$102, fifty varieties of Guadeloupe stamps, \$115; eleven types of black on white paper of the same country, \$100; uncut sheet, twenty varieties, \$100, and seven varieties of the unused stamps of the Dominican Republic, \$108. The receipts for the three nights amounted to \$12500.—*New York Times*.

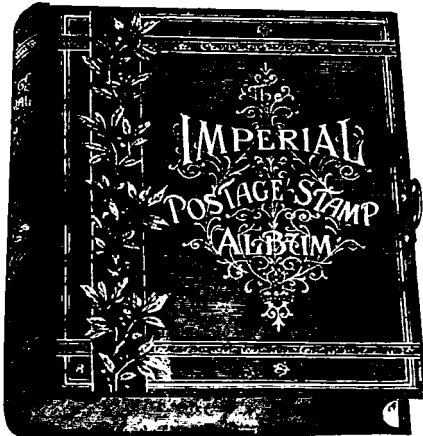
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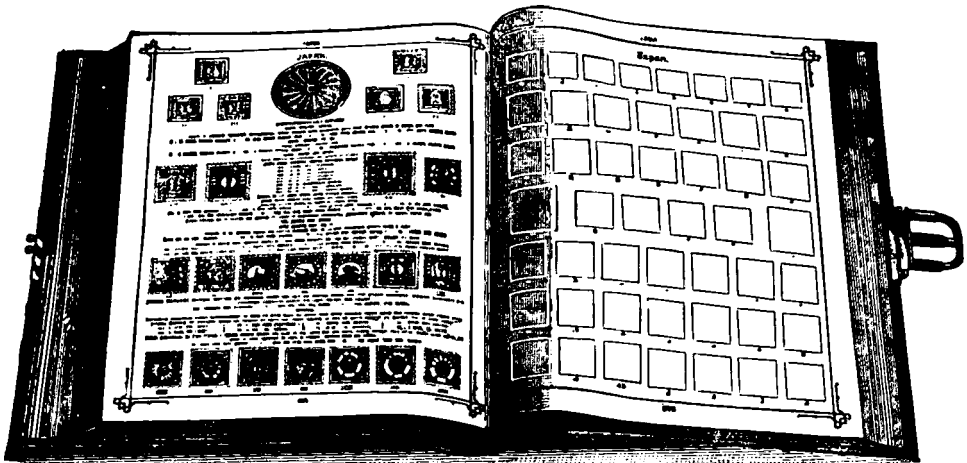
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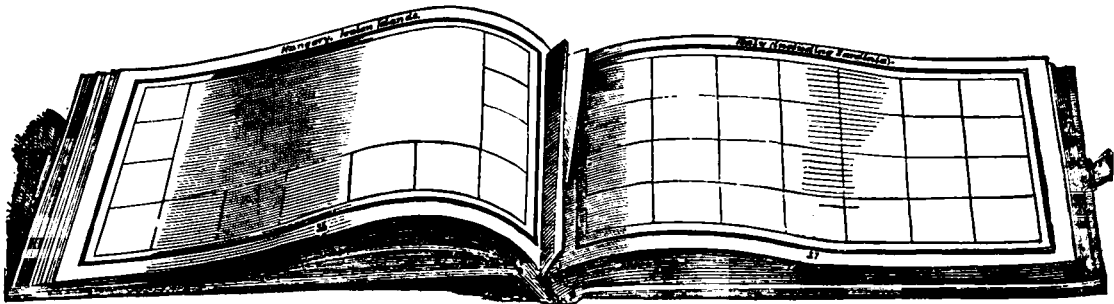
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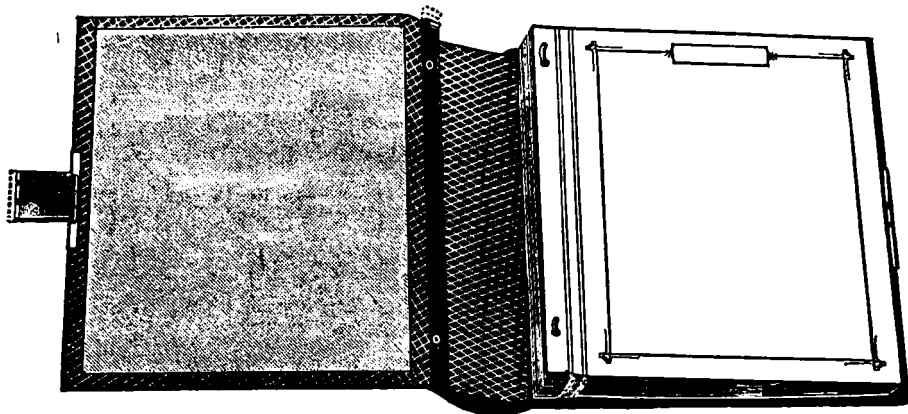
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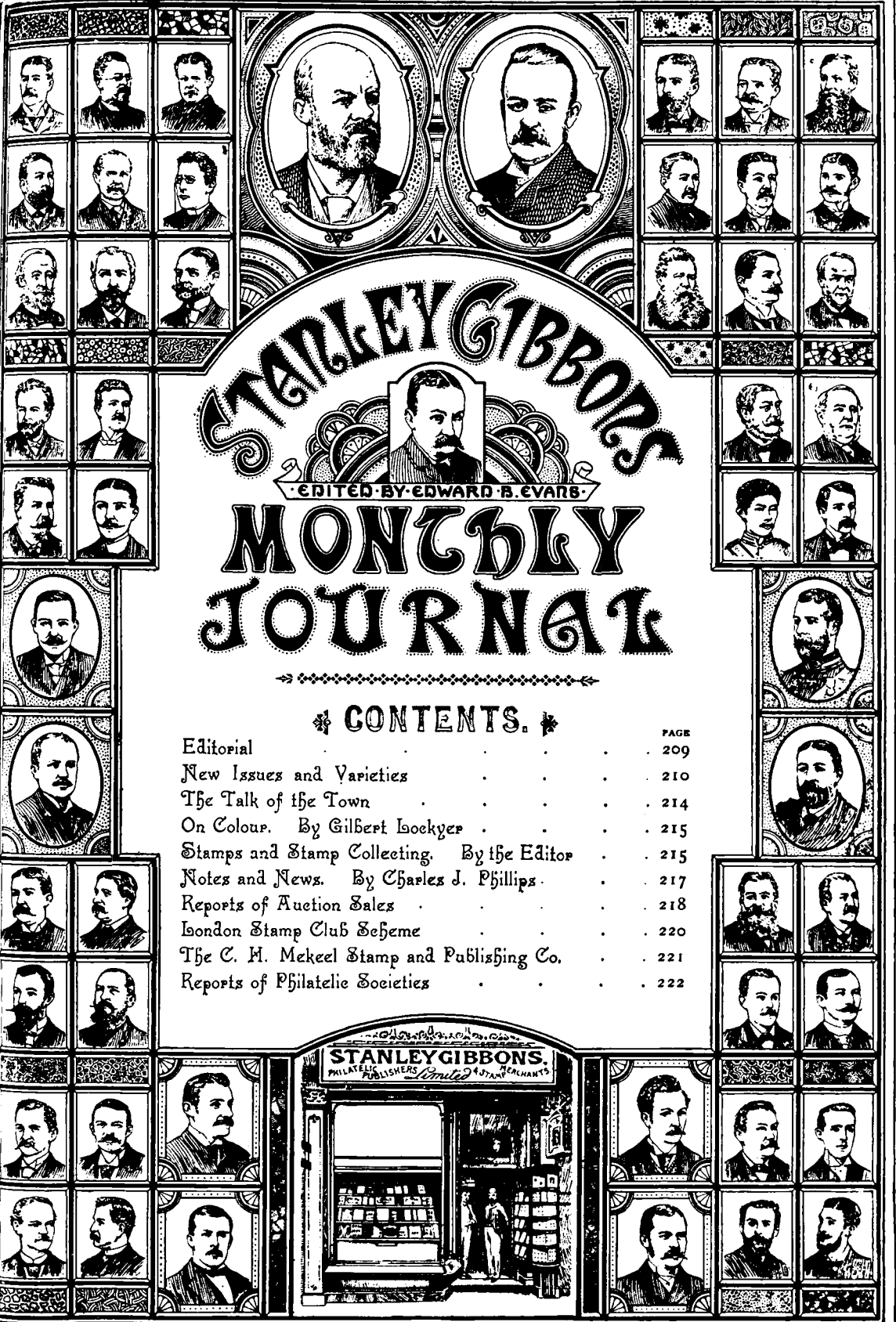
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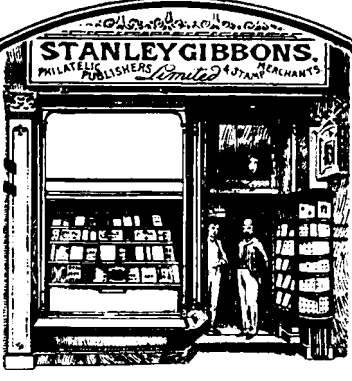
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VOL. III.

MAY 31, 1893.

No. 35.

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EDITORIAL.

RAIN is greatly wanted. The long continued drought has had a marked effect upon some of our contemporaries; in one case it seems to have dried up, to a great extent, the fount of inverted commas; the quotations from our March number are not entirely without acknowledgment, being headed in two instances "The *Monthly Journal* says" (there is a third which is not preceded by this announcement), but in all three there is entire absence of any indication of the word for word transcription of descriptive matter, which extends on the whole to about a column. We have no doubt that this was an oversight; also that it was merely from the force of habit that the editor added "We are indebted to Messrs. — — & Co. for specimens," for had he seen the items alluded to he could, we are sure, have described them far better himself.

Upon our other brother the effect has been as of the waters of oblivion; he mildly rebuked us in March for chronicling the 1d. of Tonga with Stars in the corners, and in his May number he gravely records both this stamp, and the 2d. similar to it. After this it seems hardly worth while to remind him that the Antigua 1d., wmk. Crown and CA, perf. 12, which he chronicled in February, was catalogued by Mr. Lockyer in 1887!

As for ourselves, the effect has been to dry up the very small modicum of the milk of human kindness that ever existed in our constitution, and, as may be guessed from the foregoing remarks, to render us ready to pick holes in the performances of our best friends, upon the very slightest provocation.

WE wish to direct the attention of our readers to a short paper, by Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, "On Colour," which appears in this number. The subject is one of no small importance, both to writers of catalogues and chroniclers of novelties, and to those who wish to consult the catalogues and the chronicles; and it would certainly be greatly to the advantage of both classes if some simpler and less uncertain system of nomenclature could be devised, and generally adopted. But while agreeing fully with Mr. Lockyer, in principle, we confess that there appear to us to be some difficulties in carrying the principle into practice; and in reference to these difficulties we should be glad to hear the opinions of others.

Mr. Lockyer's list is a fairly long one certainly, and we do not doubt that every variety of tint can be included in one or other of its subdivisions; we also agree with him in thinking that it would greatly simplify matters if we could be satisfied to place all the numerous varieties under recognisable heads, and thus avoid the necessity for a colour chart. But unfortunately this is only one side of the question. Let us take his own example, *purple-brown*, "a well-known colour, varying considerably"; it will correctly describe all the colours which he mentions in connection with it, and indeed every tint between *brown* with a slight tinge of *purple* and *purple* with a slight tinge of *brown*; if we term each and all of these *purple-brown* we shall be quite correct in so doing, but we may not be sufficiently explicit. So long as we are dealing with distinct and different stamps no difficulty need arise; no one can complain because the purple-brown of a United States stamp is not identically the same tint as the purple-brown of an East Indian stamp; but how are we to describe and distinguish varieties of the same stamp? In the case of these very complicated colours variations are bound to occur, especially if a stamp continues in use for any length of time; it is very difficult, if not impossible, to mix the colour every time a fresh

supply is printed so as to produce exactly the same result, and in only too many cases very little care seems to be taken to this end. We may thus get several distinct varieties of the same stamp, all of them in purple-brown (or some other compound tint), and we shall not know what to call them. "Shades" will not meet the case; shades are dark or light, dull or bright, variations of the same tint, the varieties we allude to are different tints—as different, and perhaps as worthy of distinct appellations as the varieties of *green* or *yellow*.

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, 391, Strand, London.

Angra (Azores).—We have received the 100 reis adhesive, and the 25 reis envelope, and *Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 50 reis envelope for this district.

Adhesive. 100 reis, brown on yellow.
Envelopes. 25 " green on buff; 143 × 110 mm.
50 " blue " "

Argentine Republic.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a post card and a letter card, of similar type to the others of the current issue.

Post Card. 3 c., orange on buff.
Letter Card. 3 c. " "

A correspondent sends us two specimens of the 5 c. of 1880, one of which he considers to be a lithograph; it is certainly very different to the other in appearance, but we believe it to be a badly printed impression from a worn plate, and as a matter of fact, if we believed it to be a lithograph, we should also believe it to be a forgery. It resembles somewhat the 1867 edition of the 5 c. of 1864.

Austria.—We are indebted to the same correspondent for some varieties of perforation, of the 1883 and current issues, which have, we think, been previously noted; among them, however, are two specimens of the 3 kr. of 1883, and one of the 1 kr. Journal Tax stamp of 1891, on the water-marked paper. We believe that both of these are printed upon paper with a watermark in the sheet, which does not appear upon every stamp, but they are not so described in M. Moens' catalogue.

Le Timbre-Poste describes a specimen of the current blue stamp, surcharged "I PIASTER I" below, and with no surcharge in the upper corners.

Adhesive. 1 piastre, black and blue; variety.

Barbados.—We give an illustration of the surcharged wrapper stamp.

Belgium.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 25 c. letter card with the perforations meeting only at the corners, and not extended to the edges.

Letter Card.
25 c., blue on rose; variety.

Bolivia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that (the supply of 5 c. and 10 c. postage stamps having run short in December last) fiscal stamps, inscribed "TRANSACCIONES," of these two values, to a total amount of 300 to 400 bolivianos, were ordered to be handed over to the Post-office department to be adapted to postal use. Whether any surcharge was applied for this purpose or not is not at present known.

Fiscal Stamps used Postally. 5 c., deep blue.
10 c. " "



Brazil.—We give an illustration of the new 100 reis stamp, which we described last month.

Der Philatelist chronicles the following additional values of the same design:

Adhesives.
10 reis, blue.
20 " yellow-brown.
50 " green.

We hear that there are several minor varieties of the inscriptions on the 80 reis Letter Cards, in addition to the one which we noted in January, showing letters misplaced, deficient, &c.

Canada.—Our illustration shows the type of the new 20 c. and 50 c. stamps.

A correspondent sends us two varieties of the current 1 c. card, differing slightly in size, one being 129 × 76 mm. and the other 131 × 75 mm., which is probably accidental, but differing also distinctly in the shade of the card, the first having a pinkish tint. Our correspondent adds that the natures of the cards are very different, as any writing upon one of them (in copying ink?) can be copied in a copying book, while writing upon the other can not; this, however, is more interesting from a practical than from a philatelic point of view.



Cape of Good Hope.—*The Stamp News* notes a specimen of the embossed 1d. fiscal stamp used on a letter, in company with three of the then current 1d. postage stamps, and postmarked "Somerset East, Feb. 17, 1865." This is certainly an interesting discovery, but our contemporary is in error in supposing that this is the earliest recorded date of a fiscal postally used, for the Jamaica 1s. Revenue was known to have been thus employed in 1863.

Fiscal used Postally. 1d., brown; embossed type.

Cashmere.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the current 8 annas, printed in pale blue upon the very smooth, thin white wove paper which has been in use for some time past for most of the lower values.

Adhesive. 8 a., pale blue on smooth white paper.

Ceylon.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the two varieties of the surcharge upon the 15 c. envelopes are both found upon sizes G and H.

Colombia.—Our publishers send us an imperforate pair of the 5 centavos of 1890; also two used copies of the 5 pesos of 1892, one of which is doubtless in the tints described as red on mauve, but which appears to be printed on pale azure paper tinged with the red of the impression, producing a kind of lilac-pink ground; the other seems to be simply in red on dirty white, with a very slight greyish tinge.

Adhesives. 5 c., blue on blue; imperf.
5 p., red on lilac-pink.
5 p. " greyish white.

Curacao.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the 10 c. adhesive of the new type; the *Ill. Brief. Zeitung* states that there is a 7½ c. card in blue on bluish; and the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* adds a 5 + 5 c. card, with stamps of the numeral type, in carmine on rose.

Adhesive. 10 c., ultramarine; new type.
Post Cards. 7½ c., blue on bluish.
5 + 5 c., carmine on rose.

Ecuador.—The dearth of postage stamps still prevails here.

We are indebted to a correspondent and to divers of our contemporaries for the various items in the following list:

Adhesives. 2 c., black and green; *Telegraph stamp.*
5 c., black and orange " "
10 c., carmine and blue " "
20 c., black and brown " "
5 c., orange; with "TELEGRAFOS" cut off.
5 c., blue; with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" cut off.
4 c., green; *Fiscal.*
5 c., blue on rose; *Letter Card stamp.*



Our illustration shows one of the types of the provisional 5 c. envelopes.



Egypt.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles a second variety of the surcharge "5 MILLIÈMES 5" on the 2 piastres envelopes, the total length of the overprint being 22½ mm. instead of 24 mm. We presume both are equally authentic.

Envelope.
5 mil. on 2 piast., black and orange; and variety.

Fiji.—By an error in our last number we appeared to chronicle two stamps of the same value, in different colours. The second should have been "2d., green," not "1d., green." We have seen the 5d. of the new type, and find that the design is not a very close copy of that of the current 1d. of New South Wales; the view is enclosed in a circular band, and there are palm trees at the sides, and a crown at the top, but there the resemblance ends. The band is inscribed "FIJI POSTAGE" above, the first word so overshadowed by a palm as to be hardly legible, and "FIVE PENCE" below, in coloured block letters on white; in the upper corners are the letters "V." and "R.," and in the lower numerals "5."

A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of an Official wrapper, which is not mentioned in our publishers' catalogue, though it is one of the same class as the Official Frank stamps of Victoria, &c. It is described in the London Society's *Oceania* book, and also in M. Moens' Catalogue. There is a species of stamp impressed upon it, the design of which consists of inscriptions in five lines—"By Authority"—"GOVERNMENT"—"FRANK"—"PRINT. OFFICE"—"Fiji"—the first in Gothic type, the second and fourth in small block capitals, the third in large block capitals, and the fifth in heavy block type; and the whole is enclosed by a plain rectangular frame. To the left of the stamp (which is duly obliterated on the copy before us) are the letters "O.H.M.S."

Official Wrapper. No value, black on white wove (1886?).

France.—The paragraph headed Morocco, in our number for February, should have come under France, for Post-offices in Tangiers; we have now to add the following:

Adhesive. 30 centimos, in black, on 20 c., red on green.
Post Card. 10 " in carmine, on 10 c., black on blue.

Le Timbre-Poste gives the history of (we hardly like to say the reason for) the surcharges to which we alluded last month. The French Postal Department is stated to have handed over the offices at Cavalle, Dédéagh, and Port Lagos, to the Messageries Maritimes Company, and in order to keep the various accounts separate and avoid any opening for fraud, the stamps are surcharged as shown in the accompanying illustrations; the lower values with the names only and the higher with the corresponding values in Piastres also.

Cavalle, Dédéagh, or Port Lagos.
Adhesives. 5 c., green; red surcharge.
10 c., black on lilac; blue surcharge.
15 c., blue; red surcharge.

"1 Piastre 1" on 25 c., black on rose; blue surcharge.
"2 Piastres 2" on 50 c., rose; blue surcharge.
"4 Piastres 4" on 1 fr., bronze-green; red surcharge.



French Colonies.—We learn from the same source that the new issue, under eighteen different heads, which was to usher in a kind of philatelic millennium, in which surcharges ceased to trouble, and errors should be no more, has not exactly produced that effect at present. The surcharger seems to be still at work, owing perhaps to the fact that the new stamps are issued first in Paris, and that there

are apparently none to spare for the Colonies yet; and the Parisian printer seems to err almost as freely as his colonial confrères. We are told of "CONGO" spelt "CONCO," and should expect to find "Nossi-Be" transformed into "Nosey-Bey," if that district had not been absorbed. The cedilla under the "c" of "FRANÇAIS" appears to be frequently omitted; "CÔTE" comes without its accent, as if it were a mere dove-cote, or sheep-cote, instead of a "CÔTE D'IVOIRE," "GUYANE," of course, may be found reading "CUYANE," and the accent over the "e" of "REUNION" is sometimes grave, sometimes acute, and sometimes invisible. To collect an entire sheet of each value of each colony appears to be one solution; to neglect the whole hydra-headed arrangement seems to be another!

Funchal (Madeira).—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the 100 reis stamp for this district, and the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* adds the 25 reis envelope.

Adhesive. 100 reis, brown on yellow.
Envelope. 25 " green on buff.

Great Britain.—The current and recent Registration Envelopes are likely to prove very puzzling. We are promised some notes upon them by a practised hand, but in the meantime we may point out to our readers some of the varieties to be looked for. The words "FEE PAID" seem to have been handstamped upon the made-up envelopes that were in stock. This surcharge, if we may so term it, shows a space of 7 mm. between the words, and a total length of 20 mm. We find it in a different shade to that of the rest of the impression, and its position with reference to the latter naturally varies in different specimens. This type might be impressed upon many varieties of the envelopes. The latest that we have found with it is size H, with the £5 to £25 regulation printed on the back, which we have not yet seen without "FEE PAID." The other type of these words, which is evidently printed with the rest of the inscriptions, before the envelopes are made up, is in wider letters; there is a space of 11½ mm. between the words, and the total length varies from 27 mm. to about 28½ mm. We are told of H² size with the £5 to £50 regulation printed upon it, and without "FEE PAID," and we should therefore expect to find the permanent type of the latter only upon envelopes with the latest regulation; but this is not invariably the case, for we find the wide type of "FEE PAID" upon sizes F and G, with the £5 to £25 regulation. Upon the smallest we have also found a variety, which is no doubt accidental; there is the long line below the words, but it is broken at the left end, and the words are closer together, being only 8½ mm. apart, and 24 mm. in total length.

The Philatelic Record announces the discovery of a copy of the 10d. plate 2, type of 1867, on the Spray of Rose paper, duly perforated, and postmarked Nov. 11, 1867, and gives a history which not only accounts for the existence of this, and of impressions from other plates that were supposed never to have been put to press, but points to further possibilities. It appears that from this plate, and doubtless also from other plates when approved, six entire sheets of 240 were struck off; one of these was registered, and retained at Somerset House; the other five were put into stock, perforated, and in due course issued with the rest. The 3d. plate 3, with the secret mark, the 6d. plate 13, in yellow-brown, and the 9d. plate 5, are already known. There are others still to be looked for.

