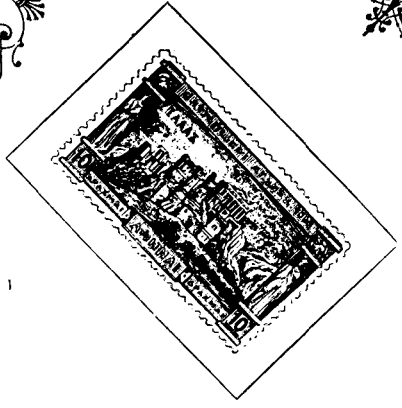
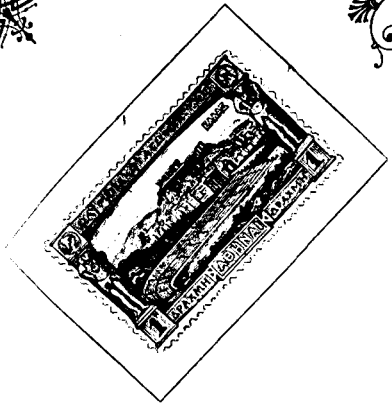




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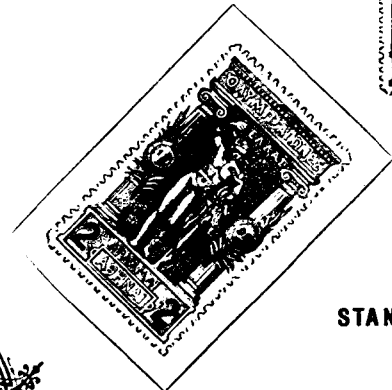
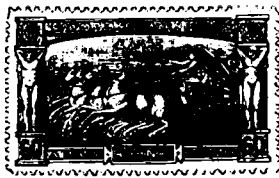


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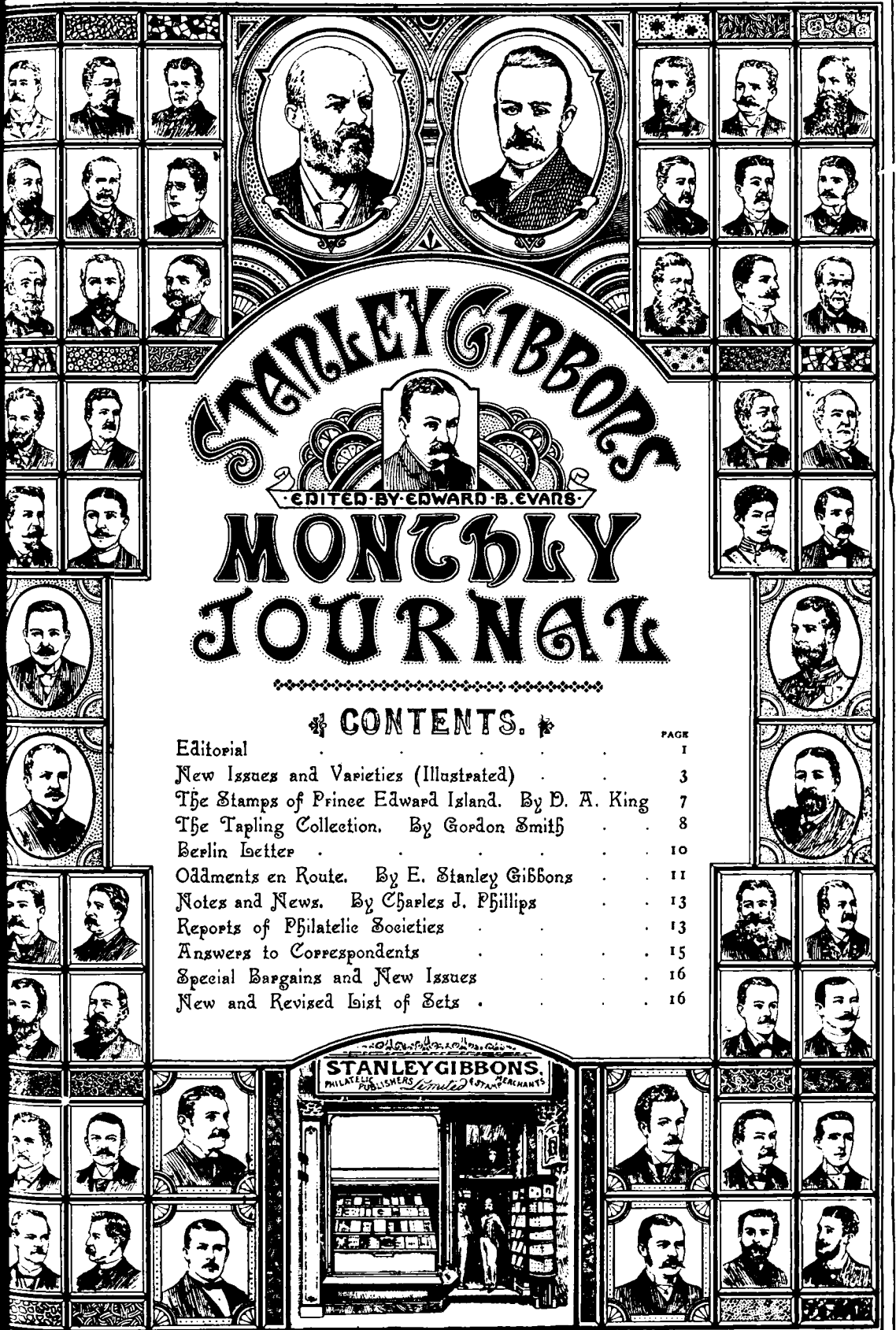
MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. VI.

JULY, 1895, TO JUNE, 1896.



LONDON:
STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
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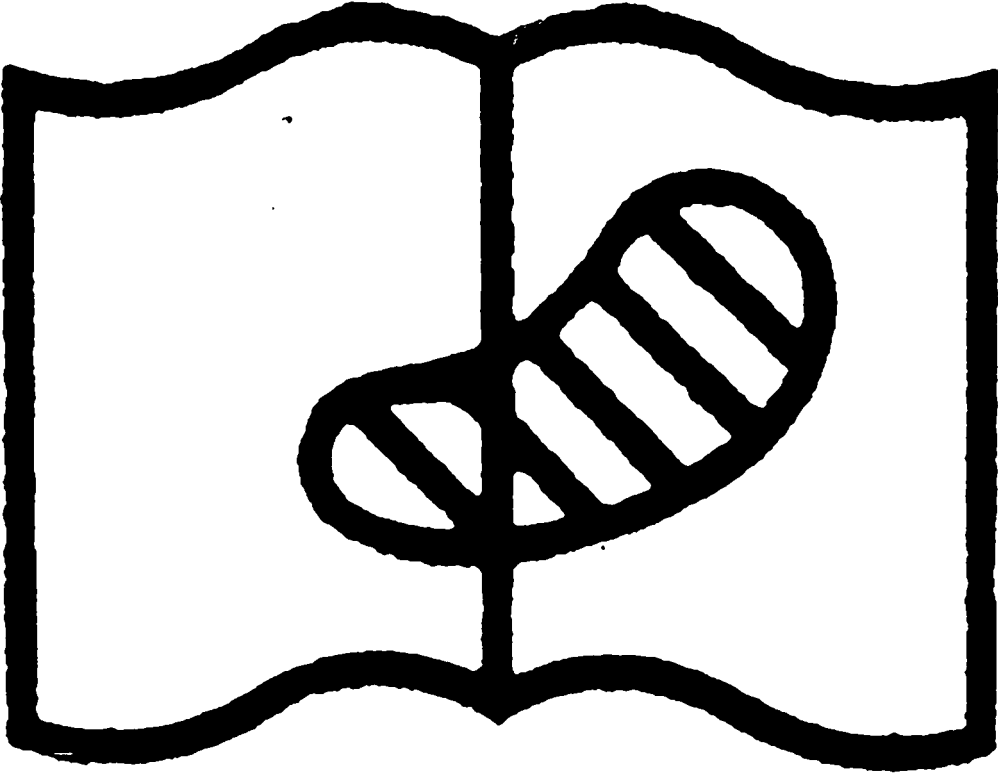


STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS
 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

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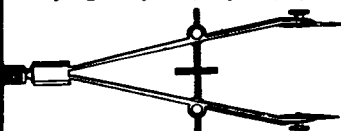
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

JULY 31, 1895.

NO. 61.

EDITORIAL.

At the commencement of a new volume we like to have something to announce, in the way of a new departure, a fresh arrangement of our lists of New Issues, or some change which we hope will be an improvement. Last year we decided on describing all the French Colonial issues under letter "F," placing them immediately after their mother country, instead of scattering them among the various letters of the alphabet; and the new arrangement has, we believe, been found far more convenient than the old. We are not sure that this plan might not well be carried further, and extended to the Danish, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish possessions, but we should like to hear the opinion of our readers upon this question before making any changes in the direction suggested.

* * *

ANOTHER new arrangement adopted last year was the grouping of the numerous Chinese posts under one head, but any difficulty connected with these has since been solved by our publishers' very excellent decision to have nothing more to do with these very speculative articles, and we shall restore Shanghai (which is to be given a chance of retrieving its character) to its former place under letter "S," a position which we trust will constantly remind it of the alliterative Society, whose notice it has narrowly escaped.

* * *

ANOTHER small change we announce with some regret. We have always been accustomed, as a matter of principle, to call a certain group of Islands by what we still believe to be their correct English name—Sandwich Islands; but our publishers have pointed out to us that the majority of the Cataloguers have adopted the native name, and that even in the *Post-Office Guide*, a work for which we have the utmost respect, they are called Hawaiian Islands; we have, therefore, determined to sacrifice our principles and go over to the majority in this matter, and Hawaiian Islands will be the name employed both in the new Catalogue and in the future lists of new issues. The fact is, that after their behaviour in the matter of revolutions, surcharging, etc., we really did not care what became of these Islands, and when Mr. Phillips said, "Let Sandwich Islands go to 'H,'" we could only respond "So mote it be."

WE alluded above to the forthcoming edition of our publishers' Catalogue, and as this is, we sincerely hope, the last opportunity that we shall have of addressing our readers before that Catalogue makes its appearance, we would say a few words as to the alterations (which we trust will be considered improvements), in the size, form, and general arrangements, which render the new edition practically an entirely new work.

One of the first additions decided upon was the insertion of illustrations of the principal varieties of post-cards, and with this view a series of blocks was obtained, showing about two-thirds of the upper portion of each card, thus enabling them to be given upon a fairly large scale without occupying too much space. In some of the later issues illustrations are given of the entire card, upon a smaller scale than that of those described above, and this may produce a somewhat uneven appearance in certain cases; but, as both varieties of the illustrations will, we think, be found sufficiently clear to enable the stamp and the inscriptions upon the cards to be easily identified, the practical result aimed at will be attained. The addition of these illustrations, and the very much fuller lists given, not only of cards, but also of envelopes and wrappers, will, we are sure, prove of great assistance to the collectors of them, and will also, we hope, awaken an interest in these much neglected articles on the part of some of those who, at present, only collect adhesives.

Two other alterations are the placing of the illustrations on the same pages as the lists of stamps to which they refer, and the reduction of the book to a size that can be carried in a fairly capacious pocket. These entirely change the appearance of the work, and we doubt not that there will be some conservative persons to whom such radical changes will not appear to have been for the better. We believe, however, that the great majority of collectors will recognise that both of these alterations are distinct improvements. For home use, and especially for those who, like ourselves, do not find that advancing age brings increased clearness of vision, the large page with its clear type was certainly convenient enough; but this was more than counter-balanced by the practical impossibility of carrying about a marked copy, showing possessions or wants; and the large pages of a catalogue that was much used were very apt to get dog-eared and torn. The change in the size, involving as it did the re-arrangement of every line of the Catalogue, has been one of the principal causes of the length of

time occupied in the preparation of this edition. On the other hand, the transference of the illustrations from an appendix to the body of the Catalogue, appears to us to be an unqualified improvement. We have ourselves, only too frequently, found the inconvenience of having to refer backwards and forwards, and we are quite sure that many of our readers will have had the same experience, and that this change at least will meet with universal approval.

A reduction in the size of the illustrations was practically a necessity; full-sized ones would occupy far too much room, and in view of the objections that are still raised from time to time to the use of illustrations at all, the employment of those of a reduced size may be found to have other advantages besides that of economising space. As representations of the various types, reduced illustrations are, of course, *not* an improvement; their deficiencies have been recognised during the passing of the Catalogue through the Press, and we hope that in a future edition it will be found possible to obviate many defects, especially in the illustrations of surcharges.

The last alteration made consists in the dividing of the Catalogue into three parts, containing adhesives; post-cards and letter-cards; and envelopes, letter sheets, and wrappers—respectively. Ardent Unionists as we are in principle (the din of the elections is still in our ears), we believe that Separation has become a necessity here; besides, it is not complete Separation as yet, but only a species of Local Self-Government, for the three parts will be united in one cover, until they grow too bulky to be convenient in that form.

As our name is attached to the Catalogue, as that of its editor, it is only right that we should state that our work upon some of the most important lists has been *editorial*, in the strictest sense of the word; those lists having been drawn up by other and abler hands, and our duty having been confined to bringing them into uniformity, where necessary, with the other portions of the Catalogue. Of lists that have thus been entirely re-written, we may mention in particular—Great Britain, compiled from the collection of Mr. Philbrick; all the Australian Colonies, from the Castle Collection; Greece, Roumania, St. Helena, and most of the West Indian Islands.

Finally, for the information of those of our readers who are not already aware of the fact, and especially of those who write to us about the values of stamps, and never, we fear, obtain satisfactory replies, we would state that the pricing is done by the publishers of the Catalogue and of this magazine, and not by the editor, who is truly thankful to have no responsibility in this very important matter. Our one consolation amidst our protracted labours upon this edition, has been the thought that our publishers were having quite as much trouble in assigning correct prices to the new varieties, as we had in allotting them their proper places in the lists!

THE Festival of ^{*} St. Anthony of Philatelia (Sanctus Antonius Philatelicus) has come and

gone, and we hope and believe that it has been celebrated by all true philatelists in the only proper manner, by rigid abstinence—as a Fast, in fact, rather than as a Feast. Future historians will narrate a second Temptation of St. Anthony, and we trust that they will be able to record that it was resisted as successfully as the first. Have we no artist to depict the crafty St. Anthony, of Portugal, Azores, and elsewhere, tempting the good philatelist to buy his beautiful, but unnecessary and speculative stamps, and the good philatelist turning a deaf ear and a blind eye? Such a picture, with a suitable dedication to the S.S.S.S., might well be hung on the line at the next exhibition at Effingham House! But in all seriousness, we rejoice to think that this latest, and perhaps grossest, of impositions upon collectors has fallen very flat.

* * *

A LETTER that has been forwarded to us, by Messrs. Cameron & Co., reminds us of the International Postage Stamp question, or rather of one of the alternative schemes proposed for enabling the writer of a letter to a person in a foreign country to enclose a stamp for a reply. It appears that in the Island of Trinidad (not the Principality, but the British Colony), where large numbers of Indian coolies are employed, the post-office keeps a supply of the British Indian 2½ annas envelopes, for sale to the immigrants, who are thus able to enclose in letters to their friends in India not only a stamp for a reply, but also an envelope bearing an address which will probably be intelligible to the postal officials in Trinidad. A double object, therefore, is served, and we do not doubt that the arrangement is a very great boon to the Indian labourer, far away from his native land.

But this is a practical adoption—in part only, it is true—of one of the schemes advocated by Mr. Henniker-Heaton, which proposes that at all the principal post-offices stamps of every country should be kept in stock, for sale to persons who want to prepay replies to their letters. But these are not the only persons who will buy the stamps. A vision rises before us of a time when we shall be able to buy all the new issues at the nearest post-office; it is true that the poor dealer will find himself reduced to making his profits entirely out of *used* stamps, and Seebeck remainders, and that the chronicling of new issues will no longer greatly interest him. But there will be compensations for the scientific philatelist; generations of Postmasters will have to be educated up to the new order of things; every head of one of the principal offices will have to pass an examination in Philately—with a large “P”—to enable him to distinguish forged stamps from genuine, and new issues from obsolete ones. A copy of a leading stamp magazine, giving a complete chronicle of new issues, will be supplied to every post-office; a professor of our science, with a high salary and several assistants, will be added to the Intelligence Department, while one of the assistant-secretaries to the Postmaster-General will, of necessity, be an

advanced Philatelist! Splendid!! It will not come in our time, perhaps; but our children, or grandchildren, may yet be made Postmasters-General on the strength of inherited philatelic proclivities.

* * *

WE are requested to announce that the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society cannot undertake any work during the month of August, as two of its members will be away from their homes and their stamps.

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.

Abyssinia.—It appears that there are still persons who are sceptical as to the stamps of this country, so energetically defended by Mons. Maorey; but Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write to us as follows: "The authenticity of the Abyssinian stamps is now beyond question. To-day we have received a letter (not registered) from Entotto, in Abyssinia, posted on May 5th, and prepaid with three Abyssinian stamps and one Djibouti. It is addressed to us in Amharic and in French, and took over six weeks on the journey from Entotto to Djibouti, by Camel Post." We know what Camel Post is like, because we have been to the Somali Exhibition at the Crystal Palace; but what our sceptical readers will want to know, and what the Somalis at the Crystal Palace cannot tell us, is whether the Abyssinian stamps are put on the letters in Abyssinia or at Djibouti.

Argentine Republic.—*Le T.-P.* announces the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of current type in a new shade.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., slate-blue.

Austria.—The *Philatelist* reports the Reply Paid Card of 1890, 2+2 kr., brown, with the inscription "Die abgobogene karte," &c., inverted.

Bavaria.—We gather that a new value is, or is about to be, added to the Unpaid Letter series. The type remains unchanged.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2 pf., red and grey.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* tells us of reprints of the two stamps of 1849, made from the original die, but fortunately printed upon thin, unwatermarked paper, and therefore easily recognizable.

Bhopal.—We have illustrations of two more of the stamps which we described last month after *Le T.-P.*, in which they were quoted as $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black. In



the last number of the same periodical it is added that they are on laid paper, and the value of both is given as $\frac{1}{2}$ a. As a matter of fact, the first illustration represents a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, which we believe is printed in red, and appears to be a re-drawing of the variety of 1891. The other represents a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, and is described as printed in black. In both cases the stamps differ from previous issues of these values of the square shape, in being on laid paper, and in having the letters "JA" of "JAHAN" at the top of the design, instead of along the slanting side at the upper right.

British Central Africa.—We regret to learn, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., that the stamps to which we alluded last month under this heading are not productions of the British South Africa Company, but are an issue supplied by the Crown Agents to a new British Colony or Protectorate in that somewhat vague region. We have not seen any of the stamps yet, but we understand that the design consists of Arms, supported by two Negroes, and the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE," "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA," with the value added in a second colour on all except the 1d.; and that there are Registration Envelopes and Post Cards, the latter with a border in black and yellow; the whole description resembling so closely that of the stamps and stationery supplied by the Company, that there was some excuse for our mistake. We regret having made the mistake, but we regret still more that it is a mistake, for now we suppose these things must be chronicled and added to the list of legitimate issues.

Adhesives.

1d., black.	2s. 6d., black and violet.
2d. " and green.	3s., black and yellow.
4d. " and orange.	5s. " olive.
6d. " and blue.	£1 " orange.
1s. " and rose.	£10 " vermilion.
	£25, black and blue-green.
Reg. Env. 4d., blue; sizes F and H.	
Post Cards. 4d., black and orange; 121 x 87 mm.	
1d. " " 136 x 85 mm.	
2d. " " " " " "	

Brunei.—*Per contra*, the so-called stamps of this Sultante are declared to be entirely speculative, being the productions of an enterprising individual who obtained a concession from the Sultan for the issue of stamps, but apparently considered that a Post-office was an unnecessary detail!

Buesahir.—It seems evident, from the central object in the design of the labels shown in the accompanying illustrations, that there has been some mistake in translating into English the name of this State—it plainly should be not *Bussahir*, but *Pussy-her*, and this will probably be rectified in the next issue. These stamps were first described in *The A. J. of Ph.*, the Editor of which acknowledges that



he has been unable to find this State (perhaps owing to the mis-spelling of the name) in any atlas or gazetteer. Our researches, like those of Mons. Moens, have been equally unsuccessful, but we should imagine that it might be found somewhere between Catskill and Katmandu. The monogram R. S. is added in a second colour, but what the letters mean is not reported. The design of the frame is different for each value, but we have not thought it necessary to give illustrations of more than two of them, and we are not quite sure that the animal represented is "the harmless, necessary Cat," but are rather inclined to suppose that it may be of the Unnecessary and Speculative breed!

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate; R. S. in red.
1 a., red " lilac.
2 a., yellow " green.
4 a., violet " red.
8 a., brown-red; R. S. in lilac.
12 a., green " red.
1 r., olive " "

Canada.—Mr. D. A. King very kindly sends us a 2 cents envelope, with stamp of quite a new design, which was issued, we gather, in the latter part of June. The embossed profile of the Queen, to left, is on a solid disc of colour, surrounded by a broad circular hand inscribed "CANADA POSTAGE" above, and "CENTS 2 CENTS" below, the numeral being in a circle. The two parts of the inscription are separated by leaves at the sides, and a beaver is seated on the top of the band. The whole appearance is very neat and not ineffectual, but the relief of the head is not quite so high as could be desired. The envelope is of white laid paper, 150 x 95 mm.

It seems to be still uncertain whether the 3 c. envelopes in *wove* are a new issue, or only a temporary supply of that paper.

Envelope. 2 c., green.

Ceylon.—The island of the "spicy breezes" has gone ahead of us in the matter of postal stationery, and has the distinction of being the first British possession to issue a Reply-paid Letter Card, a specimen of which is sent us by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. The design on both portions is identical with that on the current single card, being of a size to fit the small card that travels inside the larger one; and the only changes in the inscriptions are the addition of "THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER" on the outside card, and "REPLY" on the inside one, below the heading, and the suppression of the instruction on the reverse fold, these cards being, no doubt, not available for transmission abroad at present. The arrangement employed is the same as that of the French Reply-paid Letter Cards, the impression of the two cards being on the same side when the whole is opened, the small card then being above the large one, with the lower edge of the former joined to the upper edge of the latter. When folded, the small card fits inside the lines of perforation of the larger.

Letter Card. 5+5 c., black on blue.

Chili.—Le T.-P. chronicles some fine fresh Officially Sealed labels, of the accompanying gorgeous design, and printed in the following varieties of colour, all of which can hardly be necessary.

Official Seals.

Blk. & yell. on white; perf. 12.

" " green

Blue and yellow on green; perf. 12.

Brown " " buff



We are inclined to think that all labels of this class might fairly be transferred to the black list, as unnecessary to collectors of postage stamps, inasmuch as they indicate no postage of any sort, and have little, if any, greater claim to be considered stamps than the labels upon the domestic cotton-reels and jam-pots.

Colombia.—Le T.-P. draws attention to the fact that two distinct varieties of the 10 c. stamps of 1890 may be found, one having the upper part of the oval plain, and the other having it partly filled in with rays, as shown in the



accompanying illustrations. Our contemporary suggests that the original design has the rays, and that impressions which do not show them are probably defective ones; and in this we agree, as the only specimens we have at hand, of both the 10 c. on yellow and the same on rose, show the rays more or less distinctly.

Dutch Indies.—Two of our contemporaries, both quoting from the same source, mention a new 2½ gulden stamp, but whereas one says that it is this value of the new type (which we chronicled in February, 1893) that has at last come into use, the other states that this value has appeared in new colours, or shades, being now in reddish-brown, with blue centre as before.

France.—The correspondence of the French forces in Madagascar being conveyed free by the Postal Department, a generous individual has supplied, also free we believe, a special Letter Card for their use; but apparently not without hope of more than recouping his expenditure by supplying these cards to collectors—not gratis. We mention these as a warning; they are unofficial, in the fullest sense of the term, and although they may be a great convenience to the soldiers, if a supply ever reaches the latter, that is evidently not the primary object, as they are offered to our publishers in quantity, at a price that should allow a very ample margin of profit to their manufacturer.

Great Britain.—The Stamped Telegraph Forms, which we have decided to chronicle in future as a species of postal stationery, are a particularly difficult subject, and we shall be very glad to hear from any of our readers that collect them, or happen to possess any, with a view to compiling a complete list of them for publication in the *Monthly Journal*. In the meantime we chronicle a few more new varieties that have come under our notice. Referring to our remarks last month, the dated die of the 6d. has been found on the Inland forms with the new setting, in which the fourth line of paragraph 4 on the back commences with the word "General." We have seen this form, and should like to obtain a copy of it for our collection. The form for Foreign and Colonial Telegrams has appeared in a new shape, oblong, like the Inland forms, during the last few months. We find unstamped forms of this shape printed by *Eyre and Spottiswoode*, but we have only seen the stamped forms with the imprint of *Wyman and Sons*. Can any of our readers show us the oblong stamped form, with the name of the former firm? The 6d. Stock Exchange forms are also now printed by *Wyman and Sons*. We have these, and also the forms printed by Messrs. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, with the stamp without date holes. Do these Stock Exchange forms also exist with the stamp with rosettes?

Telegraph Forms.

Inland Forms. 6d., violet; dated stamp, new setting.

Foreign and Colonial. 10d., brown on yellow; oblong form; *Wyman and Sons*.

Stock Exchange. 6d., violet; no date holes; *Eyre & Spottiswoode*.

6d., violet; no date holes; *Wyman & Sons*.

Guatemala.—The interesting type-set label, of which we gave an illustration in February, is now stated by the *I. B. J.* to have been in circulation as a postage stamp, to have been afterwards employed as a fiscal, and, finally, to be printed in red, and not in black; and that, we hope, is the end of it.

Holland.—The 2½ c. is announced in a new shade.

Adhesive. 2½ c., deep blue-green.

Hongkong.—We are informed by a correspondent here that the surcharge "4 CENTS" on 3 c. cards was first tried in black, but that red was the colour finally adopted, and none of the cards with the black surcharge were issued. The single cards of the surcharged issue are now exhausted, and are replaced by a re-issue of the 4 c. cards; there is no change in the colour, but the words "via BRINDISI & LONDON" have been obliterated, locally, with "a big black block," to show that they are for general Postal Union use. The same informant tells us that there has been no fresh variety of the 5 dollars on 10 dollars fiscal stamp, and we gather that this surcharge does not exist on the 10 dollars, rose, at all; also that only one die for each value has ever been used for the Chinese surcharge of the 20 c. on 30 c., and the 50 c. on 48 c., and that therefore no genuine varieties can exist.

Post Card. 4c., grey on buff; inscription below cancelled.



India.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp upon the wrappers chronicled in May. It is very fine and large, but it does not contain the ideal portrait of the Queen, which we still live in hopes of seeing some day—perhaps when one of our more important Colonies ceases to patronise the Universal Provider.

Italy.—Le C. de T.-P. chronicles a 20 c. stamp of similar design to the 45 c.

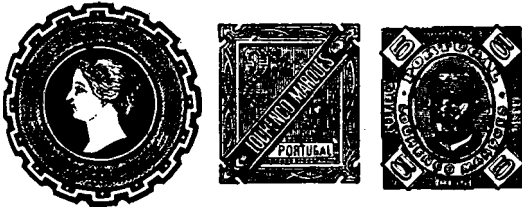
Adhesive. —20 c., deep yellow.

Labuan.—The story of the lithographed, Queen's head, stamps of this philatelically fortunate territory is an old one now, but there is one rather instructive aspect of it which has not yet been touched upon, as far as we have seen. The story goes that, on the attention of the North Borneo Company being drawn to the fact of the existence of the lithographed stamps, Messrs. De la Rue & Co. were asked for an explanation, and replied that they reserved to their

selves the right of printing the Labuan stamps either direct from the plate or by lithography, and that on a certain occasion the quantities ordered were sufficiently large to warrant the expense of making up stones. But the curious part of it is, that neither the Company that printed the stamps, nor the Company to which they were supplied, saw any objection to this. What would have happened in the old days if Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. had made up stones for our 1d. and 2d. stamps, instead of printing them direct from the plates, when an exceptionally large quantity was ordered? Or do Messrs. De la Rue & Co. reserve to themselves, or exercise, such a right in the case of the Turks Islands, for instance? The difference in difficulty of imitation between a copper-plate print and a lithograph is considerable, but the importance of this does not seem to have occurred to either of the eminent firms concerned. Is it not a fair inference that it was to some extent understood, on both sides, that these stamps were not intended for postal use?

The case of the Nevis stamps might be considered a parallel one, but we should fancy that the lithographed series was not so printed without some special permission from the Colonial Agents, or other authority, by whom the stamps were ordered.

Lagos.—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the Registration Envelopes chronicled in March, which we learn from *Le T.-P.* exist in size I, as well as G.



Lourenzo Marquez.—We give illustrations of the Portuguese Colonial types as used here. We gather from a letter received from Johannesburg that either these stamps were issued with a surcharge for the benefit of St. Anthony, or the St. Anthony stamps, to which we make brief allusion under Portugal, received a special surcharge, for the benefit of this Colony; it does not much matter which, as we shall let them alone in either case.

Mexico.—We have only an illustration to add this month, showing the device upon the new wrappers.



Nandgaon.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 1 anna stamp is now printed in brown on wove paper. It has only been seen with the "M.B.D." surcharge, which seems to be applied to all the stamps and not only to those for official correspondence.

Adhesive. 1 a., brown on wove; violet surcharge.

Natal.—A correspondent in South Africa assures us that the letter "E." in the error "Ealf-Penny" on 6d., is neither more nor less than a broken letter "H." We have not a copy of this variety at hand, but we are quite willing to take our correspondent's word for it, more especially as he acknowledges that the "H" is broken in such a way as to make a very excellent, in fact a capital, "E."

New South Wales.—*The Australian Philatelist* states that the Service envelopes, with 2d. stamp of the 1862 type surcharged "O.S.", have been used of late with the stamp cancelled by means of three pairs of parallel bars, the use of the Service stamps being abolished.

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the new 1d. stamp. The original is better than this, and if really well engraved would be rather a pretty stamp. This colony has got into great trouble over its Letter Cards; we chronicled a second variety last month, and we have since received a whole pack, differing not only in the colour of the card, but also in the gauge of the perforation. Some of the shades are difficult to describe, but the following is a fairly complete list, as far as we have got at present:

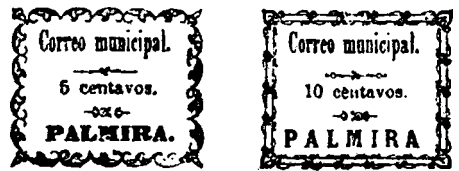
- Letter Cards.*
- 1d., mauve on green, grey-blue, grey-granite, greenish cream (2 shades), cream, fawn, buff, yellow, pale yellow; perf. 10.
 - 1d. " pale bluish green, pink; perf. 11.
 - 1d. " greenish cream (a 3rd shade); perf. 13.

Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us that he has had a pair of the 6d., blue, 1872 issue, wmk. Star, perf. 13 at the top, 10 at the bottom, and imperf. vertically. The problem is to find out what the gauge of the vertical perforation would have been!

Another correspondent has shown us the current 1d. with a curious white flaw in the head; it occurs, we believe, always on the same stamp in the sheet, and if it did but cover up a letter would make a valuable and interesting error!

Orange Free State.—A correspondent in these parts kindly sends us a letter, which he received from the Postmaster at Bloemfontein, dated June 14th, 1895, informing him that the current 2d. stamp has not been surcharged as reported by the *J. B. Z.*

Palmira.—The accompanying illustrations represent the two extremely dubious labels, which were chronicled



two years ago for this town, said to be in the province of Cauca of blessed memory. Seeing is supposed to be believing, but we should fancy that the more one sees of these things the less one is likely to believe in them.

Paraguay.—We are indebted to Mr. R. Soto for a variety which he, we fancy rightly, denominates a *curiosity*, being the 10 c. of current type, with the "1492—12 DE OCTUBRE—1892" surcharge, and "OFICIAL" in sloping capitals, both overprints being in violet.

Persia.—The *L. P.* tells us the colours of the 50 krans stamp. *Adhesive.* 50 krans, green and gold; perf. 11½ x 11.

We have received the new envelopes and the wrapper. The paper of the former is of a good tough quality, and that of the 5 and 8 shahi might be termed either *laid* or *wove*; there is a second size of the 5 shahi, measuring 146 x 92 mm. The paper of our 16 shahi envelope is yellowish in tint, and is decidedly wove, and its size is 143 x 110 mm. The wrapper is of thin, buff manilla paper, 125 x 300 mm., gummed and tapered at the upper end.

Peru.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a series of stamps of the accompanying designs, said to have been issued to



celebrate the last revolution in this country. If we were quite sure that this was going to be the last revolution in Peru, we would gladly advocate the collection of these labels, but in default of such assurance we are disposed to look upon them as unnecessary. The temporary circulation of the stamps, and the sanguinary nature of the revolution, were appropriately indicated by a surcharge in *vermilion*.

Adhesives. 5 c., green; red surcharge.
 10 c., red " "
 20 c., brown " "
 50 c., blue " "
 1 sol., red " "

Portugal.—St. Anthony has appeared in various shapes and in considerable profusion, but there are some matters connected with this saint (or perhaps with some other of the same name) which we regret to find are not represented; for instance, St. Anthony's Fire, the Temptation of St. Anthony, and last, but not least, St. Anthony's Pig! However, St. Anthony and his philatelic works have been placed upon the index, so we will not allude to them here, beyond recording the fact that the special stamps issued in Portugal were surcharged for use in the Azores, and also possibly for Lourenzo Marquez, where some Anthonian celebration took place; whilst an unofficial Post Card commemorated him in Italy.

Queensland.—A correspondent of *The Australian Ph.* states that the new type of the 1d. was *not* printed upon unwatermarked paper, so we may strike that variety out. To replace it we have to add a Letter Card, with stamp, &c., similar to the 1½d. Post Card, but without the postal union inscriptions; on the reverse fold are the Arms of the Colony, above the word "Queensland" in old English type, and, below this, the instruction:

"This Card may pass through the Post to any place within Queensland, New Guinea, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & Fiji.

"If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter."

Attached to the copy before us is a specimen of the new ½d. adhesive, of the type illustrated last month for the wrapper.

We have also received the new 2d. adhesive, of similar design to the 1d.

Adhesives. ½d., green; new type; perf. 13.
 2d., blue " "
Letter Card. 2d., deep blue on grey-blue; inside white.

Mr. Walter Morley has shown us a used copy of the 4d. of the first type, in yellow, wmk. Crown & Q, which is apparently imperforate; it has a large margin at bottom, shows part of the stamp at the top, and although cut at the left side shows a piece of the next stamp on the right. It measures 19½ x 27 mm.

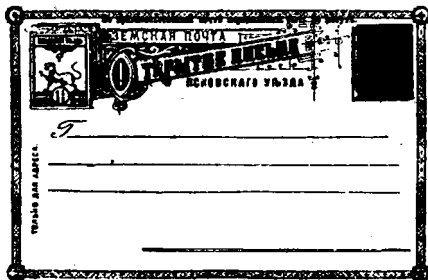
Russian Locals.—*Osa.*—*Le T. P.* chronicles three new stamps for this district, shown in the annexed illustrations. The two smaller date from last year, while the larger is believed to be quite new; all three are perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 2 kop., red-brown, ground of green lines.
 4 " green yellow "
 2 " blue and red; larger type.



Pskoff.—From the same source we learn that the card issued in 1892 is no longer allowed to be used for other than local postage, and it has accordingly been surcharged with an additional inscription, and the rectangle for an Imperial adhesive stamp, in the right upper corner, has been blotted out, as in the accompanying illustration.

Post Card. ½ kop., blue; black surcharge.



St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).—Our illustration shows the surcharge recently described. In reference to this surcharge, a correspondent in the West Indies tells us that a number of sheets (possibly as much as \$1,000 worth) were surcharged upside-down, it is supposed in error (?), and that to prevent loss to the Government (perhaps also to prevent the loss of this interesting variety to philately) the patriotic—and perhaps philatelic—printer offered to purchase the lot, which offer was accepted. This philanthropist is now willing to retail these errors at \$1 a-piece; there is nothing like turning one's own mistakes to good account, but we are glad to learn that there is no demand for these curiosities, even out there! The story is both interesting and instructive.

There are said also to be a few copies (sheets perhaps) of these stamps without the date "1895," due to want of care, or to care exercised in a wrong direction, in the printing. Doubtless, the printer did not let too many of these pass out of his own hands. Finally, we are told that this overprinting was done, not to provide for a temporary exhaustion of the ordinary 10 c. stamps, which have been on sale all the time, but to facilitate the *écoulement* of a large stock of the 50 c. We feel that the character of St. Thomas (D.W.I.) no longer stands so high with us as it did, and we shall have to class him in future with St. Anthony, San Marino, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Thomas and Prince, and the other saints of philatelic proclivities.

St. Thomas and Prince.—We give an illustration of the newest type for this Colony.

Servia.—We find that we omitted to chronicle the Letter Cards with the new type of stamp, although we alluded to them last month.

Letter Cards. 5 para, carmine on greenish blue.
 10 " blue "

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—*The Australian Ph.* tells us that the 2 c. of this State has appeared in the new colour.

Adhesive. 2 c., orange.

Tasmania.—The following extract from a letter published in *The London Philatelist* is not without interest, showing that one colony, at least, has improved upon the example, set by the mother country, of impressing stamp to order:—

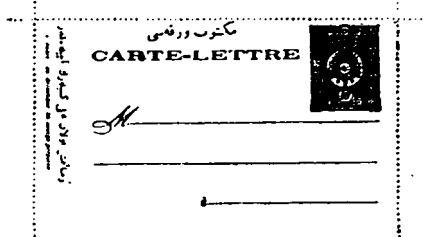
"When visiting Tasmania last month, I saw a parcel of current 1d. post cards with an additional ½d. stamp embossed thereon. These were made to the order of a continental firm, and were about to be posted separately, so as to be duly "used." I was informed that anything could be had in the way of impressed things, from a post card to a handbox, as long as they were paid for. Revenue was wanted, and no reasonable request was refused. Only the line was *now* drawn at irregular varieties of colour; the ½d. die would only be used in yellow, the 1d. in carmine, and the 2d. in green, and no Platyus fiscals would be embossed on matter for transmission by post. A fearsome array of varieties has been made by philatelic ingenuity, in collusion with official complaisance, as witness the envelopes with ½d., orange, 1d., green, 1d., carmine, and 2d., green, in every possible combination as to position and colour. Well, the true philatelist may take comfort from the fact that the ½d. and 1d. stamps have *never* been embossed on anything—envelope, wrapper, or card—for official sale at the stamp counter."



Tonga.—The Tongese are still in trouble with their postage stamps; but the trouble is not, we fancy, occasioning any loss of revenue. Stamps of certain values being urgently required, and those with the head of the present King not being ready, a number of sheets of the 2d., type of 1892, were lithographed in *blue*, on unwmkd. paper, and overprinted; "ONE PENNY," "1½d.," or "2½d.," in each case accompanied by the word "SURCHARGE," in *carmine*. (Since writing the above we have received, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., a "7½d." formed in the same manner.) The new stamps have since been despatched; but are, we hear, so unsatisfactory that it is probable they will either not be issued at all, or only as a temporary measure, pending the preparation of something better.

Adhesive. 1d., in *carmine*, on 2d., *blue*
 1½d. " " 2d. "
 2½d. " " 2d. "
 7½d. " " 2d. "

Turkey.—We give an illustration of the Letter Card which we described last month. *Le T.-P.* notes the following varieties of it: (a) With the stamp impressed on the back (on the reverse fold?); (b) With "ouvir" for "ouvrir" in the instruction; a copy before us shows a portion only of the second "r" in this word.



United States.—We have received the 1 c. on the wmkd. paper, and we hear that there are at least three varieties of the type of the 2 c., all of which exist both on the wmkd. and on the unwmkd. paper. Collectors must add another volume to the U.S. series, we should be sorry to have to suggest that these initials stand also for Unnecessary and Speculative!

Adhesive. 1 c., blue on *wmkd.* paper.

Uruguay.—We regret to learn that the Editor of *Le T.-P.* has received news of the following curiosities, and from a source in which he has every confidence:

Adhesive. 1892. 2 c., claret; imperf. vertically.
 5 c., blue " horizontally.
 1894. 1 c., slate " vertically.
 5 c., red " "

THE STAMPS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WITH A REFERENCE LIST, INCLUSIVE OF THE BISECTED PROVISIONALS.

By DONALD A. KING.
PART II.

(Continued from page 194, Vol. V.)

THE entire stock of remainders of all kinds was sold out. It will be of interest to quote the description of them given by the Provincial Treasurer to an intending buyer.

"TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
"14th March, 1874."

"Mr. JOHN BELL, Charlottetown.
 "DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th inst., respecting P. E. Island stamps. We shall be happy to receive an offer from you for the whole or any portion of them, and for your information I beg to refer you to the enclosed memorandum of the approximate quantity and description of the stamps we now hold. Applications have been made for the purchase of the entire lot.
 I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
 (Signed) "ARTHUR NEWBERRY."

"Memoranda of the approximate quantity and description of old P. E. I. Postage Stamps on hand at the Treasury, March 14th, 1874.

Issue of 1860-69.

241,000, 2d., face value	£2008 6 8
226,000, 3d., "	2836 13 4*
277,000, 4d., "	4616 13 4
42,600, 4½d., "	798 15 0
21,000, 6d., "	525 0 0
100,000, 9d., "	3750 0 0

£14535 8 4—\$47,159.00

143,000 Mixed Stamps,
 1871 issue . . . \$8877.00

Issue of 1872.

124,500, 1 c., face value	. . . 1245.00
5,000, 2 c., "	. . . 100.00
10,000, 3 c., "	. . . 300.00
94,000, 4 c., "	. . . 3760.00
162,000, 6 c., "	. . . 9720.00
165,000, 12 c., "	. . . 19800.00—\$43,802.00

†1,509,000 Stamps, total value, face \$90,961.00."

The amount paid for the entire lot was only \$1100.00. It will be noticed that there are no 1d. stamps given in the list; this value must have been included in the mixed lot, as there was a large number in the stock sold, the 6d. being the first value to be exhausted. The mixed lot, "1871 issue," I take to be the stock on hand and returned to the Post-office at the time the decimal series was issued, and probably retained there and not returned to the Provincial Treasurer; the enumerated values being those in the Treasury and never issued to the Post-office. It was the practice to have the stock of stamps held by the Provincial Treasurer, and issued as required to the Post-office Department. This view is further substantiated by the amount being stated in decimal currency.

The scarcity of used stamps of this Colony has induced the stamp faker to try to supply the deficiency with forged cancellations on the remainders, so that a description of the genuine cancellations most commonly met with may be of service. The earliest form was an unframed oval, composed of ten or eleven horizontal bars, measuring about 1½ by ¾ of an inch; this is the only cancellation (except pen) that is found on the series perf. 9, and was used at the larger offices only. Pen cancelled specimens are from the country and "way" offices. In Charlottetown, for a number of years, a canceller was in use similar to the ordinary colonial type, that is, a hollow oval made of three horizontal and two vertical bars, and the number "13" in the centre. This was used as late as 1870, but from 1868 to that date it is uncommon. These are the two types most commonly found on the pence series, excepting the 4d. and 4½d., of which values the cancellation is described later. Specimens with dated postmarks are rare; of the first issue I have only seen two copies, bearing those of "SUMMERSIDE" and "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND." They are very large, measuring 1½ inch in diameter; the first was used at the town of that name and the latter in Charlottetown. There is a second type of the "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" postmark, measuring only ¾ of an inch in diameter, which was used as late as 1870 in Charlottetown, and apparently at the same time as the "CHARLOTTETOWN" postmark. In 1870 a stamp was in use in Charlottetown, combining a postmark and obliterator in one piece; the cancelling portion was a very small circle, only ¼ of an inch in diameter, and could not have been in use long, as it does not appear on the decimal issue.

The rarest cancellation is the "paid" postmark that was in use before the introduction of postage stamps; this was a circular stamp with the name of the office at the top, "P. E. I." at the bottom, and "PAID" in a straight line in the centre, thus: "TIGNISH, PAID, P. E. I." I have seen three offices only, viz., Lot 11, Lot 16, and Tignish. When impressed on the envelope the date was written in. The above are what may be called the official cancellers; the other shapes in use throughout the Island were due to the individual taste of the postmaster, the Department issuing a wooden handle with a cork in it, which the

* This amount does not correspond with the number of stamps.—Ed.
 † This total also disagrees with the numbers of the various items.—Ed.

postmaster cut to any shape that pleased him, and, as it wore away or became disfigured, changed the design. These cork cancellers were not issued until late in the sixties.

On the decimal series there are none that can be called official types, excepting dated marks; even in the capital the cork was in use; but there are several types that are commonly met with, and a description of them may be a guide to collectors. These types are: Three concentric circles, measuring (the outside edge) $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter; this was used at Montague Bridge. A five-pointed star, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from point to point. A solid triangle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from top to bottom; this design is also found with two pieces cut out of it, a cut across, and a vertical one running from the first to the base, leaving the points untouched. A circle of five bars with the centre cut out square, leaving a vacant space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in size. A circle of eight horizontal bars, four of which have five vertical cuts across them, making the impression half lines and half dots. An oval of the ordinary Colonial type, measuring about an inch long by three quarters of an inch wide, made of three horizontal lines for the top and bottom and two vertical lines for the ends, the centre having the capital letters "P. E. I." This canceller was used at Charlottetown, and the cover it was on was mailed late in 1872.

I have a specimen of the 1 c., with a cancellation somewhat resembling the Colonial one; it is almost a circle, made of three horizontal and two vertical bars, with the capital letter "A" in the centre. The impression is very distinct, and is certainly from a new die, as the lines of part of the A are very fine, and if it had been in use long would have shown signs of wear. The cancellation is beyond suspicion, as I removed the stamp from a piece of the circular it had prepaid; it is the only copy that I have seen with this cancellation. The shape of this canceller is different from the ordinary Colonial type, whereas the one with "13" in centre is similar in all respects to them.

If the specimens of the pence series have the cancellations described, one can be reasonably sure that they are genuine; this applies to all values except the 4d. and 4½d., nearly all copies that I have seen of these bearing the nondescript cork cancellation; the last value I have also seen date stamped. The same rule may be applied to the decimal issue, but it would be very much more difficult to complete a set from the described types, as the nondescript cancellers are so common, making the stamps with their impressions the varieties most often met with. A great many are found cancelled with pen and ink; these are not necessarily fraudulent, as it was the practice in "way" offices to cancel thus; and the larger offices, to which these letters were forwarded, were supposed to properly obliterate the stamps, but in many cases this was not done. The bulk of the used stamps (particularly the decimal issue) of this Colony have a nondescript sort of cancellation without much shape of any kind, and easily imitated. Unfortunately the remainders are so common that there is no lack of stock for the faker to try his skill on. Used copies of the 2d., 3d., and 4d., on thick rough paper, should be taken with caution, as they are rare in that condition, the third value especially so; and as the remainders of these values are all on this paper they are the only kind that can be fraudulently cancelled.

The 2 c. and 4 c. are also values that should be well authenticated, as they are rare used—much more so than is generally supposed.

However, in this, as in similar cases, a genuinely used stamp has an appearance that it is almost impossible to imitate, and the expert can usually distinguish between the true and the false.

The annexed reference list is not claimed to be complete, as it is probable that entire sets may exist with each variety of perforation, the list given being only the stamps that I have seen or have notes of.

REFERENCE LIST.

1st Jan., 1872. Medium weight, yellowish white, smooth paper; perf. 11½.

- 1 c., orange, light to dark shades.
- 3 c., rose "
- 4 c., green.
- 6 c., black.

Perf. 12.

- 1 c., yellow-orange to orange.
- 2 c., blue, light to dark shades.
- 3 c., rose "
- 4 c., green "
- 6 c., black, grey to black.
- 12 c., mauve, light to dark shades.

Perf. 12½.

- 1 c., orange yellow.
- 2 c., blue.
- 3 c., rose, light to dark shades.
- 6 c., black.
- 12 c., mauve, light to dark shades.

Perf. 11½ × 12.

- 1 c., orange-yellow, shades.
- 3 c., rose, light to dark shades.
- 6 c., black.

Perf. 12 × 12½.

- 1 c., orange-yellow.
- 3 c., rose, light to dark shades.

Perf. 12½ and 13 × 13 and 12.

- 1 c., orange-yellow; top 12½, left side and bottom 13, and right side 12.

Perf. 12 × 13.

- 1 c., pale orange.

Perf. 12 horizontally, imperforate vertically.

- 3 c., rose.
- 6 c., black.

Imperforate.

- 3 c., rose | 12 c., dull mauve.

Brownish paper, stained by gum; perf. 12.

- 1 c., orange yellow. | 4 c., green.
- 2 c., dull blue. | 6 c., grey black.
- 3 c., rose. | 12 c., bright mauve.

There are not many bisected varieties of the decimal stamps, and the ones known are quite rare. As in preceding lists the entire prepayment of the cover is given first, and then what it is made up with. Unless otherwise specified all stamps are bisected diagonally.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 6 c., made of half a 12 cents stamp.
- 3 c., made of half a 6 cents stamp.
- 3 c., made up with 2 c. and half a 2 c. stamp.
- 3 c., made up with 2 c. and half a 2 c. stamp cut vertically.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 197.)

MONTSERRAT.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Stamps of Antigua, surcharged "MONTSERRAT," in *sans serif* capitals, in black, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown & CC. Perf. 14.

1. 1d., black and carmine (surcharge 16 mm. long); II.
2. 1d., " " (" 16½ mm. long); III., I.
3. 6d., black and green; II. (pair), II. 1.

Variety bisected and used for half of the value.

4. 1d. + 1d. + half 1d. = 2½d.
- (Used on the original cover.)

JANUARY, 1880.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Same watermark and perforation.

5. 2½d., chocolate-brown; II.
6. 4d., blue; II.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 12.

7. 1d., black and carmine; II.

Bogus surcharge of "½" on half of 1d.; bisected vertically.

8. "½" on half of 1d.; 2.
(On original envelopes.)

1884.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- 9. ½d.; green (Feb.); II.
- 10. 1d., carmine (July); II.
- 11. 2½d., chocolate-brown (Aug); I.
- 12. 4d., blue (Feb.); I.

JANUARY, 1885.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 13. 2½d., blue; I.
- 14. 4d., lilac; I.

NEVIS.

1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Nissen and Parker, on greyish wove paper. *Perf. 13.*

(a) *Paper blued by chemical action of the ink.*

- 1. 1d., rose-red; V.
- 2. 4d., rose; II.
- 3. 6d., grey; III.
- 4. 1s., green; I., 1.

(b) *Paper unchanged.*

- 5. 1d., rose-red; XII.
- 6. 4d., rose; X., I.
- 7. 6d., grey; XI.
- 8. 1s., green; V.

The twelve varieties of type of each value.

- 9. 1d., rose-red (reconstructed sheet); XII.
- 10. 4d., rose (unsevered sheet); XII.
- 11. 6d., grey (unsevered sheet with margins); XII.

1867.

White wove paper. Perf. 15.

- 12. 1d., vermilion; VI., I.
- 13. 4d., orange; IX.
- 14. 1s., blue-green; VI.
- 15. 1s., yellow-green; III.

Variety on vertically-laid paper.

- 16. 1s., yellow-green, 1.

The twelve varieties of type of each value.

- 17. 1d., vermilion; XII.
- 18. 4d., orange; XII.
- 19. 6d., grey; XII.

(All unsevered sheets with margins.)

1879.

Lithographed.

(a) *Perf. 15.*

- 20. 1d., rose-red; IX.
- 21. 1d., brick-red; III.
- 22. 4d., orange; III., 1.
- 23. 6d., grey; III.
- 24. 1s., dark green; II.
- 25. 1s., pale green; III.

The twelve varieties of each value.

- 26. 1d., brick-red; XII.
- 27. 4d., orange; XII.
- 28. 6d., grey; XII.
- 29. 1s., dark green; XII.

(All unsevered sheets with margins.)

(b) *Perf. 11½.*

- 30. 1d., red; IV.

(c) *Imperf.*

- 31. 1d., red; II. (pair).

1879 80.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.

- 32. 1d., lilac (1880); II.
- 33. 2½d., chocolate-brown (1879); II.

Half an old issue 1d. used with the above.

- 34. 1d. (1880) + half of 1d. + 2½d. = 4d.
(On original cover.)

Various revenue stamps used for postage.

- 35. 1d., red (perf. 15); 2.
- 36. 1d., carmine (perf. 15); 2.

Surcharged "REVENUE," in sans serif type, in black.

- 37. 1d., lilac; 1.
- 38. 6d., green (wmk. Cr. and C.C.); 1.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- 39. 1d., lilac; II.
- 40. 2½d., chocolate brown; II.
- 41. 4d., blue; II.

Varieties bisected and used for half the value.

- 42. Half of 1d. lilac (on original cover); 1.
- Half of 1d. lilac surcharged "NEVIS" locally.

(a) *in black.*

- 43. Left half reading upwards; 1.
- 44. " " " downwards; 1.

(b) *in violet.*

- 45. Left half reading upwards; 1.
- 46. Left and right halves upwards; 2 (on original cover).

(c) *in violet (double).*

- 47. Right half reading upwards; 1.
- 48. Half of 1d., Revenue stamp, with same surcharge; 1.

(On original envelope with postmark at back: —
"ANTIGUA—Sp. 16. 83.)

1883-84.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

- 49. ½d., green (1883); III.
- 50. 1d., carmine (1884); II. (pair), III.
- 51. 2½d., blue (1884); II.
- 52. 4d., grey (1884); II.
- 53. 6d., green (1883); II.

Variety with yellow gum.

- 54. 1d., carmine; II. (pair).

Colour proofs of the first issue on soft white card:

- 55. 1d., green; I.
- 56. 4d., grey; I.
- 57. 6d., orange; I.
- 58. 1s., rose; I.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

MARCH, 1875.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

White wove paper. *Perf. 12½.*

- 1. 10 cents, rose; I., 2 (pair).

(Withdrawn from use in 1880.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Thin white wove paper. *Perf. 12½.*

- 1. 10 cents, yellow and blue; I., 1.

(Withdrawn from use September 1, 1877.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1ST APRIL, 1870.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C.

(a) *Perf. 12½.*

- 1. 1d., lilac-rose; VI.
- 2. 1d., mauve; V., 1.
- 3. 6d., yellow-green; III.
- 4. 6d., dark green; I., 1.

(b) *Perf.* 14.

5. 1d., mauve (pale to deep); III., 1.
6. 6d., green; II., 1.

(c) *Imperf. vertically.*

7. 6d., green; 2 (pair).

NOVEMBER, 1879.

Same watermark and perforation.

8. 2½d., chocolate-brown; III.
9. 4d., blue; III.

1882.

Watermark *Crown and CA.* Perf. 14.

10. ½d., green; II. (pair), II.
11. 1d., mauve; I.
12. 1d., carmine-rose; II. (pair), III.
13. 2½d., chocolate-brown; III.
14. 4d., blue; I., 1.

Entire sheet, with margins.

15. 1d., carmine-rose; XX.

NOTE.—Some of the stamps of this issue are printed on paper which has the appearance of being *lais*, but is not so in reality.

Variety bisected and used for half the value.

16. 1d. + half of 1d. (mauve) + 2½d. = 4d.

(Used on original envelope, dated "Fe. 25, 83.")

Revenue stamps used for postage.

17. 6d. green, surcharged twice "St. Christopher," in violet, and "REVENUE" (once) in black; but from the postmark, apparently used in Nevis. 1.
18. 1d., rose, wmk. Cr. and CA, surcharged "SAINT-KITTS—NEVIS—REVENUE" in three liras (used in Nevis). 1.

1884.

Watermark *Crown and CA.* Perf. 14.

(a) *White gum.*

19. 2½d., blue; II. (pair), II.
20. 4d., grey; II. (pair), I.

(b) *Yellow gum.*

21. 2½d., blue; II.
22. 4d., grey; II.

MARCH, 1885.

The 1d. of 1882, bisected diagonally, and each half surcharged "Halfpenny" locally.

(Capital letters L and R refer to right, and left halves unused.)

23. (1) Surcharge reading from lower left to upper right corner.

R + L

24. (2) Surcharge reading from upper right to lower left corner; vertical pair.

R

+

L

25. (3) Surcharge reading from upper left to lower right corner; vertical pair.

L

+

R

26. (4) Surcharge reading from lower right to upper left corner.

Two unsevered 1d. having four surcharges; one reading as above, the other three as (3).

L + R + L + R.

The 6d. of 1870 surcharged locally, in black.

(a) "FOUR PENCE," in two lines.

27. 4d. on 6d., green; II.

(b) "ONE PENNY" in two lines.

28. 1d. on 6d., green; II. (pair), I.

(c) "4d." (old value barred)

29. 4d. on 6d., green; II. (pair), I.

(d) Same as (c), but no stop after "d."

30. 4d. on 6d., green; I.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

Watermark *Crown and CA.* Perf. 14.

31. 1s., lilac; I.

MAY, 1887.

Surcharged "ONE PENNY," in black, in two lines.

32. 1d. on ½d., green; I.

33. 1d. on 2½d., blue; I., 1.

Variety with surcharge inverted.

- 1d. on 2½d., blue; I.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

The 1d. Antigua, used provisionally in St. Christopher.

34. 1d., red; I.

(Postmarked "St. KITTS. Fe. 28. 90.")

BERLIN LETTER.

IN my last letter I referred to some discoveries which had been lately made regarding the stamps of Bergedorf. They have been confirmed and amplified since, in a most remarkable manner. The Postal Museum at Berlin received, from an official source, a full set of the first impressions of the Bergedorf stamps, in strips or blocks of ten. This set comprises the ½ sch., lilac, 1 sch., white, 1½ sch. (without final *e*), yellow, 3 sch., claret, 4 sch., buff. The 1 sch. has a much stouter paper than that of the originals generally known; the paper of the 1½ sch. is of a much brighter, somewhat orange shade; that of the 4 sch. is light reddish buff, quite different from the brown shade of the usual originals. These stamps, which are from the proof-sheets sent in by the Postmaster of Bergedorf to the Senates of Hamburg and Lubeck, prove that there was an earlier printing before the regular supply was manufactured, and that it was on paper quite different from that used for the general issue. As this first small supply, according to the information given by the Postmaster, was used up for franking purposes together with the general issue, we have now to register two series of Bergedorf stamps. But alas! few, very few collectors will ever be lucky enough to see both of them represented in their albums. It is not to be wondered at that the Postmaster, in those early days of philately, did not notice the difference in the stamps of 1, 1½, and 4 sch., though the colours of the latter are not more alike in the two printings than those of the ½ sch., at least to our philatelic eyes. I am rather curious to see if any copies of the first printing will ever be discovered in a used state.

The Berlin Philatelic Club has set a praiseworthy example of philatelic idealism, by purchasing, and presenting to the Postal Museum, the original die and the galvano blocks which have served for manufacturing the reprints of the 3 groschen stamps of Hanover. Thus, no more reprints of these stamps (3 gr., yellow, 3 gr., brown, imperf. and rouletted) will come upon the market, besides a small remainder of the 50,000 sets printed by the former owner. These reprints, however, are easily recognised, as they bear special distinguishing marks.

Some other dies of stamps of the old German States have been unearthed lately, but they scarcely will do any harm, as the German Postal Administration is now very close at the heels of the happy (?) possessors of such things, and will not allow any misuse.

Last month we had the pleasure of seeing M. Moens and his partner, for the first time, in the German capital. We hope they received a good impression of Berlin collectors and collections. They certainly have gathered some valuable information for the next exhaustive paper which they intend to publish in *Le Timbre-Poste*, and which will excite a lively interest in English as well as German philatelists.

The programme for the German Philatelic Convention is now out. Besides the usual business matters, papers are announced on "The Stamps of Heligoland," and on "The Stamps of the defunct Italian States." Judging from the names of the readers of these papers, we may expect more commercial than scientific information. There will also be read papers on "Abuses in Philately," and "How to improve our Exchange Departments." Of the motions brought before the Convention, I may mention but two of more general interest.

First, it is moved to transfer the proprietorship and management of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* to a certain firm, or person, while it is now edited by a committee elected by the Publishing Society. Another motion is intended to induce the German philatelists to join the crusade against "gumpaps," which has been so warmly inaugurated by English dealers and collectors. I am somewhat sceptical as to the results of this undertaking, but perhaps a way will be found to organise this certainly substantial movement, so that it may succeed in the suppression of speculative stamps.

A stamp thief was caught here a few weeks ago. He had stolen a good lot of valuable stamps while inspecting the books of one of our prominent dealers. When he tried to get information about their value from another dealer, the latter got suspicious, and caused the thief to be arrested. Unfortunately the stolen stamps have not yet been recovered. The arrested seems to have accomplices.

Another interesting case was before the court recently. A Luxemburg dealer had sent eleven stamps of 37½ centimes, brown, rouletted, to a Berlin collector, and offered them, as a little spoiled, at the cheap price of 7s. 6d. each. The receiver, when examining the stamps, soon found out that the original overprint, "Un Franc," had been erased, and the spoiled colour retouched. He delivered the stamps to a Crown solicitor for prosecution, and the Criminal Court decided that the stamps should be seized and destroyed. Now the forger sues the collector for retaining the stamps, and not paying for them. It will be of great interest to all German collectors to see how the civil court will decide this matter.

FRANCISCUS.

ODDMENTS EN ROUTE.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 199, vol. v.)

MANY of my philatelic friends have, since my return, strongly advised the publication of the official notification of the Shanghai Municipality, referred to in my last. It is, undoubtedly, a most important one, and the insertion of it here will place on record the fact that the use of the large postage stamps of the first issue was not confined to a local sphere. The part of the notice referred to will be found in italics.

"MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

"LOCAL POST OFFICE.

"Notice is hereby given, that the following Postal Regulations will be introduced from the 1st July next, after which date the receipt and delivery of mail matter will be undertaken at one uniform rate for both the Foreign and Native sections of the Community.

"The present system of subscription will be discontinued as soon as possible, and the existing list of Subscribers will not be extended.

"1.—Present Subscribers are entitled to have all letters and packages not exceeding 1 lb., that may arrive to their address, delivered free; and all similar letters and packages sent to this office for outward dispatch, will be forwarded without charge.

"2.—Non-subscribers will be charged the following rates:

Letters or Packages, Native or Foreign; 1 oz. or under, 4 Candareens.	
" " " " above 1 oz. and under 2 oz., 8 "	
" " " " above 2 oz. and under 4 oz., 16 "	
For every additional or fractional part of an oz. 4 "	
Newspapers, each 2 "	

"3.—The office will be open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M., except on Sunday, when letters, &c., may be obtained between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., and 4 and 5 P.M.

"4.—Letters posted for onward despatch will be received up to the hour advertised.

"5.—Branches, or Agencies, will be established at all the ports with which communication may take place.

"6.—Consignees of Steamers are particularly requested to co-operate in rendering the Local Post Office the *exclusive medium of transmission* for correspondence of all kinds conducted between the ports enumerated in section 11.

"To this end, mails *inward* should, in every case, be addressed to the Manager.

"7.—Early notice of the despatch of vessels is requested, that the information may be duly published.

"8.—*Town Delivery.*—This Branch of the postal service, though it has been long in operation, is availed of to a very slight extent, and it is confidently stated that were it generally used for the distribution of Letters, Circulars, &c., it would be found a great convenience, guaranteeing, as it would, safe delivery and despatch. The settlements are divided into sections, to each of which is appointed a well-trained delivery coolie, and any correspondence posted for Town Delivery will be distributed at the earliest opportunity — from Subscribers, free; and from Non-subscribers, at the reduced rate, viz., 2 candareens each cover.

"The hours of delivery being as follows:

9 A.M.	2 P.M.
11 "	4 "

"9.—Postage Stamps will be issued shortly, it being obviously but a question of time as to the entire Postal arrangements of the port being conducted under municipal supervision.

"10.—*Chinese Correspondence.*—Arrangements have been completed whereby a separate branch, for the convenience of the Chinese, has been established.

"The charge will be, in every instance, the same as that applied to the Foreign branch. The amount will be much less than they have been in the habit of paying; and though there are many ancient prejudices to be overcome, safe and punctual delivery, and absence of 'squeezes,' will, no doubt, eventually reconcile them to the change; but the scheme cannot answer unless Foreigners will distinctly refuse to forward letters for Chinese, unless stamped or paid for. At present the Chinese avail of the Post Office by the aid of Foreign Subscribers, and contribute nothing towards its support.

"11.—*The attention of residents at the Out-ports is called to the postal notification published by authority of the Municipal Council on the 30th July, 1863; and it is again notified, for general information, that Letters are only despatched from the Local Post Office to the RIVER, COAST, and JAPAN PORTS, and to SAN FRANCISCO.*

"The introduction at this port of the stamping system, whereby the use of Hong Kong postage labels on all correspondence passing through the British Post Office is rendered obligatory, will effectually prevent the Manager of the Local Post Office from forwarding any unstamped correspondence, other than may be addressed to the places above described.

"By order of the Council,

"R. F. GOULD, Secretary.

"COUNCIL ROOM, SHANGHAI, 26th June, 1865."

My finishing remarks are bound to be of a most cursory description, for our journey home was made in such a hurried fashion, that the time allowed at each stopping-place was quite insufficient to allow my gathering, *en route*, much to interest the reader. Travelling as we did, with the French Mail, a distance of over ten thousand miles in one vessel, is, of course, a hasty piece of business at the best; consequently, my intercourse was with fellow-passengers more than with residents of the places called at, and it is of the former I shall have more to say in these few lines.

My experiences at Hong-Kong were so brief, that the bare mention of the fact that we stopped at this lovely spot will be almost sufficient. I was a good deal in advance of my expected date, so unfortunately missed, possibly, something of Philatelic interest. I managed, however, to find time to have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our firm's agent, Mr. H. Dixon, and secured some bargains, in the way of surcharged Labuan and such like, from a Parsee dealer, who called on me at the Hong-Kong Hotel, where we passed the night. Of course, we "did" the funicular railway, from the top of which we had, I consider, the most glorious view it has ever been my lot to see. In Hong-Kong itself, the universal conveyance is the palanquin, borne by two bearers; it being too hot to walk, we chartered a couple to take us to the railway station, but the bearers misunderstood me, being, possibly, accustomed to pigeon-English. They conveyed us to the police-station, which, at the time, was the cause of some amusement.

Saigon, our next stopping-place, is situated some four hours up the river Cambodge, the sides of which are lined with dense tropical jungle, affording, so I was informed, any amount of sport, from tigers, in plenty, downwards. Here we are at once launched into quite an important city, teeming with the French military element.

Somehow or other, the mention of the French colonial issues, other than the earlier emissions, brings with them the idea of a vast number of stamps, created, apparently, more for the benefit of collectors than for actual use. Let me at once relieve the Philatelists' mind on this score, as far as regards the French possessions in this portion of the Globe, for in Cochin-China, and at Saigon more particularly, the contrary is undoubtedly the case. The General Post-office, in this city, can be described in no other words than as magnificent and imposing. A vast Central Hall, equal in size to any I have met with elsewhere, including even the chief European cities, constitutes the public portion of the establishment. This Hall is lighted by a huge circular glass dome, around which there is a railed-in gallery. Fronting the visitor as he enters is an emblematical statue of "Progress," heroic size, surmounting a lofty base, utilised as letter boxes. Emblematical representations of the different branches contributing to the postal service, such as Electricity, Movement, Fire, etc., etc., decorate the upper portions of the walls. Lower down, the space is occupied by very interesting maps, drawn on an immense scale, showing the different districts of the Colony, giving postal, telegraphic, and other instructive particulars, accompanied by much statistical information. Brilliantly illuminated by electric light, I must confess the whole place was a revelation, quite unexpected by me, and I find it difficult to adequately convey to the reader's mind the impression it had upon me.

The general tone of Saigon, with its broad and shady avenues, its boulevards, and its cafés, is of course purely French. The universal conveyance, the garry, has only one merit—it shelters one from the extreme heat. It is simply a box, on four wheels, without springs, and has another advantage, which I had almost forgotten, *i.e.*, extreme cheapness. I paid something like a shilling for the use of one for three hours, and the driver and myself (especially the latter) parted quite content. Saigon is a gay city. The opera, produced by a thoroughly efficient company, a numerous orchestra, and carried out in lavish style, would prove no mean competitor to many similar European entertainments. Sitting in a full house, thronged with an audience arrayed in the height of French fashion (as regards the ladies, I can hardly call it height, for their dresses were mostly extremely low, encouraged, possibly, by the tropical nights), the whole of the male portion of the audience, without exception, being clad in white calico, added novelty to the scene. I could hardly realise I was actually in Indo-China, it being more like Paris with the heat turned on. This extreme temperature, to my mind, is the one objection to Saigon; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. the average European has to remain within doors, and so it is all the year round; it must be a bar to commerce, and a hindrance to many pleasures.

At Singapore it rained, as it can only rain in the tropics, during the whole of our stay. I, however, managed to visit the Philatelic establishment of Messrs. Ribeiro and Co., and found it quite in advance of the ordinary Asiatic, or Eastern, idea of doing business. There was every evidence of a well-conducted concern, carried on in a large, well-lighted first-floor office. Messrs. Ribeiro and Co. confine themselves entirely to the business of foreign stamps, and are not, as is usually the case in this part of the world, only partial dealers. Stamp collecting unquestionably enjoys great popularity in the Straits Settlements, and is due, possibly, in part to the interest evinced in its ever-changing postal issues; showing that the much-abused and little-desired process of surcharging, even, has its bright side. Even the peons, as they are called, otherwise native assistants in offices, etc., are largely imbued with the taste for collecting.

A run of three days was sufficient to bring us to Colombo, a place I have formerly written of, and I have not much to add to that now. The town teems with the wily Cingalese, anxious to earn a rupee (or even less) by the sale of stamps. Every itinerant dealer of precious stones, ebony goods, and such like, deals more or less in stamps. They have, however, the most rudimentary ideas on the subject, and seem to consider that as long as it is a stamp, no matter its condition, and whether telegraph, revenue, or even the stamp off a post card, it is bound to sell. The collector who expects to meet with rarities is apt to be woefully disappointed, for none are to be had. A fellow-passenger, and the most ardent collector on board, after a thorough

good hunt, succeeded in obtaining a block of some twenty of the 4 cents, rose, with C.A. watermark, unused, and deemed himself well rewarded for his trouble.

This gentleman, coming from the Philippine Islands, possessed a very fair general collection. The most interesting part of it, however, I found to be the stamps of this Spanish colony, in which he had long been located. To describe all the early issues, in which I found him to be wonderfully strong, would hardly interest the reader, in these days of advanced philatelic knowledge. It will be more to the purpose if I chronicle such varieties as were new to me, and possibly some of those I now particularise may be novelties to others also.

The 1864 3¢ mos., usually seen printed in black on buff, I also found on white, pale rose, and yellow paper; the latter very marked, and, I considered, thoroughly genuine. The same issue, surcharged "Habilitado por la nacion," exists with the overprint, not only perpendicular, but also inverted; but this variety is of course, of no great moment. The 250 mil. de peso, Alfonso, usually found in mauve, I noticed in ochre, a well-defined shade. The 2 cent. de peso, on 10 c., with blue overprint in lieu of black. Then, again, the 1 real, in carmine, on 2 cent. de peso, rose, and the 2½ centimos, in blue, on 10 cuartos, ochre, both with inverted surcharge. The last-named also in an imperforate condition, again, with quite a new type of overprint, having a marginal ring encircling it. The following telegraph stamps, used postally, are worth noting, and I am informed they were only so used in certain districts, or provinces, when the supplies of the regular postal issues fell short. It may be worth while to add the date of postmark.

2 pesos, Alfonso, bistre; March 1, 1887.
5 " " green; " 7, "
10 " " blue; " 9, "
1 peso, arms, black; Feb., 1890.

All these high-priced stamps were used promiscuously, and quite irrespective of their value, to prepay the single inter-insular rate of 2½ centimos. It seems evident, from their being so used, that the postal accounts were not kept very strictly, for no decree seems to have been issued authorising such use. The whole series of *consumos* (tax on food?) stamps, I also found with postmarks, and am informed they were really postally used; at all events, there seems to have been great irregularity, and this, it must be remembered, so long ago as 1887-90. Among our other passengers I found we had a fairly representative lot of collectors, including our "Commissaire," or purser, who arranged his specimens in quite an advanced style, on loose sheets. Likewise we had a specialist in Straits Settlements, and another in Siamese and Japanese postals; and others who collected in a more general and less advanced fashion.

With regard to Siam, it may be interesting to note that the silver coin called "tical" (one equalling 64 atts), familiar to collectors of Siamese postals, is almost of a globular shape. They are found to be most convenient, and are very commonly used by residents and travellers, as movable buttons for their tropical suits. Stamp collectors who have been obliged to accept the very numerous postal issues of "Obock," will rejoice to hear that that series is finished. This small and insignificant French colonial post has had to give place to the adjacent new and more convenient harbour of Djibouti, which has been established as a packet-station and French port of call. This is consequent on the contemplated new French Mail arrangements. Let us hope the postal authorities will be more considerate and merciful in matters Philatelic. And here, I think, it will be well to conclude these very random jottings. As we get more Europe-wards, the localities become more familiar, hence there is little to chronicle. At the ports called at, such as Port Said, Alexandria, etc., etc., but few, if any, *bond fide* dealers are to be found. Their place is taken by the multitudinous and freely-exhibited sheets of the more enterprising European merchants. Naturally, these displays are not so interesting as a local exhibit would be, nor do they include any of those pleasant surprises so very agreeable to the collector. There is a sameness, a modernism about them, which, to the experienced eye, is not attractive. We landed at Marseilles, after a five weeks' spell on the ocean; a long journey, certainly, and a hot one, but the many calls at various ports broke the monotony. From this place we soon reached the "old country," and here let me say, *Adieu*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

New Catalogue, Tenth Edition.—We are pleased to be able to announce that the whole of this catalogue is at length in the printer's hands, and the greater part of it is already printed. As far as we can estimate now, the catalogue should be ready about the second week in September. No copy of this catalogue will be sold over the counter, or to agents, until every prepaid order has been sent out; therefore, those who desire to get it at an early date are again reminded that they should order at once.

Many inquiries have been addressed to us as to whether this catalogue could be supplied to secretaries of clubs, etc., at trade terms, advertised on the back page: to this we answer at once, yes. Any person, or group of persons, ordering from 6 to 24 copies get 25 per cent reduction, and over 24, 33½ from the advertised prices. These terms, however, only apply to orders accompanied by cash.

* * *

British Empire Postage Stamp Album.—This album has been delayed rather in the printer's hands, owing to pressure of business, but the unbound copies are now ready and can be sent out as soon as ordered. The bound ones are being dealt with in a very superior manner to anything we have hitherto turned out, and we believe they will give general satisfaction. Anyone wanting full particulars of the book can have them by calling at 391, Strand.

* * *

New Stock Books.—Among the latest books that we have priced are the following: Holland, Dutch Indies, Curacao and Surinam (in one volume).

The above four countries consist of one of the finest collections of Dutch and Dutch Colonial stamps that we have just bought from the Hague, and they contain almost every known variety of perforation and shade, and are, we believe, absolutely complete in all the types in all perforations of the Unpaid Letter stamps. An opportunity of getting these rare varieties very seldom occurs, and to specialists of this group we shall be pleased to send the books in rotation, on receipt of request. Another fine stock book we have just finished pricing is a new one of British Guiana, containing a considerable number of the rarities. We have also just arranged and priced very fine books of Porto Rico, Cuba, Egypt, Philippine Isles, Persia, and Spain, any of which can be sent to collectors known to us, residing in Great Britain.

* * *

New Mounts.—We have just prepared, at the request of many collectors, a smaller size of mount, being about two-thirds the size, each way, of our well-known No. 3. This mount will be known as No. 4, being the smallest size that we sell, and the price will be 2s. 3d. per 1000, or 5000 for 10s.

* * *

Amoy Local Post.—We have pleasure in publishing the following letter, which we have recently received from the Post-office of that place:

"AMOY LOCAL POST,
"6th June, 1895.

"STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

"GENTLEMEN,—On receiving your *Monthly Journal* of April 30th, I read the *Important Notice* on Speculative and Useless Issues! I, with others here, have always held your *Journal* as the only reliable one regarding references of Stamps, etc. Now you have condemned Locals, where shall we look to be enlightened (us who go in for that stuff)?

"With reference to remarks in philatelic papers regarding the Local Post-offices in China having been instituted with the sole view of supplying stamp dealers and collectors with specimens of stamps, I beg to submit the following: Since 1st January, 1895, being a period of five months, there have been 8427 letters, 6219 papers and circulars, and 801 parcels

for Coast Ports passed through this office (where does your information—not one stamp in 100,000 sold are used for legitimate purposes—come in?), at a cost of \$155 14½ cents, against \$585 78 cents, which it would have cost in the British Postal Agency at this port for a similar work; and would therefore state that legitimate postal work is performed in the various ports for local transmission of letters, etc., and for which an issue of stamps to cover cost of same is absolutely necessary.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"JOHN PHILLIPS,
"Amoy Local Postmaster."

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA, K.G.

Hon. Vice-President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President:

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE twenty-fourth meeting of the season 1894-95, being the annual general meeting, was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 24th May, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. Eighteen members were in attendance.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company, with specimens of the new issue prepared to meet the change in the currency, was read, and directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The receipt from Mr. Mattos of a descriptive catalogue of Portuguese stamps, by Mr. T. Ramos, was also directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The Secretary then presented his report on the work of the Society for the past year, and after some discussion, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tilleard for his report, which was directed to be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The annual balance-sheet and accounts of the Society were then read and explained by Mr. Chambers, as one of the auditors; and on the motion of Mr. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Davis, it was resolved that the accounts be received and adopted; and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer and to the Auditors, Mr. Chambers and Mr. A. B. Creeke, junr., for their services.

Mr. Oldfield reported the steps which had been taken by the Committee appointed to consider the subject of "speculative issues," and explained what had passed at the interviews which the Committee had arranged with members of the trade and the Philatelic press, resulting in the formation of a Society, having for its object the suppression of unnecessary and speculative issues. After considerable discussion, in which many of the members present took part, it was moved by Mr. Wickham-Jones, seconded by Mr. Pearce, and resolved unanimously, "That this meeting has heard with great pleasure of the formation of a Society for the suppression of speculative stamps, and wishes every success to the new Society; and that the present Committee be continued for the ensuing year, with instructions to confer with and assist the new Society in their work in such manner as may be considered desirable."

The meeting next proceeded to the consideration of the constitution of the Council for the ensuing year, and the following members were elected to serve, viz., Lord Kingston (President), Mr. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), Mr. J. A. Tilleard (Secretary), Mr. R. Pearce (Assistant-Secretary), Mr. C. N. Biggs (Treasurer), Mr. T. Maycock,

(Librarian), and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, D. Garth, and T. Wickham-Jones.

Owing to the time occupied by the foregoing business, the reading of Mr. R. Ehrenbach's paper, on the stamps of Norway, was unavoidably postponed until the next meeting.—From the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MAY 16th.—Messrs. W. Vibert and W. Ward (Jersey) were unanimously elected members.

Offers of exchange were received from the Milan Society, and were cordially accepted, but the final arrangements were deferred until the Autumn Session.

Subscriptions were voted to the *American Journal of Philately*, *Metropolitan Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Post Office*, and *The Australian Philatelist*.

Messrs. Pimm and Johnson then exhibited their collections of British North America.

The January and February packets (£200 14s. 11½d. and £197 5s. 1d.) have been returned. £53 3s. 4d. and £58 11s. 2d. had been purchased from them, in addition to £15 13s. 7d. net cash purchased from the Canadian, which was circulated with the Birmingham packet. The last four packets have been £248 19s. 5d., £247 11s. 1½d., £221 9s. 6d., £254 4s. 4½d. The summer, so far, seems to have increased rather than diminished them.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th May. There were 14 members in attendance, Mr. Oliver Firth, the President, occupying the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary gave a short report of the position and doings of the Society during the past session. He stated that the Society consisted of 23 members; that eight meetings had been held, with an average attendance of a little over 10; that papers had been read by Mr. Atkinson and the Hon. Secretary, the former on "The Stamps of Great Britain," and the latter on "Watermarks and Perforations"; that displays and discussions had taken place on the stamps of Germany, Nova Scotia, and the United States, also a discussion on "Specialism v. General Collecting."

Mr. Atkinson, the Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Club, also gave a report of what had been done in that branch, after which the Hon. Treasurer explained the financial position of the Society, which appeared to be in a very satisfactory condition.

All the present officers of the Society were then re-elected, except that Mr. Stamford was elected as vice-president in the place of Mr. W. M. Gray, who desired to be relieved from that position.

The first meeting of the next session will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next.

W. H. SCOTT, Hon. Sec.

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS,
27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

THE twelfth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 25th, at 7.45 p.m. The President in the chair, and ten other members present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Willett read some notes on the stamps of Nevis, which he illustrated by his very fine collection of that country; almost all the different varieties were well represented by unused specimens. He also showed several

reconstructed plates, both of the engraved and lithographed issues, besides some entire unused sheets.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Willett, which was seconded by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and passed.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 8th, at 7.45 p.m. Ten members present, and one visitor.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Willett took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following donations were made to the Society's library: a copy of Moens', Mekeel's, and Scott's catalogues from the President, and two volumes of *Revue Philatelic Suisse* from Mr. Pfenninger, which were accepted with best thanks.

Mr. Pfenninger read the second part of his paper on the stamps of Switzerland, dealing with all the Cantonal issues. He gave a lengthy account of the history of these stamps, and illustrated the principal peculiarities of the different designs by photographic enlargements taken by himself.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pfenninger for his very interesting paper.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 6th, at 7.45 p.m. Ten members present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Thomas gave a short account of the stamps of Roumania, and exhibited his collection of the same, which contained, with exception of the first issue, specimens of all the principal varieties, including the errors in colour of the 1876 issue, the 5 bani, blue, and 5 bani, rose. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Thomas for his interesting notes.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of this Society, held at the Culter Boulter Dispensary on May 14th, the Rev. H. Cummings completed his paper on "Papers and Watermarks." The first part, given at the preceding meeting, was restricted to the hand-made papers, and explained the methods adopted in the preparation of the materials, the construction of the watermarks, and the differences in laid and wove papers; several large sheets with exquisite designs in watermarks were exhibited and greatly admired. The second part dealt with the manufacture of paper and watermarks by machinery. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cummings.

A resolution was unhesitatingly passed, thanking the London Philatelic Society for the efforts taken to discourage the supply of unnecessary stamps.

The Hon. Sec. proposed that Mr. W. Francis Jeeves be elected to assist him in his secretarial duties until the end of the year, in place of Mr. J. F. Burnett, who was compelled to resign his office owing to his leaving Oxford in May; Mr. Turner seconded this, and the proposal was accepted.

Dr. Murray, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burnett, commented upon the interest he had always taken in the Society and the great help that he had given on many occasions; this was seconded, and carried *mem. con.* Mr. Burnett replied. Dr. Murray was in the chair; nine other members and one visitor were present.

F. A. BELLAMY, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

4, ST. JOHN'S ROAD.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Plymouth Philatelic Society brought the series of exhibitions, which have been held during the past session, to a successful close on Wednesday evening, when a fine display of the postage stamps of Great Britain was on view. With the exception of a few varieties which, although printed, have never been in active circulation, the exhibition included representatives of every die and each plate from which the adhesive postage stamps of this country have been produced during the past fifty-five years, in the great majority of cases in an unused state, these stamps being also shown after they had passed through the post. When it is stated that the latest catalogue of these stamps fills

a closely printed book of sixty-four pages, it will be seen that the ground to be covered was extensive, and that it is impossible to enumerate the whole of the exhibits.

The exhibition, which was largely attended by visitors and members, did not close until a late hour. On Wednesday next the annual meeting of the members will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the new session, which commences in October, but the exchange branch continues in operation during the recess, and all communications should be made, as usual, to Mr. H. Tucker, jun., the exchange secretary.—*Western Morning News*, May 31st, 1895.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

*CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE Society having taken into consideration the stamps (or other postal matter) enumerated below, is of opinion that the same are speculative or unnecessary.

1. PORTUGAL.—“*Santo Antonio*” Centennial stamps.
2. CHINESE LOCALS: that is to say, any issues for Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chinking, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Tientsin or Wuhu, appearing after this date, or for any other place in China of a like nature.

3. NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN.—The 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cent. surcharged on 1 dollar, red, appear to be unnecessary.

By order,

GORDON SMITH, *Secretary*.

391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
10th June, 1895.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of philatelists, and appeal to all collectors and dealers to discontinue collecting or dealing in the same.

4. BRITISH INLAND MAIL, MADAGASCAR.—Through the courtesy of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:

BRITISH CONSULATE, TAMATAVE,
18th May, 1895.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, with cheque enclosed.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the “British Inland Mail” now running between Antananarivo and Vatondrany, a port on the south-east coast of this island, is not an official postal service at all, but a private speculation undertaken by a syndicate of gentlemen residing at Antananarivo, who, in order to facilitate matters, have arranged this Mail Service, and issued the stamps to which your letter refers.

I may also inform you that the Malagasy Government has no postal service at all, and since the departure of the French from the capital, there has not been any communication to and from the coast, save by special couriers, or the private Mail in question.

Under the circumstances, I have not ventured to make the purchase you required. I have, however, kept the cheque, in case you should still want the stamps; but I must state that communication between this and Vatondrany, or any part of Madagascar, is only by sea, and many days, and even weeks, sometimes elapse before a safe opportunity offers. By the time your reply reaches me, I am afraid that the French will be very near Antananarivo, and the “British Inland Mail” will be a thing of the past.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ANATOLE SAUZIER.

5. BRUNEI.—Through the courtesy of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:

LABUAN, SINGAPORE,
30th March, 1895.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

DEAR SIRS,—Your draft on Singapore for \$105 is duly to hand, and the stamps shall be sent to you as soon as possible. I have just come back from Brunei, having gone to see the Sultan and Postmaster about your business principally. Let me explain that it was I who suggested to the Sultan that he should issue stamps, and I have arranged the whole thing. He and his Postmaster have no idea of the way to conduct any business. I assure you that the delay in sending the stamps to you is caused by the illness of the Postmaster's wife—at least, one of his wives. In the meantime the Post-office is shut. But I have your money, and I promise to send off the stamps, if it can be done, by next mail. I think that in future, should you wish more stamps, you should write to my brother, Mr. R. C. R. [address], and send the money after you have got the stamps. He will send them to you almost immediately, or, at any rate, he will have them sent to you. But, of

course, if you wish to have them direct—that is to say, indirect from Brunei—it is all the same to me, except that there is at least delay in your getting the stamps, and delay in me getting a sale, and on that depends whether or not I lose or gain by the whole venture.

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
J. C. R.

6. CLIPPERTON ISLAND.—A set of stamps bearing this name has lately been distributed (anonymously) among the London dealers; the specimens are obliterated by a hand stamp, with the name of a firm in San Francisco. Clipperton Island is off the Western Coast, and is a part of the United States; so that even if these stamps are not absolutely illegal and bogus, they are at any rate either speculative or unnecessary, or both. Under these circumstances, collectors and dealers are warned to beware of them.

7. EGYPT.—Paragraphs in the press have recently appeared, stating that a set of stamps will be brought out in the autumn, in connection with some fêtes or celebration festivities which will be held in Egypt. Collectors and dealers are therefore put on their guard against an issue which would appear to be “unnecessary.”

8. BUSSAHIK.—A set of stamps bearing this name has recently been issued. This country appears to be a native state in the Northern part of India, governed by a Rajah, of Rajpoot origin. It is a very mountainous region, having an area of about 3000 square miles, and peopled by a race not very highly civilized. Whether these stamps have been issued by the native government (which appears unlikely, considering the nature of the country), or not, collectors and dealers are advised not to purchase until further information has been obtained.

In respect to paragraph 3 of the previous circular, issued by the Society, in which it was stated that the newly-issued surcharges for NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN, of 4, 10, 20, and 30 cents on 1 dollar red, “appear to be unnecessary,” it was not intended to condemn them. It is considered only right to publish the following letter, so that collectors and dealers may use their own discretion in this case.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.,
15, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
10th June, 1895.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., we beg to say that in consequence of the alteration in the primary rates of postage from North Borneo, approved by the Bureau of the International Postage Union, as following on the decline in the value of the dollar, it was deemed advisable, for the economic purposes of the Borneo Post-office, and for the convenience of the public, to have stamps of the denominations mentioned by you, and a surcharged issue was adopted to save the delay and expense of preparing new dies.

We are not philatelists, and the objection raised against the stamps, which arises apparently from a collector's point of view, is not one that we feel called upon to consider.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BENJ. T. KINDERSLEY, *Secretary*.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary, S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Sec. to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

25th July, 1895.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H. N.—Very many thanks for your letter, of which we have made use, also for the card, which we had seen.

E. F. B.—We do not consider the mark “4d.” in a circle, which you describe, to be a stamp at all. It probably indicated that 4d. was paid in cash, and not by stamp, for the postage of the letter.

R. D. C.—The label you allude to, bearing the portrait of a lady, who is looked upon by some persons as Queen Mary IV., was described in our number for September, 1893. It was never issued, and is merely a more or less interesting curiosity.

E. H. F.—The stamp you mention is one of the St. Anthony stamps of Portugal, which we do not chronicle.

T. T. P.—Many thanks for your notes.

H. E. D.—The stamps, of which you enclosed specimens in your letter, are of very small value. Our publishers' *Exchange Circular*, price 3d., post free, will tell you what they will allow for them by the 100, or 1000.

[* This was inadvertently omitted from our last number.—ED.]

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR AUGUST, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
BULGARIA.			
1895. <i>Post Card.</i>			
5 st., pale green on buff	0 2	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CEYLON.			
1895. <i>Wrappers with Instructions.</i>			
2 cents, deep mauve on brown	0 2	.. 1 3	..
5 " mustard on brown	0 3	.. 2 0	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
5 cents, black on blue, with reply smaller	0 4	.. 3 0	..
5 cents card enclosed	0 4	.. 3 0	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DANISH WEST INDIES.			
"10 CENTS," in black, on 50 c., mauve	0 9	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MADAGASCAR.			
1895. <i>Special Letter Card for use of French soldiers.</i>			
Black on buff	0 6	.. 4 0	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW ZEALAND.			
1/2d., black, wmk. small N Z and star	0 1	.. 0 9	.. 5 6

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
1/2d., mauve on buff	0 4	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
PERAK.			
"3 CENTS" (on 5 c.), black and carmine	0 6	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
PERSIA.			
1895. <i>Envelopes.</i>			
5 sh., blue (2 sizes, each)	0 4	..	..
8 " brown	0 8	..	..
16 " carmine	1 3	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Wrapper.</i>			
1 sh., mauve on buff	0 2	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
QUEENSLAND.			
1895. <i>Re-engraved. Head on white ground.</i>			
1/2d., green	0 1	..	..
1d., orange	0 2	..	..
2d., blue	0 4	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SERVIA.			
1895. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>			
5 p., magenta, 10 p., blue, 20 p., orange, 30 p., orange, 50 p., carmine, Set of 5	2 0	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Post Cards.</i>			
5 p., rose on buff	0 2	..	..
5+5 p. " "	0 3	..	..
10 p., blue on pale buff	0 3	..	..
10+10 p. " "	0 5	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Letter Cards.</i>			
5 p., carmine on bluish-green	0 2	..	..
10 p., blue on bluish-green	0 3	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SPAIN.			
<i>Special Stamp for Members of Congress.</i>			
15 centimos, chrome-yellow	0 9	..	..
" " used	1 0	..	..