We are informed that the surcharge of 40 paras on the ½d. stamp exists inverted. We are also assured that it is impossible that more than one genuine type of the surcharge should exist, as all were overprinted with a brass hand-stamp made for the purpose. They were not sold to the public, but were affixed by the clerks to letters handed over the counter, and were in use only from the 25th February to the 1st March. The ½d., 1d., 2d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. without surcharge are used, we are told, at Constantinople, not, as we supposed, for postage within the Ottoman Empire, but for printed and other matter not sent at the international letter rate.

We have received the 2½d. envelope, large square size, surcharged "40 PARAS," in two lines of block type, across the lower part of the stamp, and used at Constantinople on the 6th inst.

Adhesive. 10d., red-brown; plate 2.
For the Levant. 40 paras on ½d., vermilion; inverted surcharge.
Envelope. 40 " on 2½d., ultramarine; 140×112 mm.

Haiti.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports two more values of the current type, and on the thick paper.

Adhesives. 3 c., grey.
5 c., orange.

Hongkong.—We have received the 1 cent reply paid card, which differs from the corresponding single card in having no frame, as well as in having the usual additional inscriptions.

Post Card. 1+1 c., green on buff.

Horta (Azores).—We have received and heard of the same novelties for this district as for Angra.

Adhesive. 100 reis, brown on yellow.
Envelopes. 25 " green on buff; 143×110 mm.
50 " blue " "

Iceland.—*La Carte Postale* announces some new varieties of the current cards. The stamp on the 5 aur no longer has the spandrels plain, there is a line under the word "BRJEFSPJALD," and the letters "K.O." are added in the left lower corner of the design in grey. The 5+5 aur has the first dotted line for the address 87 mm. long instead of 85, and the "r" of "Svar" is below the "i" of "eins" instead of below the "s." The 8+8 aur has the impression in a brighter tint, and the centre of the line under "BRJEFSPJALD" is a small solid cross instead of three hollow balls or circles. And the 10+10 aur has the heading completely altered; it is in seven lines, the first of which commences "ALLSHERJAR" with double "LL." Probably this is the card we chronicled last November.

Post Cards. 5 aur, blue and grey on white; variety.
5+5 " " " " "
8+8 " lilac on white " "
10+10 " carmine " "

India.—Our publishers have shown us a specimen of a half of the 4 annas, black on bluish glazed paper, used upon a letter from Singapore to Penang in August, 1859. The stamp is divided diagonally, from the upper left to the lower right hand corner, and it is the lower half that we have before us upon the entire letter which it plainly franked. The specimen seems interesting, both as a curiosity, and as showing that Indian stamps were used in the Straits Settlements at that date.

A correspondent sends us an envelope which he tells us comes from the "School of Industry," Ratnagiri; it is marked "on H.M.S. only" in MS., at the top, and is franked by a ½ anna stamp, of the current issue, surcharged with a large block letter "L," in violet. Can any of our readers tell us the meaning of this letter, which is not known to our correspondent?

Ireland (Republic of).—We are indebted to the proprietors of *The Daily Graphic* for very kindly lending the block from which the accompanying illustration is printed. We understand that the design is only to be considered as an essay at present, in fact, as one of those numerous items in the Home Rule programme, the final details of which are to be settled when Christmas Day falls on Easter Sunday. We would observe, however, that the Imperial Supremacy, which we believed was to be fully preserved upon paper, appears to be as entirely ignored in this instance as in that of the Suzerainty which Great Britain is supposed to possess over another Republic at a greater distance, and which we owe to the ingenuity, and other qualities, of the same Old Parliamentary Hand.



Jamaica.—Mr. Bacon draws our attention to the fact that the use of the halved 1d. stamps was authorized November 20, 1861, as shown by him in a paper in *The London Philatelist* for May, 1892.

Labuan.—It turns out that the 6 c. on 8 c., which we chronicled last month on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste*, has the wmk. Crown & CA, and therefore is not a novelty, which is something to be thankful for.

Liberia.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the second size of 2 cents envelope is the same as that of the higher values, 152×89 mm., and that this and the larger size are of ordinary (not bag) shape; also that the stamp on the largest size of the Registration envelopes is now printed in green.

Reg. Env. 10 c., green; size H².

We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Hayman for the following extract from a letter of the Postmaster-General of Liberia, dated March, 1893, on the subject of the supposed change in the colour of the 3 c. "Inland" stamp:

"The 3 cents, vermilion, stamp is a forgery, or at least unauthorised; such a stamp has never been issued in Liberia. The official colour here for that particular stamp is black."

Mauritius.—Our publishers have found amongst their stock of common used stamps a specimen of the 2d., wmk. Crown & CC, which appears to be imperforate; it has certainly larger margins than could be cut from an ordinary perforated copy.

Adhesive. 2d., blue; wmk. Crown & CC, imperf.

Mexico.—We do not entirely despair of getting the post cards of this country right in time, but we fear that it will not be just yet. We have received a card of 1890, which is omitted from our publishers' catalogue; it has the current oval stamp in the right upper corner, the Arms on the upper left, and no frame, but it differs from No. 528 in the list (which is the Postal Union card) in having the inscriptions, &c., in blue, and "SERVICIO URBANO" at the sides.

Post Card (1890). 2 c., carmine and blue on white.

Morocco.—We have received the stamps chronicled in March, and find, as we were indeed inclined to suppose, that the inscription upon the right hand side is "MARAKECH," not "MABAKECH," and we are informed that it means Morocco. The illustration is incorrect. The 1 franc also should be 1 peseta.

Nossi-Bé.—There being apparently no chance of getting any of the new stamps, which are all required in Paris, this colony recommenced the manufacture on its own account in February last, according to a correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste*. The accompanying illustration shows the style of overprint employed on this occasion; it is stated to be printed in black only, but there are a few accidental inversions as usual, and the plan of converting a low value into a high one, and vice versa, is rigidly adhered to.

Adhesives. 25 c. on 20 c., red on green; 6500 surcharged.
50 c. on 10 c., black on lilac; 3000 "
75 c. on 15 c., blue 1500 "
1 fr. on 5 c., green 1000 "
50 c. on 5 c., black on lilac; inverted surcharge.
1 fr. on 5 c., green " "

Ponta Delgada (Azores).—This district is provided with the same additions to its postal list as the others.

Adhesive. 100 reis, brown on yellow.
Envelopes. 25 " green on buff.
50 " blue " "

Roumania.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the receipt of the new Wrapper, which differs from the description previously given from hearsay. The stamp is of the type of the current adhesives, and is impressed at a distance of 6 mm. (?) from the left-hand end of the wrapper; the latter is of thick greyish blue paper, "blue marbled," whatever that may be.

Wrapper. 1½ bani, black on grey-blue; 470×30 mm.

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

Belozersk.—This District has been provided with a new type of stamp, as shown in the first illustration below, in the construction of which the artist seems to have taken a leaf out of the book of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. As we shall see lower down, it is of the patent adaptable class, a frame with blanks for the insertion of any Arms and inscriptions that may be required.

Adhesive. 2 kopeks, deep blue; perf. 1½.





Loubny.—Our next illustration shows a new type for this locality, which has emerged from an infancy of type-setting, and has now issued a stamp of more pretentious design.



Sarapoul.—This is a new name to be added to our list, and it is evidently fitted out by the establishment patronised by Belozersk, as may be seen by comparing the annexed illustration with that given above.

St. Lucia.—Several of our contemporaries have chronicled recently the 1d. reply paid card. The existence of this was reported a few years ago, and it has figured in the last two editions of our publishers' catalogue; but we believe that it has only now made its appearance. These cards were probably prepared some time back, as they bear the stamp with head in an octagon.

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. inform us that the provisional 2½d. stamps, which we chronicled last month, have not been issued; a letter received by them from the Postmaster shows that a supply was prepared, in anticipation of the stock of that value running out, but it appears that stamps were received from England in time to obviate the necessity for issuing the locally surcharged ones. Let us hope that they have been destroyed.



Salvador.—Our illustration shows the type of surcharge applied to the now obsolete 20 centavos; *Le Timbre-Poste* adds the 50 c. to the list of stamps similarly afflicted, but as the colour of the stamp is stated to be *gris foncé*, we suspect that our *confère* refers to the 5 c., with *red* overprint, which we chronicled in February.

Sandwich Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, for a specimen of the 2 c. stamp of 1891, surcharged, in *red*, "Provisional—GOVT.—1893," in three lines, together with an official notice as follows:

"The new surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the Post-office on or about May 20, 1893, after which date the present issue, and sale of same, will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.
 Jos. M. Oat,
 "Postmaster-General."

The following is the list of the stamps to be thus overprinted, and our informant states that it is proposed to clear out all the old stock in this fashion:

Adhesives.	1864	2 c., red;	black surcharge.
	1866	5 c., blue;	red "
	1870	1 c., violet	" "
		6 c., green	" "
		18 c., pink	" "
	1875-85	2 c., brown	" "
		12 c., black	" "
		12 c., puce	" "
	1882	1 c., blue	" "
		10 c., black	" "
		15 c., brown	" "
	1883-85	1 c., green	" "
		2 c., carmine;	black "
		5 c., ultramarine;	red "
		10 c., vermilion;	black "
		10 c., chestnut;	red "
		25 c., purple;	red "
		50 c., red;	black "
		1 dir., carmine;	black "
	1891	2 c., violet;	red "

Santander.—We have seen a specimen of the stamp chronicled in November, and find it to be upon *buff*, not *rose*, paper. Does it exist upon both?

Adhesive. 5 c., vermilion on *buff*; *perf.* 13½.

Sarawak.—In reference to our note of last month, a correspondent kindly sends us the "5c." on 12c., with larger letter and the period, making another variety of this overprint.

Seychelles.—*La Revue Philatelique* reports some varieties of the surcharged stamps, which were only to be expected; to counter-balance those with double overprint, we hear that specimens of the 4 cents have been found with and without the surcharge, side by side.

Adhesives. 3 c. on 4 c., carmine and green; *double surcharge.*
 15 c. on 16 c., orange-brown and blue; *inverted surcharge.*

Shanghai.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles two values of the current type in the new colours, with the surcharge "Postage Due" as before. *The Philatelic Journal of America* adds the others, but does not state the colour of the surcharge.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 cents, green.
 5 " red.
 15 " violet; red *surcharge.*
 20 " brown; "

Spain.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles and illustrates a stamp of similar type to the current issue, but inscribed "ESPANA CORREOS" at top, and "15 CTS. MARRUECOS" below. As the last word is Spanish for Morocco, we presume that this is an issue for the Spanish Post-offices in that country.

For Offices in Morocco. 15 centimos, blue.

Swaziland.—In reference to the 1s. with inverted surcharge, which we chronicled in January, a correspondent kindly sends us a memorandum, signed by the Postmaster of Bremersdorp, declaring "that Swaziland postage stamps have never been issued (officially) with 'Swaziland' printed upside down, and that any stamps so surcharged are 'Swindler-work.'" We are not disposed, however, to attach too great importance to this declaration, as these errors are usually issued because they have escaped notice, and this has probably been the case in the present instance; our publishers also assure us that the ½d. and 1d. with inverted surcharge, which we chronicled a year ago, were received by them direct with other stock.

Tasmania.—We find that we were in error last month in copying from *Le Timbre-Poste* an announcement of a wrapper with a ½d. stamp in *green*; it was a 1d. stamp that was chronicled in that colour. The same authority now tells us of the ½d. and the 1d. stamp struck in *carmine* and *rose* upon envelopes and wrappers; apparently both values are impressed in divers colours upon equally diverse articles of stationery, and in any combinations required. In future we shall content ourselves with chronicling any changes in the colour of the impression, as the size and shape of the piece of paper upon which it is struck is a matter of no importance whatever in these cases. We know the following:

Embossed Stamps. ½d., vermilion, green, rose, carmine.
 1d. " " " "

Terra del Fuego.—In reference to what we stated last month as to the history of the stamp bearing the name of this place, we are shown by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. an envelope bearing one of these stamps in the left lower corner, and a pair of the 5 c. Chili in the right upper. The former is postmarked "San Sebastian, 19 Jul. 91," the latter bears the "Puntas Arenas" postmark, with date illegible. Our correspondents seem to have supposed that we intended to imply that none of these stamps were ever used, but such was not our meaning; on the contrary, we stated that we were informed that they were "used on one batch of letters," and it appears that they must have been in circulation to a greater extent than this, for the specimen which we described in June, 1891, was used on the 25th April in that year. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. further state that they were never able to obtain any unused copies, which confirms what our informant said as to the stock (not the stamps on the letters) having been confiscated by the Argentine Government. It is possible that they were employed at San Sebastian for a few months, and that it was only upon their use at Ushuwaia that the Argentine authorities discovered them, and put a stop to their issue. In any case they appear to be genuine local stamps, and of considerable rarity.

Tonga.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* informs us that a set of official stamps was issued on the 13th February, consisting of the current types printed in blue and surcharged "G. F. B." in large capitals in red. Wmk. N. Z. and star.

Official Stamps.	1d., blue and red.	4d., blue and red.
	2d. " " " "	8d. " " "
	1s., blue and red.	

Transvaal.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the ½d. of the current type printed in the colour of the 4d. It seems doubtful whether this, like the 2d. which we heard of in mauve, is an error or an intentional change.

Adhesive. ½d., bronze-green.

Trinidad.—*The Stamp News* describes some alterations in the Registration Envelopes of this colony. The perforation across the right-hand end is replaced by a red line, and the instruction is changed to—"To withdraw contents cut envelope—across red line."

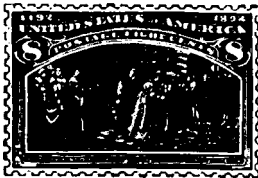
Reg. Env. 2d., blue; new instruction, sizes F and G.

Turks Islands.—We learn from *The Royal Standard and Gazette of The Turks and Caicos Islands*, April 29, that the stock of 2½d. stamps in brown having been exhausted, that value is now issued in blue; also that "the new post cards at the reduced rates of 1d. and 2d." are in circulation. We presume that these are the permanent 1d. and 1d. + 1d. cards, not the provisionals, but the colour is not given.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; wmk. Crown & CA
Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff
1d. + 1d. " "

United States.—We annex illustrations of the latest novelties, and are enabled, by the kindness of a correspondent, who has sent us a complete set of the envelopes, to give the colours of those values which we had not seen last month, and to confirm the list of sizes which we gave in March.

Envelopes. 1 cent, deep blue; four sizes.
5 cents, brown; six
10 " grey-brown; three sizes.



Victoria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the 1s. printed in a new colour.

Adhesive. 1s., carmine-red; wmk. V & Crown; perf. 12½.

Our publishers have sent us a very interesting envelope, bearing a specimen of the 6d., orange, of 1854, and by its side a 1s., pink and blue, registration stamp, both of them rouletted. The envelope, which was addressed to London, is postmarked September, 1857, and we are thus able to place the rouletted Registration Stamp four years earlier than the date usually assigned to it hitherto. The gauge of the rouletting does not appear to be quite the same upon the two stamps, that of the Registration measuring about 7, and that of the 6d. about 9, but they are not easy to measure accurately.

Western Australia.—We have seen a specimen of the 1½d. on 3d. post card, and find the overprint to be in blue instead of black, as described in the *Philatelic Record*. Possibly it exists in both.

We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp chronicled last month, and we are informed that it exists with the wmk. CC, as well as with CA.

Adhesive. 1½d., in green, on 3d., brown; wmk. Crown & CC.
Post Card. 1½d., in blue, on 3d., green on buff.



Zululand.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 3d. of Great Britain, surcharged with the name in the usual type.

Adhesive. 3d., brown on yellow; black surcharge.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

WHAT is the talk of the town—the philatelic talk of the town? That is the question of the hour, year in and year out; and what an interesting contribution it would make from month to month if it could be all gathered together, sifted, and crystallised into a page of the *Monthly Journal*.

What scandal, what backbiting, what joy, what disappointment it would represent. What tit-bits of news too; what discoveries by the ardent, ever-watchful specialist; what thirst, what craving, what straining for gems out of reach it would reveal. What a hurlyburly race in the philatelic competition it would lay bare to the reader.

Dare we attempt it? Under certain reservations perchance we may. The scandal, the backbiting, may be left to those whose tastes lead them in that direction. But the tit-bits of news, the discoveries that some gourmands persist in keeping so dark, the thirst, the straining for gems out of reach, shall we ever tire of hearing and reading of these? or of the other doings in the hurlyburly race, the competition amongst the peers of philately for possession of things "rarely to be met with."

Paris has its Stamp Bourse under the trees in the Champs Elysee, where all philatelic Paris gathers every Sunday to chaff and chatter, to chop and change, to buy and sell. Will London follow suit? The question is just now one of the "talks of the town." So far as Sunday is concerned it is not at all likely that we shall follow suit, unless indeed the swells who promenaded the Zoo on the Sunday open up in that direction.

But though we bar Sunday, as we certainly do, for few Englishmen care to carry business through the whole gamut of seven days in the week, yet we may take our chance with the other six days. The question has been started at a special meeting of dealers and collectors, and there are signs that something in the nature of an open Stamp Exchange may yet take shape.

The meeting, though called by an unsigned circular, was exceedingly well attended. It was held at a West End restaurant. There was said to be quite a preponderance of dealers, indicating presumably the desire of the business portion of the fraternity for something of the sort. There were Buhls and Calls, Peewits and Pockets, Joneses and Smiths, and like uncommon folk, and e'en my lord the Bishop.

Mr. Cheveley, of auction fame, took the chair, and I should say there were at least forty persons present—a good room-full. Members of the Philatelic Protection Association mustered in strong force, for, as it subsequently turned out, they have been quietly ruminating in this very direction for some time past.

So far as I can gather the movement has been started by Mr. Hilckes and Mr. Bishop, Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Chairman was more brief than need be as to the object of the gathering.

After considerable beating about the bush, in vain attempts to get someone to produce a tangible idea as to what was wanted, Mr. Ginn brought forward a suggestion that the matter be left to members of the Philatelic Protection Association to formulate their proposal, and bring it forward at a meeting to be held at the end of June. The meeting adopted this escape from a "leap in the dark," and we stand adjourned till the end of June.

Meanwhile we may profitably ruminate on the matter, and even take to building castles in the air. As an opening, I have been making notes of stray conversations I have had with a few of the supporters of the idea of a Stamp Exchange. "In Germany," said one, "they meet regularly to discuss beer and philately, a sort of free and easy and sociable. Why not have some common meeting-place for like cause?" "For the very good reason that we are a cut above such swilling ways," retorted a dark-visaged, yet withal handsome, blue ribbonite of the Strand. "Yes," said another, "let it be business; none of your social clubs." "That 's it," put in another, "let 's have a good central place, where we can be sure of meeting others on like business bent, where collectors from town or country may drop in and do business, in chopping and changing, and buying and selling, a sort of open Stock Exchange for stamps, instead

of Stocks and Shares. And we might mix up the auction business too." "How so?" queried a listener. "Why, by putting up a lot now and then. Any collector who was no great hand at bargaining, or who did not quite know the market value of some rarity, might tap Mr. Cheveley on the shoulder, and ask him to put it up, and then the open competition of the various persons present would ensure a fair price."

And just fancy, by-and-by we may get a regular market report, thus, Westerns were dull to-day, except for the recent "One Penny" on/3d., wmk. CA, which was much in demand. Other Oceanias were decidedly dull. The first issue of the Home Rule Stamp, with portrait of Gladstone, wmk. a harp, was cornered by a group of Belfast dealers. Transvaals showed an upward tendency. South Americans were decidedly flat. Seebecks failed to find a purchaser at any price, but West Indian obsolete issues were selling well at steadily advancing figures. No little excitement was caused among the United States group by a reported "find" of Brattlebros' in Almanack Lane. The price of Brattlebros at once dropped from £250 (!) to £10.

ON COLOUR.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

THIS is a subject which from a philatelic point of view has been rather overlooked of late. We have been content to go on in the old and, I think, not very wise method of allowing anyone to call any colour, or shade of colour, by any name that seems to him best; the consequence being that in records and catalogues a crop has been raised of the most perplexing hybrid perennials with unheard of tints, intended no doubt, in all good faith, to represent to the reader what was present to the eye of the writer. But I cannot help fancying that the system is wrong which leaves it to the discretion of every catalogue maker and chronicler—sometimes, perhaps, partially colour-blind—to invent original names of colours and shades to meet his own ideas, names which in many cases will by no means picture the actual thing correctly to other people. They who record might surely stick more closely to the paint-box with advantage, and by a judicious use of the names of colours, well known and easily recognized, contrive to indicate more clearly in what colour a stamp is really printed. Indeed it would seem worth while to go a step farther, and to formulate—if possible for general use—a table of colours. An attempt in this direction was made by the colour chart published some years ago by an American firm, but to my mind this was overloaded with shades, and the reference numbers and consequent turning on every occasion to the chart were drawbacks, and it did not, as far as I know, make much progress in public favour.

It is easy of course to say that the system can be improved, but more difficult to suggest how it is to be done. But so far as the table of colours itself is concerned, I venture to suggest that the one which follows will be found sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements—at any rate it will serve to show my meaning.

It does not pretend to be complete; but the simpler the better, I think. To multiply shades unnecessarily, to invent names of impossible and hitherto unknown tints, are to my mind so many steps in the wrong direction, and to add the word "shades," as is frequently done, does not seem to meet the requirements of the case. I would leave off "coffee" (like a dyspeptic), even "chocolate" would not be allowed. "Mustard," "cinnamon," and all condiments and spices are to be avoided, and "claret" on no account be touched.

Puce, violet-black, chestnut, straw, maize, purple-red, slate-violet, grass-green, grey-black, ochre-brown, black-brown, rose-pink, brown-bistre, brown-lilac, red-violet, these are among the mongrel hyphenated names which have crept into philatelic catalogues. I hope not to stay.

I put forward these opinions with great diffidence, and feel the difficulty of getting any system universally adopted, and without unanimity of course but little good can come. But I have written to little effect if it is not perfectly clear to the reader that my aim has been simplicity as opposed to chaos, and that I believe one recognized colour to be better than four or five remote shades; e.g., purple-brown is a well-known colour varying considerably, it will correctly describe the colour of all stamps now catalogued as "brown-violet," "violet-brown," "puce-brown," "puce," "brown-lilac," and sometimes "claret."

Venetian-red—a colour in every paint-box, and well known—is surely much to be preferred to red-brown, or brown-red, which do not correctly describe that which they are intended to describe. Of the table which follows it is only necessary to say, that where simple red, blue, green, yellow, brown, or purple will not describe a colour, among the shades in the subdivisions will probably be found one that will fit any stamp that has been printed as yet. Dark and light, dull and bright, are the only qualifying adjectives to be allowed.