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ZULULAND.			
1/2d., green and mauve	0 1	..	..
2 1/2d., blue	0 4	..	..
3d., brown	0 6	..	..
6d., black	1 0	..	..
1s., pale green	1 9	..	..

New and Revised List of Sets

FOR 1895-1896.

Used* Unused† Used and Unused‡ Post-free, 1d. extra.

All guaranteed genuine. No Reprints.

	Set of	s. d.
FISCALS—		
India, including Telegraphs, &c.	12	0 6
Japan, Telegraphs	8	0 6
Jamaica, including 1s.	4	0 6
New Zealand, Insurance and Railways	5	0 9
" " Stamp Duty, 1, 1, 2d., and 2s.	4	0 4
Peru, 10 c., provisionals	2	0 6
Russia, 5 and 10 kop.	2	0 3
St. Vincent, including provisionals	3	0 4
Straits Settlements, including 1/2, blue	5	0 9
Turkey, Newspaper Tax	3	0 1
United States, including Insurance and Cigarettes	11	0 6
Victoria, 1, 1, 2d., and 6d.	4	0 3

	Set of	s. d.
France, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9
" " early issues	15	1 6
" " allegorical figures	15	0 9
" " including 4 c., Republic, imperf.	9	1 9
† " 1876-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25	9	1 3
* French Colonies, 1881	8	0 8
" " unpaid	7	1 9
† " " 1892, many different Colonies	44	1 9
" " a grand set, including stamps from nearly every Colony, and many rare provisionals	80	8 6
† French Congo, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
" " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† French Guiana, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
" " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† French Guinea, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
" " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† French Soudan, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
" " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Funchal, 5 r. to 80 r.	8	5 0
" " 100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5 0
† Gambia, C.C., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	4	0 4
" " C.A., 1/2d. to 6d.	7	3 0
† Germany, early issues, including rare	8	1 0
" " early issues	9	2 3
† " Northern States	8	1 0
† " Northern and Southern States	10	1 0
† German Empire, including 5 gr. and 9 and 13 kr., and 10 and 30 gr.	11	3 6
" " 1889, 3 pf. to 50 pfennig	6	1 9
† German East Africa, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pesa	5	1 9
† German Levant, including four obsolete	5	2 3
† Gibraltar, 1887, 3, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	14 0
† " 1889 (Aug.), 5, 10, 25, 25, 40, 50, and 75 centimos (complete)	7	15 0
" " 1889 (Nov.), 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, and 75 centimos	6	3 0
" " 1 p., and 5 pesetas	2	7 6
* Gold Coast, including provisional and 2s., brown	8	5 6
" " 1884-91, 1/2d., 1, 2, 3d., and 4d.	6	2 0
† Great Britain, including 1d., black, 1 1/2d., envelope, &c.	12	1 0
" " including 2/6, 5s., and 10s., and others rare	37	6 6
" " I. R. Official and Government Parcels	7	3 0
† " " LEVANT, two 40 paras, 2-80 paras, and 12 piastres	5	6 6
† Greece, including unpaid	7	1 0
" " including four issues	20	2 3
† " 1891-92, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 lepta	5	0 9
† Grenada, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 0
" " 1883-87, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 6	5	2 0
† Guadeloupe, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
" " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
* Guatemala, 1886, complete, 1 c. to 200 c.	11	9 0
† " 1871, 1, 10, and 20 cents	3	1 6
† " 1875, 1/2, 1, and 2 reals	4	1 3
† " 1877, 1/2, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	1 9
† " 1882, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0
† " 1886, 1, 2, and 4 c.	3	0 9
" " provisional, 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	2 6
" " 1/2, 1, and 2 reals envelope, and 1 real band	4	2 0
† Guinea, crown type, 10, 20, 20, 25, 25, 40, and 100 reis	7	1 6
† " 1894, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	9	2 3
" " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6
† Gwalior, 1886, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, and 3 annas	5	3 0
† Hankow, 1891-94, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 0
† " 1891-95, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	3 0
" " 1893-94, Postage Due, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 0
* Hanover, old and obsolete, including envelope	6	3 0
† Hawaiian Islands, all obsolete	6	3 0
† " " rare, containing 8†	9	10 0
† " " Prov. Govt., 1893, including 10 and 15 c.	9	8 6
" " 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 c.	5	2 3
† Hayti, 1887, 1, 2, 3, and 5 c.	4	1 0
" " 1892-93, including 2 c. provisional	6	1 9
† Ho-kar, including large rectangular and provisional	5	1 6
† Holland, including Unpaid	12	0 8
" " a grand set, including many rare varieties	36	3 6
" " Young Queen, including scarce shades	13	0 9
† " 1831-94, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, and 15 c.	9	1 9
" " 20, 22 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 guld.	5	5 6
† " 1894, Unpaid, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 12 1/2 c.	4	1 0
† Honduras, 1877, provols., surcharged in blue, red & black	14	20 0
† " 1878, 1 c., 2 c., 2 1/2, and 3 reals, and 1 peso	7	2 0
† " 1800, Pyramid, 1 c. to 1 peso	10	2 0
† " 1891, Head, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0
" " large bicoloured, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	3	2 0
† " 1890, Officials, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0
† " 1892, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0
† " 1891, envelopes	4	1 0
" " bands	4	0 9
* Hongkong, including 2 c. Jubilee	11	4 6
" " including 7, 14, and 20 c. provisionals	26	4 0
† Horta, 5 reis to 80 reis	8	2 3
" " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6
† Hungary, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6
" " 1888, 1, 3, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	0 9
" " 1881-91	6	2 0
† Iceland, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, and 40 ore	6	1 9
† Ichang, 1/2, 2, 3, 5, and 15 cand., and 1 and 3 mace	8	3 3
* India, including envelopes and surcharged	12	1 0
" " Service, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	8	0 6
" " Telegraph	6	0 0
† " 1881-93, 9 pies, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, and 8 annas	9	3 6
† " Envelopes, cut square	4	0 6

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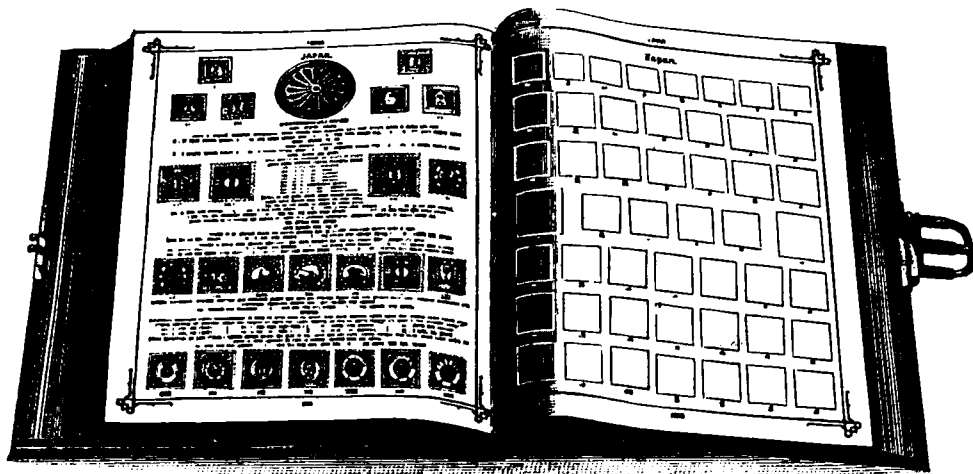
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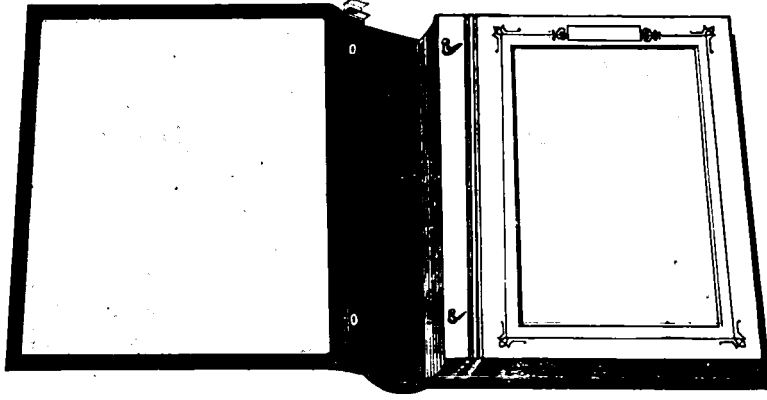
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THIS CATALOGUE will be published in one style only, viz., Pocket size, and the ILLUSTRATIONS, instead of, as hitherto, being at the end of the book, will now be placed at the top of each page, thus saving much time in referring to the types.

We have purchased entirely **New Type** to print the Catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in **GREAT BRITAIN** we quote the correct market rates for all plate numbers, shades, and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes, & Cards.

The whole of the **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES** have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000), and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the **WEST INDIAN ISLANDS** has been carefully re-arranged, and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused Europeans—especially the old **GERMAN STATES**—special attention has been paid to this portion of the New Catalogue, and, as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the Foreign Catalogues do not in the least degree quote the **TRUE MARKET** value of these Stamps.

In Japan all the plate numbers are given, and priced used and unused.

CASHMERE and **AFGHANISTAN** have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. GILBERT HARRISON, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

Post Card Collectors will find this Catalogue of great service. We have some 1,200 New Illustrations of Cards, and absolutely the whole of this portion of the Catalogue has been re-written, and hundreds of minor varieties chronicled and priced for the first time.

Envelopes and Registered Envelopes have been carefully listed, both in the various sizes and cut square, used and unused.

Finally, and most important of all, we wish our clients to understand that our Catalogue Prices are not a copy of those of other catalogues; they are absolutely and entirely based on our Stock, now valued at £90,000. This, and this alone, is the correct method of valuation.

[CORRECT MARKET PRICES.]

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We beg respectfully to inform the Trade that a new departure will be made with regard to our Price Catalogue, which has hitherto been net. The following will be the **NEW TERMS**:

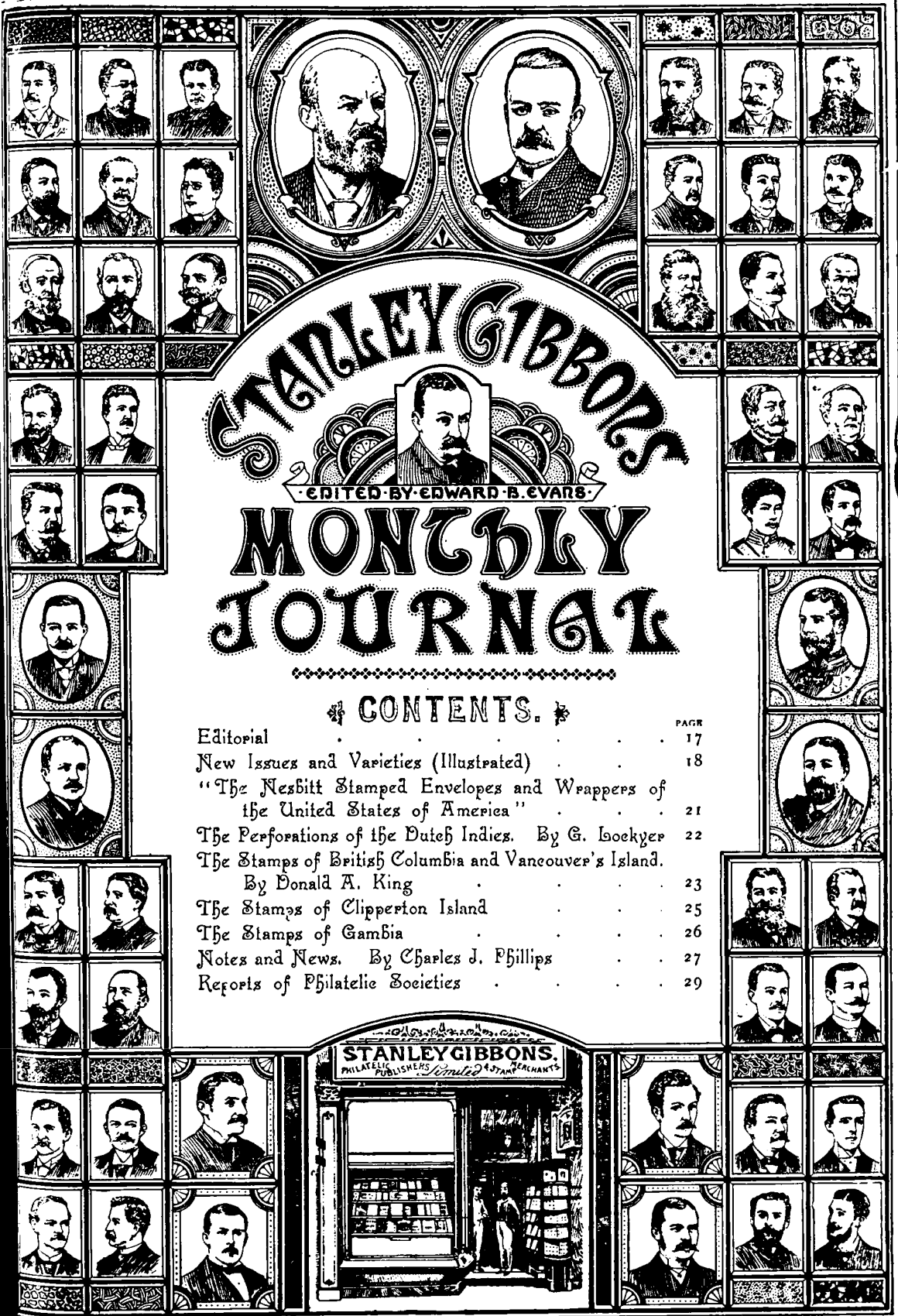
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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

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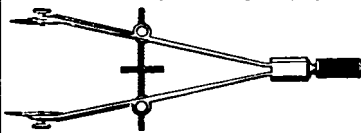
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST 31, 1895.

No. 62.

EDITORIAL.

THIS is a holiday month, a month in which none but Editors and Reviewers take any interest in philatelic literature. We are away from such of our *lares* and *penates* as we are unable to carry about with us; not exactly taking a holiday—as our readers may perceive—but doing our work under other than the usual circumstances, and therefore, perhaps, more or less at a disadvantage. Our subscribers—we will not say readers—will therefore excuse us if we turn for subject-matter to such of our contemporaries, as we happen to have used copies of for lining our trunk, or to the numbers which have been forwarded to us in a more or less dilapidated condition. And here let us turn aside for a moment, to remark upon the extraordinarily flimsy wrappers employed by some of our continental brethren; our own publishers have not, we believe, always been immaculate in this respect, but it is the journal that comes from foreign parts that is most liable to suffer damage; some of these not infrequently reach us tied up with a bit of string, and accompanied by a fragmentary address which does infinite credit to the postman—but we fancy that any literature apparently connected with stamps, which happened to arrive at Sydenham without a wrapper, would find its way to us!

* * *

A VERY tastefully got-up magazine reached us some little time back from Boston, United States. It was the first number of *The Boston Stamp Book*, and was dated May 20th, 1895; we have been hoping to see No. 2, but it has not yet arrived, though we do not say that it has not been published—and we sincerely hope that it has been, for the appearance of No. 1 impressed us very favourably. Amongst other matter of interest, it contains an illustrated article upon the "Secret Marks" on the United States stamps of 1873, a subject which has aroused a good deal of interest of late, and upon which it may be useful to say a few words here. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took over the manufacture of the United States stamps from the last firm that had the contract for their supply, a very prominent distinguishing mark was introduced into all the dies employed under the new arrangement, so that the stamps printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or those at all events that were printed from plates manufactured by the Bureau, can be easily distinguished from those produced by the contractors. In the same way, each fresh firm

that obtained the contract for the supply of stamped envelopes to the United States Government, introduced some alteration, usually of watermark, to distinguish their work from that of their predecessors; and even when it was only a matter of renewal of a previous contract, something of the same kind seems to have been done. In the case of the adhesive stamps, from 1870 onwards, the changes were neither so numerous nor so conspicuous as those made in the envelopes, and in the adhesives of 1894-95; but it appears that when the contract was transferred, in 1873, from the National Bank-Note Company to the Continental Bank-Note Company, certain small marks were introduced by the latter company into the dies engraved by the former. These marks are very minute—no doubt, intentionally inconspicuous, and may therefore fairly be termed "secret." We cannot attempt to describe them here; they are not such as would form varieties for the general collector, and although the specialist will pay attention to them, their principal interest—from a philatelic point of view—lies in the fact that forged *grilles* may be detected by means of them, as these secret marks cannot possibly exist upon a stamp with a genuine *grille*.

* * *

MONSIEUR G. P. GRIGNARD, in a letter to *La Revue Philatelique*, claims to have discovered a second type of Messrs. De La Rue & Co's patent adaptable design for the British Colonies—the one with the profile in an octagon. The most striking points of difference are stated to be that the diadem, and the lined background of the octagon, are distinctly darker in Type I. than in Type II.; whilst, on the other hand, the lines of shading on the chin, and on the front point of the neck, extend further on Type II. than on Type I., so that the latter shows more white in those parts than the former. There are also slighter traces of retouching about the ear, the eye, the hair, the diadem, &c., which are hardly visible to the naked eye. Mons. Grignard gathers, from the examination of stamps of various issues, that Type I. was employed exclusively down to 1889, and perhaps later. He finds the following in both types:—Cyprus, 30 paras, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 piastres, wmk. Crown & CA; Turks Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and St Lucia, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, 1d., lilac, and 4d., brown. While Cyprus, 9, 18, and 45 piastres; St. Lucia, 5 and 10 shillings; and Turks Islands, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue, he believes only exist in Type II. For comparison, therefore, we may take any one of the values of

Cyprus wmk. Crown & CC, and a specimen of the 9, 18, or 45 piastres; or of Turks Islands the 4d., grey, or 2½d., red-brown, and the 2½d., blue. This little study may be recommended as a holiday task to any of our subscribers.

* * *

WE wish to draw special attention to a letter from Dr. Emilio Diena, which appears in our correspondence columns. No doubt most of our readers are aware that Dr. Diena is one of the first authorities (or, we might even say, the first authority) upon the stamps of Italy and the Italian States, and an opportunity is now afforded to collectors, not only of assisting him in solving the question of the issue of the 80 c. of the Provisional Government series of Parma, but also of getting an authoritative opinion upon any professedly used specimens of that value that they may possess. We trust that our readers will promptly avail themselves of it.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

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

Bermuda.—According to an extract from a Bermuda paper, published in *The A. J. of Ph.*, some imitations of the various surcharges of this colony have recently been made there, at the instance of a plausible stranger, who persuaded the unsuspecting proprietor of the paper in question to print some of these curiosities for him as *fac-similes* to give away to friends! This enthusiastic philatelist was afterwards found disposing of these, or other, spurious copies "for cash or good exchange," in the island itself, and was promptly brought to book; when he denied that the stamps he had sold and exchanged were those which he had recently had overprinted, but stated that they were some genuine specimens which he had brought to Bermuda with him. The surcharges upon them, however, were false, and there can be little doubt that the gentleman's statements were of a like nature, and that these stamps formed part of the little lot—some forty in all—that were overprinted in the office of *The Bermuda Colonist*. Knowing, as we do, the Editor and Proprietor of this paper, we are sure that no one regrets more keenly than himself the manner in which he permitted his good-nature to be imposed upon on this occasion.

Brazil.—Mr. Jacob Nielson kindly sends us specimens of a 500 reis envelope and a 40+40 reis card, which he tells us were issued on the 26th July. The stamp on the former is of the current envelope type, and in colour is not unlike that of the 300 reis; the card bears the type of the current adhesives, the central portion of the stamp, the vignette, and the word "Brazil" in the left lower corner, being in deep blue, the frame of the stamp, "BILHETE POSTAL"—"Com resposta paga" on the upper right, "(NESTE LADO SO O ENDEREÇO)" under the vignette, and the dotted lines for the address, in green. Yellow-buff card, reverse cream and ruled with blue lines.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles the 80+80 reis card with stamp of the new type, and inscription, in left upper corner, in three lines:—"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—Carte Postale—Avec Réponse Payée."

We have also received the 2000 reis of the Unpaid Letter series, the design of which resembles that of 1889, but the ground of the outer portion is white instead of being in solid colour.

Envelope. 500r., slate blue on white wove; 130×106 mm.
Post Cards. 40+40 reis, green and deep blue on buff.

80+80 reis, mauve and deep blue on buff.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2000 reis, light chocolate.

British East Africa.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. kindly send us a letter from the Postmaster at Mombassa, stating that, the Company's territory being converted into a British Protectorate, the Company's stamps will cease to circulate after the end of August. In the meantime they have been surcharged with the words "BRITISH EAST AFRICA," in three lines, in black, apparently with a hand-stamp, as the overprint is very irregularly placed. Our informants send us the ½ anna and the 4 rupees, the latter showing the surcharge doubly printed, while on some specimens of the former it is hardly legible; probably all the values exist in the same condition.

Adhesives. ½ a., brown; black surcharge.
4 r., blue

Bulgaria.—Messrs. A. Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* reports some further modifications of the colours of two values of the current series.

Adhesive. 15 st., red-brown.
20 st., light violet.

Bussahir.—A correspondent very kindly sends us an extract from *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, referring to a State which is probably the one which has adopted a pussy cat for the central device upon its stamps. This is "Bashar," one of the Punjab Hill States, lying between 31° 6' 30" and 32° 4' 30" N. lat., and 77° 32' 15" and 79° 2' 30" E. long. Area, 3320 square miles; population, in 1881, 64,345. Governed by a native Raja. This same State is also referred to in Thacker's *Indian Directory* for 1890 as "Bushahir." It is something to know that there is such a State, but the status of its stamps remains doubtful.

Canada.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp on the 2 c. envelope, the size of which we gave incorrectly last month as 150×95 mm.—it should be 150×85 mm.

In further reference to the 3 c. envelopes of wove paper, Mr. King sends us replies which he received from the P. O. Department to his enquiries on the subject. The replies are vague, if not evasive, but show plainly that no intentional change was made in the paper used; they seemed to indicate, however, that the contractors are not restricted to a particular nature of paper, so long as the envelopes supplied are of sufficiently good quality.

China.—Our publishers send us a vertical *ête-bêche* pair of the 9 candareens of the current series. We believe these stamps are of a rather superior class to the *Locals*, but fancy that a very little encouragement would cause them to develop acute philatelistism.

Chinese Locals.—*Amoy.*—*The Ph. J. of G. I.* chronicles a set of stamps for this port, which we only mention here, because the most prominent feature in the design appears to be so eminently appropriate. It is stated to consist of "a couple of *Cormorants*." We trust that they will not be fed by philatelists.

Colombia.—Referring to our remarks last month upon the two types of the current 10 c., a correspondent informs us that a copy of this stamp in brown on yellow, which he obtained in 1890, shows no trace of the rays, but that all those which he has obtained since have them. It would seem, therefore, that the design as first issued had the oval plain, and that the rays were added in some later edition.

Fiji.—*The Australian Philatelist* quotes an official notice, dated 25th May, authorising the issue of 14d. Letter Cards, and of 1d. and 14d. Post Cards, both single and reply-paid. The first alone had been seen by our contemporary; it was similar to the Letter Card of New South Wales, and bore an improved copy of the design of the current adhesives of Fiji, the foliage which obscured the inscription being removed.

Letter Card. 14d., red on drab; inside white.



Great Britain.—We are indebted to a correspondent for very kindly sending us a copy of the Telegraph Form for which we asked last month, with the dated stamp and the new setting of the notice on the back. We find that this setting came into use earlier than we had supposed, for the specimen before us is dated 18.9.93.

The same correspondent draws our attention to the two varieties of the *rosettes* inserted in the envelope dies, one of which is formed of nine dots and the other of five only. We have both varieties in the 6d. dies on Telegraph Forms, also in the 2d. and 3d. on envelopes, and our informant states that they exist in the 2½d. and 1s. We got some copies of each value in April, 1894, to which we are unable to refer at the present moment, as we are away from home, but we remember that we found both varieties of the *rosettes* in use at that date, and we can only suppose that some of the dies that had been pierced for dates were fitted with *rosettes* of one pattern and some with those of another, at very nearly the same period.

Returning to Telegraph Forms, can any of our readers show us the 10d., Foreign and Colonial Forms, for use at Stock Exchange Offices? We believe that there are some unchronicled varieties of these forms, and the existence of any of them seems to be almost unknown even in the Post-office.

Holland.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for some information as to an error of impression of the current 5 c., of which some sheets are stated to have been printed in orange, the colour of the 3 c. Our informant has not seen any specimens, but it appears that the sheets passed unnoticed, and were distributed to the Post-offices, as an order has been sent round for their return to headquarters whenever discovered. We can only hope that no copies have got into circulation, and that upon the discovery of the sheets they will be destroyed.

Horta.—We are indebted to Mr. M. F. Travassos for a specimen of the 5 reis stamp divided diagonally, and used for 2½ reis, with postmark dated "5 Ago. 94"; as well as for a similar specimen of the 5 reis of Ponta Delgada, postmarked "25 Nov. 94," as described in our number for May.

Italy.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 20 c. stamp. *Le T. P.* states that the Unpaid Letter Stamps (so-called) of the values of 50 and 100 lire were withdrawn from circulation from July 1st.

Morocco.—*Mazagan and Morocco Post.*—A 20 c. value, replacing the surcharged stamp of 1894, is announced by *L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste*.

Adhesive. 20 c, lilac-brown.



Mogador and Morocco Post.—The same journal chronicles a series of the interesting design shown in the annexed illustration.

Adhesives. 5 centimos, green,
10 " " carmine.
15 " " blue.
50 " " brown.
1 peseta, red-brown.

We must not be understood as guaranteeing the character of any of the above.

Mozambique Company.

Le T. P. quotes official documents, according to which some 3000 of the 80 reis stamps were issued on April 30, 1895, overprinted "PROVISORIO 25," to meet a temporary want of stamps of the lower value; and on the 6th May, a supply of 25 reis stamps having been received, the provisionals described above (or such of them as had not been sold) were withdrawn from circulation.

Adhesive. 25, in carmine, on 80 r., green.

New South Wales.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the 10d., wmk. "10," both for general use and surcharged "O.S.," perf. 10. If the wmk. is correctly described, these must be quite old stock.

We are indebted to an Australian correspondent for specimens of the 1d., "O.S.," envelope with the stamp cancelled by three pairs of bars, as described last month for the 2d.

The Aust. Ph. describes a new variety of the 1½d. card; the stamp is now lettered "PENNY HALFPENNY" on the label at foot, as upon the Letter Card, and we gather that the inscriptions are reset to some extent.

Adhesive. 10d., lilac; wmk. "10"; perf. 10.

Service Stamp. 10d. "

Post Card. 1½d., blue on lemon; altered type; size varying from 148×82 mm. to 154×89 mm.

Norway.—A Norwegian contemporary having discovered four varieties of type of the 2, 3, and 8 skilling of 1863, the Editor of *Le T. P.* has capped the discovery by finding that the same four types exist in all five values of that issue, and that they are arranged in square blocks of four on the sheet. The differences are stated to be very slight, and not easy to recognise. We presume that four casts, or transfers, which were subjected to a certain amount of re-touching, were made from the original matrix, and that the forms, or stones, from which the stamps were printed were produced by multiplying these blocks of four.

Orange Free State.—The *Monthly Circular* reports a post card, bearing the 2d. adhesive surcharged 1½d. in red. The Arms and formula are, we presume, in black on white.

Post Card. (1½d., in red, on 2d., mauve) black on white?

Peru.—*Le T. P.* states, on the authority of a correspondent of Mons. Roussin, that a great part of the long list of varieties surcharged with the head of President Bermudes, which was published in divers of our contemporaries, consists of fraudulent curiosities, and that the only stamps bearing a genuine surcharge are those which were originally chronicled, and of which we gave a list in May, showing the numbers surcharged. It should be noted, however, that the 5 c., blue, include both the *ultramarine* and the *dark blue* stamps of that value.

From the same source we learn that a similar disfigurement, purporting to represent Don T. Seminario, has been invented by an enthusiast at Lima, and applied to certain stamps without any official authority. Further, that the provisional stamps chronicled last month are stated to have been produced by a Chilean lithographer and stamp dealer, not, we gather, entirely as fancy articles, but rather on the Seebeck system. Finally, that there is to be a whole series of stamps issued on the 10th September, to celebrate the nomination as President of Dr. Nicolas de Pierola on that date, as a consequence of a revolution which took place so long ago as 11th March. It seems a little risky to wait till the 10th September before nominating the new President. There might be two or three more revolutions between this and then, unless the doctor has administered a sleeping draught (possibly a compound of lead with "villainous saltpetre") to all his opponents!

The Metropolitan Philatelist reports that the 5 c. of 1867 has been re-issued in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., carmine.

Portugal.—We learn from *Le Collectionneur de T. P.* that the 20+20 reis card, and the 50 reis letter card, have at last made their appearance with the current type of stamp—we do not mean St. Anthony.

Post Card. 20+20 reis, lilac on buff.

Letter Card. 50 reis, blue on yellow.

Queensland.—A correspondent in this colony kindly sends us specimens of the new 2d., with the information that it was issued on the 19th June. He also assures us that the 1s., violet, of the first type is never found on unwmkd. paper without the *burled* pattern on the back; but this pattern is sometimes very faint, and is perhaps removable. The colour of the impression of the stamp is always rather a dull violet, and shows a tendency to spread over the white parts of the design.

Roumania.—*Le T. P.* announces the 15 bani letter card, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

Letter Card. 15 bani, rose on buff.

Russia.—The same authority reports the discovery of the 3 kopeks, error, with ground of the 5 kopeks, on wove paper instead of laid. Perforation (not stated) 15?

Adhesive. 3 kop., black and green on wove; error with ground of 5 kop.



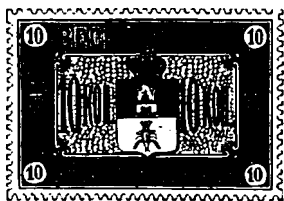
Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*.—

Rjeff.—The envelope with a round stamp, issued in 1891, has been found in a new size. The specimen seen was used in October, 1894.

Envelope. 3 kop., gold on white wove; 149×120 mm.

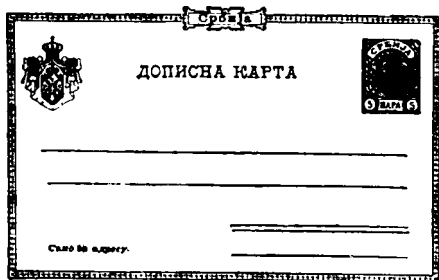
Wessiegonsk.—Two stamps of an entirely new design, represented by the accompanying illustration, were issued on 25th June. White wove paper; perf. 10.

Adhesives. 3 kop., brown and gold.
10 „ black, red, and gold.



St. Helena.—In reference to our remarks upon the lithographed series of Labuan, in our last number, Messrs. Bright & Son send us a specimen of the 3d. stamp of St. Helena, which they believe to be also lithographed. The specimen certainly feels very smooth, and the impression is not particularly sharp or clear, but we do not feel confident that it is a lithograph. We have seen very similar impressions, both of Turks Islands' stamps, the supplies of which, printed at one time, can never have been large, and of some of those of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., in the days when the substitution of lithographic for copper-plate printing would not, we hope, have occurred to that firm. We will endeavour to obtain some authoritative information upon this point, and will refer to it again; but we would point out that in the case of the stamps of St. Helena, if a stone were prepared for printing one value, all the others would, no doubt, be printed from it also.

Servia.—We give an illustration of the new 5 paras post card.



South Australia.—*The London Philatelist* chronicles a specimen of the 9d., in the shade of the 1867-72 issue, so clearly printed on both sides, that it might easily have passed twice over for postage. It differs from a similar curiosity noted in the South Australia Handbook in being perf. 11½×12½, instead of 11½ all round.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak*.—We give an illustration of the 3 c. stamp recently chronicled.

Swaziland.—*The M. P.* reports that the 5s. stamp has been seen with overprint upside down.

Adhesive. 5s., green; black surch. inverted.

Sweden.—We learn from *Le T. P.* that the seventh stamp on each sheet of the 20 öre Official is lettered on the right-hand side "TJENSTEFRI ARKE," the letter "M" being deficient. In these days, when we all work with microscope in hand, it is a wonder that such a variety should have remained unnoticed so long, but perhaps it is due to some recent injury to one of the *clicks*.



Transvaal.—A correspondent at Johannesburg kindly sends us specimens of two provisional stamps recently issued here. The 2½d. is surcharged "1d.," in large italics, with a bar below, in green; and the 6d. fiscal stamp is converted to postal use by an overprint of the word "POSTZEGEL" in a similar colour.

Adhesives. 1d., in green, on 2½d., mauve.
6d., rose; fiscal with green surcharge.

Trinidad (Principality of).—The news of the hoisting of the British flag upon this island, which we published in May last, and which has also appeared in various daily papers, has excited some interest in Brazil, the Government of which lays claim to this eligible piece of landed property. We have been curious to see whether Prince James would move in the matter, or whether he would deny that this barren and barely accessible rock was really the Principality of whose products and capabilities his representative wrote so eloquently. According to the following paragraph, which we cut from *The Standard* of the 15th inst., he has spoken at last:—

"Baron Harden Hickey has made an appeal to Mr. Secretary Olney, dated yesterday, in which he asserts that several Powers had recognised his occupation and sovereignty of Trinidad, while none had objected, and that, therefore, his rights to the derelict territory were vested in him before England and Brazil had asserted their recent claims. He asks that the United States should intervene."

And with this formal claim to a certainly uninhabited, and probably barely habitable, island, the claim of his stamps to be anything better than *speculative*, in the fullest sense of the word, utterly disappears.

United States.—We give an illustration of the 8 c. stamp, with the triangular additions in the corners. *The*



A. J. of Ph. records one of those curiosities that are so apt to be produced by the introduction of new watermarks and new shapes for envelopes at the same time; the 2 c. has been discovered on *amber* paper, with the old wmk., but in the new No. 4 size, 150×92 mm.—whether this to be a rarity or not has yet to be discovered, but no doubt any supply of the old paper that was on hand would be used up.

The M. P. tells us that the current 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. have been issued on the watermarked paper; also that the rest of the Unpaid Letter series have made their appearance.

Adhesives. 4 c., velvet-brown; watermarked.
5 c., chocolate
10 c., green

Postage Due Stamps. 3 c., carmine.
5 c., "
30 c., "
50 c., "

We have received the 25 c. of the new series for newspapers, &c., and find that it is very similar in size and design to the 12 c., &c., of the previous issue, but has the inscriptions on scrolls at the sides.

Victoria.—We learn from various of our contemporaries that the impression upon the 1d. Wrapper is now in *blue*. We have received two new varieties of Letter Cards, the first being a provisional one formed by adding the words "PRICE: TWO PENCE," in fancy italic capitals, below the heading of the 1d. card, and the second a more or less permanent one formed by substituting an impression of the current 2d. for that of the 1d. The setting is apparently unchanged in other respects from that last described for the 1d. cards, and the surcharged card shown us was of the latest setting; we trust that there was no old stock on hand to be surcharged and become unattainable rarities, for Letter Cards are some of the few things that we collect!

The M. P. reports the discovery of an imperf. pair of the 2d. of 1887; also that the 2s. Unpaid Letter Stamp has been issued.

Wrapper. 1d., blue on white.
2d. on 1d., rose on azure; blue surcharge.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 2d., rose on azure.
2s., carmine and green.

We are informed that for some time past the Letter Cards have been sold at 1½d., and that the single rate for letters in the Colony having been raised to 2d., the price of the cards had to go up to the same amount.

"THE NESBITT STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

We have had lying on our table, for some two months past, a most valuable book with the above title, and we feel that we owe some apology, both to its editor and publisher, as well as to our readers, for having neglected to review it sooner; our excuse must be, however, that we have really not had time until now to notice it as it deserves.

Founded, as it is, upon the studies of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, completed and edited throughout by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and, finally, published by the enterprise of Mr. M. P. Castle as a supplement to *The London Philatelist*, it is hardly necessary for us to state that it is both full and accurate in detail, as far as it goes, and that both the text and the numerous plates are produced in the finest possible style; and if we qualify our praise, in a certain sense, it is merely because we think that, going so far as it does into various details, it might have gone somewhat further in another direction, and thus been made quite complete.

As those of our readers who take an interest either in United States envelopes, or in high-class philatelic literature, are well aware, a long-looked-for volume upon those envelopes was published in 1892. It contained a very much more complete and accurate list of their numerous varieties than had ever previously been published, and must have cost its compilers an amount of labour, which only those who have attempted the study of this most complicated subject can duly appreciate; but there was one point with which it did not attempt to deal, and this was the *minor* varieties of the dies used by Messrs. Nesbitt & Co., for embossing the envelopes manufactured by them under their various contracts, from 1853 to 1870. This omission Mr. Gilbert Harrison, who was already known as a high authority, at once determined to supply, and down to the very time of his death he was engaged—in addition to his labours upon Afghanistan and Cashmere—in arranging the materials which he had collected for this purpose.

To give an idea of the amount of work that was thus undertaken by Mr. Harrison, we may summarize the results thus: He found fifty-three die varieties in the first issue; twenty-seven in the second issue, including the single dies of the 6 c. and 10 c., and the various combinations forming the 4 c.; twenty-two of the third issue, again including the single dies of the higher values; eight of the 2 c. of 1863, "U.S. POSTAGE"; thirty-nine of the 2 c. of 1864, "U.S. POST."; twenty of the 3 c., and two of the 6 c. of the same date; and finally the six single dies of the higher values of 1865—all of which are illustrated, and all that require description fully described, in the work before us. And when we add that these 177 die varieties are combined with nine varieties of watermark and seventeen of knife, or shape, besides wrappers, even those of our readers who have not studied United States envelopes, will not be surprised to hear that the total list of the varieties of the Nesbitt issues numbers 536!

And now that we have acknowledged that the book contains all this, our readers will be apt to ask what on earth we can require more; this we will endeavour to explain. The work was intended to be supplementary to that of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert, & Rechart, to which we have alluded above; their book, as we stated, did not deal with the varieties of die; it also omitted some of the less marked varieties of watermark, and paid little or no attention to the presence or absence of the Nesbitt seal on the flap—these points therefore are very fully treated. On the other hand, the earlier book both described and illustrated in the most perfect manner the sizes and shapes of the envelopes, and this point is consequently entirely passed over in the book now before us, and the "knives" as they are usually termed) are only indicated in Mr. Harrison's lists by the numbers assigned to them in the American lists. We fully understand the main reason for this; Mr. Harrison's original idea of a supplementary work has been strictly carried out; still, we cannot but think it a pity that this valuable book was not made complete in itself, and that it should be necessary in using it to refer to the other work for descriptions of one of the most prominent features of the varieties.

It is true that full illustrations of all the *knives* would have added greatly to the expense, but it would not have been necessary to illustrate all, or perhaps even any of them. The Nesbitt *knives* are comparatively simple; there are seventeen of them, but they are divided among seven distinct sizes: Note 3, two plain and one ruled; Ladies' Note 1; Ordinary Letter 2; Full Letter 5, two plain, three ruled; Extra Letter 1; Official 3; Extra Official 2. Of these, the two plain Note, the two plain Full Letter, the three Official and the two Extra Official show differences which are quite easy to describe; one of the three ruled Full Letter is also an unmistakable shape; there remain therefore only two pairs, the Ordinary Letter and the other two ruled Full Letter, that are all difficult to distinguish, and the differences between these are not indescribable, though of course illustrations would be easier to understand; a single page of letterpress would, we believe, have been all that was really necessary, and those who insisted upon pictures could have been referred to the book in which they were given.

Another question, which we should gladly have seen gone into a little more fully, is that of the method of manufacture of the dies; a discussion of which question would throw some light upon the causes of the numerous varieties that exist, and possibly upon the order in which they were made. The arrangement of these dies is a far more difficult matter than the *plating* of Sydney Views, and it should be proportionately more interesting, but we fear that it is not so considered. The dies here are placed in a certain order, and we are not told whether there is any reason for that order, or whether it is a purely arbitrary one. We had supposed that the latter was the case, but a sentence on page 8 leaves us in doubt; in reference to the variety of white paper, with the watermarks placed vertically one below the other, we read: "The remark in Tiffany's work, that it is undoubtedly the earliest, is incorrect, as the wmk. 2 paper was as early, and later envelopes than the first issued are found with wmk. 1 paper, which must have been used till the supply was exhausted."

That envelopes of the paper with wmk. 2 were issued as early as those of paper with wmk. 1, there can be no doubt whatever; because, according to the official reports quoted by Mr. Tiffany, 5,000,000 envelopes were issued to postmasters in June, 1853, and these certainly were not all of the wmk. 1 paper. Again, almost immediately after the issue appeared the use of the Nesbitt seal was ordered to be discontinued, and this seal is found upon large numbers of envelopes with wmk. 2. It is, of course, possible that Messrs. Nesbitt were hard at work manufacturing envelopes after the issue of the first 5,000,000, and before they were ordered to stop the use of the seal; but, as far as is known, it is almost safe to take the presence of the seal as indicating an envelope made before the actual issue took place—all the envelopes then made had the seal, no doubt; whether any made later had it, we cannot say, but any that have it cannot have been made more than a very few weeks later. All the envelopes with No. 1 wmk. have the Nesbitt seal—as far as we can gather from the lists—and, therefore, presumably formed part of the first issue, in fact we should have been disposed to take this invariable combination, of wmk. 1 with the Nesbitt seal, as a proof that the paper with that watermark was certainly the first white paper used.

Studying the reference list, from this point of view, we find that wmk. 1 only occurs with Die A of the 3 cents of 1853 (short labels with curved ends), of which Mr. Harrison found eleven varieties. Of these, *varieties* 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 exist with wmk. 1 (all exist also with wmk. 2), and thus, according to our theory, should have come at the head of the list. *Variety* 1 is only found upon envelopes with the Nesbitt seal, and is therefore fairly placed first, for we may, at least, assume that it was worn out before the use of the seal was discontinued; *variety* 7 alone, on the other hand, is not found with the seal, and thus must be supposed to have come into use after all the others, though it was not so placed by Mr. Harrison. *Varieties* 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10 are found on the note size envelopes, issued in September, 1853, but this only shows that they were still in use after the issue of July, which is also indicated in the case of all, except *variety* 1, by the fact that they are found without the seal; but it may be noted that only *varieties* 6 and 10 of those that appear on the note size exist also with wmk. 1. By taking these points into consideration, we should get an order for the eleven varieties very different to

that given by Mr. Harrison, and it would have been very interesting to know, in connection with the statement we quoted above as to the papers, upon what principle the list of varieties given in the book was arranged.

Another curious question arises out of the description given of the dies of the first issue. These were made, we are told, in two pieces, the inner oval containing the head being one piece, and the oval band being a separate piece; we gather that the bands were out much more quickly than the heads, as there are a much greater number of varieties of the former than of the latter, and that the heads were transferred from one band to another; as we find the same variety of head in combination with several different varieties of band, but not nearly so frequently the same variety of band with more than one variety of head—so that in this first issue, in which there are eighteen varieties of the head, there are fifty varieties of the oval band. But now comes our difficulty: were there eighteen, and only eighteen, working dies of the head, all different, and were these transferred from one oval band to another? Or were there several copies of certain of the heads, made from one original matrix, and were the other varieties retouches of these working dies?

To give an example. Head 1 appears in varieties 1, 2, and 3 of Die A, in variety 1 of Die B, and in Die D of the 3 cents, and again in variety 1 of the 6 cents. Of these, variety 1 of Die A and variety 1 of Die B, are only found on envelopes with the Nesbitt seal; varieties 2 and 3 of Die A exist both with and without the seal, and thus Head 1 might have been transferred from variety 1, Die A, to variety 1, Die B, both of which seem to have worn out before the Nesbitt seal was abolished, and thence to variety 2 or 3 of Die A; but the presence of this head in both of these latter varieties, both of which were used before, as well as after, the abandonment of the seal, seems to prove that there must have been at least two copies of that variety of the head. And if there were two there may, of course, have been more, which leads to the question of whether we are to understand that the heads were really movable at all, or whether the three varieties of Die B, the oval bands of which are identical, are due to re-engraving of the head permanently fixed in the band.

This opens up the whole question of separate dies and of re-cutting, which was found so interesting in the case of the Sydney Views, and which should be found equally interesting in this case; but it has rather led us away from a review of the book itself to a consideration of points which are not dealt with in it. As an exhaustive list of the die varieties, and of their combinations with the various arrangements of the Nesbitt watermark, the book, with its beautiful plates of illustrations, is beyond all praise; the one serious omission, to our mind, is that of the description of the shapes; the other moot points, which we have indicated, may fairly be left to future students of the subject, who will have great cause to regret the dispersion of Mr. Harrison's unrivalled collection under the hammer. Such materials towards the solution of the remaining problems will probably never be brought together again, and if some wealthy American or English collector had secured the whole series at the price which it fetched in lots at auction, he would have had no reason to repent of his bargain. It is fortunate, however, that we have here, through the agency of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Castle, a permanent record of Mr. Harrison's labours, which will be of immense service to collectors of United States envelopes, and of great interest to all philatelists.

THE PERFORATIONS OF THE DUTCH INDIES.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

IN connection with the short paper on Curaçao and Surinam in the June number of the *Journal*, the following notes, accompanied by a perforation table, on another Dutch colony, may, I hope, have some interest.

The variety of perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, which occurs with nearly all the values up to 1883, is brought about in rather a curious way. In every sheet perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (the

common perforation) the first stamp in each horizontal row is perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$, owing, I suppose, to the accidental omission of one needle. It is not accounted for in the same way as the early Saint Vincents, where the setting is irregular throughout the sheet. In this case the remainder of each horizontal line of perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$, clear, and fairly regular, $11\frac{1}{2}$ appearing in this one place only, and for just over the space of two centimetres. To put it concisely, each horizontal line of perforation to the sheets perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ begins with $11\frac{1}{2}$ gauge for the length of two centimetres, making the first stamp in every row a variety perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, the other nine stamps being $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

I have not seen this fact noted before, and never, to my recollection, have met with a similar case of what may fairly be called an *error* of perforation. The same applies, no doubt, to the same variety of perforation of Curaçao, Surinam, and the mother country, it being reasonable to suppose that the same machine was in use for all. The Dutch Society's new book, which I have not read (being unable), may mention it.

The following table, compiled after the examination of a large stock, may, as far as it goes, be taken to be accurate, but other varieties no doubt exist. I have not compared it with any list, except that in Messrs. Collin and Calman's *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, from which it will be found to differ materially.

1870-74. *Thick paper. Small holes.*

5 cents, perf. 14, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
10 " " 14, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
20 " " 14, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
50 " " 14, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1876-77. *Thinner paper.*

1 cent ("CENT" $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
1 " ("CENT" $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
2 cents, brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
2 " yellow-brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
2 " violet-brown, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
5 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
10 " $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
15 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
20 " $13\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
25 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
50 " $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
2 g. 50 c., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1883. *Numeral type.*

2 cents, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Many of the values appear to be on slightly bluish paper, but at a later date than, and with different perforations from, the similar stamps of Curaçao and Surinam.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1874.

5 cents, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
10 " 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
15 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
20 " 13 to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

1882-88.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
5 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
10 " $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
15 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
20 " $12\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
30 " $12\frac{1}{2}$.
40 " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
50 " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
75 " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

It is perhaps worthy of mention, although, no doubt, generally known, that the four types of the issue 1882-88 are those of the issue of 1874, with the values and colours altered.

Type 1 being that of the 15 c. of 1874.
" 2 " " 20 c. "
" 3 " " 10 c. "
" 4 " " 5 c. "

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, WITH A REFERENCE LIST.

BY DONALD A. KING.

THE official documents that have been published relative to the issue of stamps in these Colonies are very meagre; in fact, with the exception of those given by the London Society in their book on the "Stamps of British North America," there are none known to me. In order to procure copies of the Postal Acts, Regulations, etc., I wrote to the Provincial Secretary of the Province, who very kindly referred me to the Legislative Librarian, Mr. Gosnell, to whom I am indebted for nearly all the new matter that I am in a position to give as to the postal service and stamps. Being furnished by me with a description of the information that I desired, he made a thorough search through the archives and papers of the Colony, and it is a matter of regret that he was unable to find any official documents, or reports, in connection with any of the various issues. In his letter on the subject he says:

"VICTORIA, March 19th, 1895.

"DEAR SIR,—Pursuant to my promise I forward you what information I have been able to obtain in reference to the postal issues of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and while it may not be wholly what you want, I trust it may be sufficiently complete to be of service to you.

"I have gone through the old ordinances, statutes, proclamations, Orders-in-Council, etc., of the Crown Colonies in question, but can find nothing touching the question of postage excepting an Act governing Law Stamps, etc. I have discussed the matter with Dr. Helmcken, the Speaker of the first Parliament of V. I., and unusually well informed, and he is of the opinion that postage issues were not governed by any Act of the Colonial Government, but by the Imperial Parliament.

"I send you all the available information I have, viz., the rates of postage at different periods; and a letter appearing in to-day's *Colonist* by Dr. Helmcken, arising out of our conversation *re* the subject of your letter.

"Believe me to be, sincerely yours,
(Signed) "R. E. GOSNELL, Librarian."

From this letter the inference is that there was not any Postal Act, or Regulations, as in the other North American Colonies, for it may be assumed that if any such had existed they would have been found by Mr. Gosnell.

The letter of Dr. Helmcken contains much general information touching the early postal service in these Colonies, and is of such an interesting nature that I quote it almost at full length. As is to be expected in information from any one not acquainted with philately, there is much that is not germane to the matter, but I give only what has a more or less direct bearing on the subject.

He says: "Victoria existed as a Hudson's Bay post in 1844, then called Fort Camosun. In 1849 a lease of Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for colonization purposes, the company to bear the expense attendant thereon. The Mainland had been leased to the company previously for trading purposes.

"In compliance with the charter, the *Norman Morrison* arrived at Esquimalt in March, 1850, having eighty immigrants on board. Although called immigrants, they were really under engagement to serve the Hudson's Bay Company for five years, receiving £25 per annum, with food and lodging. Many are now the agriculturists of Vancouver Island.

"The *Morrison* consumed five months and a half (the usual time) on the journey; but she brought the mail—not a bulky article, there being at this time only the Hudson's Bay people in the country, save, perhaps, the Muirs, and coalminers at Fort Rupert, and Captain Grant and his servants at Sooke—these having come out a few months previous. The *Morrison*, after a few months' sojourn, took the homeward mail. This has given rise to the idea that there was but one mail per annum, and such indeed was the case for a

year or two; but after this the Colony no longer depended entirely on the Hudson's Bay ships.

"It must be borne in mind that in 1849 the California gold fever raged; a mule train existed across the Isthmus of Panama, and within a year steamers were running from Panama to San Francisco, carrying hundreds of passengers going or returning—the hopeful and the disappointed.

"As usual, the United States government made haste to have a mail route to San Francisco *via* Panama, and subsequently to Oregon, and later to Puget Sound. Mail arrangements, of course, existed between the British government and the United States, so it will be apparent that Victoria had facilities for communicating other than the annual Hudson's Bay ship. Governor Blanchard came across Panama, but was brought here on H.M.S. *Dover* in March, 1850. J. D. Pemberton came soon after by the same route, but found his way to Vancouver and Victoria without the aid of H.M. ships—but with considerable rough travelling. It may as well be stated now that British Columbia depended almost entirely on the postal service of the United States for letters (but, at the same time, postal agreements existed between the United States and the British governments) until confederation, in 1870, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"It is unnecessary to take into account the Hudson's Bay brigade, that annually crossed the continent from Hudson's Bay to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia. True, it carried dispatches and letters; but most of these referred to the company's business, or were private communications between friends in the service.

"Of course Camosun (now Victoria) held communication with the headquarters, viz., Vancouver. After 1850 these communications naturally became more and more frequent, J. W. McKay having charge of this service. A canoe would leave Victoria, with or without a Hudson's Bay officer in charge of the Indians, carrying dispatches for Nesqually, where Dr. Tolmie had charge. Tolmie sent the dispatch box or bag, on horseback, to the Hudson's Bay post at Cowlitz river; the gentleman in charge there would forward it to Fort Vancouver, and thence the letters were sent by any suitable conveyance occurring to their destination. Now, bearing in mind what has been written above, it will be seen that no long time elapsed before United States steamers were running to the Columbia from San Francisco, and *vice versa*; from San Francisco the route existed to New York, and so to Europe. My earliest letters from England bear the dates of 1853 and 1854, marked "*via* New York and Panama." Probably the government and others long preceded mine. On the one are two one shilling stamps, and two penny ones; on the other a one shilling stamp, and two penny ones. The letters are written on very thin paper, and the writing beautiful and small, the lines close together to save postage. Such writing one does not see often in these days. These letters were about six weeks or two months on the journey. Here, then, we have a through mail. Of course, later on, Victoria became connected with the mail route on Puget Sound. In early days English letters either were post-paid or stamped.

"The above system went on for some time. In April, 1857, the House of Assembly, on report of a committee, say to the governor, 'that the General Post-office is conducted within a public building, and letters are exposed under conditions which the committee do not deem safe.' 'They also desire to learn how it is supported.' (The letters were kept in Mr. Finlayson's, the Hudson Bay Company's accountant's, office until called for.) Governor Douglas replied, April 21, 1857, 'that means should be provided for initiating a postal service; viz., £500—£100 for postmaster, £100 for Post-office, and £300 for carrying mails.'

"As usual the Legislative Assembly returned the stereotyped answer, 'no funds,' and 'further that the letters were so few that they would not pay one-tenth part of the contemplated outlay.' At this period the Colony consisted of, say, five or six hundred people, few of whom corresponded. The answer goes on to state 'that the Assembly acknowledge the Colony to be under great obligations to the Hudson Bay Company, for the kind and liberal manner in which they have carried gratuitously the letters from the American shores to this island.'

"Notwithstanding this reply Governor Douglas appointed the first postmaster, namely, Captain Sangster, very soon after; the office, a small house in the fort yard, built by Mr. Yates,

and which is now my surgery, having the identical folding window-panes through which the letters were delivered to the applicants, often with a very shaky hand. At this time the canoe service had been supplemented by a schooner or more; anyhow, Jimmy Jones' *Wild Pigeon*, and subsequently the American steamer *Major Tomkins*, which soon came to grief and left her bones at the entrance of the harbour. The Fraser River gold excitement occurred in 1858. Steamers brought passengers by thousands from San Francisco and the Sound. Many acres of ground were occupied by the tents of miners. After this there was no trouble about mail communication. It must, however, be remembered that from the very foundation of the Colony, sloops, ships, and what not, went to Puget Sound for piles and spars to build wharves in San Francisco. Such vessels often called at Victoria, and would carry letters. Her Majesty's ships would do so likewise. It will be seen, then, that the exaggerated report of one mail per annum did not long apply to the Colony, although previous to its existence as a colony it did so more or less. In all these cases letters had to pay the American postage, generally in money.

"At the time of the Fraser River excitement, Wells, Fargo & Co. established an express—virtually in part a Post-office. They sent or carried letters to all parts of the United States. Envelopes were sold with the company's title on them, but the price is not remembered; anyhow, this service was monstrously convenient, and at this time they did most of the Post-office business. Postage stamps of the Colony had no existence, but soon after a supply came, and then Wells, Fargo's envelopes had to bear a local stamp—I think, of five cents. American stamps could be obtained at their office. When a steamer arrived, Wells, Fargo were the first to deliver, and their office was crowded. The names on the letters were called out, and anyone responding, the letter was pretty accurately hurled at him. Of course, most men were known.

"Colonial postage stamps came into existence in Vancouver Island about the year 1861, a twopence half-penny one. Who ordered them seems obscure, but they were made in England—so, perhaps, an examination of the Governor's correspondence would shed light on the matter.

"In 1862 Attorney-General Cary had a Stamp Act passed through and by the Vancouver Island Legislature; but this had reference to stamps of various value, to be put on deeds, conveyances, etc. Apparently this had nothing to do with postage, although probably the five cents Vancouver Island postage stamp may have been used for this purpose, when the value suited.

"The first postage stamp bore the Queen's profile, super and subscribed 'British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Two pence half-penny.' Sir James Douglas was at this time Governor of the Mainland and Vancouver Island Colonies; so this stamp seems to have been current in both, for local purposes, and was issued about 1861.

"In 1865 there were two stamps—viz., of five and ten cents—superscribed 'Vancouver Island' only. Until 1862 the accounts of the Colony were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence; but in 1862, Attorney-General Cary had an act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, allowing, or ordering, the public accounts to be kept in decimal currency—dollars and cents. Hence the change in the stamps of 1865 to cents instead of pence.

"In 1865 British Columbia, that is to say the Mainland Colony, had stamps superscribed 'British Columbia' (only), the value marked in pence. When the currency law was altered there I do not know, but subsequently these stamps had printed on them in large type their value in cents, to obviate and avoid the cost of new engraving plates. The British Columbia stamp had a central V surmounted by a Crown; *i.e.* Victoria Regina. The Vancouver Island stamps had the Queen's profile.

"Each Colony now had its own separate postage stamps, those of the Mainland being more numerous in number and value. This continued until the union of the Colonies occurred in 1866, after which only British Columbia postage stamps were used. Those of Vancouver Island being burned according to order, many thousands went up in smoke. The British Columbia stamps continued in use until she entered the confederation, and became part of Canada, after which, of course, Canadian stamps were used, and the postal

arrangements were those of Canada. To-day the Vancouver Island stamps of 1861 are rare and valuable.

"After 1860 the United States mail steamer came to Victoria once, and subsequently twice a week. The San Francisco boat every month, or oftener, but by this time she received a subsidy from the Colonial Government. Of so great importance was this that the continuance of the service became one of the terms of confederation, which terms still exist, and will continue. These boats were considered of more importance, because they brought passengers and merchandise—in fact, immigration boats. I may here allude to the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Labouche*, but she being wrecked on her first voyage, 1866, was of no effect.

"In conclusion, Mr. Wootten became postmaster and harbour-master in 1861, with Mr. Sparrow as his assistant. In 1863, amongst the accounts the 'postage dues' are put down at four hundred and sixty-four pounds sterling. It may surprise some to learn that the cost of postage from Victoria to Cariboo, in 1863, was four shillings, say a dollar; and up to 1867 to England, twenty-five cents.

"Fifty years ago California, British Columbia, and the land on the Pacific Coast generally, were wildernesses. Now they contain a new world. What will happen during the ensuing fifty years? Verily, there is much history contained in postal evolution and postage stamps, but they only speak to those acquainted with their language. Much of the above has been written from memory. J. S. HELMCKEN."

Dr. Helmcken's surmise that the stamps were sent out by the Imperial Post-office is no doubt correct; probably they were furnished at the request of the Local Government. The Wells, Fargo Express Co. doubtless did more business in the transmission of mail matter than the local post-offices. The Government, however, required them to stamp every letter with a 2½d. stamp, or pay that sum in cash. As a general rule the Express Co. used the United States stamped envelopes, with their frank printed on them, as covers of this description are not at all uncommon. In the early "sixties," before the date of any postal convention between the two Colonies and the United States, all letters passing into the latter country for delivery therein, or merely passing through, had to have the United States rate prepaid as well as the local one. In order to do this the Postmasters at Victoria and New Westminster kept a supply of the United States stamps on hand. On this subject I have a letter from one of the earliest residents of Portland, Oregon, who had at that date much correspondence with these Colonies, and withal was, and is yet a stamp collector, so that his account may be fairly assumed to be correct. The letter was sent in answer to an enquiry relative to some envelopes sent him, prepaid with British Columbia and United States stamps, and one hand-stamped "Paid" at Victoria, and bearing only United States stamps. He says: "... The United States stamps were purchased and placed on the letters at Victoria. At that time P.M. at Victoria and New Westminster kept a supply of United States as well as Colonial stamps for sale to the public. The United States stamps were cancelled at San Francisco. In regard to the envelope containing" (bearing) "only United States stamps, the registration fee and local postage was paid in coin.

"It seems from this that the 2½d. British Columbia stamps had only a value within the Colony of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, they not having any postal convention with the United States. I well remember that Wells, Fargo and Co. used in these years, at their office in Victoria, United States envelopes with their own frank printed on; but every one, before being forwarded, was hand-stamped at the Post-office, and they had to pay the local postage on it. For transmission within the Colony they used plain envelopes, with their frank printed on and a 2½d. British Columbia stamp attached. This question, I believe, has never been discussed, but from the information before me, the 2½d. stamp was nothing more than a Government local stamp, doing duty only within the territory."

The first Directory in the Colony was published in 1860, and it contains a table of the rates of postage from the Colony to the different countries. Oddly enough, the postage to the United States is not given in the list, though alluded to in a footnote. The Table is as follows:

"RATES OF POSTAGE FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Countries.	Not over ½ oz.	Not over 1 oz.	Payment.
Aspinwall	...	20	Compulsory.
Australia, <i>via</i> England	...	48	Do.
Austria	...	40	Optional.
Belgium, <i>via</i> France	26	47	Do.
British N. A. Provinces	...	20	Do.
Cape of Good Hope	...	43	Compulsory.
Chili	...	39	Do.
Cuba	...	25	Do.
China, by private ship from San Francisco	...	15	Do.
Denmark	...	45	Optional.
France	25	50	Do.
German States	...	40	Do.
Great Britain & Ireland	...	34	Do.
Greece	...	47	Do.
Holland, <i>via</i> France	31	57	Do.
Mexico	...	25	Compulsory.
Norway	...	56	Optional.
Panama	...	25	Compulsory.
Peru	...	32	Do.
Poland	...	47	Optional.
Portugal	...	68	Compulsory.
Prussia	...	40	Optional.
Russia	...	48	Do.
Sandwich Islands	...	15	Compulsory.
Spain, <i>via</i> France	48	...	Do.
Sweden	...	52	Optional.
Switzerland	...	48	Do.
West Indies	...	30	Compulsory.

N.B.—The above rates include the Colonial Postage of 5 cents on every half-ounce; and where it is marked optional, it has reference only to the United States postage."

The rates of postage, it will be observed, are in decimal currency, while the stamp that was issued in the next year has the value expressed in pence. The decimal value was given because of the prepayment in money, as U. S. currency was almost the only circulating medium, both in silver and gold. Copper coins were practically unknown; indeed, it is only within the last few years that they have become current on the Pacific coast.

The first stamp issued was for the two Colonies, and has the names of both upon it. It was manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, printed on a thin, smooth, unwatermarked paper, with white gum, and exists imperforate, and perforated 14. The imperforate copies are of a *rosy-brown shade*, and the earlier printing of the perforated the same. What may be called later printings of the latter are of a clear *rose* colour, and are much rarer than the earlier shade. The paper of this variety also differs slightly, being whiter and a trifle heavier.

Why this stamp was issued imperforate, it is impossible to say; but it is possible, from their great rarity, that such specimens were from proof-sheets sent out for approval, and afterwards turned into stock by the Government. Used copies are particularly rare; within the last six years I have only seen two mentioned as for sale.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF CLIPPERTON ISLAND.

(Clipped from "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.")

Of all the barefaced speculative stamp issues, those of Clipperton Island take precedence. Your correspondent's attention was first called to them by a paragraph in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, of London, acknowledging the receipt of a complete set of them by the publishers of that magazine, and adding that the stamps were postmarked "W. Frese & Co., San Francisco." With this as a clue your correspondent set to work. A search in the city directory located the firm at 419, California Street, but the office hours of its members were extremely limited, and it was only after repeated calls that Mr. Frese and his partner were found in.

Mr. Frese took the lead in the conversation that ensued.

At first he was inclined to be wary, but as he warmed up in telling the story of his ingenious enterprise he threw all caution to the winds. He stated that his firm were the agents of the Oceanica Phosphate Company, which owned Clipperton Island, and which, he said, was under the protection of the United States.

The island lies in the Pacific Ocean, 1,800 miles from San Francisco, and about 750 miles from Acapulco. It is in longitude 109, west, latitude 9, north. It measures about nine miles in circumference, and is one vast field of guano, which is shipped, in sailing vessels, mostly to Europe, though some comes to San Francisco. Mr. Frese estimates that there are about 1,000,000 tons of this fertilizing material on the island, and that its value is from \$13.00 to \$20.00 a ton.

"At present," he continued, "there are but a few men on the island, but we will have between 100 and 200 at work there later. There is no communication with any nearer point than San Francisco, and this only by means of our vessels, which sail at irregular periods, as circumstances require. Heretofore we have carried the mail for our employees, and have taken the chance of collecting for this service. We found it difficult, in most cases, to make them pay this charge, and to obviate this trouble in the future we decided to issue stamps, which must be used to prepay postage by those sending mail to or from Clipperton Island. There are ten denominations in various colours, the values being as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.00.

"Our rates are the same as those charged for foreign mail from the United States, viz., 5 cents per half ounce for first-class matter, and 1 cent per two ounces for newspapers. On this basis we have at times carried as much as \$15.00 worth of mail matter on a single voyage of one of our vessels. We are now in negotiation with the Postal Authorities at Washington, with a view to arranging for a co-operative mail service with the United States. We will agree to carry mail from this port to Clipperton Island, recognizing United States stamps as prepaying postage, providing the United States will agree to recognize our stamps and deliver letters franked with them to any part of the United States, as is now done with mail from Apia, Samoa."

Further enquiry elicited the information that about 15,000 stamps had been issued in all, the larger portion consisting of the 1c, 2c, and 5c. values. About 200 of the 25 c. and \$1.00 had been printed, and about 300 of the 50 c. The stamps are lithographed, and were made in this city, Mr. Frese refusing to divulge the name of the lithographic firm. As a precaution against the use of stamps illegally obtained, all those sold by the firm are surcharged in purple with a circular design. This contains the following inscription: "W Frese & Co., agents for O. P. Co., San Francisco."

At frequent intervals during this conversation, Mr. Frese expressed an apparently deep-seated curiosity to know where his interviewer had obtained the information regarding the proposed mail service and the issue of the stamps. His repeated questions on this point were evaded, and, finally losing patience and caution simultaneously, he showed his hand by himself suggesting the answer to his question.

"Oh, I guess you heard about it from some stamp fiend."

This was answered by a question put by your correspondent in his most unsophisticated manner. "Do stamp collectors buy these for their collections?" "Certainly," came the answer. Then came the unsolicited information that the stones from which the stamps had been printed had been destroyed.

It was learned from another source that the stamps had been offered to a local stamp dealer, and that he had refused to have anything to do with them.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, there can be no shadow of doubt that the issue of this set of stamps was prompted much more by the anticipation of a snug little revenue from collectors, than by the collection of postage from the occasional 100 to 200 residents of the guano patch situated in mid-ocean.

There should be no hesitation on the part of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps in placing them on their official black-list. I may add that not one of the local collectors has evinced any desire to disfigure his album with these labels.

THE STAMPS OF GAMBIA.

IN the June number of *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique* are some notes by Mons. Mahé upon the stamps of this Colony, and more especially upon certain varieties distinguished by the positions of the watermarks, which he believes have never been noted in any English work. Accompanying these notes, upon which we venture to make some remarks, is a list, which we reproduce in full.

In a recent number we stated that we considered inverted watermarks to be, strictly speaking, as worthy of interest as inverted surcharges, and we have been in a friendly way taken to task for holding such an opinion. Perhaps if we had said that we considered the one variety as *little* worthy of interest as the other, we should have more truly stated our opinion upon the subject; and it may at least be maintained that abnormally-placed watermarks either indicate something abnormal in the relative sizes of the plate and the paper used, or else are entirely accidental, whereas abnormally-placed surcharges are but too often the result of design (and evil design) on the part of their producer.

In the case of watermarks found sideways, as is the case very frequently with the stamps of Gambia, we believe that the position is always due to the plates not fitting the watermarked paper; these, therefore, seem to have a certain amount of interest. According to Mons. Mahé, the imperforate stamps of 1874, and apparently the earlier editions of the stamps of 1880, have the Crown and CC watermark *vertical*; later printings show this watermark *horizontal*, and all the stamps issued with Crown and CA watermark are stated to have it only in the latter position. This is not due to any change in the manufacture of the paper, which has always had the watermarks arranged in the same manner—240 to the entire sheet, in four panes of 60 (10 horizontal rows of 6), separated by a narrow vertical space, and a wider horizontal one, the latter lettered "CROWN COLONIES," or "CROWN AGENTS."

The stamps of Gambia are in plates of 15 (three horizontal rows of five), and it is evident that these cannot be made to fit the paper properly in any case. We may suppose that, when they were first printed upon the watermarked paper, an endeavour was made to show the watermark in its correct position, and that this was abandoned later, either because it was found to be impossible fully to carry it out, or because the position of the watermark was not considered of great importance; and thus in the later printings the paper has been used in such manner as was found most convenient, or most economical. By dividing the large sheets into three strips vertically, and four horizontally, they could be made to hold twelve impressions of the Gambia plates. Such an arrangement would account for the fact, noted by Mons. Mahé, that all the values are found watermarked with the two bars, forming part of the outlines of two panes, and marking the vertical division of the sheet; and also for the fact, not noted by Mons. Mahé, but which may be inferred from his silence, that the stamps are not found watermarked with the letters which occupy the horizontal central space.

A comparison made to "certain values of Labuan" is not quite to the point, if the first issue of Labuan is alluded to, as these stamps were printed on quite a different paper, arranged for long rectangular labels, double the size of the ordinary postage stamps; a horizontal pair of the latter just covers this watermark, and nothing less than such a pair can show the whole of it. The Labuan case, therefore, is one of an entirely different watermark, not of the same watermark in different positions. Parallel cases to that of Gambia are those of the Falkland and Turks Islands, whose stamps are also printed from plates which do not fit the ordinary paper used for our colonials; the Turks Islands 1d., 6d., and 1s. (the other values are of the De la Rue type and setting) are printed in sheets of thirty (three horizontal rows of ten), and copies of these with the watermark horizontal are, we believe, as common, and are certainly as worthy of note, as the similar varieties of Gambia.

The following is Mons. Mahé's list:

1866. <i>No watermark. Imperf.</i>	
1. Yellow gum.	
4d., brown.	6d., blue.
2. White gum.	
4d., brown.	6d., blue.

1874. *Wmk. Crown & CC, vertical. Imperf.*
4d., brown. | 6d., blue.

1880. *Wmk. Crown and CC, vertical. Perf. 14.*
½d., bright orange. | 3d., ultramarine.
1d., brown-violet. | 4d., black-brown.
2d., rose. | 6d., blue.

1s., green.

Varieties; wmk. inverted.

½d., bright orange. | 3d., ultramarine.

With double impression of the parts in relief.

All the values.

Essays (?), or chemical changelings.

½d., pale orange. | ½d., citron.

½d., pale ochre.

On ribbed paper.

½d., citron.

NOTE.—Mons. Mahé believes these last four stamps to be either trials of colour or discolourations.

With the wmk. horizontal. Perf. 14.

½d., bright orange. | 3d., ultramarine.
1d., brown-violet. | 4d., black-brown.
2d., rose. | 6d., blue.

1s., green.

Varieties; double impression of the portion in relief.

All the values.

Wmkd. with one, or two bars.

All the values.

1888-89. *Wmk. Crown & CA, horizontal. Perf. 14.*

½d., green. | 3d., grey.
1d., carmine. | 4d., reddish brown.
2d., orange. | 6d., olive-green.
2½d., ultramarine. | 1s., violet.

Varieties; double impression of the portion in relief.

All the values.

Wmkd. with one, or two bars.

All the values.

Essays of colour. Wmk. vertical.

½d., rose (colour of the 2d. of 1880).	3d. of 1888-89).
½d., grey (" ")	1s. ")
½d., violet (" ")	6d. ")
3d., olive (" ")	

We have no doubt that Mons. Mahé is right in stating that these were Essays of some kind; we have seen similar impressions of the 1d. Turks Islands, in the colours of the later 6d. and 1s., which were sent out by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. as specimens, to show the colours in which they proposed to print the two higher values.

IN SEARCH OF POST-CARDS IN SPAIN.

A PARAGRAPH in the April number of *St. Martin's-L-Grand*, evoked by a paper in *The Argosy*, in which a description was given of a search for a Post Office at Fontarabia, reminded us of some adventures of our own in the same neighbourhood, rather more than a year ago; and as the humours of the Spanish Postal Department may not be familiar to all our readers, we will proceed to relate our experiences of them.

While staying at St. Jean de Luz, on the French side of the Pyrenees, we took the opportunity of making one or two expeditions across the frontier, and the first place that we visited was the old fortified town of Fontarabia, which is one of the principal objects of interest to tourists in that part of Spain. Spanish postage stamps formed another object of interest to ourselves, personally: we had an ambition to purchase an entire sheet of quarter centimo stamps, not for wall paper, but in order to be able to say that we had bought stamps of the facial value of forty to the penny, and we also wished to get a set of the current varieties of Spanish post cards.

Now, in theory at all events, the Spanish public is

very liberally provided with post cards. There are 5 centimos cards for Portugal and Gibraltar, 10 c. cards for Spain itself, cards of the same value, but with different inscriptions, for the Postal Union, and 15 c. cards for correspondence with some of the Spanish Colonies; and in addition there are, we believe, reply-paid cards of a similar nature to each of the single ones. In practice, however, as we shall show, these cards are by no means easy to obtain.

Before starting we made enquiries as to the whereabouts of the Post Office at Fontarabia, but without success; we were informed that stamps were to be got from the tobacconist in the principal street, and this we were not surprised at, as tobacco and postage stamps go together in France as well as in Spain—and, indeed, in other countries we have found smoking and Philately to be in some way intimately connected—but we resolved to find a Post Office, if possible, as we had some doubts as to the tobacconist keeping all the varieties of post cards in stock. On our way we passed through the town of Irun, a place of some size—a market town, in fact; indeed it was market day on that very occasion, and our principal recollection of the scenery in and around Irun is that its most conspicuous objects were pigs, which our driver had great difficulty in keeping from under his horses' feet. They were more, perhaps, of the greyhound shape than the pigs usually seen at cattle shows in England, but they were equally unwilling either to go their own way, or to let any one else do so. There were pigs of all—however, the Spanish pig is not an object of strict philatelic interest, so we may pass him by, which is far easier to do upon paper than it was upon the road.

On arrival at Fontarabia, we hurried through the ancient gateway and up the main street, eager to find the tobacconist, who, we fondly hoped, if unable to supply all our wants, would, at least, direct us to the Post Office. The shop was not a very imposing one, but there was a very grand coat of arms over the door. We fired off an elaborate request for stamps and post cards, compiled partly out of our own ignorance of the language, and partly from a Spanish Conversation Book, which contained dialogues for every conceivable occasion except a visit to the Post Office—disappointment No. 1, the young lady in charge promptly enquired whether we spoke French, and we were obliged to conclude that “Spanish in Six Lessons, before Breakfast,” was not spoken at Fontarabia.

An enquiry in French produced an old cigar-box, which, as far as we were able to ascertain, contained the entire postal supplies for the town. We did not reckon up the stock, but we fancy that a very small number of pesetas would have purchased the lot, box and all. The only cards in it were the 10 centimos for Spain, but there was a portion of a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo stamps, which we secured; but, alas! in calculating our account for these and a few other stamps, the lady insisted on reckoning them at 1 centimo each, and instead of getting forty for a penny, we had to pay four times that amount! There is apparently no Post Office at Fontarabia, but we afterwards discovered that this was no particular disadvantage, as far as our search for stamps was concerned, and presumably the 3000 inhabitants of the old town manage to get on without one.

Irun was evidently a much larger place, there was sure to be a Post Office there, and we determined to attack it on our way back. But this proved to be more easily said than done; we succeeded in penetrating into the entrance hall, where there were divers windows, with notices over them to the effect that they were open for the transaction of different kinds of business at certain hours, but it happened, curiously enough, that none of them were open at the time at which we made our attack; more curious still, we were unable to find any window that appeared to be devoted to the sale of stamps. Obtaining the assistance of our driver as interpreter, we hammered at various doors of the Post Office building, and at last aroused an official, who, on our desire for stamps being explained to him, politely referred us to a tobacconist's shop at the corner of the market-place. The driver evidently considered us rather more crazy than even the average British tourist, but he expressed the utmost sympathy, denounced in the strongest terms Post Offices that were not open at all hours, and that did not supply stamps, and assured us that at any Post Office in France we could get the best and most beautiful stamps we could desire.

We tried the tobacconist. The stock filled a rather

larger cigar-box here—in fact, to the best of our recollection, there was a cigar-box full of odds and ends, and a small reserve in a drawer, but there were no $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo stamps, and no further varieties of Post Cards; we found the 10 c. *Timbre Mobil* of 1893 and 1894 mixed up with the postage stamps, and afterwards ascertained, by experiment, that the former paid postage quite as readily as the latter. And we returned to St. Jean de Luz more determined than ever to call at a Spanish Post Office at some hour when it happened to be open, and to obtain a complete set of cards.

A few days later we visited San Sebastian, which, as any guide-book will tell you, is a seaport of some importance, with a garrison, a Royal Residence, a Bull-ring, &c., &c. We explored the city of San Sebastian pretty thoroughly; walked along the quays and studied the shipping, inspected the Cathedral, climbed the hill on which the Citadel stands, and were refused admission to the latter, and, we believe, examined the postal stock of every tobacconist in the place. We were not entirely unsuccessful, we succeeded in getting a few 5 c. cards, also the 10 c. for the Postal Union, and two varieties of reply-paid cards. In regard to the last we discovered a fact which was certainly new to us, and may possibly be new to some of our readers, namely, that the reply-paid cards, with inscriptions similar to those on the inland 10 c. cards, and with a 15 c. stamp on each half, are not really 15+15 c. cards, but are inland reply cards, and are sold at 15 c., like the Italian cards of a similar nature. There are 15+15 c. cards, we believe, but we did not succeed in getting any. The Post Office was as little use to us as the one at Irun, and, incredible as it may seem to English readers, we believe that it is really a fact that stamps, &c., are not sold at all at the Post Offices in Spain, but are only to be obtained from a tobacconist, who only keeps a supply of the articles most generally required, amongst which Post Cards are not always included.

We did happen to find the Post Office at San Sebastian open, and inside it we found a most polite official, smoking cigarettes. We made him understand what we wanted, and he explained to us that we must go to the cigar shops, but as he understood nothing but Spanish, we were unable to explain to him that we had tried all the cigar shops in San Sebastian without getting all that we wanted.

Our readers may ask what business is transacted at the Spanish Post Offices, and we much regret that we cannot answer this question. All we can say is, that while we were in the office at San Sebastian, a Spanish gentleman came in and asked for something; what it was we cannot say, but, whatever it was, he did not get it!

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Senf's Catalogue, 1895.—We are indebted to Messrs. H. Hilckes & Co., Limited, for a copy of this catalogue, with a request to review same, which we will now proceed to do somewhat fully, as we wish to point out where we disagree with our esteemed *confrères*, Messrs. Senf Bros.

First and foremost, we are most strongly of the opinion that a dealer's catalogue should be only a price list of what he has to sell, and not a list with prices attached to every stamp, whether in stock or not. A priced catalogue with the *true market value* of every stamp would no doubt be useful, but can anyone produce such a work? We doubt it very much. And although an attempt has been made in *Senf's Catalogue* to price most of the varieties, yet we unhesitatingly state, as our firm conviction, that in hundreds and hundreds of cases the prices have been *knowingly* placed far below the true value, in order to enable the publishers to purchase the stamps in question.

This is a strong indictment to bring against any firm, and we only do so now because we have ample proof of what we state, and we consider that it is quite time the German collectors woke up to the fact that this catalogue is not a reliable guide, and ceased to pin their faith to it as they have done for some years past.

At the meeting of German Philatelists held at Mannheim recently, one of the largest collectors spoke to Mr. Richard Senf about the low prices quoted for many specimens. Mr.

Senf replied, "Well, Mr. —, what would you have? One must buy stamps as well as sell them!" Here the publisher admits that prices are made low so that his firm can buy the stamps.

We will give a few examples of this—all of which we can prove, if challenged.

Prussia.—1857, 2 sgr., on solid ground. Senf Catalogue, £20. At the Mannheim meeting Mr. Senf was offering a copy for sale, and not extra fine, at £30—this within a week of the appearance of the catalogue.

St. Vincent.—1869, 4d., yellow. Senf Catalogue, 40s., used. This firm has just ordered ten copies from a London house at 50s. each!

Nevis.—6d., lithographed. Senf prices £9 10s., but note, a fortnight before his catalogue appeared, he ordered four of these from us at £10 each nett!

Ceylon.—First issue, 4d., imperf., unused. Priced £37 10s. Sold at auction recently for £130. The other rare values are equally underpriced.

Bavaria.—Here is a flagrant instance of pricing a stamp low in order to buy it—we mean the 6 kr., brown, with circle incomplete. Priced £5, unused! This, as is well known, is a very rare variety, and nearly any German dealer would buy the stamp at three times this price.

Great Britain.—One does not expect to find the prices of unused fully up to our standard, but what a chance there is here for Messrs. Wright, Castle, and Willett, *et hoc genus omne*, to enrich their collections at a low price! But a doubt creeps in. Are the stamps really to be sold at these rates? Here are a few examples, all for unused copies.

	£	s.	d.
1847, 6d., violet, embossed	1	10	0
1854, 2d., blue, large crown, perf. 16	5	0	0
1855, 4d., on blue paper. Both the small and middle garter are the same price	12	10	0
1855, 4d., middle garter on white	10	0	0
1877, 10s., wmk. cross	2	10	0
1882, 1s.	4	10	0
1882, 1s., on blue paper	10	0	0

Newfoundland.—The orange and carmine issues are perfectly ridiculous at the prices quoted; and as these stamps are often sold at auction, the prices they fetch are frequently given in the German papers. There is no reason for these low quotations, *except* the wish of the publishers to buy the stamps in question.

So much for cases of quoting wrong prices on purpose to buy the stamps. Now we come to another ground of complaint, and that is quoting prices in pure ignorance. Afghanistan forms a good example of what we mean, and we will review it in detail, especially as we can speak with considerable knowledge on this point, having a stock of these stamps on hand worth nearly £12,000, besides having passed fully that amount through our hands in the past five years. We are, therefore, well able to judge relative rarity; this Senf Brothers lamentably fail in, as may be seen by the following list:

1874-75, dated 1293. Senf lists *and prices* used and unused the 1 shahi, black, and 1 shahi, purple, *neither of which exists*.

In the next issue (value in tablet) he omits the ½ rupee, both black and violet; we have both these. He prices all those listed from £7 10s. to £10 each; we should like some of them at double the price.

In the next issue he is altogether at sea; in the black series he omits the ½ and 1 rupee, both of which we have; he prices the three low values unused £14; we offer him £50 for the three!

In the green he also omits the ½ and 1 rupee, both of which we have had; in fact, only a fortnight ago we sold a pair of the rupee. The abasi at £6 5s. unused might be called cheap, as it is worth ten times that sum.

Cape of Good Hope.—The wood-block errors are priced £40 each used, £50 each unused. Have Messrs. Senf ever seen an unused error? We doubt it.

The ½d. on 3d., violet-rose, wmk. *Crown and C C*, would be an acquisition at 50s., unused.

New Zealand and New South Wales, unused, we perhaps cannot expect a German firm to know much about, because in all our travels in Germany we have never seen any collection—worth the name—of these stamps; but in Senf's catalogue the prices are so absurd that we must draw attention to a few. In New Zealand we note the 1s., no watermark,

blue paper, unused, £15; 1d., red, N.Z., perf., used, £5; 1s., ditto, unused, 50s. (by the way, the 1d., brown, N.Z. is omitted!); the 2d. watermark lozenges we note is priced £10 unused. We only know of one copy of this stamp, and that sold some time ago at £40; it is not in the Ferrary or Taping collections; Senf, we suppose, have a sheet or so, as they offer it at £10!

New South Wales.—Sydneys unused have always been favourites of ours; perhaps now we can fill up some gaps in the Castle collection, for Senf. prices fourteen varieties, unused, at an average of £7 10s. each!

Roumania.—1st issue, 81 p., unused, £90; used, £100. We should like a dozen or so at this rate. The 54 p., unused, at £10 10s. strikes us as cheap, as we paid £30 for one a few weeks ago.

Victoria, perhaps, is one of the worst cases; all the rarities, priced *unused*, things that Mr. Castle, in twenty years' earnest collecting, never saw. The absurdities are too many to pick out and name, beyond one or two, such as 6d., orange, beaded oval, unused, £12 10s.; 2d., laureated head, watermark "SIX PENCE," unused, 40s., used, 30s. and this for a stamp we have never seen in either condition.

Space will not allow of any more remarks, but we mention the few above cases as a warning to collectors; and it is with regret that we say it of such a firm as Senf. Bros.—that their catalogue for 1895 is, in our opinion, *absolutely useless and unreliable* as a guide to present market values of stamps.

* * *

Duty on Stamps in India.—In our June Journal we had a short paragraph about the imposition of duty on stamps sent on approval and for sale to India, and in relation to this paragraph we have received the subjoined letter from Mr. J. Seymour Summers, Hon. Sec. of the Bombay Philatelic Society.

"DEAR SIR,—Trusting you will kindly excuse my venturing to take up your valuable time with this letter, I wish to draw your attention to the fact, with reference to the paragraph on page 199 of the *Monthly Journal* for June, 1895, in which occurs the part of a sentence as follows: 'We think that this is a matter that might well be taken up by the Bombay and Calcutta Philatelic Societies conjointly,' that the matter regarding the payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on all postage stamps arriving in India through the post formed the subject of a special letter written by me to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Bengal so long ago as February, 1895, notifying him that it was necessary that the two societies should act together in the matter, and send a joint-representation to Government in order to repeal this altogether unnecessary duty. The only reply received from the Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Society of Bengal was to the effect that he would read my letter at their next meeting; since then, however, I have received no further intimation from him, but was surprised a little to find that an interviewer, in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for June 29th, 1895, makes Mr. C. F. Larmour say that 'We, of the Bengal Philatelic Society, appealed to the Government about the injustice of the tax; but I heard, before leaving India, that the matter had been decided against us,' presumably referring to the same import duty on stamps about which I had written to the Hon. Sec., Bengal Philatelic Society.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) "J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS."

* * *

Back Numbers of the Monthly Journal.—We desire to purchase Nos. 2, 3, 21, and 40 of the *Monthly Journal*, to complete sets we have on hand. If any of our friends have these in stock, in duplicate, we shall be glad to have them, and to give them other numbers that are missing in their sets for them, or to purchase for cash if they will name their price.

* * *

Barbados Stamps.—At the present moment we are specially interested in the stamps of this country, and we ask any of our clients, who have unsevered pairs of the 1d., on half of 5s., if they would kindly lend them to us for a few days, with permission to photograph same, as we wish to find out the arrangement of the type and the varieties. The stamps would be taken every care of, and would not be out of our possession. We specially desire pairs showing two different

varieties, either in the figure or the "D," or in the stops. Further, if any specialists in this country have unchronicled varieties, or anything curious and interesting in the early stamps of Barbados, we should be obliged by the loan of them for a few days.

* * *

West Indian Stamps.—We are making up a special collection of these stamps, and shall at all times be glad to receive selections on approval with the lowest cash price named for each variety. We specially want the stamps of Barbados, Trinidad, and the surcharged issues of Turks Islands. Only perfect specimens, unused where possible, are required, and highest prices will be paid for any rarities.

* * *

Price Catalogue, 10th Edition.—The final proofs of this Catalogue have now been passed, and it only rests with the printers and binders as to when they will be ready. We expect the first supply about the 20th of September, and we hope the whole of the prepaid orders will be sent off before the end of that month.

* * *

Price Catalogue, 9th Edition.—We have a few copies of this Catalogue left, which we offer at 1/3 each, post free, only one-third of the published price.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE following are extracted from *The Southern Philatelist*, and seem well worth reproducing here, both as a supplement to the papers we published in an earlier volume, and for their own historical value:

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of the Post-office in the Confederate States, postage stamps, of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents.

The postage stamps must be perforated around their edges, and well gummed, put up in packages of one hundred sheets each, and delivered to the department free of charge, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of Postmasters.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing strawboard boxes for packing parcels of postage stamps, of from 100 to 500 sheets each, and for tin boxes of equal capacity, to be delivered at the department. The dies for embossing the postage stamps are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payment will be made quarterly.

Each bidder must submit samples of the postage stamps proposed to be furnished, and also furnish evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. The price, quality of samples, and sufficiency of the bidder, will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation, and he will in no case sanction a transfer of the contract to any party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor.

The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next for the delivery of supplies.

The bids should be marked, "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed, "Chief of Finance Bureau," Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN H. REAGAN, *Postmaster-General.*

April 2-6.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing all the stamped envelopes this department may require for a period of four years; viz.:

No. 1, or note size, 2½ by 4½ inches, of white paper.

No. 2, or letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of buff or white paper, or in such proportions of either as may be required.

No. 3, or official size, 3¼ by 8¾ inches, of buff or white paper, or in such proportions of either as may be required.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing strawboard boxes, for packing parcels of envelopes 100 to 500 each, and for wooden cases for packing parcels of 10 to 25,000.

The envelopes to be made in the best manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured especially for the purpose, and having such watermarks as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be gummed for sealing, at least 2½ inches on the point, banded in parcels of 25, packed without charge for packing, and furnished complete and ready for use, in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of postmasters.

An agent of the department will furnish the address for each parcel, which is to be placed on the box by the manufacturer without charge.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order, at the expense of the contractor.

Bidders are requested to furnish samples of paper, with their bids, of the quality they intend to use in the manufacture of the envelopes they propose to furnish.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payments under it will be made quarterly. Price, quality of the samples, and the sufficiency of the bidder, will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to amend it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation; and he will in no case sanction a transfer of the contract to any party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded them, as it will have an important bearing on the award. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next, for the delivery of supplies.

All stamped envelopes that may be required by the Department to fill the orders of postmasters, are to be promptly delivered at this Department without additional charge.

The rates of postage to be stamped upon the envelopes are 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and 20 cents.