	Subdivisions.		Subdivisions.
RED.	Rose.	YELLOW.	Lemon-yellow.
	Carmine.		Orange-yellow.
	Scarlet.		Yellow-ochre.
	Marone.		Olive-yellow.
	Venetian-red.		
	Lilac-rose.		
BLUE.	Ultramarine.	BROWN.	Red-brown.
	Prussian-blue.		Yellow-brown.
	Lavender.		Purple-brown.
	Indigo.	Bistre.	
	Slate.		
GREEN.	Sky-blue.	PURPLE.	Violet.
	Yellow-green.		Lilac.
	Blue-green.		Mauve.
	Emerald-green.		Magenta.
	Bronze-green.		
GREEN.	Olive-green.	GREY.	Lilac-grey.
	Sage-green.		Blue-grey.
			Brown-grey.
		BLACK.	Green-grey.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 199.)

IN the following Dictionary, or Glossary, of Philatelic Terms, and of the inscriptions found upon certain stamps, I wish to give as much assistance as possible to the young collector, both in identifying his stamps, and in understanding what he reads in philatelic magazines and other books; at the same time I do not think it necessary to include words that are employed by philatelists in the same sense as by any one else, in fact in their ordinary sense (or in one of their ordinary senses). Such words as "Counterfeit" and "Forgery," for instance, require no explanation; if I say that they mean "Imitation" I might be asked to interpret that word also, and thus have to publish a complete Dictionary of the English and a few foreign languages. "Facsimile" I have included, as it seems to be considered, by some collectors and others, to have a different meaning from that of the two words just quoted.

In examining the inscriptions upon the stamps I expect the collector to take a certain amount of trouble for himself, and where the name of the issuing country is shown fairly plainly he should not require me to point it out to him. The inscriptions given below are those in which the name of the country either does not appear at all, or is in some form very different to the English name; except where the inscription is very long I give it in full, under the initial of the first word in it. The stamps of which the design consists principally, or entirely, of inscriptions in Indian or other Oriental characters, will be found under the head of "Indian Inscriptions," where illustrations will be given of the principal varieties. The inscriptions upon the Russian Locals I do not attempt to deal with, they can be identified by reference to the illustrated Appendix to the publishers'

Priced Catalogue, but I give a Russian alphabet, which will be of assistance in this and some other cases.

Album with Movable Leaves.—We all know what an album is, but there is a special kind of album, used I believe solely by stamp collectors, which, in place of being bound in the ordinary way, has the pages and covers held together by means of strings, screws, or some other mechanical contrivance; so that the leaves can at any time be taken out, their order changed, and fresh leaves inserted wherever they may be required.

A. & T.=Annam & Tonquin (surcharged upon French Colonial stamps).

ANATOAIKH POMYAI (Anatolike Roumelia)= Eastern Roumelia. Inscription immediately above the words "EMP. OTTOMAN" on stamps closely resembling those of Turkey, issues of 1876 and later. These are the stamps given under *Roumelia* in the catalogues. The same with the Bulgarian Lion printed upon them are usually placed under the head of *Eastern Roumelia*.

"à percevoir," with value only. Guadeloupe, Unpaid Letter stamps.

Edonné paper. Paper with parallel straight lines water-marked in it, at a distance apart suitable for writing upon. Applied in French to any ruled paper.

BAYERN=Bavaria.

Bayer. Poststare. Bavarian Unpaid Letter stamps.

BELGIQUE=Belgium.

BESTELGELD-FREI. On the Local Envelopes of Hanover.

BOLLO STRAORDINARIO PER LE POSTE. Journal stamp of Tuscany.

BRAUNSCHWEIG=Brunswick.

B\$ A\$ On the Gaucho stamps of Buenos Ayres.

CABO VERDE=Cape Verde.

CALLAO. Peru.

CATALUNA. Spain, Carlist stamp.

CARRIERS' STAMP. United States; the stamp thus inscribed paid the letter-carriers' charge for the delivery of letters.

C. CH.=Cochin-china (surcharged upon French Colonial stamps).

CENTS (Three, Six, or Ten). The first issue of United States envelopes.

CHILE=Chili.

CHORRILLOS. Peru.

COMMISSION FUR RETOURBRIEF. Returned Letter Stamps of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The following illustrations show those with the Arms of the two Kingdoms.



Bavaria.



Wurtemberg.

The oblong labels with an inscription only belong to Bavaria; like the former, they bear the names of the various towns in which they are used.

COMMISSION FUR RUCKBRIEF. Returned Letter stamp of Bavaria.

COMUNICACIONES. On some of the issues of Spain.

CORREIO. On the early issues of Portugal.

CORREO INTERIOR. On the stamps of Madrid (Spain).

CORREO OFICIAL. Spanish Official stamps.

CORREOS. This, as the Spanish for *Postage*, naturally occurs upon a very large number of stamps, and I must ask my readers to be careful in looking for a name upon these stamps before referring them to any of the following descriptions, which only relate to stamps upon which the name is not given.

We may divide them into classes :

1. With CORREOS and the value.

With Arms in the centre, and the word "real," "Real," or "real," on the early issues of the Dominican Republic, as shown in the following illustrations :



Dominican Republic.

With a head in the centre, and "R." (or "R\$") "PLATA F.," on the stamps of Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The illustrations show types of these places, which might very possibly be mistaken for one another, and a type of Spain which they both closely resemble, but upon which the value is differently expressed.



Cuba.



Philippines.



Spain.

With head, and "R. PTA. F."—Cuba.

" " " "CENT PO F."—Philippines.

" " " "C\$ DE Eo" " "

" " " "CUARTOS"—Spain.

" " " "REAL" " "

" " " "REALES" " "

" " " "CENT DE ESCO" " "

2. With CORREOS, value, and date.

"CROS" ("R." or "R\$") "1864"—Spain.

"CMOS. 1866"—Cuba and Spain.

The only value common to both is the 20 centimos, but that of Cuba is *green* and *imperf.*, while that of Spain is *lilac* and *perf.* All the other values belong to Cuba.

"CMOS. 1867"—Cuba.

"C\$ 1870" " "

3. With CORREOS and other inscriptions, not including a name.

"CERTIFICADO" "1850"—Spain.

"CERTIFO" "1851" " "

"CERTDO" "1852" ("1853," or "1854")—Spain.

"FRANCO" "1850" ("1851," "1852," "1853," or

"1854")—Spain.

"FRANCO 2 C\$ (no date)—Spain.

"FRANCO" "1854 Y 55"—Philippines.

"INTERIOR" " "

(This must not be confounded with "CORREO INTERIOR," which is mentioned above, and in which the first word is without the final "s.")

"PORTE FRANCO"—Peru.

"Y TELEG\$ (or "TELEGPOS.")—Spain.

This, I believe, completes the combinations with CORREOS.

CHIFFRE TAXE. France, Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Crescent. On the stamps of Turkey, usually surmounted by a *Star*, but sometimes alone.

Cross. With numerals only, or with the word "CENTIMES" and a date also, on the Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards of Switzerland.

СРЪИЈА ПОШТА, or the first word alone. On the stamps of Servia.

C. S. A.=Confederate States of America.

COLOMBIA. It may be well to draw attention to the fact that this name appears upon many of the stamps issued by the States forming part of the Republic of Colombia—Antioquia, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—in addition to the name of the State to which the stamps specially belong.

DANMARK = Denmark.

DANSK-VESTINDISKE OER = Danish West Indies, or St. Thomas.

DEFICIT. Peru, Unpaid Letter Stamps.

DERECHOS DE FIRMA. Upon some of the fiscal stamps used for postage in the Philippine Islands.

DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST. On the stamps of the German Empire.

Dragons form the principal part of the design of the earliest issues of Japan, without any English inscriptions.

Eagle, with no inscriptions at all, and only numerals in the upper corners of the stamp—Bosnia.

ΕΑΑ. ΓΡΑΜΜ. } On the stamps of Greece.
ΕΑΑΑΕ. }

ΕΝΑΠΙΘΜΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣΗΜΟΝ. Greece, Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Errors are stamps printed in the wrong colours, on the wrong paper, or with some other unintentional peculiarity, and unintentionally issued for use in that condition.

ESCUELAS. On stamps of Venezuela, employed for both postal and fiscal purposes.

ESPAÑA = Spain.

Essays are trials of design, colour, paper, &c. Designs submitted for approval as such; impressions in various colours, printed as colour trials; impressions upon varieties of paper. Stamps showing trial obliterations, or experiments in perforation, cannot be considered Essays of stamps, but only Essays of obliteration or perforation.

ESTENSI. On the stamps of Modena.

Facsimile is simply another word for an imitation; it is usually applied to imitations which are sold as such; but unless the word is printed across them they are equally liable to be used for fraudulent purposes, and what is termed a Facsimile to-day may be a Forgery to-morrow.

Figures. The designs of the earliest issues of Brazil consist solely of large figures, denoting the values upon a background of lines. The Unpaid Letter Stamps of Switzerland also bear figures, with no inscriptions, but the figures are enclosed in a circle of Stars.

FILIPINAS = Philippine Islands.

Flap Ornament is the device upon the upper flap of an envelope, usually an embossed design of some kind. (See also *Rosace* and *Tresse*.)

Flowers. The designs of the stamps on some of the Wrappers of Japan consist of Branches with Flowers and Leaves, without any inscriptions except in Japanese characters.

FRANCO.—With no other inscription except those denoting the value—Switzerland.

FRANCO BOLLO, meaning *Postage Stamp*, occurs on the stamps of various Italian States:—

With "POSTE" alone at the top, on the stamps of Naples issued by the Provisional Government.

With "C. POSTE," followed by figures at the top, on the issues of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Italy.

With the word "POSTALE" and the value only, on the stamps of the Roman States. (These should not be confounded with certain stamps of Italy, inscribed "FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE ITALIANO," or with the stamps of Romagna which bear "FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE ROMAGNE.")

With "GIORNALI STAMPE" at the sides, on the early Newspaper Stamps of Italy.

With "DI STATO" on the Official Stamps of Italy.

FRANQUEO. On a stamp of Peru.

FREIMARKE. On stamps of various German States:—

With "Thurn und Taxis" in very small letters at the right-hand side, on the early issues of Germany.

With a head in the centre, and the value below—Prussia.

With Arms in the centre and the value below and at each side—Wurtemberg.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Notice of Removal.—We have at length got into our new premises, 391, Strand, London, where all letters and orders in future should be addressed. Our shop at 435, Strand will be continued until about June 10th, when we hope that the new and much larger shop at No. 391 will be fitted complete. As soon as possible we shall give a full description in this journal of our new premises, with a series of illustrations of the same by an eminent artist. These are in preparation, but probably they will not be ready before the July number.

* * *

Price Catalogue (Ninth Edition) for 1893 and 1894.—Our new catalogue is at length published, and all orders booked have now been despatched. The catalogue is an exceedingly great improvement on all its predecessors. Nearly every country has been revised or re-written, and in the case of difficult countries, such as Transvaal, the entire country has been re-written by a specialist, so that collectors may have the benefit of the best obtainable list up to date. The prices have been most carefully considered and wherever possible a reduction has been made, in some cases of very great magnitude; of course, in the case of the rare old stamps which are constantly increasing in value, and which are in the greatest demand, it has been found necessary to considerably increase the prices, but in all cases great care has been taken not to enhance them above their true market value, and we believe that all who are in a position to judge will admit that our ninth edition catalogue gives a truer idea of the prices of rare stamps than any catalogue that has been published previously.

* * *

STANLEY Gibbons and H. M. STANLEY.—An esteemed correspondent kindly writes us as follows: "There was a good joke lately at Rome. Dr. Diena was at a small paper seller's who keeps a few stamps, and this man told him he was not the only big stamp man in Rome, but that the great Mr. Stanley Gibbons was at the Hotel de l'Europe. Diena marched off there, and after waiting a bit got in and found H. M. Stanley, the African explorer! Tableau."

* * *

Export of Postage Stamps.—The following letter from the Perak Government Gazette may be of some interest to those dealers who are in the habit of importing over £100 of a new issue at one time!

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

"SINGAPORE, 9th March, 1893.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency's attention has been called to a recent case in which some inconvenience was caused to the Crown agents and Custom House officials by the importation (not previously notified) into the United Kingdom of a certain large consignment of unused Straits Settlements postage stamps, which had been purchased by collectors in Singapore.

"To avoid misunderstanding in future, His Excellency has been pleased to direct that, in the Colony and Native States, no purchase of postage stamps to a greater value than £100 by an individual is to be allowed without special sanction, and that if possible, in all cases where large purchases are made for export to England, it shall be arranged that the stamps are to be consigned to the Crown agents for delivery to the persons authorised to receive them.

"In no case is a package of stamps to be delivered to any one until the seal of the Crown agents on such package has been broken.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) A. P. TALBOT,

"For Colonial Secretary, S. S.

"THE BRITISH RESIDENT, Perak."

* * *

Outward Indian Mail Record.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Oriental*, with the London mails of the 31st ult., arrived at Bombay at half-past ten on Friday evening, which is the earliest time on record that the

outward English mails have been landed in India. The total mail transit from London to Bombay was 14 days 2½ hours.—*Reuter.*"

* * *

The De Coppet Sale.—This sale has given rise to a considerable number of paragraphs in the various daily papers. Many of these are evidently written by people who know nothing whatever about stamps, and some of them have hashed up the most absurd nonsense ever published. In the *Brighton Herald*, for instance, we see it stated that the highest price obtained was for a *United States* 2 c. stamp—\$900. A little lower down in the same paragraph they actually state that a *British Guiana* was sold for \$1000. This paper also states that the *United States* 2 and 4 cents of 1864 were sold at \$90 each. In fact, the whole paragraph is such a muddle that we defy anyone to make head or tail of it.

* * *

Supplement to Wholesale List.—Owing to pressure of work, caused by the removal into our new premises, we have been unable to prepare a new dealers' list for June. We have, however, written a four page supplement to the present one, containing a list of all new points and special bargains, and of various lines we have been able to purchase since the last list was issued. We shall be pleased to send this supplement and the last list to any dealer on application.

* * *

Addendum No. 31, containing a list of all stamps, &c., issued between January 1st and April 30th, 1893, is now ready, and can be had for 3d., post-free.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

THE F. DE COPPET SALE.

THIS grand sale, the finest that has ever been held, is at length finished, and we are able to give our readers some notes upon it. The total amount of the sale was 25,491.10 dollars. Just as we are going to press we have received *The American Journal of Philately* for April, with a full account, and we regret to see the way in which the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. speak of the management of the sale. It looks to us as though there was a considerable amount of petty jealousy on the part of this firm, probably arising from the fact that the opposition firm of J. W. Scott secured the selling of this fine collection. In one paragraph in *The American Journal of Philately* it is stated that the catalogue was marred by a number of rank frauds, and also by a general tendency to exaggerate the condition of the stamps. Now as to the rank frauds, probably there is no collection of the value of £5000 in the whole world that does not contain one or two doubtful stamps, and we are informed that, in the case of a few specimens that were considered doubtful, and to which Mr. de Coppet's attention was only drawn after such lots were catalogued, Mr. de Coppet authorized Mr. Albrecht to buy in these lots for his account, and this was done in all really doubtful cases. Secondly, *The American Journal of Philately* states that it is impossible to form an estimate of the amount that was actually sold, as they know of a number of items having been bought in for the owner's account. Now we are in a position to state absolutely that the total amount of stamps bought in for Mr. de Coppet was 1392 dollars; this we consider a very small proportion out of a total of 25,000 dollars sold. We also hear that, with the exception of the reserves mentioned in the catalogue, there was hardly a reserve on any lot. Probably it got known in New York that Mr. R. F. Albrecht was acting as a friend for Mr. de Coppet in this matter, and when it was found that Mr. Albrecht's purchases exceeded 10,900 dollars, as we are informed they did, the conclusion has been jumped at that these purchases were

mainly made on behalf of Mr. de Coppet. We are able, however, to state definitely that these purchases were absolutely *bona fide*, and were made up of the following sums:

Mr. Albrecht bought for Stanley Gibbons . . .	\$2954
" " another English customer . . .	146
" " a French customer . . .	846
" " five New York customers . . .	2904
" " other U.S. customers . . .	884
" " their own stock . . .	1922

Leaving, as stated before, only 1392 bought in for Mr. F. de Coppet's account. Personally, we very much regret that such insinuations should be made about a gentleman who is undoubtedly one of the leading philatelists of America, and who is so well known on this side of the ocean. We should have thought that Mr. F. de Coppet would have been too well known for such charges to be made against him, which, as far as we are able to judge on this side, entirely emanate from trade jealousy between two rival firms.

Below we give the prices of all stamps sold of the value of £10 and upwards.

Antigua, 1 p., rose, imperf., unsevered pair, wmkd. star . . .	\$91.50
" 1 p., red, imperf. vertically, unsevered pair . . .	78.00
Antioquia, 5 c., green, written cancellation, fine margins . . .	50.00
" 10 c., lilac, written cancellation, fine margins . . .	86.50
British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 2½d., pale pink, imperf., unused . . .	91.00
British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 2½d., deep pink, imperf., used . . .	111.00
British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 5 c., rose, imperf., used . . .	67.00
British Guiana, 2 c. (circular), on rose paper, used . . .	1010.00
" " 4 c., yellow, cut round, rather dark shade, used . . .	137.00
" " 4 c., yellow, cut round, pale shade, on tissue paper . . .	237.00
" " 8 c., green, cut square, pale shade . . .	177.00
" " 12 c., very pale blue, cut square, 'straight tail to 2, used . . .	62.00
" " 12 c., very pale blue, cut square, curled tail to 2 . . .	63.00
" " 12 c., slightly darker shade of blue, curled tail, cut square . . .	82.00
" " 12 c., same shade as last but varying in type, curled tail to 2, and first "i" of "British" very slanting, cut octagonally . . .	84.00
" " 4 c., magenta, a superb used specimen, large margins . . .	75.00
" " 4 c., blue, on surfaced paper, beautiful specimen, very clear print, on entire letter . . .	427.00
" " 4 c., blue, paper coloured through . . .	407.00
" " 1 c., rose, entire uncut unused sheet of 24 varieties . . .	202.80
" " 2 c., yellow, reconstructed sheet of 24 varieties of type . . .	552.00
" " 4 c., blue, reconstructed sheet of 24 varieties of type . . .	900.00
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red, beautiful used specimen . . .	60.50
" 4 " blue, error in colour, nicked, used . . .	98.00
" 5 " orange, beautiful used specimen . . .	66.00
Canada, 12 p., black, speck from margin of lower left hand corner, otherwise fine margins . . .	176.00
Dominica, One Penny surcharged on 6 p., green, on part of letter, postmarked London, 27 July, 1886 . . .	66.00
Dominican Republic, ½ real, rose, uncut sheet of 12 varieties, unused . . .	90.00
Grenada, 6 p., red, on laid paper, unused . . .	102.00

Nevis, Is., yellow-green, perf. 15, on vertically laid paper	156.00
New Brunswick, Is., violet, superb unused specimen, thin spot on back	65.00
" Is., pale violet, magnificent used specimen, large margins on two sides showing part of adjoining stamps, other sides cut close	70.25
" triangular quarter of Is., violet, used as 3 p., on entire letter, postmarked 23 April, 1860	116.00
" 5 c., brown, perf. 12 (Connell), beautiful specimen of this great rarity	102.50
New Foundland, Is., orange, beautiful used specimen; fine shade of this extremely rare stamp	76.00
" Is., deep orange, on yellowish paper	105.00
" Is., bright vermilion, lightly post-marked	53.25
Nova Scotia, Is., mauve, early shade, on piece of letter showing date of postmark 28 April, 1852	100.05
" right half of both of Is., violet, and of 3d., blue, used on entire letter as 7½d. postage	130.00
Peru, 1 real, blue, on blue paper, used on entire letter	61.50
" ½ (Medio) peso, red (error), used; remarkably bright shade with very wide margins	60.10
St. Christopher, 1 p. on 2½ p., blue, surcharge 2 mm. high, unused	70.00
Tobago, half of 6 p., orange, surcharged 1 p. with pen and ink, postmarked on piece of letter	50.00
Toilima, 5 centavos, first plate, reconstructed sheet of the ten types consisting of 5 unsevered pairs, all pen stroked, on blue vertically laid paper	200.00
" unsevered strip of 3 of the same plate on blue vertically laid paper, types Nos. 2, 4, 6	60.00
" reconstructed sheet of the same on blue vertically laid paper, but letters still more disorganized; ten varieties, all pen cancelled	200.00
" unsevered strip of 4 on blue vertically laid paper, with blue ruled lines, pen stroked	80.00
" the same on blue quadrillé paper, unsevered strip of three, pen stroked	60.00
" reconstructed sheet of 10 varieties on buff laid batonné paper	400.00
" type 5, of same plate and paper, unused but cracked	50.00
" second plate, on blue laid batonné paper, similar to buff except in colour; unsevered pair, types 6 and 8	81.00
" second plate, on blue quadrillé paper; reconstructed sheet of 10 varieties, made up of 10 single specimens, types 3 and 9, unused, but the last is trimmed, all the others pen cancelled	200.00
" second plate, on blue wove paper; reconstructed sheet of 10 varieties, all cancelled	200.00
" second plate, on vertically laid paper, with five horizontally batonné lines in sheet, uncut, unused	250.00
Trinidad (Lady McLeod), 2 p., blue, unused	72.50
United States, unsevered, unperforated, pair, 30 c., orange, unused, extremely scarce	80.00
" 90 c., blue, unperforated, wide margins, very rare, unused	95.00
" 15 c., brown and blue, inverted centre, used; fine specimen of this rare stamp	70.00

United States, 24 c., green and black, inverted centre, used	110.30
" 30 c., blue and carmine, flags inverted, used; a superb specimen	220.00
" \$5, State, unused	90.00
United States of Columbia, 50 c., red (error), long neck "5" of 50, used; a superb specimen of this rarity	99.00
" 50 c., red (error), square "o" to "50," with dash attached, equally as rare as the last	100.00
" 25 c., black on rose, used, a great rarity	59.00
" 25 c., black on rose, used, a great rarity	59.00

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LT., on March 15th and 16th last, sold the very fine collection of Mr. Marcus Mayer, of New York, the total amount realized being \$5266. Below are the most interesting lots with the prices obtained for each one. Lack of space prevents our noting more of these.