The bids should be marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes," and addressed to the "Chief of the Finance Bureau," Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN H. REAGAN, *Postmaster-General.*

April 2-6.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

AUCKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

FOR some years past the philatelists and collectors of Auckland have been in the habit of meeting at 41, Pitt Street, Auckland, New Zealand, the residence of Mr. E. C. Guildford. Lately things have come to a head. Mr. Guildford having kindly informed us that we could have the use of his rooms free, it was decided to form a Society, to be

called "The Auckland Philatelic Society," which was duly done on the 17th May, 1895, when a very pleasant evening was spent in forming the Society and electing the officers for the year. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Woodward; Vice-President, G. Gribben; Treasurer, E. C. Guildford; Hon. Secretary, Chas. H. Cato. Twenty-one members signed the roll during the evening, and it was settled that the subscription be 5/- per annum, members to be admitted by ballot. It was decided that the meetings be held weekly, on Friday evenings. The next Friday falling on the Queen's birthday, the second meeting was postponed to the 31st May. On that date the second meeting was held, when all the officers were present, fourteen members, and four visitors, one of the latter being Mr. Kenny, Chief Postmaster of Newton. The minutes were read and confirmed, and several small matters *re* furniture, stationery, &c., having been disposed of, the members went in for mutual exchange. Mr. T. Shewing kindly brought his collection for the members to look over.

On June 7th the third meeting was held. All the officers, thirteen members, and two visitors were present. The business of the evening was the formation and adoption of rules, when it was decided to adopt the rules of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, subject to alterations. The rest of the evening was given up to exchange, &c., when some fine specimens changed hands.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
Official Address—208, Birchford Road, Birmingham.

Quarterly Accounts.—The March packet, after circulating to fifty-six members, was returned to the Hon. Secretary on July 9th. Accounts owing to members were all paid on July 9th, 10th, and 11th. The last account due from any member was received on July 25th. We are pleased to again inform members that the Society has not yet incurred a bad debt, that it owes nothing, and that nothing is owing to it.

The next meeting will be the Annual General Business Meeting on October 3rd, to receive reports and accounts, to elect officers, etc. All subscriptions expire on October 1st.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS,
27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 20th, at 7.45 p.m. Fourteen members present, the President in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President explained that a Committee had been appointed by the London Philatelic Society for dealing with the question of unnecessary stamps. After a discussion, Mr. J. W. Gillespie proposed a resolution, "That this Society cordially approves of the action of the London Philatelic Society and the trade in endeavouring to suppress the issuing of unnecessary stamps." Mr. H. Davis seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The President then gave an account of the stamps of Spain, and exhibited his magnificent collection of this country, every variety being represented by several unused specimens in perfect condition. A vote of thanks was accorded to the President.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE fourth annual meeting was held on the 17th May, at the Blackfriars Hotel, Mr. Vernon Roberts in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and confirmed, the President gave a brief address, congratulating the Society on its continued success, and the great interest taken in it by the members, as evinced by the large

attendance at the meeting. The Hon. Sec. then read the annual report. During the past session, which is the fourth of the Society's existence, fifteen ordinary and sixteen list meetings have been held. At each of the ordinary meetings, as hitherto, papers have been read, which contained matter of a useful kind for the information and guidance of members. There has been a slight increase of members during the year. The opening meeting proved most successful, and the lantern display, which inaugurated the session, received a most flattering notice in the leading Philatelic Journal. The Lantern Exhibitions have become more or less identified with the Society, and all Philatelists are greatly indebted to Mr. Ridpath, for bringing prominently forward a means by which much more can be learned from the stamps themselves, than by study under a microscope, however careful such a study may be. The usual annual dinner was held at Christmas. The Society is again indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Mr. William Brown, and others, for gifts of books and magazines to the Library. The hearty thanks of the Society are tendered to them, also to the *Manchester City News*, and the various Philatelic Journals, for the insertion of the reports of our meetings. After careful consideration, the Committee have decided not to publish an epitome of the papers read before the Society during the last session, but arrangements have been concluded for the publication, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, of the papers read by Mr. G. B. Duerst, on the "Stamps of Roumania." After their appearance in this Journal, it is contemplated to issue this paper in book form. It is to be hoped that Philatelists and collectors will communicate to Mr. Duerst particulars of any varieties he may not have chronicled in his papers, and will also criticise the articles as they appear, so that the book, when published, may be as reliable a guide as present knowledge can make it.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his financial statement, showing a balance in favour of the Society of £10 6s. 10d.

After some discussion it was resolved to try a Stamp Exchange Packet, to circulate amongst members of the Society only. A secretary and sub-committee were appointed to draw up rules, so as to start at the beginning of next session. The meeting was brought to a close by a private auction of members' stamps. The bidding was brisk, and a large number of lots were sold.

On the 25th May, the Session was terminated by a picnic to "Ye Ancient City of Chester," with a sail up the River Dee, past Eaton Hall. W. W. MUNN, Hon. Sec.

ASHFIELD, PERL CAUSEWAY, NEAR ALTRINCHAM.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE fifth annual meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on June 5th, 1895, twelve members present.

Mr. F. A. Cocks, R.N., was elected member.

It was resolved that a gold pencil-case be presented to Mr. William Earl, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Society.

The Hon. Secretary read a report of the doings of the Society during the past session, details of which have already been reported.

The Exchange Secretary reported a large increase in the transactions of his department, caused by the inclusion of corresponding members.

The accounts were audited and passed.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing session: President, A. R. Barrett; Vice-President, R. T. Stevens; Exchange Secretary, H. Tucker, jun.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, A. Levy. Committee: J. Milton, E. Millmann, W. E. Harvey, W. J. W. Miller. Cordial votes of thanks to the officers for their services during the past session concluded the business of the evening.

ASHER LEVY, Hon. Sec.

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE last meeting of the session 1894-5 of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, May 29th, in the Central Café, High Street. There were twelve members in attendance,

the President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., occupying the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted.

Notices of motion.—By Mr. Hunt :

"That we adjourn our usual fortnightly meeting until the first Wednesday in October."

After discussion this was seconded by Mr. Chapman, and agreed to.

Proposed by Mr. Brammah, seconded by Mr. Pike :

"That in order to allow for the holiday season, no further exchange packets be circulated until the month of August, and then only one in each month respectively."

Mr. Brammah also gave notice of motion prohibiting members from initialing or marking stamps circulating in exchange packets, unless the same be a forgery or reprint. After some slight discussion the motion was added to the minutes.

R. SNEATH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

At the Annual Meeting on June 26th, 1895, the following officers were elected for 1895-96 :

President—A. S. WHELAN.

Vice-President—J. DAVIS.

Librarian—C. B. DONNE.

Committee—W. DAVIES, F. R. GODFREY, S. E. INNES, B. MARKS.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent :

W. BRETTSCHEIDER,
312, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The number of members now on the roll is fifty-nine. Thirteen new members were elected during the year, and four resigned. Eleven Ordinary Monthly Meetings have been held, at which the average attendance was fifteen.

The balance to the credit of the Society in the hands of the Treasurer is £19 7s. 9d., which is very satisfactory, considering the increased expenditure incurred in connection with the Exhibition, binding of periodicals, &c.

The papers contributed were : "M. P. Castle's Collection of Australian Stamps," and "Samuel Calvert's Machine for the Perforation of Stamps," by Mr. D. H. Hill ; "The Best Methods for Cleaning Soiled Stamps," by Mr. W. Brettschneider ; "The Plate Numbers of the Stamps of Great Britain," by Mr. F. R. Godfrey.

The red-letter day in the existence of the Society is without doubt Saturday, September 15th, 1894, when "The First Exhibition in Australia of Postage Stamps, &c.," was held in the Vienna Café, the success of the said Exhibition being far beyond anticipations. There were exhibited about 10,000 postage stamps, 400 post cards, and 700 envelopes, and the attendance numbered over 600 visitors.

The Library has been considerably added to by donations from members, and now contains fifty-three volumes, and members have freely availed themselves of their use for reference.

In order to popularise the Monthly Meetings, a Quarterly Exhibition of collections has been introduced, which bids fair to improve the attendances at these meetings.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Hon. Secretary—A. J. LEVINE.

A MEETING was held at the residence of Dr. Hitch Perth on Monday evening, June 10th ; Mr. Clifton in the chair, and seven other members present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Mr. Salmon was elected a member. Correspondence was received from Italy and Spain.

Mr. Dometa showed the 2d. chocolate, rouletted, a fine specimen, on piece of the original cover, dated Feb. 7th, Perth, 1860 ; also a block of 10 id. black, large margins and in perfect condition. Mr. Stables showed two blocks, one of 6 and one of 4, id. straw, perf., 12 x 14. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated a very enjoyable evening.

ALF. J. LEVINE, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I have been very frequently asked by collectors, whether I possess in my collection a used specimen of the 80c. of the 1859 issue of Parma (Provisional Government series) ; and I have always been obliged to reply that I have never even seen this *rara avis*.

Desiring to know if any Italian collector had had better luck than myself, and possessed the stamp, I have made all the enquiries that I can, but have not yet been able to establish the existence of a single copy with a genuine, original obliteration.

It has occurred to me, therefore, to ask, through the medium of your *Journal*, if any of your readers, who possess obliterated copies of this stamp, would kindly permit me to examine them, with a view to demonstrating, once for all, if such should turn out to be the case, that this value was really in use. For some philatelists doubt whether it was ever put in circulation, and one of my friends was assured by a former *employé* of one of the principal Post-offices, that the 80c. was never on sale, at least in certain offices.

I shall be very pleased to communicate to your readers the result of this enquiry.

Before finishing this letter, I think it may be of use to warn collectors against forgeries of the stamps of the Provisional Government of Parma, which are being sold, both unused and obliterated, by certain dealers at Genoa. They have been reproduced by a photographic process, and the 80c. especially is a good imitation.—I remain, &c.,

VIA TORRE 3, MODENA.

EMILIO DIENA (Dr.).

[We hope that all of our readers who are able to do so will comply with Dr. Diena's request ; the stamps may be sent to him either direct to the address given above, or through us—in the latter case not later than the end of September.—Ed.]

DEAR SIR,—I regret to have to advise you that the Mexican 20c., lilac, with figure in centre, has been permitted to be reprinted, and I now desire to caution collectors and others against purchasing any unused copies that may now be offered. This stamp, in an unused condition, is much rarer than commonly supposed ; so much so, that during the last four years I have not been able to secure an unused copy here.—Yours very truly,

S. CHAPMAN.

MEXICO, July 20th, 1895.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. R.—We are very much obliged for your letter and the stamps, but do not quite understand what is the peculiarity of this variety of the *Timbres-taxe*.

F. W. M.—Your No. 2 is the re-engraved type of the current 2 c., with the ground removed between the border lines of the corner triangles ; it should be the commoner of the two types. The watermark is in large plain letters, and we believe the watermarked paper will always be used in future.

N. Z.—1. The "hair lines" are fine lines, cut diagonally across each of the outer corners of the stamp. You will find them in the 4d. and 6d., in which values specimens from the plates with the lines are not uncommon. 2. The "secret mark" in the 3d. is a small white dot, at each side, on the band surrounding the profile, just below the side ornaments.

H. H. N.—Very many thanks for your letter with the stamps ; we fully recognise the fact that *provisionals* must not be indiscriminately condemned—cases of absolute necessity arise now and then.

X.—We are extremely obliged for your kind present of the telegraph form. You will see that we have noted the two varieties of the rosettes. Your question as to the U.S. we must answer next month, as we are away from our books at present.

M. F. T.—We are much obliged for the stamps, and are sorry we cannot answer your question, as it would involve a study of the advertisement pages of a large number of journals.

New and Revised List of Sets

FOR 1895-1896.

Used* Unused† Used and Unused‡ Post-free, 1d. extra.

All guaranteed genuine. No Reprints.

	Set of	s. d.
†India (French Settlements) 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Indo-China, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
*Italy, including old issues	12	0 6
† " 1878, Provisional Newspaper stamps	8	1 0
† " 1891, 2 c. on 10, 20, 50, 75, 1.25, and 1.75	6	0 6
† " Unpaid, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 c., and 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire	9	1 0
† including early issues, Segnatasse, Estero, &c.	62	3 0
† 1863-95, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, and 60 centesimi	10	3 9
† Ivory Coast, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
*Jamaica, including postal fiscal	15	1 0
† " 1885-91, ½ 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4d., and 6d.	7	2 9
† " Official, including obsolete	4	0 6
† " " " "	4	1 0
† Japan, including 1 yen	20	3 0
† " recent issues	6	0 6
† " 1, 2, 3, 8, and 10 sen, and 2 and 5 sen Silver Wedding Stamps	7	2 0
† Jhind, native issues, including imperf. and perf.	9	4 0
† " " used (rare)	7	3 0
† " curved surcharge, including Service	7	6 0
† " straight surcharge, including 1 rupee	8	8 6
† Kewkiang, ½, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 40 c.	10	5 0
† Labuan, 1885 issue, and 2 provisionals	5	10 0
† " 1892, no watermark, 2 c. to 40 c., engraved	7	15 0
† " " " " 2 c. to 40 c., lithographed	7	10 0
† " 1894, complete set	9	4 0
† Lagos, obsolete and current, including 2d. CC., and 1s. black and green	8	5 0
† " 5d., 7½d., and 10d., and provisional ½d. on 4d.	4	3 6
† Leeward Islands, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	4	0 8
† " " " " ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4, 6, and 7d.	6	3 6
*Levant, including provisional 8 kop. on 10 kop.	5	2 0
† Liberia, early issues, including four of the large size	5	0 6
† " 1880, 1, 2, 6, 12, and 24 c.	5	3 6
† " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	2 6
† " " 16, 24, 32 c. and \$1	4	10 0
† " provisionals and triangular stamps	4	1 9
† " 1892, Officials, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 c., used	5	2 0
† " " 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 32 c.	8	5 6
† " Postage Due, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 40 c.	7	6 0
† " Registration Stamps	4	1 6
† " Envelopes and bands, cut square	6	1 6
† Lorenzo Marquez, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 reis	7	2 0
† Lubeck, including three of the first type	5	3 0
† Luxembourg, 1874-80	10	1 3
† " Official and S.P., mostly obsolete	13	7 0
† " 1893-3 Grand Duke, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 30, and 37½ c.	6	3 6
† " Grand Duke, 10 c. to 1 fr.	8	4 0
*Macao, Crown Type, 5, 25, 50, 100, and 100 reis	5	1 3
† " " " " provisional issues, surcharged	5	2 6
† " 1893-94, 2½ to 80 reis	9	2 0
† " 1894, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6
† " value in avos, provisorio, ½ 1, 3, and 4 avos	4	0 9
† " " " " ½ 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 31, and 47 avos	10	9 0
† Malta, including obsolete and newsband	6	1 0
† " 1885, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4d. and 1s.	6	3 0
† Martinique, 1891, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Mauritius, including provisional	5	1 6
† " all provisionals, including rare varieties	13	10 6
† " 1863, all "Cancelled," ½ on rod., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, rod., 5s., and 1s. on 5s.	9	3 6
† " 1878, 4, 13, 17, 38, and 50 cents.	5	6 0
† " C.A., including 15, 25, and 50 c., and provisional	7	3 0
† Mayotte, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
*Mexico, including obsolete	5	0 6
† " 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	1 0
† " 1875, Porte de Mar, 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, and 100 c.	6	1 6
† " 1879, Porte de Mar, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	4 0
† " including old issues and envelope	20	5 0
† " 1879-82, including 85 c., violet, and 100 c., black	11	6 0
† " 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	5	1 0
† " " " " 10, 12, 15, 20, and 50 c.	5	6 0
† Moldo Wallachia, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras	3	2 6
† Monaco, 1885-86, including envelope and newsband	7	1 0
† " 1891, 15, 25, 40, 50, 75, and 1 fr.	6	5 0
† Montenegro, Jubilee issue, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 25 nov.	7	6 0
† " Unpaid Letter Stamps, 1 n. to 50 n.	8	3 6
† Montserrat, 6d., green C.C., and ½, 1, 2½d., and 4d. C.A.	5	17 6

	Set of	s. d.
†Mozambique, Crown Type, 5, 10, 20, 25, 100, 200, and 320 reis	7	1 6
† " 1893-94, 2½ to 80 reis	9	2 0
† " 1894, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6
†Mozambique Company, provisionals, 5, 10, and 20 reis	3	0 8
† " " " " 1894, 2½ to 80 reis	9	2 0
† " " " " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6
*Natal, including provisional	8	2 0
† " C.A., ½d., 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6., and provl. 1895, ½d. on 1d.	7	2 3
† Nepal, including native paper and rouletted	5	3 0
† Nevis, ½d., 1, 2½, 4d., and 6d. C.A.	5	17 6
† New Brunswick, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6	5 0
† New Caledonia, 1881-84, provisionals, including errors	9	7 6
† " " " " 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Newfoundland, 1, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, and 8d.	8	30 0
† " " " " Cents issues, including 24 c., blue	15	12 0
† " " " " Cents, including 13 c., ship	9	9 0
*New South Wales, including early issues and Service	9	1 0
† " " " " including old issues, provl. and env.	19	4 6
† " 1883-92, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3d. (wmk. 10), 4, 6, 8d., and 1s.	9	5 6
† " " " " provisionals, ½d., 7½, & 12½d. provls.	3	3 0
† " " " " Official Stamps and env.	8	1 6
† " " " " O.S., 1d., 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 8d., and 1s.	9	10 0
*New Zealand, 1882 issue and obsolete	8	0 6
† " 1882-92, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 6d.	7	3 6
† Nicaragua, 1860, perf., 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	2 0
† " 1877, rouletted, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	2 0
† " 1882, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 to 50 c., complete	7	2 0
† " 1890, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Officials, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " 1891, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Officials, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " 1892, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Officials, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Envelopes, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c., cut square	5	1 0
† " " " " Bands, 1, 2, and 4 c., cut square	3	0 9
† " 1893, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Official, 1 n. to 10 pesos	10	2 0
† " " " " Envelopes, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c.	5	1 0
† " " " " Bands, 1, 2, and 4 c., cut square	3	0 9
† " 1894, 1 c. to 10 pesos	11	2 0
† " " " " Official, 1 c. to 10 pesos	11	2 0
† Niger Coast, provisionals, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 1s.	6	15 0
† " " " " current, ½, 1, 2, 2½d., and 5d.	5	1 9
† North Borneo, obsolete	4	2 0
† " " 1886-9, 25 c., 50 c., 82, and 82	4	6 0
† " " " 25, 50, 82, 82, 85, and 85	6	25 0
† " " 1890, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	9	2 0
† " " 1886-90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 25, and 50 c.	10	4 6
† " " " 82, 82, 85, and 85	4	50 0
† " " 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 c.	5	1 0
† " " " 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.	9	5 0
*Norway, including 3 issues and Unpaid	17	1 3
† " 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 ore	6	1 0
† " Locals, a superb set, including many rarities	45	5 0
† Nossi-be, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Nowanuggur, ½ anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	4	1 0
† Obok, 1894, large oblong, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	5	0 4
† " " " " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50	11	3 0
† Oceania, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
† Oil River, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5d., and 1s.	6	8 6
† Orange Free State, including provisional	6	1 0
† " " " " including 3 provls. and fiscal postal	10	2 3
*Panama, including early issue	8	2 0
† " 1894, provisionals, 1 on 2 c., 5 on 20 c., and 10 on 50 c.	3	3 0
*Paraguay, including 20 issues	6	1 0
† " early issues, including provisional	6	3 0
† " later obsolete issues, including 4 officials	12	4 6
† " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, and 30 c.	8	5 6
† " 40, 60, 80, and 1 p.	4	7 0
† Perak, Tiger, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 6
† " " " " 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0 4
† Persia, early issues, including three coloured borders	6	3 0
† " later issues, including 1, 2, and 5 kran	9	1 6
† " 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 r., and 1 kran	6	2 0
† " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4	1 0
† Peru, including obsolete and surcharged	5	1 0
† " including early issues	14	3 6
† " 50 c. and 1 sol, and twelve provisionals, &c.	20	7 0
† " Arequipa, Yca Piura, &c.	8	12 6
† " Unpaid, 1, 5, 10, and 50 c.	5	4 0
† " " " " with triangle, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	8 0
† " 1894, surcharged with Head, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, and 10 c.	6	3 0
† " Envelopes, cut, various papers, 2, 5, 5, 10, and 50 c.	5	2 6
*Philippine Islands, including surcharged	8	1 9
† " " " " all obsolete, including Habilitado, &c.	13	6 0
† " " " " " " " " including 20 c. de peso, and 30 m.	11	3 6
† " " " " all provisionals	5	3 6
† " " " " Baby King, including 12½ and 20 c.	7	4 6
† " " " " 1894, Baby King, ½ c., 1 m., 2 m., and 2, 6, and 8 c. de p.	6	1 6

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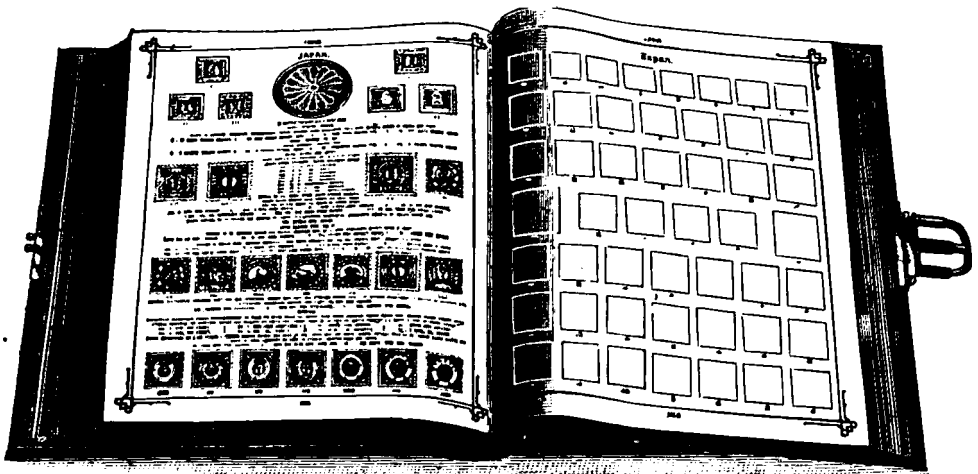
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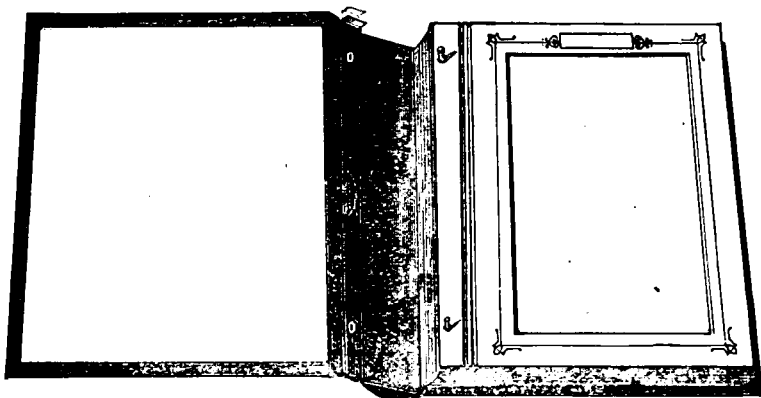
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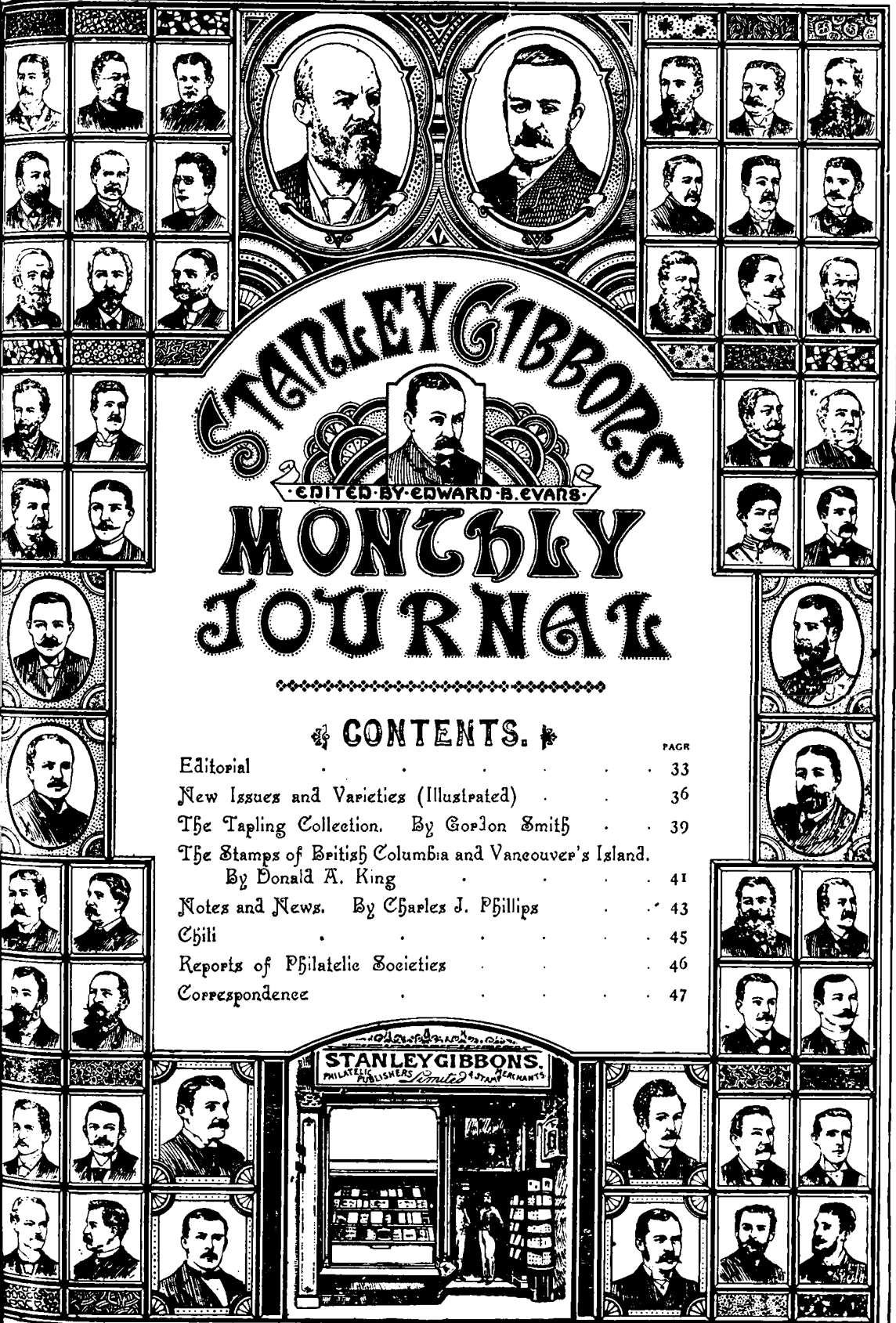
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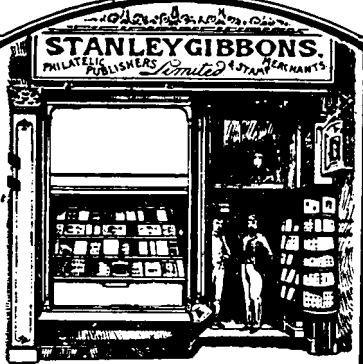
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STANLEY GIBBONS
 EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS
 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

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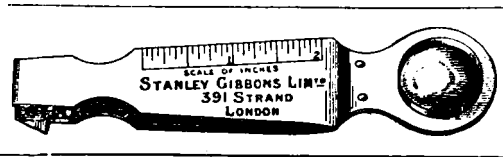
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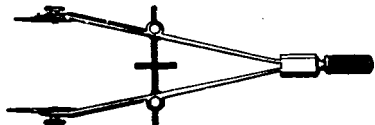


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measure a millimetre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimetre apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal, Straits Settlements, &c., this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery or

forged surcharge very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original. The price is 7/6; post-free, 7/9.

Pocket Magnifying Glasses.—After examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined. Price 7/6; post-free, 7/9.

Twoezers for Handling Stamps.—These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with joints very slightly milled, so as not to damage the stamps. They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking stamps. Price 2/6; post-free, 2/7.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, STAMP IMPORTERS, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

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No. 63.

EDITORIAL.

THE New Crusade is still the principal, if not the only, thing talked of and written of in philatelic circles, and it still continues to excite what all right-thinking people term enthusiasm, and what the others call fanaticism. Zeal in the suppression of the Unnecessary and the Speculative is something that cannot be too highly praised; but when we permit our zeal to outrun our discretion, and to lead us to lecture Colonial and Foreign Postmasters, and others, upon the subject of the stocks of stamps that they ought to keep, and upon the number and nature of the provisionals that they are, or are not, to issue in cases of emergency, we simply invite the ridicule which is but too often the portion of the "amiable crank" in all his various developments. We must try to remember—it is a difficult task, but we ought to try to do it—that Post-offices and Postage Stamps do not exist solely, or even primarily, for the sake of us collectors, and that Postmasters have no direct duties to perform towards us.

That Stamp-Collecting has been the means of adding largely to the revenues of the Post-offices of some of the smaller States and Colonies there can be no doubt; but it is equally certain that it has also added immensely, in some cases, to the difficulties of Postmasters. It is their duty of course to arrange that, under all ordinary and probable circumstances, there shall be sufficient supplies on hand of all the values of their stamps; but accidents will happen even in the best regulated offices, and then the trouble begins. There is an unexpected demand—say—for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, and a few weeks, or a few days, perhaps, before the new supply can arrive the stock runs short. A few thousands, or even a few hundreds, might be amply sufficient to tide over the difficulty, and there may be a small stock of some obsolete type, or some little required value, that it would be convenient to get rid of, and thus strike an item off the Treasurer's accounts. But the Postmaster had forgotten about the local Philatelists, Specialists, Speculators, or whatever we are to call them, or perhaps he did not deem it part of his duty to take their existence into consideration, and the consequence is that the stamps, which for ordinary postal purposes would have lasted some weeks, are all bought up in half an hour, and in the course of the afternoon they are being fought for in the street at twenty or thirty times their face value.

What is the Postmaster to do? If he took the opportunity of dribbling out all the little stocks in the Treasurer's safe, there might be a howl of indignation from those philatelists who were not on the spot, but he would not be acting against the interests of his own department. The probability, however, is that he has a big lot printed of the next provisionals, and takes care to let it be known that the lot is a big one, with the result that, when the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps arrive, he has enough of that value on hand to last for the next five years.

There have been cases, of course, where stamps have been surcharged, not to provide stamps of certain values that were wanted, but in order to get rid of stamps of certain values that were not wanted; there have been cases in which stocks of provisionals have apparently been picked over by officers of the Post-office, or their friends, and the plums extracted, before the stock was offered for sale to the public; there have been cases where Government Printers have been found offering curiosities which had never been issued to the public at all; and there has been at least one case in which an entire new issue was announced, with a view to clearing out old stock, and giving local speculators a chance of making a profit. Let us reserve our indignation for cases like these, some of which have been very judiciously dealt with by higher authorities, and not spoil our case by letting fly indiscriminately at every provisional issue that appears. There are issues that are both Unnecessary and Speculative, such as the Celebration and Commemoration stamps that have become so fashionable of late years, and not a few of the surcharged abominations that have flourished for a still longer period; there is another class that is necessary, but at the same time Speculative, we mean those varieties that have been rendered necessary by Speculators buying up stocks. Both of these classes can be suppressed if collectors will only exercise a certain amount of discretion, and if the principal dealers will abstain (as seems likely to be the case) from handling, or at least from pushing the sale of, these articles. We collectors have, unfortunately, no right to blame the makers of these things; we have for years been working up the demand for them, and we have only ourselves to blame if the supply has somewhat exceeded our wishes. The remedy, at all events, is in our own hands; let us apply it with vigour, but at the same time with discretion.

* * *

WE publish, on another page, a letter from Mr. N. F. Seebeck, and while we are glad to give him an opportunity of expressing his opinions upon the New Crusade, we think it only right to make a few remarks upon his letter. In the first place we are sorry to see that Mr. Seebeck claims to be "a loyal and ardent philatelist." As a man of business, at first a dealer in, and afterwards a manufacturer of stamps, we can fully understand him. We think that his action was somewhat shortsighted, after the fashion of the good people who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, but his business was likely to be a very profitable one so long as it lasted. When he claims to be a *philatelist*, we consider that he at once gives up the only possible excuse for his action, the excuse pleaded by the North Borneo Company, "We are not philatelists." The acceptance of Mr. Seebeck's wares by collectors and dealers is another question; but he must surely be aware that, from the very first, they have not been accepted, without strong protest, by *philatelists*. In fact Mr. Seebeck created a new difficulty for us, in the shape of these annual issues of what are undoubtedly legitimate postage stamps, but are equally certainly Speculative and quite Unnecessary, except to Mr. Seebeck. Under all the circumstances, we think that he can hardly complain if, like Captain Boycott, his name enriches the English and American Dictionaries; and it is a curious coincidence, in this connection, that apparently the only way to deal with "Seebecks" is to "Boycott" them!

* * *

LOCALS have, almost from the commencement of the time when stamp collecting developed into philately, been a much abused class. The power of creating such issues, especially when in the hands of private companies or of the authorities of small places, has always been liable to abuse; but homœopathic treatment has cured many of these cases, the abuse applied by philatelists having checked the abuses into which the issuers of "Locals" were but too ready to fall. Some remarks that we have seen of late upon the subject of Russian Locals have led us to investigate, to a certain extent, their claims to consideration, favourable or otherwise, and we feel bound to report that the results of our investigations are decidedly in favour of these stamps on the whole. Russian Local Stamps are not articles in which we have ever taken any personal interest. We do our duty by them month by month, by copying the chronicle given in *Le Timbre-Poste*, and by occasionally endeavouring to describe novelties obtained by our publishers; but we have allowed ourselves to be tempted at times to dilute our chronicle with the cold, or at least lukewarm, water of gentle ridicule, so that we cannot be accused of being unduly biassed on their side. That these stamps are really required for local postal purposes there appears to be no doubt at all; the only question is, whether the power of issuing them is abused by the authorities in whose hands it lies.

During the last few years, in fact from the early part of 1891, we have carefully filed all our chron-

icles of New Issues, &c., arranging the portions relating to each country, colony, or district under a separate heading, so that we can at any time refer to what we have said under that head in reference to any particular place during some four years and a half. Our files are on slips rather shorter than the length of a column of this journal. Let us see now what space the Russian Locals have covered during the period mentioned. Turning to the new edition of our publishers' catalogue, we find that one hundred and thirty-nine of these districts (exclusive of Moscow and St. Petersburg) issue, or have issued, stamps. Of these seventy-three, or a little more than half, have either commenced the issue of stamps, or have added to their lists during the last four and a half years; and of those that have thus figured in our pages only three—Bogorodsk, Griazowetz, and Ochansk—have occupied more than a column of space. Gadiatsch runs them close, and would no doubt have made a larger show if it had not contented itself with changing the colours of its stamps, instead of bringing out new designs, which are responsible for a great deal of the space covered by Ochansk. Considering therefore all the circumstances of the case, and the temptation to make unnecessary changes, which is so apt to beset small places, we think that the Russian Local authorities may fairly be commended for their moderation. There are a few of them who seem inclined to overdo the thing a little, and there are several who make a practice of changing their stamps in some respect every year; but even so the new issues are very small in number, the whole of them would hardly fill more pages in our albums than those of Honduras, Nicaragua, or Salvador during the same period. We do not ask our readers to make a run upon Russian Locals, because such temptation might produce dire results; but it is only fair to point out that comparatively few of these districts have laid themselves open to rebuke so far.

* * *

WE are very glad to hear that the Stamp Exhibition, promoted by the enterprise of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., on the occasion of the recent Meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, was an unqualified success. All our best known collectors contributed of their abundance, and many others cast in their mites. The Crown Agents for the Colonies were duly represented, as were also the British South Africa and North Borneo Companies. And last, but not least, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. themselves showed a most interesting assortment of the more recent issues, which probably attracted far more attention from the general public than some of the more scientific and valuable exhibits. Mr. Phillips, in his "Notes and News," gives a full description of all the most prominent items in the list, which will excuse us for not entering into details here. We have therefore only to congratulate the promoters of the show most heartily upon the successful result of their efforts, and to tender to them the thanks of all philatelists for the admirable Exhibition which they arranged.

We have just received Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen's catalogue of the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of the United Kingdom*, which seems to double in size with every succeeding edition, and that not because this country is remarkably prolific in new issues, but because of the fresh natures of varieties that are constantly being added to the lists. We would not say one word to discourage close study of the *stamps* of any country, especially our own, and for the first portion of Mr. Ewen's catalogue we have little but praise. Varieties with "eyeball distinct," "eyeball invisible," "hairline through value," &c. &c., are a little fine-drawn perhaps, but this is merely carrying close study rather far. Inverted watermarks are in, of course, and we do not kick at them. The varieties seem to be well and concisely described, and illustrations are given of the corners of those stamps of which the plates are distinguished by certain marks instead of plate numbers; and the despised "SPECIMEN" stamps are separately listed and priced. But when we come to the cataloguing and pricing of varieties of postmark, which occupy more than half the book, we feel obliged (not for the first time) to raise a humble protest. Of course we are aware that this is the latest "fad," and that collectors are free to collect what they choose; but when we have a Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, and for the protection of collectors from overloading their albums with unnecessary issues, it really seems to us inadvisable to flood our catalogues with other extraneous varieties. If we were given our choice between collecting Seebecks, or even Chinese Locals, and paying twenty-five shillings for a 2d. English stamp, because it had been postmarked at St. Lucia instead of at St. Martin's-le-Grand, we should be inclined to select the former, as presenting the greater amount of genuine philatelic interest. The study of postmarks was of some use, so long as it was confined to a few specialists, who were thereby enabled to assist their fellows in the detection of forged stamps and of forged postmarks. But now that full lists and descriptions of them are published, and only the most careless "faker" will postmark his forged British Guianas "A O 1" instead of "A O 4," the utility of their study has practically ceased; and when it comes to pricing a stamp with a *red* postmark at 4d., and the same stamp with a *black* postmark, of a different type, at 30s., it makes us wish to emigrate—to some distant isle, where a friendly Post-office clerk would obliterate any stamp presented at the window, with any date required, and in all the colours of the rainbow.

* * *

THIS reminds us of another question—and not a new one either—and that is the question of stamps obliterated to order. It is a delicate point and a difficult one, because if collectors will have so-called *used* stamps, and are foolish enough to be willing to give more for a specimen that has apparently been used than for one that has evidently not been used, they will of course be supplied. At the same time we presume that no

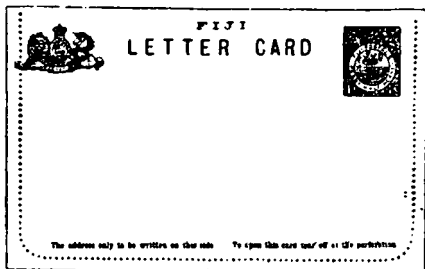
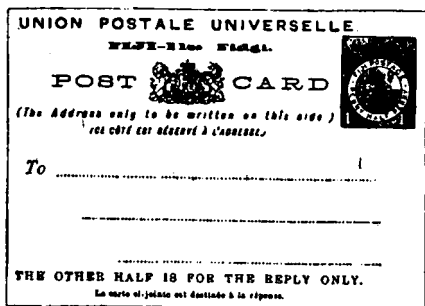
collector would be so foolish as, knowingly, to give more for a copy that had been obliterated without ever having been used, than for an unused copy; and to term such copies "used" is not quite accurate. On the other hand, a dealer may say this—"If I chose to run the risk of loss and damage, and had my sheets of stamps plastered over the *outside* of a parcel, and so sent through the post, they would be legitimately *used*; but if the Postmaster takes the sheets into his back office, dabs the very same obliterating stamp over them, and then—for greater security—puts them *inside* the parcel instead of *outside*, they are only post-marked to order." It is a nice question, but the difficulty is another of those for which collectors have the remedy in their own hands. So long as obliterated copies fetch more than unobliterated ones, the former will be supplied; and if copies with a *red* obliteration are more in demand than those with a *black*, *red* ink will be employed, no doubt. There is an old story—probably not true, but none the less *à propos*—told of a wholesale dealer on the Continent. A retail dealer was doing business with him one day, and, after buying—say—100 unused Bamras for four shillings, asked to see some used ones. A quantity was brought out, but the price asked was six shillings per 100. "What! you charge more for used than unused?" "Why of course; I have to pay my clerk for putting the postmarks on."

* * *

THE Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* being absent from home during the month of September, we trust upon some expedition of pleasure or profit, issued his numbers for September and October at the beginning of this month. That is all very well so far, but what we shall do for a chronicle next month, in default of our usual source of information, we really do not know. However, our intention in alluding to this double issue was, not to make complaint, but rather to draw attention to the fact that a portion of the September number, and practically the whole of that for October, are occupied by one of those elaborate scientific articles, for which our Brussels contemporary has always been famous. The subject on this occasion is the Stamps of Heligoland, the history of which, both the island and the stamps, is dealt with in the fullest possible manner, with illustrations showing both the types of the different values and the construction of the plates by which they were printed in two colours. We hope to return to this at a future date, and give some extracts from the paper, which commenced in August, and is not yet completed.

* * *

WE have not yet had an opportunity of studying the Postmaster-General's Annual Report, which we hear has been recently issued; but we learn from the daily papers that, in addition to the usual interesting and instructive statistics, it contains one genuine (and perhaps unintentional) piece of dry humour, such as is too seldom found in the official Blue Books. Writing of the alterations in



1½d. reply paid card, to which we alluded at the same time. We have not seen these, but copy the colours from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

- Post Cards. 1d., black on white.
- 1d. + 1d., violet
- 1½d., deep green on white.
- 1½d. + 1½d., carmine

France.—*Der Philatelist* states that the overprint of "2 PIASTRES" on the 50 c. for use in the Levant is now struck across the lower part of the stamp, in order the better to distinguish this value from the 3 piastres on 75 c.

A correspondent sends us a specimen of the current 10 c. card, with a number, "449" on the specimen before us, in the left lower corner. What the meaning of this may be we cannot say, but it will doubtless be of some interest to post card collectors. We have also received the 10 c. card with the stamp surcharged "Chine," like the adhesives for use in China.

Post Card. 10 c., black on greenish; carmine surcharge.

French Colonies.—Mr. Georges Carion, of San Francisco, sends us some curiosities, which we believe to be of very doubtful character, and to which we allude here principally as a warning to our readers. Conspicuous amongst them are the imperforate *Unpaid Letter* stamps, surcharged "COCHINCHINE," diagonally, in black; and the 35 c. of the general Colonial type, and the whole series for "Diégo Suarez et Dépendances," bearing what looks like a postmark of St. Marie de Madagascar, with the date omitted from the centre. There appears to be no doubt whatever that none of these was ever issued for use, and that, even if they were manufactured in the places to which they profess to belong, they are of an entirely speculative and worse than unnecessary nature. Mons. Maury has already had occasion to make some remarks upon these and other similar articles, which have not been altogether pleasing to Mr. Carion. The latest news of the proceedings of the American Philatelic Association is not quite to this gentleman's credit, and we can only express a hope that he will cease, in the future, to carry on the little games of which he has been accused in the past.

Germany.—We are informed that the date of impression is no longer printed upon the German post cards, but is indicated by figures watermarked in the card. If this be a true watermark, it must indicate rather the date of manufacture of the cardboard than that of the printing of the impression; but we have not yet seen any specimens, so cannot describe them fully.

Gold Coast.—*The L. P.* chronicles a new variety of the highest value of this colony, the value being now expressed as "£1" instead of as "20s."

Adhesive. £1, black and brown on red.

Great Britain.—We alluded last month to the two varieties of the *rosettes*, or *florets*, with which the date-holes of the dies for embossing the stamped envelopes, &c., have been filled. On examining some envelopes that were stamped in April, 1894, we find as follows:

1½d., die 5, 9 dots.	3d., die 7, 5 dots.
2d. " 7, 5 "	4d. " (?) 9 "
2½d. " 2, 5 "	6d. " 29, 9 "
1s., die 14, 5 dots.	

We have also an envelope embossed with two 2d. stamps, one with 5 dots and the other with 9 dots, and another with two 3d. stamps also showing the two varieties of floret. The die numbers of these we cannot distinguish, but the envelope with two 2d. was used on 31st March, 1894, and the other on 30th June, 1894. We have examined a certain number of the obsolete Registration envelopes, with florets in the dies, and although we find apparently similar varieties among these, we have not been able to discover a really clear and cleanly printed copy with the five dots only, and we are inclined to think that in the case of this stamp the five dot varieties may be due to wearing or clogging up of the dies. In the postage dies, however, we do not think that this can be the case, as we find the five dot florets quite clear and sharp, and the small dot in the centre quite as clear as the four large dots, but without a trace of the other four small dots.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* asks for information as to certain impressions of the current ½d. wrapper stamp upon various coloured papers, which he believes are official forms of some kind. We have seen these impressions cut square only. Can any of our readers show them to us on entire forms, or tell us what their nature is? We are still in search of the 10d. Telegraph Forms, "For Use at Stock Exchange Offices only," about which we have not yet been able to obtain any information.

Holkar.—A correspondent shows us an error in the inscription on the post card of this State, the third word in the native inscription below the Arms (not that upon the scroll) reading *Sirndáá*, instead of *Sirndáá* (address).

India.—The system of permitting cards with an adhesive stamp to pass as post cards has been introduced here, but at present only for Postal Union purposes. The ¼ a. cards being sold at face value, it is not considered necessary to introduce ¼ a. adhesives for the special purpose of franking unstamped cards. The inland rates for letters and post cards in India are, we believe, the lowest in the world, the single rate for letters being about ½d., and the post card about a farthing. In the present state of the Indian finances, and of the value of the rupee, some increase in the rates would surely be justifiable, and not likely to reduce the amount of correspondence. The present value of the rupee was fully recognised in fixing the international rate.

We have received the following "Postal Notice," of the issue of the high value stamps which were promised some time back:—

"On and after the 1st September, 1895, postage stamps of the values of R 2, R 3, and R 5 respectively, will be available for sale to the public at Post-offices.

(Signed) "A. U. FANSHAWE,
"Director-General of the Post-office of India.

"CALCUTTA: The 5th August, 1895."

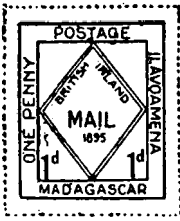
We have not yet seen the stamps, but we understand that they are of large size, with head of the Queen as upon the wrappers, and in two colours, as follows:—

<i>Adhesives.</i> 2 r., yellow-brown; centre rose-carmine.
3 r., green " dark brown.
5 r., violet " ultramarine.

Lourenço Marquez.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a set of the stamps of Mozambique, surcharged in five lines "L. MARQUEZ—Centenario—de S. Antonio—MDCCCXCV." The stamps are arranged upon a strip of paper, resembling part of a page of a cheap stamp album, and postmarked (after being stuck on this strip of paper) "Lourenço Marquez, 6 Ago 95." We need say no more.

Madagascar.—*British Inland Mail.*—We have not hitherto noticed in this column the labels that have been put on the market under this designation, but a correspondent at Manchester sends us a letter in reply to the one published

by the S. S. S. Society, which we gave in our July number, and encloses an envelope received by him bearing a 4d. stamp, of the first design shown below, as a proof of the authenticity of the labels in question. He further assures us that "the British Mail has been taken over by the Government of Madagascar, and the stamps of the British Mail are officially acknowledged and used. The service is



conducted by the Malagasy Foreign Office officials, and the bags are made up in that office." Without wishing to throw any doubt upon the good faith of our correspondent, we would venture to point out that, until the outbreak of the present war with the French, the Malagasy Foreign Office must have been non-existent, as all the business of such an office was, we believe, conducted through the French representative; and it seems improbable that, under the existing circumstances, a Malagasy Foreign Office (whether new or old) would trouble itself much about Postal matters. Some sort of official recognition may have been accorded to this service, but we fancy that it is still practically a private letter-carrying and stamp-issuing company, whose fertility in the latter respect it would be unwise, on the part of collectors, to encourage. A series of labels, of the second type given above, has already replaced the first, and there will doubtless be more to follow if these prove successful.

Mexico.—*Le T.-P.* reports the current official plaster in a new shade, and with a new gauge of perforation.

Officially Sealed Label. Yellow-brown; *perf.* 11.

It is also stated that the current series surcharged "OFFICIAL" is overprinted in *red*. If this is in addition to the set with *black* surcharge, we shall be inclined to suggest that one (if not both) is *unnecessary*—to philatelists at any rate.

New Zealand.—A correspondent sends us a curiosity which has not, we think, been previously noted. The 6d., *blue*, of 1872, *perf.* 12½ at top and sides and 10 at bottom.

Orange Free State.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the card chronicled last month has the heading "BRIEF KAART" only, measuring 92 × 4½ mm., including the punctuation, and that the Arms are of the type without the Flags. Impression in *black*.

Paraguay.—*Le Collectionneur de T.-P.* describes a provisional 5 c. stamp, formed by surcharging the 7 c. of 1887 with a large numeral "5," and the word "PROVISORIO" in an arch, in *black*.

Adhesive. "5," in *black*, on 7 c., brown.

Persia.—We give an illustration of the stamp impressed upon the new wrapper.

Peru.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 2 c. stamp, which we chronicled and illustrated in June, is a fiscal that was employed for postage some time last year. We gather from the same authority that the so-called *provisional* stamps, chronicled in July, are purely speculative, and were never in use at all. The new 5 c. and 20 c., of the 1867 types, have reached us.



A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 1 c. with the effigy of Bermudez upside down. *Le T.-P.* chronicled the 2 c. similarly treated; and the *Ill. Brief Journal* has seen a specimen of the 4 + 4 c. card with a large figure "3" surcharged upon each half.

Adhesives. 1 c., orange-yellow; *black surcharge inverted.*
2 c., violet

Post Card. 3 + 3 c., in *blue*, on 4 + 4 c., *black on buff.*

The M. P. states that the 1 c., 2 c., and 50 c., with the Bermudez surcharge, have also been overprinted "GOBIERNO," in *red*, for official use.

Official Stamps. 1 c., green; *black and red surcharge.*
2 c., carmine " "
50 c., green " "

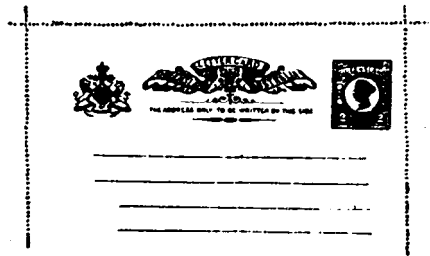
Portugal.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicled the 10 reis card of 1893 (the ordinary current type?) in new colours.

Post Card. 10 reis, *black on green.*

Queensland.—The authorities here seem to be in constant trouble with their paper, and if they do not get things straightened out before long, they will find themselves on the Index of the S. S. S. The fresh supply of Crown and Q paper is reported to have already run out, and in consequence we receive the new ½d. on unwmkd. paper, with the usual band of *blue* network across the back. And now people are wanting to know whether this network cannot be removed, so as to produce varieties on plain, unwmkd. paper! We have since received the same value on the *Beer Duty* paper, with the larger watermark.

Adhesives. ½d., green; *no wmk., network on back.*
½d. " *wmk. large Crown & Q.*

We give an illustration of the letter card, which we chronicled in July.



Russian Locals:—

Aridatoff.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 3 kop. and 5 kop. stamps recently chronicled exist in six varieties each, differing in the shapes of the numerals in the corners; also that the 5 kop. is for ordinary postage, and the 3 kop. for unpaid letters.

Belebei.—We have received a new type for this district. In the centre is the Shield, with the Wild Cat as before, but within an inscribed circle, instead of an oval band, and on a ground of crossed lines in *pink*. Outside this is a plain rectangular frame, formed of an outer *blue* and an inner *pink* line, the space surrounding the circle being occupied by inscriptions and numerals in *white* on a solid ground of *blue*.

Adhesive. 2 kop., *pink and blue; perf.* 11½.

Belozersk.—We have received the current type in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., brown; *perf.* 13½.

Jelets.—The adaptable type of this district comes in a new colour; at least the specimen received is certainly not *carmine*, as it was described two years ago.

Adhesive. 5 kop., brown-violet; *perf.* 13½.

Kolonna.—We have received three unpaid letter stamps, of a design somewhat resembling that of 1893, but the central square and the inscriptions surrounding it are enclosed in an octagonal frame, with the numerals outside opposite to the corners of the square.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 kop., orange; *perf.* 11½.

2 " green "

3 " carmine "

Malmuche.—Another change in colour arrives from this place, the current design remaining apparently unchanged.

Adhesive. 2 kop., magenta; *imperf.*

Pskoff.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the post card described in July exists also with the surcharged inscription in *red*, and the stamp space blotted out in *black*.

Post Card. 1½ kop., *blue; red and black surcharge.*

Solikansk.—We have received a 2 kop. stamp of new design, the Arms being enclosed in an oval inscribed band, covered at the bottom by a scroll bearing the value, the whole surrounded by a rectangular frame, with numerals in circles in the upper corners.

Adhesive. 2 kop., deep blue; *perf.* 11½.

Starobyelsk.—*Le T.-P.* describes and illustrates a type for this district, which, as far as we can gather, differs in no respect from that of 1893. We await further details before chronicling it.

Tscherdina.—We have received a 3 kop. stamp of the same size as the 2 kop., and in green instead of blue.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green; 19×26½ mm.

St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).—A correspondent tells us that some of the recent provisionals show varieties due to the sheets not being correctly placed in the press. The top row bears the surcharged value only, and the other rows consequently have the date "1895" above the value, instead of below it. All these sheets were stated to be in the hands of one person, no doubt the enterprising printer to whom we alluded in July.

San Marino.—We rejoice to learn, from a circular which is published in *Le C. de T.-P.*, that the commemorative issue of last year was so poor a financial success that the surplus stock is being sold off at a great reduction, 30, 40, or 50 per cent. discount being allowed, if a sufficient quantity is taken!

Siam.—A mild eruption of surcharges seems to be chronic here. We should not like to recommend such drastic treatment as the S.S.S.S. might apply; but we think the patient had better try to restrain the tendency in future. A necessity seems to have arisen for an entirely new value, as a correspondent sends us a "10 Atts," formed by the usual surcharge, in English and in Siamese, on the 24 atts. A plaster, of the annexed design, for wounded packets, has also been issued, according to *The A. J. of Ph.*

Adhesive. 10 atts, in black, on 24 atts, blue and lilac.
Officially Sealed Label. No value, rose.



Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the 6l. wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14, in a brownish-mauve shade, and with the paper very distinctly blue. We should be inclined to suppose that the tints both of the impression and of the paper may owe something to a sojourn in a hot, damp climate; the gum has disappeared, and some portion of the blue ingredient in the ink seems to have deserted the impression, and spread itself in the paper.

Adhesive. 6d., brown-mauve on blue paper; wmk. Crown and CC.

Tolima.—We are indebted to the same firm for a block of the 20 c. of 1886, in which one stamp is upside-down. We gather that this is the second from the right in the second horizontal row. This is not an unchronicled variety, but it is not in our publishers' catalogue, and we find that the colour of the stamp should be given as yellow, not orange.

Tonga.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. also send us specimens of the new Tonga stamps, of the design which is supposed to have been rejected on account of the portrait. The latter, a full-face one, is not, we should fancy, flattering, but a beautiful lace collar is shown, and the surrounding portions are rather neatly drawn. The head is enclosed in a circular band, inscribed "BULBAGA O TOGA" above, and "POSTAGE" below. At the top "TONGA" on arched label, and at the bottom the value in figures on a solid tablet, with ferns or palms at each side. Lithographed on plain white paper, badly perforated about 12.

1d., dull green. | 5d., blue.
2½d., rose. | 7½d., orange.

Transvaal.—We regret to have to announce the issue of another provisional stamp here, the 1s. of the new type surcharged "Halve Penny" in two lines, and the original value cancelled by two bars in red-brown. The specimen sent us is of the type with Pole. We believe the 1s. also exists with the Waggon with Shafts. Has that variety been surcharged?

The Ph. R. reports the 2½d. adhesive, and *The P. C.* the 1d. card, both with the redrawn waggon with Pole.

Adhesives. ½d., in brown, on 1s., green.

2½d., mauve; new type.

Post Card. 1d., carmine on cream; stamp redrawn.

We have received a cutting from a South African paper, containing a most indignant reply to an article which appeared in *The London Philatelist* for June, on the subject of unnecessary provisional issues, &c., and only a week or so later we get other cuttings describing a stamp that is to be issued to celebrate the introduction of penny postage into the Transvaal. We are quite willing to believe that the recent provisionals were really required for business purposes, though if the current stamps are printed at Pretoria—or elsewhere in the Republic—as we had supposed was the case, it should be as easy to print off fresh supplies as to surcharge those already printed. The Commemorative stamp, at all events, is, we are told, being produced locally; but, although the occasion seems to offer a fair excuse for the issue of a special 1d. stamp, it can hardly be claimed that this is a necessity, especially as it makes the fourth type of that value within about twelve months.

We are glad to hear that there are no errors in the provisional 1d., but that two stamps in the bottom row—the right hand stamp and the third from the right—have a rather wider space between the figure "1" and the letter "d" than the others.

Turks Islands.—*Le T.-P.* describes a larger size of the 2½d. envelope recently issued.

Envelope. 2½d., ultramarine; 190×95 mm.

United States.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 8 c. adhesive on the wmkd. paper.

We give an illustration of one of the new periodical stamps, and we gather that none of the values are reduced in size, but that all the designs are redrawn.

Adhesive. 8c., plain; wmkd.

Wurtemberg.—*The Ill. Brief. Zeitung* chronicles the following envelopes of the two official series:—

Amlicher Verkehr.

Envelopes.
10 pf., rose, on thick white paper; 182×121 mm.
20 pf., blue, on thick white paper; 257×180 mm.

Portpflichtige Dienstsch.

Envelopes. 5 pf., green, on thin yellow paper; 182×120 mm.
5 pf., " grey paper "



THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 10.)

ST. LUCIA.

18 DECEMBER, 1860.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white wove paper.

Watermark a small six-rayed Star. Perf. 14½, 15, 15½, and compound.

1. (1d.) rose-red; IX., 1.
2. (4d.) blue; VI.
3. (6d.) green; V.

Varieties imperforate vertically.

4. (1d.) rose-red; II. (pair).
5. (4d.) blue; II. "
6. (6d.) green; II. "

1863.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. *Watermark* Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.

7. (1d.) rose-carmine; V., II. (pair).
8. (4d.) blue; IV., 1.
9. (6d.) emerald-green; III., 1.

Surcharged in January, 1885, but never issued.

10. "Half" Penny, in *black*, on (6d.) green; I.
11. "Six" Pence, in *black*, on (4d.) blue; I.

19 NOVEMBER, 1864.

Watermark and perforation as before.

12. (1d.) black; III.
13. (4d.) yellow; VI., I.
14. " " olive-yellow; I.
15. (6d.) violet (shades); V., II. (pair), I.
16. (1s.) orange; IV.
17. " " deep orange; I.
18. " " dull orange-red; II.

Same watermark. Perf. 14.

19. (1d.) black; II.
20. (4d.) yellow; II.
21. (6d.) lilac (pale to deep); V.
22. (1s.) deep orange; III.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Value surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in *sans serif* type, in *black*.

Same watermark and perforation.

23. HALFPENNY, black and green; I., II. (pair).
24. 2½ PENCE, black and red; IV.

APRIL, 1882.

Surcharged in *red*.

25. ONE PENNY, red and black; III., I.

1883.

The 1d. of 1864 surcharged locally "1d." in pen and ink, in *violet*.

26. (a) "1d." in centre of stamp; I.
27. (b) "1d." in centre and "1" in each corner; I.

1883-84.

Value surcharged in *sans serif* type by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

28. HALFPENNY, black and green (April, 1883); I., II. (pair), I.
29. ONE PENNY, red and black (1884); I., II. (pair).
30. FOUR PENCE, black and yellow; I., I.
31. SIX PENCE, black and lilac; I.
32. ONE SHILLING, black and orange; III., I.

Errors and varieties.

33. (a) "ONCE PENNY" for "ONE PENNY"; I.
34. (b) Without overprint, (6d.) lilac; I.
(c) With the word "REVENUE" removed.
35. THREE PENCE, red and deep blue; I., I.
(d) Both "REVENUE" and "THREE PENCE" removed.
36. (3d.) deep blue; III., I.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 12.

37. FOUR PENCE, black and yellow; II.

6 JULY, 1883.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

38. ½d., green; III.
39. 1d., rose; II.
40. 2½d., blue; I.

1885-86.

41. 4d., brown (March, 1885); I.
42. 6d., lilac (1886); II.
43. 1s., orange-brown (Sept., 1885); I.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

44. 1d., lilac; II.
45. 3d. " " value in green; I.
46. 6d. " " blue; I.
47. 1s. " " red; I.

FISCAL STAMPS.

Allowed to be used for postage. Surcharged in *red* or in *black* *Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.*

(a) Small Roman capitals with larger initials.

48. "ONE PENNY STAMP," red and black; I., I.
49. "FOUR PENNY STAMP," black and yellow; I.
50. "SIX PENNY STAMP," black and lilac; I.
51. "SHILLING STAMP," black and orange; I.

Error.

52. "SHILLEING STAMP," black and orange; I.

(b) Initial capitals only.

53. "One Penny Stamp," red and black; I.
54. "Four Pence Stamp," black and yellow; II., I.
55. "Six Pence Stamp," black and lilac; I.

(c) The same, but thinner type.

56. "Shilling Stamp," black and orange; II.

The word "Stamp" applied locally.

- (a) *Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 14.* (3 Feb., 1882.)
57. HALFPENNY, black and green; I.

(b) *Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14.* (1884.)

58. ONE SHILLING, black and orange; I.

Printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. "REVENUE" in larger *sans serif* capitals than the value, but in the same ink.

Watermark Crown and CA.

(a) *Perf. 14.*

59. 1d., red and black; I., I.
60. 2d., black and pale blue; I.
61. 3d., red and deep blue; I.
62. 4d., black and yellow; II.
63. 6d., black and lilac; II.

(b) *Perf. 12.*

64. 3d., red and deep blue; I.
65. 1s., black and orange; I.

Used together, on original cover.

66. 4d. + 3d. (perf. 12) + 6d. + 2d. + 1s.

Bogus surcharge and false postmark.

67. REVENUE, in *red*, on (1d.), black; I.

1883. Postage stamps of 1883-84 surcharged locally with the word "REVENUE." *Perf. 14.*

(a) Word 11 mm. in length.

68. 1d., red and black; I (penstroked).
69. 1d. " " (double surcharge); I.

(b) Word 13 mm.

70. 1d., red and black; I (penstroked).

(c) Word 15½ mm.

71. ½d., black and green; I (penstroked).
72. 1d., red and black; I.
73. 1d. " " (double surcharge, one inverted at top); I.

1885.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 12.

74. 4d., black and yellow; I.

SEPTEMBER (?), 1884.

"Revenue" in thin *sans serif* type in *red*.

75. 1d., red and grey-black; I.

ST. LUCIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

1873.

Lithographed on stout, white wove, surfaced paper.

1. "1," ultramarine; I.
2. "3," lilac-rose; I.
3. "6," deep lilac; I.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

THE LATEST PIECE OF OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

At the very last moment, and after the body of the *Journal* was printed, we received information of a most extraordinary fraud, which is being perpetrated at the expense of collectors, by the Post-office Department of the important Colony of New South Wales; which, for the sake of a few pounds' profit to be obtained by the sale of reprints of obsolete issues, has not hesitated to copy the practices of the stamp "faker," by obliterating these reprints with an imitation of one of their old postmarks. We considered this information of such extreme importance, that we have delayed the issue of this number in order to be able to send out with it a supplement of warning.

For some time past, we believe, the Department has been selling sets of reprints of various obsolete stamps, each marked with the word "REPRINT," or "SPECIMEN." This was a perfectly honest proceeding, to which no exception could be taken; experience, however, showed the Postmaster-General and his Secretary what any collector or dealer could have told them, that the demand for reprints, honestly sold as such, is very limited. They seem, therefore, to have come to the conclusion that, where a question of profit to the Post-office was concerned, "Honesty was *not* the best policy," and to have decided that their next lot of reprints should be *faked* up to suit, as they thought, the philatelic market.



Taking advantage of the fact that the abolition of the use of stamps surcharged "O. S.", from the commencement of the present year, caused an immediate demand for the stamps so surcharged, the Post-office Department commenced (or continued) the sale of these stamps to collectors; at first, we gather, unused and at face-value, but afterwards in sets, all neatly obliterated so as to represent *used* copies.

The following is a list of the labels which compose the set, copied from an official printed circular, and the extracts from local papers, which we give below, show that it is not pretended that the impressions are original, and also show that they are furnished with an obliteration for the express purpose of facilitating their sale:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

List of O.S. Postage Stamps, Post Cards, and Stamped Envelopes, showing date of issue of each variety.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

No	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	O.S. in	Date of Issue.
1	1d.	Red	Crown, N.S.W.	Black	1 January, 1880
2	1d.	Blue	Do.	do.	do.
3	3d.	Green	Do.	Red	do.
4	4d.	Brown	Do.	Black	do.
5	6d.	Lilac	Do.	do.	do.
6	8d.	Orange	Do.	Red	do.
7	1s.	Black	Do.	do.	do.
8	5s.	Violet	5/-	Black	15 February, 1880
9	8d.	Orange	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	22 February, 1880
10	3d.	Green	Do.	do.	22 March, 1880
11	5d.	Dark Green	Do.	Red	7 May, 1880
12	9d.	Brown	Do.	Black	31 May, 1880
13	10d.	Lilac	10	do.	do.
14	5d.	Dark Green	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	31 March, 1885
15	5s.	Lilac & Green	N.S.W.	do.	26 May, 1886
16	20s.	Lilac and Red	Do.	do.	7 January, 1887
17	1d.	Purple	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	7 May, 1888
18	2d.	Blue	Do.	do.	7 Sept., 1888
19	4d.	Brown	Do.	do.	15 October, 1888
20	6d.	Rosine	Do.	do.	21 December, 1888
21	8d.	Plum	Do.	do.	15 March, 1889
22	1s.	Purple-Brown	Do.	do.	do.
23	2s.	Blue	5/-	do.	22 November, 1889
24	10s.	Lilac and Carmine	N.S.W.	do.	30 April, 1889
25	5s.	Lilac	5/-	Red	do.
26	5s.	Lilac		Black	15 February, 1890
27	20s.	Blue		do.	15 March, 1890
28	2½d.	Blue	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	10 January, 1891
29	4d.	Black on Grey	Do.	do.	21 January, 1891
30	7½d.	Do. Brown	Do.	do.	do.
31	12½d.	Do. Red	Do.	do.	do.
32	1d.	Grey	Do.	do.	9 May, 1892

POST CARDS.

No.	Value.	Colour.	Description.	Date of Issue.
33	1d.	Pink	Small size, without waratah	1 January, 1880
34	1d.	Do.	Large size, with waratah	31 March, 1887
35	1d.	Purple	With arched inscription	31 January, 1889
36	1d.	Do.	With straight inscription	31 January, 1890

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No.	Value.	Colour.	Description.	Date of Issue.
37	1d.	Red	O.S. overprinted in black	31 August, 1880
38	2d.	Blue	Do do.	7 May, 1882
39	1d.	Red	O.S. inserted in four angles	7 May, 1885
40	1d.	Purple	O.S. overprinted in black	30 Sept., 1888
41	2d.	Blue	Do do.	do.
42	1d.	Purple	O.S. inserted in upper angles	28 Sept., 1888
43	6d.	Lilac	Do do.	24 October, 1888
44	6d.	Rosine	Do do.	23 May, 1889
45	2d.	Blue	Do do.	31 May, 1889
46	4d.	Brown	Do do.	8 August, 1892
47	5d.	Green	Do do.	26 Sept., 1892

The issue of O.S. Stamps ceased from 1st January, 1895.

Extracts from Local Papers.

1.

POST-OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It seems that our postal authorities have very peculiar ideas of economy, or even ideas of retaining the dignity necessary for a colony such as New South Wales.

A short while ago the Postmaster-General gave instructions to cease illuminating the clock in the tower after a certain hour, on the plea of economy.

This saving no sooner effected than they hasten to squander probably more money than they have saved, as well as wasting the time of the employees of the Government Printing Office, in having reprinted a series of stamps of no public use whatever, surcharging them with "O.S." (signifying on service, and used prior to January, 1895, in all Government offices). These stamps are not required, and have not been asked by a single individual, but the postal authorities seem to have an idea that they can sell a tremendous number of these so-called stamps to stamp collectors at £2 per set, postmarked to order, the face value representing over £6.

The question arises, Why should the public money be wasted in this manner? No one asks for this sacrifice, neither is it to supply a long-felt want; and the probability is that not half the number of sets printed will be sold, as stamp collectors look with disgust at what they term fakes and frauds, meaning thereby that they will not have reprints and reprinted postmarks palmed on them as originals. In England, any individual who does this is liable to imprisonment for selling frauds as originals.

The collectors not buying these bogus or speculative stamps means a loss to the department. Not only that, it is ridiculous to think that a colony with the pretensions we have in this country descends so low in the scale that the unfortunate Government has to resort to a dubious way of raising a few pounds for revenue sake. It places the colony on a much lower basis than even such places as Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands, and other insignificant little countries, whose principal revenue—small as it is—arises from the sale of new issues and surcharges, but never reprints, of their postage stamps; and I doubt very much if there is another British colony or possession that has attempted to demean itself in this manner.

Yours, &c.,

PHILOS.

SYDNEY, August 20th.

(Daily Telegraph, Sydney, August 21st.)

2.

O.S. STAMPS.

It does not appear to be generally known that the New South Wales Postal Department, following the examples set by the post-offices in other parts of the world, carries on a small but lucrative trade in defaced postage stamps, which, as is well known, are eagerly sought after by stamp collectors. The words "Specimen" and "Reprint" printed across the face of the stamps, however, greatly detract from their value in the eyes of stamp collectors, and it is possible that some arrangement may be made for obliterating the stamps in the ordinary way. Formerly it was the practice for Government letters to be posted with ordinary stamps on which had been printed the letters O.S. A short time ago this practice was discontinued, and these O.S. stamps at once rose considerably in value in the eyes of stamp collectors. The postal authorities were besieged by people who wished to secure specimens of these stamps. It may be mentioned that some of the earlier issues of stamps in this colony sell for really extravagant sums. Penny, two-penny, and threepenny stamps of the year 1850 are worth from £2 to £5, and there are one or two old New South Wales stamps which are priced at £50 each.—*Herald* (Sydney), Aug. 23.

3.

THE SALE OF OLD STAMPS.

A correspondent in our issue of Wednesday called attention to the fact that the Government Printing Office are printing a number of old stamps and selling them to stamp collectors at a certain rate. With respect to this matter, the Postal Department point out that they are in the habit of supplying to collectors a table of complete sets of stamps at from £1 to £2 a set. The stamps are obliterated at the Post-office, while across the face of some of them is printed the word "Specimen," and across the face of others is printed the word "Reprint." Stamp collectors, however, prefer properly defaced stamps. There is a very large demand for what are known as "O.S." stamps, which have ceased to be used, and the Postal Department are selling complete sets of these stamps at their face value, unobliterated, at £5 17s. a set, and slightly obliterated at £2 a set. As much as £60 worth of these "O.S." stamps have been sold in this way. Collectors have been very desirous of securing these stamps. The ordinary stamps are also being sold by the Department at £1 a set, with the word "Specimen" across the face. Old post cards are also sold by the Department, and official envelopes with obliterated stamps.—*Daily Telegraph* (Sydney), August 23rd.

4.

The Postmaster-General is credited, or discredited, by a correspondent who assumes knowledge, even if he has it not, with a desire to turn an honest penny for the public by printing stamps for sale as curios to those bitten with the philatelic craze. If this is true, and a special issue of stamps that have no other particular use is being prepared for the foreign market, the Department may be acting for the best, and within its charter as a branch of the public service. It does seem a trifle speculative, though. And according to the correspondent in question, it seems a trifle risky. Mr. Cook, it is understood, does not place much dependence upon "luck" in connection with individual affairs. But it is just the element required to make a success of this public undertaking. If the market is dead through the weariness or repentance of stamp maniacs, as it well might be, this issue may fail to be under-written, and become as flat a loss to the country as the Carvings. Or it may even be regarded with suspicion by the lynx eyes of sleepless philatelic editors, who are continually detecting and exposing attempts to delude untrained stamp-lovers with bogus labels from this, that, or the other corner of the earth.—*Daily Telegraph* (Sydney), August 24th.

5.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CRAZE.

THE POST-OFFICE CATERERS FOR PURCHASERS.

AND MAKES A GOOD PROFIT.

A BOOM EXPECTED IN "O.S." STAMPS.

THERE is no fad so general as the stamp collecting craze. It pertains in Great Britain, the Continent, America, India, Australia—in fact, everywhere. And what is more, it is common to peasant and peer alike. Almost fabulous prices are paid for rare specimens, and the demand has created an immense number of professional and amateur collectors.

Realising that there was money in a trade which was really forced upon them, the New South Wales Postal Department has lately been catering for purchasers. To learn something of the extent and nature of the business, a *Times* representative saw the Postmaster-General during the week.

"Apart from the second-hand stamp selling, someone has asked us," the interviewer remarked, "whether the stamps which are now being issued without the Queen's Head—those with the Emu, Lyre-bird, Kangaroo, &c.—are not, if not illegal, at least irregular."

"I don't think that's a point worth taking seriously," Mr. Cook smilingly answered; "but as to the sale of reprint stamps I notice that one critic objects to the Department selling them except at their face value. Their face value is practically *nil*. When a person pays 2d. for a stamp for a letter in the ordinary way, he gets that much service for it. But when the stamps are out of date, or not used in the same way, they are only worth the paper and the cost of printing. There is a demand for the old stamps, and in reprinting and selling them at £1 a sheet the Department makes a good profit. In the same way, when a lot of old stamps were destroyed some time ago, there was an outcry that the country was losing money thereby, but it only amounted to the cost of printing."

"Is it contemplated to make any changes in the pattern or style of the stamps?"

"No; I don't think so. Any details you wish further will be given you by Mr. Dalgarno."

Having been passed on to the obliging Secretary to the Post-office, that gentleman explained matters in detail.

"We were constantly being bothered," he said, "by requests from various persons for specimen sheets of the various stamps issued in the Colony. Foreign consuls, for example, required them to send to headquarters, and there were other applicants, both local and from a distance. This sheet has been issued to supply the demand. It consists of all the stamps issued from 1855 to 1891. They are exact reproductions, the only difference being, instead of the defacement or obliteration mark which they would receive in passing through the post, the word 'specimen' or 'reprint' is printed on them. The department sells these at £1 the sheet. The dealers have been objecting, and are inclined to bar all those bearing the printed words. Their contention is that none are genuine without the regular defacement. But what could be better for the average collector than the neat, clearly legible stamps like this, without the dirt and obliteration marks which at times make the characters and peculiarities of the stamp unintelligible."

Here it might be remarked that perforation was introduced in 1860, though in the reproductions all the stamps—those obsolete and those now in use—are perforated.

"Who are your principal buyers?"

"Dealers mostly. But we are sure to have a big demand from England and the Continent when the collectors get to know how we are selling the 'O. S.' stamps. These were stamps of the ordinary pattern, with the addition of the letters mentioned printed near the top, and all departments of the Service had to use them in forwarding correspondence. But with the abolition of the practice of stamping letters from the various departments, the stamps became obsolete. There always was considerable inquiry for these stamps, as they were more rare, owing to the fact that there were much

fewer of them used. The face value of a sheet of them was £5 17s. a set, and we continued after they were out of use to sell at that figure to collectors. As much as £60 worth have been sold at that price. Now, however, we are disposing of them in sheets similar to the others at £2 per sheet. The new arrangement has only been in vogue for a few days, and £20 has been realised. These stamps are not objected to by the philatelic critics, for they don't bear the fatal words 'specimen' or 'reprint,' but the letters 'O. S.' at the top, along with a faint obliteration, which makes them look as if they had been through the post. Some of the objectors say that the Department should not enter into such a business, but the public ask for the stamps, and the Department makes a profit, so there is no reason in the objection."—*The Sunday Times* (Sydney), Aug. 25.

6.

OUR TELEPHONE.

HELLO, there! Switch us on to Mr. Cook, Postmaster-General, please.

Sure you don't mean the other Joseph Cook—the preacher cove?

Well, for the matter of that, they are both "preacher coves," as you term it. The Postmaster-General, you know, has done a bit of pulpit work occasionally. Switch on, please!

Right oh!

Hello, Mr. Cook. What about that left-off stamps department you've established? Is it not somewhat undignified?

Oh, hang dignity! I'm on the save! Someone's got to step in and economise on behalf of this bleeding country, and I'm the chap to do it.

Hence the left-off stamps department?

Precisely. It's entirely my own idea, and I contend that, if properly worked, we can pay off our National Debt. Can I do anything for you to-day? A little line in "O. S." stamps, or in specimen sheets at a pound each? Splendid line of goods, I assure you. Nothing to equal them has ever been opened in this market. Eh? No? Oh!

You say you started the left-off stamp department in order to save the country from bankruptcy?

Yes, rather. The world is full of stamp-collecting Jugginses with lots of tin, and they'll buy our old stamps as fast as we can print 'em. What with the sale of newly-printed old stamps, and putting out the clock lights at eleven, I reckon I'll be able to pull the Colony through!

You should certainly have a statue erected to commemorate your term of office, and this splendid stroke of genius in regard to the stamps.

Thanks. I'm sure it is very kind of you to say so!

But there is a chance of your bringing the Colony more or less into contempt, owing to the fact that all the tinpot "kingdoms" on the Continent do the same as you are doing, and also drag in a good deal of money by repeatedly changing their stamps. New South Wales will, in the Old World, be put on a par with these.

Oh, don't say that! I'm sure I'm acting for the best. We must have money, and I thought this stamp business an excellent idea.

No doubt. But how is it that such an important departure was not mentioned in the Governor's speech?

Just jealousy. Carruthers, you know, claims the credit of all new ideas emanating from this Ministry—not many? No, perhaps not—and he wanted to father this. When I insisted upon it being known as my very own offspring he got his back up, and objected to mention of it in the speech.

It is certainly strange that this main plank of reform should not have been given prominence to.

It is the only reform that has got a start, anyway. My colleagues talk about their reforms; I institute mine. I'm the chap to save the country. Keep your eye on me—none other genuine except those stamped—H'm!

Shop, eh?

Yes; but call round and see our new stock of small goods—I mean stamps. Tol-lol.

Ting-ting.—*Sunday Times* (Sydney), Aug. 25.

The above extracts, of which No. 5 is the most interesting and important, reached us on the 28th of September, from a correspondent to whom our very best thanks are due. We immediately, in our private capacity, addressed a letter (which we give in full below) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will, we trust, take some steps to persuade the Colonial authorities to discontinue this gross and scandalous fraud.

We then laid the matter before our publishers, who at once decided upon publishing the whole case with the current number of the *Journal*, and who desire us to state—which is perhaps hardly necessary—that these curiosities will not be dealt in by them, in any way whatever. The matter is also in the hands of the Secretary of the S. S. S., the Committee of which will, we are sure, endorse our warning to all collectors to be on their guard against these dangerous frauds!

[Copy.]

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
&c. &c. &c.
LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM,
Sept. 28th, 1895.

SIR,—I take the liberty of drawing your attention to a matter which appears to me calculated to bring discredit upon an important Public Department in one of our largest colonies.

I am informed that the Post Office Department of New South Wales is offering for sale impressions of certain postage stamps that are no longer in use or available for postage; that these impressions, or some portion of such impressions, have been printed since the stamps which they represent became obsolete; and that not only do these reprints, or posthumous editions of obsolete stamps bear no indication of their real nature, but they are offered for sale obliterated in such a manner as to induce collectors of stamps to suppose that these identical specimens have actually been employed for postage.

Reprinting of obsolete stamps has taken place in various countries, but I would venture to point out that the selling of reprints that are not marked with any indication of their nature is a fraud of the same kind as the publishing of a reprint of an early edition of a book, without marking the reprint as such or putting the date of such reprinting upon the title-page.

In this instance, however, the Colonial authorities appear

to have gone a step further. I enclose a cutting from a Sydney paper, which shows that reprints are now being sold there with an obliteration, the effect of which is to entirely conceal their real character, and with the avowed object of making them more saleable to collectors. This, in point of fact, instead of being equivalent to selling Margarine without labelling it as such, is equivalent to deliberately labelling the Margarine as Butter.

I have been a Stamp Collector for some thirty-five years, and for the last five years I have been Editor of a Magazine published by one of the principal English firms of Stamp Dealers; I am therefore, I think, in a position fairly to lay before you the views both of Collectors and of Dealers. Those collectors who prefer obliterated stamps to unobliterated ones, do so solely because they look upon the obliteration as evidence that the specimens have actually been used to defray postage, and that therefore they are original impressions and not reprints. No serious collector or respectable dealer has any objection to reprints being marked with the word "reprint," or in some other way so as to clearly show what they are; in fact, we should all be only too glad if all reprints were so marked.

The statement which is reported, in the enclosed cutting,* to have been made by the Secretary to the Post-office of New South Wales, to the effect that "the dealers have been objecting, and are inclined to bar all those bearing the printed words," is an entirely misleading one, and was probably made under a misconception. The fact is that collectors, as a rule, will not buy what they know to be reprints; in nine cases out of ten the collector who buys a reprint, buys it because he believes it to be an original impression. There is very little legitimate demand for reprints, and for that reason the Post-office of New South Wales would find but little demand for the impressions marked with that word. So great is the opening for fraud afforded by the sale of reprints without some distinctive mark, that some of the principal dealers have decided not to deal in them at all, their argument being that a specimen which is honestly sold to-day as a *reprint*, may perhaps be dishonestly resold to-morrow as an original, possibly with its true nature disguised by means of a fraudulent obliteration; it is this latter addition that the Post-office Department of New South Wales is now supplying.

This decision on the part of certain dealers forms, perhaps, the foundation for the statement quoted above; but, in point of fact, the objection is not to the word "reprint," but to reprints circulated without that word, and when, in addition to the absence of any distinctive mark, the impressions are obliterated with a view to making them pass as "used," and therefore as original copies, I think that I am not going too far in saying that their sale is absolutely fraudulent.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) EDW. B. EVANS.

* No. 5.

THE STAMPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, WITH A REFERENCE LIST.

BY DONALD A. KING.

(Continued from page 25.)

In the directory of 1863 there is a list of the local Post-offices in British Columbia, and the rates of postage on letters and newspapers between them; the number of offices was not very large—nine only—and the postage was very heavy. As will be seen by the list annexed, the prepayment was compulsory, and must have been in many cases paid in money, as the 2½d. stamps would not make up the amount in any combination.

The following is the table referred to :

"RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN ALL CASES TO BE PREPAID.

	NEW WMS.		DOUGLAS.		HOPE.		YALE.	
	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.
N. Westminster	5d.	2½d.	5d.	2½d.	5d.	2½d.	5d.	2½d.
Douglas	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...
Hope	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...
Yale	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...	5d.	...
Lytton	1s.	...	1s.	...	1s.	...	1s.	...
Lillooet	1s.	...	1s.	...	1s.	...	1s.	...
Wms. Lake	2s.	...	2s.	...	2s.	...	2s.	...
Quesnelle	3s.	...	3s.	...	3s.	...	3s.	...
Antler	4s.	...	4s.	...	4s.	...	4s.	...

	LYTTON.		LILLOOET.		WMS. LAKE.		QUESNELLE.		ANTLER.	
	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.	Letters.	News-papers.
N. Westminster	1s.	5d.	1s.	5d.	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Douglas	1s.	...	1s.	...	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Hope	1s.	...	1s.	...	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Yale	1s.	...	1s.	...	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Lytton	1s.	...	1s.	...	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Lillooet	1s.	...	1s.	...	2s.	3s.	3s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
Wms. Lake	2s.	...	2s.	...	...	1s.	1s.	2s.	2s.	2s.
Quesnelle	3s.	...	3s.	...	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.
Antler	4s.	...	4s.	...	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.

In 1864 a radical change was made in the postal rates, and in reference to the same the following notice was published in the *Gazette* :

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"RATES OF POSTAGE.

- "Between Br. Columbia and Vancouver Island, delivered at Victoria or New Westminster, for each letter under ½ ounce ... 3d.
- And for every additional ½ ounce or fractional excess ... 3d.
- For each newspaper ... 1d.
- On all letters and papers to and from abroad, and delivered or mailed at New Westminster, in addition to foreign postage, for each letter under ½ ounce ... 3d.
- And for every additional ½ ounce or fractional excess ... 3d.
- For each newspaper ... 1d.
- Between a Post-office at any one place in the Colony and a Post-office at any other place in the Colony, in all cases to be prepaid, for each letter under ½ ounce ... 6d.
- And for every additional ½ ounce or fractional excess ... 6d.
- For each newspaper ... 6d.

"N. B.—Packages or Parcels other than newspapers, and not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, will be charged at the letter rate of 6d. per ½ ounce. No parcels can be taken exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

(Sgd.) "WARNER R. SPALDING, P.M.G.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, 8th June, 1864."

In order to provide for the lack of a 3d. stamp, the one in circulation was ordered to be sold at threepence. This order reads :

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"On and after the 20th day of June, 1864, all letters and mail matter liable to postage must be prepaid. Until other stamps shall have been substituted, there will be issued for the prepayment of postage the postage stamps at present in use, bearing the mark 2½d., for which the sum of 3d. will in future be charged.

(Sgd.) "WARNER R. SPALDING, P.M.G.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, 11th June, 1864."

This notice could not have been much more than a matter of form, as the 3d. had always to be paid for the stamp, owing to the lack of copper currency. This, of course, would be to a certain extent remedied in buying a quantity, and in that way the notice was of use.*

In stating that all matter must be prepaid, the notice was merely repeating former rules, as the postage table of 1863 states very distinctly that all classes of matter must be prepaid. The tax of 1d. on newspapers to and from other countries was undoubtedly paid in money, as bisected stamps are unknown. The number of papers sent from the Colony would be small, but coming into it the quantity would be very large, and this tax was no doubt collected in cash on delivery.

The prepayment of papers through the Colony could be effected by stamp, as every paper cost 6d., two stamps.

The provisional 3d. was in use until November, 1865, when a new stamp of that value was issued. The *Gazette* notice is as follows :

"NOTICE.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, 28th Sept., 1865.

"It having been found necessary to issue a new postage stamp to meet the requirements of the Postal Ordinance, 1864, notice is hereby given that, from and after the 1st of Nov. next, the stamp at present in use will not be received by the Post-office Department. Persons in possession of the stamp at present in use may exchange the same, on application at any of the Post-offices of British Columbia, on or after the 1st of November.

(Sgd.) "WARNER R. SPALDING,
"Postmaster-General."

Though this notice does not give the value of the stamp, there can be no doubt that it was the 3d. blue.

The new stamp was manufactured by De La Rue & Co., of London, in sheets of 240, four panes of sixty stamps, of six vertical rows of ten, on white, medium-weight paper, watermark Crown and CC, perforated 14, printed in blue, shading from light to dark. This stamp continued in use until the change of currency in 1867, when a new postal rate was put in force and a decimal series issued. The new set was printed from the same plate as the preceding stamp, but in different colours, and with the new values overprinted at the bottom. Paper and watermark as in the 3d. The perforation is in two sizes, 12½ and 14. The set perforated 14 includes all the values, that perforated 12½ lacks the 2 cents.

The Philatelic Society in their book quote the following extract from the Postal Act of 1867 :

"IX. That on every letter deposited in, or passing through, any Post-office in the Colony, and not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, there shall be paid a postage according to the following scale, that is to say :

At or between Victoria, or any Post-office in Vancouver Island and New Westminster, or any port in the Colony	5 c.
Between Vancouver Island and New Westminster and Clinton or Savana's Ferry	12½ c.
Beyond these distances	25 c.

* Mr. King seems to have forgotten the statement made by him a little above, to the effect that U.S. money was practically the only currency in use; the difficulty would have been not to pay for 3d. stamps, which were equivalent to 5 cents, but for 3d. stamps, of which (in the absence of copper coin) not less than five could have been sold at a time. This "Notice" appears very curious to us, because we had always supposed that the 2½d. of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, the 5 c. of Vancouver Island, and the 3d. and 5 c. of British Columbia were of the same value, 5 cents of U.S. currency.—Ed.

Between any two Post-offices above Yale, Hope, and Douglas ... 12½ c.
 And for every additional ¼ ounce, or fraction of ¼ ounce beyond the above weight, there shall be paid on each such letter an additional postage, according to the foregoing rates.

"X. That for every newspaper deposited in or passing through any Post-office in the Colony, there shall be paid a postage of 2 c."

These rates were for the interior postage. The exterior rates are not given in the extract, but the directory of 1868 contains this list:

"RATES OF POSTAGE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, INCLUDING COLONIAL CHARGE OF FIVE CENTS.

Countries.	Not over ¼ oz.	Not over ½ oz.	Payment.
Aspinwall	...	15	Compulsory.
Australia, <i>vid</i> Panama	...	30	Do.
Austria	...	35	Optional.
Belgium, <i>vid</i> France	26	47	Do.
British N.A. Provinces	...	15	Do.
Cape of Good Hope	...	50	Compulsory.
Chili	...	39	Do.
Cuba	...	40	Do.
China	...	25	Do.
Denmark	...	40	Optional.
France	20	40	Do.
German States	...	35	Do.
Great Britain & Ireland	...	25	Compulsory.
Greece (by French mail)	...	65	Do.
Holland, <i>vid</i> France	26	47	Do.
Mexico	...	15	Compulsory.
Norway	...	43	Optional.
Panama	...	15	Compulsory.
Peru	...	30	Do.
Poland	...	40	Optional.
Portugal, <i>vid</i> England	...	50	Compulsory.
Prussia	...	35	Optional.
Russia (Prussian enclosed mail)	...	40	Do.
Sandwich Islands	...	25	Compulsory.
Spain, <i>vid</i> France	26	47	Do.
Sweden (Prussian enclosed mail)	...	40	Optional.
Switzerland (French mail)	...	50	Do.
United States	...	15	Do.
West Indies, not British	...	40	Compulsory."

The rate charged for letters between Vancouver's Island or New Westminster, and Clinton or Savanas Ferry, would imply that a 12½ c. stamp was necessary; nominally it was, and the rate could really only be made by bisecting the 5 c. or 25 c. stamp, but this was not done, as the letters were stamped 15 cents; no one could pay the correct amount of postage as there was no copper coinage. If there had been a stamp issued of the value required, 15 cents would have had to be paid for it, so that the public were no worse off in stamping letters 15 cents.

The table of rates for exterior postage in 1869 shows a number of changes from that of the preceding year, the rates in nearly every case being much increased. The table is as follows:

"RATES OF POSTAGE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, INCLUDING COLONIAL CHARGE OF FIVE CENTS.

Countries.	Not over ¼ oz.	Not over ½ oz.	Payment.
Aspinwall	...	25	Compulsory.
Australia	...	40	Do.
Austria	...	35	Optional.
Belgium <i>vid</i> France	...	35	Do.
British North American Provinces	...	15	Do.
Cape of Good Hope	...	50	Compulsory.
Chili	...	50	Do.
Cuba	...	40	Do.
China	...	25	Do.

Countries.	Not over ¼ oz.	Not over ½ oz.	Payment.
Denmark	...	41	Optional.
France	20	40	Do.
German States	...	35	Do.
Great Britain & Ireland	...	25	Compulsory.
Greece (by French mail)	...	65	Do.
Holland <i>vid</i> France	...	35	Optional.
Mexico	...	25	Compulsory.
Norway	...	43	Optional.
Panama	...	25	Compulsory.
Peru	...	50	Do.
Poland	...	40	Optional.
Portugal <i>vid</i> England	...	50	Compulsory.
Prussia	...	35	Optional.
Russia (Prussian enclosed mail)	...	40	Do.
Sandwich Islands	...	25	Compulsory.
Sweden (Prussian enclosed mail)	...	40	Optional.
Switzerland (French mail)	...	50	Do.
United States	...	25	Do.
West Indies, British 25, not British	...	40	Compulsory.
Spain <i>vid</i> France	26	47	Do."

From this date, until the entry of the colony into the Dominion of Canada in 1871, I have no further information in regard to its postal affairs.

REFERENCE LIST.

- BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.
1861. On thin white, unwatermarked paper; imperforate. 2½d., rosy-brown.
 Perforated 14. 2½d., rosy-brown. 2½d., rose.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA.
1865. 1st Nov. Medium weight, white paper; watermarked Crown & CC; perf. 14. 3d., blue, shades.
1867. 13th March (?). Same paper and watermark; perf. 14. 2 c., brown, shades; black *surchage*. 5 c., red " " " 10 c., pink " blue " 25 c., orange " violet " 50 c., violet " carmine " \$1, green; green "
- Same paper and watermark; perf. 12½. 5 c., red, shades; black *surchage*. 10 c., pink " blue " 25 c., yellow-orange; violet " 50 c., violet, shades; carmine " \$1, green; green "

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

I have been unable to procure a single official paper, or any information referring to the postal issues of this colony, but I assume that their postal regulations and rates were much the same as in British Columbia. The stamps were issued in 1865, and there were only two values, 5 and 10 cents. They were manufactured by De La Rue & Co., typographed on white paper, watermarked Crown and CC; imperforate, and perforated 14. The imperforate copies are much more numerous than those of the 2½d. of the two colonies; and, judging from the number met with, a fairly large quantity was used in this condition. The 5 c., imperf., is of a much deeper colour than the perforated variety; in fact, a different shade, having almost a *claret* tint. The series was only in use one year, the two colonies being re-united in 1866.

REFERENCE LIST.

1865. July. On white paper; watermarked Crown & CC; imperforate. 5 c., rose. 10 c., blue. Same paper and watermark; perf. 14. 5 c., rose, shades. 10 c., blue "

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Mr. C. J. Phillips begs to give notice that he will be absent from London from about the 10th of October to the middle of November. All letters during that period should be addressed to the firm, and any special orders for rarities which cannot be executed during his absence should be repeated towards the end of November, when they will receive his most prompt attention.

* * *

Philatelic Exhibition of Rarities at Ipswich.—Our esteemed friends, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the well-known wholesale dealers of Ipswich, have taken advantage of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to get together a collection of some of the greatest rarities, borrowed from the leading English collectors, and estimated to exceed in value £20,000. The exhibition was held at their new offices, and was open from September 11th to the 18th (excepting Sunday) from 11 to 5 p.m., admission being free on presentation of business or visiting card. On the opening day, a little party of the Strand contingent of philatelists, comprising Messrs. Gordon Smith, W. H. Peckett, M. Giwelb, J. W. Jones, and C. J. Phillips, had a pleasant trip from Liverpool Street by one of the fast expresses of the Great Eastern Railway line, the tedium of the journey being relieved with luncheon baskets, first of all, followed by a few quiet hands at nap, whist, &c.

On arriving at Ipswich, the first thing, of course, was to inspect the exhibition. First and foremost must be noted the exhibit of the premier English collector,

W. B. AVERY.

Here we recognised many rarities of the first water, comprising, not only the many fine things Mr. Avery exhibited in the last show by the London Philatelic Society, but also a quantity of the gems which he acquired in the early part of this year by the purchase of the larger portion of the well-known "Blest" collection. In rarities of the English colonies especially we do not think Mr. Avery could be surpassed, excepting, perhaps, by Herr P. von Ferrary, of Paris, and Mr. Ayer, of the United States; but, with the exception of Switzerland, we gather that Mr. Avery's collection is extremely weak, according to the latter day ideas of collecting, in unused fine Europeans, more especially in German States, and, as this is such an interesting group of countries and so rapidly rising in value, we would commend them seriously to his attention.

First and foremost is Mr. Avery's exhibit, we must, of course, always place the Mauritius 1d. and 2d. "POST OFFICE," unused, which we procured for him some two years ago. In the same country, also noticeable, were two or three exquisite specimens of the first plate 2d., blue, after the Post-office; we refer to the intense deep indigo blue, with the lines of the background, and the shading of the face very prominent. These stamps are very rare in fine condition. In Newfoundland, a fine set of orange and carmine were shewn, all unused with the exception of the 6d. and 1s., orange, which were used. Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, two fine shades, unused. Moldavia first issue circular was shewn, the 54 and 108 on letters, the 27, 54, and 108, used, and the 81, unused; all fine specimens. In Switzerland we have one of the finest things in the whole exhibition, viz. double Geneva, unused, an entire unsevered block of six of the full stamps and three of the half stamps, with full margin inscription. This block is, we believe, unique outside the Ferrary collection, and is one of Mr. Avery's best acquisitions during the past twelve months. In Cape of Good Hope we noticed the 1d., blue, error "*se tenant*" with the 4d., blue. In Canada an unsevered pair of the 12d., but whether on wove or laid paper we cannot say, as they were not noted, and, of course, could not be looked at in the locked frames. In the same country there is also the 6d. of the second issue, on the thick wove spongy paper, in fine unused condition. In British Guiana there is the celebrated 2 c. rose (circular), from the Blest collection. We have known this identical stamp change hands at £35, £70, and nearly £200, and probably, if it was for sale now, it would bring close on £350, considering that only five

other copies are known to be in existence. The other circular stamps of this country are not at all strongly represented; we have had many better specimens ourselves during the last year or two. In the 1856 issue, the large oblong, there was a poor specimen of the 4 c., magenta, a fair one of the 4 c., blue, on the surfaced paper, but no 4 c. on the sugar paper. The Nevis, of course, are superb, comprising, as they do, the "Mackenzie" collection, and many other large purchases made by Mr. Avery some two years ago. In West Australia the conspicuous stamp is a fine specimen of the 4d., blue, with inverted centre, this being the well-known specimen from the collection of Mr. Rodd, of Hamburg. The Confederate States are very fine. In a rough examination we noticed the *Baton Rouge* 2 c., green; the *Livingstone* 5 c., blue; *Pleasant Shade* unsevered pair of 5 blue, and many other rarities. In United States, among the gems are the Milbury, Brattleboro, and the Buchanan, on letters. Taken in all, Mr. Avery's exhibition is probably the finest lot of rarities that could be got together in this country, outside the British Museum; and not only is this exhibit noted for the rarity of the stamps, but also for the superb condition most of them are in.

MR. W. W. BLEST.

The next case to attract our attention was that of Mr. W. W. Blest. Here may be noted in Queensland, first issue, imperf. 2d., blue, and two 6d., green, unused; a pair each of 2d. and 6d., used; an exceedingly rare variety of the second issue is a horizontal strip of three 2d., blue, used, perf. 15½ horizontally, and imperf. vertically. We do not know if this is large or small star, and should like to be informed on this point. Of the no watermark with square local perf., Mr. Blest shews a pair of the 2d., blue, and of 1s., grey, both imperf. between and perf. all round. The Trinidad stamps exhibited by the same gentleman have been well known as the best of their kind for some years, and they make a collector of the unused stamps of this country simply green with envy. As we ourselves have been collecting these for some time, we have found out how extremely rare certain of these unused stamps are. Among the better ones in this exhibit, we noticed two copies of the 6d., green, imperf., unused; imperf. 1d., 4d., and 6d., unused; rough perf., two of the 6d., unused, and one of the 1s. Of the clean cut perf., gauging from 14 to 15½, which we have found to be very scarce, Mr. Blest shews 1d., three 4d., and one 6d., all unused. Of the no watermark on thick paper, perf. 11½, there are two fine specimens of the 6d., green. New Zealand, exhibited by the same collector, are very fine. Among others may be noted the Star watermark, bluish paper, unused 1d., 2d., and 1s.; the 2d., on blue paper, no watermark, defective printing, with the value omitted; same issue, 1s., on blue, unused. Of the no watermark, thick white paper, we notice three of the 1s., blue-green, and one of the 1s., green. Pelure paper, imperf. and unused, 1d., three of the 2d., and one each of the 6d. and 1s. Of the pelure perf., Mr. Blest shews the 1d., used, and the 2d., unused.

MR. R. EHRENBACH,

so well known as the first authority on the stamps of the German States, shews, as may be expected, chiefly German stamps, but with a few other rare Europeans. In Wurtemberg we noticed, all unused and with gum, first issue 3 kr., orange, block of four of the 6, green, and a fine specimen of the 9, rose. Of the imperf. issue, without thread, there is an exceedingly fine pair, with top margin, of the 3 kr., orange; and an old friend of ours comes in here—the exceedingly rare 6 kr., green. This stamp we well remember selling to Mr. Ehrenbach some two years ago for £3; last month one was sold in Germany for £75. It is certainly one of the rarest stamps of Europe in a fine unused condition. In the thick papers, perf. 13½, we notice a light and dark red-brown of the 1 kr., which, by the way, are priced by Senf unused as the commonest of the issue, he valuing them at £3 each. We would gladly give Mr. Ehrenbach £30 for his two, and we challenge Messrs. Senf to produce a similar pair for that price, which is *five times* that of their own catalogue. Another rare and little known stamp in this country is a fine unused copy of the rouletted 7 kr., in *dark steel blue*. In Saxony Mr. Ehrenbach shews his well-known reconstructed sheet of the 40 3 pf., rose, all used, and taken from one correspondence; also a pair of the rare errors, ½ ngr. in the colour of the 2 ngr. In Prussia, two fine shades of the

2 silbergroschen with solid background. In Hanover we notice a beautiful copy of the 10 gr., pale apple green, unused, the only copy we know in this shade. In the same country there is also a beautiful pair of the one-tenth thaler with large net. In Brunswick the rare and almost unobtainable first issue, unused, is represented by two fine copies of the 1 silb., and one each of the other two values. Mr. Ehrenbach also shows a fine lot of rarities of Sweden first issue unused, of the Belgian with watermark in frame and without frame, and scarce things in Oldenburg and Russia.

MAJOR E. B. EVANS

has some interesting exhibits of the Mulready's, and caricatures of the same, including an uncut sheet of four of Fores' caricatures by Leech, and another uncut sheet of six varieties of Fores' caricatures by Doyle; also an impression on India paper from the original brass block of Mulready's design, dated MDCCCLXIX., and a somewhat similar one with essays of the marginal instructions, and with the spaces above and below filled in with engine-turning.

MR. M. P. CASTLE,

the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, has shewn from his choice and immense collection of European stamps, a fine lot of rarities in the first condition. Amongst those we noticed in English were the 2d., Large Crown, perf. 16, with thin lines; 4d., Medium Garter, on blue and white paper; 1s., watermark Anchor, and the same watermark Cross; 9d., with hair lines, perf.; 9d., plate 5; all these first rarities of our own country unused, and in immaculate condition. In Spain, in addition to the ordinary 2 reales and so on, unused, we noticed what must be a very great rarity, the 12 cuartos, perf., rose and blue, with frame inverted, unused, and in perfect condition. In Sweden first issue on thick paper, which are infinitely rarer than the thin papers, Mr. Castle shews the 6 and 24 skilling. Holland first issue there is a 5 c. of the real rare milky-blue colour, a stamp that is reckoned almost unobtainable unused. Here also we notice the only known copy of the 15 c., perf. 10 x 10½. In Finland there is a fine used specimen of the 5 pen., black on buff. Moldavia circular stamps are represented by the 27 p. used, and the 54, 81, and 108 unused.

MR. T. WICKHAM JONES

shews a portion of his magnificent collection of Shanghai stamps, mounted on six sheets, and comprising most of the well-known rarities, and a fair sprinkling of the early issues used, exceedingly rare thus. We are always prepared to make every allowance for the zeal of the ardent collector, but we think Mr. Jones's zeal has for once outrun his discretion, by putting a notice over his exhibit to the effect that he desired to purchase any stamps of this country. He will probably hear of this again from his fellow-members of the Society, who we know are sticklers for what we may call philatelic etiquette in such matters. It is the first time we have ever seen such a thing, and we have heard it commented upon by several well-known philatelists.

MR. A. DE WORMS

shews a small, but exceedingly choice selection of his magnificent Ceylons. First and foremost amongst these is the superb unused set of the first issue, in perfect condition, comprising, amongst others, the 4d., 8d., 9d., and 2s.; also a fine used pair, on a portion of the letter, of the 4d., milky-rose, and pairs of the 1s. 9d. and 2s., imperf. In the CC issue there is a beautiful unused specimen of the 2d., yellow-green, being the general colour of the Star issue; also a CC 10d., vermilion, instead of usual 10d., orange-red, this being another, and, we believe, hitherto unknown example of a 10d. printed in the colour of the Star. Among later issues we notice the 16 c., lilac, and the 24 c., purple-brown, with watermark CA, and unused, and a fine set unused of the rare perforation varieties of the small stamps of 1885.

MR. WHITFIELD KING

himself exhibits a portion of his private collection, consisting entirely of modern issues, as Mr. King gives up as hopeless the idea of making a fine collection of the old issues.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
exhibit several frames, as also do the

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have only noted a few of the things in this exhibition, as space will not allow a mention to be made of all of the

rarities to be found there. Before allowing our party to leave his office, Mr. King not only made us sign our names in his visiting book, but actually took the weight of each individual. It may be interesting to know the fighting weight, which was recorded on one of the machines of Messrs. Avery, mostly used for weighing Continentals, the records being as follows:

	st. lb.
Mr. W. H. Peckett	9 2
Mr. M. Giwelb	9 6
Mr. Whitfield King	10 9
Mr. J. W. Jones	12 2
Mr. C. J. Phillips	13 0

It will be noticed that 391, Strand, is by far the heaviest; let this be a warning to those attacking the well-known firm.

Before leaving Ipswich, Mr. Whitfield King was kind enough to shew us over his most beautiful private house, and one and all envied him his billiard-room, a room fitted up apparently regardless of cost, and with the most exquisite taste; in fact, it is a room that should be seen to be appreciated. Of course, we had a look at the celebrated stamp-room, papered with hundreds of thousands of reprints; and, more than this, we just had a short run through the well-known orchid houses, by means of which Mr. King has earned so many of the first prizes at the leading shows of this country. Our hearty thanks are tendered to him for his kindness in shewing us so many of his treasures.

* * *

The Brattleboro' Again.—We are continually noticing in the Press reference to a Brattleboro', which is supposed to have been sold for £250, and to be amongst the rarest known stamps. This article having again appeared in *The Morning* of September 17th, we addressed the following letter to the Editor, which we trust will help to kill this canard once for all:—

"In reference to the paragraph in this morning's issue, noting the collection of stamps which was shewn at Ipswich at the meeting of the British Association, there are many inaccuracies in it which it might be interesting to correct. First, you state that the celebrated Brattleboro' was not there. We beg to state that we saw it there, a fine specimen, used, and on the entire letter. This stamp is not nearly so rare as very many other stamps that were exhibited. Scores could be mentioned of a greater degree of rarity. As to only one specimen being on the market for some years, this is quite incorrect. We ourselves have sold one this week for £90, used, and we have an unused specimen on hand at this moment, price £100. It is also incorrect to state that one has ever been sold for £250. A well-known stamp dealer in the Strand certainly sold one some years ago to an equally well-known wine merchant. The price, however, paid was under £100, as we were informed by the purchaser. Since then we have bought this gentleman's collection, and sold the identical stamp in question, so there can be no doubt on this point."

* * *

Philatelic Diary, 1896.—The Second Edition of this very popular diary is now in the press. Many improvements have been introduced, including insertion of blank leaves for addresses, memoranda, &c. Those of our clients abroad who desire to receive the diary in December, ready for the new year, should order at once. The price is 2s. 6d. each, post free everywhere, and prepaid orders are booked as received.

* * *

Our New Catalogues and Foreign Agents for Same.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the new edition of our Catalogue is issued, and all booked orders sent out during the week ending September 14th. The delay which has occurred in the appearance of this edition is entirely due to the enormous amount of work which has been necessary in transforming it to its present shape, and we trust all our friends will forgive us when they understand that its somewhat tardy appearance is owing to our earnest desire to make it the best Price Catalogue in the world.

In a Catalogue of this nature, we are quite aware that it is almost impossible to avoid errors, and quite a number have been pointed out to us—some printer's errors and some pure mistakes on our part. We propose to publish in the December No. of our journal a list of errata and corrections

of prices, and we shall be thankful to all our correspondents, who have the Catalogue, if they will forward us any criticisms and corrections, all of which will be thankfully received and carefully considered.

We have received very many letters complimenting us on this Catalogue, and very large repeat wholesale orders, which, after all, are the best test of the popularity of a new book. The two chief apparent difficulties are the want of a general index and the illegibility of the illustrations. The first we shall certainly avoid in the next edition. In regard to the illustrations, next year we hope, in the case of all stamps bearing a surcharge, to shew such surcharge separately from the stamp, the same as we have done in Griqualand, Turks Island, &c. It is impossible for us to continue the large size illustrations as well as make the Catalogue a pocket edition, which appears to be the great desideratum of nearly all our clients. We believe that nearly every one of the unsurcharged stamps can be clearly identified; it is only in the case of the surcharges where there is a doubt.

For the convenience of correspondents abroad, we have pleasure in appending a list of our wholesale agents, from whom the Catalogue may be got direct if not already ordered from us:—

GERMANY.

- Berlin, W. Stötzer, Prinzenstr, 13, S.W.
- Cologne, A. H. Drahn, 6, Luxemburgerstrasse.
- Mannheim, L. Risigari, Stamp Dealer.
- Frankfurt-a-Maine, K. W. F. Schäfer, Grosser ornmarkt, 23.

AUSTRIA.

- Vienna, Rudolf Friedl, Türkenstrasse, 21, Vienna, XIX.
- Prague, Bohemia, Austria Philatelist, Wenzelsplatz, 45.

FRANCE.

- Paris, A. Lebrou, 25, Avenue d'Orléans.
- Nouai-Nord, Edmond Fremy.
- Marseilles, Lucien Hesse, 6, Rue Papère.

TURKEY.

- Constantinople, J. Tchakidji & Co., 5, Zindjirli Han, Galata.

BELGIUM.

- Brussels, Gelli & Tani, 10, Rue des Fripiers.

U. S. AMERICA.

- New York, Bogert and Durbin Co., Room 37, Tribune Buildings.
- Boston, Mass., New England Stamp Co., 325, Washington-st.

AUSTRALASIA.

- Melbourne, Victoria, J. Davis, No. 10, The Block, Elizabeth-st.
- Adelaide, S. Australia, W. C. Rigby, 74, King William-st.
- Sydney, New South Wales, F. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street.
- Dunedin, New Zealand, Wilcox, Smith, & Co., P.O. Box 17.

INDIA.

- Bombay, The Bombay Philatelic Co., 29, Meadows Street, Fort.
- Calcutta, Gordon Jones & Co., 1, Hare Street.

TRANSVAAL.

- Johannesburg, M. Booleman & Co., P.O. Box 520.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- Singapore, C. A. Ribeiro & Co., 15, Battery Road.

CHILI.

A LIST of a collection of Chilian stamps, in the Museum of the National Library at Valparaiso, was published a few months ago in a newspaper of that place; and we think that the following translation of it may not be without interest for our readers, as it gives what are no doubt the official descriptions and dates of issue of the varieties included in the collection:—

1853. Printed in London.

- 5 centavos, red on blue.
- 10 " slate-blue.

1854. Printed in Santiago.

- 5 centavos, brick-red.
- 10 " blue.

1854. Printed in London.

- 5 centavos, brown-red (chestnut).
- 10 " Prussian blue.

1857. Printed in Santiago.

- 5 centavos, red.

1862. Printed in London.

- 1 centavo, yellow.
- 20 centavos, green.

1865. Printed in Santiago.

- 5 centavos, rose.

1867. Printed in New York.

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 2 centavos, black.
- 5 " red.
- 10 " ultramarine.
- 20 " green.

1877-78. Printed in New York.

- 1 centavo, grey.
- 2 centavos, orange.
- 5 " carmine.
- 10 " blue.
- 20 " green.
- 50 " violet (1878).

1880-81. Fiscal stamps, printed in New York, Provisionally employed for Postage.

- 1 centavo, red.
- 2 centavos, brown (hazel or chestnut).
- 5 " blue.

1881-86. Printed in New York.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, bright rose.
- 5 " carmine.
- 5 " blue (1883).
- 10 " yellow (1885).
- 20 " black (1886).

1891. Stamps used for postage provisionally, in the Northern Provinces, during the revolution.

Fiscal Stamps.

- 10 centavos, green.
- 20 " orange.
- 1 peso, orange.

Telegraph Stamps.

- 2 centavos, chestnut-brown.
- 10 " olive-green.
- 20 " blue.
- 1 peso, chocolate.

The 10 c. were used for postage throughout the Republic.

1892. Printed in New York.

- 15 centavos, slate-blue (? slate-green).
- 25 " red-brown.
- 1 peso, dark brown (and black).

1894. Printed in New York.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, carmine.

1894. Printed in Santiago.

- 5 centavos, deep brown.

NOTE.—This is no doubt the Return Receipt Stamp.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, FOR VALPARAISO.

1894. Provisional Issue.

- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20, 30, and 40 centavos, black on yellow.

1895. Permanent Issue.

- 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60, and 80 centavos, and 1 peso, red on yellow.

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

For Valparaiso.

- 1885. Rose-red.
- 1895. Chestnut-brown.
- Chocolate.
- Blue and green.

— The current type of these bears the effigy of Arturo Prat.

For Santiago.

- 1894. Lilac.
- 1895. Black.

NOTE.—Some of the colours given do not seem to correspond exactly with those of the catalogues and magazines.—ED.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

BATHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY, N. S. WALES.

Hon. President: CAPTAIN WHITEHEAD.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

W. CLUNES ROSS, ESQ., REV. P. DOWLING.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on 12th July, and was well attended. Seven new members were proposed and accepted. The next exchange book was fixed to be issued on 1st August. It was resolved to become subscribers to Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, also to procure *Album Weeds*, by Rev. R. B. Earé, for the use of members.

Although the Bathurst Philatelic Society was only started in May last, it already numbers 28 members, including many of the most advanced collectors in the colony. Exchange with other clubs will be desirable at an early date.

H. CECIL WADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

President:

C. STEWART-WILSON, ESQ., C.S., Deputy Director-General of the Post-office of India.

Vice-President—ALFRED A. LYALL, ESQ.

THE eighteenth meeting of the Society was held at the Adelphi Hotel, at 9.15 p.m., on Monday, 13th May, 1895. The Vice-President took the chair. 1. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Captain L. E. Du Moulin, proposed by F. A. Larmour, Esq., and seconded by the Honorary Secretary; Surgeon-Major Harwood, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by the Honorary Secretary; J. D. Nicolas, Esq., proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by J. H. Lewes, Esq.; A. D. Mangos, Esq., proposed by T. B. G. Overend, Esq., and seconded by the Vice-President.

2. A letter from the Board of Revenue was read, replying to the Society's recent petition to abolish the Import Duty charged on stamps, stating that the Government did not accede to the request, and had decided that duty was to be paid. The meeting then adjourned for the hot season's recess.

E. BERTHOUD, Hon. Secretary.

1, WOOD STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST, K.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Hon. Vice-President:

THE HON. H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Judge High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

President:

W. L. HARVEY, ESQ., C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, General Department.

THE thirty-fourth meeting was held on Thursday, the 8th of August, at 5.30 p.m. The President presiding; ten members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. New member elected, Mr. W. Trevor Smith. A discussion then ensued regarding an anonymous letter, which was published in the *Indian Philatelist*, June, 1895, containing statements directed against this Society. On the proposition of Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, seconded by K. Ramchandra, Hon. Treasurer, the following resolution was put to the meeting, and carried *rem. con.*, That the

council be requested to consider the article signed "Truth," in the *Indian Philatelist*, June No., page 6, and take such action as may be deemed necessary. The Hon. Treasurer showed a new album for postage stamps, purchased by him from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., with sunk leaves, also several fine copies of the scarce four annas, first issue, British East Africa, on original covers.

THE thirty-eighth meeting (anniversary) was held on Thursday, the 29th August, at 5.30 p.m., fourteen members being in attendance. Mr. H. W. Graham was elected Chairman. The minutes of the general meeting held on the 8th August were read and confirmed. New members elected: Philip Godinho, Esq., M.A., and A. J. Brooks, Esq. Mr. D. Mahadevrao proposed that a general meeting of the members should be held on Tuesday, the 3rd prox., for the purpose of the members being informed as to the result of the council meetings held on the 10th and 27th inst., seconded by Dr. Paco, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Secretary informed the meeting that it was proposed by him to publish a monthly Circular in connection with the Society, which would show corrected lists of members, announcements of meetings, and other data regarding the business of the Society, including extracts from the minutes of the meetings, and exhibits made by members at meetings, &c., &c., and that each member would be supplied gratis with one copy a month, but that non-members would be charged eight annas a copy.

This was seconded by H. W. Graham, and the further discussion regarding it was postponed till the next meeting.

Dr. Paco proposed, and D. Mahadevrao seconded, that a date should be fixed for the annual dinner of the Society, which he suggested should be held at Borri's Restaurant, and directed the attention of members to a Circular dated the 10th April, 1895, which had been sent to Committee members with reference to this subject by the Hon. Secretary.

The proposition was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Circular referred to by Dr. Paco was then read to the meeting, and further discussion postponed to the next general meeting.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, Hon. Sec.

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

THE annual report showed that the Society had enjoyed a busy and satisfactory year's progress during 1894-95. No less than eighteen meetings had been held, five being specially arranged ones not included in the printed programme. The papers read included discourses by Mr. Washington Teasdale, F.R.M.S., on his own personal experiences of the postal administration of India in 1856-1868; by Mr. W. Barwell Turner, F.R.M.S., on "Philatelic Heraldry"; by Mr. J. F. C. Sieber, on "The Production of Stamps"; and descriptions of the stamps of Victoria, United States (envelopes), Spain (Alfonsist), Switzerland (Cantonal), and Great Britain (ad.), by Messrs. Skipwith, Kidson, Roebuck, Egly, and Thackrah respectively. There was an average attendance of about ten at the meetings, and numerous stamps and collections were exhibited at all of them. Towards the close of the session a very successful and enjoyable social evening was spent by the members. The membership had increased slightly, and now stood at twenty-seven. The fourth rule has been altered, so as to permit of the election of corresponding members, for which only philatelists are eligible, who are neither resident nor engaged in regular business in the city, the subscription to be 2s. 6d., including all the benefits of the Exchange Club. The library of the Society has been augmented by a number of useful works, and has been well used by members. The report referred next to the very successful and interesting Exhibition of Fiscal Stamps, held under the Society's auspices, and to the financial deficit it entailed upon the funds, and concluded with a reference to the heavy loss the

Society has sustained by the removal of Mr. J. F. C. Sieber, lately one of the Hon. Secretaries, to Glasgow.

The reports (and the balance-sheet, read by Mr. Egly) were unanimously adopted, and votes of thanks to the President and officers, as well as to the Leeds Free Library for the free tenancy of the meeting-room, were passed. The question of the best night for meetings was then debated, and eventually it was decided to hold future meetings on the first Monday at 7.30 p.m., and on the third Saturday at 6.30 p.m., in each month. The proceedings closed with the exhibition of numerous stamps—novelties and collections.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries:

T. K. SKIPWITH,
13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

JOHN H. THACKRAH,
54, St. Michael's Road, Headingley, Leeds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I am not callous to the attacks made upon me as a manufacturer of what my over-zealous critics have chosen to call "Seebeckized" stamp issues. As a mere manufacturer I could afford to disregard these attacks; I would simply adapt my methods in future, as I have adapted them in the past, to the needs and demands of my market. But I am not merely a manufacturer; I am, and for years have been, a loyal and ardent philatelist. Long before the gray hairs began to crop out on the top of my devoted cranium, I became, and have ever since remained, an enthusiastic devotee of the science of philately. And it is as one of your fraternity, and because I want to retain the respect of my fellow-philatelists, that I feel most keenly the injustice which has been done me. I do not think that the false imputations are inspired by malice; they are rather the result of misdirected and exaggerated zeal in a crusade—the main end and purpose of which is laudable—a crusade against official abuse of postal administrative powers.

With this crusade, as far as it attacks vicious administrative systems, I heartily sympathize. But I protest against the personal animus injected into it, and which singles out a mere individual engraver as its victim and scapegoat. I protest especially against the unfair, not to say libellous, abuse of my name as a trade-mark of everything that is unholy, and as if I were personally and peculiarly responsible for the acts of every government that chooses to employ me. Is it not plain that such a rule of responsibility is false, unfair, and overstrained?

For years I have dealt with these various governments whose conduct seems recently to have aroused hostile criticism. During all these years my dealings have been known to and sustained by the philatelic world; no one seems to have thought that my acceptance of payment in kind for my services as an engraver was anything but prudent and fair. Suddenly the current of opinion seems to have changed. Well and good; no one disputes that a man, or even a whole set of men, can honestly undergo a change of opinion. Gladstone in England, Bismarck in Germany, Gambetta in France, and our Webster and Clay, and "Honest old Abe Lincoln" are brilliant examples of courage and honesty in confessing that wider experience had convinced them of former error, and induced them to modify their previous opinions. And as I honour them, so I respect those members of our fraternity who now claim that their previous sanction of my business methods was a mistake. But why am not I entitled to the same consideration which I am willing to extend to them? Why should they not recognise that, if I was, or am, mistaken in believing my methods to be right, I am at least honestly mistaken?

I have said that, as a business man, I necessarily adapt my methods to the changing demands of my market. In this case I shall, as a philatelist, do so most cheerfully. I shall bow to the consensus of opinion in my fraternity; not that I am even now convinced that, as a manufacturer, I am responsible for governmental abuses, nor because any combination of dealers will, in my opinion, ever be strong enough to force the hand of administrative officers. Indeed,

I may go further and say that personally I believe the charges of maladministration to be grossly exaggerated. But, in principle, I agree with the spirit of the crusade against the indiscriminate issue of speculative stamps. And, wholly irrespective of the merits involved, I rejoice in the manly stand which our fraternity is taking for what it honestly deems to be fair and square. I trust that the time will come when governments will realize that they owe something to the philatelic world. I believe that the present crusade will help to bring nearer that philatelic millennium; although, as a practical man, I feel that the millennium is still a good way off. But each of us can help. And I, among others, am willing to become an ally in the movement by discontinuing the contracts which my fellow-philatelists find so obnoxious, provided that I can do so with honour and without prejudice to vested rights.

It must, however, be evident to every reasonable person that my withdrawal from, or attempt to cancel, my present contracts with the various South and Central American Republics would, for the purposes of our crusade, be futile, unless some adequate protection is guaranteed against the making of similar contracts with my competitors. But, if my fellow-philatelists, in furtherance of their high ends, can secure from each one of the countries concerned, a guarantee that no contract similar in spirit to those found objectionable will hereafter be made with any other Bank Note Company, or other person, I am prepared to cancel every objectionable contract which I now hold; provided, of course, that the respective governments will join in such cancellation, and release me from obligations assumed. I do not know how I can more effectually evidence my sympathy with the demand for fair play.

And, in the meantime, I wish Godspeed to the crusade of honesty and integrity in philatelic affairs! Only let the crusade be one of principle, not one of personal animosity.

Yours respectfully,

N. F. SEEBECK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—The Bremen stamps have not been reprinted; your copies should therefore be originals. The Heligoland $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are both of the same type; the corners are plain, not like those of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. in the catalogue.

W. F. W.—Many thanks for your card. The 10 c. B. Honduras was chronicled in May.

X.—There are no *entire* reprints of the U. S. envelopes. Cut specimens may be distinguished by the laid lines in the paper, which run diagonally in the originals, and vertically in the reprints. Only the 3, 6, and 10 cents of the first issue, the 1, 3, 6, and 10 cents of 1857-60, and the 6 cents of 1861, have been reprinted at all.

W. M. T.—The 4d., *brown-lake*, was catalogued at one time as an error, in the colour of the 3d., but the more general opinion now is that it is either an extreme shade of the 4d., *rose*, or possibly a changeling. Is your 2d., laureated, wmk. 2, on really *blue* paper, or only tinged with the colour of the impression? The other two items in your letter you will find in the new catalogue.

C. Q.—Many thanks for your letter, of which you will see that we have made use. No doubt the Post-offices in the Spanish Colonies are conducted upon the same principles as those in Spain.

C. P.—We note the error in the Holkar card. The varieties of the Deccan envelopes are very numerous. We have a large collection of them, and hope some day to compile a list.

B. C. M.—The paper of the British South Africa Company's stamps has the manufacturers' initials and a number watermarked in it. One of the figures of the latter is shown no doubt in the copy you mention.

HON. G. B. G.—We are much obliged for your card. Half stamps without any surcharge have not been included in the Catalogue; many varieties of them are known. The Indian stamps surcharged "Postal Service" have been noted in the *Journal*, but we believe that they are not used for postage at all.

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR OCTOBER, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

	EACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ANGRA.			
30+30 reis, blue on buff	0 10	..	..
<i>Post Card.</i>			
50 reis, blue on pale blue	0 8	..	..
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
BRAZIL.			
2000 reis, chocolate-brown	4 0	36	0 ..
<i>Post Card.</i>			
80+80 reis, carmine and blue	0 4	..	..
CANADA.			
2 cents, blue-green on white	0 3	..	2 0 ..
<i>Enve. ope.</i>			
GUATEMALA.			
1894. <i>Engraved.</i>			
6 cents, pale mauve	0 6	..	..
HAYTI.			
20 cents, brown	1 6	..	..
INDIA.			
<i>Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope.</i>			
One Anna on 9 pies, black and carmine	0 2	..	..
NICARAGUA.			
1894. <i>Remainders.</i>			
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	2 0	..	16 0 ..
<i>Set of 10</i>			
<i>Officials.</i>			
Ditto	2 0	..	16 0 ..
<i>Set of 10</i>			
<i>Wrappers.</i>			
1, 2, and 4 c.	0 6	..	4 6 ..
Ditto	1 0	..	0 ..
<i>uncut</i>			
<i>Envelopes.</i>			
5, 10, 30, and 50 c.	0 6	..	4 6 ..
Ditto	1 0	..	0 ..
<i>uncut</i>			
<i>Post Cards.</i>			
2, 3, 2+2, and 3+3 c.	1 0	..	..
<i>Set of 4</i>			
PERU.			
1895. <i>Service Stamps.</i>			
5 c., black, red, and blue	2 0	..	..
10 c., black, red, and green	2 6	..	..
QUEENSLAND.			
<i>Re-engraved. Head on white ground and on burled paper.</i>			
4d., green	0 3	..	2 0 ..
ST. THOMAS (DANISH WEST INDIES).			
10 cents on 50 cents	1 0	..	..
TRANSSVAAL.			
1d. in green on 2½d., mauve	0 4	..	3 0 ..
Ditto. Variety with "d" further away from "7"	10	..	..
<i>N.B.—Only one of these occur in each sheet.</i>			
TURKS ISLAND.			
4d., puce and blue	0 6	..	5 3 ..

New and Revised List of Sets

FOR 1895-1896.

Used* Unused† Used and Unused‡ Post-free, 1d. extrn.
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† " " including high value and band	11	1 6
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† " " 2 on 20 c., three types	3	0 4
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† " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 3
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† " " old and new, including high values	20	2 6
† " " common variety	26	1 6
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† " " Unpaid Letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, and 50 bani	5	1 6
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† " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
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† " " 1, 2, and 4 c. on 5 c.	3	0 6
† " " 1, 2, and 4 c. on 25 c.	3	0 6
† " " 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4
† " " 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0
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† " " Envelopes	7	2 0
† " " Bands	4	1 0
† " " 1892, 1 c. to 1 peso	10	2 0
† " " Envelopes	6	2 0
† " " Bands	4	1 0
† " " 1893, 1 c. to 1 peso	10	2 0
† " " 2, 5, and 10 pesos	3	2 0
† " " Envelopes	7	1 0
† " " 1893, Bands, cut square	4	1 0
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† " " Envelopes, cut square	7	1 0
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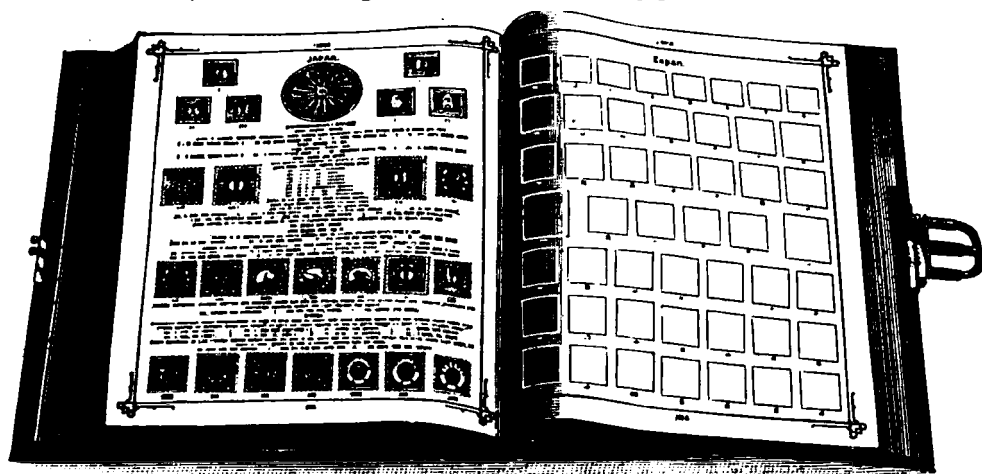
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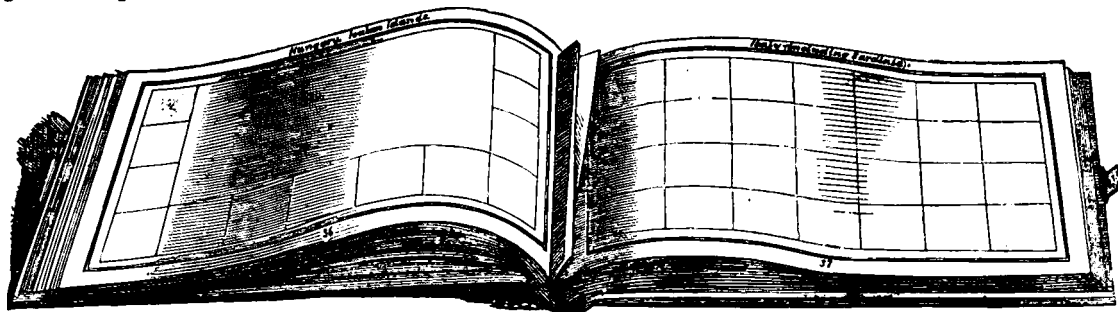
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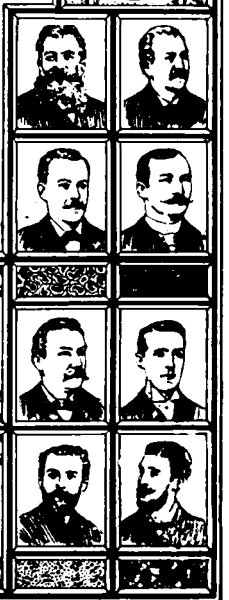
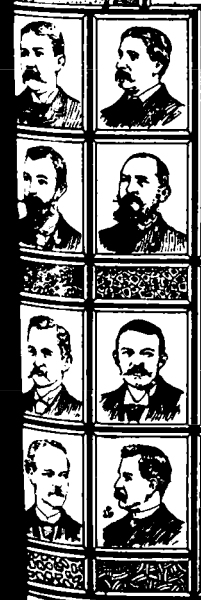
STANLEY GIBBONS

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVARS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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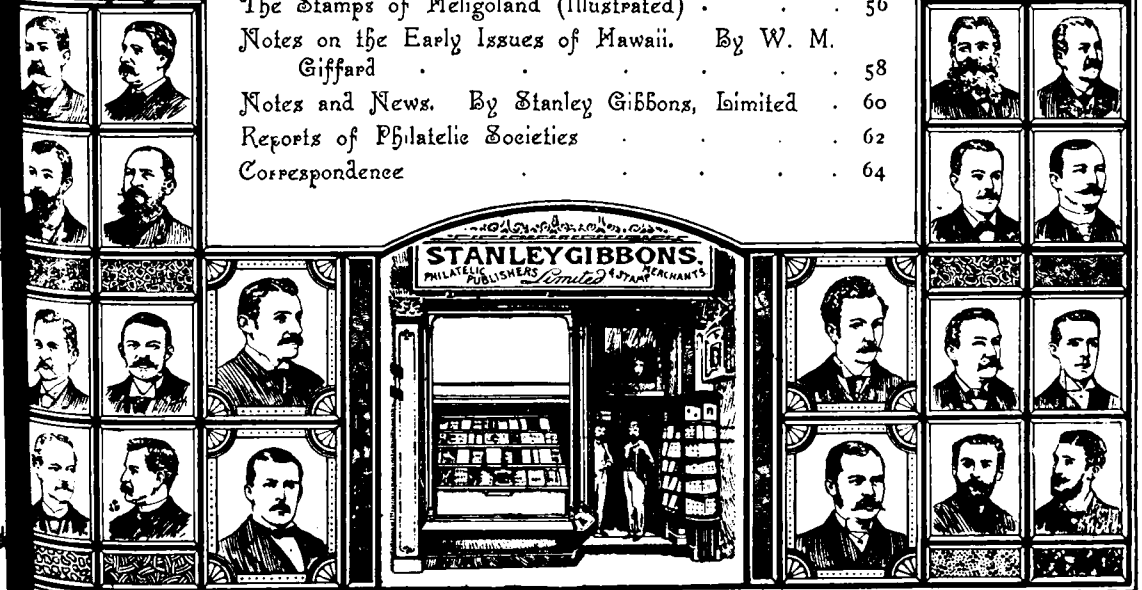
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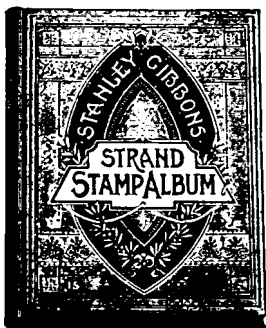
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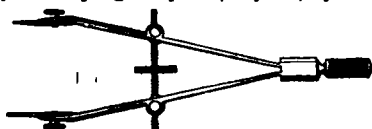


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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER 31, 1895.

No. 64.

EDITORIAL.

THE words Philately and Philanthropy have so long created confusion in the minds of those unacquainted with the meaning of either, that no one need be surprised to hear that ingenious individuals have, from time to time, endeavoured to convert them into practically synonymous terms. Endless are the benefits which Philately has been impelled, not always quite willingly, to confer upon private persons, and upon mankind. New Post-offices have been provided in distant lands, sometimes even in lands where no postal system existed or was required, and the revenues of older Post-offices have been largely increased; small States have been supplied, free gratis, with postal stationery for years, and that not without some profit to the supplier; palaces have been built, monuments erected, charities benefited, and all kinds of events (as a rule having nothing whatever to do with matters philatelic or postal) have been duly commemorated; and all at the expense of the despised Philatelist—who has not only to provide the halfpence, but to receive the kicks! It is no wonder that he is, at last, showing a disposition to kick in his turn.

But it is not with this aspect of the case that we wish to deal this month; the question of the steps to be taken to cope with the Unnecessary and the Speculative has been with us almost too much of late, and the desirability of “kicking” is admitted with practical unanimity. But we think that our readers will be interested in hearing of one of the latest, and perhaps the most comprehensive Philatelico-Philanthropic scheme that has yet been proposed, a scheme which has been seriously submitted to the Government of New Zealand, as we learn from a leading article in *The New Zealand Times*.

It appears that New Zealand is one of those few fortunate spots where there is still a certain amount of elbow-room, and that there are even parts of it where some small increase to the population would not be undesirable. Plans for advertising this state of affairs and for, at the same time, setting forth all the beauties and capabilities of the Colony, with a view to attracting immigrants, or even tourists with money to spend, are constantly being proposed; but unfortunately all (or almost all) these plans contain one objectionable feature, and that is that they involve a considerable expenditure of ready cash—of which New Zealand is not too flush just now—and that the returns are

extremely uncertain. A scheme therefore which, whilst including the latter disadvantage, was free from the former, was sure to obtain a hearing; and if it further actually promised the immediate payment of a substantial amount into the Treasury, it should stand a fair chance of being adopted. Of this highly satisfactory nature is the plan which is now proposed, and as philatelists are as usual to have the privilege of paying the piper, it may interest them to learn beforehand what the programme is to consist of.

The basis is, of course, a new issue of stamps of all the denominations now in use in the Colony, and no doubt as many more as it seems likely that collectors can be induced to buy. To protect this issue from the anathema of prejudiced persons, like the members of the S.S.S.S., it is not to be a temporary emission, but a permanent one, to continue in use, that is to say, until a similar occasion shall render it desirable to bring out another. The designs, we gather, are to be attractive, so that all the boys will want the stamps; and if we might make a suggestion, it would be that the shape should be oblong rectangular, as so much more of a picture can be got in that way, and it is also a shape distinctive of a class of labels especially dear to collectors just now.

Of this new and attractive series, £20,000 worth is to be taken up by the schemers, who are to pay £15,000 in cash, and in return for the remaining £5,000 “will undertake to run a lecture tour, with a first-class set of illustrations of the Colony, for twelve months throughout Great Britain, Canada, and America.” The idea being, that the whole of the £5,000, and probably a considerable portion of the other £15,000, will come out of the pockets of collectors, and that the Post Office of New Zealand will not be called upon to do any work for it. A very pretty scheme on paper, but we have our doubts as to its working quite so well in practice. In the first place, £20,000 worth is a large stock of the stamps of one issue of a particular Colony. The present set of New Zealand stamps—including the 2s. and 5s.—amounts to about eleven shillings at face value—£20,000 would buy more than 36,000 sets. Of course, the number of sets might be reduced by the addition of higher values, but these would always be heavy stock, and the object of the schemers would be to realise as quickly as possible, before the interest upon the £15,000 swallowed up too much of the profits. Again, it must be remembered that the fact of this issue

being dealt with in the way proposed will not lead to any increase whatever in the demand for unused impressions, and therefore every set sold by the promoters of the scheme means one set less purchased direct from the New Zealand Post Office; and if it be claimed that putting the stamps on sale in London, New York, etc. may facilitate the *écoulement*, we would suggest that, on the other hand, the whole scheme may prejudice collectors against unused copies of these stamps altogether; in which case, the advertisement business would fail, a very large proportion of the stamps would return to the Colony to be used for postal purposes, and New Zealand would be added to the list of countries whose modern issues are out of fashion!

* * *

It is a relief to turn from such elaborate plans for plucking the philatelist, to the fine old-crusted Million trick, in combination with the equally execrable Snowball, of which an instance has recently come under our immediate notice. There is the same old story of a cripple to be received into a hospital, on the production of a million stamps, oblivious of the fact that this number is a mere bagatelle nowadays, and that there are wholesale dealers who will put you up a million stamps in a neat parcel—while you wait! In the present instance the millionaire is a lady, residing, we believe, at Kanesville, in the United States, who has made arrangements for accumulating every stamp in the universe. She started, probably some months ago, a triple-action Snowball, by sending letters to three of her friends, asking each of them to send her 10 used stamps, and to request three friends of each to do the same, and to keep the ball rolling at the same rate. Two of the resulting letters have reached members of the Editor's family, and are interesting, as showing how names and figures get altered in the copying. We gather from an extract sent us from *The Otago Witness*, that the correct address is Kanesville, Illinois; but one of the letters sent us gives it as Ranesville, and the other as Hamville—reminiscent of the "weal and hammer" that Mr. Wegg found so "mellering to the organ"—and while the former states that No. 56 is to conclude the series, the latter extends it to No. 80. The correct number, probably, was 50, the originator being no doubt anxious to ensure the receipt of at least a million stamps, and ignorant of the extraordinary effect that would be produced if the Snowball were thoroughly carried out. We will leave it to some of our mathematically inclined readers to calculate the exact figures. It is sufficient to state that the 13th step in the series would consist of more than a million and a half of letters (in addition to those of all the steps that preceded it); the 27th step therefore would give the square of this number, and the 40th the cube of it, and at that point would, we believe, give the lady some fifteen hundred million letters from each of the inhabitants of this wicked world, each letter to contain ten stamps! A Snowball of this description is a wicked thing, anyhow;

fortunately, it does not as a rule work sufficiently accurately to become an absolutely appalling nuisance, except to the person who was foolish enough to start it, and to the Post-office of his or her native place. A goodly number of branch lines usually come to an abrupt conclusion; we are able to answer for two that have thus terminated in this case.

* * *

WE are glad to be able to report that the action of the Society for the suppression of Speculative Stamps is being well backed up in New York. A Committee has been appointed by The National Philatelic Society, The Philatelic Society of New York, and The American Philatelic Society, to take steps in the same direction as those initiated by the S. S. S. S., and we publish on another page a petition which has been addressed by that Committee to the Governments of the various States that are clients of The Hamilton Bank-Note Company. We have no very great faith in appeals of this kind; we earnestly hope that the petition may produce some good effect, but there is one remedy which we can guarantee will prove effectual, and that is the rigid application of Captain Boycott to the wares of Colonel Seebeck!

* * *

WE greatly regret to learn, from an announcement in the last number of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, that there are some doubts as to the future publication of that magazine. The trouble, it seems, does not arise from want of support, but from the difficulty of finding a member of the Post Office staff, who is both able and willing to devote the necessary time to the work of editorship and management. The gentleman who has so ably conducted it for the last five years finds it necessary, we gather, to ask that some other hand shall carry it on, and we sincerely trust that, before any long interval has elapsed, an equally able hand may be found to do so.

WE would express our thanks to the past Editor and Hon. Secretary, for his kindness and courtesy in permitting an outsider to see this most interesting periodical. We have, from time to time, made allusion in these pages to matter of philatelic interest contained in our contemporary, and can only wish that the opportunities for such allusion had been more frequent; for it is but too seldom that stamp collectors see the Post Office side of certain questions, in which the Department has an interest as well as the philatelist.

* * *

WE wish to remind those of our readers who may desire to avail themselves of the services of the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, that all stamps for examination must be sent, with the fee (2s. 6d. for single stamps, 2s. each for two or more stamps sent at a time), to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham. If sent to the Society's Rooms, a further expense of 3d., for postage and registration, is involved, which the fees are not calculated to cover. We would also explain that it is impossible for the Committee

to give their opinion by return of post, as has been requested in some cases, as the stamps have to be passed round to the three members, and, if pronounced genuine, have then to be sent to the photographer. Finally, it may be suggested that it is unnecessary to fill in, or to cross, Postal Orders that are sent in a registered letter, and that 1d. or ½d. stamps (English) are equally acceptable.

* * *

We have received the 8th Edition of *Nunn's Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain*, revised and corrected to October, 1895, which we doubt not is even more complete and accurate than the previous ones. We note that an attempt is made to distinguish those who are both wholesale and retail dealers, those who are retail only, and those who are wholesale only; but, as by far the greater number of the names in the list are not marked in any way, the attempt is not, so far, very successful. We would suggest that a more strictly alphabetical arrangement of the names would render the book easier for reference, and that some explanation should be given of the reason for placing certain names and addresses, at the head of each letter, in prominent type.

* * *

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Monsieur Moens for the publication, in the *Monthly Journal*, of a translation of the paper on Heligoland, to which we referred last month, with all the illustrations by which it is accompanied in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The first instalment appears in the present number.

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.

Belgium.—A new series of Unpaid Letter Stamps, 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 fr., is promised for Nov. 1st. They are to be inscribed "A PAYER"—"TE BETALEN," and will, we presume, have the usual Sunday coupon, for it would be very wicked to collect Postage Due on that day.

Brazil.—We have the 300 reis envelope in a larger size. This reached us some time back, but we were not then able to refer to our files to see whether the size was a new one or not. *Envelope.* 300 reis, slate on white wove; 160×91 mm.

British East Africa.—We have now seen the whole set of the Company's adhesives, with the exception of the 2 annas (we find this value is noted by *The London Philatelist*), with the surcharge which we described in August, and *The Philatelic Record* states that the Registration Envelope has been similarly disfigured. Necessary (?)

Adhesives. ½ a., 1 a.; 2 a., 2½ a., 3 a., 4 a., brown; 4½ a., 5 a., black on green; 7½ a., black; 8 a., blue; 1 r., carmine; 2 r., 3 r., 4 r., 5 r.; black surcharge.

Reg. Env. 2 a., blue; black surcharge.

Bulgaria.—We have an idea that some of the recent changes of colour that have been recorded are due to (or at least are capable of being produced by) exposure to the sun. We have a very pale salmon 1 st., which we have no doubt owes its present tint to this process.

We have received from Mons. E. Georgieff a circular announcing the issue of the 50 st. unpaid letter stamp, on glazed paper, and with a serpentine perforation of smaller gauge than that of 1884; also the following provisionals:

Adhesive. "01 st." in red, on 2 st. (1886).
Unpaid Letter Stamps. "30 st." " on 50 st., deep blue (1886).
 "30 st." " on 50 st., sky-blue (1886).
 "30 st." " on 50 st. (1887).
 50 st., sky-blue: *fine serp. perf.*

Canada.—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends us a specimen of a Letter Card, which is specially printed for the Bank of Nova Scotia, and may thus form a companion to the wrapper or letter-sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. In the right upper corner is a perfectly hideous imitation of the De La Rue interchangeable type with head in octagon. In the upper label is the word "POSTAGE," and in the lower, which is widened so as to project at each side of the stamp, "TWO CENTS." The profile resembles that of the Mauritius 2d., "Small Head with Fillet," and its surroundings are equally primitive. In the upper centre is "CANADA"—"LETTER CARD," in two lines.

Letter Card. 2 c., deep green on blue; 139×88 mm.; *perf.* A.

Ceylon.—A correspondent sends us a description of a new 5 c. envelope, which we gather bears a stamp of the rectangular type, with head on solid ground in a circle.

Envelope. 5 c., blue on white; 5×4 inches.

We learn from *The Ceylon Observer*, of September 28th, that *Service stamps*, formed by surcharging the current postage stamps with the words "On Service," were to come into use on the 1st inst. We unite with our contemporary in hoping that there will be no unnecessary varieties of the overprint.

Corea.—We have received a set of four labels, purporting to be postage stamps for this place, to which we allude with the fullest reserve. If they should turn out to be worthy of notice, we will describe them in a future number. At present we can only say that their general appearance does not at all inspire us with confidence.

Finland.—A correspondent sends us the 25 penna of the type of 1890 *perf.* 13½×13 instead of 12½, and adds that the other values will probably also appear shortly with the new perforation. We are indebted to the same correspondent for a new 10 pen. card, with stamp of the same type as the adhesives. The formula is in the same words as before, but in different type throughout, and the card may be at once recognized by the Arms, which are now in a Shield without the *bordure*, as we believe it is technically termed, and have no Star in the lower right corner.

Adhesive. 25 pen., blue; *perf.* 13½×13.
Post Card. 10 pen., rose and black on cream; *variety.*

French Colonies.—*New Caledonia.*—A correspondent, who spent some years in this colony, sends us some additions to our new list. Of the 1892 issue, Type 1367, imperf., surcharged as Type 1489, he vouches for the existence of the 2 c. and 4 c., possessing specimens of the lower value on envelopes addressed to himself. The same value, he tells us, also exists with the surcharge inverted. He has, likewise, a 4 c. of Type 1489, *perf.*, and some curious varieties of our No. 23, with double surcharges, both the right way up and inverted. Of No. 17, we are told, only 50 were printed; two collectors in the place got five each, ten were presented to the Minister of the Interior, and the Postmaster kept the other thirty. Greedy man!

Gold Coast.—*The L. P.* now tells us that the note about the £1 stamp, inserted under this head last month, referred in some way to Zululand. We do not, however, gather that there ever was a Zululand stamp inscribed "20s.," but that our contemporary desired to draw attention to the fact that the Gold Coast label is inscribed "20s.," and the Zululand "£1." An interesting case!

Great Britain.—Mr. Walter Morley draws our attention to a variety in the die employed for embossing the 1½d. stamp on paper and envelopes which does not appear to have been noticed. This die, as first used, had a double outline of white and colour, outside the engine-turned frame containing the inscriptions; it was thus struck first in *pink*, and afterwards in *brown*. When the colour was changed to *yellow*, no one seems to have noticed that the outer coloured line had disappeared. We did not notice it, at all events—though we did see that the left top corner of the die seemed to have been damaged, and

possibly some damage to the matrix die was the cause of the outer line being removed. Mr. Morley now shows us the die without the outer line in *brown*, dated as early as 1890, or some two years before the last change in the colour. *Envelope*. 14d., brown; without outer line.

The Telegraph Forms have undergone some further changes of late. These changes are, no doubt, not speculative; but we should fancy that they are as unnecessary as they are probably unintentional. The latest that we have seen affect the back of the form, not the front, which remains with the instruction in one line at the foot. The varieties are as follows: (1) Paragraph 2 on the back commences "The following are the charges," instead of "The following charges will be made," thus agreeing with the wording of this paragraph on the unstamped form. (2) The whole of the letterpress on the back is identical with that on the unstamped forms, including paragraph 4, which is usually quite different, and having the lines for the name and address of the sender at the bottom, instead of at the top.

Returning to the question of the varieties of the *roselles* in the envelope dies, we have reason to believe that the five-dot rosette plugs were only in use from March, 1894, till August, 1895, and that only the nine-dot rosettes were used with the Registration dies.

Greece.—We are informed that the 40 lepta of the current type, Athens print, has appeared in *indigo*. Whether perforated or not our informant does not say, but it will probably be found in both conditions. Also that the 10 lepta Postal Union card has been printed on *yellowish green*, or *greenish yellow*.

Adhesive. 40 lepta, indigo.
Post Card. 10 " rose-red on yellow-green (?).

Guatemala.—A cutting was sent to us some few weeks ago referring to certain surcharged envelopes. The page was headed *Boletín Postal*, but there was unfortunately nothing whatever in it to show from what country it emanated. We now have reason, however, to believe that it was from this Republic, where, as we learn from other sources, the 5 c. envelopes of 1890 have been converted into 2 c., and, if our surmise as to the place of publication of our cutting is correct, into 6 c. envelopes also. The surcharge, in the case of the lower value, is "1895—DOS CENTAVOS—2—CORREOS NACIONALES," in four lines, the last being curved, and in *black*. In the case of the 6 c., if that value has been issued, the overprint is doubtless of similar type, and should be in *red*.

Envelopes. 2 c., in *black*, on 5 c., pale blue.
6 c., in *red*, on 5 c.

Gwalior.—*The Philatelic World* reports that a set of *Service* stamps has been issued in this State, consisting of the current ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, with a surcharge in Devanagiri characters in two lines, and no English overprint.

Holland.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 2½ c. and 2½+2½ c. cards in *mauve* on card of a deeper *rose* colour than before.

Post Cards. 2½ c., mauve on deep rose.
2½+2½ c. "

India.—We have seen the new stamps described last month, and have only to add that they measure 29 × 34 mm., that there is a groundwork of lines between the stamps, as in the current 4d. of Great Britain, and that they are wkmd. with the usual five-pointed Stars, placed further apart so as to fit the large stamps. The value is made as inconspicuous as possible, and to a shortsighted person might easily be read as "2 (3 or 5) A," instead of "2 (3 or 5) R."

Italy.—Signor Fabri shows us a curious specimen of the 75 c. parcel post stamp, with only a very small portion of the surcharge which should have converted it into a 2 c. for printed matter. All that is shown of the overprint is "Va" "per l," the bar over the figures "75," and "C" in the left lower corner, the rest having failed to print.

Mexico.—*The Postal Card* describes a very curious variety of the 2 c., *Servicio Urbano*, card of the issue of 1885-86, No. 748 in the new Catalogue. It is stated to have been impressed with a 2 *pesos* stamp, instead of a 2 *centavos*, and to have consequently had the right hand

portion cut away, so as only to show the left vertical half of the stamp. Our contemporary goes on to state that this curiosity is *perforated* at top, bottom, and left, as if it were a *Letter Card*, which we think must be a mistake.

The Ph. J. of G. B. states that the current local Letter Card has been found with the word "URBANO" spelt "URVANO"; also the 2 c. wrapper with stamp at left, instead of at right.

Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* describes a new 4 c. Letter Card, with stamp of current type in the right upper corner, Arms in centre at top between the words "TARJETA" and "CARTA," "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" on a tablet below this, and "SERVICIO URBANO"—"1895" at the left side. There are three dotted lines for the address, headed "Sendr," and the instruction at foot is in German type.

Wrapper. 2 c., carmine on buff; stamp at left.
Post Card. 2 *pesos*, green and black on buff; error.
Letter Card. 4 c., vermilion and blue on white.
4 c. " " error URVANO.

Mr. Chapman sends us another small collection of envelopes, with the franks of Wells, Fargo, & Co. and others, the new issues being due to a reduction in the rates for letters, from one part of the Republic to another, to 5 c. per half ounce.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

5 c., stamp, 10 c. vignette, "Para Cartas ½ oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente" struck out, and "Para Cartas ½ oz. en la Republica," &c., printed below; 153 × 90 mm.

10 c. stamp, 15 c. vignette, "Para Cartas 1 oz. en la Republica," &c.; same size.

10 c. stamp, 25 c. vignette, with value struck out and surcharged "Precio 15 cvos.," "Para Cartas 1 oz.," &c.; 227 × 101 mm.

20 c. stamp, 25 c. vignette, altered as above to 30 c., "Para Cartas 2 oz.," &c.; 153 × 90 mm.

Express Hidalgo.

5 c., stamp, 10 c. vignette in *brown*, on bright *orange* laid; 153 × 90 mm.

Express Hidalgo.

5 c. stamp, 15 c. vignette altered to 10 c.; inscription below "PARA SOBRES 1 OZ. = 15 GRAMOS" cancelled, and "PARA SOBRES ½ OZ. = 15 GRAMOS" printed below in *blue*; 153 × 87 mm.

10 c. stamp, 15 c. vignette; inscription altered as above, in *blue*, and altered back to the original weight in *carmine*; same size.

20 c. stamp, 25 c. vignette; same inscription altered, in *carmine*, to "PARA SOBRES 2 OZ. 60 GRAMOS"; 153 × 87 mm. and 240 × 107 mm.

Norway.—The obsolete 2 skilling envelopes appear to have been used up for *Returned Letter* purposes. We have been shown several specimens, all on *laid* paper, which were evidently employed in this way in 1881-82, the impressed stamp being covered with one of the *black on rose* or *black on green* labels. This use seems worthy of note, though it hardly constitutes a variety, either of the envelope or of the stamps in question.

The Ill. Brief. Journal reports that the 10 öre card has appeared with the stamp of the redrawn type.

Post Card. 10 öre, carmine on white.

Paraguay.—We have seen the provisional stamp described last month, and are informed that it was in use for some four weeks only.

Peru.—We are indebted to the Pastor of the American Church at Callao for a translation of the decree in reference to the specula— we should say special issue of stamps, which was to be brought out on the 10th September. It contains all the usual provisions for the sale of these labels for one day only, and for a Commemorative Bonfire of remainders (if any) the following afternoon at four o'clock. Peace be to their ashes! The *suburnt* copies appear to us to be quite unnecessary.

Queensland.—The paper troubles are not at an end here yet. Both the ordinary and the Beer Duty papers with watermarks having run out, a plain paper has again been employed for the 4d. stamps, and instead of printing a band of network across the back, a secret mark (or so we are told) was applied, in the shape of a crowned Q

embossed on each stamp. We have examined a sheet of this printing, and can only say that the secret mark is so *secret* as to be absolutely invisible to us! We have also seen a sheet of the stamps with the Beer Duty (large Crown and Q) wmk., and find that there are eight horizontal rows of ten wmk. to the ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps.

Adhesive. 4d., deep green; with secret mark(?).

A correspondent of *The Australian Philatelist* states that the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. of the first type, and the *Registered* stamp, have been reprinted upon the truncated star paper. Also that some perforated *proofs* have been seen with an obliteration consisting of the figures "214," in the centre of a diamond formed of vertical bars. The *reprints* are described as brighter in colour than the originals, and more heavily printed. Of the *proofs* (which appear to be simply *reprints* on unwatermarked paper), the 1d., 3d., 4d. (yellow), 6d., and 1s., have also been found "perf. 13, and cancelled with a small ring obliteration, apparently placed in the centre of each block of four stamps." We trust that Queensland is not being led away by the example of New South Wales; but our readers would do well to be on their guard against abnormal shades of the Queensland stamps, whether obliterated or not.

Roman States.—Signor Fabri very kindly sends for our inspection a large block of the 2 c. of 1868, in which one of the vertical lines of perforation has been omitted, giving a series of horizontal pairs perf. all round and imperf. between.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on green; variety of perf.

St. Helena.—We are informed, upon the very highest authority, that none of the stamps of this colony have been lithographed; all, except the 1gd., have always been printed by the copper-plate process. This sets at rest the question raised in our August number.

St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).—A correspondent in this island writes to assure us that we have been wrongly informed on some points connected with the provisional 10 c. on 50 c. He states that no inverted surcharges were made, and that only four half sheets (of 50 stamps each) were found without the date, or with the date wrongly placed. But he acknowledges that these were secured by the printer, "thinking they would be saleable; but when he tried it, and found out that no one cared for them even as curiosities, he commenced using them on his correspondence." Our informant adds: "This stamp is no more speculative than the 5d. on 6d. of St. Vincent," but goes on to state that it was "made by surcharging the 50 c., of which there was too large a stock remaining." Therefore, in our opinion, an *Unnecessary* variety.

Sierra Leone.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* suggests that the 6d. stamps on *blued* paper, which we described last month, might have been used upon a *blue* envelope. We omitted to mention that the specimens shown us were *unused*.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—It appears that there has been great excitement over the issue (or non-issue, for it seems doubtful whether any copies actually reached the public) of the 2 c., *orange*, which we chronicled in July. *Perak* is to have a new issue of stamps—indeed, the new stamps are no doubt in use by this time—but, fearing that the stock of 2 c., *rose*, of the Tiger type, would be exhausted before the new stamps arrived, a further supply of that value was ordered, and the *orange* stamps were sent out. As a matter of fact, this supply turned out to be unnecessary, and the 2 c., *orange*, would probably never have been issued, had not a Government clerk, who had discovered its existence, applied for it at the Post-office. The new issue being on the spot, there was no danger of 2 c. stamps running short, so the *orange* labels were put on sale, and the fun began, but it is said to have been confined mainly to Government officials, and others who were in the secret. It is stated that 54,000 were sold in a few hours, and it is rumoured that the sale was such a success that 100,000 more have been ordered from England! In any case, collectors need have no fear that the 2 c., *orange*, will be a rarity, or that it will not be obtainable at a very reasonable price, if they will exercise a little patience. Rumour has it that Government officials have large stocks of the 3 c., *black and rose*, on their hands also.

Sweden.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 20 öre in a new shade.

Adhesive. 20 öre, slate-blue.

Tonga.—*The L. P.* chronicles an error of the overprinted 2½d. recently described, on which the word "SURCHARGE" is spelt "SUOCHARGE." *The Ph. J. of G. B.* says that the error is "SUROHARGE." Perhaps there are both; they seem to be equally ingenious and uninteresting.

Transvaal.—We are shown a pair of the "1 Penny" on 6d., of 1893, with a perfectly clear reversed impression of the whole surcharge on the back of each stamp. This is evidently due to an impression having been taken upon the frame on which the sheets were laid in the press, and a sheet having then been put in and printed while that impression was wet.

We have seen the 1d. on 2½d. with the surcharge inverted.

We have received the new 4d.; it is of the type with the pole to the waggon.

Adhesive. 4d., olive-black.

Turks Islands.—We have received a copy of the 2½d. envelope, and find that the stamp upon it is not of the type of the corresponding adhesive, but that with the head in a circle used upon wrappers and post cards. The inscription shows the usual singularity "2½ PENNY."

United States.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* reports that the whole of the current series of adhesives has appeared on the watermarked paper; also the 10 c. *Special Delivery* Stamp, and the *Postage Due* set.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
3 c., purple.	50 c., orange.
6 c., red-brown.	1 dol., black.
15 c., dark blue.	2 " sapphire-blue.
5 dols., grey-green.	
<i>Special Delivery Stamp.</i> 10 c., blue.	
<i>Postage Due Stamps.</i>	
1 c., carmine.	5 c., carmine.
2 c., "	10 c., "
3 c., "	30 c., "
50 c., carmine.	

Victoria.—Mr. J. Davis, of Melbourne, informs us that a 2s. stamp of the 1885 type, printed in *light emerald-green* on white paper, wmk. V. & Crown, was issued on the 12th August, but withdrawn on the 20th of the same month owing to its colour being so much like that of the current 9d. as to cause mistakes.

Adhesive. 2s., light emerald-green.

BERLIN LETTER.

THE philatelic season has commenced once more. During the long summer time we have enjoyed this year, all was quiet here. Most of the German Philatelic Societies hold their regular meetings without any interruption, but the attendance is usually very small during the months of July and August. However, the spirit of philately is maintained, and the country members have the chance, when visiting the capital on their holiday trips, to see some fellow members at work.

The Seventh Annual Convention of German Philatelists was held at Mannheim. I was not able to attend personally, but from what I have read and heard, there was all joy and peace, and plenty of pleasure and—stamps. The attendance was the largest ever yet recorded, but of the leading German collectors scarcely one was to be seen. Besides the philatelists of the neighbouring places, only dealers were present. It looks as if these conventions, originally intended to be gatherings of German collectors, would become international dealers' meetings and stamp exchanges. The most striking feature of the Mannheim days, spoken of in the papers, is the fact that some £10,000 worth of stamps changed hands there. The other results were of far less importance. The "Confidential News"—*Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*—was given over by the Francfort Society to the Mannheim Society; the speculative issues of stamps were boycotted, and some £35 collected as a strike fund; the relative rarity of the Heligoland stamps in unused and used condition was emphatically stated; the idea of a union of all the German Societies was received with immense applause, and a Com-

mittee was elected to look into the matter; and then Cologne was unanimously proclaimed as the place most worthy of seeing the Eighth Convention within her boundaries. But, alas! the leading spirits of Cologne would not recognise the honour conferred upon them, and refused to receive the travelling philatelists next year. Now the poor Committee is left sticking in the mud, without a head and without a resting place. It ought not to be thus. Perhaps the Francfort Society will avail themselves of the chance, and start a new series of conventions, on an entirely new basis, and under their special control.

The thief, a certain Georg Baden, who had stolen rare stamps from some Berlin dealers, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was recognised as a person who had been already punished for theft. His arrest is due to the energy of Mr. J. Schlesinger, the well-known dealer.

Some people are angry with the German Postal Administration, because our colonies must still do without special stamps. The Colonial Society has sent a petition to the authorities, stating that it would be desirable to give each colony a set of stamps, in order to increase the interest in and the knowledge of the colonies. But it will not succeed. The Berlin Philatelic Club has also discussed the matter at one of its meetings, and expressed an opinion that special stamps were only justifiable where the difference of currency required them, as, for example, in East Africa. Perhaps it will not be long before we get a special set for the German post-offices in China; but it will certainly then consist of the common German stamps, with an overprint of the new value, after the model of the stamps for Constantinople and for East Africa. I hope the S.S.S.S. will not put these stamps on their list of unnecessary, or it may happen that these unnecessary stamps may last longer than the S.S.S.S. The first issue for the German Empire circulated for half-a-year, the second lived two-and-a-half years, the third five years, the fourth ten years. Continuing this progression, we may expect a life of twenty years for the fifth issue, now in course. So we may look for a new issue of German stamps in the year 1910. Will the S.S.S.S. still exist then? Will there be any Philately at all by that time?

An enterprising firm at Leipzig has repeated an old experiment at making post cards cheaper, by printing small advertisements on the back of officially-stamped cards, and selling the latter at reduced prices, viz., at M. 3.50 instead of M. 5 per 100. The same experiment has often been made since 1875, sometimes by using the post cards sold by the Post-office, sometimes by having special cards stamped to order with a 5 pf. stamp. None of the publishers of such cards seem to have found them profitable, for, after a short time, they always stop the issue. I daresay that Philatelists were the principal purchasers and consumers of these advertisement cards. Business men will not spread the notices of a competitor, nor do private persons like to pester their friends with obtrusive advertisements. Thus the cards did not meet with favour among the general public.

In the last number of your journal you referred to the control marks of the German post cards. From 1882, up to June, 1894, all our cards shew figures, in the right lower corner, denoting the month and year of printing. Besides there was an indication of the manufacturer of the cardboard in the last line, where a certain dot was missing, viz., the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, or 30th, from the left or right side. From August, 1890, a letter was added to the figures, which corresponded with one of the missing dots. Thus letter "a" accompanied the 5th missing dot from the left side, letter "b" the 10th from the left, "g" the 5th from the right, "m" the 30th from the right, &c. The control figure "394 k" meant printed in March, 1894, on cardboard furnished by the manufacturer denoted by the mysterious letter "k"; and in the last line of the address side the 20th dot from the right was missing. While this ingenious system is still in vogue for all the reply post cards, and for the international cards, it has been replaced by another one for the single cards of 5 pf. This became necessary when the process of printing was changed last year. Up to June, 1894, the cards had been printed in sheets on the ordinary printing press; but as the supply required exceeded the quantity that could be furnished easily in this way, the Imperial Printing Establishment had to resort to the use of rotary presses, which print upon long rolls of paper from a printing roller. It was found impossible to insert movable dates or dots into the roller, and it was therefore decided to

have the cardboard watermarked with a letter, denoting the manufacturer, and with a figure showing the year of manufacture. Thus the watermark ^D₉₄ means that the cardboard was furnished in 1894 by the manufacturer "D," who, by the way, is the one marked "a" under the old system. The letters to be met with are "B, E, Z," in script type, and "B, C, D, L, M, S, W," in ordinary capitals. Usually the letter and the figure are put one above the other, to be read from the front side of the card; but in some cases letter and figure are placed side by side, to be read when the shorter side of the card is horizontal. The month of printing is denoted by missing dots in the first and second lines for the address, again proceeding from 5 to 10, &c. January is indicated by the 5th dot from the left being missing in the two upper lines; February by the 10th dot from the left and so on. The 30th dot from the left missing means June; the 5th from the right July; the 30th from the right December. Sometimes two dots are missing in both lines. This happens if, for example, a roller used in January is still used in February. The cards then show the 5th and the 10th dot from the left missing in the two upper lines. The varieties created by these control marks are eagerly sought for and collected by many German collectors, and are chronicled from time to time. A complete collection of all the varieties means 1000 cards, and may be compared with the collection of English plate numbers.

The new palace erected for our General Post-office is nearly finished. It will give ample room to the celebrated Postal Museum, and to the splendid collection of stamps forming part of that Museum. I hope I shall be able one day to describe this new place of philatelic studies to your esteemed readers.

Finally, I would allude to a question that has been discussed this year also in English papers, more or less fully. The meaning of the letter Y on the $\frac{1}{4}$ stamps of Cuba has long been a mystery. According to Herr Friederich, the author of a special work on the stamps of Spain and her Colonies, mentioned by me last year, that mysterious letter does not mean anything else but a commercial abbreviation of "real," just as "d." means "penny." As the currency has been changed more than once in Cuba since that good old time, the meaning of the "Y" had been forgotten by most people. We are indebted to the earnest researches of Herr Friederich for the resuscitation of this old conventional sign.

FRANCISCUS.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 40)

CORRECTION.—In the list of St. Lucia, given in our last number, the description of 33 should have been "ONEE" (not "ONCE," for "ONE.")

ST. VINCENT.

MAY, 1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

*Unwatermarked wove paper. Perf. A.**

1. 1d., bright rose-red; VI.
2. 6d., blue-green; VI.

Varieties imperforate.

3. 1d., bright rose-red; IV. (block), 1.
4. 6d., blue-green; IV. (block).

1862.

No watermark. Perf. C.

5. 6d., yellow-green; 1.

1863-66.

No watermark. Perf. B.

6. 1d., bright rose-red; VII., II.† (pair), 1 (paper stained).
7. 6d., blue-green; IV.

Variety imperforate.

8. 6d., blue-green; IV. (block).

NOTE.—These came out of a lot sent to the Colony, June 15th, 1868.

* "A" is a perforation varying from 14 to 15, generally about 14; "B" varies from 11 to 13; and "C" is a clean-cut perforation, generally 15, sometimes 15, and more rarely 14.
† Presented by Mr. F. D. Bacon.

AUGUST, 1866.

No watermark.

9. 4d., deep bright blue (*perf.* B); VI.
 10. 1s., slate-grey (*perf.* A); I.
 11. 1s., dark slate-grey (*perf.* B × A); VI., II. (pair).

APRIL, 1867.

No watermark. Perf. B.

12. 1s., indigo; VI., I.

OCTOBER, 1869.

No watermark. Perf. B.

13. 4d., deep bright yellow; IV.
 14. 1s., bright brown; V., 2.

JUNE, 1871.

*Watermark small six-rayed star.**Perf. A.*

15. 1d., black; IV., II. (pair). †
 16. 6d., blue-green; II., IV. (two pairs), I.

Perf. B × A.

17. 1d., black, 1. †

JUNE, 1872.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

18. 1s., rose-red; V., II. (pair). †

END OF 1874.

Watermark Star. Perf. B × A.

19. 1s., violet-rose; II., II. (pair). †

NOTE.—This pair is double-perforated down the right side.

1875.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

20. 1s., dark claret; III.

1877 So.

*Watermark Star.**Perf. A.*

21. 6d., pale green (October, 1878); II., II. †

Perf. B.

22. 1s., bright vermilion (June, 1880); I., I. †

Perf. B × A.

23. 6d., pale green (February, 1877); I., I. †
 24. 1s., bright vermilion (Feb., 1877); II., II. (pair). †

JULY, 1877.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

25. 4d., deep blue, VI., I.

MAY, 1880.

The 6d. of 1871 bisected by a vertical perforation gauging 12, and each half surcharged "d." in red.

26. "1d.", in red, on 6d., blue-green, IV. (strip), I.

NOTE.—The strip of four consists of two entire original stamps.

Forged surcharge and central perforation.

27. 1d., in red, on 6d., blue-green; 2 (one original stamp).

JUNE, 1880.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

28. 1d., pale grey-green; I., I., † II. (pair).
 29. 6d., yellow-green; II. (pair), † I., I.
 30. 5s., rose-red; I., II. (pair), I.

NOTE.—The pair of 5s. is from the left top corner of the sheet, with adjacent margins.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

The 6d. of 1880 divided as before, but each half surcharged "d." in red.

31. "½d.", in red, on 6d., yellow-green, VI. (three pairs), I.

NOTE.—Two of these pairs consist of original single stamps; the third is a vertical pair, with two left halves, and the used specimen is a right half. The left-hand specimen of one of the horizontal pairs has the "1" of the "½" with a straight horizontal serif at top, and the lower stamp of the vertical pair has the fractional line nearer to the "2" than to the "1."

† Presented by Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

32. "4d.", in black, on 1s., vermilion; II., I.

DECEMBER, 1881.

The 6d. of 1880 surcharged "ONE PENNY" in black.

33. 1d., in black, on 6d., yellow-green; II., I.

DECEMBER, 1881.

Watermark Star. Perf. B.

34. ½d., orange-yellow; I., LX. (complete unsevered sheet with margins).
 35. 1d., drab; I., II., † 2.
 36. 4d., bright ultramarine; I., † II.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

JANUARY, 1883.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

37. 1d., drab; II.
 38. 4d., bright blue; II.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Same watermark and perforation.

39. "2½ PENCE," in black, on 1d., rosy lake; I.

OCTOBER, 1883.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 12.

40. 4d., dull blue; II.
 41. 6d., bright green; II.
 42. 1s., vermilion; II.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Same watermark and perforation.

43. ½d., green; I.
 44. 4d., ultramarine; II.

MARCH, 1885.

45. "1d." in black, on "2½ PENCE," black and rosy lake; I.

APRIL, 1885.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

46. ½d., green; I., LX. (complete sheet with margins).
 47. 1d., red; II., I.
 48. 4d., red-brown; I.

NOTE.—In the sheet of the ½d., one horizontal row has the watermark "CROWN AGENTS."

JUNE, 1886.

Same watermark and perforation.

49. 1d., rosy lake; I.
 50. 4d., purple-brown; II.

OCTOBER, 1886.

51. 6d., dark lilac; I.
 52. 5s., lake; I.

AUGUST, 1889.

53. "2½ PENCE," in black, on 1d., milky blue; II.

Various Fiscal Stamps.

NOTE.—Fiscal stamps have not been authorized for postage in St. Vincent, but the obliterated specimens mentioned below appear to have been postally cancelled.

(1) *Watermark Star. Perf. B.*

54. 1d., drab, surcharged "Revenue"; I.
 55. 6d., yellow-green; bisected diagonally, and surcharged "3d.—Revenue" in two lines diagonally; I.

(2) *Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

56. 1d., drab, surcharged "Revenue"; I.
 57. 1d., mauve, surcharged "THREEPENCE" and "Revenue"; I.

(3) *Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 12.*

58. 6d., yellow-green, surcharged "Revenue"; I.
 59. 1s., vermilion " " I.

Plate Proofs.

White unwatermarked paper.

60. 1d., black; IV. (block).
 61. 4d. " " IV. (").
 62. 6d. " " IV. (").
 63. 1s. " " IV. (").
 64. ½d. " " IV. (").
 65. 1s., rose-red; IV. (horizontal strip). †

TOBAGO.

1 AUGUST, 1879.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Fiscal stamps issued provisionally for postal use.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

1. 1d., carmine; III., 1.
2. 3d., blue; II., 1.
3. 6d., orange-brown; III., 1.
4. 1s., green; III., 1.
5. 5s., slate; I.
6. £1, lilac; I.

Forged postmarks.

7. 5s., slate; 2.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

The 6d. bisected vertically, and each half surcharged "1d." with pen and ink.

8. "1d.," in black, on half of 6d., orange-brown; 2 (pair), 1.

NOTE.—The single is on part of the original, the pair a right and left half *se-tenant*. The sheets appear to have been cut into vertical strips, by dividing each stamp down the centre, before being issued with this surcharge.

Bogus surcharge on an undivided stamp.

9. 1d. + 1d., on 6d., orange-brown; I.

20 DECEMBER, 1880.

Same design, but inscribed "POSTAGE."

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

10. ½d., dull purple; III.
11. 1d., brownish pink; V.
12. 4d., yellow-green; III.
13. 6d., bistre-brown; III.
14. 1s., yellow-ochre; III.

APRIL, 1883.

Surcharged locally in black.

15. "2½ PENCE," in black, on 6d., bistre-brown; I.

1882-84.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

16. ½d., dull purple (1883); II.
17. 1d., brownish pink (May, 1882); I.
18. 2½d., ultramarine (End of 1883); II.
19. 4d., yellow-green (1884); II.
20. 6d., ochre (1884); II.

1 MAY, 1885.

Same watermark and perforation.

21. 4d., grey; II.

JANUARY, 1886.

Surcharged locally in black.

22. "½ PENNY," in black, on 6d., ochre; II.

Variety inverted.

23. A vertical pair (II.), the lower stamp only having the surcharge inverted.

APRIL, 1886.

24. "½ PENNY," in black, on 2½d., ultramarine; II.

Variety without surcharge.

25. A vertical pair (II.), the lower stamp having no surcharge.

1886.

Same watermark and perforation.

26. ½d., pale blue-green; III.
27. ½d., deep green; I.
28. 1d., carmine; I.
29. 6d., chestnut; II.

Fiscals (Wmk. Cr. CA., perf. 14) never authorised for postage.

30. 1d., dull lilac; I.
31. 1s., green; I.
32. £1, bright lilac; I.

JULY, 1889.

Surcharged locally in black.

33. "1 PENNY," in black, on 2½d., ultramarine; I.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

HELIGOLAND, or Helgoland (Land of the Saints), is situated in the North Sea, about 28 miles from the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and a similar distance from Holstein, in 54° 11' N. latitude, and 7° 51' E. longitude. The population consists for the most part of fishermen, numbering about 2500. The Heligolanders, who are said to be of Frisian origin, speak a German dialect (according to *Whitaker's Almanack*, "linguists say" this dialect is "undoubtedly Anglo-Saxon"). They are polite and honest, and still exhibit some originality in their customs and dress.

Heligoland, which rose out of the waves in days gone by, and will certainly one day withdraw beneath them again, in spite of its defences, is divided into Highland and Lowland (*Oberland* and *Unterland*), the former of which is reached either by a flight of 375 steps, or by a steam lift. The island is triangular in shape, and rises almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of over 200 feet. The illustration at the head of this paper, which is copied from one of the *souvenir* cards sold at Heligoland, gives a bird's eye view, which is fairly accurate.

As one approaches the island, the eye is struck by the red colour of the rocks, by the verdure of the *Oberland*, and by the white sand of the *Unterland*; and these colours are referred to in the following lines, which one reads everywhere in the place, and which are printed upon the *souvenir* card to which we have alluded:—

"Grün ist das Land,
Roth ist der Rand,
Weiss ist der Sand,

Das sind die drei Farben von Helgoland."

Which may be translated:—

"Green is the Land,
Red is the Strand,
White is the Sand,

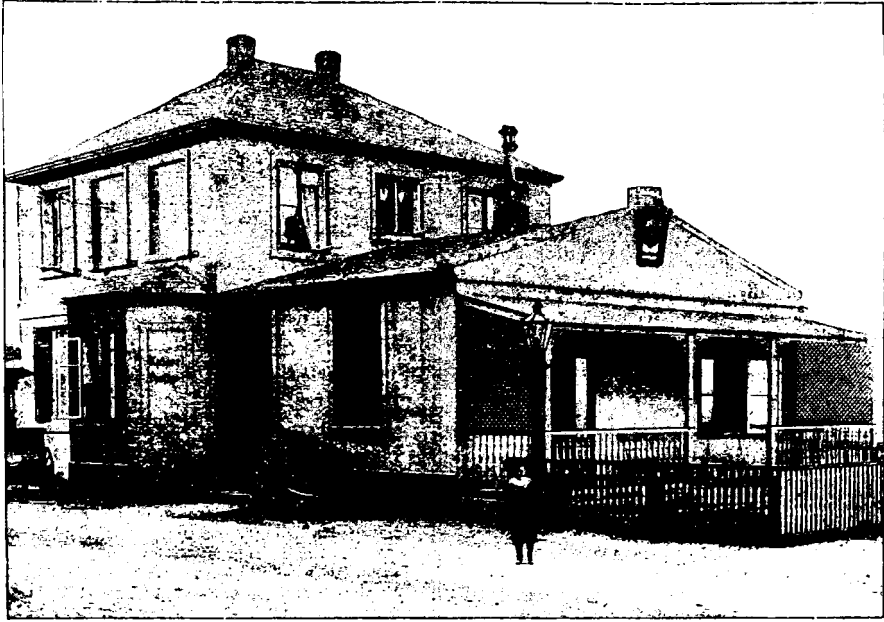
These are the three colours of Heligoland."

It will be noted that these colours are reproduced in all the stamps.

Along the western side of a small plain, about 100 yards by 350, sea baths have been established, which attract every year some 12,000 visitors. Here also, close to the Conversations-Haus, is now the Post-office, which was formerly on the *Oberland*, at the south side. Our readers will, no doubt, be pleased to have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the appearance of this Post-office, from which so many stamps have reached their hands, and which may one of these days be replaced by another, better fitted for its purpose. The picture which we give of it is taken from a recent photograph; the Imperial Arms of Germany have taken the place of those of Great Britain. There is no letter-box to be seen; but, on the other hand, the officials are plainly visible, very busily engaged—in looking out of the window to see what the photographer is doing!

A terrible storm, which struck the island in December, 1894, made sad havoc of the Post and Telegraph-office. The *Zur Guten Stunde* gave an illustration, showing the condition of the latter during the tempest, and we reproduce this picture here also.

Up to 1807 Heligoland was a dependency of Denmark. In that year it was occupied by the English, in order to counteract the continental blockade of Napoleon I., by establishing on the island a depot for English goods, which



were afterwards smuggled on to the Continent. The Treaty of Kiel, in 1814, left Heligoland in English possession, until, on the 9th August, 1890, it was handed over to Germany, in return for territorial compensation in Africa. The Convention concluded between the two countries secured to all the inhabitants of Heligoland, and to their children then under age, the right to choose their nationality, and exempted them from compulsory military or naval service in Germany.

The following account is copied, from *The Graphic* of August 16th, 1890:—

"THE TRANSFER OF HELIGOLAND.

"The formal transfer of Heligoland to the German Imperial authorities took place on Saturday, August 9th, in beautiful weather. At 1 p.m., Governor Barkly, in full-dress uniform, was joined at Government House by the chief officials of the island, and presently they all proceeded to the landing-stage, to await the arrival of the new Governor. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of marines from H.M.S. *Wildfire*, was already on the landing-stage, as well as a body of officers from H.M.S. *Calypto*. After an hour the German men-of-war *Victoria* and *Pfeil* hove in sight, and the vessels of the two nationalities exchanged numerous salutes. Never perhaps before in the world's history was there such a 'quittance' of villainous saltpetre over so lilliputian a possession. Heligoland is about half the size of Hyde Park. 'This hat-box of an island,' the *Daily News* playfully styles it; and yet, under the new Teutonic régime, it needs for its governance a Military Governor, a Civil Governor, and a Financial Comptroller, besides Herr Von Böttcher, who took over possession, and Privy Councillor Lindau, by whom he was accompanied. The gentlemen, on landing, were conducted by Governor Barkly to Government House, where they were received by a guard of honour, and were presented to Mrs. Barkly.

"The formal act of handing over the island to the German Government was a brief but impressive ceremony. After this the ex-Governor, in company with the British naval officers and the chief officials of the island, were entertained at luncheon by the German officers, at the *Conversations-Haus*. Mr. Barkly had to hurry away, as there was barely time for the *Calypto*, which has a deep draught, to catch the tide. His departure was hailed by singing and enthusiastic cheers by the islanders, many of whom pressed forward eagerly to shake hands with the last of their English Governors. While these ceremonies had been going on, a party of blue-jackets from the *Calypto* had been busily engaged in removing the British guns from the island to their ship.