Lot.		
1	Baltimore, 1846, envelope, 5 c., blue, on bluish white wove paper, signature in black, entire env., used	\$225.00
2	New Haven, 1845, env., 5 c., red, original	325.00
10	St. Louis, 1845, 5 c., black, dies A and C, on one orig. letter. The die C is slightly nicked to the right of the right bear	162.00
11	" 10 c., black, die B, rare, used	53.00
167	Baton Rouge, La., 1861, 5 c., green and carmine, the error "McCormick" pasted on an envelope on which the guarantee of the postmaster, J. McCormick, is written, unused	77.00
169	Columbia, S. C. envelope, 5 c., blue on white, entire, used	11.50
417	Fiji Times Express, 1871, laid batonné paper; 9 p., pink, unused (2)	15.00
424	Finland, env., 1845, 10 k., black, greyish laid paper, entire, used	14.00
428	France, 1849, 1 f., vermilion, unused	34.00
440	French Colonies, 1871, 5 c., green, cancelled, "Reunion"	1.15
441	" 1876, 2 c., red-brown, unused	1.00
442	" " 4 c., grey, cancelled "Saigon"	5.00
508	Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5 c., blue, a great rarity, on original letter, used	286.00
600	Mauritius, 1848, white paper, 1 p., orange, early impression, used	27.00
610	" 1858, 2 p., blue (fillet Head), used	31.00
675	Nevis, 1861, greyish paper, 4 p., rose, unused	5.50
676	" " 6 p., lilac-grey	5.50
677	" " " another one	5.00
678	" " 1 s., green	16.35
681	" 1883, 6 p., green, rare	16.00
684	New Brunswick, 1 s., violet, bright colour, used	44.25
690	Newfoundland, 6½ p., scarlet-vermilion, unused	24.50
692	" 1 s., orange-vermilion, used	31.50
730	Nova Scotia, 1 s., violet, used	34.50
761	Peru, 1857, 1 r., blue on bluish paper, stamp of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., used in Peru, cancelled Lima	30.00
763	Peru, 1858, ½ p., rose, minute tear, lightly cancelled	47.50
801	Moldavia, 1858, 27 pa., black on rose, cut to shape, on part of original letter, used	47.50
802	" 54 pa., blue on green, used	30.00
803	" 108 pa., blue on rose, used	59.00
843	Saxony, 1850, 3 p., red, unused	30.00

Lor.		
912	Geneva, 1843, 10 c., green, made up of two severed 5 c. stamps on part of orig. letter, unused	30.00
918	Zurich, 1843, 4 r., black, Type I., vertical lines, used	53.00
919	" 4 r., black, Type III., horizontal lines, used	60.00
922	Switzerland, 1849, 4 c., red and black (Vaud), used	56.00

MESSRS. R. F. ALBRECHT & Co. held their thirteenth sale in New York on April 18th and 19th, when good prices were apparently realized, of which the following are fair samples.

Lor.		
2	New York, 1842, 3 c., blue, wove paper, unused, large even margins	\$12.75
142	New York, magnificent copy, unused, with paraph, double line at top (not bottom), on watermarked paper	45.00
17	Providence, 10 c., black, unused	19.75
56	1856, 5 c., red-brown, unused, with original gum	21.50
72	1866, 3 c., scarlet, unused, and with original gum	13.20
75	1861, 5 c., mustard-yellow, unused	8.00
76	" " " used	4.50
85	1868, 3 c., grilled all over, unused, and with original gum	27.50
89	1868, 5 c., mustard-yellow, grilled	11.10
119	1869, 90 c., very fine used copy	8.75
124	" " unsevered vertical pair, used	17.00
132	1870, 24 c., used	24.10
150	1890, complete set of 10, and 2 special delivery stamps, unused	2.04

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

156	1865, 5 c., blue (blue border), unused	6.40
168	1875, 9 c., used	4.00

DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

186	Agriculture, complete set, unused (9)	8.10
190	Executive " " with original gum (5)	18.60
206	Justice, 30 c., unused, with original gum	4.35
208	" 90 c., " " "	15.00
211	Navy, complete set, 7 c., used, others unused (11)	9.90
216	" 90 c., unused	11.75
217	" 2 c., green (error), unused	8.00
233	State, complete set, unused (5)	9.68
236	" \$2, unused, with original gum	6.25
237 ^a	" \$5, used, very lightly cancelled in red	103.00
238	" \$5, proof on India paper	11.00
239	" \$10, unused, with original gum	27.25
240	" \$20 " "	27.25
248	War, complete set, unused, with original gum (11)	1.32

CONFEDERATE STATES.

751	Athens, Ga, 5 c., purple, type 2 ("Paid" narrow space), on envelope	52.50
752	Danville, Va, 5 c., on white, on envelope	51.00
754	Knoxville, 5 c., blue on white, on entire envelope, unused	171.00

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their forty-first sale on April 20th and 21st last, the following being some of the most interesting lots sold.

Lot		£ s. d.
4	Great Britain, 1d., red, plate No. 146, imperf., pair, used	1 5 0
5	" " plate No. 191, a similar pair	1 2 0

Lor.		£ s. d.
9	Saxony, 3 pf., red, fine specimen	4 0 0
21	Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, margins small	9 10 0
26	Basle, 2½ rp.	3 5 0
86	Alsace, with inverted net, originals 1, 2, 4, 10, and 20 c., unused	1 7 0
87	The same, but used, 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c.	1 18 0
136	Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.", black postmark	7 10 0
405	British Guiana (1862) prov., 1 c., rose, crossed heart border, No. 12 on plate, unused, and border perfect	3 10 0
417	Nevis, 1d., red, an imperf. pair, unused	2 4 0
431	Barbados, unused pair of the 1d. on 5s., provisionals, surcharges facing opposite ways, no gum	7 15 0

MR. W. HADLOW held his twenty-first sale on May 12th, and informs us that this was one of the most successful he has ever held; certainly, as far as we can judge, some of the prices realized were considerably above the average. The following will be found amongst the most interesting:

Lor.		£ s. d.
29	Great Britain, 1st issue 1s., oct., block of 15	3 0 0
160	Montserrat, 4d., blue, wmk. CA	2 4 0
163	Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green	0 13 0
166	Prince Edward's Isle, 1d., various shades, all unused, 36	1 10 0
167	St. Thomas and Principe. The very rare Provisional 50 reis on 40 r., chocolate, used	1 0 0
201	New South Wales, Laureated, 3d., with wmk.; error "WACES"	0 15 0
210	New South Wales, Laureated, 1d., rich carmine, unused	4 5 0
224	New South Wales, 3d., wmk. 10, entire sheet of 120	3 0 0
332	New South Wales, 8d., orange, imperf., with splendid margins	4 12 0
251	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, plate 2, unused	5 5 0
252	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., slate blue, plate 3, unused	8 5 0
263	New Zealand, Fiscal Postals, £2, £3, £4, £6, £7, £8, and £10	2 9 0
264	New Zealand, no wmk., strip of 4 of the 6d., unused	7 10 0
274	Queensland, no wmk., 1s., strip of 3, unused	1 14 0
279	" 6d., green, imperf., fine margins, unused	2 15 0
281	Queensland, 10s., small type, wmk. Q. & C., imperf., fine margins	3 0 0
283	Queensland, 1st issue 2d., imperf. on top of a N.S.W. 1d., diadem, imperf., on entire original envelope	3 10 0
285	Samoa. Fine set of proofs, imperf., in natural colours, with duplicates and proofs of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 9d., in black	2 10 0
319	Victoria, 2d., dull lilac, with fine background, on piece of original envelope	3 10 0
324 ^b	Victoria, 3d., 1861, imperforate	3 0 0
334 ^a	Tasmania, 4d., rouletted	4 0 0
338	Western Australia, 1st issue, 6d., rouletted	2 15 0

LONDON STAMP CLUB SCHEME.

IN response to an announcement in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* a number of prominent London stamp dealers and collectors assembled on Thursday, April 27th, at the Gambrinus Restaurant, Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, to discuss the suggested formation of a London Philatelic Club and Exchange. At the time of the commencement of proceedings thirty-six gentlemen were in attendance. On the

motion of Mr. Theodor Buhl, seconded by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, Mr. T. W. Cheveley was unanimously elected to the chair. Mr. Frederick R. Ginn, Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, was invited to act as secretary for the evening, and agreed to do so.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that he had himself suggested to Mr. Harry Hilckes, one of the conveners of the meeting, that the preliminary gathering in connection with the proposed club should be held in the Arbitration Room, at 63 and 64, Chancery Lane. Mr. Hilckes and Mr. Bishop, however, seemed to have committed themselves in some way to the room in which they were now assembled. They had met there to decide whether they should form any such stamp centre as was suggested, and whether it should take the form of a club, of an exchange, or of neither. The Chairman, in conclusion, invited discussion on the scheme.

Mr. Percy Bishop was proceeding to explain his views as to what form the scheme should take, when the Chairman suggested that it would be better to commence with a formal resolution. Accordingly Mr. Bishop moved: "That this meeting of London stamp collectors and dealers deems it desirable that a London Philatelic Club and Exchange be established in some convenient centre."

Mr. Hadlow, in seconding, regretted that no detailed scheme had been placed before the meeting.

Other gentlemen expressing similar views, Mr. Harry Hilckes said he was disinclined to go into details, because he foresaw opposition, and also on the score of nationality. There seemed to be some feeling in London against the typical German philatelic club, and he feared it might be thought that he wanted to establish in London a club on exactly the same lines.

Mr. Bishop said he had been called upon for a formal resolution, and not for details. There was a clear issue before the meeting, and if quite in order he would like to move that the question be now put.

The Chairman said this would be in order, but he thought there were several gentlemen present who yet desired to speak. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nankivell said he differed from Mr. Hadlow and other gentlemen, who cried out for details. He thought there was a perfectly clear issue before the meeting.

Mr. M. Giwelb expressed the opinion that the time was most inopportune for the formation of a stamp club. The summer months were now at hand, and many stamp dealers and collectors would be leaving London. He moved as an amendment: "That the further discussion of the scheme be adjourned until the autumn."

Mr. Peckitt seconded.

Mr. Nankivell, differing from Mr. Giwelb, said that the present was, in his opinion, the very best time in which to get through the preliminary work. If that work were commenced at once the club would be a going concern by the autumn. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Horton, the next speaker, felt curious as to how the proposed club would affect the London Society.

Mr. Nankivell, speaking as a member of the London Society, assured Mr. Horton that so far as he could see the club would not affect the Society in the slightest degree.

Mr. Frederick R. Ginn made an important statement. Several members of the Philatelic Protection Association, he said, had had a scheme for the establishment of a stamp club under consideration for some months past. This would be further discussed at the annual meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association on May 6th, and he should like to move the adjournment of the further discussion of the project until after that meeting. Replying to questions from Mr. Bishop and Mr. Hilckes, he explained that the scheme would not be regarded as "exclusively a Philatelic Protection Association affair," though doubtless the prominent members of the Philatelic Protection Association would take a leading part in the promotion and management of the suggested club. Mr. Ginn then moved: "That in view of the fact that several members of the Philatelic Protection Association have in contemplation the establishment of a philatelic club and exchange, it is not desirable that this meeting should proceed to discuss the formation of such a club, but await instead the scheme to be put forward by these gentlemen."

Mr. Giwelb then withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Ginn's.

A vote was then taken, and it was found that 19 were for the amendment, and 5 for the original resolution as moved by Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Myerscough raised a question as to how the other 12 were voting (there being 36 gentlemen in the room), but the Chairman explained that he was unable to compel any gentleman to vote.

Mr. G. H. Callf then moved: "That a meeting be called at the Arbitration Room, Chancery Lane, for June 27th, to receive and consider the scheme mentioned in the foregoing resolution."

Mr. J. W. Jones seconded, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Thus the matter stands adjourned till June 27th.

Before the meeting broke up votes of thanks were moved to Mr. Percy Bishop and Mr. Harry Hilckes, for convening the meeting and for obtaining the free use of the room; and to Mr. T. W. Cheveley for presiding.

THE C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

IN reference to a cutting which appeared in our February number, we are asked by our friend Mr. Mekeel to insert the following circular, which we have much pleasure in doing. We are glad to see that the affairs of the Company are in a more satisfactory condition than we were led to suppose.

"The Directors of this company are glad to inform stockholders that the financial embarrassment mentioned in their circular of January 17th has been satisfactorily settled without the sacrifice or sale of any of the property of the company. The Assignee was discharged by order of the Court, May 1st, and re-assigned all of the property to the company.

"Twenty-five per cent. of all the liabilities was paid in cash, and an extension of one year given on balance. All of the liabilities can be paid out of the next year's business, and the company will then be in a dividend-paying condition again.

"The present condition is as follows:

"ASSETS.		
Printing plant and machinery	\$30,000 00	
Albums and publications, including plates	10,000 00	
Stock of stamps	105,000 00	
Bills receivable	4,000 00	
		\$149,000 00
"LIABILITIES.		
On machinery, etc., secured by deed of trust	\$ 3,638 75	
All other accounts, mostly due to banks, secured by deed of trust	43,138 53	\$46,777 28
		\$102,222 72

"The above is represented by the following stock:

Common stock	\$100,000 00	
Preferred stock	13,500 00	\$113,500 00

"The profits on the next year's business, estimated in connection with that of last year, will be \$21,750; the net value of the assets will therefore be \$124,000 at the end of a year, the indebtedness having been wiped out.

"Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, the present business of the company is better than ever before, and constantly increasing, so that the above estimate is considered a conservative one.

"Respectfully submitted,

"BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"C. H. MEKEEL, *Pres.* and *Treas.*

"W. A. FUNK, *Sec.*

"St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1893."

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.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, Strand, on Friday, the 24th March, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being in attendance, viz., The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. E. D. Bacon, D. Garth, C. N. Biggs, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, Dr. Viner, Messrs. R. Meyer, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, Seymour Wells, G. B. Routledge, Hastings E. Wright, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, Norman Newton, and J. A. Tilleard.

Correspondence.—After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of letters from the private secretaries of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H.R.H. the Duke of York, thanking the Society for copies of the work on the *Stamps of British India and Ceylon*. The Secretary also announced the receipt of a letter from the Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States of America, enclosing, for the Society, a complete set of proofs, on Indian paper, of the new series of "Columbus" stamps, including the recently issued 8 cents value, and the letter was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. A letter was also read from the Rev. H. Cummings, tendering his resignation of membership, which was accepted.

New Members.—Mr. D. J. Macfie, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded, by the Secretary; Mr. C. Dack, proposed by Mr. Beckwith, and seconded by Mr. Firth; Mr. C. F. Ellis, proposed by the Assistant Secretary, and seconded by the Secretary; Dr. R. H. Sankey, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. J. C. Enys, proposed by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. Nankivell; Mr. John C. Potter, proposed by the Treasurer, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. G. A. Greathead, proposed by Captain Norris Newman, and seconded by Mr. Nankivell, were elected members of the Society.

The Assistant Secretary called attention to the question of the desirability of omitting in future notices of meetings the addresses of proposed new members, and gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution on the subject.

Guarantees at Stamp Auctions.—Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on "Guarantees at Stamp Auctions," in which he described the nature of the guarantees offered by the several auctioneers at present engaged in the business. In the paper Mr. Nankivell explained the difficulties arising from such guarantees in the case of disputes in reference to the genuine character of any stamps offered for sale by auction. After some discussion, in which several of the members present took part, and in the course of which various suggestions were made for obviating the difficulties referred to, a cordial vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Garth, accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his interesting paper.

During the evening Mr. Hastings Wright produced for the inspection of members present, a fine unused copy of the very rare 9d. stamp of Great Britain, plate 3, with the hair lines.—From the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. TEMPERLEY, Esq., B.A.

AT the ordinary meeting, on Friday evening, May 5th, the members took a "recess" from their New South Wales task in order to examine some of the novelties which have been accumulating.

The stamps and envelopes of the Columbian issue (United States) were shown first. In the case of the stamps it has been suggested that the different sizes in which the stamps are found are due to irregular shrinkage. If so, what accounts for so many varieties of type?

According to this preliminary examination the variations appear to be most marked and most numerous in the 3 c. and 4 c. In one variety of the 3 c. the knob at the top of the 3 in the right top corner is quite separated from the other part of the figure. In this value and the 4 c. the number of leaves which overlap the circles containing the numerals varies considerably. A large number of distinct shades and other minor varieties were noted in all the values. Some of these might be accounted for by a deficient supply of ink, or defect in the plate.

Some fine copies of the 1857 issue of the U.S. were shown on the original covers. All had the outside lines and other marks which distinguished the early copies of this issue. One copy had been twice perforated.

Mr. A. E. Baxter was elected an ordinary member; Messrs. W. A. Kings, H. Clark, T. Ridpath, and W. S. King corresponding members.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE 13th meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 27th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, P. de Worms, H. Clark, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, and one visitor, M. J. Carden. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, thanking the Society for its donation to the funds of that institution.

The Vice-President then read an interesting paper on the stamps of Belgium, and exhibited his collection of that country, in which the different varieties of watermarks and perforations were well represented. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his paper.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 10th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, P. de Worms, H. Clark, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrupp. In absence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Stafford Smith read some notes on the stamps of Holland, and exhibited a good collection of the same, comprising nearly all the different perforations and shades. Mr. Gillespie proposed, and Mr. Woodman seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his paper.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. BECKWITH.

THE fifteenth meeting was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, 22nd April, 1893. The chair was occupied by the President. The other members and associates present were the Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. J. H. Thackrah, J. F. C. Sieber, E. Egly, J. W. Duffield, F. T. Kidson, W. A. Jefferson, D. Bennett, E. G. Hudson, F. Craven, A. N. Skipworth, and the Secretaries.

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1 peso, blue on green; <i>used</i>	1 0
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MAZAGAN.		
5 centimos, green	0 1
10 " blue	0 2
25 " carmine	0 5
50 " violet	0 9
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<i>Post Cards.</i>		
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5 " blue and carmine on white	0 8
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3d. on 1d. (wrapper), black on grey	0 6
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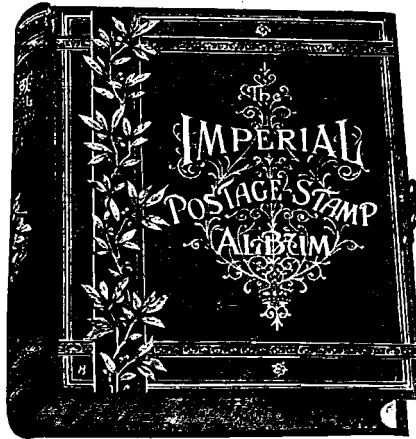
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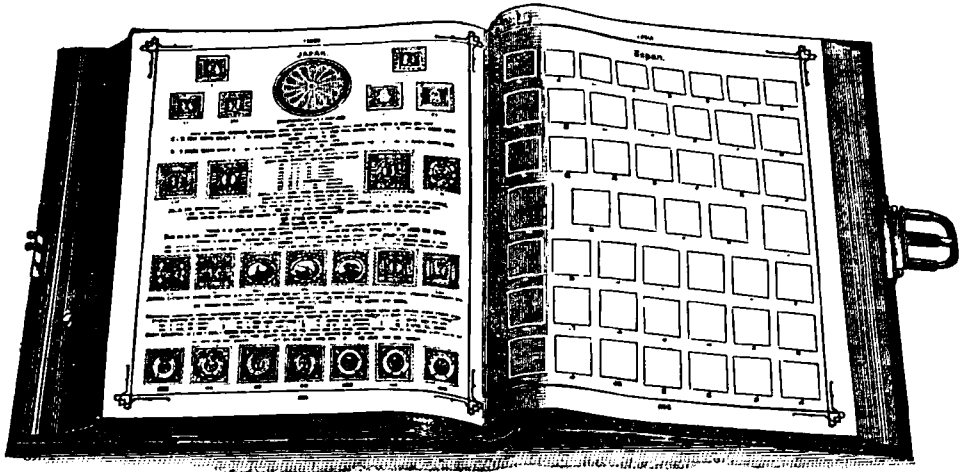
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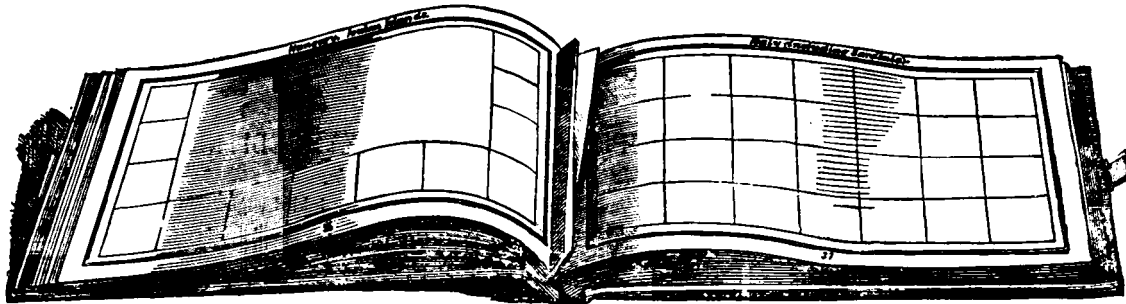
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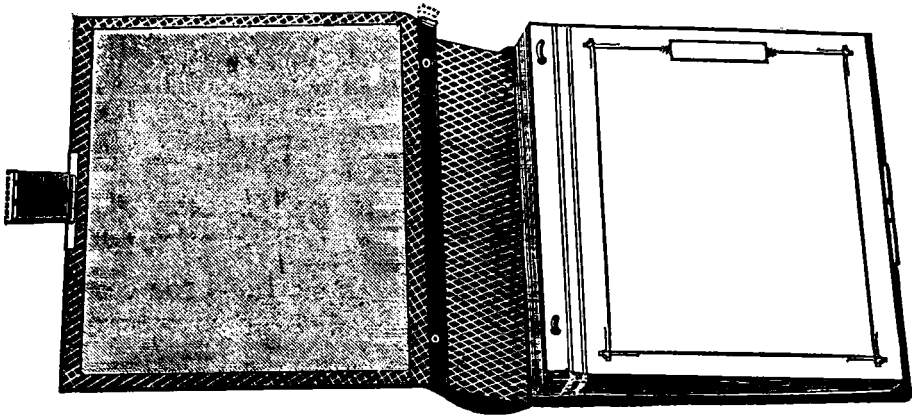
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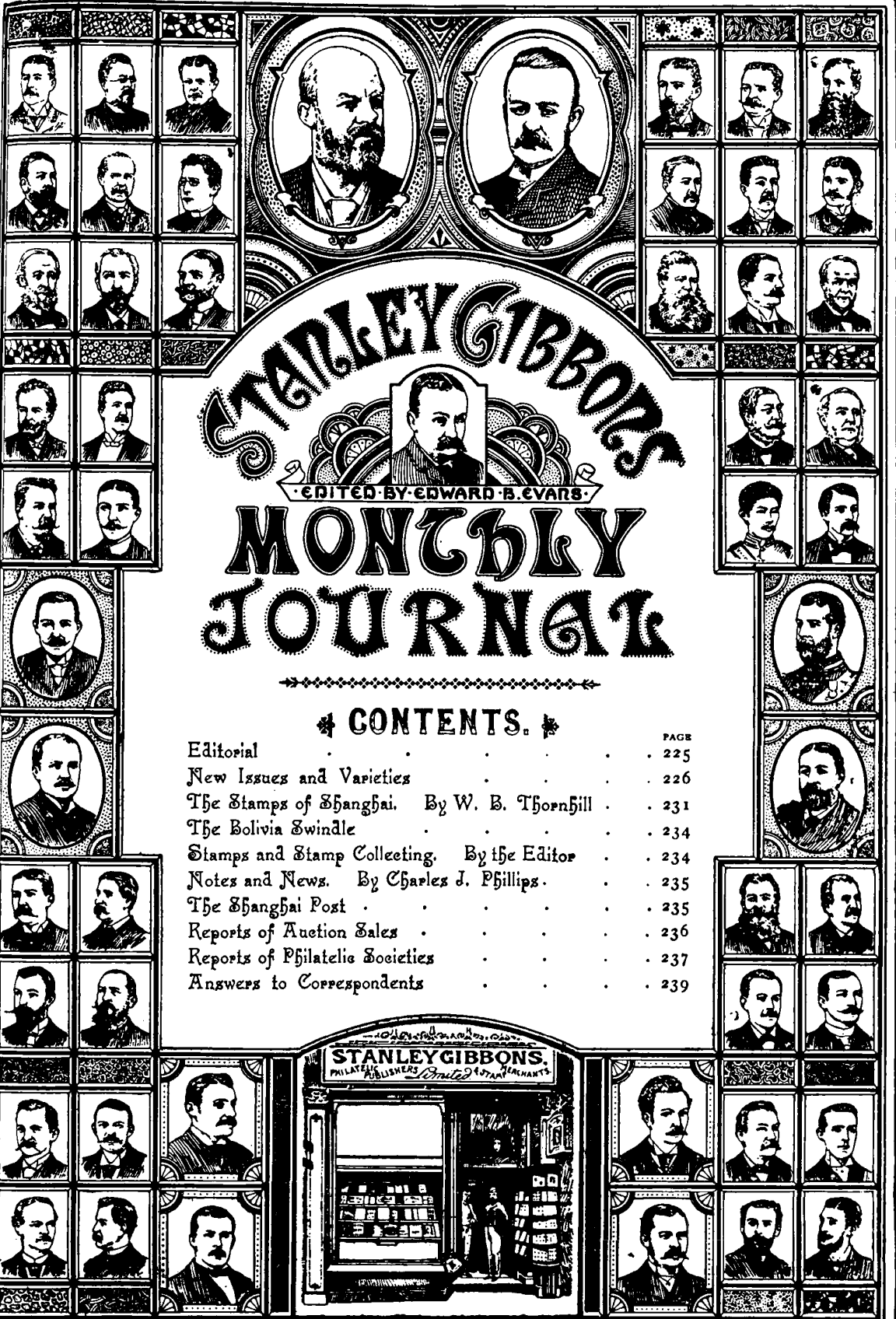
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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The whole of the numerous New Issues that have appeared since the last Edition are fully catalogued.