"Next day came the Emperor in person. The main avenue of the island had been profusely decorated during the night, and bands of young women and children, clad in ancient native costume, greeted the approach of their new sovereign. Then on the hill, near the lighthouse, an impressive service was conducted by the chief Naval Chaplain, who delivered a long and eloquent address. After this the Emperor gave the order to hoist the Imperial standard, salutes were fired, there was a march-past of soldiers, the Emperor dined at Government House with his general officers, and then steamed away in his yacht *Hohenzollern* for Wilhelmshafen."

After the taking over of the island came that of the Post-office. The *Archiv für Post und Telegraph*, 1890, describes this as follows:

"At the same time that Heligoland was taken possession of by the representatives of H.M. the Emperor of Germany, the Postal Department also passed into German hands, by the establishment of an Imperial German Post-office, and the suppression of that of Heligoland. As in the case of the other Departments of the Imperial Government, the Postal Administration had also sent its officials to Heligoland in good time to make the necessary arrangements for the installation of the German Post-office, and for the transfer of the Heligoland office to the Imperial Department.

"On the evening of the 9th August, the British Arms were removed from the building, and on the following morning replaced by those of Germany. A German letter-box of the latest pattern was placed on the same spot on the *Oberland*, that was formerly occupied by the English letter-box for the use of the public. At all suitable places in the

town and on the island, was posted the following notice, published by the representative of the Chancellor of the Empire:

"On and after the 10th August, a German Post-office is established in the Island of Heligoland, for postal and telegraphic business. From the same date, the tariffs in force in Germany will be adopted for the postal and telegraphic communications of Heligoland; postal packets and telegrams passing between Heligoland and Germany are subject to the German inland rate.

"The postage on packets from the Island of Heligoland will be paid by means of the postage stamps of the German Empire."

To be continued.

NOTES ON THE EARLY ISSUES OF HAWAII.

BY W. M. GIFFARD.

SINCE the publication of my pamphlet on the Stamps of Hawaii, it has been remarked that very little information was given therein relating to the "Numeral" and other early issues.

It is to be regretted that there are no official records obtainable, so as to fix the exact dates of issue and number of these stamps printed, and it is to be feared that all sources of official information on these points have disappeared, other than the memory of officials still living, who may have been connected with the Postal Department at that period. The absence of these records in the archives of the Post-office, is partly explained by the fact that in the large fires which devastated the environs of the Post-office in 1856, and again in 1886, the books and records of the department were removed for safety to various houses in the neighbourhood, and that the officials were afterwards unable to locate a large number, which, to this day, are missing. It is, however, certain that the records of all the early issues, and even of some of those printed by the National and American Bank Note Companies, are not to be found, and the Postal Authorities have, in consequence, been obliged to obtain their statistics, as far as possible, from the Bank Note Companies.

All that can be said in regard to the Numeral series is that they were properly authorized issues, as the following extracts from the postal laws in the Hawaiian Civil Code will show:

An act to create and regulate a Post-office in the city of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, first passed the Legislature on the 4th day of August, 1851. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act provide for the establishment and location of the office, and relate to the duties of the Postmaster. Section 3 provides rates of postage as follows: 5 cents for every single letter weighing less than half ounce, forwarded to or received from any foreign port; and on packets weighing half ounce, and under one ounce, 10 cents, and 5 cents additional for every additional half ounce; 2 cents on each newspaper, price current, circular, or other printed matter (not being a pamphlet), 2½ cents for every sheet of all pamphlets. Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 relate to the Postmaster and the transportation of mails. Section 8 provides that all letters are to be received and delivered by the captains, or super-cargoes, of coasting vessels, under the same penalties and liabilities as are now fixed at the Custom House in Honolulu. Section 9 relates to the payment of postage. Section 10 authorizes the Postmaster to issue stamps of the value of the outward postage of letters, pamphlets, and newspapers.

The Polynesian of October 4th, 1851, gives the following:

"POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

"By the recent U.S. postal law which went into operation on 1st July, and also by the recent Hawaiian postal law, the rates of letter postage have been much altered and reduced. The following are the rates of single letter postage now established, and for each additional half ounce a similar rate is added:

	HAW'N.	U.S.	TOTAL.
"On Letters for San Francisco City ...	5	+	3 ... 8 cents.
Any other part of California or Oregon, <i>via</i> S. F. ...	5	+	5 ... 10 "

	HAW'N.	U.S.	TOTAL
"On Letters for Coast of Mexico	5	+ 12	17
Panama	5	+ 22	27
South America	5	+ 50	55
United States, East, if prepaid	5	+ 8	13
" " " " if unpaid	5	+ 12	17
Canada, if prepaid	5	+ 18	23
Great Britain or Ireland, if prepaid	5	+ 31	36
Europe, if from New York by British Steamer	5	+ 12	17
Bremen, per Bremen Steamers	5	+ 27	32
Hamburg	5	+ 33	38
Any other part of Germany	5	+ 39	44
Sydney, Auckland, or other British Australian Colonies, or other ports in the Pacific	5		
On all single letters from any foreign port	5		

"NEWSPAPERS.—The Hawaiian postage on each newspaper forwarded or received through this office is 2 cents, to or from any foreign port.

"On each paper weighing one ounce or less, to any part of California or Oregon	4 cents.
On each paper to any part of United States, East	7 "
On each paper to any part of Great Britain	9 "
" " " " Europe	11 "

"INTER-ISLAND MAILS.—No postage is charged on letters passing between the islands.

"STAMPS of the denomination of two, five, and thirteen cents have been issued, and can be obtained at the Post-office.

"All postage marked with a star (*) must, in all cases, be prepaid.

(Signed) "HENRY M. WHITNEY, Postmaster."

"HONOLULU, October 1, 1851."

The following correspondence, copied from *The Polynesian* of December 20th, 1851, will also be of interest in connection with the prepayment of postage on Hawaiian letters:

"POSTAGE.

"From a correspondent on one of the other islands we have the following queries: Much has been said about postage on letters to the United States, and for a time it was a matter of doubt what the charges would be. Finally, you told us, Mr. Editor, that 13 cents would be the charge, if prepaid on a single letter, and our hearts were glad to hear of the reduction. You said also that stamps were issued, &c., so we sent forthwith and procured some; but when we saw them firmly attached to our missives, we said: 'How is this? It reads Hawaiian Postage, and it means nothing more. Why will there not be an additional charge of 10 cents at California?' So you see the matter is not yet clear to the country-folks. Cannot you enlighten us on the subject?"

To which the editor replied in the following subjoined article:

"We can assure our querist that the Hawaiian postage stamp is good currency at the Post-office in San Francisco, and is as sure indication that the postage has been prepaid here, as if 'paid' were stamped in red letters upon his 'missives.' The *modus operandi* is that the Postmaster here, in making up his mails, credits the P.O. in San Francisco, on his way bill with every such letter, just as if prepaid in money at the office here, and the amount of such is charged by the Postmaster in San Francisco against this office, in his accounts, and paid for by the Postmaster here in setting his quarterly accounts with San Francisco. So also letters with the American or British stamps upon them are duly honoured at the Post-office here, and the postage is considered as having been prepaid, on the receipt of such letters here.

"As doubts have also been expressed to us whether the Postmasters in the different parts of the United States to which letters are directed would deliver letters having the Hawaiian 13 cent stamps without further charge, we would state also that such letters would be liable to a further charge if the Postmaster of San Francisco did not stamp them 'paid,' the same as if they had been prepaid at his office, which he of course does."

ORIGIN OF INTER-ISLAND POSTAGE.

Joseph Jackson, who was appointed Postmaster of Honolulu on July 1st, 1856 (H. M. Whitney having resigned in June of the same year), in his report to the Minister of the Interior, dated January 2nd, 1858, recommends that a small rate of inter-island postage be established, and that postage stamps for said inter-island postage be introduced. Lot Kamehameha, as Minister of the Interior, in his official report to the Legislature of 1858, under date of March 20th, endorses Postmaster Jackson's recommendations, as follows:

"I beg to call your attention to the Postmaster's suggestions that a small rate of postage be imposed on inter-island letters, and that he be authorized by law to issue inter-island postage stamps to carry the plan into effect. Although it is now a fixed principle of every civilized community to reduce its postage to the lowest possible figure, in order to facilitate the inter-communication of thought and the transactions of business, yet I know of no country but our own where postage of some kind is not levied, to assist at least in defraying the expenses of that department."

Upon this recommendation the following Sections were passed by the Legislature, and are to be found in the Civil Code as follows:

"Section 406. On and after July 1st, 1859, the rate of inter-island postage shall be as follows: 2 cents for every single letter weighing less than ½ ounce; 4 cents for every letter weighing not less than ½ ounce, or more than one ounce, and 2 cents for every additional ½ ounce; 1 cent an ounce for all bound volumes. Newspapers mailed from offices of publication, free to subscribers; on those otherwise mailed the rate of postage shall be one cent."

Section 407 relates to transmission of letters and prepayment of postage.

"Section 408. The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to issue and sell, on account of his department, postage stamps of such denominations as the public convenience may require.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of July 7, 1859, has this note under the head of "Inter-island Postage."

"By notice in another column it will be seen that after August 1st the new inter-island postage law will go into force. Two cent stamps have been issued, and can be purchased at the Post-office. . . ."

The same paper, as also *The Polynesian*, gives a lengthy Post-office Notice, stating, in addition to the foregoing, that newspapers—inter-island—will be one cent each, and that temporary inter-island postage stamps can be procured at the Post-office in Honolulu after July 15th, etc., etc.

In 1864 Section 407 was amended, and a new section added thereto numbered 407a, which is as follows:

"Each coasting vessel shall have placed in some conspicuous and convenient place a locked post-office box or bag, legibly lettered; and the master of every such vessel shall act as a route agent for the Post-office; and all letters properly stamped and placed in such box or bag, shall be delivered by the route agent to the nearest Postmaster according to its direction; but the route agent shall deface or obliterate the stamp or stamps on any letter so mailed, on pain of a fine of not less than 10 or more than 50 dollars, to be recovered before any Police or District Justice; and on repetition of such offence, the license of the vessel commanded by such Postal Agent shall be liable to be revoked by the Collector-General of Customs, after conviction before any Police Justice at the complaint of any Postal Agents.

"Approved Jan. 10, 1864.

(Signed) "KAMEHAMEHA K."

The commanders of coasting vessels, who were acting as Mail Route Agents, in those days were mostly native Hawaiians, and as a rule were not supplied by the Honolulu Post-office with cancelling stamps. This will account for the cancellations on a large number of the early inter-island issues being pen marks only, instead of the usual local cancellations.

In event of the mail being composed of a few letters only, it was considered courteous on the part of the commander to deliver the letters to the addressee in person, which, in a great many cases, was done; otherwise, the mail would be taken to the nearest Postmaster, and the stamps and envelopes again obliterated with whatever contrivance might have been in vogue at the time. These stamps are therefore often met with, with a double cancellation, viz., pen marked

and official obliteration. The Postmasters at the several calling ports of entry of the coasting vessels carrying mails, also acted as Customs officers, which further accounts for many stamps of that period being cancelled with the official stamp of the Collector of Customs. It is a perplexing question why the numeral series should have been printed after the advent of either the 2 cents "Elua Keneta" in 1862 (1855?), or the 2 cents, dark vermilion, of 1864, unless it was because of the Postal Department running short of the latter stamps. It is, however, an undisputable fact that such was the case, as Mr. Robert Grieve, and also Mr. J. H. Black, both printers in the Government printing office where these stamps were printed, state that they remember striking off sheets of "numeral" stamps as late as 1865 to fill orders for the Postmaster-General. These later issues were used on letter sheets long after the advent of the lithographed or engraved stamps, as can be proved by reference to numerous dated specimens, which are to be seen in some collections here.

Since publishing my pamphlet, I have had several opportunities of inspecting large numbers of the "inter-island" numeral stamps on original letter sheets, which fully prove that the descriptions of the various colours of paper, given by me in the said pamphlet, are as near as possible correct.

The 2 cents, black, are found on *greenish blue*, *grey*, *bluish grey*, and *white* papers. The *greenish blue* and *bluish grey* papers are especially distinct from the other varieties, the former being quite pronounced in colour, and also very rare. The 2 cents, blue, I have only seen on *bluish white* and *white* paper, and the 1 cent, blue, on *white* paper only. The 1 cent, black, is found on *white* and on *bluish grey* paper.

In examining the numerous specimens above mentioned (over 300 in number), I came across a few of the 2 cents, black, on original letter sheets, with the words "Hawaiian Postage" measuring 21 mm. instead of 19 mm., the latter being the variety more often met with. Upon a close examination of a large number of these stamps in my own collection, both on and off the original covers, I found several of the 2 cents, as well as of the 1 cent, black, also with the words measuring 21 mm. This is undoubtedly a scarce type. I am sorry that, owing to the majority of my collection of "numerals" being on the original covers, I am unable to go into the matter of the various qualities and thicknesses of paper, which no doubt would be of interest and value to many readers. The numeral stamps were all struck off in the Government printing office in this city—as they were required from time to time—and upon plain letter paper, such as was to be had at the time in the market, which accounts, in a measure, for the great variety of kinds.

In the number of *The American Journal of Philately* for May, 1895, Mr. John N. Luff treats of the 2 cents lithographed and engraved stamps, and asks to hear from anyone having the engraved stamps on the original cover, or a genuinely-cancelled specimen.

This stamp was used especially for inter-island postage, but also represented the rate on papers mailed abroad. It would more likely be found here than abroad, and I, with others, have searched for the same object for years, and have never come across a single genuinely-cancelled specimen, on or off the original cover. I therefore venture to doubt whether he will succeed in finding what he wants. It is true I have seen one or more specimens of this, as well as the reprints and re-engraved, which, within the past two or three years, have been cancelled to order by irresponsible postal clerks (a proceeding done away with during Hill's administration). These cancellations, however, all show the modern cancelling-stamp, which is very different from that used in the sixties. To show the irresponsibility with which some of these cancellations were made during a certain period, I have now in my possession one or two specimens upon which is the overprint "Reprint," and upon which an accommodating Post-office clerk had placed the cancelling stamp.

In the pamphlet already published, I stated that Mr. H. M. Whitney gave the date of the issue of the lithographed stamp as 1865. Mr. Whitney was Postmaster from 1850 to 1856, and still insists that 1855 is the correct date. I have reasons to doubt this, however, as no letter sheets bearing this stamp (of which I have seen large numbers) are dated prior to 1862. There may, however, be some, and I shall

be glad to hear of anyone who has a genuinely-cancelled specimen, on an original cover, bearing an earlier date. In the absence of other data on the subject, the date of the first engraved edition of this same stamp was placed by me as 1869, from information given me by a former Post-office official, who was supposed to know what he was talking about. But I am led to agree with Mr. Luff that there may be an error in this date, and that they were issued much earlier, in fact, almost simultaneously with the lithographed stamps.

Mr. Luff's description of these stamps is, from a philatelic point of view, better than that given in my pamphlet, and as I wish to publish sundry official correspondence on the subject of the engraved copies, I will enumerate them as per his description, viz. :—

1855 (1862?). Lithographed on paper vertically and horizontally laid.

1869(?). Engraved in *taille-douce*; on thin, crisp, white wove paper (almost transparent), usually tinted by the yellow gum.

1885. Official Counterfeit. Engraved in *taille-douce*; on stout yellowish wove paper.

1889. Reprint from retouched, restored die of 1869(?). Engraved in *taille-douce*; on yellowish wove paper, watermarked in the sheet.

The "Official Counterfeits" are distinguished from the first engraved series by the shape of the "A" in "ELUA," and the "K" in "KENETA," also by the difference in colour and finish of the stamps.

The "Reprints" are easily distinguished from either of the others by the lines of the die having been sharpened, and by retouching lines, notably on the left side of the nose, from the eye down, these being quite pronounced. Each row of stamps in the plate from which the reprints were printed is 1 mm. longer than in the original plate, and they are printed on paper bearing the watermark of the maker, viz., shield, and monogram R and N. The word "CANCELLED," which is overprinted on some of the first engraved series (1862?), is said to have been done by the Postmaster-General, Brickwood, at the same time that the word "SPECIMEN" was placed on the 1853 issue. The overprinting was ordered by him, as a matter of fact, so that these issues might become obsolete. The first engraved stamps are considered rare without the overprint, but they are rarely seen here in any other shape than single specimens, although there are whole sheets to be found in one or two collections.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

New Stock Books for the Winter Season.—We beg to give notice to our clients at home, especially to visitors to London, that the following books may now be inspected at our shop, or, in the case of some of them of special countries, may be sent on approval to customers in Great Britain. First, we have made up a very fine collection, in ten volumes, of used and unused stamps of the whole world, containing from 12,000 to 14,000 stamps in the used collection, and rather more in the unused. This is called the shop collection, and will remain in the shop and not be sent out. The stamps consist of picked copies, and we believe it will well repay customers who wish to fill up their collections in some of the scarce varieties, to inspect these books. Of the special collections, the following books may now be seen or sent out, if required :—

No. 3 contains Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone.

No. 90 contains Philippine Isles. This is an extremely good book, containing a large number of the early issues, most of the better copies of which are carefully plated and numbered.

No. 91 contains Egypt.

No. 92 contains Surinam and Curaçao.

No. 95 contains Dutch Indies.

These two books consist partly of our own stock and partly of a fine Dutch collection, which we bought at The Hague. They are especially strong in the varieties of perforation and in the types of the unpaid letter stamps, both used and unused, and are well worthy of the attention of specialists.

No. 93 contains Cuba.

No. 94 contains Porto Rico.

No. 301 contains St. Helena.

No. 302 contains St. Vincent.

No. 303 contains British Guiana.

Nos. 304 and 305 contain Great Britain, unused only. The used stamps of Great Britain are being re-arranged, to agree with our catalogue, but the book will not be ready for another few weeks.

Nos. 306 and 307 contain Queensland. These two books of Queensland are extremely fine. The stock of this country has been more thoroughly specialised than has ever been before attempted, and a vast number of unchronicled varieties are here carefully noted and priced. For instance, in the second issue, the different varieties of Stars have been separated and also the perforations, and in the later issues all the numerous types have been carefully divided out, and have proper prices affixed. A great number of stamps are in these two books that are not included in our catalogue.

No. 308 contains Holland.

No. 309 contains Antigua, Bahamas, St. Christopher, and Nevis.

No. 310 contains St. Lucia and Dominica.

No. 313 contains Tobago and Falkland Isles.

No. 314 contains Barbados and Virgin Islands.

No. 315 contains Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

The rest of the West Indian Isles are also being re-arranged, and will be ready in a few weeks.

* * *

Reviews of our New Catalogue.—As our Mr. Phillips is away, and there are few notes for the *Journal* this month, we take the opportunity of occupying the regular space under the above heading with a few of the many hundred favourable notices we have already received on our catalogue.

First and foremost, the opinion of the editor of the *London Philatelist* carries weight all over the world. Mr. M. P. Castle, the able editor of this journal, is so well known through his position as Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, and as one of the foremost of the authorities of the day on all branches of our interesting hobby, that his opinion cannot but be received with a very great amount of respect, and we have much pleasure in finding that it is favourable to our book. In a long and able review Mr. Castle states:—

"No wonder can be excited at the delay that has taken place, but rather the reverse, that so great a task could have been accomplished since the comparatively recent period when Messrs. Stanley Gibbons wisely decided to discard all their previous ideas of a catalogue, and to bring their firm well abreast of the times.

"... This result—of a really excellent catalogue and a reliable price list—has not been achieved without an enormous expenditure of time and money. Major E. B. Evans, Mr. Gordon Smith, with a number of other Philatelists of equal acumen, have devoted an immense amount of time towards securing accuracy in the several portions entrusted to their care, and in many cases the lists denote that thorough and minute acquaintance with the stamps that can only be acquired by long and patient specialised study. . . . We understand that the pricing of the varieties—a task only inferior in difficulty to the cataloguing—has been executed by the firm itself, after frequent consultation with 'those who know,' and we have no hesitation in saying that, allowing for a few exceptions and taking them on the average, the prices of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' New Catalogue form the truest and fairest criterion of philatelic market values that has hitherto appeared. We have made allusion elsewhere to the subject, and can only here congratulate the publishers upon their generally accurate appraisement of values.

"... The stereotyped phrase of 'filling a long-felt want' has really an application in the present case, and there can be no reason for withholding from it the cordial and unstinted approbation of all collectors. It is an *honest, genuine, and excellent catalogue*; its publication is a distinct gain to the cause of philately, and all the vast array of English and Colonial collectors will unite with us in wishing it and its publishers the success that they have striven so hard to achieve."

The Philatelic Record also has a favourable review upon the same work, which states:—

"The classification appears to us to be all that can be desired, and Stanley Gibbons have been fortunate in securing the aid of Major Evans in the compilation, as he has had singular experience in this kind of work, which makes great demands on the patience and accuracy of the compiler. . . . It is always easy to find fault, and sometimes it is easier to do this than to praise. In the present case, however, so far as we can see, we have but very few grounds for finding fault, but we have a large field for praise in everything that is essential. The catalogue is a marvel of perspicuity and clearness, and the printer must also be complimented on his portion of the work. No English-speaking collector can afford to be without it, for it is the most complete catalogue of its kind that has yet been produced in England. The amount of information contained in so small a compass can only be credited by close examination. It is perfectly useless to recommend it to our readers, for we are convinced that not one of them will fail to judge for himself."

The Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung, in its issue of Sept. 22nd, states:—

"At last the long waited for catalogue has appeared. It is indeed the most complete, and especially with reference to prices, the most reliable catalogue that has, up to the present, appeared."

Among private letters and orders received, the following few, picked out of many scores, may be received with a certain amount of interest for various reasons:—

Mr. H. l'Estrange Ewen, the well-known English specialist, writes:—

"I notice in this fortnight's *S. C. F.* a mean, unjustifiable attack on your excellent catalogue, the greater part of which seems to be greatly exaggerated, if not absolutely untrue."

Mr. G. F. Rapkin, of the firm of Marcus Ward & Co., Ltd., writes:—

"Accept my congratulations on having got through your catalogue. You are to be complimented on such a *multum in parvo* volume. The worry must have been great, but you will be compensated in the magnificent return it will make. The flutter in the trade is astonishing."

Mons. A. F., Paris, writes:—

"I have this morning received your catalogue, and I beg you to accept all my congratulations on this work, which has been well grasped, is very clear, and the work of a master hand. At the same time, accept my congratulations upon the information contained in it, affording a reliable guide for collectors."

Mr. H. C. D., of Ireland, writes:—

"I think it a great work, an excellent new departure, and marvellous that you can produce it at the price. To praise it would be an impertinence. Those who see it will be difficult to please if it does not fully meet their requirements. It should also prove a great inducement to collectors to extend their collections, and to look more carefully into details."

Mr. G. W. T., of Camelford, writes:—

"It is a splendid work, and leaves Scott's miles behind. Hope you will have a big sale, as it is far and away the *multum in parvo* of catalogues."

—Messrs. Senf Bros., of Leipsig, write:—

"Best thanks for the copy of your catalogue sent to us. We ask you to send us, at the cheapest rate, two further copies, and by return. In case you are disposed to give us some copies on commission, you can send 5 kilos by book post."

Mr. E. B., President of one of the American Societies in Ohio, writes:—

"Received catalogue to-day. The excelsior of them all; very concise; handy size; systematically arranged; satisfies all; those who have seen it, speak of it in the highest terms; explanations of delay also satisfactory; am glad you did delay, for you have turned out a splendid work."

Mr. G. J. C., of Brooklyn, U. S. A., writes:—

"It is undoubtedly the best of its kind ever published."

* * *

Mr. Wickham Jones' Exhibit in the Ipswich Exhibition.
—In reference to our remarks last month on an advertisement placed in the Ipswich Exhibition over Mr. Wickham Jones' exhibit of Shanghai stamps, we publish the following letter from Mr. Wickham Jones:—

"DEAR SIR,—Your remarks on my exhibit at Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s Exhibition have been made without any knowledge of the circumstances. In sending my exhibit, I wrote as follows: 'Should the opportunity occur, I should like it stated that this exhibit does not represent my whole collection, but is only a selected few; and also I should be very much obliged for the opportunity of buying any Shanghai stamps that any visitors to your exhibition might wish to get rid of.'

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., very kindly and courteously acting upon this, wrote and put up the notice you refer to; and although they informed me that they had put a notice, I did not see it till my stamps were returned to me, as I was unable to get down to Ipswich. As this was entirely a private exhibition, got up by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. at their own expense, and on their own premises, I consider any question whatever as to etiquette was entirely one for them, and them only, and hardly calls for public comment from a visitor enjoying their hospitality.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "T. WICKHAM JONES."

We are glad to see that he is not responsible for the advertisement in question. The letter speaks for itself. We can only say that we were voicing the opinion of many collectors and dealers in mentioning the subject, which we should not like to see become general in Philatelic Exhibitions, whether of a public or private nature.

* * *

Mr. Stanley Gibbons will be visiting the East this winter, and we give below the approximate dates of arrival at the various places he proposes visiting, together with the addresses that will find him. Mr. Gibbons will be pleased to meet any collectors or dealers, and will be prepared to purchase any collections or special rarities. Letters should be sent a week or so before the date given, and marked "To wait arrival."

Innsbrück—Hotel de l'Europe	1895.	Dec. 23.
Venice—Hotel Danioli		Dec. 24.
Bombay—Esplanade Hotel	1896.	Jan. 13-16.
Bhopal—Dak Bungalow		Jan. 18.
Jubbulpur—Jackson's Hotel		Jan. 19.
Allahabad—Laurie's Great Northern Hotel		Jan. 21.
Benares—Clark's Hotel		Jan. 23.
Calcutta—Care of Cook and Sons		Jan. 25-31.
Darjeeling—Woodland's Hotel		Jan. 28, 29.
Rangoon—British-India Hotel		Feb. 5-18.
Mandalay—Poste Restante		Feb. 9-12.
Madras—Poste Restante		Feb. 25-27.
Ootacamund—Sylk's Hotel		Feb. 29.
Trichinopoly—Dak Bungalow		Mch. 2.
Tanjore—Dak Bungalow		Mch. 4.
Madura—Dak Bungalow		Mch. 5.
Tuticorin—Care of F. Johnson, Esq., National Bank		Mch. 7-10.
Colombo—Grand Oriental Hotel		Mch. 10-24.
And in the interim—		
Kandy—Queen's Hotel.		
Nawara Eluja—Grand Hotel.		
Jaffna		
Trincomalee	} Care of the Ceylon Steamship Company.	
Batticaloa		
Galle		

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING, October 3rd.

The election of the following members was confirmed: T. J. Rowland, Shanghai; Samuel Epstein, Johannesburg; H. E. Schmidt de Wilde, Paris; W. J. Martin, Falmouth; E. W. Heusinger, San Antonio.

The following were then unanimously elected members: William Brown, Salisbury; M. Z. Kuttner, London; Dr. H. le Cronier, Jersey; Dr. Anachoreta, Lisbon; E. H. Greatorex, Birmingham; W. E. Jeff, Coleshill; T. D. Hume, Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. Loveridge, Wolverhampton; Miss E. Lewis, Ramsgate; A. Constantine, Birmingham; J. Winch, Colchester.

Votes of thanks were accorded Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Catalogue, 10th edition; H. L. Ewen, Catalogue, 4th edition; W. H. Peckitt, Catalogue; Manchester Philatelic Society, invitation to their opening meeting; Met. Philatelic Club of San Antonio, invitation to their exhibition.

The officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The accounts, showing a balance of £3 4s. 8½d. in favour of the Society, were audited, found correct, and passed.

Additions and alterations were made to the rules, which will in future be published in the Annual Report—ready for distribution about October 10th.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the officers for their services during the past year.

The following programme was passed:—

Oct. 17. Presidential Address	MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.
Nov. 7. Display—Western Australia	
„ 21. Paper—U.S.A., 1847-69	
Dec. 5. Display—Italy and Italian States.	
„ 19. Paper—St. Vincent	MR. W. PIMM.
Jan. 2. Display—West Africa	
„ 16. Paper—Great Britain	DR. G. H. HART.
Feb. 6. Debate—Reprints, for and against.	
„ 20. Display of Novelties and New Issues.	
Mar. 5. Display—Tasmania	
„ 19. Paper—Argentine	MR. G. JOHNSON.
Apr. 2. Paper—Hamburg	MR. F. J. LORD.
„ 16. Paper	MR. R. HOLLICK.
May 7. Paper—Greece	MR. P. T. DEAKIN.
„ 21. Philatelic Display	MR. W. B. AVERY.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST,
K.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Hon. Vice-President:

THE HON. H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Judge High Court of
Judicature, Bombay.

President:

W. L. HARVEY, Esq., C.S., Dep. Accountant General
Secretariat.

THE thirty-ninth general meeting was held on Tuesday, the 3rd September, at 5.30 p.m. Nine members were present, including the President.

The minutes of the general meeting of the 29th ult., and the Council meeting held on the 27th ult., were read and confirmed. With reference to the Monthly Circulars of the Society, it was resolved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to discuss and draw up a working plan.

The proposition to have an annual dinner in connection with the Society was then discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that a circular be sent round to all resident members, asking whether they were willing to join. The subscription for each member was fixed at Rs. 10, any excess expenditure to be met from the Society's funds. It was further proposed to hold the dinner, at a date to be fixed hereafter, at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort, if a sufficient number joined.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS, *Hon. Sec.*

33, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE first monthly meeting for the session 1895-96 was held on Tuesday evening, the 1st October, 1895. Mr. Stamford occupied the chair, ten other members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and a new member elected, the Hon. Sec. announced that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and Mr. H. L' Estrange Ewen, had presented copies of their catalogues to the Society. Upon the proposition of Mr. Elstein, seconded by Mr. Skipwith, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the donors for the same.

A telegram having been received from the President of the Society, that he was unable to attend the meeting and give an opening address, as he had promised, a discussion was raised by Mr. Atkinson as to the pricing of the stamps on the Society's Exchange Club sheets, which was continued by several members, but no definite decision was arrived at.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, the 12th November next.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

THE opening meeting of the Session 1895-6 was held at the Municipal Buildings, Leeds, on Monday evening, October 7th, the President in the chair.

In a few introductory remarks, the President referred to the satisfactory position of the Society, and hoped that its energies would, as heretofore, be directed to the detailed and critical study of philatelic subjects, and that the members would support their committee in the endeavour not to allow the Society to drift into a mere medium of exchange. To this end the committee had prepared a full programme of papers for the session, comprising descriptions of the stamps of Antigua, Virgin Islands, Victoria, Spain (Carlist and War-tax stamps), Greece, Norway, Alsace-Lorraine, &c.

Thanks were voted for numerous donations to the library, including the new catalogues issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Mr. H. L' Estrange Ewen, and the following journals:—Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Hücker's *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *El Heraldo Timbrologico*, *O Philatelist*, *L' Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie*, &c.

The Rev. T. S. Fleming and Messrs. Egly and Skipwith shewed a large number of stamps.

The Secretaries may be addressed as follows:

T. K. SKIPWITH,

13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

JOHN H. THACKRAH,

54, St. Michael's Road, Headingley, Leeds.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps and other postal matter mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of philatelists, and appeal to all collectors and dealers to discontinuance collecting or dealing in the same.

9. NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Post-office Department of New South Wales is now offering for sale adhesive stamps, post cards, and stamped envelopes bearing the letters O.S. This is the worst case we have yet had to consider.

The following are the official notices: (a)

(The list published in our Supplement last month.)

(b) COPY.

POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
(1182) GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

15th August, 1895.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the sale to stamp collectors and others of complete sets of obliterated O.S. stamps, at the price of £2 per set.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOK.

Such stamps, &c., are no longer available for postage; but these impressions, or some portion of them (either the stamps, or the overprint, or both), have been made since the stamps they represent became obsolete; and not only do they not bear any indication of their real nature, but they are being offered for sale obliterated with a hand stamp consisting of the letters N.S.W. in three concentric ellipses—thereby inducing collectors to suppose that they have actually been employed for postage.

10. TRANSVAAL.—A commemorative stamp of the value of 1d., rose (oblong), has recently been issued, which appears to be quite unnecessary for legitimate postal requirements.

11. PERU.—A set of commemorative stamps, consisting of 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c., issued on the 10th of September last, to celebrate the election of a new President.

12. AMOY.—More Chinese locals.

Commemorative stamps have also been announced to be about to appear for the following places, and collectors and dealers are therefore warned beforehand concerning them:

- 13. GREECE (Olympian games).
- 14. HUNGARY (millennium stamps).
- 15. LIEGE.
- 16. SWEDEN.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary S.S.S.S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
10th October, 1895.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

THE Committee appointed by the National Philatelic Society, and The Philatelic Society, New York, to devise ways for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, have accepted the petition prepared by its sub-committee for presentation to the various South American Governments.

We annex the full text of the petition in English, the original being printed in Spanish, and a copy forwarded to the president, cabinet, postal officials, and leading statesmen in the various South and Central American countries which are under or likely to be influenced by speculative issues of postage stamps.

On behalf of a large constituency of stamp dealers and stamp collectors, the undersigned representatives of philatelists of all nations respectfully present the following petition for a discontinuance of the prevailing practice of frequently and unnecessarily changing issues of postage stamps:

We are informed that the governments which have adopted this practice believe that it is justified by the money-saving which results, because they are able to arrange with the engraver or manufacturer of the issues to take their entire surplus or waste in full payment of his services as printer. We respectfully suggest that this belief is an error. On the contrary, the governments are certain to lose rather than to profit by a continuance of the practice, and that mainly for two reasons:

— (1) Because, if the governments would themselves retain the entire control of their stamp issues, and monopolize the sale thereof, the philatelists would buy large quantities direct from them at face value, instead of going to the printer, and the aggregate returns from government sales to stamp dealers and stamp collectors would far exceed in amount any reason-

able cash compensation which the printers would fairly charge.

(2) Because the growth of this practice, which has converted the manufacturer into a stamp speculator, and has placed the governments in a false attitude, as confederates and abettors in this speculation, has aroused world-wide discontent and indignation among philatelists; so that hundreds of philatelic societies have determined to refuse a market to these speculative stamps, and have branded the issues as philatelic bastards. The result is, or soon will be, that the practice will defeat its own commercial purpose as a means of making the postage stamp a saleable article of merchandise.

But, wholly irrespective of the financial side of the question, we appeal to the Governments to discontinue the practice on higher grounds—on grounds of political morality, or, what the practical politician would prefer to call, political expediency. For there can be no doubt that the resort to this practice tends to weaken the credit of the Governments which support it. The inference which is commonly drawn is that Governments resort to this practice only when they are too poor to pay, in cash, for the services of the manufacturers.

If, in reply to this, it is said that those who deal in and purchase stamps are too insignificant a class to affect public opinion, we respectfully warn against the fallacy of this estimate of the number, character, and influence of the community of philatelists. The stamp dealers and collectors are numbered, not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions. The devotees of philately are not confined to any one country; they are to be found in large numbers in every civilized nation on the face of the globe. Nor are they insignificant in character or influence; they are naturally to be found in those ranks of society which represent education and enlightenment, because the uneducated cannot be intelligent collectors. And not only crowned heads and members of royal and princely houses are among the enthusiasts, but also the princes of finance—notably such bankers as the Rothschilds.

Is it a matter of indifference, then, to a Government what this large and influential class of philatelists thinks of its financial standing? Can it be indifferent to a nation to be regarded as so poverty-stricken that it cannot pay the ordinary expenses of its postal office?

The philatelic societies have declared war against what are now known as "speculative" issues. They have branded these issues as unworthy of a place in postage stamp collections. They have bound themselves to refuse a market to these issues, and have thus rendered them practically unsaleable, except directly by the Governments. They have denounced the practice of issuing them as irregular, illegitimate, and immoral.

In the face of this widespread denunciation, and of this open declaration of war, what is the statesmanlike policy of the governments? Is it not to discontinue at once and thereafter the objectionable practice?

One of the most prominent manufacturers—we refer to Mr. N. F. Seebeck, of the Hamilton Bank-note Co.—has already publicly proclaimed himself a convert to the now wide-spread prejudice against the speculative issue, although he will probably be the chief sufferer by its discontinuance. The tide of public opinion has set in too strongly against the practice to warrant his further resistance; and the Philatelists have prevailed upon him to declare publicly that, if he could honourably cancel his engagements with the various governments, and receive a binding assurance that no similar contracts would be entered into with any other manufacturer, he would gladly consent to annul any subsisting contracts which are objectionable on the grounds above stated. But, naturally, such cancellation on his part must be preceded by a request on the part of the governments who constitute the other parties to his agreements.

We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly petition your honourable Government to give this matter immediate and serious attention, and not only to take the steps necessary to cancel subsisting contracts for the issue of the speculative stamps—i.e. stamps which are paid for by the surrender of balances to the printer, as compensation for the printing of the issue—but also to enact such laws, or establish such postal regulations, as will render impossible a repetition of the practice of printing stamps expressly for other than their ostensible and legitimate use.

In any event, we assure you, on behalf of the philatelic societies, and of the large philatelic world which they represent, of our most sincere respect, and we trust that you will appreciate the friendly and cordial spirit which prompts this respectful petition.

(Signed) WILLIAM HERRICK, *Chairman*.
JOSEPH S. RICH, *Secretary*.
J. M. ANDREINI.
R. R. BOGERT.
G. B. CALMAN.
ALVAH DAVISON.
H. E. DEATS.
F. W. HUNTER.
J. W. SCOTT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Following my letter of July 20th last, which you were good enough to insert in the August *Journal*, I now beg to say that I have a copy of the reprint of the 20 c., puce, in my possession, and find that the same is printed on the hard thinish *watermarked* paper on which the last printing of the general figure series appeared, whereas the genuine 20 c. was issued on a softer, thicker paper *without watermark*, so that this forms a very simple test of genuineness. Further, the colour of the reprint is much darker than that of the original issue.

I appeal to all readers of this journal to kindly circulate the foregoing information amongst their friends, with a view to stopping the sale of these reprints.

Yours truly,
S. CHAPMAN.

Mexico, 28th September, 1895.

[Mr. Chapman also kindly sent us a copy of a decree ordering the destruction of the plates of the now obsolete issue, so that we trust all danger of further reprinting is past.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"RURAL!"—We regret to state that we cannot answer questions as to values of stamps in the *Journal*.

W. H.—You will find the French stamps surcharged with the value in *annas* catalogued at the end of France, under *Zanzibar*.

A. R. H.—All the values, both *gröschens* and *kreuzers*, of the North German stamps, are chronicle'd *imperfectorate*: Moens gives them as *varietatis*, and prices most of them *unused*. It is doubtful whether any were issued for use in that condition, except accidentally.

N. S. W.—Many thanks for your note. We shall find numerous varieties of perforation to add to the next edition.

L. L.—We are greatly obliged for your letter, of which you will see we have made use.

M. A.—1. We have never seen the wmk. "N. S. W." in a frame. Does the frame show all round? If not, it is possibly the corner stamp of a sheet. The wmk. of large letters is, no doubt, part of the margin of the sheet. 2. The stamp with bar only part way across is a variety, of a kind, but hardly one to be chronicled. 3. Nos. 50 and 51 differ in the colour. The plate numbers are given in minute figures at each side of the line-engraved stamps; 1, 2, 3, &c. in the Catalogue, are the numbers upon the stamps printed from those plates.

M. H. B.—The three stamps you mention are all catalogued *imperfectorate*, and the Greek stamps seem to be issued indiscriminately *imperf.* and *perf.* The Athens and Belgian printings can only be distinguished, generally, by the greater clearness of the latter, though there are certain shades that are peculiar to each.

E. H. F.—We consider all varieties worth keeping, though not always of sufficient interest to be chronicled.

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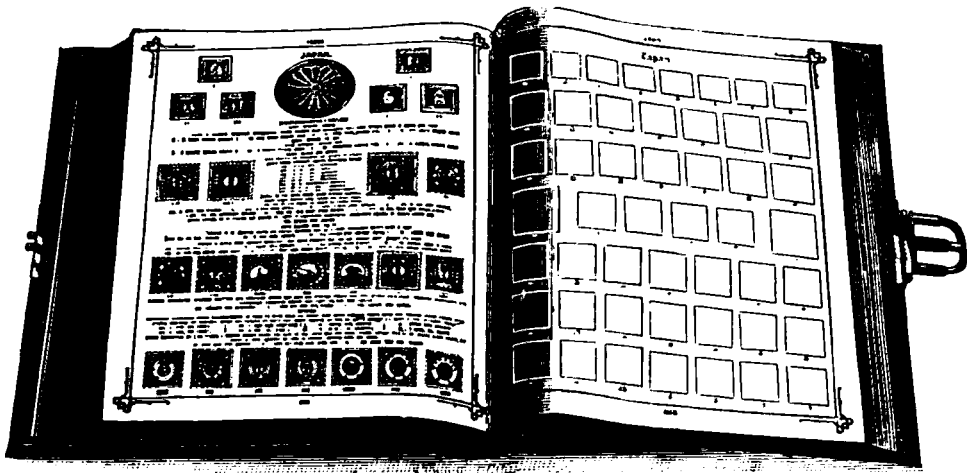
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The NEW IMPERIAL ALBUM includes the already published Supplement, and is, as before, edited by that celebrated and most successful Philatelist Major E. B. EVANS. Conspicuous amongst its many improvements may be named the addition of a large number of illustrations of Watermarks, which will be found of great assistance to the Philatelist in that very often embarrassing branch of the science. A new feature consists of the introduction of short notes, concisely giving information as to the situation, government, area, population, and other interesting particulars that may be found useful for reference. Some of the Countries have been re-arranged, wherever it has been possible to introduce any practical improvement. The whole of the numerous issues of the French Colonies have been massed together, instead of being separated under different headings, as has heretofore been the case—an advantageous alteration that will no doubt commend itself to all collectors. Many other valuable additions will be found embodied in this Work, which it is impossible to enumerate here—in fact it has been the Publishers' endeavour, successful as have been former Editions, to render this even more deserving the support of the Philatelic public. The vast number of recent New Issues have of course considerably added to the bulk of this work, but notwithstanding the increase in the number of pages no alteration has been made in the prices.



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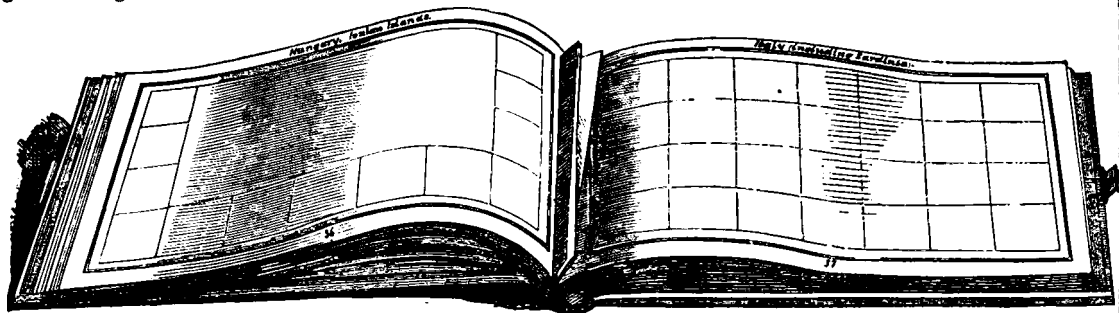
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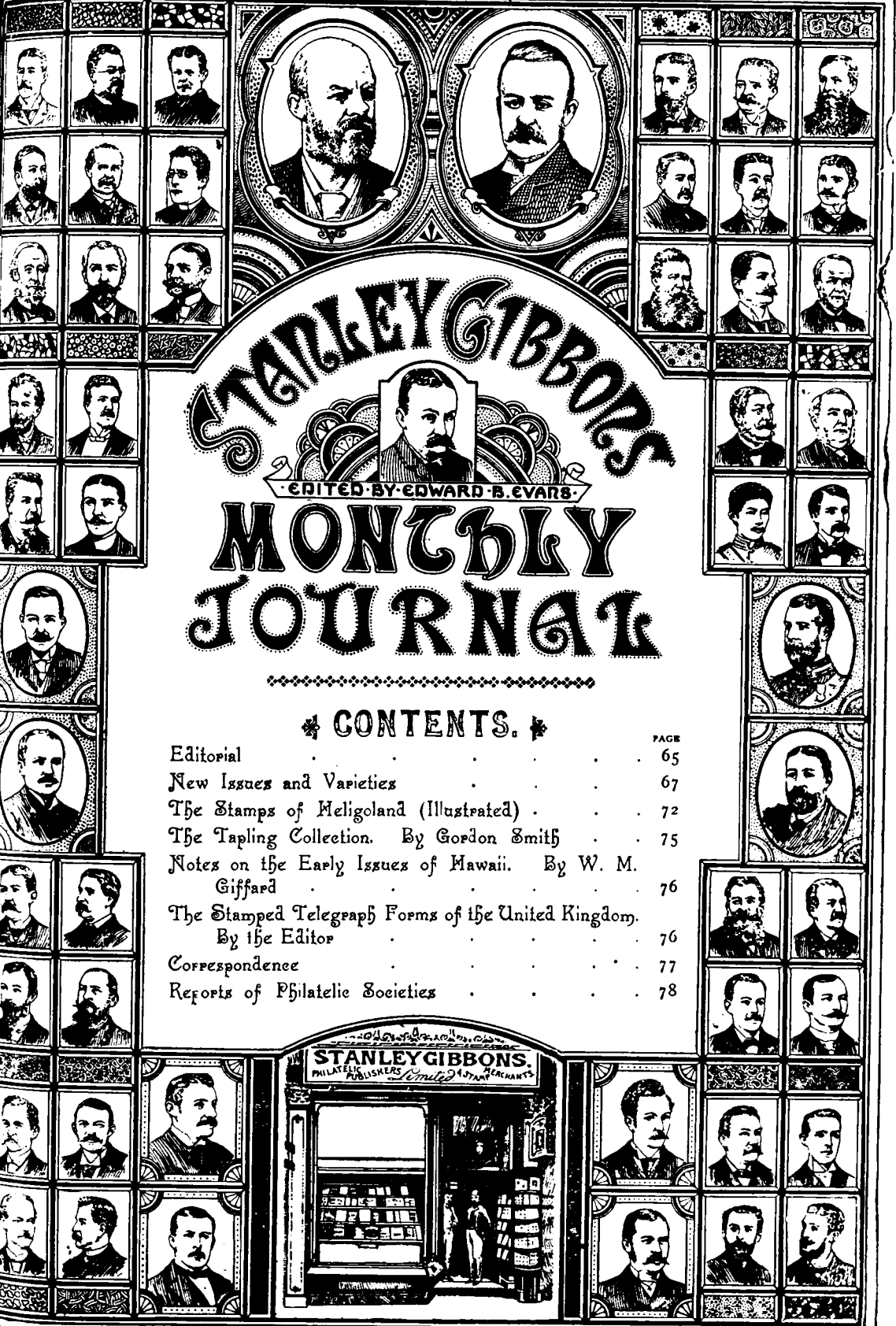
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 MONTHLY
 JOURNAL

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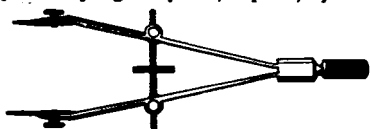
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

NOVEMBER 30, 1895.

No. 65.

EDITORIAL.

EARLY next month, a few days after the date of this number, an anniversary occurs which is worthy of being celebrated by all Philatelists. If celebration and commemorative issues were not so utterly discredited, the occasion is the one of all others which might excuse the emission of a special stamp, but under existing circumstances we can only feel thankful that nothing of the kind is contemplated. Rowland Hill, whose name must always be associated with the great Postal Reform, of which Postage Stamps are one of the visible signs, was born on December 3rd, 1795; the third of next month, therefore, will be the 100th anniversary of his birth, a Centenary which may fairly be said to have that connection with postal matters, which the Centenaries of Saints, Navigators, etc., etc., so conspicuously lack. As a fitting memorial of the occasion, we hope to be able to publish, in our next number, some very interesting documents connected with the history of Sir Rowland Hill's plans of 1837, and more especially with his proposals of the use of stamps, adhesive and other, as a means of carrying those plans into effect.

* * *

THERE is a little problem connected with the Title-page of our last volume, the secret of which we had always intended to reveal to our readers; but we had quite forgotten to do so, until reminded of it by the mild surprise expressed by a friendly contemporary at the fact that, at the very time when Unnecessary Issues were being universally condemned, we should have placed illustrations of four glaring examples in such a conspicuous position. But that was just it! Having amused ourselves by compiling the Index, we began to cast about for suitable objects to adorn the Title-page. As we had done in some of the earlier volumes, we desired, if possible, to commemorate something or somebody, in accordance with the prevailing fashion. S(tanley) G(ibbons) M(onthly) J(ournal) was typified in vol. i., the surcharged stamp in the North East corner figuring as one of Great Britain; E(ight) G(ower) S(reet) L(ondon) formed the problem of vol. ii., and the new address, T(hree) N(ine) O(ne) S(trand), that of vol. iii. If there was a similar conundrum in vol. iv., we have forgotten the answer to it; and for vol. v., we could think of nothing more suitable than the initials of the S. S. S. S., exemplified by four of the most

prominent philatelic superfluities, with the hope that next year S(ome of our) S(ubscribers will) S(elect a) S(ubject).

* * *

MOST of our readers are no doubt aware that, during the past year, some very interesting *Philatelists' Supplements* have been published in connection with *The Bazaar*. Of the publication of No. 1 we were warned beforehand, and we hastened to secure a copy, which we reviewed in February; having then carefully mislaid No. 1, we forgot when 2 and 3 were due, and never saw them till quite the end of last month, when we learnt (too late for notice in our last number) that No. 4 had recently appeared. This must be our excuse for not referring to these Supplements earlier. The most interesting articles in the October Supplement are two upon perforations, one dealing with the subject generally, and the other with varieties of perforation found upon English stamps; this is one of those old subjects that are ever new, each generation of collectors requiring a fresh essay upon it, more elaborate than the last. In reference to a question as to Indian stamps divided in half, and used for half their value, we may mention that in May 1893 we saw, and described in these pages, a letter which had been franked from Singapore to Penang, in August 1859, by the half of a 4 annas, black, on bluish glazed paper; the stamp was divided diagonally, the half was used alone; we had the entire letter before us, and it was plain that the half stamp paid all the postage upon it. Probably no authority was ever given for the use of Indian stamps divided thus; as in other places, it is most likely that the letter was taken to the Post Office to be stamped, and the Postmaster, having no 2 annas stamps, cut the 4 annas in half and put the halves on the letters himself. Another noticeable paper, but one with which we cannot entirely sympathize, is upon varieties of the so-called "Four Flowers," or Heraldic Emblems, watermark. The writer of the paper has discovered, and gives illustrations of, twelve varieties, and we see no reason to doubt the existence of as many more; we have the Roses at the top of the stamp or at the bottom, with one petal up or one petal down or one petal sideways, and each of these in the right upper or lower corner, in the left upper or lower corner, or in both upper or lower corners; then we may have the Thistle in divers positions, in combination with any or all of the above; and finally the Shamrock, in all varieties

except the four-leaved, which has not yet been found—upon the stamps. It is Magnificent, but we are inclined to think that it is not Philately, or that at best it must be considered Philately that has got beyond the Flowering stage, and has run to seed.

* * *

A POINT, of very considerable interest to philatelic publishers, has been raised in connection with these *Philatelists' Supplements*; and although we were sorry to see that Mr. Upcott Gill, the proprietor of *The Bazaar*, had the trouble of appearing at Bow Street, upon a charge of "being in possession of dies for making fictitious stamps," still the result, as far as it went, seems to us to have been eminently satisfactory. The whole question as to the possession and use of dies for printing illustrations of stamps (other than those of the United Kingdom) in periodicals, catalogues, albums, &c., turns upon the words "lawful excuse." The possession of impressions of such dies, in black, or even in colours, is not, we gather, in itself illegal; but of course any attempt knowingly to sell such impressions, as stamps, is an offence. In reference to the dies, however, Sir John Bridge, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said he thought "possession of stamps (dies) of this sort was *prima facie* an offence, and the man in possession of them must show a lawful excuse." But he decided that "this had now been shown," and he accordingly dismissed the case.

* * *

Le Timbre-Poste copies from another paper a report of the arrest, at some place, the name of which is not given, but apparently in the United States, of a person who was believed to be connected with the manufacture and distribution of large quantities of forged South American and West Indian stamps. The accused acknowledged that he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of stamps, but stated that he obliterated them, as if they had been used, for sale to collectors—and this he seemed to consider, like the Government of New South Wales, was "lawful excuse." The police, however, found in his possession four thousand *sheets* of forged Hayti, 3 centavos, which we presume were not obliterated; and they also seized a perforating machine and several plates. This evidence of a large wholesale business was held to indicate the manufacture of stamps for less justifiable purposes than sale to collectors; but the latter may be warned to be on the look out for varieties of type of the stamps of Hayti, and of some of the South American Republics.

* * *

THE editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, in referring to the case of the obliterated reprints of New South Wales, quotes a correspondent who points out "that it is perhaps not wise" to term these articles "forgeries," and in this we fully agree with him. As we pointed out in our September number, to produce reprints, and offer them for sale, without some mark upon them to

indicate their character is, strictly speaking, a dishonest act on the part of their publisher; whether it is incumbent upon a stamp dealer to mark reprints when they come into his hands, is another question, but some responsibility certainly rests upon the authorities who cause or allow the reprints to be made. To post-mark these things, in order that they may pass as originals, is of course a gross fraud, and one that we hope has only to be pointed out to the authorities of New South Wales, to be at once put a stop to; but it is no more *forgery* than it is *murder*, and it is almost as unwise to call it the former, as it would be to call it the latter. On the other hand, to say that these reprints "are issued by the one power in the land that has a right to issue them," is to claim that a Government has a *right* to perpetrate a gross fraud, whereas, in point of fact, it merely has the *power* to do so. A power which an honest Government will not desire to exercise, and which a dishonest Government will usually find it better policy to abstain from exercising.

* * *

IN the same number of our Salisbury contemporary, is a long letter on the question "What should the Postage Stamp Commemorate?" This is a question which we can answer in one word, "Nothing." Postage stamps should have nothing to do with commemorating anything, or anybody; they are not to be looked upon as paper *Medals*, but as a species of paper Money, or Tokens, intended to be used in payment, or to denote payment, for a certain service rendered by the State; in practice they do pass as paper money, and they should bear similar devices to those upon the coins of the countries to which they belong. To make them Commemorative is not only to treat them from an entirely wrong point of view, but is to take advantage of the fact that people collect them; a consideration which should not influence the authorities, in their choice of a design, in the very smallest degree. All our troubles of recent years have arisen from endeavours to cater for collectors, and to make a profit out of them. Stamps should be well drawn and engraved, not because people collect them, but because the money of civilized nations should be artistic both in design and execution; but above all the designs should be suitable for the purpose for which the stamps are to be used, representative of the country by which they are issued, and should indicate, if possible, the period, or at least (in a Kingdom) the reign in which they were issued. No one in their senses would think of representing the Landing of Julius Cæsar, or the Signing of Magna Charta, on the half-pennies and pennies of the nineteenth century, and such events are not one bit more suitable for representation upon the stamps of that period. If any events are to be commemorated upon stamps or coins, they should at least be contemporary ones—such as the winning of the Derby by the horse of the Prime Minister. Wise people put their money on Ladas—would they be equally wise in putting Ladas on their money?

We have received the first number of a new periodical, *The English Specialists' Journal*, edited and published by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, which is, to the best of our knowledge, a new departure in philatelic journalism. It proposes to treat of philatelic matters (in the widest possible sense of the term, as far as postage stamps are concerned) of the United Kingdom only. Time will show whether English Specialists are sufficiently numerous to support a Journal devoted entirely to their interests, and whether sufficient matter can be found, month by month, to fill it. Mr. Ewen has commenced in a modest way, at all events, and we wish him every success, but we have our doubts as to his finding the venture a profitable one. It is unnecessary to state that the subject of postmarks occupies a good proportion of Mr. Ewen's first number, and we fancy that this department of English Specialism will be likely to furnish a good deal of the matter required in the future. We have not yet been quite educated up to postmark-collecting pitch; we by no means deprecate their study—indeed the present writer was severely rebuked, some fifteen years ago, for devoting a certain amount of attention to the obliterations on the stamps of Mauritius—but we are still unable to see that a variation in the postmark can fairly be held to constitute a variety of the stamp upon which it is impressed. Another of our contemporaries, *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, argues as follows: "For instance, the provisional Antigua was issued and sold also in St. Kitts. The postmarks for the two islands are respectively A 02 and A 12. The presence of this latter postmark on one of these stamps is absolutely the only mark by which it can be identified as coming from St. Kitts—*Q. E. D.*" Quite so; in a similar manner, a knowledge of English postmarks will tell us that one stamp was used at Birmingham and another at Manchester. But there is something else that requires to be demonstrated, and that is what possible difference this makes in the stamp. The postmarks will, we believe, still tell us at which of the islands any of the current Leeward Islands stamps were used; are we to collect and catalogue them still under Antigua, Dominica, &c. &c.? A line must be drawn somewhere, and we should draw it at such variations as never existed in unused specimens. In our humble opinion, this multiplying and "booming" of unnecessary varieties, is quite as great a danger to Philately as the producing of unnecessary issues.

* * *

MR. MORLEY sends us a *Catalogue and Price List of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies*, a work which we could hardly criticize in these pages, even if our ignorance of its subject-matter did not prevent our attempting to do so. One little point, however, has caught our eye, and that is that there seems to be a little inconsistency in the matter of cataloguing Postage Stamps used Fiscally; in some of the Colonies these are regularly listed, in Tasmania they are merely alluded to in a note, in Mauritius they are not mentioned at all—the 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., of this

last Colony were used for fiscal purposes, without any surcharge. A little matter of this kind is all that a postage stamp collector can be expected to "spot"; and we doubt not that the lists of fiscal stamps, proper, are as accurate and complete as the present state of philatelic knowledge can make them.

* * *

MR. PHILLIPS, having been away from England for some weeks, has had no time to prepare his usual Notes and News. We hope to have an extra quantity of "copy" from him next month.

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.—We hear that changes are in contemplation here. The Argentinians have got some very nice stamps now, and we really think they might be made to last a little longer; there will be very little profit to be made out of a new issue, for no one collects South Americans now-a-days. There is a want of stability about these Republics that is very distressing to a good Conservative Philatelist.

Belgium.—A correspondent has kindly sent us specimens of the new Unpaid Letter stamps, which duly made their appearance on the first of this month. They will certainly not add to the beauty of a collection, and the absence of any inscription indicating the country of their birth will render them a puzzle to the young collector of the future. But where is the Sunday coupon?



Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., green; perf. 14.
10 c., orange-brown; perf. 14.
20 c., bronze-green "
50 c., pale brown "
1 fr., carmine-rose "

Brazil.—We give an illustration of the new 2000 reis, Unpaid Letter stamp, which we chronicled in August. *Le Timbre-Poste* records the 500 reis envelope in the oblong shape.



The *Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the 80 reis single card, of the new type and ruled in red on the back.

Envelope. 500 reis, slate-blue; 160 x 90 mm.
Post Card. 80 reis, mauve and blue on blue.

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

the latter. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us an envelope franked in part by some of these provisionals.

Adhesive. ONE PENNY, in black, on 2d., red and green.

We gather from the Company's report that there is a hut tax, which might well be represented by one of the stamps of the large design printed on roofing felt. We make them a present of this suggestion.

British East Africa.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us what we should suppose to be one of the very last varieties of the stamps of the Company, which is now superseded by Colonial authority. It is the 4½ annas, surcharged "BRITISH EAST AFRICA," in black, as recently described, and further overprinted with a large "2½," in red, on the top of the black surcharge. The new issue was expected about the middle of October.

Adhesive. 2½, in red, on 4½ a., black and lilac.

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

Registration Envelope. 4d., in red, on 2d., ultramarine, G.
FOUR PENCE, in black, on 2d. " H."

Bulgaria.—Our next illustration shows the surcharged Unpaid Letter Stamp, which we chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* states that the 1 st. on 2 st. is not to be issued until the end of the year, from which we gather that this is not a very necessary variety. Is there a new 5 st. Unpaid Letter Stamp of this State, and, if so, in what respect does it differ from the stamp chronicled in *Le T.-P.*, and copied therefrom by us, in March, 1894? The description given in divers of our contemporaries appears to agree with that of No. 310 in our publishers' new catalogue.



Bussahir.—A correspondent at Simla kindly sends us two values of the stamps of this State, one of them being a ½ anna which was not given in the list we copied a few months ago. *Le T.-P.* tells us that the 4 a. is on laid paper; the surcharge upon the 8 a. is in blue, not lilac; and that the colour of the 1 rupee is not olive, but ultramarine. Also that the ½ anna has been found imperforate. Other values to follow, no doubt. Shoo! Cat!!

Adhesive. ½ a., pink; blue surcharge.

Canada.—It appears that the hideous 2 c. Letter Card, which we chronicled last month, is supplied to various Canadian Banks, not to that of Nova Scotia only. We have received a 1 c. Letter Card of the same design, for local use in towns where there is no delivery by letter carriers.

Letter Card. 1 c., black on blue.

Ceylon.—We have not yet seen the new 5 c., envelope, but we find, from an illustration given in *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, that the stamp has the head in a circle on solid ground, with spandrels of the usual pattern, but with white labels of abnormal depth added at top and bottom, with the inscriptions "CEYLON POSTAGE," and "5 CENTS," in coloured sans-serif type.

Confederate States.—We have recently been shown a specimen of the 10 c., Die A, of 1863, with a number of diagonal scratches, from upper left to lower right, across the face and the surrounding portion of the design, as if an attempt had been made to deface the plate on a grindstone. The impression does not appear to be a recent one, but has the dark brown gum of some of the Columbia prints; it is heavily printed, in dark blue, showing the background almost solid.

Corea.—The annexed illustration shows the design of the stamps to which we alluded in our last, and which we chronicle with due reserve. We do not give them a character.

Adhesives. 5 poon, yellow-green.
10 " deep blue.
25 " lake.
50 " mauve.



Dominican Republic.—The new stamps are of the accompanying type. *Le T.-P.* adds the following values:—

Adhesives. 5 c., blue; new type.
10 c., orange "



Ecuador.—A Commemorative Issue is announced here. Two days' scramble at all Post Offices, Bonfire in the Market-place, Postmaster-General as Guy Faux, and everything complete! Fore-warned is every-thing!

Eritrea.—*La Revue Philatelique* reports that the new 45c. stamp of Italy has been surcharged for use in this Colony.

Adhesive. 45 c., black and grey-green.

Finland.—We give an illustration of the new card, which we chronicled last month.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CARTE POSTALE
FINLAND
POSTKORTTI. SUOMI.
OTKRYTOE PIS'MO.
ФИНЛЯНДИЯ.



Note for address. — Destinataire postal. — Compagnie des agents. — Club réservé à l'adresse.

Formosa.—We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Hewett, of Amoy, for three curious labels which, he tells us, are an issue for the Formosan Republic, the existence of which was previously unknown to us. The execution of these labels leaves much to be desired; there is a central design, we believe, but whether it represents a Dragon, or a Squirrel, or a Landscape, or anything else—or even which is the right way up—we have not been able to discover. There is also an inscribed frame, but the characters in it are equally illegible to us in any direction; the only thing clear is the obliteration, part of a large circle, or oval, lettered "FORMOSAN REPUBLIC—11 SEP. 95." We await further information.

Funchal.—*The Postal Card Society* reports the issue of the following:—

Post Card. 20 + 20 reis, lilac on pale buff.
Letter Card. 50 " blue on blue.

Germany.—We would refer those of our readers who are interested in minor varieties of the German Post Cards, to the "Berlin Letter" in our last number.

Gibraltar.—We have received the 1 peseta stamp printed in two colours.

Adhesive. 1 peseta, brown, value in blue.

Great Britain.—Mr. Morley tells us of a curious variety of the Registration Envelope of 1878, size K, with flap and seams scalloped, having the stamp embossed on the inside of the flap, over the gum, instead of on the outside!

Die 35 of the embossed 6d. has come into use upon the Telegraph form.

Greece.—Mr. Nankivell informs us that he possesses the 40 lepta, indigo, both imperf. and perf., and that it is not a novelty. We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the Olympic Games Celebration stamps are on order in Paris; they are also on the list of the S.S.S.S.!

We hope we are not once more displaying our ignorance of the stamps of this country, but we have just received upon a letter a 25 lepta stamp, of the current type, in a

by a person who knew nothing of their value, and who therefore removed them from the original letters; it was consequently impossible to say whether the supposed surcharge was part of a genuine postmark, or not, or even whether this portion, which was considerably more than half the stamp, was all that was on the letter. We should add that the specimen came to us from a trustworthy source, with a request for our opinion upon it, which we were unable to make a favourable one. There was the oval postmark of bars, as well as the "3D", both in the same colour and probably struck at the same time, after the stamp had been put on the letter; in this case the "3D" either may have indicated that the Postmaster recognised this portion of a 6d. stamp as equivalent to 3d.; or, if the 6d. was a whole stamp when on the letter, would have reference to some distribution of the postage in the Post Office accounts.

North Borneo.—It is reported that the current stamps, 1c. to 24c., have been surcharged "POSTAGE DUE." It is said that this disfigurement was applied "out there," and that the stamps thus surcharged are not on sale at the London office of the Company, but we should fancy that an unsurcharged set will be quite sufficient for most collectors.

Norway.—The P. C. tells us of the following, with stamp of the new type:

Post Cards. 3 öre, orange on white.
5 + 5 " green "

Orange Free State.—The London Philatelist tells us that the ½d. card with adhesive stamp, now has the value surcharged upon the stamp, in black, in addition to the Arms.

Post Card. (½d., in black, on ½d., red-brown), black on white.

Paraguay.—Our next illustration is also of a surcharged curiosity, the 5c. on 7c., which we described in September.



Persia.—It seems that there is some queer action taking place in connection with the higher values, 16 shahi, 5, 10, and 50 krans, of the present issue. It is stated that they are not sold to the public in the ordinary way, and Mons. Moens tells us that he has received offers from two persons, each of whom professed to have a monopoly in these stamps. It is unnecessary to state that neither of these tempting offers was accepted!

Peru.—We have received the new 20c. stamp disfigured by the "GOBIERNO" surcharge, and the *Revue Philatelique Belge* states that the same has also been applied to the 2c., with horse-shoe surcharge and head of Bermudez, and to both colours of the 1c. and 2c., with the latter overprint. We have chronicled one of each only. *La R. P.* tells us that the surcharge, Sun and large numeral, on the 4c. cards, is now in deep blue, instead of red.

Official Stamps. 1 c., orange; black & red surcharge.
2 c., carmine " "
2 c., vermilion " "
20 c., blue; red surcharge. "

Post Card. 4 c., black; deep blue surcharge.

According to a letter published in *Le T.-P.*, the Revolutionary stamps, which we chronicled in July, are of an entirely fraudulent nature. The writer of the letter states that he received these, and other equally interesting curiosities, from a Dr. C. Plata, of Santiago, Chili. The first consignment consisted of the current 1c., violet, 2c., green, and 5c., orange, of Peru, surcharged *Dies centavos in violet*; these arrived in November, 1894, and their receiver manifested some doubt as to their authenticity. Shortly after, however, the worthy Doctor sent his correspondent some of the provisional stamps, to which we previously alluded, but without the vermilion surcharge; these were on the original envelopes addressed to the Doctor himself, who added that no one else possessed any. Still the receiver was not satisfied, and he wrote several letters to the purveyor of these choice rarities, but obtained no reply until last June, when Dr. Plata wrote to inform him that all the stamps previously sent were forgeries, but that he now enclosed the

real articles—the set with vermilion surcharge—together with a copy of the necessary Decree, purporting to be signed by Colonel Seminario y Vascones. The correspondent of *Le T.-P.* still had his suspicions, and having an opportunity of seeing Col. Seminario y Vascones shortly after, he asked him about the stamps and the Decree, with the result that the Colonel denied all knowledge of either! The Doctor has not since been heard from.

Ponta Delgada.—We do not appear to have chronicled the 20 + 20 reis card, and the 50 reis letter card, for this parish, which have we believe been recently issued.

Post Card. 20 + 20 reis, lilac on buff.
Letter Card. 50 " blue on blue.

Portugal.—We have received a new set of adhesives, which seems, curiously enough, to have made its appearance on November 1st, without any preliminary advertisement. The design shows a three-quarter face portrait, to left, of the King, within a circular band inscribed "PORTUGAL" at left, "CONTINENTE" at right, and "CORREOS" at top; with figures in black on a lined tablet below, and the word "REIS" at each lower corner. Perf. 11½ × 11½.

Adhesives. 2½ reis, black and grey.
5 " orange-red.
10 " pale green.
15 " chocolate.
20 " violet.
25 " deep green.
50 " blue.
75 " rose.
80 " mauve.
100 " blue on blue.
150 " brown on yellowish.
200 " purple on pale rose.
300 " blue on rose.

Queenland.—The L. P. states that the 1s. stamp is now printed upon Beer Duty paper, unwatermarked. Is this the paper with the beer—we mean *burleé* pattern on the back, or some fresh variety with an invisible secret mark, or watermark or beer mark? We have reason to believe that a supply of the proper paper has arrived at last, as we have received a 5d. stamp, of similar type to the 2½d., but with the head on a plain ground, with the ordinary watermark. We have since received the 1s. on an ordinary thick wove paper.

Adhesives. 5d., chocolate; with Crown and Q; perf. 13.
1s., mauve on thick wove.

The P. C. states that the Letter Card exists upon greenish and upon pearl-white card, as well as upon grey-blue; the inside is white in all.

Letter Cards. 2d., blue on greenish.
2d., " pearl-white.

Russia.—We note that a specimen of the 14 kopecs of 1890, with centre inverted, was sold by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, at their sale on October 24th.

Adhesive. 14 kop., blue and rose; centre inverted.

Russian Locals:—

Belebei.—We give an illustration of the stamp which we chronicled in September; the value should have been stated as 5 kopecs, and *Le T.-P.* tells us that it is for Registered letters.



Bogorodsk.—*Le T.-P.* reports a 10 kopecs, blue, of the issue of 1884; we are not quite sure which type this is.

Adhesive. 10 kop., blue; type 1

Charkoff.—We learn from the same source that the Postage Due stamp, of the 1893 type, has appeared almost entirely in gold, only the outer frame, the lines of the oval, and the numerals in the corners being in blue.

Postage Due Stamp.
5 kop., gold and blue.

Kolonna.—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled in September. The 2 kopecs is stated to exist *titre-bleché*.



Loubny.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a modification of the type of 1893, the principal difference being the suppression of the numeral at the right hand end of the label at foot. The perforation is 11½, as before.



Adhesive. 5 kop., green, black, and gold.

Ossa.—The same journal states that, previous to the issue of July 1894, there was an earlier retouching of the type of the 4 and 8 kopecs, causing differences in the arches in the corners, and reducing the Bees in the shield from 6 to 5; the impressions were in brown and pale blue, respectively. Also that the new type, which we reproduced last July, has been already superseded by another, in which the oval, the Crown, and a ground of lines to the Arms, are in red.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue and red; variety of type; perf. 11½.

Oustysolsk.—The type of the 2 kopecs of 1893 has been slightly altered; the letters "Н" in the inscriptions are accented, and the oval has a ground of blue dots.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue, red (and brown?).

Podolsk.—The stamp hitherto chronicled perf. 11½, under the date 1883, has been found imperf., and used in April, 1882.

Adhesive. 2 kop., yellow-green; imperf.

Pskoff.—We give an illustration of the type of the 1 kop., which we chronicled in June. Earlier in the year, according to *Le T.-P.*, the 3 kop. stamps ran out, and the 10 kopecs was surcharged in divers manners, as in the



illustrations given above, and others. One sheet shows three varieties of numeral:—*a*, with the upper part of the figure open; *b*, with it more closed; *c*, with a sloping figure; the original value being covered by a large, round dot. Another sheet shows only varieties *a* and *b* of the figures, but on the other hand, the stamps have the value obliterated—some by three, and others by six, vertical bars, in addition to, or instead of, the round dot. It is evident that entire sheets, or perhaps the entire edition, must be collected, in order to ensure completeness. The surcharges are all in black, as far as has been seen.

Adhesive. "3" on 10 k., black, brown, blue, and violet; varieties infinite.

Solikamsk.—We give an illustration of the new type, which we described in September.

Starobyelsk.—We have received what we believe to be the stamp to which we alluded in September. We cannot see that the type is altered in any way, but it is printed in dark green on pale green, instead of in blue on bluish green.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green on green, perf. 12½.

Tichvin.—We have received a new stamp, of similar design to that of last year, but the inscriptions, frame, &c., are now in slate, and the netted ground is rose; in the shield the sun and the crown are in gold, the latter upon a solid ground of red. The date is 1895. Roughly perf. 10.

Adhesive. 5 kop., slate, rose, gold, and red.

Tolma.—Perhaps from motives of economy, this district has reduced the size of its stamps, as shown in the annexed illustration. We have received the new stamp, which is in the same gorgeous combination of colours as before, and appears to be quite unaltered, except in size. Perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black, yellow, red, gold, and blue.



Zienkow.—The 3 kopecs, red, of 1892, already known in a partially rouletted condition, is reported by *Le T.-P.* to have been found entirely imperforate.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red; imperf.

St. Helena.—The authorities here are determined to make a profit out of collectors somehow. The previous little scheme having failed to work, they have now instructed the Crown Agents to offer for sale, by tender, 9600 of the shilling stamps with Crown and CC watermark, on the pretext that these have been superseded by stamps on Crown and CA paper. There appears to be no means of prevent little pettifoggish peddlings of this kind; we can only hope that the Crown Agents may find considerable difficulty in disposing of this lot. The stamps are perfectly fit for postal use, and if the Colonial authorities do not choose to issue them they should be destroyed.

Salvador.—According to an account given in *Le Courrier des Timbres-Poste*, the Hamilton Bank Note Co. has fairly out-Seebecked Seebeck in its supplies to this Republic for 1896. Our "loyal and ardent philatelist" seems to have thrown all his enthusiasm into what, we trust, may prove a final effort! There are not only eleven values of the series for ordinary use, exhibiting at least ten different beautiful designs, and a similar number of Official Stamps, with a design all to themselves; but there are also nine values of Unpaid Letter Stamps, and a set of five for the Parcel Post. The inscription of these last, "FARDOS POSTALES," or *Postal Burdens*, might well be adopted as the Spanish equivalent of the euphonious "gumbug."

Seychelles.—Some of the British Colonies seem determined to deserve the abuse that has been lavished upon them by Foreign critics. There is to be a regular change round of values here, in January next; the 8, 13, 15, 16, 45, 48, and 96 cents values are to be abolished, and 5, 20, and 40 cents and 1 rupee are to be introduced. Accordingly, the 13c. stamps are to be converted into 5c., the 45c. into 20c., and the 48c. into 40c., the 15c. envelopes into 10c., and the 30c. into 20c. In order to facilitate the *couleurement*, and ensure all this chopping and changing being a financial success, a gentleman, who gives the Collector and Treasurer of the Colony as his reference, has addressed a "Private" letter to the principal dealers, offering to secure for them as many of these interesting varieties as they may require. This *Private* circular appears to be of a Speculative nature, whatever the stamps may be!

South Australia.—*The Australian Philatelist* tells us that the current 2d. has been issued perf. 13, a new machine having been obtained, which will be used on future printings of all values.

Adhesive. ad., red-brown; perf. 13.

Spain.—The accompanying design is stated to be that of an Essay—not at present adopted—for the stamps of this country. It seems a pity that they did not have the boy's hair brushed and his face washed before his portrait was taken. It seems to suggest the enquiry, "Have you used Pears' Soap?"



Straits Settlements.—We believe that each of the Native Protected States has been, or will be provided with a long set of stamps from 1 cent to 100 dollars, of the designs in the illustrations given below; the values under 1 dollar being of the Tiger's Head type, with wmk. Crown and CA, and those of 1 dollar and upwards of the larger design, with wmk. Crown and CC. We can hardly suppose that the high values are required for postal purposes, and think they may fairly be considered unnecessary from the point of view of postage stamp collectors; they will doubtless be mainly used as fiscals.

Le T.-P. chronicles full sets for Perak and Selangor, and hints that Johore and Negri Sembilan also supplied.

Pahang.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* notes the 3 c. of the issue given in full under Perak, and no doubt there will be a similar series here also.

Perak.—New set of adhesives:

1 c. lilac	name and value in green.
2 c. "	" brown.
3 c. "	" carmine.
5 c. "	" ochre.
8 c. "	" ultramarine.
10 c. "	" orange.
50 c. "	" black.
1 dol., blue-green	" yellow-green.
2 dol. "	" ?
5 dol. "	" blue.
25 dol. "	" ?
100 dol. "	" ?

Selangor.—New series, as for Perak.



Surinam.—The Philatelic Record announces the addition of the 50c., to the current series of Unpaid Letter stamps.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50c., black and lilac.

Timor.—We are at last able to give illustrations of two of the surcharged stamps, with values in "avos," which we chronicled last May.



Tonga.—It has been reported that some of the surcharges upon the 2d., blue, which we chronicled in July in carmine, had also been printed in black; we are glad to learn from The A. P. that such varieties have not yet been seen in Australia. On the other hand, the new type, which was objected to in Tonga, but apparently considered good enough for sale to collectors, has been touched up a bit, and is now trotted out with the usual overprint, without which no Tongan stamps appear to be complete. We give illustrations, both of the first edition and of the improved (?)



and surcharged one, but we fancy that, in the near future, the published works of King George Tubou II. will have to be transferred bodily to the Index.

Adhesives.	1d., in black, on 2d.,	vermilion.
	1d.	2d.
	7d.	2d.

Transvaal.—We give illustrations of the three provisional stamps, recently chronicled; Le T.-P. states that 900,000 copies of the 1d. on 2½d. were printed and that 60,000 of the 6d. fiscal were converted to postal use.



United States.—We learn from other sources, that The American Journal of Philately, which we very seldom have the pleasure of seeing now, has chronicled the discovery of a 10c. Baltimore, adhesive, of similarly primitive design to the 5c.

Baltimore.—10c., black on bluish.

The M.P. records a 2 cents envelope, of the new No. 4 size, with the now obsolete "U.S." watermark.

St. Louis.—We have not previously alluded to the wonderful find of the local stamps of this city, which took place a few months ago. Nothing absolutely new in the way of varieties seems to have turned up, but a quantity of these rarities has been unearthed, that has enabled the positions of the die varieties to be fixed with certainty. As most of our readers are no doubt aware, six die varieties, three of 5c. and three of 10c., have been recognised from a very early date, and it has always been supposed that these were engraved upon the same plate. This is now proved to have been the case, and the arrangement of the types (as shown on the sheets of stamps) is found to be that of the annexed diagram. The lettering of the known types was, of course, an arbitrary one in the first instance; the order assigned to those of the 10c. turns out to be correct, that of the 5c. is inverted. Dies C and B of the 5c. were believed to have had their value altered to 20c. and subsequently changed back again to 5c.; this supposition was shown to be correct, by the researches of Mr. Tiffany, less than twelve months ago, and is fully confirmed by the present find, the gem of which is a vertical strip of two 20c. and one 5c.!

Another similar strip shows the re-engraved types C and B of the 5c. with the original type A; and a block of four, consisting of a vertical strip of the 10c., with type A of the 5c. attached to the foot of it, completes the wondrous tale, and proves the arrangement of the puzzle.

	5 c.	10 c.
Die C	Die A	
Die B	Die B	
Die A	Die C	

Uruguay.—Le T.-P. chronicles two stamps, of the accompanying novel designs, which were issued on Oct. 5th.



Adhesives. 1c., olive-green; perf. 15.
5c., brick-red "

Victoria.—The A.P. chronicles the discovery of a specimen of the 6d., laureated type, watermarked with a double-lined figure "6." The supposition is that a sheet or so of this paper may have been obtained from Tasmania, in 1863, at the same time that a large quantity of paper with the double-lined figures "1" and "4" were borrowed from that Colony. This discovery, curiously enough, was listed in our publishers' catalogue at about the same date as it was chronicled by our Australian contemporary.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from Le Timbre-Poste.)

(Continued from page 58.)

PREVIOUS to the establishment of an English Post Office at Heligoland, the island was served by a branch of the Hamburg office. According to Mr. P. Volkers, a former Postmaster of Heligoland, the stamps of Hamburg were employed in the island; on the other hand, Mr. Pilger, another Postmaster, says that this was not the case. The latter states that the postage was marked on the letters with a red pencil; but perhaps this was the system employed for letters that were not prepaid. It is possible also that the use of the red pencil was in force during the time which elapsed between the suppression of the Hamburg office and the arrival of the Heligoland stamps. Be this as it may, we need not trouble ourselves here about Hamburg stamps used in Heligoland; if such have existed, which is not improbable, they belong to the history of the stamps of Hamburg.

The credit of proposing an issue of stamps for the island of Heligoland must be assigned to Mr. Gätke, the Secretary to the Government, who also undertook to provide the designs for all the postage stamps put in circulation at his suggestion.* He first endeavoured to obtain them from England; but the Essays, which were submitted to the Governor, did not prove satisfactory. On the 2nd August, 1866, he communicated with the head of the Post Office at Hamburg, who wrote to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. This establishment undertook the business, and furnished a design, in accordance with the description supplied, closely resembling that which was eventually adopted, but about 2 mm. smaller, and having the inscriptions in black. On the 24th August, the Secretary to the Government of Heligoland announced that the design had received the approval of the Governor, and on the 28th of the same month the Postmaster at Hamburg forwarded to Berlin a definite order for stamps of four values, which were to bear the national colours, *red, green, and white*, and to be supplied as soon as possible.

The Governor of Heligoland, who was not fully satisfied with the portrait of the Queen, sent a telegram on the 10th October, 1866, to delay the manufacture of the stamps which were already being prepared. About two months later, although the question of the design of the stamps still remained undecided, the following notification was published in German and in English:—

“OFFICIAL NOTICE.

“The Administration of the Post Office here by the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg, will cease from the 1st January of next year, and will be transferred to the Colony of Heligoland.

“There will, therefore, be opened upon that day a Royal British Post Office, and Mr. P. Volkens, hitherto Head of the Hamburg Post Office here, will be appointed British Postmaster.

“At the same time, and for the convenience of the public, it has been decided to introduce Postage Stamps, which, on and from the date of the opening of the British Post Office, will be supplied in any quantity required.

“As a temporary measure, Heligoland postage stamps of the following values will be issued:—

1. Stamps at $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, Hamburg currency.
2. ” 1 ” ” ” ”
3. ” 2 ” ” ” ”
4. ” 6 ” ” ” ”

“Information upon all other postal matters, such as the rates of postage, can be obtained, during business hours, at the Post Office, where the regulations can be seen.

“Heligoland, the 20th December, 1866.

(Signed) “FITZ MAXSE,
“Governor and Lieutenant-Colonel.”

On the 5th March, 1867, it was at last decided to send the order to Berlin for the completion of the stamps, which should have been in use for two months previously!

If further evidence is required to prove that the stamps of Heligoland were not in use on the 1st January, 1867, the following documents will furnish it:—

1. The account of the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, dated 22nd March, 1867, giving the cost of the dies, &c., as 240 thalers, at which price they became the property of the government of Heligoland; the printing of the stamps figures in this account at 192 thalers, a very high price, but that is not surprising when we consider how troublesome they were to print.

2. A Letter from the Secretary of the Post-office at Hamburg, dated 31st March, 1867, informing us that the stamps for Heligoland had only just arrived, and that they were to be forwarded immediately to their destination.

3. Lastly, the following letter from the Postmaster of Heligoland, which accompanied a supply of the new stamps:—

“HELIGOLAND, 16th April, 1867.

“Monsieur J. B. Moens,

“You will receive herewith the stamps asked for. Formerly the stamps of Hamburg were in use here; ours only arrived last week, hence the delay in forwarding them to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) “P. VOLKERS, Postmaster.”

* We extract these details, and those which follow, from the report of Herr Lindenberg, read at the Congress at Kiel (1894).

It is, therefore, evident that the first stamps were not issued before the month of April 1867, and we may take the 15th of that month as the actual date of issue.

PART I.

(a.) Postage Stamps.

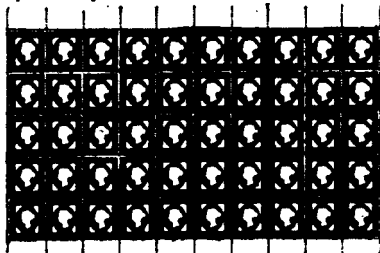
The stamps of Heligoland form one of the most troublesome subjects for study that we have yet met with, and the reason for this is not difficult to explain. From the commencement we were content to collect them as they made their appearance, without attaching any importance to their study; collectors arranged them in their albums, dealers placed them in their stocks. No one being aware of the existence of reprints, the latter were mixed with the originals, and thus became the more easily confounded with them. When later, in 1879, we learned that reprinting had taken place (the reimpression of 1875 was still unknown) it was too late; both collections and dealers' stocks were already adulterated!

Now, if ever, was there occasion to consult the experts and the specialists. The authorities placed all their knowledge at the disposal of amateurs, and for a charge of 10 pfennigs per stamp examined, they undertook to pay 50 pfennigs for every error in the judgment—with a final result for the experts, of a dead loss of some thousands of marks! The philatelic scribes also took a hand in the game; but in spite of the numerous articles which appeared in almost all the journals, the moot points connected with the Stamps of Heligoland remained unsettled.

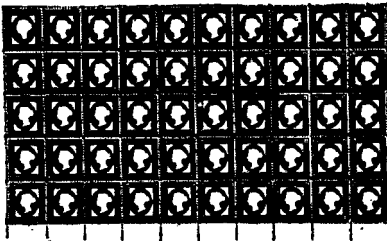
This state of affairs brought us gradually down to the Congress at Kiel, in 1894, at which was produced the remarkable work on the stamps of Heligoland, from the prolific pen of Herr Lindenberg, which threw light upon this chaos of issues and reprints. It is this same work that has led us to undertake a study which appeared to us then but an easy one, and which we have since been many times on the point of giving up in despair.

The fact is that our first attempts were by no means successful. Every time that we thought we had found a clue, we arrived at such a negative result as obliged us to give it up and to acknowledge that we were on the wrong tack. We were less fortunate even than the Pilgrims of Echternach; for they at least in performing for two hours only the dance of St. Willibrod (two, three, or four paces backwards and forwards, according to circumstances), arrived bravely at their destination by mounting the 64 steps which led them to the church, the end of their pilgrimage. As for us, we might use all our skill, rack our brains, cut the newest figures, and all to no purpose; the more we studied these wretched stamps, the less we understood about them, and each time that we took it into our heads to make a step in advance, we were obliged to take two, three, or four to the rear. At last, by dint of perseverance, and thanks to the kind assistance of Messrs. Fraenkel, Goldner, Lindenberg, A. Rosenberg, E. Ruben, Wülbern, &c., &c., we have arrived at some method of classification of this mass of stamps—official issues and reprints. All that now remains is to lay before our readers what we have learnt; and this we will now attempt to do.

Before dealing with the various issues, we should first explain that there are five different arrangements of the rouletting, or the perforation, to be found upon the sheets of the stamps of Heligoland, or of the reprints of those stamps. The illustrations given below will render these variations more easy of comprehension:—

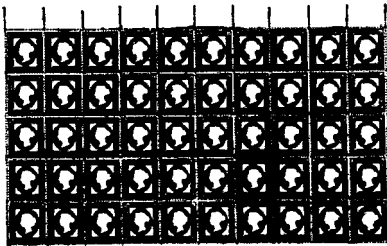


A. Has the perforations extending to the edges, on the upper and lower margins of the sheets.



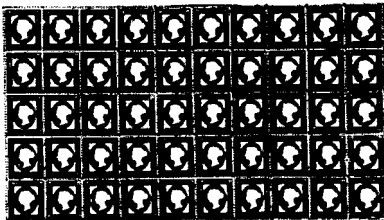
B.

B. Has the perforations crossing the lower margin only.



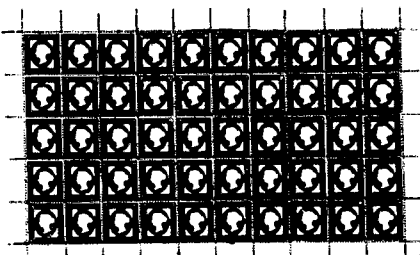
C.

C. Has the perforations crossing the upper margin only.



D.

D. Shows no perforations crossing the margins.



E.

E. Has the perforations extending to the edges of the sheet, on all four margins.

Issue of the 15th April, 1867.

This issue consists of four values, in two varieties of design:—

1. With the inscriptions in colour on white.



2. With the inscriptions in white on colour (as shown in the illustrations, given below, of the varieties of the 2 sch. and the 6 sch.)

Both of these include representations of the head of Queen Victoria, to left in an oval, enclosed within a rectangular frame which differs for each value; the frames having been separately engraved. The inscription is:—

“HELIGOLAND” at right and left; “SCHILLING” at top and bottom. The figures denoting the value are in colour, in the corners, on all the values. The head is the same for the four values; it may be recognised by the chignon of moderate size, and the large cork-screw curl below it. We shall refer to this as *Type 1 of the head*, to distinguish it from those issued later.

The dies were engraved on steel, by M. Schilling, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. The impression is in relief and in two colours, on white wove paper, in sheets of fifty stamps, rouletted. The rouletting shows arrangement A, as described above; this we have been able to prove from sheets of the 2 and the 6 schilling, and from a specimen of the 1/2 sch. with margin.

It may be noted that the name is given upon the stamps in English; the value, however, is in Hamburg currency (16 sch. = 1 mark = fr. 1.50). The reason for the latter is that the Island of Heligoland was always closely connected with Germany, by constant intercourse, which led it to make postal treaties with that country. We may mention in passing that the obliterations on the stamps have the name given as either *Heligoland*, or *Helgoland*.

Design 1.

<i>Frame and Centre.</i>	<i>Spandrels.</i>
1/2 sch., blue-green . . .	carmine.
1 ,, dull carmine . . .	deep green.

Design 2.

<i>Frame.</i>	<i>Centre.</i>
2 sch., carmine . . .	yellow-green.
6 ,, blue-green . . .	violet-carmine.

The colour of the 1 sch. is sometimes rather a brighter carmine; the 6 sch. exists in more or less pale shades of both the colours.

Varieties.

1/2 schilling. We are told that M. Schenck possesses a specimen of this value, in which the “c” of “SCHILLING,” in the upper label, is filled up with colour. This is, in our opinion, of no special interest, the defect being, no doubt, due to something having got fixed in the block during printing.

In the 2 schilling, the first stamp of the first horizontal row, on every sheet, has the upper label differing from that of the others. The figure “2,” on the left, is without the usual ends to its tail; it is not a broken figure, but one of different shape to the others. The figure “2,” on the right, also differs from the rest. In the word “SCHILLING,” the “s,” “c” and “g” are wider, or more open, and the “h” narrower, than in the ordinary type.



Variety. Ordinary stamp.

In the word “SCHILLING,” the “s,” “c” and “g” are wider, or more open, and the “h” narrower, than in the ordinary type.

<i>Frame.</i>	<i>Centre.</i>
2 sch., carmine . . .	yellow-green.



Ordinary stamp. Variety.

<i>Frame.</i>	<i>Centre.</i>
6 sch., blue green . . .	violet-carmine.

We do not pretend to explain the existence of these two varieties.

Gum.—These stamps have a yellowish gum, the colour of which slightly tinges the paper.

Rouletting.—This was done in two processes, by means of blades, the length of a horizontal row of ten stamps, which were applied, first horizontally and then vertically; the blades being longer than a vertical row of five stamps, the rouletting extended across the margin, above and below, to the edges of the sheet. The sheets of this issue, only, are found in this condition.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 56)

TRINIDAD.

11TH APRIL, 1851.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Wove paper. Imperforate. Value not indicated.

(a) Paper blued by chemical action of the ink.

1. (id.), red-brown; III., II. (pair), 6.

NOTE.—Two of the used specimens are on the original covers, which bear the dates, (i.) "Trinidad, Nov. 15, 1851," and (ii.) "Trinidad, Nov. 27, 1851," "Barbadoes, Nov. 29, 1851."

2. (id.), blue (December, 1851); VIII., II. (pair), 6.

NOTE.—Two of the used specimens are on the original covers, which bear the dates, "June 13, 1852," and "Oct. 28, 1852," respectively.

3. (id.), dull purple-brown (Dec., 1851); V., II. (pair), 13.

NOTE.—Two of the used specimens are on the original covers, which bear the dates (i.) "June 25, 1853," and (ii.) "Trinidad, July 10, 1853," and "Barbadoes, July 12, 1853."

4. (id.), bluish-purple (shades); III., 3.

5. (id.), dull red (1853); VIII., II, 2 (pair).

(b) Paper showing no trace of bluing.

6. (id.), blue; I., 1.

NOTE.—The used specimen is one from which the bluing has been discharged.

7. (id.), purple-black; VI., II. (pair), 10, 2 (pair).

8. (id.), lake-red (end of 1857); IV., 9.

NOTE.—A used specimen on the original cover bears the dates, "Trinidad, Dec. 10, 1857," and "Barbados, Dec. 12, 1857."

Native Series.

Engraved by Mr. Charles Pétit, of Trinidad, and lithographed in the island on unwatermarked wove paper, varying. Imperforate.

OCTOBER, 1852.

Soft yellow paper.

9. (id.), blue; I., 9.

NOTE.—The used specimens include a horizontal and a vertical pair, and one on the original cover, which is dated "Trinidad, Oct. 10, 1852," and "Barbadoes, Oct. 12, 1852."

Hard, stout, bluish-white paper.

10. (id.), blue; 4 (including a vertical pair).

1855.

Thin yellowish paper.

11. (id.), blue (pale to deep); I., 9.

12. (id.), indigo (pale to deep); 4.

END OF 1856.

13. (id.), deep bright blue; 7.

1858.

Thin greyish to yellowish paper.

14. (id.), blue to deep blue; I., 7.

NOTE.—A used specimen on the original cover bears the date "No. 25, 1858."

1859.

15. (id.), dull blue; 7, 4 (two pairs).

16. (id.), deep slate-blue; 2, 2 (pair).

1860.

Very thin greyish paper.

17. (id.), grey-blue; 6, including a strip of 5.

NOTE.—This strip is on the original cover, dated "My. 1, 1860."

Thin greyish white paper.

18. (id.), red (pale to deep); VI., 2.
Dangerous forgeries.

19. (id.), slate; I., 1.

9TH MAY, 1859.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. Value indicated. No watermark. Imperforate.

20. 4d., slate; I., II. (pair), 1, 2 (pair).

21. 4d., grey-black; II.

22. 4d., purple-black; II. (pair), 1.

23. 6d., deep green; I., 2 (pair), 2.

24. 1s., indigo; II., IV. (block), 2 (pair), 3.

NOTE.—The block of four has the left-hand margin attached.

1859.

Types of 1851 and 1859. Same printers. No watermark.

(a) Roughly punctured, 12½ to 16.

25. (id.), red; III., 3.

26. 4d., grey; IV., 2.

27. 6d., deep green; I., 2.

28. 1s., deep indigo; III., 1.

29. 1s., dull purple; III.

(b) Pin perforated.

30. (id.), red; II., 6.

31. 4d., grey; I., 8, 2 (pair).

32. 6d., deep green (shades); III., 4.

33. 1s., deep indigo; 2.

34. 1s., dull purple; 1.

(c) Clean-cut perforation 15½ and 14½ to 16 compound.

35. (id.), red; I., 3.

36. 4d., grey; 3.

37. 6d., deep green; III., 2.

Variety imperforate vertically.

38. 1d., red; II. (pair).*

1863.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on unwatermarked, wove paper.

(a) Perforated 11½ to 12.

39. (id.), lake-red; V., 1.

40. 4d., mauve; IV.

41. 6d., deep green; II., 2.

42. 1s., deep indigo; IV., 1.

(b) Perforated 13.

43. (id.), deep lake; II.

44. 4d., violet; II.

45. 6d., green to emerald-green; V.

46. 1s., mauve; I.

1864.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perforated 12½.

47. 1d., lake-red, rose-red (shades); XIV., 3.

48. 4d., pale violet; IV.

49. 4d., deep violet; III., 1.

50. 6d., green, deep green, emerald-green; VI., 2.

51. 1s., mauve (shades); VII., 2.

Varieties imperforate.

52. (id.), rose-red; 1.

53. 6d., green; I.

1869.

Same watermark and perforation.

54. 5s., claret; III.

Variety imperforate.

55. 5s., claret; 1.

1872.

Same watermark and perforation.

56. 4d., grey-blue; VI.

57. 1s., orange; III., 1.

Bogus surcharge.

58. "4" on 1s., orange; 1 (on piece of original cover).

* Presented by Major E. B. Evans.

NOTES ON THE EARLY ISSUES OF HAWAII.

By W. M. GIFFARD.

(Continued from page 60.)

In connection with the printing of the official counterfeits of 1885, and the reprints of 1889, I wish to call the attention of Philatelists to some extracts from official correspondence, which I still happen to have amongst sundry manuscript on the stamps of this country.

ISSUE OF 1885.

Re-engraved or "official counterfeits," as Mr. Luff correctly calls them.

Under date August 15th, 1885, Mr. H. M. Whitney, the Postmaster-General (his second term), writes as follows to the American Bank-note Company:

"I wish to reproduce the obsolete 2 cent Kamehameha IV. stamp, sample enclosed, and of which I wrote you in my last. The engraving, paper, colour of ink, printing, and gumming to be as perfect an imitation of the original issue as it is possible to make it. The edition to be 10,000 stamps (not perforated), but the "specimen" printed on 5000 of the stamps in light ink so as to be not so heavy as the specimen enclosed."

In compliance with this order, the American Bank-note Company delivered on December 8th, 1885, 10,000 of these stamps, made from a newly-engraved plate on steel. This new plate and die never left the hands of the American Bank-note Company, and were destroyed in 1894, together with all the others which represented the various issues before the revolution of January, 1893.

ISSUE OF 1889.

"Reprints" from restored dies.

Under date of December 16th, 1887, Postmaster Wundenberg states in a letter to the American Bank-note Company that he is sending three (3) dies, ordering the same to be restored, viz., the 2 cent Kamehameha IV., engraved, the 5 and 13 cent Kamehameha III. (1853 issue). (These are the three original dies made by the Boston engravers.)

Under date of August 24th, 1888, Mr. Wundenberg continues upon the subject of restoration of the dies: "I should like to have the three engraved plates I sent you by mail some time since restored, and a few impressions, say 500 of each, 2, 5, and 13 cent, forwarded by mail at your earliest convenience."

It is evident that the American Bank-note Company were somewhat loth to fulfil Mr. Wundenberg's order, and that the latter did not receive very satisfactory replies, as he continues his explanations under date of January 14th, 1889, and writes as follows:

"Concerning the three old dies, perhaps I have not been explicit enough, but the fact is, that during a previous administration (A. P. Brickwood's) the dies in question, instead of being left with yourselves, were sent for with the intention of destroying them. This was only partially done by defacing the 5 and 13 cent, but the 2 cent was secreted away and thus escaped being defaced, and was only lately recovered by myself. It was during this time that Mr. Whitney, then Postmaster-General, made arrangements with you accordingly" (see Whitney's letter above), "but these, not being from the original die, were worthless. What I now wish to know is whether you can restore these three (3) original dies, so as to furnish prints from them the same as the original series. I have also found circular dies of the 5 and 13 cent, of exactly the same cut as in the flat plates previously sent you, and not knowing but these may be necessary, or of use, to you in re-producing these dies, I send them to you under separate cover.

"I would also like to know in what manner the 2 cent stamps were reproduced in November, 1885. Was a new steel die reproduced, or were they simply woodcuts? Enclosed please find specimens of the 2 cent, 5 cent, and 13 cent issue abovementioned."

The American Bank-note Company finally, under date of March 19th, 1889, or fifteen months after the Postmaster's first application for the restoration of the dies, wrote the Postmaster-General that the 2 cent die could be used, and a

new plate made for same. Also that the 5 and 13 cent dies could be restored, and new plates made. That the rolls of the 5 and 13 cent plates had been defaced, and were worthless for use. The company further stated, in answer to Mr. Wundenberg's inquiries, that "the 2 cent stamp made by us in 1885 was engraved new on steel. It was a copy of an old stamp sent us at that time."

Postmaster-General Wundenberg thereupon wrote on April 12, 1889, as follows:—

"Acknowledging receipt of your favour of the 19th March, I thank you for information regarding the dies, etc., etc. While I am very anxious to have these dies made perfect, it must be with the distinct understanding that it is simply a restoration of the original dies; a complete new set would be simply useless, and must not be attempted. With nothing further to remark, you are hereby authorized to proceed with the work of restoring the dies in question, etc., etc."

The engravers then delivered the following quantities of stamps from the restored dies:—

2 cent, September 6, 1889 ...	7,500
" September 17, 1890 ...	30,000
5 cent, September 6, 1890 ...	10,000
13 cent, September 6, 1890 ...	10,000

Further particulars regarding the above reprints can be seen in the pamphlet already alluded to. I would, however, like to correct the description given by me therein of the kinds of paper of the 5 cents, blue, 1853, originals, which I have reason to believe should be as follows:

- 1st. On *thick white wove* paper.
- 2nd. On *medium thick bluish white wove* paper.
- 3rd. On *thin bluish white wove* paper.
- 4th. On *blue wove* paper.

I have just secured specimens of the first two, on the original letter sheets, genuinely cancelled, and have also in my collection several specimens of the last two, but off the original covers. Last year I saw a fine used specimen, on the thick white paper, in the hands of a prominent collector in San Francisco, but off the original cover. This specimen and the one in my collection are the only two I have seen in this direction, although it is probable there are many others in San Francisco and elsewhere.

Referring to the destruction of the dies and plates of the stamps of Hawaii, manufactured by and in the possession of the American Bank-note Company, I would state that this was done on March 28th, 1894, in New York, in the presence of the Company's officials and the Hawaiian Consul. Certificates of their destruction have been sent to and are now in the possession of the Postal authorities here. The dies and plates destroyed were all that had been manufactured prior to the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii, the whole of them being at the time in the custody of the American Bank-note Company.

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. J. H. Oat, the present Postmaster-General, as well as Mr. T. G. Thrum, for their valuable assistance in compiling the above information.

HONOLULU, H.I., July 20th, 1895.

THE STAMPED TELEGRAPH FORMS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By THE EDITOR.

THE neglect by philatelists of the study of what is termed Postal Stationery, is too universal and well-known to need more than passing mention here, and I suppose that, of all natures of Postal Stationery, the Telegraph Form is the one in which the smallest number of collectors professes any interest. And the consequence will be that when a reaction comes, if it ever does come, a set of these despised forms will be found far more difficult to complete than sets of any of the old German Envelopes, and, for the English collector, at all events, they may fairly rival these latter in interest.

I am quite willing to admit that Telegraph Stamps, and of course Telegraph Forms also, occupy an essentially different position to that of Postage Stamps proper; both denote prepayment of the charge for transmission of a com-

munication, certainly, but whereas the one may be said visibly to frank a letter or packet to its destination, the other as a rule serves principally as a means for checking the accounts of the Department, and in no case can be said to frank the actual message, to which it is attached, further than from a letter-box to the nearest Telegraph Office; and there is this marked difference to the collector, that although the Telegraph stamp, like the Postage stamp, is affixed by the sender of the message, it never reaches the receiver, and does not (in the ordinary course) pass out of the Post Office after being used; and the result of this is that a particular variety may be issued and used, without its existence ever coming to the knowledge of collectors, and I think it probable that such has been the case with some of the numerous varieties of the Forms, with which I propose to deal.

But if this difference of use tends to separate Postage and Telegraph Stamps into two distinct classes, we must not forget that in our own country the same stamps are now used for both purposes, and, in the case of the stamped forms, the dies employed are those which, if applied to a plain piece of paper, produce an impressed postage stamp; and, curiously enough, the only postage dies that have been impressed upon these forms are those which produced the only embossed adhesive stamps ever issued in this country. And I think that the fact that the stamps thus impressed are the only impressions of the dated dies of the Sixpence and Shilling, and of the undated dies of the Sixpence and Tenpence, struck otherwise than as adhesives, that have ever been actually issued to the public, should give them a very great additional interest.

So far I have alluded only to the stamps impressed upon the forms, and to those stamps that are also postage stamps. But even as the specialist in our Postage stamps finds that he cannot quite ignore the temporary issue of special stamps for Telegraph purposes, so—and much more so—if he includes the stamps embossed upon Envelopes, Letter-Sheets, and Telegraph Forms, will he find that he cannot pass over the period during which a special Telegraph stamp was embossed upon those forms; especially when he sees that the variations in the stamp and in the form overlap, as it were, at more than one period, and that the same identical setting of the form is found embossed at one date with the postage die, and at another with the Telegraph.

The impressed stamp is, naturally, the thing which has most interest for us, as Stamp Collectors; in studying the stamped forms we may find it also necessary to examine the unstamped forms, but if there were no stamped forms we should probably none of us pay any attention to the unstamped; therefore, although it is certainly a question whether it is better to classify the varieties according to the setting of the form or according to the nature of the stamp, I have decided to adopt the latter method, which has the further advantage of placing certain varieties in the correct chronological order in which they were stamped, though in one case, at least, it inverts the order in which certain forms were printed.

Under this arrangement we divide the history of these forms into certain broad periods:—First, from January 1, 1870, to September 30, 1875, during which the Shilling octagonal Postage die was the one used, and was impressed upon Inland Telegraph Forms and Cards, for general use. Second, from October 1, 1875, to September 30, 1881, during which the Shilling circular Telegraph die was used, and was impressed upon Inland forms for general use and also upon special forms for Inland Telegrams sent from Stock Exchange Offices. Third, from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1885, during which the Shilling postage die was again in use, and was impressed upon the same two classes of forms. And fourth, from October 1, 1885, down to the present day, during which the Sixpence postage die has been used upon the Inland forms for general use and for Stock Exchange Offices, and the Tenpence postage die (from April 1, 1889) upon Foreign and Colonial Telegraph Forms, also for general use and for Stock Exchange Offices. During this fourth period we have also to note certain changes in the stamps. In the 6d., some very marked variations in the colour of the impression, in the earlier part of the time; and more recently, the disuse of the dating of the dies in February, 1894, with the insertion of florets into the date holes of the dies then in use, and, early in 1895 (?) the commencement of the use of new dies, not pierced for date plugs. And in the 10d. a change in the

colour of the impression, which was first in *blue*, upon *white* and upon *yellow* paper, to *brown* upon *yellow* paper in April 1892.

Turning then to the forms, we find here also some broad divisions; but before going into these it is well to explain that all the forms are officially divided into two classes:—The "A" forms, without an impressed stamp, issued *gratis* to the public; and the "A1" forms, with an impressed stamp, sold either singly, at the price of the stamp, or in interleaved books, which appear to have been sold at first at the face value, and later at £1 os. 2d. for twenty 1s. forms, 10s. 2d. for twenty 6d. forms, and £1 1s. for twenty-five 10d. forms.

We might thus make, from the commencement, two minor varieties of each of the stamped forms, one with a plain margin on the left—as issued for sale singly, and the other perforated, or rouletted by a dotted rule, at the left, as issued in the books.

The earliest forms issued may be said, I think, to have been of a somewhat experimental character; for although the earliest of all were divided into "A" and "A1" forms, the second and third issues were all "A" forms; in the case of the second issue there was a special setting for the stamped forms, which makes it the more curious that they should have been headed "A," instead of "A1," but in the third there appears to have been no intentional difference between the forms issued unstamped and those issued stamped.

The first form is of large size, about 11×8½ inches; it is ruled for 50 words, has certain instructions on the face, and an elaborate "Notice to the Public" on the back. In the right upper corner on the face are two spaces, one above the other, divided by an instruction in three lines; on the stamped form, which, as I have already stated, is headed "A.1.," this instruction reads "The extra charges for transmission, portage, &c., are, as far as possible, to be paid by — Postage Stamps affixed in this space." The stamp is embossed in the upper of the two spaces. On the "A" forms the word "extra" is omitted, the instruction commencing "The charges."

The second form is of the same size, but is ruled for 40 words only, and has some of the instructions transferred from the back to the face and placed below the space for the message. The Notice on the back is in thirteen numbered paragraphs. The uppermost of the two spaces in the right upper corner is headed "Counter Clerk to write M. M. Instructions here," but this space is occupied by the stamp in the stamped forms. All the forms are headed "A," only, but all the stamped copies I have seen have the word "extra" in the instruction (as in the previous "A.1." form), and have paragraphs 9 to 13, of the Notice on the back, set so as to leave the space behind the stamp blank, whereas in the corresponding unstamped forms these paragraphs extend quite across the form.

No. 3 is a far simpler form; it is the same size as before, and ruled for 40 words; the back is entirely blank, and there are instructions in three paragraphs at the foot on the face. There are certain minor varieties of the setting of this form, differing principally in the arrangement of the name of the manufacturers below, but the wording of the instructions, &c., is the same in all, without the word "extra" in the instruction at the upper right; the stamp is embossed in the lower of the two spaces, and there is no intentional difference between the stamped and unstamped forms.

To about the same period as the form last described belong the Telegraph Cards, for which there was apparently very little demand; two distinct settings are known, but both must have been printed at about the same time. All the copies I have seen bear stamps dated either January or February 1872, and we may suppose that their issue was an experiment which was considered unsuccessful.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In the August number of your valuable magazine, I read a long article under the title, "In Search of Post Cards in Spain."

The writer seems quite astonished at not having found, at Fuenterrabia, the whole set (and varieties also, why not?)

of the current issue of the Spanish Post-cards, nor whole sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo di peseta stamps. This is by no means astonishing, Fuenterrabia being a very small, poor, and dull place, where no trade, or industry, is actually going on. All that such a locality would want in the way of stamps would be some of the 15 and 25 centimos, and a few of the 1 peseta for telegrams.

I wonder if a complete set of current postage stamps (even if they are in an old cigar box), cards, wrappers, and envelopes, could be bought in England, or elsewhere, in such an unimportant place as poor Fuenterrabia. I suppose not. Still, the young lady in charge of the tobacco-shop, not understanding English, asked the visitors in *French* what they wanted.

In no similar place in England, or even in London itself, if a foreigner does not speak English distinctly, do they understand him, nor does anyone attempt to understand him. The Spanish young lady at poor Fuenterrabia, talking French to those visitors, is more to be admired than most of the smart clerks of the splendid London shops, who can talk nothing but cockney English.

Post-cards are very little required in Spain; the general public does not use them. The reason for this may probably be the horrid quality of cardboard used in the first issues, which proved better adapted for blotting-paper, than to write upon. The current issue is on a much better quality of cardboard, but notwithstanding the public, as already explained, dislike their use. And this is the reason why most of the tobacconists, throughout Spain, are badly supplied with post-cards, and remainders of old issues may be often found at such shops.

In Spain, postage stamps, as well as all kinds of fiscal printed papers, "*papel sellado*," are sold at the Government tobacconists, called "*Estancos*," now in the hands of the "*Compañía Arrendataria de Tabacos*." This is by no means a subject for adverse criticism, but seems, on the contrary, to be of great convenience to the public. These shops, being generally painted in the bright red and yellow colours of the Spanish flag, are easily recognised, and as there are some of them in almost every street, a stranger knows immediately, and without inquiring, where to buy stamps, and post his letters in case he does not want to go to the General Post Office, these shops being all of them fitted with a letter-box, and supplied with postal notices and regulations. These "*Estancos*" are supplied with every value of the current postal issue, in larger or smaller quantities, according to their wants. In the capitals of the provinces are established the "*Tercenas*," or general depôts, from which all the respective "*Estancos*" receive their supplies of Stamps and *papel sellado*. In France the same arrangement seems to be in force, but the *Bureaux de Tabacs* are not so well supplied with all kinds of postal values as the "*Estancos*" are in Spain. Lately, in Paris, I visited some of these Bureaux, in search of 50 centimes stamps, receiving always the same answer. "*Nous n'avons pas de ces valeurs. Il vous faut aller à la Poste, Place de la Bourse.*"

When in London I buy my stamps from the porter of the Hotel, and post my letters in the box of the same establishment. I do not know whether there are special shops for the sale of postage stamps, &c., other than the Post Offices, nor whether those offices are in such profusion as the "*Estancos*" in Spain. I do not think it at all a matter of surprise that postage stamps, &c., are sold in Spain in the way that they always have been.

Your correspondent concludes by asking, with great astonishment, "What business is transacted at the Spanish Post Offices?" This I will answer as follows:—

The Spanish Post Offices are not shops for purchase and sale. They are offices exclusively dedicated to the reception and delivery of correspondence.

What I do not know is why, in countries where postage stamps are exclusively sold at the Post Office, all kinds of writing papers, envelopes, ink, pens and pencils, blotters, and all necessary requisites for correspondence, are not also sold at the same place. This would, no doubt, increase the business transacted at such Post Offices.

There is no reason for not doing so. ESTANQUERO.

[We much regret that our little sketch of a Hunt for Spanish Post Cards, should have given any offence to our correspondent. We would, however, point out to him that although in other countries besides Spain, postage stamps, &c., may be sold at other places besides the Post Office,

there is, as far as we are aware, no other country in Europe where these things are *not* sold at the Post Office; and it is certainly very surprising to foreigners to find that they cannot purchase stamps there.—E.J.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. J. T.—It has been found impracticable to work the Catalogue and the Imperial Album upon exactly the same lines. To provide spaces in the Album for every variety that is given in the Catalogue, would very greatly increase the bulk of the former, and we think that collectors who take all the minor varieties have got beyond the printed Album stage.

E. H. S.—*Surfaced* paper is paper with a very smooth surface, sometimes having a glazed appearance.

VARIOUS INQUIRERS.—Our publishers have no desire to stop it; it is not only an excellent advertisement, but, coming from such a source, it is as high a compliment as anyone could wish.

DR. G. S. S.—We are greatly obliged for your list of the Olympic Games Stamps, but we do not chronicle Commemorative Issues.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Acting Hon. Sec.—W. T. WILLETT, West House, Brighton.

THE first meeting of the season, 1895-96, was held at Monkwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, Oct. 14th, at 7.45 p.m. Eleven members attended, with the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the librarian acknowledged the receipt of donations to the library from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Mr. Ewen, and Mr. Willett, to all of whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed. The Secretary stated that he would be abroad for some weeks, and Mr. W. T. Willett was appointed acting Hon. Secretary. On the motion of Dr. Seymour Burrows, seconded by Mr. W. T. Willett, it was unanimously resolved that the meetings should in future commence at 8.15 p.m. punctually. The meeting then proceeded to draw up a programme for the ensuing season, and after some discussion the following syllabus was agreed to—

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| Oct. 28. | Display of Forgeries. | |
| Nov. 12. | The Stamps of Naples | MR. M. P. CASTLE. |
| " 25. | Display of Stamps on original covers; and Post Cards. | |
| Dec. 9. | Display of the Stamps of Great Britain. | |
| Dec. 23. | Display of the Stamps of the U.S.A. | |
| Jan. 6. | GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING, to be followed by a SUPPER. | |
| " 20. | General Display. | SIR HENRY BUNBURY, Bart. |
| Feb. 3. | The Stamps of Tuscany | MR. M. P. CASTLE. |
| " 17. | The Postmarked Adhesives of Great Britain | MR. C. F. D. MARSHALL. |
| Mar. 3. | General Display | MR. H. STAFFORD SMITH. |
| Mar. 17. | The Stamps of Switzerland | MR. O. PFENNIGER. |
| Apr. 7. | The Stamps of Norway | MR. J. W. GILLESPIE. |
| " 21. | The Stamps of Bahamas | MR. A. DE WORMS. |
| May 5. | The Stamps of Parma | MR. M. P. CASTLE. |
| " 19. | ANNUAL DINNER. | |

THE second meeting of the season, 1895-96, was held at Monkwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 28th October, at 8.15 p.m. Nine members were present, the President in

the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, on the motion of Dr. Seymour Burrows, seconded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith, it was decided to hold the next meeting on Tuesday, November 12th, instead of Monday, 11th. The Society's collection of forgeries was then exhibited, and several members also brought to the meeting some very interesting specimens. A curious envelope was shown by the President, franked with two copies of the Naples 2 gr., one being genuine, and the other forged with a genuine obliteration; the President remarking that he considered those counterfeits, that by prepaying postage had deceived governments, were eminently collectable. Several donations to the Society's collection were acknowledged with thanks.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE inaugural meeting of the fifth session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, September 27, the President in the chair. There was a large gathering of members and visitors. In a short address, the President said the Society was again indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. Ridpath, for the preparation of the photographic slides to be shown at the third lantern exhibition. In referring to the syllabus, the Chairman drew attention to the fact that the Society's meetings would be held every Friday during the session, the alternate nights being devoted to the exhibition of stamps and discussions. It was also announced that the rules of the new Stamp Exchange for members were printed, and the first packet would start on the 1st October. There was a limelight exhibition, which was followed with close interest by all present, the only regret expressed being that it was impossible to carry away all the information given. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ridpath for his valuable services.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held on the 11th October, at the Blackfriars Hotel, the senior Vice-President in the chair. Messrs. A. S. Sullivan, W. Speidel, and J. J. Darlow were elected members of the Society. Mr. W. D. Beckton read a paper on the Stamps of Queensland. All the various issues up to 1891, with their varieties of perforation, watermarks, etc., were fully described and illustrated *seriatim*. In connection with the lithographed issue of 1866, values 4d. and 5 shillings, Mr. Beckton said that after careful consideration he was quite convinced that for the 4d. stamp a lithographic transfer had been taken from the three-pence engraved plate, the word "THREE" having been erased and FOUR inserted by hand, after the transfer was made. This would account for the word "FOUR" varying so much in size, shape, and position. At least eight stamps, with strongly-marked differences, were exhibited by the essayist. In further confirmation several of the stamps show decided traces of parts of the word "THREE." The enlargement of these stamps with the lantern, at the opening meeting, showed these remains very clearly. The five shilling value had been evidently prepared in the same manner from the one shilling engraved plate, the "ONE" being altered to "FIVE," and the letter "s" inserted after "SHILLING." The same marked differences exist in this value, particularly in the added letter "s."

WILLIAM W. MUNN, *Hon. Sec.*

ASHFIELD, PEARL CAUSEWAY, NEAR ALTRINCHAM.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President.—H. P. BRUMELL.

THE Annual Meeting was held on October 2nd at the Society's rooms, No. 51, Sparks Street, the retiring President, Mr. N. C. Sparks, in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and of the Exchange Superintendent were presented; and officers were elected for the ensuing season.

Meetings will be held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

The Society will be glad to receive communications on subjects of mutual interest, which may be addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer.

MR. C. N. ROBERTSON.

P. O. BOX, 464, OTTAWA, CANADA.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE forty-eighth meeting was held on Tuesday, November 13, at Dr. Murray's house. The President in the chair, and seven others present. The minutes were read and signed; Mr. Eustace Smith, Balliol College, was elected a member.

The Rev. H. Cummings read a short paper upon some stamps (hand stamped) used during the Commune in France, in 1793. Mr. J. R. F. Turner read the first of a series of notes upon the stamps of the West Indian Islands. This part referred to Antigua, Bahamas, and Barbados stamps, of which he has a fine show, used, unused, and pairs (many of them imperforate). A short discussion took place, and votes of thanks were passed. These two papers will be published shortly.

Dr. Murray exhibited four stamps of Madagascar, which were given to him by a friend, who had received them in the ordinary course of correspondence. Three of them were with the diamond-shaped centre, values 1d., 4d., and 8d.; the other (4d.) was of a new design, and probably of a later issue. These stamps—which were in each case stamped in mauve ink with "British Mail," and the date—serve to convey letters etc., from Antananarivo and other places in Madagascar to Natal, where the ordinary postage for conveyance to destination is added; in these cases 2½d. and 5d. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. for the present of a copy of their "Catalogue" to the Society's Library.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1895-6.

President.—A. R. BARRETT.

THE first ordinary meeting of the fifth session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1895, at 7-30 p.m.

Present, the Vice-President in the chair, and ten members. Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and L' Etrange Ewen, for copies of their priced catalogues, presented to the Society; to the Birmingham Philatelic Society for their Annual Report, and to Mr. Nunn (Bury St. Edmunds) for *The Stamp Collector's Journal*; the continued receipt of *The Stamp News*, *The Philatelic Record*, and *The Philatelic Chronicle*, was also noted.

Mr. Tucker having notified that, through pressure of other duties, he would be unable to carry out the requirements of the Exchange Branch during the ensuing few months, Mr. E. Millman, of 26, Grenville Road, S., Plymouth, was unanimously elected Assistant Exchange Secretary, to whom corresponding members and others are requested to send communications referring to the Exchange Branch until further notice.

The following members promised to read papers during the season:

The Vice-President, "Three weeks' Stamp Hunting on the Continent."

Capt. Stockdale, "Ceylon and Spain."

Mr. Miller, "Greece."

The Hon. Sec., "West Indies."

Messrs. Milton and Mayne also promised to assist.

Displays of stamps, illustrating the subjects of the papers, will be held on the evenings on which they are read.

It was resolved to join the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*
190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

WARRINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of collectors was held on Tuesday, 8th October, when a Society was formed under the above title.

A set of proposed rules was submitted to the meeting, and after careful revision was adopted. Officers of the Society were appointed, and other formal business transacted.

An exchange packet will be started, and it is hoped to form a library of philatelic literature.

After the meeting, several members showed their collections, Mr. Fletcher being especially rich in Tasmanians.

Collectors in and around Warrington, who wish to join the Society, should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

15, MUSEUM STREET.

HERBERT WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

Special Bargains and New Issues

FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

	RACH	PER 12	PER 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ANGRA.			
20+20 reis, lilac on buff	0 8	..	..
<i>Post Card.</i>			
50 reis, blue on pale blue	0 8	..	..
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
BRITISH GUIANA.			
1895. <i>Envelope.</i>			
2 cents, carmine on white	0 3	..	..
CUBA.			
Special grand set of 53 unused obsolete Cuba, including 8 surcharged and a number of rare old issues and high values; catalogue price £1 4s. 9d., now offered at			
	15 0	..	..
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.			
1895.			
1 centavo, green	0 1	..	0 9 .. 5 0
2 centavos, vermilion	0 2	..	1 8
5 " blue	0 5	..	5
10 " orange	0 9	..	.. ..
FINLAND.			
1895. <i>Type of 1890, but perf. 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 instead of 1 1/4.</i>			
25 pennia, blue	0 5	..	..
<i>Post Card.</i>			
<i>Type of last issue, but Arms altered.</i>			
10 pennia, rose and black on cream	0 3	..	..
GIBRALTAR.			
1895. <i>New type.</i>			
1 peseta, bistre and blue	1 6	..	..
HAYTI.			
1893. <i>Type 1772.</i>			
5 cent, orange, used; reduced to	0 2	..	..
7 " vermilion, used; reduced to	0 4	..	..
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
<i>Special Despatch Letter (for Domestic Mail only).</i>			
10 cents, black and red on white	2 0	..	..
HONDURAS.			
<i>Official Stamps. Reminders of 1891.</i>			
1 cent to 1 peso, red and orange; set of 11	2 0	..	..
HORTA.			
1895. <i>Letter Card.</i>			
25 reis, green on buff	0 4	..	..
JAPAN.			
<i>Special new set at bargain price.</i>			
25 varieties, including rare old issues and 1 yen	2 0	..	..
MONTENEGRO.			
1895. <i>New type.</i>			
10 nov., ultramarine and pink	1 0	..	..
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.			
1895. <i>Surcharged on English Card.</i>			
1d., vermilion and black on buff	0 9	..	..
PARAGUAY.			
5 cents on 7 c., black and brown	0 9	..	..
20 cents, vermilion	1 0	..	..
PERU.			
1895. <i>New colours.</i>			
5 centavos, lake	0 4	..	..
20 " blue	1 6	..	..
1895. <i>Service Stamps.</i>			
1 centavo, red, black, and green	0 3	..	..
2 centavos, red, black, and lake	0 6	..	..
20 " red and blue	1 6	..	..
PONTA DELGADA.			
<i>Post Cards.</i>			
20+20 reis, lilac on buff	0 8	..	..
30+30 " blue on buff	0 10	..	..
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
50 reis, blue on pale blue	0 8	..	..
PORTO RICO.			
1894. <i>Type 1908.</i>			
40 c. de peso, lake; used	1 0	..	..
PORTUGAL.			
1895. <i>New type.</i>			
2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis; set of 10	2 6	..	..
150 reis, black and brown	1 0	..	..
200 " black and mauve	1 4	..	..
300 " black and blue	2 0	..	..
SIAM.			
10 atts on 24 atts, black, blue, and purple	1 0	..	..
SWITZERLAND.			
1867-78. <i>Error. Corner figures double-printed. No. 100 in catalogue.</i>			
50 c., mauve; unsevered pair, showing the error	5 0	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ADDENDUM TO CATALOGUE.

In the next number of the *Monthly Journal* we intend to publish an Addendum to our New Price Catalogue. This Addendum will take the place of some of our advertisement pages, and will be continued and added to month by month, and all stamps, &c., &c., in stock will be priced, so that collectors may ascertain at a glance the value of any issue that has appeared since the publication of the catalogue.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

New and Revised List of Sets

FOR 1895-1896.

Used* Unused† Used and Unused‡ Post-free, id. extra.
All guaranteed genuine. No Reprints.

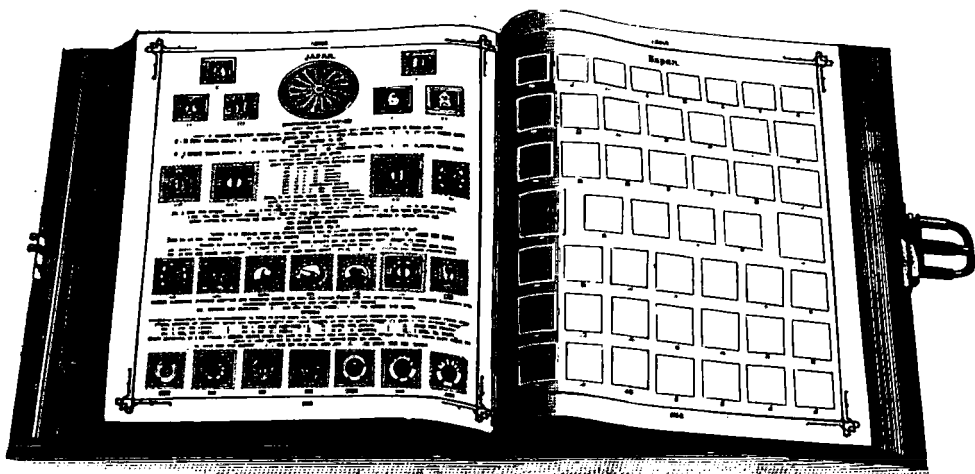
	Set of	s. d.
*Spain, some very scarce	35	.. 2 0
† " a grand collection, including 10 pesetas and other rare varieties	60	.. 4 0
† " Baby King, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 c.	7	.. 1 6
* " " 20 c., 40 c., & 1, 4, 10 pesetas, with 0	5	.. 0 6
† " Official, 1854	4	.. 0 4
* " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3	.. 1 0
* " War Tax, various issues	6	.. 0 6
† " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	.. 3 0
† Straits Settlements, Native States	8	.. 2 0
† " including provisionals	10	.. 1 6
† " provls., "One cent" on 2, 4, 6, 8, 8, and 12 c.	6	.. 3 0
† Sungei Ujong, 1, 2, 5, 1 on 5 c., and 3 on 5 c.	5	.. 2 0
† Swaziland, 1d., 1, 2, 6, 1/-, 2/6, and 5/-	7	.. 15 0
* Sweden, 1872-85	9	.. 0 6
* " Official Stamps	7	.. 0 8
* " including 1 krona	13	.. 1 0
* " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	.. 0 9
† Switzerland, including Rayons and envelope	20	.. 1 0
† " 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, and 1 fr.	9	.. 0 9
† " Current, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 20 c.	7	.. 1 3
† " 25, 30, 40, 50, and 1 fr.	5	.. 3 0
† " Rigi, &c., Stamps	8	.. 0 6
† " Telegraph Stamps	4	.. 0 9
† Tasmania, early and recent, including provl. & envelope	11	.. 1 9
† " New type, 1d., 2 1/2d., 5d., and 6d.	4	.. 2 0
† " Postal Fiscals	4	.. 1 9
† Timor, surch. on Crown Type, 5, 25, 50, 100, & 200 reis	5	.. 2 6
† " 1887, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, 100, 200, & 300 reis	10	.. 8 6
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	.. 5 0
† Tobago, 1883-94, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4d., and 6d.	5	.. 2 0
† Toluca, 1879-86, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5	.. 4 0
* Tonga, 1d., 2, 6d., and 1s.	4	.. 1 9
† " 1892, 1, 2, 4, 8d., and 1/-	5	.. 4 0
† " 1893-94, provls., 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 4d., and 5d.	5	.. 4 0
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* " including three interior and 1 piastre	5	.. 0 6
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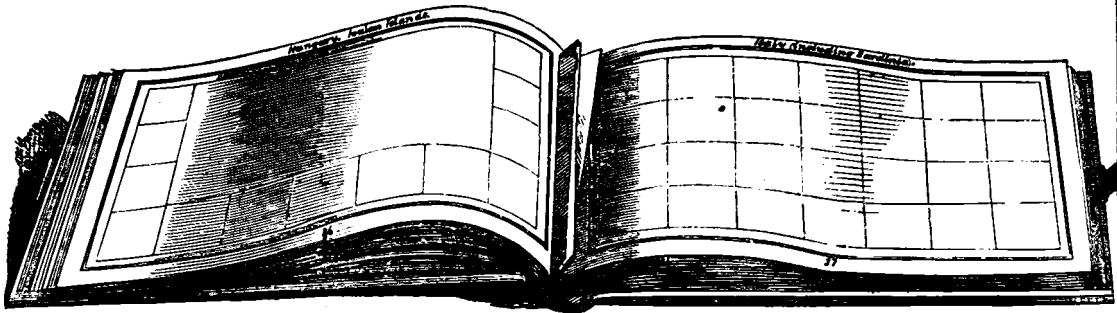
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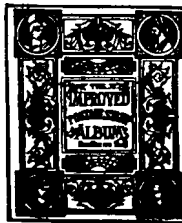
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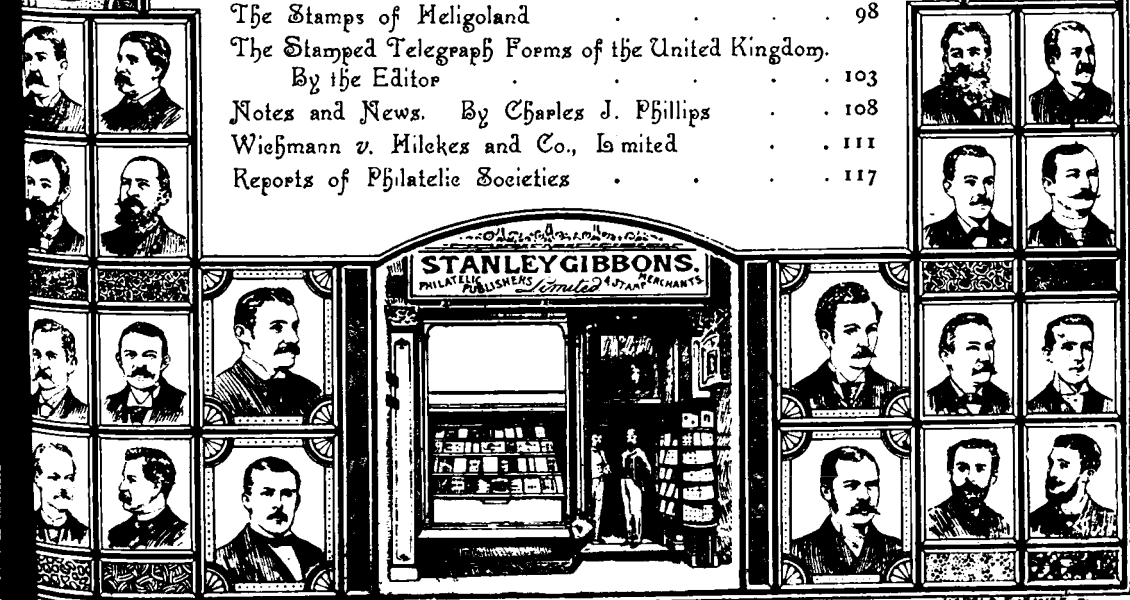
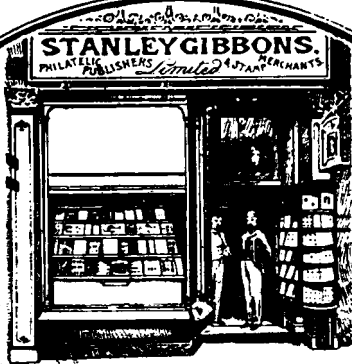
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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER 31, 1895.

No 66.

EDITORIAL.

IN fulfilment of the hope which we expressed last month, we are glad to be able to lay before our readers the first portion of a paper by Mr. Pearson Hill, in which he gives a summary of the proposals made by his father, Sir Rowland Hill, of Stamps of various kinds, for the carrying out of his great scheme of Post-office Reform. Included in the paper are copies of various documents, and of letters which passed between Rowland Hill and James Chalmers, some of which have never been published before. These, now for the first time marshalled in their order, abundantly prove not only that Rowland Hill was the first to publish any proposal for the making of his Postage Stamps adhesive, but also that this fact was fully acknowledged by James Chalmers; and the letters of the latter indicate pretty plainly that his first experiments in this direction were made in November, 1837.

Into the bitter controversy which raged upon this subject, a few years ago, neither Mr. Pearson Hill nor we intend to enter. The Documents speak for themselves.

* * *

WE have also an excellent paper, by Mr. C. Van Noorden, giving a summary of the Life and Career of Sir Rowland Hill, which we are sure will be read with great interest at this period. Through the courtesy of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., we are enabled to illustrate Mr. Van Noorden's paper with various portraits and pictures, which originally appeared in the *Life of Sir Rowland Hill*, published by that firm in 1880.

Perhaps as good an illustration as could be found of the urgent necessity for postal reform, and of the grave obstruction to the general business of the country caused by the high rates of the old system, is that shown by the ingenious methods adopted to evade those rates. In a paper read by Mr. Pearson Hill, on January 8th, 1890, before the Balloon Society, is an account of a most amusing case of this kind, which, through the kindness of Mr. Hill, we are permitted to reproduce here:—

"Few persons would suspect that the cover of a London Newspaper" (newspapers, it will be remembered, travelled free in those days) "addressed—

Mr. John Smith
Grocer, Teadealer, &c.
No. 1, High Street
Edinburgh

could convey much information; yet to Mr. John Smith it told, as plainly as if printed in the largest type, that on Tuesday the price of sugar was falling, and that the remittances he had sent in discharge of his indebtedness had been duly received; while, on the other hand, if the paper had been addressed—

Mr. J. Smith
Grocer, &c.
High St.
Edinburgh

he would equally have known that on Wednesday the market was dull and stationary, and that the bills he had sent had been dishonoured.

"The following was the system by which, as they subsequently confessed, Mr. Smith's London correspondents managed to evade the exorbitant postal rates:—

"Six changes in the personal address were employed to indicate the *date* of the news conveyed, thus:—

Mr. Smith	meant	Monday.
Mr. John Smith	"	Tuesday.
Mr. J. Smith	"	Wednesday.
J. Smith Esq.	"	Thursday.
John Smith Esq.	"	Friday.
— Smith Esq.	"	Saturday.

"The despatch of goods to him was indicated by the address, 'Grocer, Teadealer': e.g. if goods were sent on Wednesday, the newspaper was addressed, 'Mr. J. Smith, Grocer, Teadealer, 1, High Street, Edinburgh.'

"The receipt of goods was understood by the omission of the trade: e.g. 'John Smith, Esq. 1, High Street, Edinburgh,' implied that the goods were received on Friday.

"The events of the market were thus indicated:—

Teadealer (alone)	. . .	price of tea rising.
Grocer	. . .	" tea falling.
Grocer and Teadealer	. . .	" sugar rising.
Grocer, Teadealer, &c.	. . .	" sugar falling.
Grocer, &c.	. . .	Markets dull and stationary,

while 'teadealer, &c.,' 'teadealer and grocer,' 'teadealer, grocer, &c.,' and other variations, were employed to give other information.

"Pecuniary transactions were thus indicated:—

No. 1, High Street	meant	remittances recived.
High Street	"	bills sent for acceptance.
1 High St.	"	acceptances received.
High St.	"	bills dishonoured,

while by using flourishes, or red or blue ink, all the foregoing variations were made to give information upon other matters."

A system which gave rise to such elaborate frauds as this, was surely self-condemned.

* * *

MR. D. H. HILL, of Melbourne, has very kindly sent us some extracts from Victorian papers, which show that the New South Wales "O.S." affair has

been protested against by Australian collectors, as fully as by those on this side of the globe. The letter which we addressed to the Secretary of State was, we were informed, forwarded to the Governor of New South Wales, for communication to his ministers, but whether this has produced any direct effect or not, we do not know at present. The local papers, we regret to see, for the most part adopt the view that our protests are merely those of selfish persons, who are afraid that their collections will lose in value through the market being flooded with specimens of stamps that have hitherto been scarce. Even Mr. Postmaster Cook himself appears to be unable to see that what he has been doing is absolutely dishonest, and most discreditable to his Department; or else he values the reputation of that Department at considerably less than £2000—and, perhaps, he knows best!

We are glad to find that one paper, however, *The Daily Telegraph*, of Sydney, takes a thoroughly correct view of the case, in a paragraph which we quote here:—

“Mr. Cook has at last been brought to see the error of his ways in trying to improve the shining hour of philately by flooding the market with crank stamps. He admitted to a deputation on Thursday that it was wrong; that the stamps which philatelists were induced to buy as genuine were counterfeits; which, translated into plain English, means that the Government has been practising the confidence trick upon guileless persons, who are known to have more money than sense. Having been bowled out, Mr. Cook promises that after the present stock of bogus stamps is worked off, his department will quit the business, and print no more of them. That sounds more like the voice of baffled cuteness than awakened conscience. If the transaction is not a fair and square one, why work off another stamp? How would it be if a man caught passing flash-notes undertook to leave off as soon as he had got rid of what he had in his pocket? What the Government should do is, recall all the bogus stamps that they have already put in circulation, by offering to buy them back at what was got for them. When the Colony cannot pay its way without resorting to tricks for taking down the harmless crank, it will be time to put the shutters up.”

* * *

WHAT, we wonder, can have been the object of the following extraordinary statement:—

“Of all the stamps of France, it is possible that a genuine specimen of the (Error) 1 franc, vermilion, ‘Liberty’ type, would be the most difficult to obtain. This stamp was issued in 1850, and occurred through an error of the pressman, who, during the printing of these stamps, put the vermilion ink used for the 40 centimes on the press that was then printing the 1 franc stamp. For this reason good copies should be in the exact colour of the 40 centimes; but as there was on the press at the time some of the carmine ink (the true colour of the 1 franc), there occurred a variety of shades.”

It forms part of what professes to be a history of the 1 franc, *vermilion*, of France, which is published in one of our American contemporaries, and signed by a person who is supposed to have some knowledge of French stamps, and to be intimately acquainted with the history of some of the varieties attributed to certain French Colonies. It is to be presumed that he can

hardly be unaware that the above statement is the most utter nonsense, and we therefore ask again, what was his object in publishing it?

Mr. Nankivell, quoting the account in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, terms it sarcastically “the following interesting history.” We fully agree with him.

* * *

FROM the last-named journal, we learn that a German Philatelist has discovered that two *plates* were used for the Mulready envelopes and wrappers, varying in dimensions from 130 × 84 mm. to 133 × 84 mm. The Editor of our contemporary suggests that these variations are due to irregular stretching of the “transfer paper,” which he believes was employed in the construction of the plates. But, surely, *transfer paper* is only used in the making-up of lithographic stones, not of *plates*. It is well known that only one block, of brass, was engraved with Mulready's design, and that the forms, from which the envelopes and wrappers were printed, were made up of stereotypes from this block. We had occasion, a year or two ago, to go into this matter, and our experience of the dimensions of the design, as printed, was practically the same as that of the German Philatelist alluded to above. An impression, on India paper, from the brass block, measured 5·27 × 3·38 inches; two specimens of the envelopes, or wrappers, measured 5·17 × 3·29 inches and 5·07 × 3·29 inches respectively; differing by about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in the longer side and not appreciably in the shorter, while the larger of the two was about the same amount smaller, in each direction, than the impression taken direct from the engraved block.

* * *

IN reference to what we said last month, regarding Colonial Postmarks on British Stamps, a correspondent writes us a letter, from which the following are extracts:—

“Your editorial remarks respecting Colonial Postmarks seem to me to have somewhat missed the point. What the collector of these interesting varieties seeks for is, not such trivial affairs as the difference between, say, Leeds and Manchester, but to obtain a collection of the English stamps used in our Colonies and in Foreign Countries.

* * * * *

“For instance, previous to 1880, for a very short time, uncharged stamps were used in Cyprus, and this fact can only be ascertained by a study of the postmarks used, which show from the number of the obliteration at which of the nine offices in that Island they were used.

* * * * *

“It may be interesting to your readers to learn that a penny, red, English, plate 187, postmarked B 55 (Mauritius), is known to exist. This was used, evidently, at a time when penny stamps had run out of stock in the Island, and may almost be called a provisional.”

* * * * *

But our correspondent has, we fear, entirely missed the point of our remarks; what we wished

to convey was, that in our opinion there is no greater interest attached to a stamp used in a British Post Office abroad, than to a stamp used in a British Post Office at home. The stamp is identically the same, and the postmark (except to a collector of postmarks, who in his turn would ignore the stamp) cannot make it different. The offices abroad, at which these stamps were used, were just as much British Post Offices as those at Manchester or Leeds. The last curiosity mentioned in the letter is a singularly unfortunate example, and abundantly illustrates the grave danger of attaching a value to these articles. It is absolutely impossible that this English rd. stamp should have performed any postal duty in Mauritius; it may possibly bear a genuine postmark, but it is perfectly certain that it was never issued for use in the Island. If our correspondent will but consider the matter a little, we are sure that he will see this as plainly as we do. A supply of English stamps could only have been obtained from England, where the stamps of the Colony were printed. And it was the latter stamps that would have been sent out in response to any requisition.

The Philatelists' Supplement to the Bazaar, of the 2nd inst. (which we have only heard of in time to glance at this month), contains a paper, in which occurs a paragraph so *à propos* to this very question, that we cannot but quote it:—

"While on the subject of postmarks, the following incidents, which have come under my own notice, may be interesting. The other day, when at home, I met a lady collector who said she only collected used stamps, but she never refused unused ones, as, being friends with the village postmistress, she could always get her to postmark them for her." * * *

How future generations, of still more advanced philatelists, will treasure the complete sets of Changtung, Foochow, and Wuhu, provisionally issued at Slocum Podger!!

* * *

THERE have been some rather amusing incidents of late in the philatelic world, but, unfortunately, one of the persons immediately interested in them is so extremely sensitive, that we hardly know how we can best allude to them without giving him undue pain; a thing that we should be sorry to do at any time, but more especially when he tells us that he has made preparations for the obsequies of the Hatchet, with a view, we presume, to the promotion of the programme of Peace and Goodwill at this Festive Season. But why bury that Hatchet, friend? Hatchet-throwing is a very harmless amusement; amusing to all parties, at all events until the Hatchets begin to Fly home to Roost—as the Irishman put it. But this is a digression. It was certainly surprising to learn that a gentleman, who is so great a stickler for etiquette and good taste, had allowed his zeal to somewhat outrun his discretion; and it was distinctly amusing to find that a critic, who had been exceedingly outspoken in his remarks upon others, could squeal very loudly when a little rough-and-ready criticism was applied to his own proceedings.

The fact is that, although we talk very glibly about the "New Journalism," we scribes have not altered very much during the last nineteen centuries. The scribe and the other person still go about arm-in-arm, thankful that they are not like the rest of mankind. The Editorial Sanctum is fully furnished with beams, which we dare not pull out, for fear of bringing the whole fabric about our ears; and as for motes—well, we, personally, generally put them in the waste-paper basket, they make very poor padding. And the moral of it all is—for there is always a moral in these things, if you can but dig it out—that those who are Addicted to the throwing of Stones—or Hatchets—should put their Plate Glass Windows at the back of the house, and cover them with wire-netting!

But perhaps the most amusing thing of all was the paragraph that appeared in a contemporary "which we shall be charitable enough not to mention by name," holding up to execration the iniquity of "the small dealer" who had dared to write a letter to another contemporary, equally charitably treated, "for the purpose of libelling a more successful firm." But that is just the secret of it; this is not only one of the *penalties*, but one of the strongest *proofs* of success. We congratulate you, friend. Even the largest firms are subject to this kind of thing now and then, but they do not cry out over it. It is a law of Nature; poetry has been written about it:—

"All the Small Dealers have smaller Dealers
Upon their backs to bite 'em;
Those Little Dealers have lesser Dealers,
And so *ad infinitum*!"

It does not seem to read quite right, and we fancy the word was not *Dealers* in the original, but the moral is the same. It is very irritating at first, to a sensitive skin, anyhow!

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.—Mr. R. Soto tells us that he has obtained a copy of the 4 + 4 c. Letter Card (we fancy he means 3 + 3 c.) of 1888, with "PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA" in the left lower corner. Can anyone tell us whether this, and the corresponding single cards, were ever really in use?

Letter Card. 3 + 3 c., green; for the President.

Belgium.—A correspondent describes to us a specimen of the current 5 c. stamp, on which the "1" of the word "POSTERIEN" appears like a J upside down. These results of defective *clicks*, or bad printing, are not of very great interest. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes specimens of the 30 c., 40 c., and 1 fr., of 1865, printed from the die, on thin paper, imperforate, which appear to be recent impressions of some sort.

British Central Africa Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of a letter, which they have received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, stating that the stamps recently issued "were

manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. under the direct instructions of the Commissioner." The Crown Agents add, "We have pointed out to the Commissioner the desirability of printing stamps on watermarked paper," which we fear means that a new issue may be expected in the near future! It is something to learn, from our informants, that the £25 stamp has not been issued, and that £10 is the highest value at present.

British East Africa Protectorate.—We have seen the larger sized Registration Envelope with the name surcharged upon the stamp, as in the annexed illustration of one of the adhesives. Does the smaller exist also? Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* adds that the post cards have been similarly overprinted.



Mr. Hayman has kindly sent us the first of the stamps of the new régime; the 2½ a. of India, surcharged in three lines, "British East Africa," in small type, with initial capitals. *Adhesive.* 2½ a., green; black surcharge.

British South Africa Company (for British Central Africa).—In reference to the surcharged envelopes which we described last month, we are informed that a certain supply of the second printing of these envelopes was sent out to Africa without the value being altered to 4d., but that, immediately after the despatch of this supply, a request was received for 4d. envelopes, and the remainder of those printed were accordingly surcharged in England. It is probable that no envelopes of this printing were issued as 2d., and the supply originally sent out with that value upon them appears now to have been locally surcharged, upon the exhaustion of the stock of those overprinted in England. All the inscriptions upon these envelopes differ from those upon the envelopes of the first issue, and especially the large letter "R," which is a Roman capital on the first envelopes, and a fancy sans-serif letter upon the second.

Bulgaria.—We give an illustration of the "01" on 2 st., which we chronicled two months ago. Other novelties are promised for Christmas or the New Year.



In reply to our question of last month, as to varieties of type of the 5 st. Unpaid Letter Stamp, Mr. Stafford Smith very kindly sends us specimens of the twoknown types, which he believes are all that exist. The differences between them are not quite so great as the illustrations would lead us to suppose; the top of the figure "5" is slightly curved in the second type, but quite straight in the first; the semicircular blotch of colour above "3A" is larger in the newer type, and the lines of the background are wider apart in the latter, which appears altogether clearer than the earlier one. Mr. Smith also sends us a 25 st. of this second type, differing from the first in the same particulars as the 5 st., though the difference in the shape of the figure is not so conspicuous.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 25 st., carmine; type 2, perf.

Bussahir.—The Cat appears to be somewhat uncertain in its habits. The 8 a. was first announced with a lilac surcharge, last month the overprint was stated to be in blue, now *Le T.-P.* says that this value has been received with the monogram in violet. If the Leopard goes on changing his spots in this way, we shall have to put him down as speckled—we mean speculative.

Canada.—The *Monthly Circular* reports the 8 c. stamp in a new shade.

Adhesive. 8 c., slate-black.

Ceylon.—Our illustration represents the stamp upon the new envelopes. It is not magnificent, and if the native forger tries his hand at reproducing it for postal use, it will probably be some time before the authorities spot him.

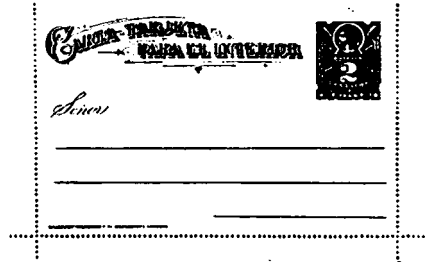
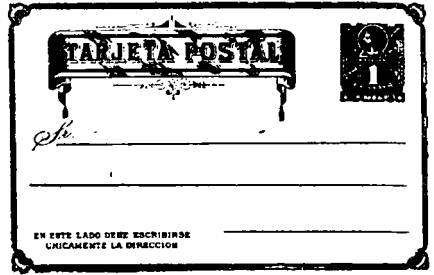
We have seen the following values of the "On Service" series:

Service Stamps. 5 c., green; black surcharge.
5 c., lilac " "
15 c., olive " "



Chili.—We find that we have omitted to publish illustrations of the post and letter cards, which we chronicled last March. There is also, we believe, a 2 c. post card, of the same type as the 1 c.

Post Card. 2 c., carmine on rose.



Confederate States.—Uniontown.—A small find of the stamps of this place, which we omitted from our publishers' catalogue, in deference to the 54th edition of that of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., is described in *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*. A 5 (cents), green, and a 10 (cents), red, have long been chronicled; none of the latter have turned up recently, but several varieties of the former have been found, as well as one of a new value, 2 (cents), the colour of which is not mentioned, though it is described as "on bluish laid paper." The design is plainly a type-set one, and consists of an inscription in four lines, "C.S.A."—"POSTAGE"—"PA (6) ID"—"UNIONTOWN", with a row of ornaments between the first and second lines, the whole being enclosed in a square frame, of a loop pattern. There are two very distinct types of the 5 c.: a. With loop ornaments between the first and second lines, of the same pattern as those of the frame; and b. With a trellis pattern between the two lines. Of b, four minor varieties of setting have been found; the 2 c. corresponds with one of these, the figure only being altered, and it is probable that all three values exist in these five varieties of type, and others. The 5 c. was further printed upon white wove and greenish laid paper. Collectors of Confederate Locals have, therefore, still something to look for.

Adhesives. 2 c., ? on bluish laid; ? types.
5 c., green on white wove "
5 c. " on greenish laid "

Victoria.—We may as well confess that the stamps of this city were omitted, for the same excellent reason as those of Uniontown.

Congo State.—Mr. Hayman shows us No. 102 in the new Catalogue, with the surcharge upside-down.

Parcel Post Stamp. 3 f. 50 c., in blue, on 5 fr., lilac; inverted surcharge.

Curacao.—With a view apparently to getting rid of the stock of 10 cent stamps, with the head of the King, the remainders, to the number of 45,000, have, we are told, been surcharged "2½ cent," in carmine. These were all bought up in a couple of days, of course, and, according to latest advices, were selling at 5s. each on the spot, where they may very well be left to cool down a little.

Adhesive. 2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c., ultramarine.

Ecuador.—We are indebted to Mr. S. Koppel, of Guayaquil, for a copy of the *Registro Oficial*, containing a Decree which may fairly be considered one of the first-fruits of the efforts of the S. S. S. S., and the kindred Society of New York. The following is a free translation :—

“ ELOY ALFARO,

“ SUPREME HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC.

“ Considering :—

“ 1st. That it is unworthy of the Dignity of the Government to continue the contract made at Quito, the 27th October, 1890, between the Postmaster-General and Mr. Henry N. Etheridge (*sic*), for the supply of Postage Stamps;

“ 2nd. That the Government should not maintain in force a contract, of such a nature as is likely to bring discredit upon it, as speculating in the Postage Stamps of the country;

“ 3rd. That by clause 14a of the said contract, there are detailed the terms under which the Government can cancel that contract,

“ Decrees :—

“ 1st. The contract referred to is, in consequence, declared to be rescinded and cancelled.

“ 2nd. The sale of remainders of Postage and Telegraph Stamps, out of circulation, is absolutely forbidden; such remainders are to be destroyed, whenever the Government shall decide upon any change in the designs, or in any other detail.

“ 3rd. The Government shall make a contract for the engraving and printing of the Stamps for Postage and Telegraphs, and for other natures of stamped papers with manufacturers of approved respectability, and under all possible guarantee, in order to re-establish the credit of the Postage Stamps of Ecuador.

“ The Treasury Department is charged with the execution of this Decree.

“ Given at Guayaquil, November 8, 1895.

(Signed) “ ELOY ALFARO.

“ LIZARDO GARCIA

“ Minister of the Treasury.

“ True Copy.

“ SERAFIN S. WITHER S.

“ Under-Secretary.”

Finland.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the reply paid card has appeared, in the type of the single card recently chronicled.

Post Card. 10+10 pen., rose and black on cream.

Formosa.—A correspondent upon the spot has very kindly sent us some information as to the curious labels to which we alluded last month. We gather that the object in the centre was intended to represent a Tiger, and such may be the case; also that there was an earlier issue, which was even more indistinct than those sent to us, but this we can hardly credit. The first issue is stated, by a local paper, to have been “ all bought up by foreigners from Hong Kong, Amoy, and Foochow,” so we need not trouble about that; the die of the second issue is, we are told, still in existence, and in the hands of persons who are likely to turn it to account, so we cannot recommend our readers to invest their money largely in that either!

French Colonies.—*Benin.*—*Le T.-P.* notes a specimen of the 75 c., current type, in green on buff. Our contemporary looks upon this with considerable—and not, we think, unjust—suspicion.

Gwalior.—Our publishers have received some copies of the 1 a. envelope on *azure* laid paper, with pointed flap and brown seal, being the current surcharge of the name and Arms of this State in black. This envelope has not been hitherto chronicled with any of the varieties of the Gwalior overprint.

Envelope. 1 a., brown on *azure* laid; 122×71 mm.

India.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps of comparatively high values, which we chroni-



cles a short time back. The following letter is kindly sent us by a correspondent, and gives some interesting information as to the use of certain varieties:

“ The stamps of India, with the surcharge ‘ On Postal Service,’ are supplied to post-offices to represent Customs’ dues, levied on foreign inward parcels. The amount of Customs’ duty recovered from the addressees is indicated by these labels, affixed to the parcel receipts, which are either despatched to the Comptroller of Post-offices at Calcutta, or to the Local Examiner. The stamps are obliterated with red ink, and are ultimately destroyed by being punched with a large round hole. They are not available for sale to the public, although specimens have no doubt been sold, and otherwise obtained, both obliterated and unobliterated.

“ Another matter to note is in connection with the new high value stamps. Where these bear obliterations, in red or magenta ink, they have been used to pay for parcel postage, in a similar way to the Customs’ stamps surcharged ‘ Postal Service.’ They should, if treated properly, have passed under the Examiner’s punch. I believe, however, that a great number have been rescued from this fate. The only case, as far as I am aware, in which stamps are obliterated in red, except when used in payment of parcel postage or Customs’ dues, is in the case of stamps recovered as fines. The officials, from whom the stamps or fines are recovered, sometimes obliterate them in red, and sometimes in black.

“ The overprinting of nine pies postage labels for Native States has ceased, that value forming no postal rate for such States.

“ I send you a specimen of the new official card, which has the inscription altered to allow for the sender’s name and official designation appearing on the front.”

The card is the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, with the stamp with the Queen’s Head, but the instruction now reads:

“ The address only to be written on this side; the address includes the signature and official designation of the sender.”

We have received this in two very distinct shades.

Official Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pale blue on toned; new formula.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine on white

Japan.—A Japanese collector, residing in the United States, has very kindly sent us some notes upon the syllabic characters, which it seems of interest to give here. There are two alphabets employed in Japan, the Hira Gana and the Kata Kana (Gana and Kana being practically the same word); the former has 48 and the latter 50 characters, and the two series differ in the order of the sounds, as well as in the form of the characters. The characters on the stamps and cards are of the Kata Kana form, but in the Hira Gana order. The English sounds are not all of them correctly represented in the table given in our publisher’s catalogue, which was, in fact, taken from a French source, and gives more nearly the French pronunciation.

Our informant adds that the inscriptions on the stamp of the Official Wrapper, in the catalogue, read “ Geographical Department Weather Reports,” and tells us that he possesses specimens of a wrapper, with a similar stamp, but inscribed, in three columns, “ Weather Report. Central Weather Bureau,” and used in 1891 and 1893. Both of these seem to bear Official Franks rather than stamps.

Official Wrapper. No value, red; inscription in 3 columns.

Jhind.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. card of India, with the name of this State across the stamp, and the Arms in black with the name above them spelled “ JEEND.” This variety has hitherto only been known with the Arms in brown. The same journal also describes a card of the type with the name spelled “ JHIND,” and Arms in black, used in August, 1888. The date 1889 has usually been assigned to this.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown: name, and Arms with “ JEEND.” in black.

Mauritius.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. inform us that a new issue is to be expected from this island shortly, 1 cent to 10 rupees! For Postage and for *Revenue* purposes, possibly.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us two new letter cards, one of which is, no doubt, the card we chronicled from hearsay two months ago. The Arms are in the centre at the



top, between the words "TARJETA" and "CARTA"; below this is a kind of post and rail arrangement (not inappropriate, perhaps), with "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" on the horizontal rail and "SERVICIO URBANO" or "SERVICIO INTERIOR" on the vertical post at the left. At the right hand end of the rail is a rectangular frame, within which the stamp is impressed in colour; below are three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "Sr.", and the third "Debe abirise por los puntos," in old English type; at the left side is the date "1895." The formula is in blue for the 4 c., which we have previously chronicled, and in black for the 5 c. *Der Philatelist* states that there is a second variety of the 4 c., differing only in the more elaborate Arms at the top, which are reproduced here in full size.

Other complications are reported by the same journal. The 4 c. and 10 c. letter cards just superseded, with the 4 c. stamp impressed on the card inscribed "INTERIOR" and the 10 c. on that lettered "URBANO"; also the post cards shown in the following illustrations, the first of which seems



to represent old stock, the card of the early part of this year, impressed with the new stamp, and the second a variety of one of the other well-known formulae, with "TARJETA POSTAL" more to the left than usual, and small ornaments substituted for the balls at the sides. The collector of Mexican cards has his work cut out for him.

Post Cards. 2 c., carmine and rose on white; URBANO.
3 c., brown " " INTERIOR.

Letter Cards. 4 c., orange and black (?); INTERIOR, error.
10 c., rose-lilac and blue (?); URBANO " "
4 c., orange and blue on white; 2nd variety.
5 c., blue and black " 146 X 97 mm.

Montenegro.—We give an illustration of the Return Receipt stamp, chronicled last month.

Nandgaon.—*Le T.-P.* reports the 1 anna in blue, and the surcharge in lilac-blue. We believe that this overprint exists in numerous varieties of shade, of the coloured ink commonly employed with india-rubber type.

Adhesive. 1 a., blue; "M.B.D." in lilac-blue.



New South Wales.—*The Australian Philatelist* reports that the Letter Card is now printed on paper coloured drab outside, and pink inside; the inscriptions and perforation are unchanged.

Letter Card. 1 1/2d., red on drab; inside pink.

Ponta Delgada.—We chronicled the 30+30 reis card for this District some time ago, but we believe that it has only recently made its appearance; and, as it is not in the Catalogue, we note it again to remind us of its existence.

Post Card. 30+30 reis, blue on buff.

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue, which we chronicled in full last month. It would appear from the *Decree*, a translation of which is given in *Le T.-P.*, that the Queen of Portugal was left to authorize the emission of this little lot, while Dom Carlos took his holiday. Perhaps the latter thought he had done enough of that kind of thing!



Puttiala.—A correspondent in India tells us that he possesses the 4 a., olive, surcharged "PUTTIALLA" instead of "PATIALA," and the 2 a., blue, surcharged "SERVICE - PUTTIALLA - STATE," the whole surcharge in each case being in black.

Adhesive. 4 a., black and olive; surcharged "PUTTIALLA."
Service Stamp. 2 a., black and blue " "

Queensland.—We have been shown a copy of the now defunct type of the 1d., with band of network in blue across the back, showing the letters "LA" joined. This should exist with the large Crown and Q wmk. also, and very appropriate too—a defunct type on a bier, or rather beer-duty paper!

The A. P. tells us that an alteration has been made in the perforation of the current Letter Card, every third needle of the machine being apparently removed, so that the holes are in pairs, with a space equal to a hole between the pairs. The edges are thus rendered less likely to get broken off in the post; but it is difficult to remove the edges without tearing the card. The use of a better material, with the ordinary perforation, would probably answer better.

Adhesive. 1d., vermilion; with *burled band*, and "LA" joined.
Letter Card. 2d., blue on greenish; variety of perforation.

Roumania.—Various of our contemporaries have chronicled a 25 bani *Delivery* stamp, of similar type to the Unpaid series, but inscribed "TAXA DE FACTAGIU." We follow the example of the rest, but we should like to know what this stamp is used for; 25 bani seems a high rate for *delivery*! *Delivery Stamp?* 25 bani, red-brown.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*, except when otherwise described:—

Bogorodsk.—This district will probably have to be handed over to the tender mercies of the S. S. S., for practising the fine art of ringing the changes. The types which we described in February last have had the date, 1894, more or less imperfectly scratched out, and issues were made in June and October as follows:

	June.	October.
<i>Adhesives.</i> 2 kop., deep blue		violet-blue
3 " "		
4 " "	blue-green	bright blue.
8 " "		blue-green.
20 " "	ultramarine	

Unpaid.	2	"	—	vermilion.
	3	"	rose	—
	4	"	bistre	brown.
	8	"	—	carmine-red.
	20	"	—	orange-red.

These are all perf. 11½; but it is stated that a stock of the June issue, unperforated, is in the hands of the Postmaster, who is not anxious to sell them too cheap.

Cherson.—The type of 1891 is stated to have been adapted to a new value, with *piat k. c.* (five kopecs), in one line, below, between stars.

Adhesive. 5 kop., deep blue-green; perf. 11½.

Kazan.—This is a new district, philatelically, which has adopted a design with a Turkey in the centre—most seasonable!

Adhesive. 3 kop., bright blue; perf. 11½.

Walki.—The 5 kopecs is now printed upon very thin paper; colour and perforation unchanged.

Wessiegonsk.—We have received the oblong stamps, chronicled in August, and find that the solid ground of the frame and the network of the central portion are in light brown for the 3 kopecs, and in green for the 10 kopecs.

Zadonsk.—The 1 kopec (of the latest type) has appeared in the colour hitherto employed for the 5 kopecs.

Adhesive. 1 kop., mauve; perf. 11½.

Zienkow.—We have received two new stamps, of the accompanying designs, which *Le T.-P.* tells us are intended



to represent the charge on Money Orders, of 1 kopec per rouble, but which can also be used together to make up the 3 kopecs local postage. The higher value exists printed *l'ite-bêche.*

Adhesives. 1 kop., red; perf. 11½.
2 " blue "

Salvador.—In accordance with the usual custom some little varieties have been brought out at the end of the year, just to carry on the interest until the new issue comes into use. This time we have two dear little envelopes, of white wove paper, 109×65 mm., impressed with 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of the 1895, envelope, type, surmounted by the words "SERVICIO NACIONAL Y LOCAL" and "SERVICIO DEL EXTERIOR," respectively. As we have duly chronicled and catalogued this set, we suppose we must add these—they are only little ones, and will not take up much room even entire!

At the last moment we receive three other interesting varieties, the current 20 c. and 30 c. surcharged in two lines, in red, "UN centavo," "DOS centavos," or "TRES centavos."

Adhesives. 1 c., in red, on 30 c., deep blue.
2 c. " on 20 c., green.
3 c. " on 30 c., deep blue.
Envelopes. 1 c., grey-brown; 109×65 mm.
2 c., deep-green "

We have also received some of the adhesives to which we referred last month, together with a full set of Post Cards and Letter Cards, single and reply-paid, and an Officially Sealed label; likewise a plaintive epistle from Mr. Seebeck. He assures us that he is in no way responsible for all the novelties introduced into this new issue, but that the Government of Salvador will have them, and that under his contract he has got to provide them. He adds that the Assistant Postmaster-General of Salvador is a European, in fact a Belgian; we should suppose, from his taste in stamps, that he may be a distant connection of a certain Belgian Minister, and we can only wonder that he has not ordered a set of

stamps for every day in the week, except Sunday. It seems to be a very painful business, for a "loyal and ardent philatelist" to find that, like Frankenstein, he has produced a monster that is several sizes too large for him!

Sirmoor.—*La Revue Philatelique Belge* chronicles the new issue, with usual "On S. S. S." disfigurement, in black. We are not quite sure that these should not go on the S. S. S. list.

Service Stamps. 3 pies, orange; black surcharge.
6 " green " "
1 anna, blue " "
2 " rose " "

Spain.—The *Ilustracion Filatelica* states that the type, of which we gave an illustration last month, has been adopted, and gives a long list of adhesives and post cards, which we will chronicle when they are actually issued.

Straits Settlements.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have recently obtained half a sheet of the 32 c., rose, wmk. Crown and CA, one pane of which is surcharged "THREE CENTS" as usual, while the other pane is not surcharged. It is a very curious mistake for Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to have made, and the more so, seeing that the unsurcharged pane was on the upper left of the sheet. The same firm tells us of the "ONE CENT" on 6 c., with double surcharge, one being upside down.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 6 c., lilac; double surcharge, one inverted.



Pahang.—We give an illustration of the new 3 c. for this State, to which we alluded last month.

Sungei Ujong.—The same value has also appeared here, and is no doubt the forerunner of a full set. See list in our last number.

Timor.—*La R. P. B.* reports the existence of a 2 avos on 10 reis, and also what we presume is a 5 + 5 avos card, formed by adding another surcharge to the 300 reis adhesive of Macao, overprinted "TIMOR" and "30," and attached to cards. Possibly the 2 avos on 10 reis should refer to the other card of a similar nature. We await further information.

Tolima.—*Le T.-P.* reports that two new values have been added to the issue of 1888, and that the Cubiertas of the type of that period are no longer dated "1888," but "18." only.

Adhesives. 1 c., blue on rose.
2 c., green on green.
Cubiertas. 5 c., brown; dated "18."
10 c., red " "
50 c., blue " "

United States.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following, as the dates upon which the various current stamps were issued upon the wmkd. paper:

1 c., April 29, 1895.	10 c., June 7, 1895.
2 c., May 2, 1895.	15 c., Sept. 10, 1895.
3 c., 1895.	50 c., 1895.
4 c., June 8, 1895.	\$1 00, Aug. 12, 1895.
5 c., June 11, 1895.	\$2.00 " 13, 1895.
6 c., Aug. 31, 1895.	\$5.00 " 16, 1895.
8 c., July 22, 1895.	10 c., Special Delivery, Aug. 16, 1895.

The following illustrations show the designs of the new Newspaper stamps, of the values of 25 cents and upwards; we reproduced that of the 1 c., to 10 c. in September. The 25 c. and 50 c. are of the same type.





Uruguay.—*Le T.-P.* announces the receipt of the 1 c. and 2 c. of the 1894 issue, and the 5 c. chronicled last month, surcharged "OFICIAL," in black, reading downwards vertically.

Official Stamps. 1 c., dull blue; black surcharge.
2 c., brown-red " "
5 c., brick-red " "

Victoria.—The authorities here are plainly determined that there shall be no excuse for any confusion between the 9d. and the 2s. stamps. They have not only withdrawn the latter in its new colour, but have also changed the tint of the former.

Adhesive. 9d., rose; *wmk.* V & Crown; *perf.* 12.

We have had an opportunity of again examining the 1d. letter card, which was converted to a higher value a few months ago. The card is No. 956 in the catalogue, with the new value surcharged in blue, as previously described. The inscription on the back reads: "This Card may pass through the Post to any place within Victoria,—and without additional postage to—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia,—New Zealand, and Fiji." Then comes a ruled line, and below it: "If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card, it will be treated as an insufficiently—paid letter."

Western Australia.—Can any of our correspondents in this Colony, or elsewhere, tell us whether the 2d., yellow, *wmk.* Crown and CC, *perf.* 14, and the same stamp, *wmk.* Crown and CA, *perf.* 12, were issued surcharged "I. R." in green, with one bar, or two bars, across the word "POSTAGE"? We have been shown some specimens of these recently, which professed to have been postally used; but as we saw, a few years ago, specimens, in a similar condition, of other values, which are not known to have ever been surcharged in this way for fiscal use, we should like to know a little more about this value before cataloguing it as a "Fiscal Postal." This 2d. is not included in the lists, given us some eighteen months ago, of fiscal stamps available for postage.

THE ROWLAND HILL AND JAMES CHALMERS CORRESPONDENCE.

It may be remembered, by those who felt any interest in the controversy which, for some years, was carried on in philatelic and other publications as to the origin of adhesive postage stamps, that though, as long ago as 1881,* I submitted the correspondence which had passed between Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, on this question to the London Philatelic Society, and afterwards placed the documents in the care of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., its then President, I persistently refused during the lifetime of Mr. Patrick Chalmers to give them a wider publication, promising, however, to do so when all serious danger had passed away of their being mutilated or supplemented by bogus documents.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to say that I have no desire to reopen a wearisome controversy on a question which probably has long ceased to possess much public interest, even amongst stamp collectors, and which at best relates to only a minor detail of Sir R. Hill's plan of postal reform; yet, the promise having been given, the present seems to me a suitable time for its fulfilment. The three or four years that have elapsed since the death of Mr. Patrick Chalmers having afforded sufficient interval for the cooling down of any strong partisan feeling on either side, the question at issue can now be treated as one of simple historical fact.

Indeed, I am not sorry to be able here to place on record, as regards my old antagonist, that a gentleman who knew him well has told me, since his death, that though on all other matters Mr. Patrick Chalmers was an intelligent and clear-headed man, yet the moment any question about the introduction of postage stamps was started, he seemed to go off his head altogether. In other words, that on this subject he was, in fact, what I often suggested he must be, a monomaniac—one, in short, whose extraordinary proceedings should now be dealt with more in sorrow than in anger.

The following brief statement will recall to those whose memories are short the nature of the dispute which arose soon after the death of Sir Rowland Hill in 1879:—

Mr. Patrick Chalmers, about 1880, put forward the astounding assertion that Sir Rowland Hill's plan of postal reform had, in 1839, been found impracticable, and claimed that his father, Mr. James Chalmers, then came to the rescue, and by suggesting in reply to the published Treasury Minute of 23rd August, 1839, the use of adhesive postage stamps, saved the Penny Postage scheme from collapse.

In reply, I pointed out (*inter alia*) that Sir Rowland Hill had clearly anticipated Mr. James Chalmers by some two-and-a-half years, as in his evidence on 13th February, 1837, before the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry,† he had proposed the same thing.

Mr. P. Chalmers then contended that Sir R. Hill could not possibly claim, on such ground, the credit of suggesting adhesive postage stamps (in addition to stamped covers, &c.), because it was only when discussing how to deal with a particular and small class of letters—those that could not be enclosed in stamped covers—that he had proposed their adoption, and, moreover, that it was clear Sir R. Hill expected stamped envelopes to be most generally used.

To this I demurred, pointing out that Mr. P. Chalmers' argument amounted to this—that because one part of the plan proposed by Sir R. Hill, *i.e.* the use of adhesive stamps, had proved even more advantageous to the public than he had anticipated, it must be held that he never made that proposal, and that the credit should be given to someone else later in the field.

[It was after the dispute had gone thus far that, on going over an accumulation of something like 20,000 documents on postal matters, which the late Sir Rowland Hill had stored in his house, I discovered the correspondence now printed, and which, as already stated, I at once communicated to the London Philatelic Society. The correspondence—ample extracts from which were published in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1881—showed that James Chalmers

* See *Philatelic Record*, November, 1881.

† See their Ninth Report (1837), p. 33. This portion of Sir R. Hill's evidence is given verbatim a little further on.

had, quite independently, and in ignorance of Sir R. Hill's evidence above quoted, worked out for himself a very passable scheme for adhesive stamps, as far back as 1837, volunteering the statement, however, that he *first* made his plan public in November, 1837, *i.e.* some ten months later than Sir R. Hill's proposals. It further shewed that when referred by Sir R. Hill to that evidence, he at once fully and honestly withdrew his claim to priority, and expressed regret that he had, in error, put it forward. A copy of the *Philatelic Record*, shewing all this, was communicated by the London Philatelic Society to Mr. P. Chalmers.]

Mr. P. Chalmers, who on receipt of the communication from the London Philatelic Society wrote to request they would delay their verdict till he had had time to reply, failed to send in any answer to this crushing evidence under his father's own hand, though allowed by the Society nearly twelve months for so doing; and when the Society had pronounced against his claims, he then shifted his ground altogether, and declared, in face of his father's own statements, that Mr. James Chalmers really suggested adhesive stamps as early as 1834, a date at which postage stamps could not possibly have been of any use, as the rates of postage were too complicated for prepayment, and as it was the almost universal practice of people in those days to send their letters unpaid. No documentary evidence in support of this claim has ever been produced, but on this question I will say more later on. Meanwhile, I would ask the reader to watch carefully for any hint of the 1834 claim in Mr. James Chalmers' own letters, or in the testimony he furnished from his old friends and townsmen in his behalf, and to note the many instances in which his and their statements flatly disprove it.

James Chalmers, I may add, seems to have been an honest and straightforward man, and had it been possible for him to have foreseen the preposterous claim which long after his death would be put forward on his behalf, he could hardly have written any testimony stronger than that which he has, in anticipation, furnished for its refutation.

I regret to have to add that Mr. P. Chalmers—to account perhaps for his father's claim having remained some forty years in abeyance—made, and persisted for some ten years in widely circulating, the monstrous assertion that Sir Rowland Hill had fraudulently suppressed James Chalmers' scheme, in order to appropriate all credit to himself.

Finally, I have to explain that, early in the controversy, I was obliged to decline all further direct correspondence with Mr. P. Chalmers, on account of his publishing a garbled version of the letters that had passed between us,* or to trust him with any further information, as he seemed only to use what he obtained for the purpose of fabricating further misrepresentations.† The whole of these matters are fully dealt with in "The Origin of Postage Stamps," published by me in April, 1888.

In all scientific societies, as I have more than once pointed out during the Hill-Chalmers controversy, there is one invariable rule by which rival claims to any invention or discovery are decided, *viz.*, by priority of publication. In conformity, therefore, with that rule, and in order that the bearing of the documents now published may be properly understood, I now proceed to place in chronological order, so far as they are known, the several published suggestions of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. James Chalmers respecting the use of adhesive postage stamps.

I.

13th February, 1837. Sir Rowland Hill, in his first evidence before the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry, after having urged that stamped covers should be used for postal purposes, points out cases where there might be a difficulty in using them, and he then makes the following suggestion:—

"Perhaps this difficulty might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer" [of the letter to the Post-office] "might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter, so as to avoid the necessity for re-directing it."‡

* See my letter in *Dundee Advertiser*, 30th April, 1883, giving the suppressed portions.

† For instances see *Philatelic Record* for February, 1882.

‡ See Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post-Office Inquiry, 1837, p. 33.

II.

22nd February, 1837. Sir Rowland Hill repeats almost word for word the above suggestion—probably as perfect a description of an adhesive postage stamp as could be given—at page 45 of the second edition of his well-known pamphlet on "Post-office Reform."*

III.

7th July, 1837. Sir Rowland Hill's suggestion that stamped covers and adhesive stamps should be employed for postal purposes, was again published and recommended by the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry in their Ninth Report. See p. 8.

"We recommend the envelopes shall be sold to the public without any charge beyond the respective rates of 1d. and 2d., whilst labels may also be prepared of such form that they can be attached to other envelopes or covers of any size and description."

IV.

November, 1837. Mr. James Chalmers, in his letter to Sir Rowland Hill of 18th May, 1840 (see No. XVI.), encloses a reprint of his proposals for adhesive postage stamps, which are dated 8th February, 1838, but at the bottom he adds the following printed note:—

"Specimens of Gumm'd or 'adhesive Pieces of Paper' were affixed to the Original Copies of this Article, which was *first* published in November, 1837."

V.

December, 1837. Mr. James Chalmers, in the printed copy of his letter to the Treasury, dated 30th September, 1839 (see Appendix) states that in December, 1837, he submitted his plan of adhesive postage stamps, or "slips," to Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P.

[Although no absolute proof of these publications in November and December, 1837, of Mr. James Chalmers' scheme is, I believe, forthcoming, his statement of the fact is to me amply sufficient evidence that they then took place.—PEARSON HILL.]

VI.

7th February, 1838. Sir Rowland Hill, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Postage, specially appointed to enquire into his plan of Postal Reform, makes the following proposal in his answer to (Question 129.

"And in order to avoid even the trouble of re-directing the letter, I propose that small pieces of paper about the size of a halfpenny, bearing the stamp only, shall be sold; that they shall be prepared with gum, or other glutinous wash, at the back, so that the messenger would be enabled to apply one of these to a letter, by merely wetting it, as paper seals are now applied occasionally outside a letter."

VII.

8th February, 1838. Mr. James Chalmers published his scheme in a printed memorandum, of which the following is a copy:—

"Remarks on various modes proposed for franking letters under Mr. ROWLAND HILL'S plan of Post-office Reform.

"In suggesting any method of improvement, it is only reasonable to expect that what are supposed to be its advantages over any existing system, or in opposition to others that have been, or may be proposed, will be explicitly stated.

"Therefore, if Mr. Hill's plan of a uniform rate of postage—and that all postages are to be paid by those sending letters *before* they are deposited in the respective Post-offices—become the law of the land, I conceive that the most simple and economical mode of making such an arrangement would be by *Slips* prepared somewhat similar to the specimens herewith shewn.

"With this view, and in the hope that Mr. Hill's plan may soon be carried into operation, I would suggest that sheets

* See Rowland Hill's pamphlet on "Post-office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability" (Second Edition), in the British Museum; or its reprint, in *fac simile*, published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., in "The Post-office of Fifty Years Ago," 1887.

of Stamped Slips should be prepared at the Stamp-office, with a device on each from a die or cut resembling that on newspapers; that the sheets so printed or stamped should then be rubbed over on the back with a strong solution of gum, or other adhesive substance, and (when thoroughly dry) issued by the Stamp-office to town and country distributors, to stationers and others, for sale in sheets or singly, under the same laws and restrictions now applicable to those selling bill or receipt stamps, so as to prevent, as far as practicable, any fraud on the revenue.

"Merchants and others, whose correspondence is extensive, could purchase these Slips in quantities, cut them singly, and affix one to a letter by means of wetting the back of the Slip with a sponge or brush, just with as much facility as applying a wafer, for which in many cases (for instance circulars), the Slip might answer, while either a wafer or wax may also be applied, at the option of the writer. Others requiring only one or two Slips at a time, could purchase them along with the sheets of paper at stationers' shops, the weight only regulating the rate of postage in all cases, so as a stamp may be affixed according to the scale determined on.

"Again, to prevent the possibility of these being used a second time, it should be made imperative on postmasters to put the Post-office town stamp (as represented on one of the specimens) across the Slip, or postage stamp.

"It appears to me that the advantages to be derived from this plan of Slips over envelopes, or stamped sheets of paper, must be obvious. The writers of letters will not be confined to any length of letter, or mode of folding it, in which they must often be guided by circumstances—the time requisite for affixing the slip will scarcely exceed that of inserting a wafer—and the weight of it little, if anything, more.

"What appears to me objectionable to the use of envelopes (specimens of which we have seen exhibited in public places) are, first, the expense which there must be in paper and printing—not less, in my opinion, than 25 per cent. on the proposed rate of postage—consequently an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue; secondly, the various sizes requisite to suit all dimensions of paper and methods of folding letters; and lastly, the great increase of weight and bulk they would unavoidably occasion, for, if Mr. Hill's calculations should prove nearly correct, namely, that by his proposed reduction of postage there would be, in consequence, an increase of letters to six times their present number; the result would therefore be, by using envelopes, to increase the size and weight of the daily correspondence to about nine times what it is just now.

"Again, as to stamped sheets of paper, to answer for correspondence by post, such seems to me to be objectionable, in so far as few writers of letters can calculate on perfecting or completing the letter on the sheet they first commence to write on, so that in numerous instances a sacrifice would unavoidably be made to the writer, both of the paper and stamp, should a second or third be required.

"Taking all these disadvantages into consideration, the use of Stamped Slips is certainly the most preferable system; and should others, who take an interest in the proposed reform, view it in the same light as I do, it remains for them to petition Parliament to have such carried into operation.

JAMES CHALMERS.

"4, CASTLE STREET, DUNDEE,
"8th February, 1838."

The specimen stamps affixed to Mr. James Chalmers' paper were similar to the subjoined, but printed in red.