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The Illustrations in the Appendix have been largely augmented. To meet the expressed desire of many Collectors, this Edition of the Catalogue and Appendix may be obtained *interleaved with paper faintly ruled*. This will be much appreciated by Philatelists for various purposes, such as making notes of Auction Sales, New Issues, &c. &c.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. III.

JUNE 30, 1893.

No. 36.

NOTICE.—The Publishers desire to draw attention to their removal to No. 391, Strand, London, where all Letters, &c., should be addressed. The Branch at 435, Strand, has been closed, and a new and large shop opened at 391, Strand.

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, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.*

EDITORIAL.

WE have once more reached the end of a volume, and although it is not very much to boast of (we are only three years old), still it is always something to have got safely through another year. As a frontispiece to our third volume we give a full page illustration of some of the most prominent, or most difficult to describe, of the varieties of the First Issue of Shanghai, the description of which, by Mr. Thornhill, is concluded in this number. We are happy to be able to promise some further chapters from the same able hand, dealing with the subsequent issues of the same city, which we are sure will be of much service to the readers of our next volume.

* * *

IN arranging the illustrations which adorn the title pages of our volumes we have amused ourselves with the exercise of a little ingenuity, the results of which we have hitherto kept to ourselves, half hoping that some of our readers might have solved such mystery as might exist. Now that we have drawn attention to the illustrations in question we do not doubt that the riddles will be found only too easy of solution.

* * *

ANOTHER little matter which forces itself upon the Editorial attention about this period is the Index, and it is from this source that we endeavour to ascertain what has been the prominent feature of the year. The periods covered by our first and second volumes were remarkable for the great number of excellent forgeries manufactured, or detected, during those two years; while the second

was also notable for some rather unpleasant results to the manufacturers and vendors of those articles. It is not unnatural that trade in this direction should have been somewhat dull during the succeeding twelve months. The past year should, we think, be known as Exhibition Year, for during no previous period of the same length have so many successful Stamp Shows been held. The largest and most remarkable of these was, no doubt, that which took place in Paris last autumn; while perhaps the most successful in attaining its object was the limited one held in the rooms of the London Philatelic Society—the first, we have reason to hope and believe, of a series of similarly interesting displays, which we are sure will greatly benefit both Philately in general, and the Society in particular.

* * *

MENTION of the London Society reminds us that the past year has been one of especial activity among Philatelic Societies, and we have been glad to devote not a few of our pages to the records of their proceedings. We have upon our list no less than nine of these societies in England and Wales, besides the Philatelic Protection Association, which is doing excellent work in a different direction, and we hope to hear from all of these—and from many others like them—in our next volume. Scotland and Ireland seem to be a little behindhand in this respect, and we should like to know of a few more societies in the colonies, where there is plenty of work for them still. We do not allude to Canada under this head—Philatelic Societies and Periodicals flourish there as in the United States—but to other British possessions, in many of which there are a few collectors who might greatly benefit both themselves and others by a little united effort. Bombay has set an excellent example to the rest of the Indian Empire, where some philatelic study and investigation are much needed just now, when the ingenious native seems to have become fully awake to the pleasures and profits to be derived from stamp collecting.

WE have just received from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward Island, a warning against the misplaced ingenuity of Messrs. B. F. Coombs and H. Leslie Coombs, of St. John, New Brunswick, who, he tells us, are engaged in the manufacture of split stamps (on the original envelope of course) of divers of the North American colonies. The plan is to take old envelopes, with suitable date marks, remove the stamps used upon them, and replace these with divided specimens of various denominations, to which are then applied obliterating marks carefully copied from those of the period. Some of their works of art are said to be exceedingly clever; so much so, that even Mr. Bartlett himself was deceived by an envelope which purported to have been franked by two-and-a-half cents stamps of New Brunswick. Everything about this was genuine except the obliteration!

Now a "Split" is not a thing to be altogether despised, but then it must be of the right sort; and in such weather as we have been having of late a "whole one" has generally been more to the purpose. "Split Stamps" are things in which we confess to taking but a very moderate interest. When we want a stamp divided we can generally do it ourselves, if we have not mislaid our scissors—which is so frequently the case—and obliterations we would as a rule most gladly dispense with. It is of interest, perhaps, to know that half stamps were in certain cases allowed to do duty upon letters, but, knowing and having duly noted this, we should be quite satisfied to collect the two halves *unsevered*. We are always glad to see dishonest tricks of this kind denounced and exposed, but so long as there are collectors who believe in an obliteration as a test of genuineness, and who will give long prices for halves and quarters of stamps which are not uncommon whole, so long will the "faker" of entire envelopes, &c., flourish. When the youngest collector has learned that it is far easier to forge a postmark than to forge a stamp, and that entire envelopes are of no interest except when they serve to prove dates (and then only when obtained from unimpeachable sources), frauds of this nature will cease to be profitable, and therefore will cease to be made. But when will that be? In the meantime we are very grateful to Mr. Bartlett for his warning, and we advise our readers to very carefully examine "Splits" of the North American Colonies that may be offered them by persons in whom they cannot place implicit confidence.

* * *

IN a recent number we made a statement as to the prompt suppression of the German Local Stamps, which we are informed was not altogether accurate, and which we therefore desire to correct.

We were under the impression that the would-be Letter-Carrying Companies in Germany (or almost all of them) had suffered the same fate as the Circular Delivery Companies, which were started in certain English towns some years ago. We find, however, that this is not the case. In Berlin, Frankfort, and probably in some of the other large towns there are private companies which are permitted to fix letter boxes in the streets, and to compete with the Government for the carriage of local letters, &c. The issues of these companies are certainly worthy of inclusion in a collection of Private Local stamps; but, according to our theory, they are not *Postage Stamps*, strictly speaking. On the other hand the great majority of the German Locals, with which the philatelic market was flooded a few years ago, were—if we may so put it—published "by philatelists for philatelists!" Even Mons. Moens, who is not, as a rule, unduly exclusive, refuses the whole class admission to his latest catalogue, on the grounds of their very doubtful character.

* * *

Lastly, we venture to draw the attention of all our correspondents to the change in our private address, which is given at the head of this article, and which we would ask them to kindly make a note of.

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 MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

Argentine Republic.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has received information from Buenos Ayres to the effect that both the dies and the plates of the Columbus stamps have been defaced, so as to render reprinting impossible. The same magazine reports that the stamps on tinted paper, that have been chronicled of late, are fancy articles, produced by dipping the ordinary stamps. As our contemporary remarks, if this be thus these pretty things should not be allowed to pass through the post!

Barbados.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles the 1½d. post card "surcharged "One Penny," in tall block letters over the old value, with a rubber stamp in violet ink." We cannot judge from the description whether this is a new variety, or the one which we described rather more than twelve months ago.

Bavaria.—*La Carte Postale* records the 3+3 pf. card, with date "92," on cards with two varieties of watermark. Probably some of the earlier card has been found, and is being used up.

Post Cards.

3+3 pf., yellow-brown on buff; wmk. vertical sig-sag lines.
3+3 pf., black-brown " " " wavy "

Belgium.—The Sunday, or rather "non-Sunday" (let us have no bad jokes about non-send-day tailing off into non-sense, please) stamps are actually in use. The 10 c., of which we give an illustration, was issued on the first instant, and the rest will probably be in circulation by the time that this number is published. A correspondent in Belgium very kindly sends us specimens of the one value, with a list of the others; and *Le Timbre-Poste* publishes the Decree authorizing this peculiar issue. The values under 10 c. bear the Arms, and the higher ones the profile, as hitherto; but whether there is to be a different design for each value or not does not appear from the Decree.



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| 10 c., orange-red. | 1 fr., carmine on green. |
| | 2 fr., lilac on rose. |

Bhor.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a transcription of the native characters upon the stamps of this State. The ½ a. and 1 a. stamps are inscribed "Stamp pant sachiev price pais six" (or "one anna"); the higher values, which are of a square type, printed in black on coloured paper, are inscribed "Shrimant pant sachiev price annas 2" ("4" or "8"), or "rupee 1." Our correspondent does not tell us what the meaning of the words "Pant sachiev," or "Shrimant," may be; but we are inclined to believe that the difference in the inscriptions indicates that the ½ a. and 1 a. only are postals, and the others fiscals.

Bolivia.—It appears that the long and interesting series of *Newspaper Stamps*, which were supposed to have been issued to celebrate the opening of a railway some twelve months ago, and to have taken rather more than express time in reaching Europe, are frauds of Parisian origin, got up, it is said, by a person connected to some extent with the Bolivian Legation in that city. Our publishers give a further account of the matter upon another page.

Brazil.—The *London Philatelist* describes a curious error of the 100 reis of 1891, the blue portion of the design being entirely omitted. Two used specimens were found, showing that the stamp was actually issued without indication of value or any inscriptions whatever! *The American Journal of Philately* and *Le Timbre-Poste* report two more varieties of size of the current 100 reis envelopes. The latter magazine also describes a curious error of the 80 reis *Letter Card*, which was printed with the inscriptions of the inland *Post Card*; the words "BILHETE POSTAL" have been covered by a label, in black, bearing the words "CARTA BILHETE," in uncoloured letters, but the instruction is left below the vignette. *La Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles the 80+80 reis card of current type.

- Adhesive. 100 reis, red; error, blue portion omitted.
 Envelopes. 100 reis, red on rose; 115×110 mm. and 160×90 mm.
 Post Card. 80+80 reis, carmine and blue on buff; 136×86 mm.
 Letter Card. 80 reis, rose, blue and black on rose; inside ruled.

British Bechuanaland.—Through the kindness of the correspondent who notified the variety to us we have been enabled to examine the 2d. of the unappropriated die with the supposed surcharge of "3d.," in red, and we have come to the conclusion that the appearance of a figure "3" is due to a partly double impression of a figure "2," caused probably by slipping of the impression, and that the supposed error is really only a defective print.

British Guiana.—The *Philatelic Record* announces the 2 c. card, of the same type as the 3 c. of 1887, which it replaces.

Post Card. 2 c., carmine on buff; 139×89 mm.

Bulgaria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes the 5 stotinki Unpaid Letter stamp with the design redrawn, and altered in all the minor details. The new variety may be distinguished by the head of the numeral, which is slightly curved, instead of being square.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 st., orange-yellow; type redrawn; perf. 11½.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Johannesburg for the following cutting from a colonial paper relative to a new issue of stamps for this

Colony. The design appears to be a very appropriate one, and we trust that the execution may be worthy of it.

"The Cape government have accepted a design for a new postage stamp for the Colony, and the issue will commence as soon as possible. The stamp, which is of the same form and shape as the existing stamps, was designed by Mr. Mountford, and is exceedingly artistic, tasteful, and appropriate. The centre is occupied by the figure of Hope, standing erect, the right hand resting upon an anchor. In the background behind the figure is Table Bay, showing Table Mountain, the Lion, and the Devil's Peak. The base, consisting of a scroll, furnishes space for denoting the value of the stamp, and running along the top and down both sides, assuming the form of a horseshoe, typifying good luck, is a further scroll, bearing the words 'Cape of Good Hope.' The denomination of the stamp in figures is shown in both the top corners. Altogether the stamp will possess considerable artistic merit, and Mr. Merriman, with whom the choice rested, has given the colony a stamp of which it might well be proud. Philatelists anxious to obtain early issues will be compelled to exercise some patience. There is but one specimen in the country, but we understand that there will be no further issue from the Treasury, and the new stamp will come into use immediately a supply has been struck."

In reference to the history of the 1d. card in black, which we published in our April number, *Le Timbre-Poste* points out that the cards in question were not printed in England, but at Cape Town. The account given to our correspondent was evidently not absolutely correct, but it remains equally probable that the black impression was an essay or proof.

Ceylon.—We find we have omitted to chronicle the 4 c., wmk. Crown and C.C., perf. 12½ all round, a specimen of which was shown at the London Society's Exhibition. *The Philatelic Record* describes the 2 c. on 5 c. envelope with the various overprints in black instead of blue. The Colonial printer seems determined to keep up his reputation.

- Adhesive. 4 c., grey; perf. 12½.
 Envelope. 2 c. (2½ c.), in black, on 5 c., ultramarine.

Chili.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a new type of officially sealed label, inscribed "Administration de Correos" above, "SANTIAGO CHILE" across the middle, and "Cierro oficial" below, with a Letter-box replacing the Arms in the centre, the whole being enclosed in an oblong frame with rounded corners.

Officially Sealed Stamp. No value, brown.

The American Journal of Philately describes a specimen of the 5 c. of 1852 "on unwatermarked, thick ribbed paper." Probably from the margin of the sheet, which is watermarked with lines.

China.—The following cutting, from *The Standard* of the 21st inst., seems to show that we may expect stamps of the Chinese Empire before very long; we trust that the design will be something of the *Willow Pattern* type:—

"The Imperial Government has just approved a scheme drawn up by Sir Robert Hart for the reform of the postal system in China. Under this plan the native organisation will entirely disappear, and will be replaced by an Imperial Post-office, with branches throughout the country, under the management of qualified foreigners. When the reform has been completed and brought into full working order, China will apply to be admitted into the Postal Union."

Colombia.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a specimen of the 5 c. of 1881 (No. 85 in the Catalogue) in grey-blue, with an impression on both sides of the paper.

Congo.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the issue of two high values for this State; but perhaps they are for Telegraph or Fiscal purposes.

- Adhesives. 25 francs, grey.
 50 " "

—**Curacao.**—*The American Journal of Philately* announces the issue of the 7½+7½ c. card, and gives an illustration which shows that the stamp is of the numeral type, which we believe now figures upon all the cards, but we have published various contradictory statements as to their colours. Perhaps some one who collects cards will kindly put us straight.

Post Card. 7½+7½ c., blue on blue; inside white.

Denmark.—Our attention has recently been drawn to an extreme variety of colour of the central portion of the 12 öre adhesive, which does not appear to have been chronicled, though we understand it is not very uncommon. Instead of the *purple* or *mauve* of the catalogues, it is in *carmine-rose*, and we have been shown a series of specimens exhibiting almost every gradation between the two colours.

Adhesive. 12 öre, carmine-rose and grey.

Dutch Indies.—*The Philatelic Record* adds the 10 c. to the list of values bearing the head of the young Queen; we presume it is in a different shade of *brown* to that of the 15 c., which we chronicled last month.

Adhesive. 10 c., brown.

Ecuador.—We have another list of makeshifts, gathered from various contemporaries, and from a correspondent who has kindly sent us specimens received by him upon letters.

Adhesives. 50 centavos, black and green; *Telegraph stamp.*
1 sucre, black and bistre
1 centavo, orange on blue; *Wrapper stamp.*
1 " vermillion; *Fiscal, 1893-4.*

The American Journal of Philately chronicles some of the Official stamps as used for ordinary postage, without the top cut off, but it will not be easy to distinguish specimens thus employed from those used for Official postage.

Eritrea.—We find the list we gave in February is not quite accurate. The following are some corrections of colours, &c.:

Adhesive. 10 c., black and carmine.
Post Cards. 10 c. " " on *straw.*
7½ + 7½ c. " " " on *rose.*
10 c. " " " on *green.*
10 + 10 c., black and brown "



France.—A correspondent at Dédéagh informs us that in addition to the three series for ports in the Levant, which we chronicled last month, there is a fourth surcharged "Mersina" in a similar manner to the others. We give an illustration of one of the third set previously described.

Funchal.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles the 50 reis envelope with stamp of the new type.

Envelope. 50 reis, blue on buff.

Gambia.—The journal last quoted has received two post cards, replacing the provisionals previously recorded.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1 + 1d. " " "

Great Britain.—*The London Philatelist* publishes a long list of "possibilities," such as we hinted at in our last number. We cannot chronicle these things until specimens are actually shown to exist, but we would point out to our readers that it is possible that perforated and duly-issued copies may be found of every one of those varieties, from 1862 onwards, of which hitherto only unperforated specimens have been met with.

The list of Registration envelopes is still increasing. We hear of H and K with "FEE PAID" and the £50 regulation, and we find that K exists with "FEE PAID" and the back plain, but has not yet been seen with "FEE PAID" and the £5 to £10 regulation. All these permutations and combinations are, we hear, to be ended before long by the issue of envelopes of a new form, with stamp on the address side.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; *sizes* H, K, with FEE PAID and £50 Insurance.

Greece.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles the 25 lepta, of current type, in *carmine*, both imperf. and perf., but is uncertain whether this is a new issue, an error, or a chemical.

Adhesives. 25 lepta, carmine; imperf.
25 " " perf. 113.

Haiti.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a specimen of the 20 cent., of 1882 (perf.), in which the figure "2" in the value is misplaced, so as to stand on a higher level than the "0."

India.—In answer to our question in the last number as to the letter "L" surcharged upon certain stamps, a correspondent kindly informs us that it stands for the word "Local," and is frequently struck upon stamps employed at

institutions provided for out of local funds, as distinguished from government revenues. The overprint, at the same time, is not exactly of an official character, its object being the same as that of the various overprints applied by business firms, &c., namely, to prevent the stamps being stolen by the messengers who convey the letters to the post. Private persons write their names or initials or the word "stamped" across the stamps for the same purpose, and the one nature of addition is quite as collectable and interesting as the other.

Several of our contemporaries chronicle the 8 annas of current design in *rose*, but there appear to be the same doubts about this variety as about the Greeks mentioned above.

Adhesive. 8 a., rose (?).

Labuan.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has been endeavouring to discover from the North Borneo Company their intentions as to the future use of the stamps of Labuan, which it was understood would become obsolete upon the colony being placed under the administration of the company. The endeavour has not been attended with entire success, but we may gather from the replies of the company that the wants of the philatelic public will not be altogether neglected.

Lagos.—The sweetly simple method of altering the value of the 1½d. cards, which we described not long back, has been superseded by a more elaborate one. We have received the single card, with the stamp surcharged "1d.," a large upright figure, with an italic letter.

Post Card. 1d., in black, on 1½d., brown on buff.

Macao.—The surcharger is still at work here. We have received a block of four of the 10 reis, with the word "JORNÆS" in small thick capitals across the middle, "2½" in the centre above, and a block covering the numerals "10" below. Our specimens were used on the 25th April. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* publishes an interesting extract from the letter of a correspondent in Macao, in reference to the issue of this curiosity: "Only 180,000 were issued in one hour. The Governor kept for himself 50,000, the Postmaster-General 20,000, Colonial Physician 34,000, and so on; that is, the stamps were divided between ten persons." It is quite nice to see so many high officials in these distant parts taking an intelligent interest in the science of Philately!

News-paper Stamp. 2½, in black, on 10 reis, green.

Mexico.—We have received a sheet of the Official stamp, in *green*, but are informed that it will not be issued in this colour until the supply now current is exhausted. The sheets contain 150 stamps, and the paper is plain wove, not watermarked.

Official Stamp. No value, green; *perf.* 12.

We have before us one of the current 3 c. cards, an examination of which we think throws some light upon the question of the *laid* and *wove* papers, upon which some of the stamps appear to be printed somewhat indiscriminately. The card is of ordinary *wove* texture, but the back of the stamp has the appearance of being heavily laid, no doubt due to the surface of the substance upon which it was placed to be struck by the die. It seems probable that the apparent *laid* lines in the paper of some of the adhesives is due to a similar cause, as it is most unlikely that the watermarked paper is manufactured in two varieties.

Monaco.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following with stamp of current type:

Envelopes. 5 c., blue on white; 115×75 mm.
15 c., rose on green " "
Post Card. 10 c., black on buff. " "

New Caledonia.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles a 5 c. on 20 c. which, it is stated, was not sold to the public, but applied to letters handed in at the Post-office; unused copies therefore should not be procurable, but doubtless a supply will be forthcoming. The surcharge is similar to that recently applied to the 75 c.

Adhesive. 5 c., in black, on 20 c., red on green.

New South Wales.—A correspondent kindly sends us the 2½d. with the watermark inverted, also a specimen of the current 1d., with a curious flaw running through the "0" of the word "ONE."

New Zealand.—*The American Journal of Philately* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with a new watermark, consisting of the words NEW ZEALAND in double-lined capitals across each row of twelve stamps, leaving one stamp unwatermarked. This colony appears to have adopted advertising on the backs of its stamps as a source of revenue. We have seen a sheet of the id., and the advertisements certainly appear to do no harm to the stamps, while they equally certainly add to the revenue. Specialists will collect a sheet of each edition, no doubt, as exhibiting interesting varieties of surcharge! *Adhesive.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose; new wmk.