*****	*****
* General Postage *	* General Postage *
-----	-----
* NOT *	* NOT *
* EXCEEDING *	* EXCEEDING *
* ONE *	* HALF *
* OUNCE *	* AN OUNCE *
-----	-----
* Two pence *	* One Penny *
*****	*****

[NOTE.—A copy of this document will be found among the papers left by Sir Henry Cole to the South Kensington Museum.]

VIII.

9th February, 1838. Mr. James Chalmers, when forwarding to Sir Rowland Hill a copy of this printed paper of 8th

February, 1838, wrote on the blank sheet of it the following letter:—

"DUNDEE, 9th February, 1838.

"SIR,—The prefix * will explain itself, and from the great interest you have taken, and the labour you have bestowed on the subject, you will excuse the freedom I take. Should you approve of what I suggest, and your admirable plan succeed, I have no doubt but you will endeavour to embrace this as part of it.

"It is now sixteen years since I first took an interest in the acceleration of the mail betwixt London and the North of Scotland, and from the publicity which I gave to my ideas of the faults and practicable remedies, we have gained two days in our correspondence betwixt this and London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

"It gives me pleasure to notice that so many influential Corporations and public bodies are now moving in regard to your plan. Our Town Council have been rather tardy in this, but at last meeting I moved for a Committee on the subject, and have no doubt but at next meeting of Council a petition to Parliament will be determined on.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES CHALMERS,
"Bookseller."

IX.

3rd March, 1838. The following was Sir Rowland Hill's reply to Mr. James Chalmers' letter of 9th February, 1838:

"6, ADLPHI TERRACE,
"March 3rd, 1838.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9th ulto., and to thank you for the suggestions it contains, which I shall probably make use of in my evidence before the Committee. Pray excuse the delay in replying to your letter. The Committee has so occupied my time, that I have not had an opportunity till now.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "ROWLAND HILL."

[NOTE.—It is evident from Mr. James Chalmers' letter of 18th May, 1840 (see No. XVI.), that he misunderstood the above reply, and fancied he was being thanked for suggesting that adhesive stamps should be used for postal purposes, whereas he was merely being thanked for the specimens or "essays" he had sent. That Sir R. Hill could not possibly have been thanking him for the idea of employing adhesive stamps, is obvious from the fact that the use of such stamps had been publicly suggested by himself and the Commissioners of Post-office Enquiry on at least four occasions during the previous twelve months (see Nos. I., II., III., and VI.). It is important also to add that, as a reference to the Report of the Select Committee on Postage (1838) will shew, Sir Rowland Hill was not called upon by the Committee to give further evidence on the question of postage stamps, so that in fact he made no use whatever of Mr. James Chalmers' "Essays" or suggestions.]

X.

5th April, 1838. In the *Post Circular* newspaper of this date, issued by the London Mercantile Committee, Mr. James Chalmers' proposals of 8th February, 1838 (No. VII.), with his name and address, are published *in extenso*. The Editor (Sir Henry Cole) appending to it the following note:—

"Mr. Hill's plan of obtaining payment in advance does not limit itself to the use of stamped covers. To meet every possible case, Mr. Hill proposes sheets or half-sheets, of various sizes and weights, stamped; likewise the use of stamps which may be attached as Mr. Chalmers suggests, or where neither are to be procured, that the letter, upon payment of its postage, may be stamped at the Post-office. Mr. Chalmers' objection that one sheet may not hold all the writer wishes to say, might be removed by the writer completing his letter on a separate piece of paper, and enclosing it in the sheet, taking care that the prescribed weight was not trespassed on."

[NOTE.—This publication of James Chalmers' scheme, in a journal widely circulated amongst all persons then interested in Postal Reform, absolutely disproves the statement that his suggestions were suppressed.]

* The printed heading of No. VII.

XI.

13th June, 1839. Sir Rowland Hill having been informed, in May, 1839, that the Government intended to adopt his plan of Postal Reform, submitted, on the 13th June, a long and carefully-prepared memorandum on "The Collection of Postage by Means of Stamps." This I print in full in the Appendix, for though, of course, it cannot affect the question of priority of suggesting adhesive postage stamps—the sole point now at issue—it proves that Sir Rowland Hill had already made up his mind as to the different kinds of postage stamps the public would be likely to require (*i.e.* stamped covers, stamped paper, and adhesive labels), and as to the measures necessary for guarding against forgery, and keeping up a proper supply on sale at all Post-offices, and long before any of the replies to the Treasury minute of 23rd August, 1839, were received.

Undoubtedly many of these replies gave very valuable information as to the *manner* in which postage stamps might be most securely and cheaply manufactured. And this was especially the case as regards information subsequently obtained from Messrs. Perkins and Bacon, of Fleet Street, whose beautiful machinery for producing an endless number of steel impressions in exact *fac simile*, really solved the main difficulty that had to be overcome as regards the rapid production of adhesive postage stamps, and their security against imitation. But the very object of the Treasury in inviting suggestions from "artists, men of science, and the public generally," was to obtain practical information on such points.

It will be seen that in his memorandum of 13th June, 1839, Sir Rowland Hill goes into great detail as regards the adhesive stamps, even so far as to propose that they shall be made "say about an inch square," "prepared with a glutinous wash at the back," and "printed on sheets, each containing twenty rows of twelve in a row," so that a row would "be sold for a shilling, and a sheet for £1." Surely no better proof could be required than that furnished by this memorandum of the absurdity of Mr. P. Chalmers' statement, that Rowland Hill's plan of Postal Reform was adopted by Government, in 1839, without anyone knowing how it was to be carried out, and that James Chalmers, by his suggestion of adhesive postage stamps in reply to the Treasury minute, saved the Penny Postage scheme from collapse.

XII.

23rd August, 1839. The Treasury Minute inviting suggestions from "artists, men of science, and the public generally," and offering premiums of £200 and £100 for the best and next best proposals, was approved on this date, and published in the newspapers of 6th September, 1839.*

In this Minute it is stated, as regards the new "Post-office stamp" (described therein as "stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately"), that the points to which the Board attached the greatest importance were—

1. The convenience as regards public use.
2. Security against forgery.
3. The facility of being checked and distinguished at the Post-office, which must of necessity be rapid.
4. The expense of production and circulation of the stamps.

In reply to this invitation the Treasury received more than 2,600 replies, one of the best and most elaborate being from Sir Henry Cole, who received one of the premiums offered. From 49 persons, including Mr. James Chalmers, suggestions for adhesive postage stamps were received. His proposals were for the use, in all cases, of *stamped slips*, consisting of an oblong piece of paper—one half bearing the stamp, the other being left blank—so that it might be inserted in the fold at the back of the letter, and secured to it by the seal or wafer, leaving the remainder of the "slip" flying loose, in order that the watermark might readily be examined. It is unnecessary to say his plan was not adopted; and I may, perhaps, here point out that the chief difference between the plans of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. James Chalmers, as regards the issue to the public of postage stamps, was that while Mr. Chalmers, in view of the inconvenience which he fancied stationers would suffer from having to keep on sale large stocks of stamped envelopes and stamped paper, urged

that adhesive slips *alone* should be provided, Sir K. Hill advocated the issue of stamps of *all* sorts, *i.e.* stamped covers, stamped paper, and adhesive postage stamps, so that everybody might use the kind they found most convenient.

In the Appendix, I give in full Mr. James Chalmers' proposals, dated 30th September, 1839, as they may be interesting to philatelists, though they do not affect the primary question of priority of suggestion, except indirectly, as I shall shew further on.

XIII.

1st October, 1839. Mr. James Chalmers addressed the following letter to Sir Rowland Hill:—

"DUNDEE, 1st October, 1839.

"SIR,—It is now eighteen months since I used the freedom to transmit for your consideration a description of a plan which, it occurred to me, might be suitable for franking letters under your system of 'Post-office Reform,' and to which I was favoured with your acknowledgment of 3rd March, 1838.

"I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of your labours, and on the appointment which you have received to superintend the execution of your admirable plan, convinced, as I am, that it cannot be in better hands, nor in those of one having a higher claim to it.

"I may here state that I did all in my power in this quarter to forward your views by procuring petitions in favour of your plan; while the subject was before Parliament, I got our Town Council (of which I am a member), the Guildry Incorporation, and the Trades of Dundee to forward petitions. I printed about 100 copies of petitions, which I sent, along with circulars, to the managers of the Public Works here, and in Arbroath, Montrose, Cupar, &c.

"Having seen the Minute of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury of 23rd August, inviting public competition for the production of plans for franking, I have ventured to submit mine to their Lordships' consideration, a printed copy of which I herewith enclose for your perusal, trusting that it will meet with the approbation of their Lordships and yourself.

"I am aware that there is no plan whatever that can be suggested to which individuals may not find some objections. It, however, appears to me that mine will prove as cheap in the production, and as simple and easy of application, as any. If *slips* are to be used, I flatter myself that I have a claim to priority in the suggestion, *it being now nearly two years since I first made it public, and submitted it in communication to Mr. Wallace, M.P.*"

"I have modified the idea of gumming the sheets in all cases, in consequence of the great quantity required, which it would be found difficult to dry separately, and finding that wax or wafers will prove equally effective, while the loose end will give more facility in detecting forgery. I have no doubt, however, that, with those who use envelopes, gumming will generally be adopted.

"In reference to the certificate in my favour, which some friends have been kind enough voluntarily to forward, I may mention that it is now eighteen years since I first took up the matter regarding the acceleration of the mails; and after a progressive labour of nearly seven years, pointing out publicly where I conceived the errors lay, and how these could be remedied; I had the satisfaction to find that all I had purposed was fully accomplished, and this too in direct opposition to statements made in my own presence by some of the Post-office officials, who declared my suggestions impracticable.

"It has often occurred to me that postmasters and their subordinates have at present much in their power, particularly in country towns, where letters are put into the Post-office for delivery in the same town. For this I can see no check except their own integrity, while by the use of stamps as *prepayment*, all risk on this point would be completely superseded.

"It may perhaps be premature to calculate upon the probable revenue under your plan, but I prefix a hypothetical calculation for your notice, which I have no doubt will be more than realized.

"I am, with respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. CHALMERS,

"Bookseller, &c."

"ROWLAND HILL, ESQ."

* These italics are mine.—P. H.

* For the full text of this Treasury Minute see *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by Messrs. Philbrick and Webster, pp. 29, 30.

"If 672 millions of letters were to pass through the respective Post-offices in the course of twelve months, and these subjected to *prepayment* by stamped slips, 11,700 reams of paper, each sheet having 120 stamps on it, would be required. Suppose that one-half of these,

or 5,850 reams are 1d. stamps, at £240, is	£1,404,000
One-quarter, 2,925 " 2d. " "	£480, is £1,404,000
One-quarter, 2,925 " 3d. " "	£720, is £2,106,000

11,700 reams—gross revenue £4,914,000"

The following is a copy of the certificate referred to in Mr. James Chalmers' letter:—

"(COPY.)

"DUNDEE, 30th September, 1839.

"We certify that Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller here, has for many years taken an active interest in the acceleration of the Mail and the general improvement of the Post-office establishment, and his services in this way have been repeatedly noticed with commendation in respectable periodical publications. Chiefly through his exertions in directing attention to the means and importance of accelerating the Mail, two days were gained in correspondence betwixt this place and London, and also betwixt this and Liverpool, prior to the use of railways. *Since the proposal to establish a Uniform Rate of Postage was announced,** Mr. Chalmers has devoted much attention to the subject, and has been at great pains to discover the best method of carrying the scheme into effect. We have seen a specimen, along with a description of his plan of using *stampid slips*, which appear to us to possess several peculiar and important advantages. We beg therefore respectfully to recommend his plan to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Signed)

"ALEX. BALFOUR, Chairman
of Chamber of Commerce.
EDWD. BAXTER, Deputy
Chairman of ditto.
WILLIAM THOMS,
Banker and J.P.
JOHN STURROCK,
Banker and J.P.
JOHN SYMERS,
Banker and J.P.
WM. HACKNEY, J.P.
GEO. KINLOCK, J.P.
JAS. BROWN, J.P.
GEO. DUNCAN, J.P.
JAS. GUTHRIE, J.P.
C. W. BOASE, Banker.
W. CHRISTIE, Banker.
DAVID GUTHRIE, Banker.

ALEX. KAY, Provost.
V. JOHNSTONE, Bailie.
JOHN BROWN, Bailie.
JOHN CALMAN, Bailie.
WM. BOYACK, Bailie.
JAS. THOMS, Dean of Clerk.
CHRIS. KERR, Town Clerk.
WILL. BARRIE, Ditto.
CHAS. AIDE, D.D.
JOHN MURDOCH, Convener
of the nine Incorporated
Trades.
ARCH. CRICHTON, Sea
Insurance Office.
GEO. MILNE, Clerk to the
Harbour Trustees.
SHIELL AND SMALL,
Writers.

"Subscribed also by above one hundred Merchants, Ship-owners, and others, of Dundee."

The Essays accompanying this letter were very similar to those submitted by Mr. James Chalmers in his printed memorandum of 8th February, 1837, except that they were round instead of square. They were merely rough type-set specimens, containing the words "General Postage—Not exceeding ½ ounce One Penny," or "General Postage—Not exceeding 1 ounce Two Pence," some being printed in black ink, and others in red.

No answer appears to have been sent to this letter, though probably a formal printed acknowledgment would be sent to each of the 2600 persons making suggestions. In the days of high postage, mere notices of the receipt of letters were hardly ever sent.

XIV.

8th October, 1839. Mr. James Chalmers again wrote to Sir Rowland Hill, enclosing a printed copy of a further communication which, the day before, he had addressed to the Treasury. The following are copies of the letter and its printed enclosure:—

"DUNDEE, 8th October, 1839.

"SIR,—Referring to mine of the 30th ulto., with copy of my letter to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to my scheme of postage stamps. Since then I have been shewn the 9th Report of the Commissioners on the Post-office Department, from which I have been led, from Mr. Dickin-

* These italics are mine. There was no proposal to establish a Uniform Rate of Postage prior to Sir Rowland Hill's in February, 1837.—P. H.

son's examination, to make the subjoined calculations, which clearly shew the great expense Envelopes would subject the public to over that of Slips or Labels.

"Trusting that you will excuse me troubling you with this amidst the multiplicity of business you must now have on your hands,

I am, with respect, sir,

"Your very obedient servant,

"JAS. CHALMERS.

"To ROWLAND HILL, Esq."

XV.

"ENCLOSURE.

"(COPY.)

"A Comparative Statement of the Expense of Stamped Envelopes with Stamped Slips.

"Envelopes.

"Mr. Dickinson, in his examination before 'the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Post-office Department,' when asked as to the expense of envelopes printed on the paper prepared purposely by him, says, 'My idea is, that supposing the paper were exempt from excise duty, the expense of 144 envelopes (the size of ordinary paper, with printing included) would be about one shilling.' And again, as to plain paper, he says, 'It would be rather less, but no considerable difference.'

"The folio ream of small post (which is the size of Mr. Dickinson's specimen), containing 480 sheets with four envelopes on each sheet, would produce 1920, which at the cost of 1s. for 144, or 1d. per dozen, is only 13s. 4d. per ream. Then calculating that the number of letters passing through the respective Post-offices in the kingdom may amount to 672 millions, therefore to supply that quantity of envelopes it would require 350,000 reams of paper, each ream containing 1920 envelopes, which, at 13s. 4d. per ream, is £233,333 6s. 8d.

"Slips.

"One ream of plain small post, or 480 folio sheets, with 120 stamps or slips on each sheet, will produce 57,600, at an estimated cost, for paper and printing, of 30s. per ream, or 3d. per sheet of 120. But Mr. Dickinson having stated that the ream of his prepared paper, including printing, can be supplied at 13s. 4d., it may, therefore, be safely assumed that small thin or bank post (with the proposed watermark in it) could be supplied, printing included, at 20s. per ream; consequently, in furnishing the supposed quantity of 602 [sic] millions of slips, with 120 on each sheet, it would require exactly 11,666½ reams, which, at 20s. per ream, paper and printing, is £11,666 13s. 4d., being a saving to the purchasers of £221,666 13s. 4d., exclusive of the weight and bulk which envelopes would occasion when compared with slips, besides the unavoidable chance there would be of letters under half an ounce, before they are inserted, being, with the increase of weight, subjected to a higher rate of postage.

"Revenue.

"Contemplated Revenue in consequence of the Reduction of the Rates of Postage.

"It has been already shewn that 11,666½ reams of paper would be required for slips to supply the supposed quantity of letters, which is 672 millions, and that the cost of each ream may be 20s. or one half-penny per sheet of 120 stamps, the whole cost being £11,666 13s. 4d., which purchasers will have to pay in addition to the postage rate.

"Suppose the following to be the proportions of the stamps required:—

"One half or 5833½ reams of 1d. stamps, at £240 per ream, is £1,400,080; one quarter or 2917 reams of 2d. stamps, at £480 per ream, is £1,400,160; one quarter or 2916 reams of 3d. stamps, at £720 per ream, is £2,099,520. 11,666½ reams, producing a gross revenue of £4,899,760 sterling.

"The original was this day transmitted to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"JAMES CHALMERS.

"DUNDEE, 7th October, 1839."

[The above letter and printed document are endorsed "No answer, H.C.," the initials being those of Sir Henry Cole.]

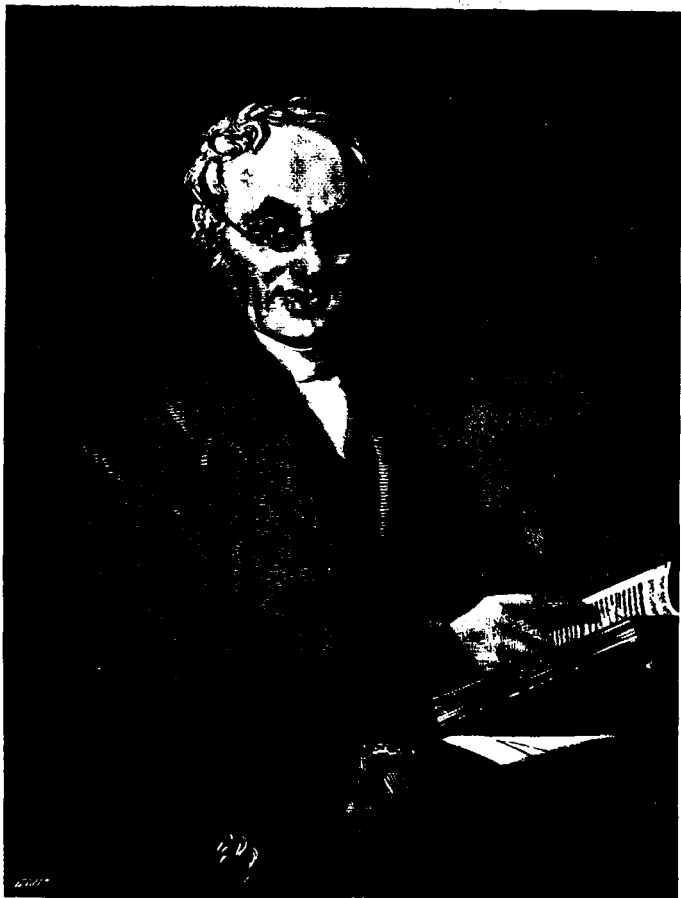
(To be continued in our next number.)



SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B



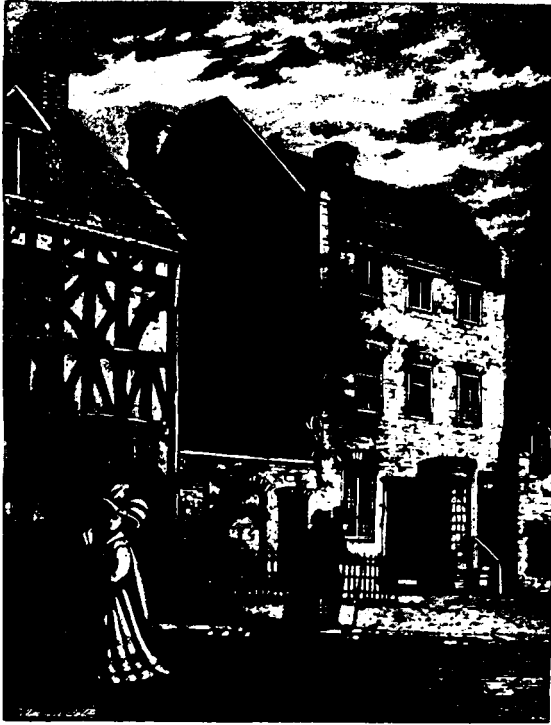
Richard Allen



THOMAS WRIGHT HILL.
(FATHER OF SIR ROWLAND HILL).



SARAH HILL
(MOTHER OF SIR ROWLAND HILL).



THE BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR ROWLAND HILL,
KIDDERMINSTER.



BRUCE CASTLE, TOTTENHAM.

THE CENTENARY OF SIR ROWLAND HILL.

By C. VAN NOORDEN.

On the 3rd of December, one hundred years ago, there was born in Kidderminster one who was destined to be, perhaps, the greatest benefactor of his time—Rowland Hill. He was the third son of Thomas Wright Hill, and Sarah Lea, his wife.

Sir Rowland's father was the son of a baker and wholesale corn chandler, whose ancestors for three generations had been freeholders and tradesmen in Kidderminster, tracing their descent from Walter Hill, a landowner of Alberley, Worcestershire, who died in 1693. On his mother's side, Sir Rowland was connected with the Symons of Pyston, who were related by marriage to John Hampden, whose name stands out so conspicuously in the annals of England's history.

But at the period of Sir Rowland's birth, the family had fallen upon evil days, and had to work for their daily bread, oblivious of all boast of Heraldry, or claim to high descent or noble birth, and yet possessing the grandest patent of all, "the Nobility of Labour, the long Pedigree of Toil."

To his excellent parents and their early training, Rowland Hill owed much that in after life enabled him, in spite of numerous disadvantages, to take his place in the foremost rank. Nor he alone, for the other four sons became eminent, and left behind them names which are revered to this day.

Sir Rowland's father lived to see the fruits of his early training, and departed this life surrounded by the children who were the pride of his heart.

"He died," says the *Morning Post*, "at the patriarchal age of 88, not only full of years, but of all that should accompany old age, rendered venerable by virtue. His career, extending over three generations, was marked by integrity, consistency, and usefulness."

In his early years, Rowland Hill had been brought up in great poverty, for his father had married on a guinea-a-week, and but for the thrift of his careful mother, it would have been impossible to fill the little mouths which clamoured daily for food. The French war had ruined the manufacture (poncho weaving) in which Thomas Hill was engaged, and, in search of employment, he left Kidderminster for Wolverhampton, where he obtained work and took an old farm-house, which was let at a very low rent—because, as he afterwards learned, the place was haunted! But the joy of paying a small rent far exceeded the fear of any ghost. It was here, in the haunted farmhouse, called Horsehills, that Rowland Hill passed the first seven years of his life.

Rowland Hill, when eighty winters had passed over his head, was always fond of wandering back into his childhood's days, and recalling memories of those early times, when a thousand bonfires on the hills proclaimed the Peace with France; how the mothers were wont to frighten their children into good behaviour, by telling them "Old Boney" would catch them, or how he and his brothers watched the volunteers drilling, just outside their house; the dread they had of the press-gang, and how he had seen the French gunboat dragged into Birmingham, and the excitement that followed on the battle of Trafalgar. These, and many other memories, he loved to dilate upon, chief among them, and the tenderest, being, that in this dilapidated old haunted farmhouse he first saw the little girl, daughter of Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, who was destined to be his loving helpmate in the years to come.

At the age of four, Rowland was attacked by scarlet fever, and nearly died. He had come prematurely into the world, and with a weak constitution, which came off badly in the fight with fever. Years of weakness followed, during which the boy lay helpless on his back on the hearth-rug, his chief amusement being to count up figures aloud, until he reached a total of hundreds of thousands, thus showing an early predilection for elaborate calculation, so marked a characteristic in after life. At seven he was still ignorant of the alphabet, but at five he had constructed a water-wheel, which worked perfectly.

At the age of seven, little Rowland removed with his family to Hill Top, a house on the outskirts of Birmingham, where Thomas Hill, urged thereto by his wife, set up a

school, from which the former headmaster, Mr. Clark, had but lately retired. The school-house and the good-will, together with a fair number of pupils, Mr. Clark disposed of to Rowland's father, accepting payment by instalments, and here it was that Rowland's education actually began.

In spite of ill-health, which constantly interfered with the routine of his studies, the boy made rapid progress; and here it was that, inspired by Miss Edgeworth's stories, which he never tired of reading, he felt, he tells us, though only nine years old, "a very strong desire to do something to make myself remembered."

At this early age he learnt to make brass pens for ruling machines, and earned money by the sale of them, as also by bookbinding, in which he was very proficient.

The teaching at the school devolved entirely on Rowland's father and his elder brothers, and, at the age of twelve, we find Rowland no longer a pupil, but also put to teach the younger boys, and from that day his own school education came to an end; though, as he used to say, he got the best education not in the school, but in the talks with his father, who loved to draw out his children and make them discuss all sorts of topics, treating them as if on the same mental platform as himself, letting them "have their say," and while pointing out their errors, never, as one of the sons puts it, "throwing the sword of his authority into the scale."

In the year 1807, Thomas Hill delivered a series of lectures on Electricity, Astronomy, Mechanics, Pneumatics, and Gases, and to these lectures Rowland paid delighted attention, assisting his father in the experiments illustrative of the lectures, and actually constructing electrical machines, and making abstruse calculations with the aid of a telescope, Hadley's quadrant, an artificial horizon, a clock, and the nautical almanac.

In the midst of this work he was, to his surprise, asked, by the Stourbridge schoolmaster, to give lessons in Navigation to one of his pupils. Rowland, nothing daunted, accepted, and, he tells us, "I discharged the duty to, I believe, the satisfaction of all concerned," though these lessons involved a weekly walk, out and home, of twenty-four miles, with Hadley's quadrant to carry to and fro. He was seventeen at this time, and his health had much improved.

At the age of 18 he was engaged by Dr. Johnstone as tutor to the latter's sons, and it was at Dr. Johnstone's house that he was first startled by discovering that, clever as he was, he yet had much to learn. "I heard," he says, "matters talked about which I could not the least understand. This discovery of my ignorance was at first very painful to me, and set me to work very hard—too hard, in fact, for my health."

With this determination to acquire knowledge, we find him founding a Mutual Improvement Society, whose meetings were held in a summer-house in the garden at Hill Top. Here he, his brothers, and a few friends met, and read papers on various subjects, literary and scientific. Architecture, astronomy, and French he worked hard at, and also at his favourite pastime—drawing, in which he excelled, winning at the age of 13 the first prize, "a drawing box, value three guineas," in a public competition open "for candidates under sixteen" in the United Kingdom.

The mechanical genius was strong in him, and in some notes, made as early as 1816, we find ideas which, worked out by others, have now taken the tangible form of important inventions, such as "a vessel propelled by means of an endless screw, something like a corkscrew with the wire flattened in a direction perpendicular to the axis"; and again, "an engine to be worked by exploded oxygen and hydrogen when in combination."

But for a time, at least, all other matters gave place to that which must ever be identified with the name of Hill, though Rowland shares the honour and the credit of it with his father and his brothers. This was that wondrous scheme of School Reform, which revolutionized all settled systems, and became an earnest topic of discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land.

At the early age of 14, we find Rowland heart and soul devoted to making radical changes in the conduct of the school at Hill Top. The smallest details did not miss his all-observant eye. Punctuality must be observed, the bell rung at fixed hours for meals; and to his mother's plaintive remark that "it is impossible to have dinner at the exact

time, as a large leg of mutton requires more time to roast than a smaller one," he replied, "Certainly it must; so the cook must begin earlier." Accounts must be kept on a good system—bills sent out at stated periods, outstanding accounts collected with more method, and debts gradually paid off. All these matters his father had neglected, though he gave a cheerful permission to his son to rearrange them. The result was that, at the age of 17, Rowland had undertaken the entire control of his father's monetary affairs, with the satisfactory result that a marked improvement appeared in all the above detailed matters; and one day young Rowland went round, and, as he tells us with pardonable pride, "discharged all the debts, and was very much complimented by my father's creditors."

In the year 1819 the school was removed to Hazelwood, a new school-house built at Edgbaston, designed by Rowland, who was also his own "clerk of the works." In 1822 appeared a book on Public Education. It was the work of Matthew * and Rowland Hill. The plan was Rowland's, but the pen of Matthew gave the world the details of it. In after years Sir Rowland would smilingly admit that the plan, as at first promulgated, was "a rather complicated one." But a few extracts from the book will show how good and sound are the views put forth. It says:—"The first object of education should be, we think, to render the after-life of the pupil most useful to society, and most happy to himself. The second should be to render the passing years of the pupil as happy as possible.

"The principle of our government is to leave, as much as possible, all power in the hands of the boys themselves; to this end we permit them to elect a committee which enacts the laws of the school, subject, however, to the veto of the head master. We have also courts of justice for the trial of civil and criminal cases, and a vigorous police for the preservation of order."†

Other and elaborate rules and regulations formed part and parcel of the system which, though here and there somewhat Utopian, yet undoubtedly succeeded in giving a manly and elevated tone to the schools at Hill Top and Hazelwood.

Hazelwood School indeed awoke one morning, like Lord Byron, to find itself famous. Jeremy Bentham praised its system, and sent two Greeks as pupils.

Many celebrities of the day flocked to Hazelwood; bishops, statesmen, professors, came and saw and praised the school and its novel methods. Grote, the historian of Greece, removed his nephews from Eton to place them there. The President of the United States sent for the book, anxious to see the University of Virginia working on the same lines. Pupils came from all parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Large as the new buildings were, had they been three times as big they would have been filled to overflowing. It was clear that something must be done to meet so great a demand. Rowland's health had been much broken by the hard work that this reform in school-discipline entailed, but in spite of illness we find him exploring the country near London in search of a suitable site for another school to supplement, not supplant, the flourishing school at Hazelwood. He found it at last in an ancient mansion, called Bruce Castle, standing in a park amid elms and oaks and cedars-of-Lebanon. It was a spot for ever dear to Rowland Hill. Hither he led his bride, the love of his earliest childhood, and here he passed the first six years of a married life rendered doubly happy by a womanly, wifely devotion which has hardly a parallel. All through his eventful and laborious life she acted as his amanuensis, "getting up at early morn, and giving him such aid as no secretary could render."

He had fought bravely against constant attacks of illness, but in 1833 he was forced to retire finally from scholastic labours, and seek rest on the Continent, where he rapidly began to regain strength and vigour.

A general scheme for the colonisation of South Australia was set on foot at this time, and, at the urgent request of Lord Brougham, Rowland Hill returned to England, and became secretary to the association. It is needless to dwell on the absolute success of the scheme, which had for its aim to make our Colonies self-supporting—a success mainly due

* Afterwards so well known as Matthew Davenport Hill, the philanthropic Recorder of Birmingham.

† It may be interesting to mention that it was in these "Law Courts" that the late Lord Hannen, when a school-boy, first began his legal experience.

to the indefatigable zeal of Rowland Hill during the four years of his secretaryship.

We now come to that memorable period in Rowland Hill's life for ever identified with him, that period which saw the commencement of postal reform, and the inauguration of a system which itself renders for ever memorable the beneficent reign of Victoria.

For many years before the publication of his celebrated pamphlet, Rowland Hill had been turning over in his mind plans and methods for the better, speedier, and cheaper transmission of letters and parcels. There are some among us still who remember the anomalies that existed, the general mismanagement, and the abuses which were its natural outcome. Those of the present generation can scarcely imagine the state of things in the year 1837, when Hill's carefully-matured plan of startling innovation caused a sensation which increased in magnitude daily, and subsided only when, with indomitable pluck and unflinching energy, he, in the face of ignorant, self-interested, jealous opposition, carried to a triumphant issue the measure so dear to his heart, and established the uniform Penny Postage system.

From his celebrated pamphlet the following facts may be gathered. They speak for themselves:

The lowest postage on any letter, except in the local town deliveries and their suburbs, was 4d. But this covered only 15 miles of transit; the postage increased greatly with the distance covered. It cost a shilling to send a letter 230 miles. Only letters written on a single sheet could pass even at these rates. Any enclosure, however small, involved double postage; two enclosures meant treble postage. If a letter weighed an ounce, the postage was fourfold. No envelopes could be used, and the folding of the sheets of paper was taught in schools as a fine art. A letter weighing two ounces can to-day go from Land's End to John o'Groat's for 14d. In 1837 such a letter would have cost two shillings and fourpence to send from London to Croydon, six shillings and fivepence to Manchester, and nine shillings and elevenpence to Cork. There was no Book Post; trade circulars were charged as letters, and it is recorded that Sir John Burgoyne, for a small packet of letters he could easily put in his pocket, had to pay eleven pounds sterling postage, a sum for which he could have engaged the whole mail coach, *i.e.*, places for four inside and three outside passengers, with all their luggage! Frauds to evade postage were daily practised, and while the poor suffered great wrong from their inability to pay the exorbitant sums claimed, Peers and members of Parliament enjoyed the privilege of free postage, or "franking." This gave rise to great abuse. "Franks, *i.e.*, the signatures of members on sheets of paper, were openly sold at so much a dozen. Added to this, the postal service was a bye-word for slowness and inefficiency. It took four days to transmit a letter from Uxbridge to Gravesend.

Rowland Hill's investigations led to two important conclusions, which he thus details: First, that by the great reduction in the rates of postage which he proposed, the number of letters paying postage would be largely increased by the disuse of franks and through the abandonment of illicit conveyance, by the breaking up of one long letter into several shorter ones, by the use of the post for the distribution of circulars (leading to the issue of many circulars hitherto withheld), and lastly, by an enormous enlargement of the class of letter writers. Further, that supposing the public, according to its practice in other cases, only expended as much in postage as before, the loss to the net revenue would be but small; and again, that such loss, even if large, would be more than compensated for by the powerful stimulus given by low postage to the productive power of the country and the consequent increase of revenue in other departments. Looking back at the state of things which then existed, one is amazed that a scheme so obviously beneficial should have met with such violent opposition. The Post-office officials were hostile to it. The Postmaster-General, Lord Lichfield, declared that "of all the wild and visionary schemes he had ever heard or read of, it was the most extraordinary."

The Secretary of the Post-office gave it as his opinion, that people would not write more letters even if they were carried free. The Government was opposed to the scheme. A certain faction sought to ridicule the plan, and asked, "Can any good thing come out of Birmingham?" and dubbed the scheme a "Brummagem measure," in some

mysterious way associated with Chartism and counterfeit coin. But the voice of the people was raised in its favour. Public meetings were everywhere convened in support of it. In less than a year, two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of its adoption; and the girl-Queen, who had just ascended the throne, was inundated with memorials, praying that the change might be effected.

Rowland Hill tells an amusing anecdote, showing the effect produced upon a sceptical mind:—"Francis Place, the author of *Principles of Population*, and a leading Liberal, on receiving a copy of Hill's pamphlet, refused, at first, to read a 'nonsensical scheme for carrying letters all over England for a penny, a thing full of wild-goose proposals and impracticable measures.' Such was his view of the unread pamphlet. At last he promised to look at it, as he avowed, in the full expectation of finding 'a hitch.' He read on through those pages of clear logical statement, supported by carefully-prepared statistics and hard facts, marshalled in perfect order. He read on to the end of the last page, and finished the book with the exclamation of intense surprise, 'I'll be d—d if there is a hitch!'"

Space does not permit of a detailed account of the various stages the important Measure of Postal Reform went through—the endless Reports; the countless Committees; the numberless Deputations; the shoals of letters to the papers, for and against the change; and the debates on the Bill in the House of Commons; the final passing of the Bill there, and the hopes and fears raised as to what the action of the House of Lords might be; Lord Melbourne's support of it, and the Duke of Wellington's half-hearted opposition, and reluctant vote for the Bill; and, at last, the triumphant Third Reading, when, without a debate, the measure became law, and received the Royal assent, on the 17th of August, 1839.

The full force of this stupendous change was not, however, felt till the year 1840, for the Act did not come into operation till January 10th of that year, a day which Sir Rowland always kept as a holiday and festival.

Of course, it was not yet all plain sailing. Many details of the system had to be modified and re-cast. Difficulties innumerable arose—some of minor importance, such as the cutting of the stamps, and their effectual obliteration. Ridicule followed "the bits of sticking-plaster for dabbing on letters," and succeeded in laughing Mulready's artistic envelope out of the field. Rowland Hill was held responsible for all and every "hitch," and was assailed, by friend and foe, with so many hints and suggestions, that he dreaded to enter his office; and "for many months," as he puts it, "duties devolved upon me commonly supposed to be altogether out of my range." Rowland Hill himself hit upon an indestructible ink with which to obliterate the stamps, and did much towards perfecting a method which makes the successful forgery of stamps well-nigh impossible.

Two years after the establishment of the Penny Post, a change of Government took place. Rowland Hill received an intimation that the Government intended to dispense with his services, and an announcement to this effect was made in the House by Sir George Clerk. Of the bitterness of feeling caused by this ungrateful act of the Government; of the enthusiastic support of friends, and of the public generally, that sustained Rowland Hill in this hour of trial, it would be out of place here to speak. Letters of sympathy poured in upon him from all sides, among others from Cobden, Carlyle, and Thomas Hood, who thus writes—"I have seen so many instances of folly and ingratitude similar to those you have met with, that it would never surprise me to hear the railway people, some day, finding their trains running so well, proposing to discharge the engines." Meanwhile, Rowland Hill says—"I felt nowise daunted by late events, but rather filled with fresh zeal."

He found his occupation gone for a time at least; but it was not likely that such a man should be for long left out in the cold.

The Brighton Railway Company, whose affairs were at this time in an unsatisfactory state, begged his assistance. Rowland Hill became, first one of the Directors, and subsequently Chairman. From the date of his appointment, the fortunes of the Company began to mend. Prosperity reigned supreme, for every detail of management, and especially of the financial position, was carefully gone over

by this man, who knew not how to do anything by halves, and who quaintly informs us that, "by occasionally travelling on the engine, I discovered defects in the arrangement, which might otherwise have been concealed till some catastrophe brought them to light." Rowland Hill, while Chairman of this Railway, invented express and excursion trains. He was the pioneer of that boon to the jaded City clerks—"9 hours by the sea for three shillings."

Passing rapidly in review the salient events in his long and brilliant career, we come to the National Testimonial presented to him, of the munificent sum of £13,000. In the year 1846, in view of a probable appointment in the Post-office to complete his plan of reform, he resigned the Chairmanship of the Brighton Railway, leaving it, thanks to his indefatigable labours, in a flourishing condition.

The Liberals had once more returned to power, and one of the first acts of the Government was to recall the old and tried servant of the State, and offer him a high office in the Post-office. He gladly accepted the offer—though at a serious loss of income—and entered on the duties of an office newly-created, that of Secretary to the Postmaster-General. His return to power was marked by beneficial reforms, too important and too numerous to find more than mention here. In 1854 he succeeded Col. Moberley, never too friendly to Rowland Hill, and became Chief Secretary to the Post-office, with a salary of £2,000 a year. In 1860 the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath was conferred upon him. But years of toil had told their tale; a constitution, never robust, was shattered at last, and in the year 1864 he was compelled to resign office. But he was not allowed to do so without a special mark of the esteem in which he was held, and of the great value put upon his remarkable services. The Government made him a grant of £20,000, and though strictly entitled to a pension of only £566, he was allowed, under a special clause of the Superannuation Act, to enjoy, to the day of his death, his full salary of £2,000 a year.

From the loopholes of his green retreat at Hampstead, he looked out upon the world which his incessant labours had made so much better than when he entered it some eighty years before. He took a keen interest in politics, and in the progress of those reforms which he had initiated. A touching picture of the old man, limned some weeks before his death, by one who loved him, thus describes him in his home at Hampstead: "As he reclines in his arm-chair, the pale old gentleman lives among his pictures and his books. Beneath a high forehead, surmounted by a black velvet cap, a pair of pale blue eyes shine out of a face fringed with white hair. The room is full of acknowledgments of his eminent services. There are the Ribbon and Star of a K.C.B., the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen, that of the Fishmongers' Company in a silver box; a salver, presented by the town of Liverpool; wine-coolers from Glasgow; candelabra from Wolverhampton; vases from the Potteries; pictures from Creswick and Stanfield, and many other testimonials of gratitude for a system, without which life would now seem impossible."

London, Birmingham, and Kidderminster raised statues to his honour, and London, only a few weeks before his death, conferred upon him the Freedom of the greatest city in the world.

He was far too weak and suffering to go to the Guildhall to receive the honour, so the Court of Common Council appointed a deputation, which waited upon him in his own house, and he received it in his bedchamber. This was on the 6th of June, 1879.

The City Chamberlain presented a beautifully-engraved and inscribed gold casket, which contained a copy of the resolution, and addressed Sir Rowland in an eloquent speech, concluding with these words: "We congratulate you that, notwithstanding the labour and sorrow inevitable to the weight of eighty-three years, you have been spared to witness the complete triumph of your Postal principles, to receive acknowledgments from the State, and honours from your Sovereign. Detractors and obstructors you have outlived, or they only survive to swell the ranks of those who applaud. May your remaining days be consoled by the thought that your name and services can never be forgotten, and may the sunset of your life be brightened by the reflection that you have been permitted to become one of the greatest benefactors of mankind."

Moved to tears by this address, Sir Rowland could only say, "I wish it were in my power to thank you"; but his

son, Mr. Pearson Hill, read a reply which was destined to be the great man's last public utterance.

After this crowning honour, it was seen that his days were numbered. He suffered little while his life, like a peaceful stream, ebbed away. He lay holding the hand of his devoted wife, herself full of years and honour, and in the midst of the stupor into which he sank, just before he passed away, he suddenly roused himself, and, taking her hand, felt eagerly for the wedding-ring which he had put on her finger half-a-century before. He smiled as he touched it, and, with a gentle pressure of the hand, "passed to where beyond these voices there is peace."

On him who lay there dead, a grateful country had yet one further honour to bestow. On September 4th, 1879, all that was mortal of the Great Reformer found a fitting resting-place, close to the grave of Watt, in Westminster Abbey. Two aged brothers, his children, and his grandchildren were among the mourners, at what has been called "no State ceremonial, but a People's payment of honour."

There he lies, among England's mighty dead. He needs no storied urn or animated bust to keep his memory green, for it is for ever enshrined in the hearts of a grateful nation.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 56.)

TRINIDAD.

1876 (?).

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

59. (1d.), carmine-lake; V.
60. 4d., grey; I., 1.
61. 6d., green; VI.
62. 1s., orange; II.

JUNE, 1879.

Printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

"HALFPENNY," in black, on lilac.

63. (a) Watermark upright; II., 1.
64. (b) ,, sideways; II. (pair), I.

9TH MAY, 1882.

No. 61 locally surcharged "1d." with pen and ink.

(a) *Red* surcharge, one line through original value.

65. "1d.", on 6d., green; III. (strip), II., 2.

Variety bisected.

66. A pair + half a stamp = 2½d.

(b) *Red* surcharge, two lines through original value.

67. "1d.", on 6d., green; I., 1.

(c) *Black* surcharge, similar to (a).

68. "1d.", on 6d., green; I., 1.

MAY, 1882.

Printed, and surcharged in black, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

69. ½d., black and lilac; I., 2.
70. 1d. ,, ,, carmine-lake; I., 1.

Varieties bisected.

71. Half of 1d. = ½d. (on original).
72. 1d. + half of 1d. = 1½d. (on original).

Same watermark and perforation.

73. 4d., grey; I., 1.

1883-84.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

74. ½d., green; II.
75. 1d., rose; II.
76. 2½d., blue; II.
77. 4d., grey; I.
78. 6d., olive-black; I.
79. 1s., orange-brown; II.

Variety bisected.

80. 1d. + half of 1d. = 1½d. (on original).

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1ST JANUARY, 1885.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

81. ½d., blue-black; I., 1.
82. 1d. ,, I., 1.
83. 2d. ,, I., 1.
84. 3d. ,, I., 1.
85. 4d. ,, I., 1.
86. 5d. ,, I., 1.
87. 6d. ,, I., 1.
88. 8d. ,, I., 1.
89. 1s. ,, I., 1.

90. LABEL, used by the Post-office to seal letters found open during their passage through the post.—1.

"TOO LATE" Stamps.

These words, on unused stamps, were purposely struck (with a hand-stamp) by some Post-office clerk to oblige a friend. No "Too Late" stamps were ever used, but the "Too Late" hand-stamp was sometimes struck upon the stamps, of letters on which a *Too Late* fee had been paid, accidentally or as an obliteration.

Watermark Crown and CC. Perf. 12½.

(a) *Surcharge in black.*

91. (1d.) lake-red; II.
92. 4d., violet; II.
93. 4d., grey-blue; I.
94. 6d., green (shades); IV.
95. 1s., mauve (shades); III.
96. 1s., orange; II. (pair), II.
97. 5s., claret; I.

(b) *Surcharge in red.*

98. (1d.), lake-red; II. (pair).
99. 4d., violet; II.
100. 4d., grey-blue; I.
101. 6d., green; II.
102. 1s., mauve; II.
103. 1s., orange; I.
104. 5s., claret; I.

THE "LADY MCLEOD."

16TH APRIL, 1847.

105. (No value indicated). Blue; 1 (on original cover, but uncanceled).

NOTE.—This stamp was issued by Mr. David Bryce, proprietor of the steamer *Lady McLeod*, for prepaying letters sent by the steamer between the towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando. They were sold at 4 cents each, or 4 dollars per hundred.

TURKS ISLAND.

4TH APRIL, 1867.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Unwatermarked wove paper. Perf. 11 to 13.

1. 1d., dull rose; VIII., 1.
2. 6d., black; VI., 1.
3. 1s., slate-blue; III., 2.

Colour chemically changed.

4. 1s., blue-black; 1.

1873.

Watermark, a small, six-rayed Star. Perf. 11 to 13 horizontally, and 14 to 15½ vertically.

5. 1d., rose-red; IV.* (two pairs), VI.

1879.

Same watermark and perforation.

6. 1d., vermilion-red; I.,* II.
7. 1s., prune; II.

1ST JANUARY, 1881.

Surcharged locally in black.

8. "½" (Type I.†) on 6d., black; II., II. (pair), III. (vertical strip).
9. "2½" (Type I.) on 6d., black; II., III. (vertical strip).
10. "4" (Type I.) on 6d., black; I.
11. "4" (Type II.) ,, ,, I.
12. "4" (Type III.) ,, ,, I., I.
13. "4" (Types I. and II. *se-tenant*); II.

APRIL, 1881.

14. "½" (Type I.) on 1s., slate-blue; II., II. (vertical pair).

Variety, surcharged twice.

15. "½" (Type I.) on 1s., slate-blue; II. (pair).
NOTE.—The right-hand stamp only has two surcharges.
16. "½" (Type I.) on 1s., prune; II., III. (vertical strip).
NOTE.—The lowest stamp of the strip is the variety without fraction line in the "½."

MAY, 1881.

17. "½" (Type I.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I., IV. (block).
Forged surcharge.
18. "½" (Type I.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I.
19. "2½" (Type I.) on 1s., prune; II.
20. "4" (Type I.) on 1s., prune; I.
21. "4" (Types I. and II.) on 1s., prune; II. (vertical pair).

JULY, 1881.

22. "½" (Type II.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I.
23. "½" (Types I. and II.) on 1d., vermilion-red; III. (vertical strip, the lowest being Type I., the others Type II.).
24. "½" (Type II.) on 1s., prune; I.
25. "½" (Types I. and II.) on 1s., prune; III. (vertical strip as on the 1d.), II. (vertical strip without the top stamp), I. (Type I., but of this setting).
26. "2½" (Type II.) on 1s., prune; III.
27. "2½" (Type V.) on 1s., prune; II.
28. "2½" (Type II.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I.
29. "2½" (Type V.) on 1d., ,, I.

Varieties, with the "½" struck twice.

30. "2½" (Type II.) on 1s., prune; I.
31. "2½" (Type V.) on 1s., ,, I.

AUGUST, 1881.

32. "4" (Type I.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I.
33. "4" (Type III.) on 1d., ,, I., I.

The settings of the "½" and "2½," in this issue, consist of 15 varieties, twice repeated (horizontally) on the sheet of 30 stamps.

This is the arrangement of the Types :

II.	II.	II.	II.	II.
II.	II.	II.	II.	II.
III.	III.	III.	III.	IV.

* Presented by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

† Type I of the ½ has thin figures; Type II. has thick figures. Type III. has also thick figures, but the "2" has a straight foot; and Type IV. has a thick "1" and a thin "2" like Type I. The Types of the "2½d." are the same as those of the 1d., except that the large "2" in Type I. has a curved foot, and in the others a straight foot. Type V. has the large "2" with a straight foot, and "½" with thin figures. In the "4," Type I. is short, Type III. is tall, and Type II. is between the two. I have not attempted to distinguish between the various settings, as this cannot be done intelligibly without the aid of full illustrations.

34. "½" on 1d., vermilion-red; XXX. (complete sheet with margins).
35. "½" (Type III.) on 1d., vermilion-red; I.
36. "½" (Type IV.) on 1d., I.
37. "2½" on 1s., slate-blue; XV. (half a sheet showing the entire setting).
38. "2½" (Type II.) on 1s., slate-blue; I.
39. "2½" (Type IV.) on 1s., ,, I.

AUGUST, 1881.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C C. (sideways). Perf. 14.

40. 1d., lake; II. (pair), I.
41. 4d., blue; I.
42. 6d., olive-black; III.
43. 1s., deep slate-blue; II. (pair), II.

JANUARY, 1882.

Watermark Crown and C A. Perf. 14.

44. ½d., blue-green (white gum); II.
45. ½d., grey-green (yellow gum); I., IV. (strip, pl. 1.)
46. ½d., ,, (white gum); IV. (strip, pl. 2.)
47. 2½d., chocolate-brown; II.

1883-84.

Same watermark and perforation.

48. 1d., red-brown; I.
49. 4d., grey (September, 1884); I.

1887.

Same watermark.

50. 1d., carmine-lake (perf. 12); III, XXX. (complete sheet with margins).
51. 6d., (ochre (perf. 12); I.
52. 1s., black-brown (perf. 14); II.

MAY, 1889.

Locally surcharged in black.

53. "One Penny" on 2½d., chocolate brown; III.

Plate proofs of the Stamps engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on white unwatermarked paper.

54. 1d., black, IV. (block).
55. 6d., ,, IV. ,,
57. 1s., ,, IV. ,,

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

DECEMBER, 1866.

Lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and supplied by Messrs. Nissen and Parker.

White wove paper; no watermark. Perf. 12.

1. 1d., green (pale to deep); VII.
2. 6d., rose (,,); X.

Variety imperforate.

3. 6d., rose; I.

JULY, 1867.

Lithographed (as above); no watermark. Perf. 12.

4. 4d., brown-rose (on rose-tinted paper); VII., XXV. (complete sheet with margins), I.
5. 1s., carmine and black:
(a) with single-lined frame; IV.
(b) with double-lined frame; I., I.
(c) same as (b), but top right corner of frame defective; I.
(d) same as (b), on bluish paper; I.
(e) with coloured border; II. (pair), III., XX. (complete sheet with margins).

NOTE.—Each stamp on the sheet shows traces of the original double-lined frame, which is not entirely merged in the coloured border.

1868.

No watermark. Perf. 15.

6. 1d., green; VII., II. (pair).
7. 6d., rose; IV.

1879.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14

8. 1d., green; I., II. (pair, watermark sideways).

1880.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.

9. 1d., green (September); II.
-
10. 2½d., chocolate-brown (March); II.

MAY, 1883.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

11. ½d., yellow; I.
-
12. ½d., green (November, 1883); II.
-
13. 1d., rose (15 September, 1883); II.
-
14. 2½d., blue (September, 1884); II.

END OF 1887.

Same watermark and perforation.

15. 4d., chestnut-brown; I.
-
16. 4d., red-brown; XXIV. (complete sheet with margins).
-
17. 6d., violet; XXIV. (complete sheet with margins).

JULY, 1888.

Surcharged locally in violet.

18. "4d." on 1s., carmine and black (with border); II.

1887.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

19. 1d., rose; I., XXIV. (complete sheet with margins).
-
20. 1s., sepia-brown; I., XXIV. " "

PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

21. 1d., black (die-proof on white card); I.
-
22. 6d. " " " " I.
-
23. 1s., black and dull rose (essay on stout white wove); I.
-
24. 1s., black (lithographic proof with border); I.
-
25. 1d., green (die-proof on white card); I.
-
26. 4d. " " " " I.
-
27. 6d., very pale lilac " " I.
-
28. 4d., dull red (die proof on stout white wove); I.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 74.)

THE manufacture necessitated the use of the following dies:—

First, a frame for each of the values, ½, 1, 2, and 6 schilling.

Second, a profile of Queen Victoria in an oval, with designs in the spandrels, as in the annexed illustration. This was engraved upon a block of steel, of the full size of the stamp, which allowed of this die being used later for another purpose, as we shall see further on.



Third, a design for the spandrels to fit inside the frame of the ½ and 1 schilling, those employed for the 2 and 6 sch. having to be omitted in the lower values, to allow of their being printed in the second colour.

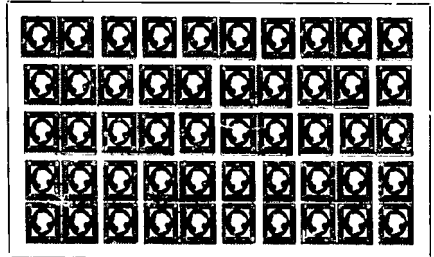
The plates were made up in single blocks, or groups of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, or 12 blocks (joined), to the number of fifty, in five horizontal rows. The sheets, therefore, consisted of fifty stamps each. Some have supposed that these fifty stamps were repeated a second time on the sheet, by a separate printing, the two parts of the whole sheet being afterwards separated; and that this is indicated by the fact of the rouletting being almost always continued to the edge of the sheet, at top and bottom. But this is not the case; we have seen numbers of sheets on which the rouletting stops at about a centimetre from the edge. The object of this system of separate blocks and groups of blocks was, we think, to permit of the replacing, without much expense,

of blocks that might be injured by accident, or wear. The manufacture of entire new plates, always an expensive matter, would thus be avoided.

The result of this system is that the spaces between the stamps, in the different printings, are not always the same; there being a larger space between the separate blocks, or groups of blocks, than between the stamps forming each group, owing to slips of paper or card, of various thicknesses, being placed between the blocks to prevent their slipping. The use of these groups of blocks assists us in distinguishing the original sheets from the reprinted ones; the varieties of type of the 2 and 6 schilling not being always found in the positions which they occupied upon the original sheets.

The printing was always done in two operations; the embossing taking place at the same time as the impression of the second colour in the two higher values, but with that of the first colour in two lower; the spandrels of the latter being printed by a second impression, from blocks with an oval hollow in the centre of each, to protect the embossed head from being flattened by this second impression of colour.

Each of these blocks bore a number, showing the order in which they were placed from left to right; this is contrary to the usual arrangement for typesetting, the composition of types running from right to left. The arrangement of these groups of blocks is shown below:—

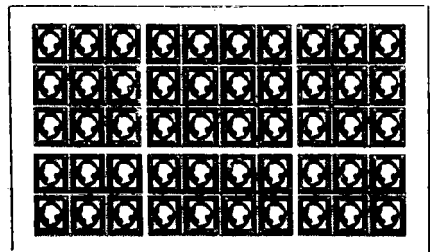


F.

F. Shows the arrangement of the spandrel blocks of the ½ and 1 schilling.

It should be noted that this illustration, and those that follow, only serve to show the arrangement and numbers of the blocks, and are not intended to represent the actual blocks used. (We may add that the spaces between the groups are exaggerated in these reduced illustrations, as it is evident that, if they were so large as indicated here, it would be necessary for the arrangement of the blocks to be the same for both parts of the impression; otherwise the two impressions would, in parts of the sheet, be very much out of register. ED. M. J.)

The arrangement shown here, and later, is that which we have found in the plates which we have seen. The printer having no object in always arranging the blocks in the same order, it is probable that the arrangement was not the same (in different printings); the only thing that had to be done was to make up a setting of five horizontal rows of ten. We are unable to give the arrangement of the blocks for the head and frame of the ½ and 1 schilling, as these no longer exist.



G.

G. Shows the arrangement of the plates for both impressions of the 2 and the 6 schilling.

In the margins of the sheets of these stamps may be found small holes, usually bordered with colour. These punctures, or register point-holes, are made by the "Points," or slips of metal with a pin affixed at one end, to which the sheets are fixed in printing; these holes serve to ensure the sheets being correctly placed for the second impression. We have not been able to ascertain anything as to the margins of the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling, as none are now to be found; but those of the 2 and the 6 schilling bear register marks in the margins, at the beginning and end of the second horizontal row, and at top and bottom of the fifth vertical row, in *carmine* on the 2 sch., and in *green* on the 6 sch. These register marks, which are placed, in the first issue only, before and after the second horizontal row, serve to distinguish the original sheets from the reprints, the latter always having them in other positions.

There was only one printing of the issue of 1867:—

20,000	of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.
40,000	" 1 "
100,000	" 2 "
200,000	" 6 "

Characteristics of this issue. The four values have different frames, but the head is the same in all; the large curl, and the chignon of moderate size, are sure signs of the authenticity of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling. There are no defects in the frame in any of the original impressions, but such exist in certain of the reprints.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling. *a.* "HELIGOLAND" is 14 mm. long; the "G" resembles a "C," and the "O" is narrower than in the next issue.

b. The numerals are smaller than in the type of 1868, and are further away from the inner line of the frame at the right side, above and below.

c. "SCHILLING" measures 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the "G" is formed like a "C," and is more open than in the 1868 type, and the horizontal strokes of the letters "L" are shorter than in the latter.

d. The colour is *blue-green*.

1 schilling. *a., b., and c.* as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.

d. The colour is *dull carmine*.

There are *no reprints* of these two values of this issue.

2 and 6 schilling. We can find no certain means of distinguishing single specimens of these values, from the reprints of 1879. In the entire sheets there are the register marks, which occupy different positions in the margins; there is also the difference in the position of the varieties of type of the 2 and the 6 schilling, the groups formed of three horizontal rows of blocks, which were in the upper part of the original setting, being in the lower part of the setting of 1879. In specimens showing the side margins, it will be noticed that the rouletting encroaches upon the margin for about 2 mm. beyond the stamps; in the reprints the amount of this encroachment varies. Similarly, the top and bottom margins should always have the rouletting up to the edge of the sheet, this is only the case in some of the reprints of 1879.

No *Essays* are known to us.

* * *

Supplies of stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., ordered in 1868, and of 1 sch., ordered in 1871, turned out to be of fresh varieties of type, which so closely resembled the first that they were for some time unnoticed. Their subsequent discovery gave rise to all kinds of wild theories in explanation of their existence. Even quite recently, we read in *L'Annuaire Timbrologique*, for May 1895, that the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. had been retouched several times; *reprints* even of the *first type* were spoken of! The propounder of this theory appears to us to have very vague ideas, as to the nature of a plate for the printing of stamps. He seems to suppose that after an impression of 20,000 stamps, only 400 sheets, the plates would have been unfit for use, and would have required retouching in various parts. As if it would not be far simpler, in such a case, to replace the defective blocks, the matrix dies being still in existence. Far from any retouching of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. being required, there are as a matter of fact no varieties to be found, either of the

first type or of the second; and the head of the first type was brought into use again in 1873, for the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamps.

Search having been made, at the Imperial Printing Office, for the dies and plates of the frames of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling of 1867, and the search having been unsuccessful, we have heard it suggested that probably these dies and plates had been lost, or they had been damaged by some accident. For one reason or the other, new dies had to be engraved and new plates made up; and in proof of the correctness of the suggestion made above, it is pointed out that the Government of Heligoland was put to no expense in this matter, as it was not called upon to pay for the new materials. We ourselves have a better opinion of the Imperial Printing Office. For the loss, or accidental destruction, of articles of some value, such as these, to take place, we must suppose an incredible amount of carelessness to have existed. In an establishment of this kind, every one would have his share of responsibility, and every thing its proper place. It is necessary, therefore, in our opinion, to seek for other reasons, and these we think we have found.

If the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling, we said to ourselves, could no longer be printed from the original plates, after so small an edition as that of 1867, it must be because something unforeseen rendered such printing difficult (or unsatisfactory). Remembering that the four values of the first issue, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 6 schilling, all had the same head, thus differing from the two lower values in the subsequent issues, we examined these stamps more closely. We then found that all the copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling of 1867, that we could lay our hands upon, had the oval containing the head very imperfectly centred, not entirely covering the white ground, and leaving a more or less conspicuous space, especially in the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. They almost all differ in this respect, one from the other; the embossing also leaves much to be desired.

It seems evident that to put together the head and the rectangular frame, so as to form a block from which both should be printed at the same time, presented some difficulty,



which it was sought to overcome by engraving a new die, of the type shown in the accompanying illustration, with the head and the frame in one. This would considerably simplify the manufacture of the blocks, and would make them more uniform. Fifty blocks were then made, as before, from this new die, to form the required plate; for the spandrels it was only necessary to use the plate which had been employed for those of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling of 1867—a sufficient proof that this had been no more lost than was the die of the head, which was brought into use again for the new values of 1873. As for the frames of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling of 1867, if they could not afterwards be found at the Printing Office, the reason is probably that, having become useless, they were destroyed or melted down. This would have been the fate of the dies and plates of all the stamps with values in *schilling*, if they had not been claimed by the Heligoland Government.

It was, therefore, in our opinion, the difficulty which arose during the printing of the first issue, and the wish to overcome that difficulty, which caused the following issues (in fresh varieties of type) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling; no notice was published announcing these, and there was not even a record of them at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. A specimen of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. has been found with an obliteration dated September 11, 1868; but it is probable that the issue took place a few months earlier, we should date it about July.

Issue of July?, 1868.

Similar type to the preceding, but differing in detail. The head, which we will term *Type 2*, is smaller—11 instead of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. Under the chignon is a small lock of hair, somewhat of the form of a comma, and there is a space between the ear and the wavy bands of the hair.

The inscribed frame is as follows:—

a. "HELIGOLAND" is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, the "G" is like a "C," and the "O" is wider than in the 1867 type.

b. The numerals are larger than before, and those on the right side are nearer to the inner frame.

c. "SCHILLING" is 11½ mm. in length; the "G" is like a "C," but less open than in 1867, and the letters "L" have the horizontal strokes longer.

d. The colour is the same as that of the previous stamp.

Engraved on steel by M. Schilling, and printed on white wove paper, the same as that employed for the issue of 1867, rouletted. The stamps were in sheets of fifty, and we presume that the rouletting was of arrangement A, but we have never seen an entire sheet, or even a portion of one.

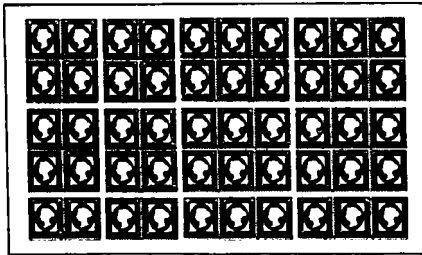
Frame and centre. Spandrels.

½ schilling, blue-green . . . carmine.

The shade is sometimes a deep blue-green.

Gum. Similar to that of the 1867 issue.

Manufacture. As in the case of the earlier stamps of the same value. We showed, in F, the arrangement of the spandrel blocks, H gives that of the blocks for the frame and centre of this issue.



H

It is impossible for us to give the colour (or position) of the register marks on the margins of the sheets—they should be in green—for the same reason which prevents us from describing with certainty the arrangement of the rouletting. The order was dated the 30th June, 1865,* and the number printed was 10,000 copies.

Owing to the very small number that were printed, this stamp is the rarest of the whole series of Heligoland.

Characteristics. In addition to the points mentioned above, under a, b, c, the blue-green shade of the 1867 issue sufficiently distinguishes this printing.

No essays are known to us.

Issues of August 15, 1869, and November 1, 1871.

As it was only a question of a change in the perforation, or of a redrawn type, no Official Notice was published, as we have already stated. The dates given above are taken from *Le Timbre-Poste*, in which they were noted when the stamps appeared.

½ schilling. Similar to the stamp of 1868, except in shade and perforation.

1 schilling. The head is Type 3, resembling that of the ½ sch. of 1868, in the large chignon with comma-shaped curl; but it is evidently another engraving, as the wavy bands of hair come down upon the ear, while in the ½ sch. this is not the case.



Engraved on steel by M. Schilling, and printed upon paper of various qualities, machine perforated 14½.

The perforation of the sheets, of 50 stamps, is of arrangement B. (see page 74).

The stamps were put in circulation, the ½ sch. on August 15th, 1867, and the 1 sch. on November 1st, 1871. There were several printings of each value, on the dates given below:—

	½ schilling.	1 schilling.
April 3, 1869	20,000	—
August, 1870	15,000	—
July, 1871	25,000	25,000
January, 1872	10,000	—

* If this was the date of the order, and the stamps were received and issued in July, we must suppose that the new die and plate had been made in preparation for a second order.—E. M. J.

	½ schilling.	1 schilling.
July 15, 1872	20,000	5,000
September 6, 1872	10,000	—
June 13, 1873	20,000	15,000
August 26, 1873	20,000	15,000
	140,000	60,000

The characteristics of these printings are as follows:—

1. Printings of 1869 to 1872.

Thick, white wove paper.

1869-70.

Frame and centre. Spandrels.

½ schilling. pale green . . . bright carmine.

1871-72.

½ "	yellow-green	bright carmine.
½ "	deep green	"
½ "	bright green	"
½ "	deep olive-green	"
½ "	pale	"
I "	bright carmine	bright yellow green.
I "	dull	"

2. Printings of June and August, 1873.

White paper, watermarked with a fine quadrillé pattern, or with regular dots.

[We should suppose that this is a wove paper, with a grain in it.—Ed. M. J.]

Frame and Centre. Spandrels.

½ schilling	bright yellow-green	bright carmine.
½ "	bright green	"
I "	violet-carmine	pale yellow-green.
I "	bright carmine	bright "

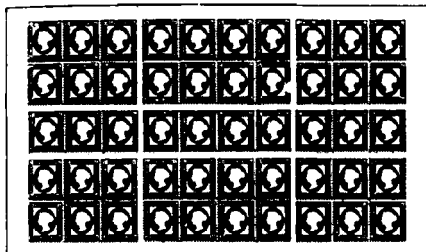
Quite recently, in July, 1895, M. A. Rosenberg showed, at the Philatelic Congress at Mannheim, a 1 schilling stamp, of the type of 1871, but rouletted. Not understanding this variety, the existence of which appeared to us quite inexplicable, we applied to M. Rosenberg, who was good enough to submit to us an ungunmed specimen of this stamp. After examining it carefully, we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the reprints struck in 1884. While the stamps of 1871 have their spandrels in yellow-green, more or less pale, the reprints have them in dark green, and such is the case with the copy submitted to us; it is also, certainly, upon the paper of 1884, and not upon that of 1871. Besides this, it is practically impossible that there should be any rouletted 1 schilling stamps of the redrawn type, the latter being that of the second printing of that value (July, 1871), all the stamps of which were perforated, like those of the previous printings of the ½ schilling, in 1869, 1870, 1871. Rouletting having been given up by the Imperial Printing Office in February, 1869, it would not have been resorted to again in 1871, to be abandoned a second time later. Besides, the rouletting rules must have been destroyed at that date, as fresh ones had to be cut for the reprints.

The gum is thick, and yellowish, as in the earlier stamps.

Perforation. The horizontal and vertical lines of perforation being quite regular at the points where they cross we may conclude that the perforating was always done in one operation at Berlin. This was not the case with the reprints made at Hamburg, in which the perforations are double at these points, proving that they were done in two operations, first in one direction and then in the other. The stamps printed at Berlin and at Leipsic are always perforated 13½ horizontally and 14½ vertically; the Hamburg impressions are perf. 14 x 14½. The diameter of the holes is slightly smaller in the Hamburg and Leipsic stamps than in those of Berlin. It may be noticed that the sheets of stamps have pin holes, sometimes in the upper margin and sometimes in the lower. In each case the perforation does not encroach upon that margin, but upon the opposite one. These holes were made by the pins upon which the sheets were fixed, to attach them to the perforating machine. Specimens of the stamps are found to differ somewhat in

length, owing to the fact that the distances between the six horizontal rows of perforations are not all the same. Such variations do not appear to us to be of any particular interest, and we have therefore not thought it necessary to give them any detailed description.

Manufacture. The printing was effected in the same manner as in the case of the preceding stamps of the same values. We have already given the arrangement of the blocks for the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling; illustration I shows that of the head and frame of the 1 schilling.



I.

We have not met with entire sheets of the 1 schilling, and therefore cannot give the positions of the register marks, the colour of which should be red. But we find that in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling the marks are as follows:—

Printing of January, 1872. A green mark at each end of the 3rd horizontal row, above the 6th vertical row, and at bottom between the 5th and 6th; an uncoloured hole above the 3rd and the 8th vertical rows, and in each of the top corners of the sheet.

Printing of July, 1872. Our sheet has too small margins to show more than a green mark above the 6th vertical row, and another between the 5th and 6th rows at bottom.

Printing of 1873. As in the first printing of 1872, except that the marks at each end of the 3rd horizontal row are in red.

General characteristics. The paper is thick, and always rough when it shows a quadrille pattern in watermark, which is often very distinct.

Among the eight different printings of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling there are considerable variations of tint; at first pale-green, in 1871 yellow-green, deep, bright, &c. The later printings show most distinct foulage, and the embossing is in consequence very marked. The colour of the 1 schilling is more regular. The first reprints of Berlin are in a perfect imitation of the shades of the originals, but their paper is not rough and is less thick.

The design of the 1 schilling, besides the differences in the head which we have already described, has other points which distinguish it from the first type:—

a. "HELIGOLAND" is $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the letter "G" resembles a "C"; the "O" is wider than in 1867.

b. The horizontal strokes of the figures "1," in the upper corners, are smaller than in the earlier type.

c. "SCHILLING" has the letter "G" like a "C."

Essays. There is one in the Postal Museum at Berlin; the spandrels are blank and it is printed upon white paper; the wide margins show it to be an impression from the engraved die.

1 schilling, black on white.

* * *

The final issue of stamps, with the values in schilling, was announced by the following:—

NOTICE.

"The public is informed that a New Postal Contract has been concluded with the Imperial German Postal Administration, which comes into force from this date.

"In accordance with this contract, the postal rates for communications with Germany, and other countries, will be assimilated with the German rates, and the use of Post Cards and Money-order Cards is also introduced.

"The changes in the Postal Tariff necessitate the issue of new postage stamps, and the following values will in consequence be introduced:—

Postage Stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.

" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" Heligoland, June 15, 1873.

By order of the Governor,

(Signed) "R. PILGER,
"Postmaster."

Issue of August to December, 1873.



The design resembles that of the preceding issues; there is a different frame for each value, and also a different arrangement of the colours. The head of Type 1, of 1867, with the corkscrew curl, is again employed. The inscriptions are all in white letters on colour, the numerals in colour on a white ground. Engraved on steel by M. Schilling, and struck in relief and colour upon the thick, rough paper of 1873, with fine quadrille watermark; perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$. The sheets, of 50 stamps, have the perforation arranged as shown in illustration B, except the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling with rose frame, which has arrangement C (see page 74).

The supplies of the stamps of this issue were made upon the following dates:—

August 8, 1873 . . .	15,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.
Sept. 6, 1873 . . .	50,000	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Nov. 11, 1873 . . .	50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dec. 21, 1873 . . .	50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dec. 21, 1874 . . .	100,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

In addition to these three supplies of $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, there was a fourth, consisting of 100,000 stamps, sent from Berlin on the 23rd September, 1873. On October 30th following, the Secretary to the Government of Heligoland, having discovered that an error had been made in the impression of this last consignment of stamps, immediately informed the Printing Office of it, and asked that a fresh lot should be struck off—hence the supply of 50,000 stamps sent from Berlin on November 11, 1873, and the return to the Printing Office of the 75,000 copies remaining of the wrongly printed stamps, which were not replaced. There were, therefore, in point of fact, only 25,000 of these errors issued, which were put in circulation about the end of October, 1873; the others were burnt.

The Postal Notice not giving the date of issue of the stamps, we have to refer to *Le Timbre Poste*, which gave the following dates, obtained at the time when the stamps came into use:—

	Frame.	Centre.
Aug. 12, 1873. $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.,	bright carmine-red	green (<i>vertmai</i>).
Sept. 13 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	yellow-green	carmine.
October " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	" (<i>error</i>).
November " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	pale rose	yellow-green.
Dec. 1 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	green and claret-rose	claret-rose.

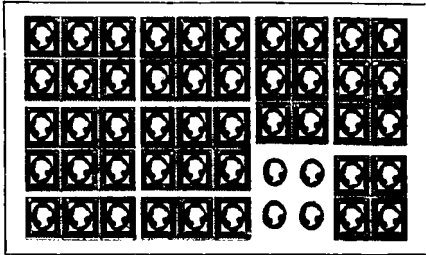
Gum.—As in the preceding issues.

Manufacture.—The first thing done was to appropriate the die on which was engraved the oval containing the head, and the spandrels, of the 2 and 6 schilling of 1867; this, as previously stated, was of the full size of a stamp, it was therefore possible to engrave at each side the word "HELIGOLAND," as shown in the annexed illustration. There were then engraved separately, to complete the stamp, two horizontal labels, each containing " $\frac{1}{2}$ SCHILLING $\frac{1}{2}$," to be inserted at the top and bottom. Fifty blocks were made, from each die, to form plates for printing from, the designs of the spandrels being removed. The system of 1868 was thus again employed here; the head and a portion of the frame being engraved upon the same die, to simplify the process of manufacture.



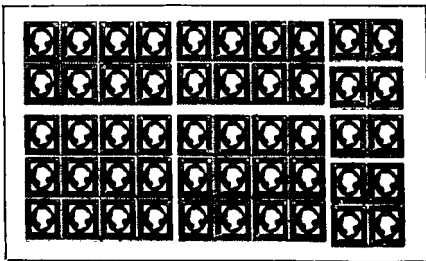
For the $\frac{1}{2}$ and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, it was only considered necessary to engrave a frame for each value, and to produce 50 blocks therefrom to compose the plates; the second plate for the two values was formed of 50 blocks of the head of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, the spandrels being omitted in this case also.

The plates for these three values consisted, like the preceding, of groups of blocks, arranged as in the following illustrations:—



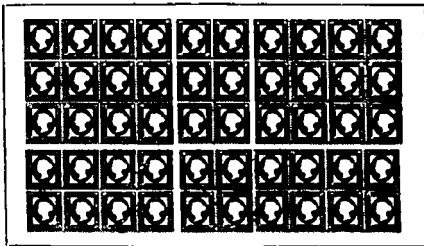
J

J. The arrangement of the blocks of the oval containing the head, used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling. The illustration given is of a fancy description, four of the blocks being shown as oval. (This is the correct form of the blocks, but the spacing of the groups could not so well be indicated if all were shown in the oval shape.—ED. M. G.)



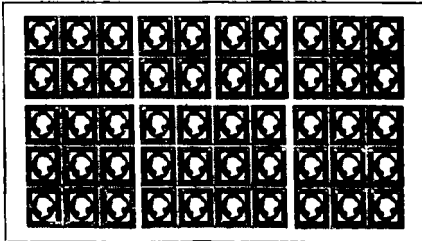
K

K. Shows the arrangement of the blocks of the frame of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.



L

L. Shows the arrangement of both sets of blocks for the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.



M

M. Shows the arrangement of the frame blocks of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch.

We have seen the following entire sheets, with margins:—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, pale rose frame; register marks, in rose, at each end of the 3rd horizontal row, and above and below the 5th vertical row. Uncoloured punctures at each end of the lower margin, and below the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling; register marks, in green, at each end of the 3rd horizontal row, and above and below the 6th vertical

row. Uncoloured punctures in the upper margin, above the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling; register marks, in green, at each end of the third horizontal row, above the 6th vertical row, and at bottom between the 5th and 6th vertical rows. Uncoloured punctures at the ends of the upper margin, and above the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

Characteristics. The letters "G" in "HELIGOLAND" and "SCHILLING" are all correctly formed; all these values have Type 1 of the head, with the corkscrew curl; the paper is rough, thick, and shows the quadrillé watermark; and there is very distinct *foulage*. The shades of these stamps will also serve to distinguish the originals from the reprints.

* * *

Although under the protection of Great Britain, the Island of Heligoland has always been in sympathy with, and influenced by its powerful neighbour, Germany. When the Empire adopted the new currency, in *marks* and *pennings*, the Island did the same, and on December 1, 1874, a request was addressed to Berlin for new stamps. In spite of the reply, dated Dec. 5, to the effect that the stamps could not be ready in time, the Postal Authorities of Heligoland nevertheless announced the new issue for January 1 (1875); and on the 14th of that month, Mons. J. Goldner proposed to us, alas! in vain, to share the stock of stamps which he had just purchased, and in bidding for which he had had Messrs. Clarke, Stanley Gibbons, and Alfred Smith, as rivals.

This stock was composed of the following:—

1867.	2 sch.	about 75,000.
	6 "	" 40,000.
1869.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 30,000.
	1 "	" 700.
(1873).	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	" 60,000, rose frame.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 20,000, green "
	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 40,000.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 51,000.

We are only able to give approximate figures, as the persons interested in the matter have not kept a record of the numbers offered by the Post Office.

The following is the notification of the issue, to which we alluded:—

"NOTICE.

"The currency of the German Empire coming into use here, by law, from this date, the issue of new coins in the German currency has also been ordered. There are in consequence introduced:—

1. Postage stamp at 1 pfennig = 1 farthing.
2. " " 2 " = 2 farthings.
3. " " 5 " = 3 "
4. " " 10 " = $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny.
5. " " 25 " = 3 pence.
6. " " 50 " = 6 "
7. Post Card at 5 " = 3 farthings.
7. Envelope at 10 " = $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

" Heligoland, January 1, 1875.

"By order

(Signed) "R. PILGER, Postmaster."

The difficulties of the manufacture of these stamps prevented the supply being sent, from Berlin, before the 8th of February, 1875; their issue took place on the 15th of that month, as shown by the following letter received by us at the time:—

"Heligoland, Feb. 15, 1875.

"Dear Sir,—I have received the new stamps to-day, and I send by book-post the quantities for which you asked in your letter of the 21st December, 1874.

"The new 5 pf. Post Cards and the 10 pf. envelopes will arrive, I expect, within a month. If you want any of them please let me know.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "R. PILGER."

Issue of February 15, 1875.

The embossed head of Queen Victoria is that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling of 1868, Type 2 therefore. The frame consists of an oval garter within a plain rectangular border; the garter is inscribed with "HELIGOLAND" above, the word of the value, in English and in German currency, below, and numerals at each side. The frames of the various values differ in details, and form three distinct types:—



1. For the 1 and 2 pfennig; the inscriptions are in coloured letters on white, and the numerals in white on colour.
 2. For the 5 and 10 pfennig; both the inscriptions and the numerals are in colour on white.

3. For the 25 and 50 pfennig; both inscriptions and numerals are in white on colour.

Engraved on steel by M. Schilling, and printed in relief and in colour on yellowish white paper; perf. 14½. The sheets, of 50 stamps, of the 1, 2, and 25 pfennig have arrangement "C" of the perforation, and those of the 2, 10, and 50 pfennig arrangement "B."

There were several supplies of these stamps, at the dates given below:—

Feb. 8, '75.	April 16, '85	May 21, '87.	April 27, '89.	May 29, '90.
1 pf., 300,000	...	...	...	...
2 pf., 200,000	...	...	...	...
5 pf., 100,000	...	...	...	20,000
10 pf., 250,000	20,000	60,000	60,000	100,000
25 pf., 100,000	...	...	...	...
50 pf., 40,000	...	...	...	20,000

We do not mention here 20,000 5 pfennig stamps, which were printed on August 16, 1890, and which come under the head of reprints; the suppression of the Heligoland stamps having taken place before these came into existence.

Issue of February 15, 1875.

	Frame.	Centre.
1 pf. (½d.)	deep carmine	deep green.
2 pf. (½d.)	deep yellow-green	deep carmine.
5 pf. (½d.)	deep carmine-red	deep yellowish green.
10 pf. (1½d.)	green	deep carmine.
25 pf. (3d.)	carmine	deep yellowish green.
50 pf. (6d.)	deep green	deep carmine.

There was only one printing of the 1, 2, and 25 pfennig, which therefore exhibit no varieties of shade, except that the 1 pfennig may be found in *pale rose*, with *yellow-green* centre; the 5 pfennig was first in *deep carmine-red*, and appeared in a less deep shade in 1890.

The 5, 10, and 50 pfennig also exist as given below, upon a whiter and smoother surfaced paper:—

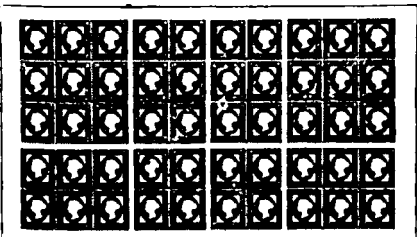
	Frame.	Centre.
1890. 5 pf.	bright carmine	very deep green.
1889. 10 pf.	yellow-green	(carmine-) vermilion.
1890. 10 pf.	bright yellow-green.	(carmine-) red.
1890. 50 pf.	deep green	bright carmine.

Variety. A 1 pfennig stamp is chronicled with the head inverted, but our researches show that this only exists as a reprint.

The gum is always yellowish. Up to 1889 the sheets were incompletely gummed; that is to say, one of the margins, on left or right, was left ungummed for a width of about a centimetre: in 1889 and 1890 the sheets were gummed all over.

Manufacture. Profiting by previous experience, the printers succeeded this time in producing all the stamps in the same manner, the frame being printed first, and the head in its oval afterwards.

The plates are arranged as below:—



N.

N. Shows the arrangement of the groups of blocks for the central oval and embossed head of the *pfennig* issue.

The *frames* of these stamps were in two groups of 25.

The entire sheets show the register marks as follows:—

1875 to 1889.

1 *pfennig*; marks in *red* at each end of the 3rd horizontal row, and above and below the 5th vertical row. Uncoloured punctures at each end of the lower margin and below the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

2 *pfennig*; marks in *green*, and without colour, in the same positions as above; a figure "6," the meaning of which is unknown to us, under the 6th stamp in the bottom row.*

5, 10, 50 *pfennig*. We have not seen entire sheets of these values.

25 *pfennig*; marks in *red*, and without colour, also the mysterious figure "6," in the same positions as in the margins of the 2 *pfennig*.*

1889 to 1890.

1889. We have no sheets of this printing of the 10 *pfennig*.

1890. 5 *pfennig*; marks in *red*, and without colour, as on the sheets of the 1 pf. The marks at each end of the 3rd horizontal row are below the figures at the sides of the stamps in the May printing, and opposite the centres of the figures in the August printing (the latter are classed among the reprints).

1890. 10 *pfennig*; marks in *green* at each end of the 3rd horizontal row, and above and below the 6th vertical row. Uncoloured marks as in the 1 pf.

THE STAMPED TELEGRAPH FORMS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 77.)

IN the latter part of 1874, the small oblong form, ruled for 30 words was introduced; and this, with various modifications, some of them official, and others due apparently to the fancy of the printers, has remained in use for ordinary inland telegrams down to the present day.

The first variety of this was a kind of resetting, with further simplifications, of the form described as No. 3, the three paragraphs of instructions being transferred, with but little change, from the face of the form to the back.

The only alteration of any importance, made during the period of the 1/- Telegrams, was the insertion of a "Notice to the Sender of this Telegram" at the foot on the face, and the amplification of the instructions on the back into a "Notice" in 7 paragraphs. And this, with the necessary modifications, including a heading showing that names and addresses of Sender and Addressee were no longer transmitted free, continued in use as the first form for the 6d. Telegrams of October, 1885.

Not many months later, in May 1886 I believe, the form reached what may be considered its final official shape, in having the spaces for the message reduced from 30 to 25; the "Notice" transferred from below to above the space portion; and a space headed "FROM" arranged at foot for the address of the sender, if to be telegraphed.

Another change has been made quite recently; it is not a conspicuous one, and I mention it here principally because the circumstances attending it are decidedly curious. When Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. took up the contract for printing these forms, in 1888, a change appears to have

* The first reprints, which date from about this period, being made in June, 1875, all have a figure "6" in this same position. There were six values of these, as in the case of the issue of 1875; may we suppose that this figure had some allusion to the values printed, and reprinted?

been made in the wording of the Notice on the back of the *unstamped* forms. Up to this time the wording of the Notice upon the two classes of forms had been the same; from 1888 until a few weeks ago the Notices differed in one rather important point. Paragraph 4 relates to the prepayment of a reply to a telegram, and the second part of the paragraph states what is to be done if the reply form is not used. On the earlier forms, and upon the stamped forms of 1888, it reads as follows:—"If the Pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such Pass, within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London." On the unstamped form of 1888, and later, it reads:—"If the Pass be not used, its value will be paid to the Sender of the original telegram, on his applying within two months to the Secretary, General Post Office, London. The Pass must be produced." This little discrepancy remained unnoticed, both by the public and by the Post Office, for over six years. Early in this year, I believe Mr. Westoby drew the attention of the Post Office to it, and asked which was the correct reading; with the result that some alterations were made. At first the authorities appear to have been in some uncertainty, for a few months ago the unstamped form appeared with a combination of the two varieties, thus:—"If the Pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such Pass, within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London. The Pass must be produced." Thereby compelling "any person" not only to "forward" the pass, but also to "produce" it! Later still it seems to have been decided that the "Sender of the original telegram" was the proper person to receive repayment, and the Notice to this effect now appears on both the "A" and the "A1" forms.

All the above "A" and "A1" forms were for use at all Postal Telegraph offices, for Inland Telegrams; I come now to forms for special purposes, the use of which was very much more restricted. And first to the forms for "Foreign and Colonial Telegrams," the unstamped copies of which appear to be supplied to all offices, or at least to all the principal offices, while the stamped copies are only obtainable at a very few. I only know of one office in London, and I am not sure that these forms are kept at any of the provincial offices, though I believe they have been kept at Liverpool.

These (the stamped) forms are headed "A^S1 POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS."—"FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS."—"Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted." and bear an impression of the 10d. embossed stamp on the upper right. I have not been able to ascertain that any stamped forms of this nature were issued during the period of the Shilling inland telegrams, but I believe that, some time after the 6d. inland rate was introduced, the minimum rate for foreign and colonial telegrams was fixed at 10d., and that then stamped forms were issued to represent that rate. I have reason to believe that the first issue of these forms took place at the end of March, or beginning of April, 1889, so that their history does not go back very far.

The first form was of upright rectangular shape, about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, of thin white, wove paper, with the 10d. stamp in *blue*. About twelve months later the colour of the paper was changed to *yellow*, that of the stamp remaining as before; and in 1892 the stamp was impressed in *brown*, on a *yellow* form of the same size and shape. The *white* form, the *yellow* with a *blue* stamp, and the *yellow* with a *brown* stamp, all differ slightly in the setting, though printed by the same firm.

Early in 1895 a small oblong form, similar to that for inland telegrams, but still of *yellow* paper, was introduced, and received the 10d. stamp in *brown*.

All of these forms were issued, I believe, in interleaved books only, at the price of £1 1s. 6d. for 25 forms.

The third class of forms has been a great deal longer in use, and they are apparently much more largely used than those just described; these are the forms headed "A^S1 POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS."—"Form for Inland Telegrams forwarded—from Stock Exchange Offices only." I have not been able to ascertain the date at which these were first issued, but the earliest that I have met with bear the 1/- circular, telegraph stamp, dated in January, 1879.

These forms have always been of upright rectangular shape, about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the earlier ones were exceedingly plain and simple; having only the Service formula, to be filled up with "Charges," &c., at top, followed by spaces for the addresses of sender and addressee, with eight lines for the message, and the printer's name at foot. This continued in use throughout the 1/- telegraph period, the only changes being in the name of the printers, from Millington and Hutton to Harrison and Sons, and in the type of the stamp, from the circular telegraph, to the octagonal postage stamp—these changes appear to have taken place at the same time—and we also find the form printed by the second firm on both wove and laid papers.

When the 6d. rate came into force the size and shape of the Stock Exchange forms was left unaltered, but the instructions of the forms for general use were inserted both on face and back; this formula has remained practically unchanged down to the present day, the only varieties being formed by changes in the names of the printers, and slight variations in the setting.

At the same date, probably, as that at which the "A^S1" forms were issued, a corresponding Stock Exchange form was also supplied for Foreign and Colonial Telegrams. It differs from the general form in being headed "A^S1" and in having the words "(For use at Stock Exchange Offices only)," in the place of "(Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted)." I have only seen this upon *white* paper, and with the 10d. stamp in *blue*, but the setting differs slightly from that of the corresponding "A^S1" form.

The demand for this last class seems to have been extremely limited; I do not think that they ever appeared in the *yellow* paper or with the *brown* stamp. It is possible that the supply first printed and stamped was found to last so long, that it was not thought worth while to print a second.

As regards the dates of the numerous varieties, mentioned in the Reference List with which I conclude this paper, those of the principal changes I have been able to obtain from various sources; the dates assigned to minor changes are founded, mainly, upon the dates shown in the stamps impressed upon such copies as I have met with, and these (and indeed some of the other dates also) must only be considered as approximate. The dates of the embossed stamps are good evidence as far as they go, but they only show the dates at which the stamps were embossed upon those particular copies, which may not have got into circulation till some months later. For instance, in the case of the earliest form of all, the date of issue was January 1st, 1870, but the stamps are found dated as early as October, 1869, and I have never seen one of these forms with a stamp dated later than December, 1869.

Again, when the circular Telegraph stamp was introduced, it seems unlikely that the forms bearing this stamp were issued before the corresponding adhesives, the date of issue of which is given by Mr. Westoby as February 1st, 1876; but the embossed stamp is found dated as early as 6.9.75.

The same thing took place when the 6d. rate was introduced; the first form may be found with the stamp dated all through September, 1885, although it was not issued till October 1st; and here again I have seen but very few copies with stamps of any later date. In each case a large supply was prepared beforehand, and apparently that supply was not fully exhausted before a change was made in the formula.

On the other hand, where a change was made in the form, without any change being made in the stamp, we have only the date on the stamp to guide us. If we got the date of the Official Approval of the new form, it would only give us a date before which that form (in its unstamped state) was not issued to the public; it may have been a considerable time before any copies were stamped, and longer still before they came into use.

I have stated above that the majority of the varieties may be found either with a plain margin at the left, or with a line of perforations or rouletting at that side. The earlier forms issued in books were perforated; in the course of

1875, apparently, a line of rouletting in *black*, done by means of a dotted rule, was substituted, and in the course of the last twelve months perforation has been again employed. The Foreign and Colonial forms were, I believe, only sold in books; the large form, with the 10d. stamp in *brown*, exists both in the rouletted and in the perforated condition.