Nicaragua.—*La Carte Postale* chronicles the cards of 1893, bearing a stamp of the type of the adhesives. The rest of the ornamentation is not described, but we presume that it is as elaborate and inappropriate as usual.

Post Cards. 2 c., blue and rose on buff.
2+2 c., " " " "
3 c., blue and green " "
3+3 c., " " " "

North Borneo.—A correspondent tells us that he has the 50 c. of 1886 in blue. Possibly this is a discolouration or chemical changing. We have been asked to explain the difference between Nos. 11 and 12, and 15 and 16, respectively, in our publishers' catalogue. Nos. 11 and 12 have the value surcharged in words, "Three" (or "Five") "Cents.", followed by the word "Revenue", forming three lines; 15 and 16 are surcharged as shown in the illustration referred to in the Catalogue. We are not sure that the former are postals at all, as we find Mons. Moens does not include them under that head.

Nossi-Bé.—The new Colonial stamps are still all wanted in Paris, and the authorities in this place have taken in despair to printing the name upon the moribund issue, without the addition of any change of value. *La Revue Philatelique* informs us that the surcharge is struck diagonally, all in capitals upon the 20 c., and with initial capitals only on the 10 c. and 15 c. But let us hope that both types exist upon all the values, and that they are carefully mixed upon the sheets, and that there are a few errors, if only of accents and such-like.

Adhesives. 10 c., black on lilac; surcharged Nossi-Bé, in red.
15 c., blue " " " " black.
20 c., red on green " " NOSSI-BÉ "

Portugal.—A correspondent asks us for an explanation of the meaning or object of a star, which he has found perforated in various Portuguese stamps, in a similar manner to the round hole which forms the obliteration of stamps used upon telegrams in Spain. The Portuguese stamps, however, are, he states, also postmarked "CORREIO," and are, therefore, presumably used for postage. Perhaps some of our readers can interpret these stars for us.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain reports forgeries of the "PROVISORIO" surcharge upon the more or less obsolete stamps. Our contemporary has seen a specimen of the 50 reis, which fortunately bore its character upon its face, being postmarked "Jan. 92." The enthusiast who manufactures these is evidently somewhat careless.

Roman States.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a tête-bêche pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco, on grey, used, and undoubtedly genuine. *Adhesive.* $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., black on grey; tête-bêche.

Roumania.—*The Postal Card* describes a new edition of the 5 bani cards, which are now cut to a uniform size, instead of being perforated and issued in sheets.

Post Card. 5 bani, black on rose; 167x97 mm.

Russia.—Is it possible that the wavy lines in the watermark of the adhesive stamps can run vertically, while the laid lines run horizontally? We have been shown a specimen in which this appears to be the case, but we doubt whether such a thing can be.

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

Bouzoulouk.—The type of 1883 is stated to have appeared with a numeral with rounded head, replacing, we presume, the type issued last year.

Adhesive. 3 kopeks, rose.

Bronnisi.—The current type is now printed in two colours, the centre flesh, and the rest deep blue.

Adhesive. 5 kopeks, deep blue and flesh.

Fatejk.—The following new varieties of the envelopes have been met with; the design of the stamp remains as before, and the paper is white laid, 142 x 114 mm.

Envelopes. 4 kop., green-blue; stamp on upper left.
6 " " violet " "
6 " " stamp inverted, on lower right.

Feldz.—The round stamp (Type 2332 in the new catalogue) is now printed in fresh colours and rouletted.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on yellow; rouletted.

Krasnooufmsk.—This is a new (or *noou*) candidate, and commences its philatelic career with a stamp of the accompanying design.



Adhesive. 2 kopeks, red; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oustysolsk.—The latest design (Type 2489 we believe) has been produced in a pleasing variety of colours. The frame is blue, the oval band red with white lettering, the figures in the corners red, and the bear brown.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue, red and brown.

Prilouky.—A paper of a new colour is introduced here.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on violet.



Schatz.—The type of 1889 has been redrawn, as shown in the accompanying illustration; the inscription at the top is less arched than before.

Adhesive. 3 kopeks, bright rose.

Solikamsk.—"The 4 kop. red stamp of 1891 is at present printed in green," an extraordinary proceeding which we should expect to produce a very curious result; but we are assured that it produces a green, and not a green-red or red-green stamp!

Adhesive. 4 kopeks, green.

Wercholour.—The design adopted some fifteen months ago for Sapojok has found favour here, the Arms and indication of value alone being changed.

Adhesive. 2 kopeks, red; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.



St. Vincent.—Our next illustration represents the 5d. recently chronicled.

Salvador.—*The American Journal of Philately* reports the 5 c., of 1892, imperf. horizontally. Does it come from Salvador or from Seebeck-town? Little errors of omission of this kind are so very likely to happen.

Sandwich Islands.—We have some corrections to make in the colour of the surcharge, as given in our list of last month. The following have the overprint in black, not in red as there stated:—10 c., chestnut; 12 c., puce; 15 c., red-brown; 18 c., rose-red. We are also informed by our publishers that on each sheet with a wide margin on the left there is no stop after "GOVT" on the left hand stamp of the second row. We have seen this variety on some of the stamps, and it probably exists on all.

Adhesives. 1864. 2 c., red; variety of surcharge.
1866. 5 c., blue " "
1870. 1 c., violet " "
1875. 2 c., brown " "
1883. 2 c., carmine " "

We are indebted to Mr. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, for the following list of the numbers of the various stamps that have been surcharged:—

*Memo of Surcharged "Provisional GOVT. 1893" Stamps
Issued at Honolulu, May 20th, 1893.*

VALUE.	COLOUR.	NO. SHEETS.	NO. STAMPS.
1 c. ...	Green ...	8,750 ...	437,500
1 c. ...	Blue ...	500 ...	25,000
1 c. ...	Purple ...	250 ...	12,500
2 c. ...	Violet ...	17,500 ...	875,000
2 c. ...	Pink ...	3,250 ...	162,500
2 c. ...	Vermilion ...	125 ...	6,250
2 c. ...	Brown ...	250 ...	12,500
5 c. ...	Light blue ...	7,750 ...	387,500
5 c. ...	Dark blue ...	250 ...	12,500
10 c. ...	Chocolate ...	2,000 ...	100,000
10 c. ...	Vermilion ...	250 ...	12,500
10 c. ...	Black ...	750 ...	37,500
12 c. ...	Black ...	1,310 ...	65,500
12 c. ...	Puce ...	75 ...	3,750
15 c. ...	Chocolate ...	300 ...	15,000
18 c. ...	Red ...	1,000 ...	50,000
6 c. ...	Green ...	500 ...	25,000
25 c. ...	Purple ...	300 ...	15,000
50 c. ...	Red ...	440 ...	22,000
\$1 ...	Vermilion ...	730 ...	36,500
		46,280	2,314,000

Servia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes and illustrates a new 5 paras (single and reply-paid) card, with stamp of current type in the right upper corner, Arms in the left, the usual two words of heading in upper centre, two long and two short lines for the address, and an instruction at the left side. *No frame.*

Post Cards. 5 paras, yellow-green on buff.
5+5 " " "

Seychelles.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports that the 16 cents has been surcharged "12 cents."

Adhesive. 12 c., in black, on 16 c., orange-brown and blue.

Shanghai.—The want of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 1 cent stamps seems to have been felt here, and it has been promptly met, in the usual way, and others. We are indebted to a correspondent for specimens of the 15 c. surcharged "HALF CENT," and the 20 c. surcharged "ONE CENT," in two lines of block capitals, in each case, across the lower half of the stamp, with three Chinese characters across the upper part, which no doubt also indicate the altered value. Accompanying these is an envelope, of ordinary white laid paper, with "POSTAGE PAID 1 CENT," in block type, printed along the upper margin. Another correspondent sends us this envelope, and with it a wrapper, with the value " $\frac{1}{2}$ CENT" similarly expressed, but printed in Roman capitals, and above it "LOCAL POST NEWSPAPER WRAPPER," in block capitals. The envelope and the wrapper also are impressed with a plain embossed stamp, consisting of an oblong oval band inscribed "SHANGHAI" above and "LOCAL POST OFFICE" below, and enclosing what we believe to be the equivalent of this in Chinese.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., in blue, on 15 c., violet; *wmkd.*, perf. 12.

1 c. " 20 c., brown " "

Envelope. 1 c., black on white laid; 139 x 80 mm.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " wove; 258 x 117 mm.

South Australia.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the current 2d. with a new variety of perforation, and our publishers send us the 5d. on 6d. with the "O. S." surcharge in tall, narrow capitals.

Adhesive. 2d., orange; *wmk. Crown and S.A.*, perf. 15.

Service Stamps. 5d. on 6d., red and brown; "O. S." in fancy capitals in black.

Spain.—We have received a horizontal strip of three of the current 5 centimos, perforated all round, but with the two vertical rows of perforations between the stamps entirely missing!

Adhesive. 5 c., ultramarine; error of perforation.

Surinam.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* chronicles the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in purple. The same authority gave the colour of this value as green a few months ago, and we gathered from other sources that it was of a greyish shade. Does it exist in both colours? The *Ill. Brief. Journal* adds another post card.

Adhesive. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., purple (?).

Post Card. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ +2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on rose; inside white.

Switzerland.—We are indebted to Baron A. de Reuterskiöld for the following information: "It has just been announced that the Confederation intends to issue a special post card to commemorate the fiftieth year of stamps in Switzerland. The issue is to consist of 36,000 cards, and they are to be sold only at the Zurich Exhibition, and only to holders of coupons. Each member of the Swiss Philatelic Association will receive a coupon for two cards, each shareholder in the Exhibition a coupon for four cards, and each visitor to the Exhibition a coupon for two cards with his entrance ticket. The cards will be of the value of 5 c., printed in *claret*, and will be available for use in the whole of Switzerland from June 25th (the day of the opening of the Exhibition) to December 31st next." We shall have to start an Anti-Celebration-Stamp Association before long.

Transvaal.—A correspondent in South Africa has kindly obtained for us, from the Postmaster-General of this Republic, the numbers of the stamps recently surcharged. There were 780,000 of the 1d. on 6d., and these were on sale from the 7th January till the 15th April last; and 150,000 of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s., which were issued on account of the reduction in the postage to England, and are, we presume, still in circulation, as a permanent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is to be issued about the beginning of July.

Tunis.—The 75 c. is reported to have been changed in colour to correspond with the same value of France.

Adhesive. 75 c., black on yellow.

Turkey.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has been informed that the "IMPRIMÉS" surcharge in red is the work of an ingenious philatelist of Constantinople.

The same journal chronicles some of the current stamps surcharged with the word "TAXE," in a curve, surmounted by a hieroglyphic, curiosities which are stated to be unknown at the Post-office at Constantinople, and which perhaps are some more of the works of the same ingenious gentleman—or another.

Unpaid Letter Stamps? 20 paras, rose; black surcharge.
1 piastre, blue " "
2 piastres, brown, " "

Turks Islands.—We learn from *La Revue Philatelique* that we were right in supposing that the new cards chronicled last month, are of the permanent type. They are as then described.

United States.—The Columbian envelopes are likely to afford more scope to the searcher for minor varieties than the adhesives with their doubtful "B's, &c. An examination of our publishers' stock, and of a couple of sets which have been very kindly sent us, has revealed the existence of some distinct types, which we endeavour to describe below. Our list is no doubt very incomplete, but it may serve as a basis for the studies of others. We find four principal varieties arising from the presence or absence of stops after the words "AMERICA" and "CENT" (or "CENTS"), and in the presence or absence of a short curved line just at the back of the head of Columbus, forming part of one of the parallels of longitude. In our description we simply say "with line" or "without line," and this is the line referred to. There are also minor varieties, of the 2 cents at least, the most recognizable point in which is a difference in the size of the Stars at the sides dividing the inscriptions, and especially the Star at the right side. The largest Star measures about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in extreme length; the smallest is rounder, and measures about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. the longest way. There are two distinct varieties of the smaller Star. The central dot of the Stars was probably in all cases originally intended to be a white ring with a coloured spot in the centre, but almost all the impressions we have seen show it as a plain white dot, sometimes with a depression in the centre. There are several minute varieties of the 2 c. die,

but so far we have not noticed two of them upon the same sized envelope.

Type 1. With stops, without line.

- 1 cent, sizes A, N, P, Q, R; all the same die, with large star.
- 2 cents, sizes P, Q; slightly different dies, small or medium star.
- 5 cents, sizes, G, Q, R; all the same die, small or medium star.

Type 2. Without stops, with line.

- 1 cent, size A; small star.
- 2 cents, a. With large star, sizes H, I, N, P, Q, R; H and P with the same die, the others with slightly different dies (5 in all).
- b. With medium star, size H.
- c. With small star, size P.
- 10 cents, sizes H, I, Q; all the same die, small star.

Type 3. With both stops and line.

- 1 cent, sizes A, P, Q; all the same die, large star.
- 2 cents, size Q; small star.
- 5 cents, sizes H, I, P; all the same die, large star.

Type 4. With neither dots nor line.

- 2 cents, a. With large star, size A.
- b. With small star, size G.

Should any of our readers meet with additions to the above list we shall be glad to see them, and should be very much obliged if they would procure us specimens if possible.

The Postal Card chronicles a copy of the 1 c. card of 1887 of abnormal size.

The American Journal of Philately describes a copy of the card of 1875 with the smaller sized watermark of the earlier issue; also copies of the card of 1881 *grilled*, one on the face and the other on the back. We shall now want one "done on both sides."

Post Cards. 1 c., black on buff (1875); with watermark.

- 1 c. " " (1881); *grilled*.
- 1 c. " " (1881); 130 x 87 mm.

Venezuela.—We have received from our publishers a very handsome stamp, with profile of Bolivar to left in a fancy oval frame; the word "INSTRUCCION" is in the frame above, and "CENTIMOS" below, with numerals "25" at each side. We presume that this is a variation upon the stamps inscribed "ESCUELAS," between which and "INSTRUCCION" the connection is easy to trace, and that this stamp is for Fiscal and Inland Postal use. It is beautifully engraved in *faille-douce*, and printed on slightly tinted paper, perf. 12.

Adhesive. 25 c., oval, blue on bluish.

Western Australia.—Several varieties of the surcharge "1½d." on the 3d. card are reported. It is stated to exist in *violet*, as well as in *blue*, also to be doubly impressed, and to be sometimes punctuated and sometimes not.

Zululand.—The editor of *The Philatelic Record* states that he was in error in chronicling the 3d. of Great Britain surcharged with the name of this Territory. It should have been the 5d., which was noted some time back, but has only recently been issued.

THE COOMBS FRAUDS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 8th, 1893.

THE warning notice published by me a short time since relating to the manufacture in this city of bogus "split" provisionals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia need only now be supplemented by giving the names of the persons referred to. These are two brothers, B. F. Coombs and H. L. Coombs, both minors, but both old enough to know better.

The chain of circumstances which led me to feel convinced that these fellows were making bogus splits, and so led to the publication of my former notice, has now been fortified by the most positive proof, incapable of contradiction, and I therefore give the names of these youths to the philatelic brotherhood as dangerous frauds and impostors, whom all persons will do well to avoid.

Beside the New Brunswick 5 c. provisionals, these fellows have been manufacturing similar split stamps of Nova Scotia and (worst of all!) Prince Edward Island, besides cancelling New Brunswick remainders to order by the sheet, and so doubling their price. I propose to force them out of the stamp business once for all. In the meantime I shall be glad to report upon any of their emissions which may have found their way into the hands of collectors, and which may be sent to me for examination.

R. W. HANNINGTON, Barrister-at-Law, &c.

(From *The American Philatelist*.)

THE STAMPS OF SHANGHAI.

BY W. B. THORNHILL.

(Continued from page 193.)

Set V.

"CANDAREENS" in the Plural.

Wove paper, same texture and quality as Set I.

ANTIQUÉ NUMERALS.

- 17. 2 candareens (Chinese character *urh*), black, brown-black.
- 18. 2 " (Chinese character *liang*), black. (I have seen this used.)
- 19. 3 " brown-carmine, terra-cotta.
- 20. 4 " orange-yellow, chrome, ochre-yellow (shades).
- 21. 6 " terra-cotta, brown-carmine.
- 22. 6 " red, carmine-vermilion, orange-vermilion.
- 23. 8 " sap-green, olive-green, sage-green (shades).
- 24. 12 " burnt sienna, red-brown, brown-carmine.
- 25. 16 " scarlet-lake (shades).

Varieties of Type.

- 2 candareens. (Chinese character *urh*.) *One setting up.*
The distinguishing feature of this stamp is the stop after "SHANGHAI L.P.O.," which is *above* instead of *below* the "O." It differs from preceding varieties in other points also, but they are not sufficiently noticeable.
- 2 candareens. (Chinese character *liang*.) *Four settings up.*
a. This is printed in a *greenish-black* shade; the figure "2" is close to "CANDAREENS," and the centre design is nearer the bottom than the top of the inside square.
b. Printed in *dull black*; the "2" is further from "CANDAREENS" than in a, and the centre design nearly fills the inside square.
c. The "2" is still further from "CANDAREENS" than in b; the figure is smaller and different in shape. The left eye of the dragon is always blotchy.
d. More like No. 1; but the centre design more nearly fills the central space than in any of the others.
- 3 candareens. *Five settings up.*
a. "CANDAREENS" is set up very crookedly; the outside line of the centre design is very clear.
b. Figure "3" placed so that top curve is in a line with "CANDAREENS," which word generally reads "CANDARFENS."
c. Centre design much more worn; paper slightly toned. (I have seen this used.)
d. "L.P.O." always reads "I.P.O.," and the outside line of the centre design has nearly disappeared.
e. A variety on *laid paper*, hitherto unchronicled; the paper is laid horizontally. This is the only stamp with "CANDAREENS" in the plural that I have seen on *laid paper*; my copy is used, and differs in type from all the preceding.
- NOTE.—This unique variety appears to bear the same relation to Set II. which the rest of Set V. bear to Set I.—ED.
- 4 candareens. *Four settings up.*
a. The centre design is a good distance from the top and bottom lines of the centre square. The "s" of "CANDAREENS" is generally above the line of the rest of that word.

b. Centre design nearer the line over "CANDAREENS" than in a, and the figure "4" is nearer the frame. This variety is always printed in a deeper orange than the others.

c. The centre design looks smaller than usual, but this is due to the top and bottom lines of the centre square being further apart; "CANDAREENS" often reads "CANDAREFNS."

d. Has no stop after "CANDAREENS," and the letter "s" is in somewhat larger type than the rest of that word.

6 candareens (brown). *Three settings up.*

a. This is always much blurred, and is quite a different shade to the rest. The dot after "O" of "L.P.O." is above the "O," and the compartment lines of the die as a rule nearly cut through the paper. This stamp is frequently found gummed.

b. "ENS" of "CANDAREENS" out of the line. There are generally two blotches, or dots, of colour in character *Luh*.

c. The line above the character in the left lower corner is slightly above the line over "CANDAREENS." (In a and b it is below.)

6 candareens (red). *One setting up.*

The left top corner of the centre design is usually defective. There being two colours in this set for the 6 candareens, and this being almost in the colour of the 16 candareens, it is possible it may have been printed thus in error.

8 candareens. *Five settings up.*

a. Outside frame of stamp out of square, especially as regards bottom line which slopes up from left to right. No line above the figure "8."

b. "SHANGHAI L.P.O." nearer to the line above it than to that beneath it; centre design apparently from an unworn die.

c. A distinct spacing between "SHAN" and "GHAI." My specimen is gummed.

d. Always has a blurred and blotchy look. Is printed in a dull pale olive-green.

e. Top of centre design quite close to the line above it.

12 candareens. *Four settings up.*

a. There is always a smudge, or dot, between the strokes of the character *Urh*; "CANDAREENS" often reads "CANDAPEENS."

b. No blur in the character *Urh*; no top stroke to character *Fun*.

c. Almost same as b, but always printed in a blurred chocolate-brown.

d. Has the "A" of "CANDAREENS" much above the line of the rest of that word.

16 candareens. *Two settings up. (?)*

There is no point specially noticeable, but this variety is different to any preceding setting up. There is a so-called error of this value, reading "6" for "16," but this is only a defective impression; a dot or a portion of the "1" is always discernible, unless it has been artificially erased, as I have found it, but the fraud is patent on holding the stamp up to a light, the paper showing thinner. This "error" is generally a blurred impression, and printed in a carmine-red. There is what might almost be called a second setting up of this stamp, forming a half-way house between the ordinary setting and the so-called "error"; this shows no top line to character *Fun*, and only part of the "1" of "16," and the compartment lines are very fine.

Set VI.

"CANDAREEN" in the Singular.

Wove paper, thin and fine, as in Sets I. and V.

ORDINARY (or MODERN) NUMERALS.

26. 1 candareen, grey-blue (shades).

27. 3 " " brown.

Varieties of Type.

1 candareen. *Two settings up.*

a. A break in the line over the figure "1"; the right side of the face of the dragon is usually smudged. This is on white and on slightly toned paper.

b. The line above the figure "1" is intact; colour different, and impression clearer.

3 candareen. *One setting up.*

The figure "3" has always a sort of shading at the back of it, and has more or less a lithographic look about it.

Remark.—I expect the 3 candareen is the stamp M. Moens chronicles as belonging to my Set I.

Set VI. a.

Similar to the last, but with a Roman numeral.

28. 1 candareen, grey-blue. (This, I am told, exists on laid also.)

Set VII.

"CANDAREENS" in the plural.

Ordinary thin wove paper.

ORDINARY (or MODERN) NUMERALS.

29. 2 candareens (Chinese character "*Urh*"), intense black, dull black.

30. 3 " " brown (shades).

31. 12 " " terra-cotta, chocolate-brown.

32. 16 " " scarlet-lake (shades).

Varieties of Type.

2 candareens. *One setting up.*

Though there is only one setting up, there appear to have been two printings, as some are printed in a dull black, more or less smudgy, others in a bright black, clear, and with a lithographic look.

3 candareens. *One setting up.*

The line above "CANDAREENS" slants down from left to right. This line starts from above the figure "3" instead of close to the line at right angles to it.

12 candareens. *Four settings up.*

a. Stop after "O" of "L.P.O." is above it.

This type is always printed in a light brown shade, and the die is deeply indented into the paper.

b. Stop after "o" in correct position. Printed in a chocolate-brown. Figures "12" in a line with "CANDAREENS."

c. Figures "12" above line of "CANDAREENS."

d. Printed in a very deep brown, and generally blurred. The word "CANDAREENS" is set up crooked.

16 candareens. *Four settings up.*

a. There is a blotch above the Chinese character "*yi*," and the whole stamp has a smudgy appearance.

b. "SHANGHAI L.P.O." is not in the middle of its space, and "16" is not in line with "CANDAREENS."

- c. Centre design more nearly fills central square than in No. 1 or No. 2.
- d. There is a space between the second "H" and "A" of "SHANGHAI"; "L.P.O." often reads "I.P.O."

Remarks.—It will be noticed that in the 12 and 16 Candareens the figures 12 and 16 are made up of a Roman "I" and an antique "2" or "6."

Set VIII.

"CANDAREENS" in the plural (for the 2 cand.).

Wove paper; toned; different make from any previous.

ANTIQUÉ NUMERALS.

- 33. 1 candareen, china-blue.
- 34. 2 candareens, intense black.

Varieties of Type.

- 1 candareen. *Two settings up.*
 - a. "C" of "CANDAREEN" below the level of the rest of the word.
 - b. Figure "1" not at right angles with lines above or below it.
- 2 candareens. *One setting up* (Chinese character, "Urh").
No stop after "CANDAREENS"; right and left lines of centre design deficient.

Remarks.—Whether these are reprints (early) or not I cannot say, but I think they are. I have never heard of a used copy, and as all that exist of the large square set were in use such a short time, it is probable that a large number, if not actual reprints, are impressions struck for the delectation of collectors. One of my copies of the 1 candareen is gummed, and all are on distinctly toned paper.

Set IX.

"CANDAREENS" in the plural.

Wove paper; toned; as Set VIII.

MODERN NUMERAL.

- 35. 3 candareens, brown-carmine.
 - Two settings up.*
 - a. Figure "3" far from "CANDAREENS." No stop after the value, and no line above it.
 - b. Figure "3" close to "CADAREENS"; line over the value; no top stroke to character "Fun."

Remarks.—Though I have only found one value to place in this set, it does not follow there are not others; there is no other set in which I could place this stamp, as, though the paper is the same as in Set VIII., the type of numeral used is different. I shall not be surprised if this turns out to be a reprint.

Set X.

"CANDAREENS" in the plural (except for the 1 cand.).

Wove paper, coarse, and of identically same make as paper of the acknowledged Reprints in Pemberton's Handbook.

MODERN NUMERALS.

- 36. 1 candareen, ultramarine, china-blue.
- 37. 2 candareens, pale black.
- 38. 3 " dark brown-carmine (shades).
- 39. 4 " chrome-yellow.
- 40. 6 " brown.
- 41. 6 " olive-green.
- 42. 8 " emerald-green, olive-green.
- 43. 12 " orange-vermilion.
- 44. 16 " brown.

Varieties of Type.

- 1 candareen. *One setting up.*
Exists on white and on toned paper.
- 2 candareens. *One setting up.*
No exterior line of any sort to the centre design. The figure "2" is of a different type to that in any of the preceding.

- 3 candareens. *Two settings up.*
 - a. Figure "3" far from CANDAREENS; no stop after the value.
 - b. Figure "3" closer to "CANDAREENS."
- 4 candareens. *One setting up.*
This is the first 4 candareens with bottom stroke to figure "4."
- 6 candareens. *Two settings up.*
 - a. An early reprint (?) with antique "6." Printed in brown.
 - b. Pemberton's reprint, with modern figure "6" of a new variety of type.
- 8 candareens. *Two settings up.*
 - a. In a dull olive-green.
 - b. In emerald-green; new type of figure "8."
- 12 candareens. *One setting up.*
This is the admitted reprint of Pemberton's *Handbook*. New type of figures "12."
- 16 candareens. *One setting up.*
This is also the admitted reprint of Pemberton's *Handbook*. New type of figures "16."

Remarks.—Besides the fact that all of this set are on the same paper as Pemberton's admitted reprints, it will be noticed that the exterior line of the centre design is, in most cases, totally absent, or has only bits appearing here and there, and that the general look of the stamps of this set closely resembles that of lithographs. If Mr. Pemberton was right in calling certain impressions reprints, I do not think that any stamps that can be found on identically the same paper can be classed otherwise. The difference between this paper and that of any other set is perfectly clear on holding it up to the light. The foregoing ten sets comprise all that I have come across, but I should not be at all surprised to learn that full sets with all values, barring one or two, may be found, instead of only the two or three values that I can chronicle in some of the sets. I have kept intact a half sheet of note paper, with some Shanghai stamps stuck upon it, headed, "The whole of the stamps on this sheet were imported direct from the Post-office at Shanghai in 1868-9." I am told this is in Mr. Westoby's handwriting. The 6 and 12 candareens of Pemberton's set of reprints are here with the rest, and all upon the sheet are printed on the same paper. I hold that all of these are reprints—the fact that they came from Shanghai in 1868-9 rather confirms this idea. Mr. C. J. Phillips terms this set "Imitations, or so-called reprints," and I entirely agree with him.

FORGERIES.

This is a large subject, and I will not here go into it thoroughly. M. Moens catalogues, in his new and stupendous work, under the head of *Reimpressions*, the acknowledged reprints of Mr. Pemberton's handbook, and under the date 1874, describes a "Nouveau type," in which the dragon has mustachios formed of three lines or strokes, and an inordinate supply of teeth; and again, another type with mustachios formed of two lines meeting at the ends, and close to the exterior line. Of the 2 and 3 candareens, I have these two types printed together on the same piece of paper. The 1 candareen probably exists in these same types, as chronicled by M. Moens, but I have only seen the one with the two lines to the mustachios. There are innumerable other forgeries, but I cannot admit, with all due respect to M. Moens, that in 1874 a new type of the old stamp was issued, as it must have been if it could be reprinted. I can understand the old dies being printed from for collectors, but if a new die was made and printed from in 1874, the impressions were not reprints. The other forgeries I do not wish to go into in this paper, but when considering the next type (the cents issue) I hope to give a list of those forgeries that have come under my notice; they are, like the teeth of M. Moens' Shanghai dragons in 1874, plus nombreuses.

(To be continued.)

THE BOLIVIA SWINDLE.

Nos. 101 to 111 in the Ninth Edition of our Catalogue.



The stamps represented by the above numbers and illustration have turned out to be absolute forgeries; or rather, as one cannot say there is a forgery of a stamp that has never existed, they are bogus labels altogether. As far as we can gather, the history of the stamps is as follows:

The first intimation of them, we believe, was at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition of last year. A frame was exhibited there containing these stamps, and exhibited in the name of the Bolivian Government. This alone was strong presumptive evidence that they were absolutely genuine, but we are able to establish beyond a doubt, by the aid of Monsieur J. B. Moens and Messrs. T. Buhl and Co., that they are absolutely bogus. The Bolivian Legation in Paris deny any knowledge of such stamps, and there is no doubt that the man who sold them, namely, Mr. R. Moens, of Paris, entirely originated and carried out this bold swindle. One fact that led us to have some additional faith in these stamps was, that on April 5th last we received from Bolivia a parcel of them supposed to be sent us in the ordinary way to be exchanged for other sets or packets. These copies had various postmarks; but a peculiar fact was, that the envelope itself was franked with the current issue of Bolivia rouletted, also that from the date of the letter we found that it had been five months on the journey. There appears to be no doubt that it was written in France, and sent out to Bolivia to be posted to us. R. Moens must have dated it at the time he wrote it without thinking. Our esteemed *confère*, Monsieur Moens, of Brussels, made a special journey to Paris on this case, and after full investigation he placed the matter in the hands of Mons. André Delanney, advocate, 51, Rue St. Anne, Paris, and he was successful in getting back the amount he had paid. We have placed the matter in the hands of the same gentleman, and trust we shall be able to obtain the greater part of the £80 paid for the stamps we bought from R. Moens. Possibly by next month we shall be able to give our readers more information on this subject. In the meantime, however, we wish to state that we shall be glad to receive back immediately from all those of our customers who purchased any of these stamps from us the full series bought, with just a note of the price paid to us, which we shall immediately return. We shall be glad if all letters in connection with this matter are sent in a separate envelope, and apart from any other business, so that we may make use of such letters to show to what extent we have been swindled. Letters containing these stamps should be marked in the bottom left-hand corner with the word "Bolivia," and we hope to receive all returns as quickly as possible, so that we may go on and complete our case. In conclusion, we would point out that we think that some slight care should have been taken by the Committee of the Paris Exhibition to ascertain that the stamps were a *bona fide* Government exhibit.

We consider that this is the cleverest swindle that has been perpetrated on the philatelic public since that arch-swindler Van Dyck palmed off on many dealers and collectors the reprints of New South Wales.—*Stanley Gibbons, Limited.*

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 217.)

French Colonies. Until recently, almost all the special issues of the various Colonies consisted of stamps of the general French Colonial issues, surcharged in various ways. The surcharge usually includes some indication of the name of the Colony, but there are certain varieties on which the surcharge is only that altering the value. The following illustrations will assist in identifying these:



Cochin-china.

The stamps surcharged as shown in the third illustration were used, I believe, for fiscal, not for postal purposes.



Diego Suarez.



Gaboon.



French Offices in Madagascar.



Nossi-Bé.



Smgal.

Tahiti.

The above must not be considered as including all the varieties, but they are fairly representative of the types employed in the various places.

FRIMÄRKE FÖR LOCAL BREF. Sweden, stamp for local postage.

FRIMÆRKE K.G.L. POST (OR KONGELIGT POST). On the first issue of Denmark.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Stocktaking.—As announced in a previous number of the *Journal*, our Publishers will commence this troublesome business on July 1st, and our offices and shop will be closed on that date, and probably for the three following days, or until the stock-taking is finished.

* * *

Sierra Leone.—An esteemed correspondent from this district writes us as follows: "A few days ago the Postmaster here (a black man) told me that the stamp book kept according to the rules of the Postal Union, and which was full, had mysteriously disappeared."

* * *

Philately in New Zealand.—Our hobby is certainly gaining ground in this distant part of the world. *The Otago Witness* each week devotes about a column of its space—headed "Philately"—to items of interest to stamp collectors. The last number we have received contained a short account of the "Early Stamp History of New South Wales," and an article on "The Tapling Collection." A few weeks before that there were some very kind remarks on our firm, the writer having evidently visited London some years ago.

* * *

A Philatelic Visitor's List.—During the last year or two we have often noticed the want of something of this sort, and we propose to try and remedy this as far as lies in our power. It often happens that several Philatelists who are fellow-countrymen are in London at the same time, and yet are unknown to one another; and we have on many occasions been able to introduce collectors to one another who probably would have otherwise been in London many weeks and never met. We therefore propose to keep at 391, Strand a book in which collectors and dealers visiting London will be asked to record their names, London address, and probable date of departure. This book will be open for inspection by any one interested in stamp collecting, and by this means no doubt many visitors will be enabled to meet together. We shall be greatly obliged if all editors of philatelic journals will be good enough to draw attention to this proposal, as it is only by its objects being made widely known that much good can be done.

* * *

Mammoth Illustrated Number of the Journal.—Our next number, which by the way will be the first number of vol. 4, will be one of the largest, if not the largest philatelic number ever published of any stamp journal. About six large-size illustrations of the different departments in our new establishment will be given with this number, which will contain a full and elaborate account of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, from its foundation nearly forty years ago to the present day, together with a full description of our new place of business at 391, Strand, London. No additional charge will be made to subscribers to *The Monthly Journal* for this special number, but the price to non-subscribers will be one shilling, post free.

* * *

The Canadian Journal of Philately.—(H. A. Fowler, 29, Shannon Street, Toronto, Canada.)—We have just received the first number of this new journal, and cannot say too much in praise of it; in fact, we consider this new paper out and away the best one yet published in America. In one feature alone it is miles ahead of any philatelic magazine

published in the States, and that is, that all its articles are and will be original, upon which we heartily congratulate Mr. Fowler. This is a point well worthy of the attention of other publishers, both of the States and Canada. The general rule over there is for the Editor to fill his pages with the aid of the scissors and gum brush, the pen being considered almost superfluous. But to return to the *C. J. of P.*, which consists of 32 pages and two plates. The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of Mr. E. Y. Parker, the well-known dealer. The second plate is of the United States stamps of 1847 in the original colours, the 5 c. is shown in red-brown, light brown, and dark brown, and the Government counterfeits are also given in their correct shades. The most interesting article is that commenced upon the stamps of the United States, explaining how to detect the Reprints, and also giving the present values of all the stamps listed, not only in all the shades, both used and unused, but also the value in pairs and on the original envelope. The only drawback to this excellent paper is the subscription rate, which is fixed at \$3 (about 12s. 6d.) per annum. We do not suggest that it is not well worth this price, but it is certainly much more than the average collector cares to pay.

* * *

Bargains in Old Collections.—We have a few collections to be sold entire, at very low prices. The books may be inspected during office hours at 391, Strand, or will be sent post free (if unsold) on receipt of the necessary amount. We can strongly recommend these books as suitable for collectors desirous of making a good start, the prices being very far below catalogue value, generally only one-fourth to one-sixth of what the stamps would cost if bought singly. Most of the books being old ones, these collections are suitable for dealers who desire to increase their stock at a moderate outlay.

Inspection is invited where possible, as books are continually being added and sold out before they can be mentioned in *The Monthly Journal*.

The following are on hand at the time of going to press:

No.		£	s.	d.
110.	Lincoln Album, containing 1376 stamps,	4	2	6
111.	Smith's Permanent " 2261 " "	23	5	0
112.	Lallier Album (1863) " 514 " "	3	7	6
113.	Gibbon's Improved " 1412 " "	7	5	0
114.	Lincoln's Album " 2249 " "	8	7	6
115.	German " " 1174 " "	2	4	0
116.	Oppen's " " 750 " "	2	14	0
117.	Schaubek's " " 1280 " "	1	14	0
118.	Cosmopolitan Album " 1035 " "	2	5	0

THE SHANGHAI POST.

THE following extract from *The American Philatelist* is of interest in connection with Mr. Thornhill's paper:

"Some interesting facts concerning the Shanghai local post-office are found in the little pamphlet containing the regulations of the office as in force March, 1893. We are indebted to Henry Sylva for a copy.

"In the first place the operations of the post are not confined to the city alone, as many suppose, but includes the following places: Amoy, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage (Foochow), Peking, Swatow, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow and Wuhu. The rates of postage are as follows:

"Letters, 1 cent per ounce or fraction.

"Post cards, 1 cent each.

"Newspapers and circulars, ½ cent each, not exceeding 4 ounces.

"Book post, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 2 ounces or fraction.
 "Trade patterns and samples of merchandise weighing not over 4 ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
 "Parcels, not exceeding 1 pound, 4 cents; 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction.
 "Printed matter, expresses not addressed 25 cents each issue (400 copies)."

"Expresses and circulars in an addressed cover 25 cents per 100. The covers must be left open for inspection by the postmaster, and addressed in Chinese as well as in English. The contents of each cover must be alike. Locally only.

"Chinese letters and newspapers are chargeable with half the above rates. Registration cost 5 cents.

"Accounts can be opened with depositors of not less than ten dollars. The depositor to be furnished with a pass book, in which all mail matter posted by him and all unpaid mail matter delivered to him are entered, notice being given when deposits are expended.

"Deliveries are made every hour in the central district, and at more infrequent intervals in the outer sections. Pillar boxes are cleared about once in two or three hours, and mail is delivered on board the shipping in the harbour every three hours. Private contracts can be made for the delivery of newspapers sent direct to the office from the publishers."

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

If stamp auctioneers will kindly send us priced catalogues of their auction sales, the same shall be noticed in these columns.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held their 28th sale on May 17th and 18th, at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, commencing at 5.30 p.m. each day. The following are some of the most interesting lots, with the prices obtained:

Lot.		£	s.	d.
17	Great Britain, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink, imperf., unused	0	14	0
18	" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " "	1	0	0
19	" " 2s., salmon, unused	1	16	0
32	Baden, "Land Post," 12 kr., black on yellow used	0	16	0
42	Brunswick, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black, 3 sgr., rose, p. en scie	1	3	0
43	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green	1	17	0
44	" " 1 sgr., black on orange	2	17	6
47	Germany, 2 gr., blue, Eagle inverted	0	11	0
78	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green (scarce shade)	1	14	0
79	" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown	1	3	0
88	Saxony, 3 pf., red, good used copy	4	4	0
92	Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 1 and 2 sch., unused	1	16	0
143	Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rap., fine	3	15	0
151	Geneva, 5 c., dark green and yellow-green, unused	2	5	0
155	Zurich, 6 rp., type I., vertical lines	1	6	0
157	" " " III., horizontal lines, unused	2	10	0
162	Switzerland, 5 rp., red, black, and blue, made up plate of 40	4	10	0
164	" " 10 rp., red, black, and yellow, made-up plate of 40	2	2	0
214	Persia, 25 c., green, lithographed, unused	0	15	0
215	" " another, much finer copy	1	10	0
219	Philippines, 1st issue, 5 c., lithographed, unused	3	17	6
220	" " " " " pair	3	15	0
242	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d., dark blue, fine copy, large margins	2	4	0

Lot		£	s.	d.
263	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., red, unused fine	5	0	0
279	Natal, 1st issue, 1s., buff, fine	1	10	0
287	United States, Providence, sheet of (11) 5 c. and (1) 10 c.	9	0	0
291	" " 1869 issue, complete set, fine	4	15	0
344	Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, very fine, large margins	12	0	0
408	Peru, 1 dinero, green, arms inverted	1	10	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & CO. held their forty-second auction on the 18th of May also, and made a new departure by taking the first portion of the sale at 11 a.m., and the second at 2.30 p.m., thus enabling enthusiasts to spend an entire happy day at the two places of entertainment. The same firm held their forty-third auction on the 31st May and 1st June. We give below some of the most interesting lots from both sales.

FORTY-SECOND SALE.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
22	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, Cross, four splendid copies on one letter	22	0	0
145	Ceylon, 1s., no wmk.; 4d., star wmk., perf.	1	5	0
146	" " 8d., golden-yellow, star wmk., perf.	2	10	0
152	India, long "Service," 2 a., lilac and green, very fine	2	12	0
310	Newfoundland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., carmine-vermilion, unused	3	10	0
312	New Brunswick, 1s., violet, very fine	6	7	6
314	Nova Scotia, 1s., prune, fine	5	5	0
318	United States, 1893, set of 1 c. to \$5, unused	3	17	6
320	Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	1	6	0
506	Bolivia, Eagle, 5 c., lilac, 10 c., brown	2	0	0
507	Brazil, italic figures, 300 r., unused	1	18	0
608	Tasmania, 2d., wmk. "2," serrated perf.	4	4	0
609	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, imperf. block of 11, unused	2	0	0
639	Western Australia, 6d., bronze, rouletted	5	5	0

FORTY-THIRD SALE.

63	Saxony, 3 pf., red, fair copy	3	12	6
71	Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp., good copy, fair margins	3	10	0
73	Geneva, 5 c., small Eagle, 5 c., large Eagle, 5 c., green on white	1	14	0
75	Zurich, 6 rp., vertical lines, types 2 and 5	2	0	0
76	Vaud, 5 c., 2 copies (1 fine, 1 fair)	1	6	0
77	Winterthur, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp.	1	14	0
78	Neuchatel, 5 c.	1	14	0
140	Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., pair, with large margins, on envelope	9	5	0
141	" " " 1d., with large margins	2	8	0
201	New Brunswick, 3d. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ used as 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on letter)	3	0	0
205	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-vermilion	2	8	0
214	United States, 1869, complete set of 10	3	0	0
218	" " Agriculture, set, low values used	1	14	0
219	" " Justice, set, except 90 c.	1	16	0
220	" " Navy, set of 11	2	8	0
229	British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearl border, "CCNTS"	3	0	0
230	" " " 4 c., border of hearts and pearls, roul., fine	7	15	0
273	Hawaii, 1853, 13 c., red, postmarked	3	12	6
357	Western Australia, 2d., violet (error), used	12	5	0
359	Fiji Times Express, set of 5, on laid <i>battonné</i> , unused	3	10	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.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 14th April, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz., Messrs. C. N. Biggs, D. Garth, E. F. Broderip, T. Wickham-Jones, R. Meyer, Hastings E. Wright, R. Ehrenbach, W. Silk, W. Barnard, H. R. Oldfield, C. J. Daun, T. Maycock, W. Harrison, A. A. Davis, N. Newton, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and J. A. Tilleard. Dr. P. Abercrombie was also present as a visitor. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Biggs, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—The Secretary read a letter from the Solicitor to the Post-office, calling attention to the imitation of postage stamps, including some of those of Great Britain and the Colonies, sold in the streets, and informing the Society that the Post-office had brought the matter to the notice of the Treasury, with a view to proceedings being taken. A letter from Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited), sending a book containing minor varieties of stamps of some of the British South African Colonies, for assistance in settling the Reference Lists, was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Stamps of Victoria.—Mr. Ferrier Kerr forwarded for inspection an interesting vertical strip of 5 of the 2d. (lithographed) Queen on Throne stamps of Victoria, probably forming part of a third transfer. The stamps are apparently Nos. 9, 19, 29, 39, and 49 on the plate, and the letter on the right-hand side of No. 9 is Y in place of N, in No. 39 W in lieu of T, and in No. 49 H instead of C.

The Annual Dinner.—On the consideration of the question of the annual dinner, it was resolved that the matter be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Garth and Mr. Wickham-Jones, to fix the date, and make the necessary arrangements.

Notices of Meetings.—A long discussion ensued as to the manner in which the names of candidates for election should be given in future notices of meetings, and the question was ultimately referred for decision to the Committee of the Society.

Proposed Exhibition.—In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bacon, through ill health, the consideration of his motion in reference to an Exhibition to be held in the Society's Rooms in the autumn, was postponed till the next meeting.

Stamps of Great Britain.—Mr. Hastings Wright showed a fine unused copy of the 9d. stamp of Great Britain (watermark emblems), plate 5, perforated. This stamp has not been hitherto chronicled as having been issued, but from inquiries made at Somerset House it would appear that as many as 1200 of the stamps were perforated, and issued to the public.

New Members.—The following new members were elected, viz., Mr. J. Townsend Green, proposed by Mr. C. F. Larmour, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. C. F. Hill, Prince Doris Shahoffskoi, and Mr. H. H. Millington, all proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 28th April, at 7.30 p.m. The following members were in attendance, viz., Mr. Bacon (in the chair), and Messrs. D. Garth, C. N. Biggs, J. C. Potter, R. Ehrenbach, R. Meyer, W. Silk, F. Ransom, L. S. Wells, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, A. A. Davis, E. A. Elliott, H. E. Wright, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, and J. A. Tilleard, in addition to one visitor, Mr. F. B. Daniell. Mr. Bacon having taken the chair, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—The correspondence read comprised letters from the Public Libraries, and from the Treasurer of the French Society, acknowledging receipt of copies of the Society's works; and one from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, forwarding the new reply card of the United States of America, which was handed round for inspection.

Accounts.—The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the past year, and, on the motion of Mr. Maycock, seconded by Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. Pearce were nominated as auditors to audit the accounts of the Society.

Stamps of Wurtemberg.—Mr. Ehrenbach read a paper on "The Kreuzer Issues of the Stamps of Wurtemberg," illustrated by the stamps of his own collection, which is probably the finest collection of the stamps of this country ever shown at the Society's meetings. The paper contained a large amount of information, which is new to most collectors; and amongst other important facts established by Mr. Ehrenbach is the existence of distinct types in the first issue, two being found in the stamps of the 1 kr. value, and three in the cases of the 3 kr., 6 kr., and 9 kr. values. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for his most interesting paper—which, with his consent, will be published in the *London Philatelist*—and for affording to the members present an opportunity of inspecting his fine collection.

Proposed Exhibition.—Upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, it was resolved that the Committee of the Society, to be elected at the next Annual General Meeting, be instructed to make such arrangements as they may think necessary for holding an Exhibition of the stamps of the British West Indies, and of the British Colonies of South America, at the Society's Rooms, between the 15th and 31st October next, with power to appoint a Sub-Committee to carry out the Exhibition if they should so wish.

Presentation Clock.—The Chairman called attention to the very handsome clock which had been presented to the Society in memory of the late Vice-President—Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.—and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the donors—Mrs. Tapling, Miss Tapling, and Mr. Victor Tapling—for their valuable present.

Reference Lists.—Mr. Bacon announced that, after completing the Reference List of the stamps of Mauritius, Mr. Nankivell would read a paper on "The Postage Stamps of the Transvaal, their history, classification, and arrangement," as a preliminary to the settlement of the list of stamps of that country.

New Members.—Captain R. H. Sadler, proposed by Mr. Escollme, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. Pimm, proposed by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by Major Evans; and Mr. McHenry England, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the Society, the consideration of the names of three other candidates being postponed to a subsequent meeting. In view of the fact that the number of members has now so nearly reached the point when the regulations as to entrance fees will come into force, it was determined that the candidates, whose election has for any reason been postponed, shall take precedence, in order of balloting, over those whose names may have been put down for election, subsequently to the entry of the names of candidates so postponed.—*From the London Philatelist, the Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 24th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President read a short paper on the stamps of Luxemburg, and showed his collection of that country, containing nearly all the different varieties. An exchange packet from the Manchester Philatelic Society was handed round.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 8th, at 7.45 p.m. Present, Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, O. Pfenninger, A. H. Thomas, W. H. G. Cruttwell, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, an exhibition of members' collections took place. Among some of the most interesting stamps shown were the English collections of the Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, both containing most of the scarce varieties. The latter also brought several rarities of British colonies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS, Esq.

THE second annual meeting was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Monday, May 8th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by Messrs. Barratt, Coote, Beckton, Duerst, Abbott, Grunewald, Gibson, Collett, Munn, Hanmer, Ehlinger, Blockey, Petrie, Simpson, Ranck, Fildes, Pemberton, and Batty. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary then read his report, which was in the following terms:

"In commencing this my second annual report of the Philatelic Society the members in the first place have cause to feel satisfied and to congratulate themselves upon the fact

that the last session has been on the whole more interesting and instructive than the one which preceded it.

"Altogether sixteen meetings have been held, at which there has been an average attendance of thirteen members. At two of these meetings the President has taken the chair; on the other occasions, with one exception, the Vice-President has presided, and only once have both the President and Vice-President been absent. The President has during the session completed the series of papers on the stamps of Great Britain, a series of papers which have proved to be of much interest and assistance to the members. In consequence of the appreciation evinced by the members the President has kindly promised to have an epitome published at his own expense for presentation to each member.

"The Honorary Treasurer has during the session read papers on the Carlist stamps of Spain, Bergeford, first issue of Egypt, and four papers on the stamps of Turkey; while the Hon. Sec. has discussed the postal issues of Japan in four papers, and Belgium in two papers. A special feature was introduced by the Hon. Sec. in his paper on Belgium, viz., a presentation to each member of a photograph of the stamps dealt with in his paper for the evening.

"A system of exchange of stamps with the Brighton Philatelic Society has also during the last session been inaugurated, and the Committee contemplate a further extension in this direction. The Committee also beg to tender their thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., and Messrs. Hilcks, Kirkpatrick, & Co., for gifts of books to the library.

"In consequence of the increase in the size of the library, and of the ever-increasing duties devolving upon myself, I have urged upon the Committee the necessity of appointing a Librarian, and you will be asked to make such an appointment to-night. With this exception, and also a slight variation in the rules relating to the date of the presentation by the Hon. Treasurer of his balance-sheet, the Committee do not deem it necessary to make any other alteration in the statutes.

"The Committee are pleased through their Hon. Treasurer to announce that the funds of this Society are in a satisfactory condition, and they propose to employ the surplus in the publication of an epitome of the most useful papers read during the session. In view of such publication it was in the middle of the session resolved that meetings of the Lists Committee of the whole Society should meet every alternate Friday to the ordinary meetings of the Society for the purpose of correcting and revising the papers selected for publication.

"Several meetings of the Lists Committee have been held, and considerable progress has been made. It is a matter for regret that more members do not attend the meetings of the Lists Committee, as it is felt that such meetings are far more interesting from a purely Philatelic point of view than it would be possible to make the ordinary meetings of the Society. Before concluding you will no doubt expect a rough forecast of next session's programme.

"The chief subject of study will be the various Italian States, and doubtless some of the German States will also be considered. The Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary have both promised to read papers, and the Committee trust that other members will be found willing to do the same.

"A further extension of the exchange of packets department, and the publication of the first work of the Society and of the President's epitome of the stamps of Great Britain, will also be special features of next session.

"In conclusion I wish to personally thank my colleague (Mr. Coote) for the valuable assistance he has rendered me in my secretarial duties during the past session.

"It is the earnest wish of the Committee to place the Society in such a position that it will be not only of the

greatest possible value to collectors residing within the district of Manchester, but will also be productive of such Philatelic work as will prove of interest and use to Philatelists in general. To attain the consummation of such a wish the members are urged to take every opportunity of increasing the membership, and also of introducing any new light upon any one of the many Philatelic problems which still remain to be solved."

Upon the motion of the President the Hon. Secretary's report was adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted his balance-sheet, duly signed by the two auditors appointed for the purpose, and the same was passed.

The recommendation of the Committee to amend the rule relating to the date of the presentation of the Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet was then considered, and an amendment embodying such recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee for the ensuing session was then balloted for with the following result :

President—VERNON ROBERTS, ESQ.

Vice-President—FRANK BARRATT, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer—T. B. DUERST, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary—W. DORNING BECKTON, ESQ.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. COOTE, ESQ.

Librarian—J. H. ABBOTT, ESQ.

E. P. COLLETT, ESQ. | W. GRUNEWALD, ESQ.

W. W. MUNN, ESQ. | G. F. GIBSON, ESQ.

A large quantity of stamps changed hands after the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON, Hon. Sec.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A. E.—We quite agree with you as to the difficulty of identifying even simple colours from other people's descriptions, and it is one that we fear will never be got over until we all see with the same eyes. It was decided, we believe, that the imitation of stamps did not constitute the offence of "Forgery at Common Law"; but this does not render the word "forgery" inappropriate. *Forgery* and *counterfeit* are practically synonymous terms, and we think both may fairly be retained. The Heraldic and Philatelic meaning of the word "surcharge" appears to us to be its correct one; its postal meaning of *extra charge* is strictly speaking only applicable to the penalty for non or insufficient prepayment. For the so-called *Unpaid Letter* stamps we should greatly prefer the term *postage due*, as both shorter and more correct. *Inscriptions in foreign characters*, we have an excellent reason for not always giving the translations of these!

C. Q.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we have made use. *Philippines*, we chronicled a 15 c., *light red-brown*, in April, 1892. *Venezuela*, we believe that the current *Escuelas* stamps are used regularly for inland, or local postage, as well as for fiscal purposes, like our own postage and revenue stamps. We are much obliged for the information about the German Locals, and we give a note on the subject elsewhere.

F. H.—Very many thanks for the "Sunday" stamps. You do not mention the colour of your "U. S. P. O.", the *blue* impression is priced at 1s. 6d. in our publishers' catalogue.

N. F.—We are much obliged for your letter and the cutting. We had noted all the words you mention except "Serif," which is not a philatelic term, or often used in magazines, &c., but we must try to give some specimens of printing type, with their correct names.

F. B.—We are much obliged for your kind compliment. We have the *colour chart* you mention, but find it very difficult to work by, and there are a great many tints that are not shown in it. It is difficult to advise you as to a country to specialize without knowing what sort of a collection you propose to make, and what facilities you may have for obtaining the stamps of any particular countries.

F. W. M.—We have seen a number of the *Railway Letter* stamps, and are disposed to class them with the *Railway Parcel* stamps, not with *Postage*, and we should like to put the issues of all letter-carrying companies with them. Many thanks for the cutting. The *mender* is a person to be guarded against, especially when he becomes so skilful as to be able to manufacture unsevered pairs out of single specimens, as in a case that has been heard of lately.

LEVANTABAS.—The railway newspaper and parcel stamps are used upon newspapers and parcels conveyed by rail, and have no connection with the Post Office. The railway letter stamps, all of the value of 2d., are used upon letters, which are allowed to be conveyed by rail under certain conditions, for which we must refer you to the *Post Office Guide*. There are many varieties of all these still in use.

F. H. L.—The variety of card which you describe is that printed to order at Somerset House. We have not heard of this being on sale at the Post Office. Where was the packet bought?

H. H. G., Baden.—1. The date of issue of the 18 kr. and 30 kr. is January, 1862. 2. The "Land-Post" stamps have usually been catalogued as Rural or Inland stamps, but according to an official notice, which was published in the Bulletin of the *Société Française de Timbrologie* in 1879, they were issued in September, 1861, as Unpaid Letter Stamps. Possibly the postage on inland parcels was not usually prepaid, which would account for their appearance on these. 3. The copies now commonly sold are original remainders. 4. We do not know how many stamps there were on the sheets. 5. The 3 kr. is priced by our publishers at 1s. 6d. used, and a 12 kr. was recently sold by auction for 16s. 6. No reprints of the Arms series are known.

WATERMARKS.

THE following clipping from the *British Bookmaker* will be of interest we think :

"The first watermark on record was the coat of arms of a town. The early papermakers were not slow to adopt this idea in impressing upon their sheets the device of the place where their mill was situated. For instance, the coat of arms of the village of Rives, a dolphin, is a common mark on old papers. This mark is still in use to-day. The first use of the watermark then was a signature or emblem to point out the place of manufacture, and to recommend the material. For all that, certain of these emblems were used by different makers and in different countries, with slight variations—brisures, as they are called in heraldry, which were evidently not accidental, but intentional. The letter "P," used by numberless makers, is a good watermark to take as an example, since we find not only is there an endless variety of forms of the letter in the product of different mills, but that the same maker modified the brisures of the letter on different qualities of paper."

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR JULY.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

CONGO.		s.	d.
5 c., green; used	.. .. .	0	2
10 c., carmine; used	.. .. .	0	3
ERITREA.			
1 centesimo, black and olive green	.. .. .	0	1
2 centesimos, black and brown	.. .. .	0	1
5 " " green	.. .. .	0	1
10 " " red	.. .. .	0	2
20 " " orange	.. .. .	0	4
25 " " blue	.. .. .	0	5
40 " " brown	.. .. .	0	8
45 " " grey-green	.. .. .	0	9
60 " " violet	.. .. .	0	10

Post Cards.		s.	d.
5 centesimos, black and green on brown	.. .. .	0	2
10 " " red on straw	.. .. .	0	3
7½+7½ " " red on pink	.. .. .	0	4
10 " " red on green	.. .. .	0	3
10+10 " " brown on green	.. .. .	0	4
15 " " brown on grey	.. .. .	0	4
15+15 " " " "	.. .. .	0	6

Letter Cards.		s.	d.
5 centesimos, black and green on grey	.. .. .	0	2
20 " " red on orange	.. .. .	0	4

Parcel Post Cards.		s.	d.
25 c., black and brown on deep buff	.. .. .	0	4
60 c. " " white	.. .. .	1	0
1.25 c. " " green	.. .. .	1	6
1.75 c. " " yellow	.. .. .	2	0
2.70 c. " " grey	.. .. .	3	0

FRANCE (FOR TANGIERS).		s.	d.
10 c. on 10 c. (postcard), carmine and black on pale green	.. .. .	0	3

FALKLAND ISLANDS.		s.	d.
1d. (postcard), carmine on buff	.. .. .	0	3
1d.+1d. (do. ) " "	.. .. .	0	5

ENGLISH LEVANT.		s.	d.
40 paras on 2½d. (envelope), blue	.. .. .	0	6

HONGKONG.		s.	d.
20 cents on 30 cents, black and green, without Chinese characters on left	.. .. .	4	6

MEXICO.		s.	d.
3 c. (post card), oval stamp in carmine, and with green border	.. .. .	0	3

NEGRI SEMBILAN.		s.	d.
1 c., green (Tiger)	.. .. .	0	1
2 c., carmine "	.. .. .	0	2

SANDWICH ISLANDS.		s.	d.
Provisional Govl. Overprinted 1893.	.. .. .	0	6

Issued for use during United States occupation.

1 cent, red and violet	.. .. .	1	6
1 " red and blue	.. .. .	1	0
1 " red and green	.. .. .	0	2
2 " black and vermilion red	.. .. .	3	0
2 " red and brown	.. .. .	1	6
2 " black and carmine	.. .. .	0	4
2 " red and violet	.. .. .	0	2
5 " red and pale blue	.. .. .	0	5
5 " red and dark blue	.. .. .	2	0

SARAWAK.		s.	d.
2 c. on 8 c., black, carmine and green	.. .. .	0	6
5 c. on 12 c., black, blue and green, large C used	.. .. .	2	0
" " " " small C, used	.. .. .	1	0

VENEZUELA.		s.	d.
25 c., blue (new type)	.. .. .	0	6
10 c., carmine (post card)	.. .. .	0	6

ZULULAND.		s.	d.
1d., black and brown on white	.. .. .	0	2
1+1d. " " " "	.. .. .	0	3
1d., black and vermilion on buff	.. .. .	0	3
1+1d. " " " "	.. .. .	0	4

ENTIRELY NEW AND REVISED SERIES OF CHEAP SETS for 1893.

Used * Unused † Used and Unused ‡ Postfree, 1d. extra.

	Set of	s.	d.
†Afghanistan, 1872-92, including rare old	30	0
†Aalborg, including high values and provisionals	18	3 6
†Aalesund, 1884, complete	4	1 0
†Alwur, ½, ½, 1, and 1 anna	4	1 6
†Angola, Crown, 20 carmine, 20 bistre, 25, 100, 200 and 300 reis	6	2 3
† " Head, 5 to 100 reis, inclusive	7	2 6
†Angra, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	8	2 6
†Anjouan, 1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 centimes	4	0 4
† " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centimes, and 1 franc	13	7 6
†Antigua, 1882, C.A. ½, 1d., 2½, 2½, 4d., and 4d.	6	6 0
†Antioquia, including obsolete	4	1 0
† " 1889, 1, 2½, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 6
†Argentine Republic, including obsolete and rare	10	1 0
† " envelopes, cards, and newsbands	4	1 6
* " 1888, ½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30, 40, & 50c.	10	5 0
* " 1890, ½, 2, 5, 6, 10, 40, 50, and 60c.	8	2 3
* " 1892, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, & 50c.	10	2 0
* " 1, 2, and 5 pesos	3	9 0
† " (Oct. 17th) Columbus Celebration, 2 and 5 centavos	2	6 0
† " Official, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 12, 12, 16, 20, and 24 centavos	11	10 0
†Austria, five issues, and news stamps	15	0 9
† " postcards, inscription in different languages	6	1 0
* " 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	11	3 3
* " 1 and 2 gulden	2	1 0
* " 1891, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kreuzer	4	1 0
†Baden Arms, 1, 3, 7, and 9 kreuzer	4	0 9
† " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	0 6
†Bamra, ½, ½, 1, and 2 annas	4	1 0
*Barbados, 1882, obsolete, 4d., 1d., 2½, 3d., 4d. grey, 4d. brown, 6d. and 1s.	8	3 6
† " 1892, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 10d.	7	4 0
†Bavaria, 1870, 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, and 18 kreuzer	6	1 0
† " Telegraphs	6	1 3
* " 1875, 10, 20, 25, 50, 50 c., and 1 mark	8	0 6
† " Returned Letter Stamps	6	0 8
*Belgium, including first issue	12	0 9
† " 1 c. grey, 1 c. green, 1 c. olive, 2 c. blue, 2 c. brown, and 5 c. brown	6	0 6
†Bhopal, including obsolete	5	1 0
† " square imperf.	5	3 6
† " square perf.	4	2 6
† " rectangular, assorted	7	1 6
†Bermuda, 4d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 4d.	5	1 6
†Boer Republic, 1d. and 2d. on bluish	2	1 9
*Bolivar, 1879, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	2 0
* " 1880, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 c., and 1 peso	6	5 0
* " " 5 and 10 pesos in two colours	2	15 0
*Bolivia, 1887, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 8
† " 1891, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 centivos	6	10 6
†Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1 0
†Brazil, including four issues	12	1 0
* " 1850, 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 280, 300, 430, and 600 reis	9	17 6
* " 1890, 100, 200, and 300 reis	3	0 4
† " Newspaper, 10 to 1000 reis, yellow	9	20 0
* " " 10 to 1000 reis, various colours	9	12 0
* " " 10, 20, 50, and 100 reis, coloured	4	1 3
† " Unpaid, 10 to 1000 reis, carmine	9	20 0
† " " 10 to 1000 reis, coloured	8	12 6
‡ " general assortment, containing old issues, journals, and newspaper stamps	36	2 0
†Bechuanaland, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	5	2 3
† " 1888, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	5 6
† " surcharged, figure only, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	5 6
†British East Africa, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4½ annas	7	4 9
†British Central Africa, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 8d.	5	3 0
†British Guiana, 1 and 2 c., 2 types, on 96 c.	3	4 6
* " black and purple, 1, 3, 4, 8, 16, 20, & 40c.	7	10 0
† " 1 c. on \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$4	4	2 0
†British Honduras, 1888, large surcharge	5	6 6
‡ " 1891, 6 c., provisionals	3	2 0
† " " 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 c.	5	3 6
†British South Africa, ½d. to 1 shilling	7	4 0
† " " provisionals, ½d., 2d., 4d. and 8d.	4	20 0
†Bulgaria, including obsolete and new issues	6	1 0



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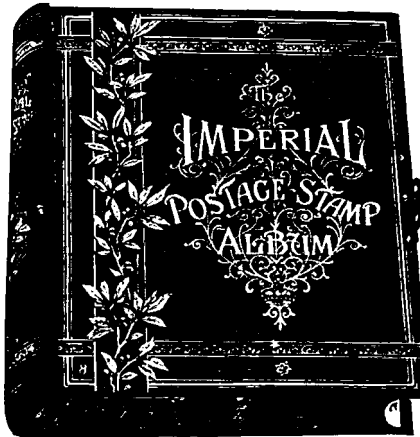


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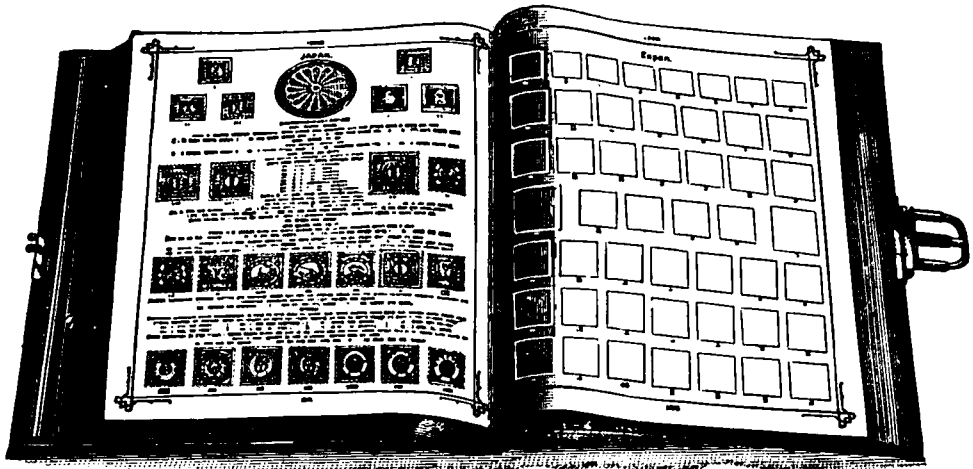
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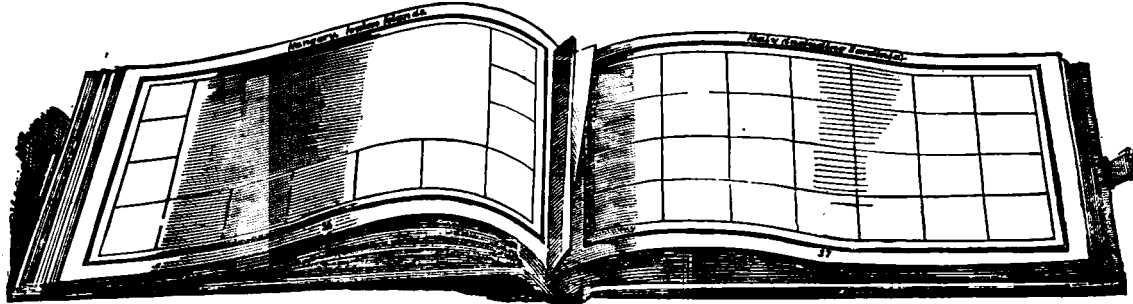
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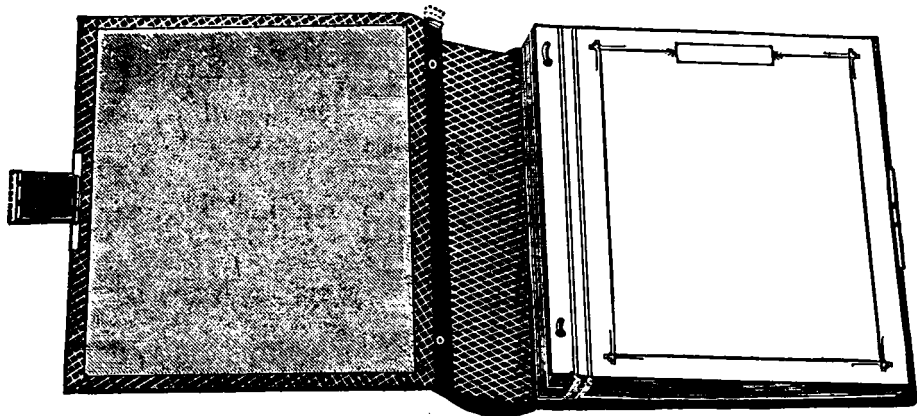
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