In the great majority of cases there is no difference between the setting of the forms with plain margin and that of those perforated or rouletted, but there are a few exceptions to this, which render some allusion to these two minor varieties necessary.

In the following reference lists, the dates given are those of the issue or adoption of the principal varieties, as far as I have been able to ascertain them; and after the description of each minor variety, I give the numbers of the dies that I have found impressed upon that variety and the dates of the dated dies (the earliest and the latest date that I have noted upon each form, and the earliest date of each die). I have thought it also useful to quote the numbers assigned to the different forms in Mr. Westoby's book, *The Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1840-1890*—thus, "W. 44." &c. And finally I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the assistance I have obtained from the work just alluded to, from some papers published a few years ago by Mr. W. E. Jeff, and also from the Tapling Collection, and from that of Mr. Philbrick; from Mr. W. F. Wilson, whose collection I succeeded in amalgamating, and from Messrs. Thos. Ridpath & Co., and Mr. W. Morley, both of whom lent me their stocks of these forms for examination.

REFERENCE LIST.

FORMS FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS ONLY.

I. With One Shilling, octagonal, *postage* stamp.

1. *January, 1870.*

Headed "A. 1. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS." Large oblong form, of thin white wove paper, about 11 x 8 1/2 inches, with the front side divided into two portions by a thick horizontal line. The lower portion is ruled for a message of fifty words, in ten lines of five words each, with the numbers of words and the charges for them shown in two columns on the left; at the bottom is an instruction, in one line, commencing, "When the message is in excess of fifty words."

The upper portion has an upright rectangular space on the right, divided into two parts by the words, "The extra charges for transmission, portage—&c., are, as far as is possible, to be paid by—Postage Stamps affixed in this space." The stamp is embossed in the upper part, and there is an instruction, in six lines, as to delivery of the telegram, at the bottom of the lower part. The remainder of the upper portion of the front of this form is also sub-divided horizontally, having in its upper half four spaces "for use by the Officers of the Post Office only"; and in its lower half lines for the addresses of the sender and the addressee, with an instruction in three lines, commencing, "In each of the spaces below."

On the back of this form are various regulations, &c., printed across it, at right angles to the printing on the front. It is headed, "[Forwarded Inland Form.] A. 1. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS." Followed by a "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC," consisting of "TARIFF," in six paragraphs, and "PORTERAGE," in three paragraphs; below this being two forms, one of which was to be filled up by the sender of a message to an address not within the limits of the free delivery, requesting that the message might be forwarded "by Post from the terminal Telegraph Office," or "by Special Means." These two forms are so set as to leave a blank space behind the embossed stamp.

The name of the printer is not given on this form. (W. 44).

Is., green on thin white wove.

- Die 3 (or 5?). 27.10.69.
- 3. 25.11.69.
- 5 (?). 27.11.69.
- 5. 13.12.69.
- 5. 15.12.69.

I have found this form both imperforate and perforated at the left side. I have seen the latter variety in an interleaved book of "Ten Message Forms—Price 10s.," and "Sold by J. Mawdsley & Son," of Liverpool.

I have also seen the "A" (unstamped) form corresponding with this, the instruction on the upper right commencing "The charges," instead of "The extra charges," and on the back, at the lower left, was the imprint, "[c. & s.—P 1128.—517.—6,000,000.—10/69]." Apparently indicating that six millions of these forms were printed in October, 1869.

2. *July, 1870.*

Headed "A. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS." Same size and paper, and somewhat similarly arranged. The lower portion of the face is ruled for forty words only, and the forms relative to delivery are placed side by side at the bottom, on the face, instead of on the back. The instruction that was before at the foot is now added to that below the spaces for the addresses, and these are arranged side by side, instead of one below the other. There are additional inscriptions also in the spaces on the right, the upper of which, headed "Counter Clerk to write M. M. Instructions here," is occupied by the embossed stamp. The first instruction below this reads, "The extra charges for transmission, portage, &c., are, as far as is possible, to be paid by postage stamps affixed below."

On the back the heading is similar to the last, but with "A." instead of "A 1." The instructions are in thirteen numbered paragraphs, eight under "TARIFF," and five under "PORTERAGE," the last five being set so as to leave a blank space behind the stamp. And at foot, on the right, is "Millington and Hutton, Manufacturers, London. [1113-87.]" all in one line. (W. 45)

Is., green on thin white wove.

- Die 5. 28. 9.71.
- 5. 1.11.71.

This form I have only seen perforated.

It is probable that, though this change in the form may have been approved in July, 1870, no copies were stamped until more than twelve months later.

I have seen these forms in an interleaved book of twenty, "Price £1. 0. 0.," without any name of vendor. I have also seen the corresponding unstamped form, which differs from the stamped form in having the instruction on the upper right, commencing "The charges," instead of "The extra charges"; the last five paragraphs on the back set right across, instead of leaving a blank space behind the stamp; and no name of printer on back at foot. The stamped form was therefore in this case again printed from a special setting, and it is curious that it should be lettered "A.", instead of "A 1."

3. *October, 1871.*

Headed "A. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS." Same size and paper as before. The upper part of the face of the form, with the exception of the right hand portion of it, and the space for the message, which is again ruled for forty words, are identical in wording, though not in type, with No. 2. The upper of the two spaces on the right is much reduced in size; the instruction reads, "The charges for transmission, &c.," and the stamp is embossed in the lower space, where it is directed that postage stamps should be affixed. The back of the form is entirely blank, and the instructions as to delivery, prepayment of a reply, &c., are reduced to three numbered paragraphs, and printed below the space for the message.

Is., green on thin white wove.

I have seen four different settings of this form, differing in the relative positions of words, &c., but most easily distinguished by the manner in which the names of the printers are arranged at the foot. (W. 47.)

a. With "Millington & Hutton, Manufacturing Stationers, London.," in one line, in right lower corner.

- Die 5. 13.6.72.
- 5. 8.7.72.

b. With [*Millington & Hutton, Manufacturing Stationers, London.*] in two lines, within brackets, in the right lower corner.

Die 4. 24. 10. 72.

c. With "MILLINGTON & HUTTON, Wholesale Stationers, London.," in one line, in right lower corner.

Die 5. 7. 5. 73.

d. With "*Millington & Hutton, Manufacturing and Wholesale Stationers, London*," in one line, in the centre below.

Die 6. 8. 8. 74.

I have only seen these perforated.

These are plainly the ordinary, unstamped telegraph forms of that period, with a stamp embossed upon them. Presumably the intention was to avoid the necessity for having two distinct sets of forms printed. I understand that this form was adopted as early as October, 1871, but the stock of form 2, as prepared for stamping, would have been used up before any of form 3 were embossed. I have seen an unstamped copy without any printer's name below, the setting being that of 3a, it is possible that this variety may also have been embossed.

The order in which the four varieties are given above is simply that of the dates of the stamps embossed upon them.

4. November, 1874.

Headed "A 1 POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS." Small oblong form of thin, white wove paper, about $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The formula is greatly simplified. There are no instructions on the face; it is divided into three portions horizontally, the upper containing columns for official M.S. notes, with a space for the stamp at the right; the second contains lines for the names and addresses of sender and receiver; and the third is ruled for thirty words. On the back are columns headed "CHARGE," followed by instructions to the same effect as those at the foot of the front side of the previous form, but slightly altered in wording and arranged in four paragraphs, the last three of which are numbered 1, 2, 3.

The names of the printers are given as "*Millington & Hutton, London*," in one line, in the left lower corner on the face, and in the right lower corner on the back. (W. 49.)

Is., green, on thin white wove.

Die (?) 1. 3. 75.

6. 11. 3. 75.

This form also I have only seen perforated.

I understand that the "A" form, corresponding with this, was adopted in October, 1874, and that the "A 1" form, as described above, was introduced in the following month. It is not likely that any of the former were ever embossed, though they superseded the "A" form which previously served both purposes. I have seen a copy of the form prepared for stamping, with the names of the printers in the right lower corner on the face; this variety should exist with the embossed stamp.

The "A" form differs from the "A 1" in having "No. of Message . . ." in right upper corner, over two spaces, headed "For Postage Labels," and "Office Stamp.," respectively. I have this with "*Millington & Hutton, London*," in the right lower corner, on the face, and "*Millington & Hutton, Manufacturing Stationers, London*," in the centre, below, on the back; I have also seen it with "*Millington & Hutton, London*," in the right lower corners, both on face and back.

This form, in its general arrangements, may be said to have served as the model for all the inland forms that follow. All the stamped forms are headed "A 1," and the whole, and the greater part, of the *Instructions* are on the back.

II. With One Shilling, circular, telegraph stamp.

5. October, 1875.

The same form as No. 4, but embossed with the circular stamp, inscribed "TELEGRAPHS" above, and "ONE

SHILLING" below, with numbers denoting the date of the impression, in circles, between the words. (W. 50.)

Is., green, on thin white wove.

a. With "*Millington & Hutton, London*," in the left lower corner on the face, and in the right lower corner on the back.

Die 1. 6. 9. 75.

3. 8. 12. 75.

2. 10. 12. 75.

2. 23. 3. 76.

(?) 12. 6. 76.

I have seen perforated copies of this form stamped on various days in September, 1875; all the later ones that I have met with, from December 8th, 1875, are rouletted by means of a dotted rule, or imperforate, showing that rouletting took the place of perforation for the forms in books at about that date.

b. With name on face as in a, but with "MILLINGTON & HUTTON, Wholesale Stationers, London," in the centre below, on the back.

Die 2. 10. 12. 75.

This I have only found rouletted.

6. May, 1876.

Similar form to the last, but printed by Messrs. Truscott and Son. There are only three columns in the portion for official M.S. notes instead of seven; and the first instruction (unnumbered) on the back is changed, the direction for the telegram to be delivered "By Post" being now ordered to be written on the face of the form, in place of on the back. (W. 51.)

Is., green on white wove, varying in thickness.

a. With "JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LONDON.," in small sans-serif type, in the right lower corner, on the face.

Die 4. 26. 9. 76.

5. 27. 12. 76.

6. 4. 1. 77.

(?) 24. 3. 77.

b. Name as above in left lower corner, and "[SEE OVER.," in the same type, in right lower corner.

Die (?) 19. 10. 77.

7. 20. 2. 78.

11. 21. 7. 79.

14. 30. 3. 81.

c. With "JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, PRINTERS, LONDON." at left, and "[SEE OVER." at right, in the same type as before.

Die 13. 19. 8. 80.

15. 2. 12. 80.

12. 20. 12. 80.

Varieties a and b I have only found rouletted; c I have seen both rouletted and imperforate.

Variety c I find on the thin wove and upon a distinctly thicker paper. The forms are rather smaller than those provided by Messrs. Millington and Hutton, being about $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I take the date of issue from Mr. Westoby's book; it is probably that at which Messrs. Truscott and Son took up the contract.

I have seen a book of No. 6 a, marked "Price £1. 0. 2." for the twenty forms. This is the earliest book that I have seen with the extra 2d. charged for the interleaving.

7. January, 1881.

Similar form to the last, but with a "NOTICE TO THE SENDER OF THIS TELEGRAM," in three lines including the heading, added at the foot on the face, and seven numbered paragraphs of instructions on the back, with the same heading "NOTICE," &c. These instructions commence:

"1. The charge for transmission will cover the cost of delivery:

(a) If the address is within one mile from the Terminal Telegraph Office, or within the limits served by the Letter Carriers starting from the Terminal Office, being a Head Post Office."

In the right lower corner on the face is "[JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, PRINTERS, LONDON.]" in square brackets. (W. 52.)

1s., green on white wove.

Die 14. 5 3.81.
14. 13.6.81.

8. 1881.

The setting is almost identical with that of No. 7, but the printers are changed, and the paper is *laid*. In the right lower corner is "(HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON.)" (W. 52a.)

1s., green on white, vertically laid paper.

Die 12 or 13. 12.8 81.
14. 25 8.81.

Nos. 7 and 8 I have only seen rouletted.

I have also the "A" forms corresponding with these, which, like the "A" form of No. 4, have two spaces marked in the right upper corner; but the left hand space is headed "For Stamps.", and contains, printed across the centre, the following note:

"(A Receipt for the Charges on this Telegram can be obtained, price Twopence.)"

This notice, curiously enough, has never been given on the stamped forms. The copies I have seen of No. 8, "A" form, are on horizontally laid paper.

III. With One Shilling, octagonal, *postage* stamp.

9. October, 1881.

Form of No. 6 c., the stamp alone being changed. (W. 53.)

1s., green on thin white wove.

Die 9. 15.11.81.
9. 14.12.81.

This I have only found imperforate.

10. October, 1881.

Form of No. 8, with the octagonal stamp. (W. 54.)

1s., green on white laid.

a. With the Notice on the back worded as in No. 8.

Die 8. 15.11.81.
7 (?) 7.12.82.

b. Par. 1 (a) of the Notice on the back reads: "If the address is written one mile from the Terminal Telegraph Office, or within the limits of the Town Postal Delivery of that Office when it is a Head Post Office."

Die 9. 10. 3.82.
11. 20. 6.82.
10. 16.12.82.
12. 25. 6.84.
13. 17. 8.85.

Variety a I have only seen rouletted, b exists both rouletted and imperforate. The setting of the imperforate copies of this differs slightly from that of the rouletted, the second line of the Notice at foot, on the face, being set further to the left on the latter than on the former; in the rouletted forms, if the left hand vertical line of the space for the message be prolonged downwards, it would pass through the "i" of the word "This" in the second line below it, in the imperf. forms this line would pass down the upright stroke of the "T" of "This." I have seen a copy perforated at left, but am uncertain whether the perforation is official; the setting was the same as that of the imperf. forms.

I have the corresponding "A" form of this; the space for stamps is headed "For Postage Stamps.," and the Note is placed at the bottom of this space, in two lines, thus:

"(A Receipt for the Charges on this Telegram can be obtained, price twopence.)"

The Notice at foot is set as upon the imperforate "A 1" forms, and the paper is vertically laid.

It is perhaps curious that the octagonal stamp has not yet been found upon the form of No. 7, but it is not improbable that the whole stock of this form was used up before that of No. 8 was brought into use. The forms of the type of No. 6 c., that were stamped in November, 1881, were perhaps remainders of the stock of that type, that had been put aside when No. 7 was adopted.

This was the last of the Shilling forms, some of which, as may be seen from the list, were stamped in August, 1885.

IV. With the Sixpence, octagonal, postage stamp.

11. October 1, 1885.

Very similar to the last form, and with the same printer's name at foot. There are thirty spaces, as before, for the message, and above these is a space for the address of the receiver only; over this is an instruction in two lines—"The Name and Address of the Sender, or either of them, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the—Message: if not to be telegraphed, they should be written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form." The instruction at foot is in two lines only, and is headed "NOTICE." On the back are lines for the name and address of the sender, and the instructions in seven paragraphs, as on the previous forms, paragraph 1 (a) reading as on form (10b), and some of the succeeding instructions being changed to suit the new tariff.

6d., lilac (shades), *varying to* mauve, on white wove paper.

Die 4. 2. 9.85 (mauve).
2. 17. 9.85.
3. 19. 9.85.
2. 6.10.85.

Variety, or Essay (?).

6d., deep lilac, on vertically laid paper.

Die 3. 5.10.85.

The only copy I have seen of this has the stamp marked "SPECIMEN," and I have inserted it as a doubtful variety, because I am uncertain as to its *status*. The ordinary impressions are found both imperforate and rouletted; the variety on *laid* I have only seen imperf.

I have seen an impression of the "A 1" form of this period, but without any stamp embossed upon it, in which the words, "or either of them," in the instruction in the upper part of the face are omitted. The copy shown me was probably a *proof*, and I have little doubt that this omission was rectified before the form was issued.

12. May, 1886.

Similar form, but with spaces for twenty-five words only; the "Notice" at the foot is substituted for that in the upper part; a space headed "FROM {" is given below the portion for the message, and under this, in two lines, is printed, "The Name and Address of the Sender, IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED,—should be written in the Space provided at the back of the Form." The name of the printers—Harrison and Sons—is the same as in No. 11, but with a line over the top of it.

6d., lilac on white wove.

Die 2. 19.2.87.
5. 12.8.87.

This form was, I believe, adopted as early as May, 1886, but it is probable that it was not found necessary to stamp any copies till considerably later. I have only seen it imperforate.

I have the corresponding "A" form, which is on horizontally laid paper. In the right upper corner, under "No. of Message,—," is an oblong space, at the top of which is, "For Postage Stamps."—"The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender"; and at the bottom, "A Receipt for the Charges on this Telegram—can be obtained, price Twopence." The wording and the setting of the instructions are the same upon the two classes of forms, but the space on the back for the "Name and Address of Sender" is at the bottom on the "A" form, but at the top on the "A 1," so as to leave the corner behind the stamp blank.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Brown v. Hilckes & Co., Ltd.—In the *Wiltshire County Mirror and Express*, of November 22nd last, the following full report of an action in regard to advertisements in Philatelic Magazines will, no doubt, be read with interest by all publishers of Philatelic Journals, as the case is of a kind which we do not remember having seen before. The report will best explain itself. We venture to publish it in an unabbreviated form, thinking that it will be of interest to very many of our readers, although the amount in dispute is quite trivial:

A PHILATELIST'S ACTION IN SALISBURY COUNTY COURT.

At Salisbury County Court, on Friday afternoon last, His Honour Judge Hooper had before him the case of *Brown v. Hilckes & Co., Ltd.*, an action of some interest to stamp-dealers and collectors. Mr. W. H. Jackson appeared for Mr. Brown, and Mr. Harry Hilckes personally represented his firm. The claim was £4 17s. 10d., balance of account of goods supplied and advertisements inserted.

Mr. Jackson explained that his client, Mr. William Brown, was a stamp-merchant, of St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, and that the defendant firm were also stamp-dealers, doing business under the name of Harry Hilckes and Co., Ltd., of 64, Cheapside, London.

Prior to the case being heard, Mr. Hilckes applied to the Judge to amend his claim by the addition of a sum of 16s. 10d., which, he said, was incurred as solicitor's expenses in connection with an alleged libel.

Mr. Jackson, on Mr. Brown's behalf, argued that the subject now introduced by Mr. Hilckes was irrelevant to the present action, and on that ground he opposed the application, and also that the County Court had no jurisdiction on questions of libel.

His Honour upheld Mr. Jackson's contention, and refused to allow the alteration of the claim.

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to open the case for his client. He explained that of a sum of £7 13s. 4d., gross, items amounting to £1 16s. 0d. were not in dispute, and there was an admitted contra account of £2 15s. 6d. The other items, in respect of which there was a dispute, included £1 1s. 4d., representing the cost of eight advertisements inserted in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, at the rate of 2s. 8d. per insertion. Mr. Jackson, proceeding, stated that some time ago Mr. Brown brought out a work which he had compiled on the "Stamps of the Straits Settlements," which was printed and published in Salisbury, and which he was getting his stamp friends—among whom he numbered Mr. Hilckes, and hoped he could number him still—to assist him in getting off the copies of the book, and publishing it generally in the trade and among the Philatelic fraternity. The book was issued by subscription, the list being closed on December 1st, after which date it was not to be sold for less than 15s. a copy. Mr. Hilckes, on behalf of the firm of which he was managing director, bought a dozen copies of the *Straits Settlements* book, and in connection with this he would read an extract of a letter from the defendant, which would explain the dispute, and also the line of defence taken by Mr. Hilckes. In the course of a letter dated September 11th, 1895, Mr. Hilckes said—"We also give you notice that the item in the bill, £1 1s. 4d. for eight advertisements, is included in the accounts without any reason; the contract is for twelve advertisements, and we took, at once, an objection to Mr. Brown charging the whole of the contract before he had completed same. It is the custom of the trade, not only in this country, but all over the Philatelic World, that such contracts are to be paid for when completed, and only in the case of a single advertisement is it sometimes as a matter of convenience that payment is sent with the order." Mr. Hilckes had been, according to the custom of exchange between Philatelic tradesmen, in the habit of taking copies of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, of which Mr. Brown was the publisher and proprietor; and Mr. Brown, on his part, received in exchange copies of a stamp journal with which Mr. Hilckes had something to do.

Mr. Hilckes: As editor and part proprietor.

As to the question of the advertisements, on the 4th of

January Mr. Hilckes wrote thus to Mr. Brown—"Dear Sir, Please quote for a year's advertisement of one inch in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and oblige, yours faithfully, Harry Hilckes and Co., Ltd." At the same time Mr. Hilckes must have had the December number of Mr. Brown's *Journal* by him, it having been published, in accordance with the custom of that paper, on the 10th of the month. Inside the cover of the *Journal*, in large type, appeared the following announcement—"Terms: Nett cash in advance, in all cases without exception." Underneath appeared the words "No discount allowed on above rates." In reply to Mr. Hilckes' request for terms, he was referred to the advertisement named for rates. On the 7th January, Mr. Hilckes wrote—"Please insert for twelve months the 1-inch block we send you herewith. We have placed the sum of 32s. to the credit of your account, in accordance with your advertisement rates on page 187 of the *P. J. G. B.*"

Mr. Hilckes: Payable at the end of the year.

Mr. Jackson said there was nothing said about "payable at the end of the year," and again quoted Mr. Hilckes' own words as given above. In consequence of the order received, the advertisement appeared in the next issue of the *Journal*, and had been appearing ever since. Mr. Hilckes having failed to come to a settlement, the matter was put in the hands of Mr. Brown's solicitors, and Mr. Hilckes wrote to Messrs. Hodding and Jackson on the 21st August thus: "A letter dated 13th June, addressed to Mr. Brown, Salisbury, in which we enclose cheque £4 2s. 6d. in settlement of account up to date, has been in our office ever since that date, subject to a satisfactory reply coming from Mr. Brown, why he has departed from the arrangement to sell certain books (his own publication, of which we have taken twelve copies just to oblige him) at less than the stipulated price of 15s. We have seen one of his advertisements, where he advertises at 15 francs, or 12s. 6d. English money." The letter went on to say that no explanation had come to hand, and that Hilckes and Co. did not intend to "pay for the books until it does come to hand." On this subject of alleged breach of contract, Mr. Jackson then related the following facts. It appeared that in a French philatelic journal, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, the *Straits Settlements* was advertised. The order sent by Mr. Brown to that paper fixed the price at 15s., or 19 francs, but the printer had in one issue evidently mistaken the shillings for the more familiar francs, and so it appeared as 15 francs, equivalent to an English value of 12s. 6d. Immediately on Mr. Brown's attention being called to this, he took steps to rectify the error, and of these steps there was proof in the fact that in the succeeding issue of *L'Echo* the alteration was made, and the proper price of 19 francs appeared in the advertisement. The next item in dispute was in regard to the twelve copies of the *Straits Settlements* which Mr. Brown sold to Hilckes and Co. outright, but which defendants argued had been sent on sale or return. But he should here, also, produce correspondence from Mr. Harry Hilckes to prove that the order was for twelve copies, sold outright. In November Mr. Hilckes wrote, "Please book us for six copies of your forthcoming book of *Straits Settlements*, and send us as soon as published, with lowest trade terms. We are quite willing to take more on sale or return terms if convenient." To this Mr. Brown wrote in reply: "Dear Sirs,—Many thanks for your kind order for Straits. I regret that I cannot give you special terms except upon a number. Gibbons took 50 copies, and if you take 50 before publication you can have them at 6s. 6d., 25 at 7s., and 18 at 7s. 6d. The cost of the work has been so great that it is impossible to give you better terms. I shall be pleased to send some on sale if I have enough left as soon as they are out, though they are going very fast.—Yours faithfully, WILLIAM BROWN." On November 29th Mr. Hilckes wrote: "Dear Sir,—Please oblige by return stating whether you can supply us say one dozen of the *Straits Settlements* on sale and return. We suppose all orders reaching you after the 1st will not be executed under 15s., as advertised, as otherwise there would be no inducement for us to sell. Anyhow, of course we take two copies ourselves.—Yours faithfully, HARRY HILCKES AND CO., LTD." On November 30th Mr. Brown replied: "Dear Sirs,—Yours of the 29th to hand. I hardly understand your letter, however. You ordered six copies of the Straits book on November 15th, which I have already booked you and debited your account, and when I saw your Mr. Hilckes in London he said he

would take an extra six, making a dozen, so as to be able to get them at 7s. 6d. each. These I have also booked you. If you wish a dozen copies besides on sale, I shall be pleased to send them on the following terms: 33 per cent. off 15s., returnable in good condition. No orders despatched to me after December 1st will be accepted at the subscription price, though of course orders sent to me from America may arrive considerably after that date. I do not quite understand your allusion to taking two copies yourselves.—Yours faithfully, WM. BROWN." On December 1st Mr. Hilckes replied by post card: "You are quite right; it slipped our memory that we increased our order from six to twelve when you were in London; under the circumstances we do not want any sale copies; if we do we will let you know." In the course of further remarks Mr. Jackson said the defendant had paid 1s. 6d. into court, but even if defendant was perfectly right in his contention, Mr. Brown was entitled to his costs, as at the time of payment into court tender was not pleaded, and as a matter of fact no tender had been made prior to the issue of the summons.

Mr. Brown, on being sworn, bore out the statements of his solicitor. He stated that the terms of the advertisement were cash in advance; and that the twelve copies of *Straits Settlements* were supplied to Messrs. Hilckes, as an order of sale outright, and not on sale or return.

Mr. S. C. Skipton said he assisted Mr. Brown, and was a partner in the business. He produced copies of the *L'Echo Timbrologie*, showing that the mistake of 15 francs was altered to 19 francs immediately on attention being called to the error. As a matter of fact, the insertion of the advertisement with the mistake did not bring a single application for copies at the rate of 15 francs. There was one copy applied for at a reduced rate, but that had nothing to do with the advertisement in the foreign paper, but was for a copy at the subscription price after the date for such reduced charges had expired, and that application was naturally refused.

Mr. Hilckes, in defence, contended that the agreement was not to pay for the insertion of the advertisements in advance, but at the end of the year. He said that was the custom in the philatelic trade; in fact he thought there was very little payment in advance in the commercial world at the present time. As to the *Straits Settlements*, he contended that they were sent on the terms of sale or return; and when the dispute arose they were dispatched back to Mr. Brown, who, however, refused to receive them. He did not know where they were now, but believed they were at the carriers'. Mr. Hilckes having closed his remarks,

Mr. Jackson asked the Judge whether he thought it was necessary to take up the time of the Court by cross-examining Mr. Hilckes.

The Judge asked Mr. Hilckes whether he proposed to call any witnesses, and defendant replied in the negative.

His Honour then immediately gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

* * *

FRAUDS BY A COLONIAL POSTMASTER.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

It is reported from Sierra Leone that the trial of James Hastings Spain, Postmaster, upon charges of falsification of accounts, embezzlement, and forgery, has concluded, and that the accused has been convicted upon one of the charges, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The case has had some remarkable developments. The total amount of defalcation was nearly £3,000. The accused was arrested in January last. Upon his first trial the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. A second trial followed, and ended on October 24th, when the foreman announced that eight of the jury were for an acquittal, and four for a conviction. Counsel for the prisoner, four in number, claimed an acquittal under an Act allowing, in non-capital cases, the verdict of two-thirds of the jury to be accepted. The Court declined the application, and on the following day a special Order in Council was issued, directing a re-trial by Deputy-Judge R. Van de Groot and five assessors. The new hearing commenced on October 29th, when the prisoner's counsel retired from the case by way of protest. The prisoner himself protested, and alleged illegality, and also bias on the part of the judge. He, therefore, did not attempt a defence. He was convicted and sentenced as above stated. The case excited great interest in the colony. An appeal is probable. —*Daily Chronicle*, December 3rd, 1895.

"*South African Philatelist*."—We welcome with much pleasure No. 1 of a new Philatelic Magazine for South Africa, published by H. Z. Booleman & Co., of Johannesburg, price 6d. per number—the price per annum is not quoted. This new magazine has the appearance of being type-written, and is, we understand, produced in this way in place of being printed. We trust very shortly to see future numbers printed in the ordinary manner. The work is certainly an interesting one, and much information will be found in it. We venture to extract the following concerning a few of the South African stamp forgeries, which we do not think in many cases have been carefully described before, and which may certainly put some of our readers on their guard against what, in several cases, are really clever forgeries:—

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Issue 1887. Surcharged on Cape of Good Hope; wmk. cabled anchor.

- No. 1. ½d., black and grey; double surcharge inverted.
No. 2. 1d., black and carmine; double surcharge.

In the forgeries "British" measures 9 mm., and "Bechuanaland" 17½ mm., while in the genuine they measure respectively 7¾ mm. and 10¼ mm.

Prov. Issue 1891. Surcharged vertically on Cape of Good Hope; wmk. anchor.

- No. 3. 1d., black and carmine.
No. 4. 2d., black and brown.

The forgeries differ from the genuine in the following respects: There is no full stop after the word "Bechuanaland," and the words "British" and "Bechuanaland" are ½ mm. longer. The surcharge appears to have been printed by a hand-press.

- No. 5. 4d., black and blue.
No. 6. 6d., black and violet.
No. 7. 1s., black and green.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are bogus, these values having never been surcharged for use in British Bechuanaland.

NEW REPUBLIC.

Issue 1886. Perf.

- No. 1. 1d., lilac on straw.
No. 2. 2d. " "
No. 3. 3d. " "
No. 4. 4d. " "
No. 5. 6d. " "
No. 6. 9d. " "

All dated "13 Oct., 86."

The distinguishing features of the above forgeries are the following: In the genuine the rectangle including the design measures 24 × 32½ mm., while the forgeries measure 23½ × 32 mm. The corner ornaments in the forgeries are not so regularly formed, nor is there the full stop after the word "AFRIKA," which appears in the genuine.

Another distinguishing feature in identifying the genuine from the forgeries is that in the former there extends from the top of the first "E" in "REPUBLIEK" a small dash (doubtless owing to the rubber being slightly cut there). This dash is missing from the forgeries.

The texture of the paper, colour of gum, and perforation of the forgeries are identical with those of the genuine, and I have no hesitation in stating that the originator of these forgeries must have become possessed of the original paper on which the genuine stamps were printed, and had a rubber stamp made.

These forgeries also appear postmarked "8 Nov., 86," with original postmark, which has evidently also come into the hands of this unscrupulous person.

You will thus see that these are very dangerous forgeries, and I would advise all collectors to be very careful when purchasing New Republic stamps.

Issue 1886. Perf.

- No. 7. 12s., lilac on straw; dated 13 Jan., 86.
No. 8. 1s. " " " 6 Sept. 86.

The size of the rectangle enclosing the design, as well as the shape of the corner ornaments, are identical with the originals, and the first "E" of "REPUBLIEK" has also the little dash to which I have referred above. Nos. 7 and 8 only differ from the genuine in the following respects:

Whereas the genuine are perforated 11½ (the perforations being cut very clearly), these doubtful ones are pin-perforated in a very jagged and uneven manner. The paper of the genuine is straw colour, while these appear on a whiter paper, which is thinner than the original.

No. 7, I may mention, is an unchronicled value.

I am uncertain whether Nos. 7 and 8 are forgeries or proofs; but as they are doubtful, I have described them. They have been examined by an expert, and he unhesitatingly condemns.

* * *

"*Philatelic Diary*, 1896."—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that for the second year in succession we have brought out the *Philatelic Diary* for stamp collectors. In this year's edition we have introduced many improvements, which have been suggested to us by users of the *Diary*; chief among these may be noted the provision of several pages for memoranda and addresses, and ruled columns for cash accounts, at the end of the book, also a lot of new and up-to-date information concerning the various Philatelic Societies, Great Britain and her Colonies, obsolete and present currencies, the chief stamp-issuing States of the world, with their population, capital, Government, etc., and a list of the component countries and states of the British Empire, arranged in order of continents, and giving the population, area, Government, and date of first issue of postage stamps, also a list of obsolete issues, stating the period of issue, and what country or section they are now included in. The price of the new *Diary*, which is very suitable for Christmas or New Year presents, is 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post free.

* * *

New South Wales Reprints of the O. S. Stamps.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Government of New South Wales have decided not to make any more of the official stamps to which we recently drew attention in a special supplement. We publish an extract we have just received from the *Australian Star* of October 31st last.

"PHILATELIC TROUBLES.

"MR. COOK GIVES WAY.

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

* * *

Wichmann versus Hilkes & Co.—Just as we are going to press, which we have to do fully a week earlier than usual this month, owing to our printers closing for Christmas holidays later on, we have received a full report of an exceedingly interesting case brought by Mr. Wichmann, lately a corresponding clerk with Messrs. Hilkes & Co., of Cheapside, against his former employers. The case is one that has been talked about a good deal amongst English collectors, and we have therefore pleasure in presenting our readers with a full verbatim report of the proceedings, as far as they went. We certainly think, under the circumstances, that the defendants were wise in compromising the matter, by agreeing to pay Mr. Wichmann the sum of £100 damages and all costs, and undertaking to publish an

apology for the libel, which they practically admit. A full report will be found in another portion of this number, to which we refer our readers.

* * *

The *International Philatelic Union* held an exceedingly interesting social gathering on December 11th, at the Arbitration Room, 63, Chancery Lane. Their worthy President, Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C. (who, by the way, we heartily congratulate on having been appointed one of Her Majesty's Judges of County Courts), was in the chair, and in the course of the evening read an article on the difference between Dies 1 and 2 of the 1d., red, English stamp. Mr. Philbrick pointed out that he did not lay any stress upon the test by the ear, to which attention was recently drawn by Lord Kingston in the *London Philatelist*; he depended for easiness of test on the shading of the eye-ball, and under the eye, and the shape and shading of the nose.

The chief feature of the evening, however, was a limelight exhibition, given by Mr. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool, with exceedingly lucid descriptions of the various stamps thrown on the sheet by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester. This exhibit has been given several times in Manchester, but it is the first time we have seen anything of the kind in London, and it was unanimously voted a great success. Unfortunately, however, but very few of the leading collectors seem to have been aware that such an exhibit was to take place; the room also was very much too small, and Mr. Ridpath was considerably handicapped by having the shadow from the chandeliers and gas brackets thrown on the screen; for instance, right in the middle of a Sydney View, or of a Victoria 1st issue. This, in many cases, produced a rather novel result, but no doubt in future arrangements will be made to avoid such incongruities.

Amongst the most interesting slides, we might mention the Zurich 6 r., five genuine types, and forgeries of the same. Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., three varieties of the frame, and background. Hanover, 3 pf., rose, original and reprint. Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, and the 1d. Sydney Views, with the well-known forgeries of same.

One very interesting, and certainly most useful, slide was that of the 5s. Great Britain stamp overprinted I.R. Official: the genuine and a forged surcharge was shewn side by side. This has always been reckoned as an exceedingly dangerous forgery, but when the two were magnified 1600 times, as they were in this case, it was apparent to anyone that a very easy test could be applied. This, for obvious reasons, it is not advisable to publish. By far the prettiest slide was that consisting of the U.S., 1869, 15 c., types 1 and 2, and the reprint of same. This was most effective, and the limelight brought out into great prominence the excellence of the work of this stamp, undoubtedly one of the most handsome ever produced.

We regret that lack of space will not allow us to report more fully the interesting lectures on each of the slides, which were given so lucidly by Mr. Beckton. Certainly there were many points new to the majority of the philatelists in the room, which were of great value to all interested in the study of our hobby. We sincerely congratulate the I.P.U., and we trust that this new feature is one that we shall see developed, and brought much to the fore, as there is undoubtedly a great deal to be learnt from it, and it is a branch of study that can be taken up with a possibility of achieving some very remarkable results. We expect to have more to say on this subject at an early date.

* * *

New Stock Books for Dealers, or Duplicate Books for Collectors.—At the request of many of our clients, we have just got out two books under this title; one is small, suitable for carrying in the pocket, and is priced 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 7d.; the other, a larger book, is more especially suitable for dealers to arrange their stock in. We have seen all the books of this class that have been published, and consider that we have been able to improve on all that has hitherto been done. Fuller particulars of these books will be found in our advertisement columns. We shall be glad to shew them to anyone calling at 391, Strand, and trade rates will be supplied on application. The larger book is priced 12s., or post-free 12s. 9d., retail. The name of our publishers is not given anywhere in the book, and it is one therefore specially adapted to being sold to the trade without advertising another firm.

WICHMANN

2.

HILCKES & CO., LIMITED.

[Transcript from the shorthand notes of HENRY H. TOLCHER,
7, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.]

ROYAL Courts of Justice, Wednesday, 11th December, 1895.
In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division,
before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a special jury.

Mr. HENRY F. DICKENS, Q.C., and Mr. LEWIS THOMAS
appeared for the plaintiffs, instructed by Mr. R. Barnes.

Mr. CARSON, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. PERCY GYE appeared for
the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Tilleards.

Mr. THOMAS opened the pleadings.

Mr. DICKENS: May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen
of the Jury.—The plaintiff in this case is Mr. George
Wichmann, who carries on business in Cheapside, under the
style of Boulton and Company, as a foreign stamp collector
and a philatelic publisher. I daresay you are aware that
this business in foreign stamps is a very large one throughout
the world, and these dealers buy and sell stamps to one
another and to the public, and exchanges are made between
all countries, and often between New Zealand and England.

Gentlemen, the plaintiff is a young man who began business
in 1894, and the libels complained of in this action, I
think you will be of opinion, are not only of a very damaging
character, but such as to destroy the chance of any man
commencing a business of this character. They are further
aggravated by the fact that they are not true, and are not
suggested to be true. The defendant has not dared to
suggest that what he or the Company have written about
the plaintiff had any foundation in fact; but they have
endeavoured, with the admission that they are false in fact,
to suggest a privilege of a very extraordinary character.
There will also be questions raised, no doubt, as to whether
Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, the defendants in
this action, are the defendants who are properly responsible,
or whether Mr. Harry Hilckes is the person who published,
and is therefore responsible. I do not think you will have
any difficulty in dealing with that point when I tell you that
Harry Hilckes and Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited,
are one and the same. Harry Hilckes and Company,
Limited, is a mere one man company. He carried on
business alone for a considerable time—until about the 31st
of May, 1894. The plaintiff was in his employ as a clerk,
beginning at a salary of 25s. per week, and subsequently
being raised to 35s. In May, 1894, Mr. Harry Hilckes
thought that he would turn his business into a Limited
Company. He thereupon got a few friends in the ordinary
course to put down their names as signatories to the
memorandum of association. You will find that that
memorandum is signed by Mr. Harry Hilckes himself; by
Mr. Nicholson, an intimate friend of his; by a Mr. Joslin,
another intimate friend; by a Mr. Fuchs; by George
Wichmann, the plaintiff, a clerk in his employ; by Harriett
Wickes, a lady clerk in his employ, and by another person.
An agreement was entered into between Harry Hilckes and
this so-called Company, by which Harry Hilckes purported
to sell his effects to the Company for £2,500, and to take in
exchange for that £2,000 in shares. 2,000 shares are all
the shares that have ever been issued, the other six being
the shares allotted to those people I have mentioned, who
had to take them in order that this Company might be
formed. There were no meetings of the board; there were
no minute books, and nobody had really any interest in it
except Mr. Harry Hilckes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: If the suggestion is that this
was not written by Harry Hilckes, but the Limited Company,
I shall add Harry Hilckes as a defendant.

Mr. CARSON: There is another action against him, my
lord.

Mr. DICKENS: I am glad to hear your lordship say that.
An application was made to add him as defendant, but it was
refused by the Master.

Mr. CARSON: And the judge. It went to the Divisional
Court.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I will add him, unless I hear
some very strong reason to the contrary. It would be a

scandal that this action should be tried against the Company,
and another action tried against Harry Hilckes.

Mr. DICKENS: That action was brought because we were
not allowed to join Harry Hilckes. As soon as the judge
said we could not join him we commenced an action against
him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I shall order the joinder of
Harry Hilckes, unless I hear some reason to the contrary.

Mr. DICKENS: Gentlemen, that clears the ground very
much, because that Harry Hilckes is responsible, and that
Harry Hilckes wrote this for the Company, is clear. I
do not know whether Mr. Carson will suggest that, in order
to bind the Company, it was necessary for him to form
himself into a board meeting and pass a resolution authorizing
him to write the libel. However, I will leave that until I
hear what is said.

Now, gentlemen, I was telling you the plaintiff entered
the employment of Harry Hilckes in November, 1893,
and he remained in his employment for some time, his salary
being paid weekly. A weekly notice on either side was all
that was required to terminate the engagement. Mr. Wichmann
made up his mind—and I do not suppose there was any
reason why he should not do so if he could—to start on
his own account. In October, 1894, an interview took place
between Harry Hilckes and the plaintiff, when Harry
Hilckes said, "Is it true you are going to start on your
own hook?" "Well," said my client, "I can hardly say—
the arrangements have not been completed, but that is my
intention." The defendant was much annoyed, and instantly
dismissed the plaintiff; and eventually Mr. Wichmann started
a business, being assisted by a friend. Gentlemen, it appears
that this stamp-collecting business is a business in which,
in order to protect themselves, these people have what are
called Clubs. For instance, a man in New Zealand has
a rare stamp which he wants to sell. By means of these
magazines passing through all nations in the world, he is
able to show where a particular stamp of value is. Commu-
nications thereupon take place between the stamp collector
of one country and the stamp collector of another; but
inasmuch as a stamp collector of this country is thus brought
into communication with a stamp collector—say, in New
Zealand—before he parts with a valuable stamp he must
necessarily have something to give him to show that the
person with whom he is dealing is a responsible person.
The result is that they form clubs; and as soon as a
man finds a New Zealand customer is a member of one
of the well-known clubs, that is quite sufficient for him.
Therefore, in commencing a business of this kind, it is all-
important that a person so starting business should be able
to become a member of one of these clubs, in order that
people may have this guarantee; and in order to do that
it is all-important that he should not be libelled in these
pamphlets which go to all parts of the world, to these very
people with whom he is dealing. Now, gentlemen, one
of these papers is published in Germany, under a name
which I am afraid I cannot pronounce.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Tell us what it is in English.

Mr. DICKENS: It means correspondence with reference to
these stamp collecting businesses, and it is published and
circulated among subscribers in different parts of the world,
in a pamphlet form, and I see by looking at the outside that
it is published in all parts of the world—in America, in
Germany, in England, in New York, and in New Zealand—
so that you can imagine that this pamphlet is of a very
important and influential character, and has a very large
circulation. Now, Gentlemen, after the plaintiff had left
the defendant's service in October, 1894, namely, the 15th
October, 1894, a libel was circulated in this pamphlet to
this effect: "Boulton and Company"—which is the name
of the plaintiff's firm—"This firm will shortly be established
in London. The proprietor is George Wichmann, who on the
2nd October of this year was dismissed by us on the spot
for dishonesty and breach of confidence. He has never been
a collector, and now tries, under a false name, to get entrance
into German societies. He is a man of no means, and we
must strongly warn people against him. Harry Hilckes and
Company, Limited, City of London Philatelic Club." Gentlemen,
it is obvious that the purpose of this article was
to keep the plaintiff out of these clubs. The defendant
knew perfectly well the importance of the plaintiff getting
on to one of these clubs, and in this pamphlet, which of
course, to all persons into whose hands it came would be

sufficient to damn the plaintiff, he tells what he does not now suggest for a moment to be true, that he had dismissed him for dishonesty. Gentlemen, the defendant does not suggest that is true. He does not suggest any justification, and yet he is going to suggest to you that it was privileged. He sends a false communication—and, mind you, false to his knowledge, because he is the person who himself suggests he dismissed the plaintiff for dishonesty, and that he is to get off scot free, because he tells a lie about another person who is trying to compete with himself. Gentlemen, that that was done with the authority of Harry Hilckes is beyond question, although we have had some difficulty in proving the authorship of this document. We had to take out a commission to Germany to examine the editor of this pamphlet, and in consequence of his protecting himself by refusing to answer any questions, it was impossible to get evidence from him; but, in November, very shortly after this was issued, Harry Hilckes saw a Mr. Fuchs in his own office, and he showed the pamphlet to Mr. Fuchs, opening it at the place where the libel was, and asked him, "What do you think of that?" "Well," said Mr. Fuchs, "it strikes me that is rather strong." You remember the article purports to be signed by Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited; and by showing it to Fuchs it is clear he adopted it, and it is a clear admission that this libel was published with his authority and the authority of his Company. Gentlemen, that is the first libel, and I think you will say it is about as bad as bad can be. But it does not rest here. The plaintiff was only just starting in business, because you will remember he left the defendant's service about the 2nd October, and this took place on the 11th; and, if my instructions are correct, there was another libel of a still worse character, having regard to the circumstances under which it was published. And here we are on safe ground, because the letter can be produced, and it can be proved to be in the handwriting of Harry Hilckes. It appears that in December, 1892—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Was this before or after the interview with Fuchs?

Mr. DICKENS: I am not quite sure, my Lord; but, in November, 1894, Harry Hilckes, or Hilckes and Company, Limited, had a cheque for £2 14s. returned by their bankers with the words written on it "Refer to drawer." It appears that this cheque had been drawn by Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, in favour of a Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart passed it on to a Mr. Brosnan, and Brosnan presented it to the bank, and it was dishonoured. Thereupon Brosnan wrote to the defendants, and asked them how it was that their cheque had been dishonoured, and he got this reply. The 14th November, 1894, is the date of the letter, and it is written, I believe, on the Company's paper:—"All cheques, unless presented for payment within eight days, will be returned. We have made this arrangement, owing to some frauds which were perpetrated by a late clerk. Gentlemen, is that true? I think you will find that on this very day, when this cheque was returned, there was a balance at the bank in favour of Harry Hilckes of the magnificent sum of £1 11s. 9d.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: To meet the large cheque of £2 14s.

Mr. DICKENS: To meet this large cheque of £2 14s.; and you will find that no arrangement had been made at the bank such as is suggested in that letter. Therefore Harry Hilckes, in order to get out of the awkward fact that he had not enough money at the bank to meet a cheque for £2 14s., deliberately writes that which is untrue, and says we had to make an arrangement with our bank on account of the dishonesty of a late clerk. Gentlemen, that must have meant the plaintiff, because his only other clerk was Miss Wickes, and she remained there and was there at the time, and no clerk was discharged for dishonesty. It is obvious, when he suggests in this letter that a clerk was guilty of dishonesty, that he was alluding to the plaintiff, because, in order to effect his malicious intent, he is not content with this letter and pamphlet, but he goes to several people—two or three of whom will be called before you—and tells them that the plaintiff was a dishonest man, and that he had to dismiss him for dishonesty.

Now, Gentlemen, I submit to you that this is about as bad a case of libel as could be brought into a court of justice. Here is a young man starting in business of the same kind as the defendant, and, in order to shut that man out of business altogether, the defendant makes statements

which, if untrue, must have been untrue to his knowledge, and he does not suggest for a moment that they are true. In order to make that clear, and in order that there might be no mistake about it, we took this course. In the defence, the defendant denied that he had falsely and maliciously published this libel, and my friend who is with me was doubtful what that meant—whether it meant, in a covert way, to suggest justification, and he communicated with the counsel on the other side, and the counsel on the other side said it was not meant to raise justification. What is the defence they suggest? It is this. With regard to the pamphlet, they say that as to words set out in the second paragraph of the claim, the words published were published by Harry Hilckes, but the pamphlet was circulated and published privately for the purposes of subscribers.

[The learned counsel read an extract from the statement of defence.]

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: It contains no allegation that he believed them to be true at the time he published them.

Mr. DICKENS: No, my lord; they do not suggest they believed them to be true. They knew very well they could not suggest that. The suggestion is this—that in a pamphlet which is published for the express purpose of protecting people from dishonest persons, you can put in whatever you like, however libellous it may be—and it does not matter whether you believe it to be true or not—and that that is privileged. Any such privilege as that I never heard suggested before. Whether my friends will have the assurance to raise such a defence we shall see. Sufficient be it for me to say that these statements were made, reflecting on the character of my client in the gravest possible way; that these statements are false, and not suggested to be anything else; and that under these circumstances, having regard to the persistent way in which these libels were circulated, I shall ask you to give me substantial damages.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr. Carson, can there be any question of privilege in this case? I do not want you to answer at once. If the defendant had said, "I was told certain statements, thereupon I *bona fide* published them in discharge of a duty I owe," that would be one thing, but these are statements which must be true or false to his own knowledge. Can there be in such a case any defence of privilege at all?

Mr. CARSON: I think so, my lord, if he wrote them *bona fide*, believing them to be true.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He must have known them to be true or false.

Mr. CARSON: He must have believed them to be true or false.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No, it is not a question of belief, because he states that he dismissed him for dishonesty.

Mr. CARSON: Take the case of a servant. Suppose a man applied to me for the character of a servant, and I dismissed that servant because I believed him to be dishonest, it is not necessary I should substantiate that charge.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Certainly not, if you honestly believed that to be the truth. But that is not the case. This is a statement of something which occurred as a fact. However, I do not want you to argue it now. Turn it over in your mind.

Mr. CARSON: With your lordship's kind permission, I should like to follow what your lordship says, because I really do not quite understand the view your lordship takes. He says, as a fact, "I dismissed him because he was dishonest."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Yes; and if he had said, "I believed him to be dishonest, and I published the statement believing it to be true," that would be one thing. But he does not say that.

Mr. CARSON: He says he published it *bona fide*.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: That is not the same thing.

Mr. CARSON: If your lordship should come to the conclusion that he acted *bona fide*, your lordship would probably allow us to amend.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I should not shut you out from that defence.

Mr. CARSON: Your lordship will find that this was done in answer to an enquiry.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: On the face of it, it does not purport to be so. However, let us get on.

JULIUS CHARLES FRANK, sworn.

Examined by Mr. LEWIS THOMAS.

Q. Are you a translator of languages, carrying on business at Newman's Court, in the city of London?—A. I am.

Q. Have you got the magazine in question before you?—A. I have.

Q. Have you got the article headed "Boulton and Company"?—A. I have.

Q. Have you made a translation of it?—A. I have, in my own writing.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Is it a correct translation?—A. Quite correct, my lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I will read it to you again, gentlemen. "Bolton and Company, London. This firm will be established in London in a very short time. The proprietor is George Wichmann, who was dismissed by us suddenly on the 2nd October of this year, on account of dishonesty and breach of confidence. He never was a collector, and now he tries to obtain an introduction into the German Clubs under a fictitious name. His means are small, and we must certainly utter a warning about him."

Mr. CARSON: That is not exactly what is in the writ.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No; but it is very much like it. In the Statement of Claim it is "We must strongly warn people against him," and here it is "We must certainly utter a warning."

Mr. THOMAS: On the page where that announcement of Boulton and Company appears, what are the matters adjacent to it?—A.—There are similar statements relating to other people.

Q. What is the next announcement?—A. It is in German.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Read out the translation.—A. I have a difficulty—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Well, put it on paper, and give it us presently.

Cross-examined by Mr. CARSON.

Q. The word that you translate "under a false name" in the article complained of—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He translates it "under a fictitious name."

Mr. CARSON: I suggest that that is the way to describe in German a name other than his own.—A. There I can tell you distinctly. The word comes from the German, *Pingmt.*

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you accept what the learned counsel suggests?—A. No; it is the phrase that would be used if you were describing that a gentleman was using a name which was not his own.

Mr. CARSON: A name other than his own?—A. It means an imaginary name.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: A fictitious name?—A. I say fictitious name is the best word that could be given.

Mr. CARSON: Then as regards the words translated "we must certainly utter a warning about it." I suggest that the proper equivalent to the German is, "and we should certainly advise care with regard to him."—A. Certainly not.

Q. You say not?—A. Certainly.

GEORGE CHARLES HENRY WICHMANN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. LEWIS THOMAS.

Q. Do you carry on business at 75, Cheapside, in the City of London, as a foreign stamp dealer?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you the plaintiff in this action?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you engaged in November, 1893, by Mr. Harry Hilckes?—A. Yes.

Q. You entered his service as a clerk?—A. As a volunteer; and after I had served two months as volunteer I got 25s. a week.

Q. You mean you had no wages to start with?—A. No wages to start with.

Q. Was Mr. Hilckes then carrying on business as a stamp collector and dealer?—Yes.

Q. Did that salary continue until the summer of 1894?—A. Until May 25th. From May to September I had 30s., and from September till the time I left, 35s.

Q. You had two rises in your wages?—A. Yes.

Q. In July and August, 1894, was Mr. Hilckes away from his business?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you have the sole control of it?—A. I had the sole control of the business during that time?

Q. Did he send you a post card?—A. He did, written in German.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: What is the date of it?—A. It was posted on the 9th August in Germany.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I do not want you to translate it literally.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Why should he not? Just translate it to us.—A. He explained some business matters, and then goes on to say, "I may mention that I am so far very satisfied with the way you have conducted the correspondence during my absence, and I therefore propose to increase your salary to 35s., to begin on the 1st September." The other matters are business matters, and have nothing to do with this action.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Now, in the month of September, did you enter into negotiations to start in business on your own account?—A. I did.

Q. With whom were you negotiating?—A. I was negotiating with Mr. Bowes.

Q. Was Mr. Bowes known to Mr. Hilckes?—A. Yes, he was.

Q. While those negotiations were going on, were you sent for by Mr. Hilckes into his room?—A. Yes; on the 2nd October he called me into his room.

Q. What took place?—A. He called me into his private office, and asked me, "Is it true that you are going to open a shop together with Mr. Bowes?" I said, "I can hardly answer your question, sir." Upon that Mr. Hilckes said, "That is not a satisfactory answer; get out at once"; and, on leaving the private office and coming back to the clerk's office, he told me to hand the petty cash over to Miss Wickes. He had not a cashier at that time, but only Miss Wickes. There were a few shillings belonging to the petty cash, and I handed it over to her. She checked the book, and found it right, and then a conversation ensued between Mr. Hilckes and myself in German.

Q. Was the other conversation in English?—A. The first conversation was in English; and then, after I handed over the petty cash, the conversation that followed was in German. Mr. Hilckes explained to me it was not right I should start in business on my own account without telling him, and that, therefore, he would keep me no longer in his office. Thereupon I mentioned to him that he left Bright & Sons, a firm of stamp dealers in Bournemouth, in whose employ he was, under exactly the same circumstances, because shortly after leaving them he came to London, and opened business in London. When that conversation in English took place in the office, Mr. Hilckes offered me some 13s. as an equivalent to two days' salary. I told Mr. Hilckes that I was entitled to 35s. for the week, and 35s. for another week, because no due notice had been given. He said he thought I had committed a breach of confidence not to mention it to him, and that I was not entitled to any more.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You claimed 70s.?—A. I claimed 70s.

Q. What did he say?—A. That I was not entitled to any more than the two days' salary, because, by doing what I had done, he considered I had committed a breach of confidence, and therefore he was not bound to give me any more.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: You left that night, and left the money behind you?—A. I left the money behind, and left that very night.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You did not take the 13s.?—A. I did not take the 13s.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: And I think you started in business yourself under the name of Boulton and Company, at 75, Cheapside, on the 18th October?—A. I did.

Q. Who provided the capital?—A. I had £50 of my own, and Mr. Bowes brought about £250 into the concern, so that we had a capital of £300 together.

Q. What was the first occasion on which your attention was in any way drawn to this pamphlet?—A. A friend of mine—Mr. Fuchs—called one day, and in the course of conversation he mentioned—

Q. I am afraid you cannot tell us what he said; but did he make a communication to you?—A. He called at my office.

Q. Did he say something to you?—A. Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He told you something about a paragraph appearing in this pamphlet, I suppose?—A. He asked me whether I had seen such an article.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: You must not tell us what he said.

Mr. CARSON: I do not mind at all.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Very well then, let us have it.—A. He said, "Do you know such and such an article about

your firm has appeared in some German philatelic paper?" I said, "No," and I asked him what it was. He explained there was such and such an article.

Q. What did he say?—A. Mr. Fuchs is a German, and he mentioned the whole thing to me in the German language.

Q. Yes; tell us what he said.—A. "Do you know Mr. Hilckes has in that paper stated he had dismissed you for dishonesty and breach of confidence, and that you try under false names to get entrance into German Societies, and that you were a man of no means, and he had to warn people against you."

Q. Can you fix the date of this?—A. I should say it was in the middle of November; but I am not sure with regard to dates.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Did he tell you the name of the paper?—A. He did not know the name of the paper, so he could not tell me.

Q. After that did you make enquiries?—A. Yes; I thought myself that most probably this was the paper.

Mr. CARSON: Never mind your thoughts.—A. I made enquiries, and wrote to several people, and eventually I got a copy of the paper.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: When did you get the paper?—A. I believe it was in December.

Q. Is that the copy which has been produced to my lord?—A. Yes; that is the copy.

Q. You are a German?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree with the translation of the last witness?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. Do you know anything as to the extent of the circulation of this paper.—A. No; I do not. I know it is very widely circulated all over the world.

Q. Among whom is it circulated?—A. They are all members of philatelic clubs.

Q. Stamp dealers?—A. Stamp dealers and stamp collectors.

Q. Do you know how often it is published?—A. Monthly.

Q. As a stamp dealer, is it necessary as a matter of business to belong to a stamp club.—A. Yes; it is. Belonging to a stamp club is taken as some kind of reference in many cases.

Q. And is it customary to belong to them?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you made application?—A. I made one application.

Q. When did you make the application?—A. I made the application in October or November of last year.

Q. Was that application before you had heard from Mr. Fuchs of this article?—A. Yes.

Q. To what club did you apply?—A. The Middle German Philatelic Society.

Q. Is that a club in Saxony?—A. Yes.

Q. You belong to Lubeck?—A. Yes. I gave as a reference a friend of mine in Lubeck.

Q. Were you elected a member?—A. No; I was refused.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: When were you refused?—A. In November last year.

Q. What time in November?—A. The letter is there, and I will produce it.

Mr. CARSON: I should like to have the letter.

Mr. DICKENS: Is this a copy of the application? [*Handing it to the witness.*]—A. This is a copy of the application.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: All that is important upon this is, that he states that he is a stamp collector, and gives his address as 75, Cheapside, and gives a reference to Emile Teeschau in Lubeck.

Mr. CARSON: May I ask your Lordship what name he makes the application in?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: George Wichmann.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Did you apply in your own name?—A. I did, of course.

Q. Have you got the answer?—A. I have not got the answer.

Mr. DICKENS: Perhaps your Lordship will allow the witness to come and look for it here, and then I can take the opportunity of speaking to him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Very well.

[*Mr. Dickens conferred with his client.*]

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Have you got the answer?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date of it?—A. 10th November, 1894.

Q. Will you read it?—A. "We regret to have to tell you that your application of membership cannot be accepted, since the enquiries that have been made were not sufficient."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Were not satisfactory, I suppose?—A. Were not satisfactory.

Q. [*After looking at the letter.*] Literally it is "not as they should be."—A. "Not as they should be."

Mr. CARSON: Who is that letter from?—A. It is not signed by the President, Glasewaldt, but by somebody for him.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Who is he?—A. The President of the Society.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Were any enquiries of your reference made at Lubeck?—A. No enquiries were made of the reference I gave at Lubeck.

Mr. CARSON: You cannot tell that.—A. I had a letter from my friend.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: In January of this year did you meet a Mr. Brosnan?—A. Yes.

Q. Is he a stamp collector?—A. He is a stamp dealer at 27, New Oxford Street.

Q. Did he shew you something?—A. He shewed me a letter.

[*The letter was produced.*]

Q. Is that the document?—A. This is the original letter.

Q. Is that the document shewn to you by Mr. Brosnan?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose writing is it?—A. Mr. Hilckes'.

Q. Read it.—A. "£2 14s. herewith. Our cheque was dated 1/11, and unless presented within eight days would not be paid. We have made this arrangement owing to some frauds which were perpetrated by a late clerk."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: What is the date of that?—A. The 14th November, 1894.

Q. That would be about a month after you left?—A. Six weeks after I left. I left on the 2nd October.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: While you were in Harry Hilckes and Company's employ, who were the clerks there besides yourself?—A. Miss Wickes, a lady clerk, and there was another young lady who did the stamp sorting.

Q. What was her name?—A. Miss Brookman.

Q. Was there any other clerk besides yourself?

Mr. CARSON: I make no point that that letter was with reference to this gentleman.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You admit it was.

Mr. CARSON: I admit it was, my Lord.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: Do you know a Mr. Ewen?—A. I know Mr. Ewen.

Q. And a Mr. Hanson?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Ridout?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Field?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Hille?—A. And Mr. Hille also.

Q. Have you attempted to do business with these gentlemen?—A. I dare say I have done some business with them. Some of them are stamp dealers.

Mr. CARSON: May I point out that if these names are put with a view to any special damage, there is no such allegation?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: No, there is not.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: It was not with a view to special damage that I put the case.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Then you had no business to introduce these names.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I will withdraw the question, my Lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I think you are not only entitled, but bound to put two questions to him.

Mr. LEWIS THOMAS: I am going to put one other question, my Lord.

Q. While you were in Mr. Hilckes', or the Company's service, did he or anybody ever suggest you were guilty of dishonesty?—A. No, nobody.

Q. Is there any truth in the suggestion that you were dismissed on the spot for dishonesty and breach of confidence?—A. No.

Q. Or that you had attempted to get into German societies by a false name?—A. No, there is no truth in that.

Q. Is there any truth in the suggestion that you, as a late clerk of Hilckes and Company, have been guilty of fraud?—A. No, there is no truth in that either.

Q. Not the slightest?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Has that suggestion ever been made till it was made in this letter?—A. No, my Lord, no suggestion has ever been made. Mr. Hilckes has always expressed himself highly satisfied with my services.

Cross examined by Mr. CARSON.

Q. Was your name ever Boulton?—A. Certainly not—always Wichmann.

Q. Why did you start business under the name of Boulton?—A. It was really a suggestion of my late partner, and we did so because there is always a certain prejudice in this country against foreigners, and we thought we would prevent any difficulty by trading under an English name.

Q. Do you tell the Jury that is the only reason why you started under the name of Boulton?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you also tell the Jury that there was no reason why you should not be admitted into one of these societies in Germany itself?—A. I do not quite understand the question.

Q. Was there any reason existing in Germany why you should not be admitted?—A. There is no reason whatever.

Q. Were you ever convicted of desertion?—A. What do you mean by desertion?

Q. Do you not understand me?—A. No.

Q. Were you ever convicted for desertion from the Army, and sentenced to a fine and imprisonment?—A. I left the country because I did not want to serve in the Army; but I have never been convicted.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I understand the German law to be that if a man who has left the country is called on to serve, whether he is in the country or not, he can be recalled and is obliged to serve, and if he does not do so then, they treat him as what is equivalent to an outlaw in this country.

Mr. CARSON: I am not at all making it a point of dishonour, but I want to ask while you were in that position in Germany, am I not right in saying that you would not be admissible to any of the clubs?—A. I do not suppose that any German society would take that into consideration.

Q. Do you say that?—A. Certainly, because that is no crime.

Q. The place at which you were to have served was Lubeck?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you not convicted at Lubeck?—A. I do not know anything about it.

Q. Did you ever hear of it?—A. No.

Q. And never made any enquiry?—A. No; I had no reason to do so.

Q. Lubeck was the place your reference lived at?—A. Yes.

Q. On this 2nd October, the day upon which you were dismissed by Mr. Hilckes, you say that the defendant called you into his office, and said, "Is it true you are going into business with Bowes?"—A. Yes.

Q. You said, "I can hardly answer that question, sir?"—A. Yes.

Q. Why could you not answer his question?—A. Well, I did not like to say, yes; so I gave this answer.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I do not know.

Q. Come. I ask you at the very time you gave that answer, had you not actually taken premises, and were you not out nearly the whole of the day inspecting their fitting up?—A. I did not do that.

Q. Let us go by steps. Had you taken premises?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you proceeding to fit those premises up?—A. Not I.

Q. You and Bowes?—A. I had somebody there.

Q. And you were preparing to move into them?—A. Of course; I got a man to get the place ready.

Q. And you were preparing to move into them?—A. Of course; I wanted to move in. I had to get them ready.

Q. Was not that what you took them for?—A. No doubt.

Q. Had you ever said a single word about that to Mr. Hilckes, in whose employment you were?—A. No; I had not.

Q. Did you purposely conceal it from him?—A. No; I had no reason to tell him, and I had no reason to conceal it.

Q. You did not think it fair to give him any notice?—A. Yes; I was going to do that on the following Saturday.

Q. Up to that you had not done it?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You were upon a weekly hiring, and he could dismiss you on a week's notice, and you could leave him on a week's notice?—A. Yes.

Mr. CARSON: Do you suggest that that was all practically that was said as the reason for dismissing you?—A. Nothing else; not a single word else.

Q. By either of you?—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He did add something else?—A. I mean to say, all the words that were used in English were those words I told you before, and the other conversation that ensued was in German.

Q. Mr. Joslin was present?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Joslin one of the directors of the Company?—A. I believe so.

Q. Did you commence talking in German in order that Mr. Joslin might not understand what you said?—A. No, I did not. I talked in German because it was more familiar to me, as at that time I could not speak much English.

Q. Did Mr. Hilckes talk in German?—A. He did not, evidently because he had called Mr. Joslin to witness it.

Q. He talked in English the whole time?—A. He did not.

Q. If both he and Mr. Joslin say he did, you say that is untrue?—A. Mr. Hilckes spoke never anything in English but those few words I gave.

Q. Now I must put this to you, Did he complain to you that you had been attempting to purchase a collection known as Wagner's collection of stamps?—A. He did not.

Q. Which he himself was in treaty for, and instructed you to write about?—A. He did not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: First of all, was anything said about Wagner's collection?—A. There was not.

Mr. CARSON: Did you know he was in a treaty for a collection of Mr. Wagner's at Antwerp?—A. He was not in treaty, according to my knowledge.

Q. Had he not told you about this collection?—A. I believe that a Mr. Wagner wrote him in July or August about a collection, and I sent Mr. Hilckes a card which he had there. That is all.

Q. Did you go out to Antwerp yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to Wagner's to try and get the collection yourself?—A. Not the collection.

Q. Did you go to Wagner's?—A. I called on Mr. Wagner.

Q. Did you do that secretly, and without the knowledge of Hilckes?—A. I went over to see the exhibition, and at the same time I had contemplated starting in business, and I was under negotiations with Mr. Bowes, so I took the opportunity of calling on some stamp people.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: At what time was this visit to the exhibition at Antwerp?—A. It was, I believe, in the middle of September.

Mr. CARSON: Did you ever tell that to Mr. Hilckes?—A. No.

Q. What you were trying to do was to buy this collection, in order that you might use it in the new business you were going to start?—A. I was never trying to buy that collection.

Q. To buy a collection from Wagner?—A. I was not going to buy a collection from Wagner.

Q. What did you call on Wagner for then?—A. He is a collector, or what we call a dealer-collector, and I simply called on him, as well as others.

Q. What for?—A. Because at the time I had negotiations with Mr. Bowes, and I thought I could do something in Antwerp for the business that I was going to start.

Q. For the new business you were going to start?—A. Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Did you say that you were, or were not, at that time in negotiation with Mr. Bowes?—A. I was.

Mr. CARSON: Is it a fact that Mr. Hilckes had told you to write a letter to Wagner with reference to this very matter, and that you never wrote it on his behalf?—A. No; certainly Mr. Hilckes never instructed me to do so. I sent him a post card when Mr. Hilckes was on the Continent, and he came back through Antwerp. In the meantime that card arrived, and I forwarded the same to Mr. Hilckes that he might go to Wagner and negotiate for it.

Q. I must ask you this also. Do you recollect Mr. Hilckes giving you 250 marks in that same month of September to send to a Mr. Schafer for certain stamps that had been got.—A. No, I did not.

Q. Do you say that?—A. I do.

Q. Then you never sent it to Schafer?—A. No, of course not. He did not give me the money to send.

Q. I want to know how far we agree. Did he mention this to you on the occasion of your dismissal?—A. No, nothing whatever of this kind.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Did anything of that kind occur?—A. Nothing. I recollect that Mr. Schafer, of Frankfort, wrote to Mr. Brosnan, a stamp dealer in Oxford

Street, that he might call on Mr. Hilckes for such and such a sum. I do not remember the sum, but I remember Mr. Hilckes was owing to this stamp dealer certain sums.

Q. Did he ever give the money to you?—A. He never gave me a penny of it.

Mr. CARSON: Now I come to another matter. Did you take the address book of Hilckes' customers away with you when you left?—A. I did not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you mean to suggest that this was a theft, or tantamount to a theft.

Mr. CARSON: I only put the question for the purpose of shewing the condition of mind that Mr. Hilckes was in at the time he wrote the libel.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: But what do you allege in relation to it?

Mr. CARSON: That the money never reached Mr. Schafer.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Do you allege it was handed to the Plaintiff in order that it might reach him?

Mr. CARSON: Yes; and whether it was lost in the post or not, it never reached Mr. Schafer.

The WITNESS: As a matter of fact, Mr. Hilckes never gave me any money.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How much is 250 marks?—A. £12 10s.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How could that be sent by post?

Mr. CARSON: By notes, I understand, in a registered letter.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: £12 10s.?

Mr. CARSON: I believe these transactions are paid in German money very largely, and they transfer the German money about.

Q. Did he ask you on the second occasion, when you were being dismissed, for the address book?—A. He never asked me anything of the kind. Two or three days after I left his solicitor, Mr. Tilleard, wrote me a letter.

Q. Did he ask you, on the occasion of dismissing you, where the address book of his customers was?—A. He did not. His address book was certainly in the office.

Q. Did you make out the address book?—A. All the people employed in his office did so. Sometimes I put addresses in, the lady clerks did, and so did others.

Q. Did you, within a day or two after leaving, receive a letter from the solicitor, dated 4th October, as follows: "Sir,—We are instructed by the Directors of Harry Hilckes & Company, Limited, to communicate with you. We understand you have in your possession a list of customers of the Company. As this was made during the time you were in the service of our client it is the property of the Company, and we are instructed by the Company to call upon you to hand it over.—We are, yours truly, TILLEARDS."—A. Yes.

Q. What answer did you give?—A. They never called on me.

Q. You had a letter bringing this to your mind, and you did not answer it.—A. No.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Why did you not answer it?—A. I had no reason to answer it.

Q. Why did you not answer it?—A. They said they would call at my office, and I expected them to call.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I do not find that in the letter at all. I see what you mean. I can understand a foreigner might fall into that mistake. They say, "We are instructed to call on you to hand it over."—A. I thought they would call.

Mr. CARSON: "We are instructed to call on you to hand it over." At all events, you never answered the letter.—A. No, I had no reason, because I thought someone from Tilleard's office would call, and I could explain it then.

Q. Had you such an address book in your possession?—A. I had not.

Q. You have not?—A. I have not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Had you any list of the defendant's customers?—A. No, I had not.

Mr. CARSON: Did you proceed immediately when you started business to communicate with Hilckes' customers?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I am afraid that is very common.

The WITNESS: I do not understand—will you explain?

Mr. CARSON: Did you tout for business? Did you write to people you knew to be his customers?—A. I do not suppose I did in particular.

Q. Well, in general?—A. I dare say I have done it in general.

Q. Does the general include the particular?—A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. Now just take this letter. Did you write this letter to a Mr. Wise, a customer of the defendant's?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: You must consider, Mr. Carson, whether this occurred after the publication.

Mr. CARSON: The way I put it is this, my lord—that it was in the mind of Mr. Hilckes at the time he wrote the letter. If this gentleman, having taken premises without telling my client, and having subsequently entered into them enters into correspondence with the clients, that would be a reason for suggesting—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Was this before October 15?

Mr. CARSON: This particular letter is not before the 15th October; but it is with reference to another matter.

Q. That is your writing? [*Handing a letter to the witness.*]

—A. Yes. It is on the 24th October, 1895.

Q. Now, I want you to know, what do you mean by this—"We enclose the B.S.A. 5 we spoke of the other day. If you think you can do with some, the price is two guineas. The stamp is well done, and would pass any time as an unused stamp." What did you mean by that?—A. That stamp was fiscally used. That means it had been crossed with penmarks, and the ink mark was taken out by some oxide, and it appeared to be an unused one.

Q. You had done that?—A. I had not.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Is this one of the expedients that are resorted to in this philatelic trade?

Mr. CARSON: I will draw your lordship's attention in the course of the case to the very objects for which this journal is issued, as between the clubs and the societies relating to the issue of them, so as to show people that they are to take particular caution.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: How can an event which occurs on the 24th October have any bearing with reference to his not being admitted a member of the club? I do not say this is a matter which in several respects would not be evidence. Certainly, it goes to his credit.

Mr. CARSON: And to the question of damages?

The Witness: My opinion was that this stamp was cleaned. I got it from somebody, and so I told the man straightforwardly what I thought of it. I think I could not do any more.

Mr. CARSON: You thought it was well done?—A. Yes.

Q. That meant well cleaned?—A. Yes; quite so.

Q. So after being used, it could be used again as a new one?—A. Certainly not. This gentleman was going to put it in his collection.

Q. You say the stamp is well done, and would pass any time as an unused one?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Was the gentleman to whom you sold it a dealer?—A. A collector.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: He is clearly telling the gentleman it was a used one, and so well cleaned that it might pass as an unused one. We will break off here.

THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1895.

Mr. CARSON: Would your Lordship give me one moment to speak to my friend?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Certainly.

[*The Counsel and parties conferred.*]

Mr. DICKENS: My Lord, I am very glad to say my friend and I have had an opportunity of consulting as to this matter, and that we have agreed to terms. I need hardly say the principal object of my client, the plaintiffs, in bringing this action, was to clear his character from these charges, which have absolutely no foundation, and your Lordship will appreciate the great damage done to the gentleman starting in this kind of business by statements of this kind being made of him in a pamphlet such as this one, which went round to all stamp collectors all over the world. My friend unreservedly withdraws all charges made against the plaintiff; he undertakes to send a notice to this German pamphlet, stating that in this action he has unreservedly withdrawn all these charges; and he undertakes also to put in his own fortnightly stamp paper, which is issued here in this country, a statement to the same effect, and he undertakes to pay £100 and costs, payable by instalments, with which I need not trouble your Lordship. I am perfectly satisfied with that. I did not want to trouble the Jury, and I did not want to get any extravagant damages. That clears my client's character from any aspersions that have been

cast on it, and I know my friend, Mr. Carson, who, when he says he will do a thing, does it thoroughly and generously, will absolve my client from every kind of charge made against him.

Mr. CARSON: My Lord, on behalf of my client, I am instructed to say that whatever impressions he may have had when he wrote the letters, upon investigation now he authorizes me unreservedly to withdraw every charge that has been made against the plaintiff; and, my Lord, with a view of setting any damage right which occurred by reason of the publication of these libels, he also authorizes me to say that he will at once forward to this paper the fact of his having withdrawn these charges in this action with a view to its immediate insertion. In addition, as my friend says, he will publish in his own paper the fact of this withdrawal, and he undertakes to pay these damages. My Lord, this, of course, will be in settlement of both actions, and we have undertaken to pay this sum of £100 in the manner that has been specified.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I take it for granted the announcement of the withdrawal in these publications will be accompanied by a statement that in fact there is no foundation for these charges.

Mr. CARSON: Certainly. My client will do that. Of course, when he has found he is in the wrong, he is bound, and so I have advised him and he at once took my advice, to make the fullest reparation for any damage he may have done this plaintiff.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Gentlemen of the Jury, your duty will be to return, in pursuance of the agreement between the parties, a verdict for £100.

Mr. DICKENS: I suggest to my friend that before this notice is issued in these papers, it would be a satisfaction to me that that notice should be submitted to Mr. Carson. I do not ask that it should be submitted to me, but to Mr. Carson.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: That is quite fair. Mr. Carson, I want to point out a misapprehension, which was partly my fault, under which I think you laboured yesterday. It is on the point I was suggesting to you as to the impossibility of justifying this on the ground of privilege. One of the statements here, and the initial statement, is that the defendant in fact dismissed the plaintiff on the spot on the ground of dishonesty. That is a statement that is either true or false. It must be true to the defendant's knowledge, or false to his knowledge.

Mr. CARSON: Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Therefore there could be, as it seems to me, no justification on the ground of privilege for that statement, and the plea, if it had been intended to say that that was true, ought to have said, "It is true that I dismissed him for dishonesty, and I had reasonable grounds for believing that he was dishonest."

Mr. CARSON: I do not think there was any misapprehension, because, of course, in the evidence unless I could prove that he did dismiss him for dishonesty, that would not be a justification for the whole libel, and could hardly be pleaded as a justification.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Certainly not, but as I pointed out, the plea of privilege ought to have been that he in truth dismissed him for dishonesty, and on grounds which he believed to be true.

Mr. CARSON: I think I quite followed that, my Lord. I had intended to ask your Lordship for leave to amend as to that if we proved it as a fact. All I wished to suggest yesterday was that I could raise that as a privilege without averring justification of the whole libel. That is all.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: That is fair.

Mr. DICKENS: There is only one little matter I must mention. There was a commission to Germany, and the costs of that were left in the discretion of the Judge.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Those will follow.

Mr. DICKENS: If your Lordship pleases.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr. Dickens, is it your special jury?

Mr. DICKENS: No, my Lord, the defendant's.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr. Carson, you may desire, for the protection of your client, the solicitor, a certificate for a special jury.

Mr. CARSON: If your Lordship pleases.

The ASSOCIATE: Your Lordship gives judgment for the plaintiff for £100 with costs.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Yes.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H. R. II. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President—H. R. II. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
President—THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

THE first meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 18th October, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. Sixteen members were present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the correspondence, amongst which was a letter from Mr. Salter-Whiter, tendering his resignation of membership at the end of the present year, owing to his contemplated absence from England, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of their "Handbook of St. Vincent Stamps," and their "New Descriptive Price List of Postage Stamps"; from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, of his "Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the United Kingdom"; from the Birmingham Philatelic Society, of their Annual Report; from Mr. E. B. Jones (Iowa), of his "Catalogue of Philatelic Literature"; from Dr. Legrand, of the "Annuaire de la Société Nouvelle de Timbrologie for 1894"; from Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Co., of a bound copy of the priced Catalogues of their sales in 1894; and from Messrs. Cameron and Co., of Dr. J. M. del Pont's pamphlet on the "Argentine Stamps of the First Issue"—all for the Society's Library, were directed in each case to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. H. L. Duveen, Mr. T. W. Hall, Mr. H. Quare, Mr. William Block, Mr. J. J. Haupt, Mr. A. A. Osborn, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Mr. A. G. Griffith, and Mr. F. F. Burghard were elected members of the Society.

In view of the fact that the members on the roll had now nearly reached the number when the increased entrance fee would be applicable, it was referred to the Secretary and Treasurer to consider, and report on the position to a future meeting of the Society.

The Vice-President then read a paper on "The Lithographic Errors of Oldenburg," compiled by himself and Mr. R. Ehrenbach. After referring to the manner in which the subject had been treated in recent German publications, the paper proceeded to explain the reasons of the writers for considering that the errors referred to were worthy of the attention of collectors. A detailed list and description of the several varieties was given, illustrated by a sheet of the original stamps, and an admirable series of photo-mezzotypes, which were handed round for comparison and examination.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which many of the members took part; and, on the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle and Mr. Ehrenbach for their most interesting and valuable paper.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 25th October, 1895, at 7.30 p.m. Twelve members were in attendance.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Manchester Society, with reference to the measurement of perforations, and containing a suggestion as to a standard gauge being prepared by the London Society. The letter was referred to the Committee, who have the whole subject under consideration, to be dealt with by them in their report to the Society.

A long discussion ensued on the subject of the work to be done at the alternate meetings of the Society during the current season. Mr. Nankivell formulated a scheme for a

monthly publication of work, to be prepared by Editorial Committees at fortnightly meetings, to be held for the settlement of lists of stamps previously printed and circulated amongst members, commencing with a re-issue of some of the publications of the Society which are out of print. In the course of his observations, and those of other members, various suggestions were made with the object of providing for attractive meetings. In view of the fact that the matter ready for publication was already ahead of the publishing powers of the Society, it was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and resolved—“That during the present season each alternate Friday evening be devoted to an informal meeting, affording opportunities for general discussion on matters of Philatelic interest, and for exchange of stamps; the Secretary to give notice of any special matters, on which members may signify their desire to invite discussion at any particular meeting.”

THE third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 1st November, 1895, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by Major Evans, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, thirteen other members being present.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the question of the Annual Dinner of the Society was discussed, and the general opinion of the members present being that it would not be desirable to fix a date earlier than the month of February next, the matter was adjourned for further discussion at a later date.

Major Evans then read a paper on “The Stamped Telegraph Forms of the United Kingdom,” giving a complete history of the subject dealt with, so far as ascertained up to the present time. A list of all the stamps and forms referred to was appended to the paper, which was illustrated by the fine collection of the author, kindly produced by him for inspection by members present.

After some discussion, Mr. Philbrick moved a hearty vote of thanks to Major Evans for his very interesting paper, and the resolution being seconded by Mr. Bacon, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary called attention to the abuses arising from the present system of stamping private envelopes at Somerset House, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Pearce, it was resolved “that the matter be referred to the Committee for dealing with the question of speculative and unnecessary issues, with power to direct the Secretary, in the name of the Society, to approach the Inland Revenue Authorities on the subject of the steps which could be taken to remedy the abuses complained of.”

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 8th November, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by twelve members.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. S. H. Cotton, announcing his resignation of membership at the end of the current year, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then read a short paper on “The Hingeing of Stamps,” explaining the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods in general use, and the reasons which had influenced him in adopting the principle of hingeing on the left side of the stamp. In the course of an interesting discussion which ensued, the opinion was generally expressed that no fixed principle could be laid down, the subject being one on which collectors would prefer to be guided by their individual tastes and ideas. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his paper.

Mr. Maycock called attention to the report, in that day's *Times*, of the proceedings by the Inland Revenue Authorities against the proprietors of a newspaper in regard to the illustration of a Colonial stamp, and the Secretary explained what were understood to be the views of the General Post-office, and the Inland Revenue Authorities, on the subject, and the opinion of a well-known legal authority as to the

true construction of the Act under which the prosecution had been instituted.

The Hon. Secretary desires to call attention to the fact that the entrance fee, payable by all new members whose applications for membership are received after the 31st March, 1896, will be *Two Guineas* instead of *One Guinea*, the entrance fee at present payable.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Nov. 21. J. A. Galbraith (Trinidad), E. Sigerist Moser (Schaffhausen), and A. C. Jones (Bermuda), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs. E. F. Wurtell and Croome, for twenty-five Philatelic Journals, and *The Stamps of Egypt*, respectively.

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

Dec. 5. R. S. Bhatavadeker (Bombay) and J. G. Wilson (Barbados) were unanimously elected members.

Subscriptions were voted to the London Philatelic Society's *South Africa*, and other publications.

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

Then followed the “Display of the Stamps of Italy, and the Italian States, together with the Forgeries and Reprints of the same.”

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

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE second monthly meeting for this session was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th of November. There were ten members present, Mr. W. Gray occupying the chair. After the election of new members and other formal business had been transacted, Mr. H. W. Atkinson read a paper on “The Stamps of the Argentine Republic.” The subject was dealt with by Mr. Atkinson in a very interesting and instructive manner, and the paper was much appreciated by the members present. Mr. Atkinson illustrated his remarks with a good collection of Argentine stamps, and Messrs. Gray, Scott, Skipwith, and others also produced their collections for reference and comparison.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 3rd December, the President (Mr. Oliver Firth) occupying the chair. There was a large muster of members, and after the formal business had been disposed of, the President read a paper on “The Stamps of the Virgin Islands.” The subject was dealt with by the writer in a very instructive and entertaining manner, and was much appreciated by the members present. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 5th January, next.

W. H. SCOTT, Hon. Sec.
1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

Hon. Secs.:

T. K. SKIPWITH, Hyde Park, Leeds.
J. H. THACKRAH, 54, St. Michael's Road, Headingley,
Leeds.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Municipal Buildings, Leeds, on Saturday evening, October 19th, Mr. Eugene Egly (Vice-President) in the chair. A large number of donations were acknowledged, and several

novelties shown. Mr. Herbert Hepworth was elected a member. Mr. T. K. Skipwith then gave the fourth and concluding instalment of his description of the stamps of Victoria, illustrated by his collection, which was almost complete in the issues under consideration.

THE third meeting of the session was held on Monday, November 4th, Mr. F. J. Kidson (Hon. Treasurer) in the chair, with eight members present. Novelties were shown by Mr. J. W. Duffield. In the absence of the President, who by reason of a severe cold was unable to give his paper, Mr. T. K. Skipwith described the stamps of the laureated issue of New South Wales, his own collection, including many on original envelopes, and those of Messrs. J. H. Thackrah and S. E. Nixon, being shown in illustration.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President.—A. R. BARRETT.

THE third ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, November 20th, the Vice-President in the chair.

Lieut.-Col. Ely and the Rev. E. Bell were elected members.

The subject for study for the evening was "The two dies of the 1d. line engraved stamp of Great Britain." The Vice-President read extracts from the Earl of Kingston's paper, and explained his own views. He considered the line which formed the nostril was an unailing test; in Die I. this consisted of a slightly-curved stroke or dash, whereas in Die II. the curve was more pronounced, and ended at the side nearest the ear with a distinct bend. The Hon. Sec. was of an opinion that Die II. was chiefly to be distinguished by the shape of the ear and the lines of shading which crossed it, which are plainly visible; these lines in Die I. were engraved very faintly, and as a rule are only to be seen on the early impressions, except by very close examination.

Exchange of money brought the meeting to a conclusion.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of philatelists, and appeal to all collectors and dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

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

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

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

"There have been two issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made), on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated, but had

to be cut off the sheet as required. *This issue is entirely exhausted*, as only 2000 were made. Although on the spot, and very favourably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, as I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect, was remelted (*sic*), and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where this work is well done, and the *second* issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of *either* variety were issued, viz. (face value) 3, 5, and 10 cents, in red, violet, and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet, and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the Republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu, and as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, *may* go on manufacturing them. Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October.] These stamps have been compulsorily used for *native* letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post-office had to be viséd at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. *The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps.* There have been only 5000 of the second issue impressed *up to date*, but whether more may be made in the interests of speculation before the end actually arrives, I cannot say."

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

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

Referring to Circular No. 3:

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

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee,

397, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., *London Philatelic Society.*
December, 1895.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPT. DU M.—The stamps surcharged "I.P.N." were employed upon the Postal Notes, to indicate the value. They were never used for postage.

E. C. W.—The wrappers you mention are some of those stamped to order, the list of which might be greatly increased, as all values are struck upon any form of paper that is sent in to be stamped.

G. K.—We are extremely obliged for your notes, and will endeavour to correct the table of characters in the next edition.

FRANCO.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we have made use. The cards with adhesive stamps, to which we referred in September, were those without any impressed stamp, which we believe are now allowed to be used in India, with a 1a. adhesive, for communications with countries in the Postal Union.

RANGOON.—The large figures upon the Venezuela stamps are postmarks.

Entirely New Sets of Post Cards,

ALL UN CUT AND UN USED.

	Set of	s. d.
Antigna, 1880, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, & 1887, complete	5	4 0
Argentine Republic, including first issues, and many rare varieties and letter cards	11	5 0
Austria, a grand set, including cards with inscriptions in six languages, letter and Foreign Office cards	40	9 0
" inscription in different languages	6	1 0
Azores, including first issues and reply cards	7	4 6
Barbados, including the rare 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ provisional	7	5 0
Bavaria, 1870 to 1880, early issues only	10	3 0
" later issues	14	3 6
Belgium, early issues, including rare 10 c., black on blue	7	4 0
" later issues, including official and letter cards	7	2 3
Bermuda, 1880 to 1892	4	1 6
Bosnia, first issue and letter cards	4	1 3
Brazil, a fine set, including first issues and letter cards	16	7 6
British Bechuanaland, old type	3	1 3
British Guiana, including two provisionals	5	1 9
Bulgaria, 1879 to 1892	6	2 0
Canada, including letter card	7	1 6
Cape of Good Hope, obsolete issues	3	1 0
Ceylon, including three of the rare 1885 provisionals and first issues	10	6 6
Chamba, including service	3	0 9
Chili, 1872 to 1883	4	1 0
Congo, including reply cards	4	1 3
Cuba, including the rare 25 c. first issue	7	5 0
Curacao, 1876, and provisional, &c.	7	3 0
Cyprus, 1880 and 1881 issues	5	1 6
Denmark, a grand set, including early issues, letter and service cards.	21	7 6
Dominica, 1d., 1d. x 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	1 6
Ecuador, including 3 c., with border of curves	4	3 0
" 1892, 2 c. brown and pale-blue, 3 c. blue on pink	2	0 6
Eritrea, including reply and letter cards	9	2 3
Finland, including rare early issues	7	4 0
France, including 1873 and letter card	6	3 6
German Empire, including scarce first issues	12	4 9
Gibraltar, 1886 and 1887 issues	7	3 0
" 1889, including three scarce surcharges	5	6 0
Greece, including 1876	4	1 3
Grenada, including Interior and Postal Union	7	2 6
Guatemala, including scarce first issue	4	2 0
Guinea, 10, 20, and 30 reis	3	1 0
Gwalior, large and small size	5	2 6
Holland, including first issues and letter card	14	3 3
Hongkong, including provisional	6	2 0
Hungary, early issues and letter cards	13	5 0
Iceland, 1879 issue, complete	6	3 0
India, including first issue and service	8	3 3
Italy, including letter and rare official	15	6 0
Jamaica, including scarce 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 3d.	6	3 0
Japan, 3 issues	6	1 0
" including five different issues	10	2 6
Jhind, 1 anna (type 1401, ninth edition) varieties	6	12 6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	1 6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	23	7 6
" Surcharged on Indian	4	2 0
Luxemburg, a fine set, including scarce early issues	17	5 9
Macao, first two issues, complete	5	2 9
Mexico, a grand set, first issue, nearly complete, and rare letter card	18	7 6
Montenegro, all obsolete.	5	2 0
" Jubilee, 2, 2 + 2, 3 and 3 x 3 nov.	4	3 0
Montserrat, 1d., 1d. x 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	1 9
Mozambique, 10, 20, and 30 reis	3	1 3
Nabha, including first issue and service card.	4	1 0
Natal, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3	0 9
Nevis, 1d., 1d. x 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	1 3
Newfoundland, including scarce 2 c. scarlet	6	2 0
New South Wales, 1876 to 1892	9	2 9
New Zealand, 1876 to 1890	5	1 6
Nicaragua, 1878 to 1888 only	7	3 0
" 1893, 2, 2 x 2, 3, and 3 x 3	4	0 6
North Borneo, first issue, 1, 3, 6, and 8 cents	4	1 6
Norway, a fine set with many early issues	15	7 0
Paraguay, 1882, including two of the rare provisionals	5	6 0
Peru, a set of some of the rarest varieties and provisionals	11	12 6
" provisionals	6	2 6
Portugal, including rare first and Jubilee issues	10	5 0
Portuguese Colonies, including Angola, Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada	7	1 6
Portuguese India, including three rare provisionals	6	3 0
Puttialia, with curved and straight surcharge	5	2 3
Roumania, including rare 1873 issue	9	2 6

	Set of	s. d.
Russia, including first issue and letter cards	10	4 0
St. Christopher, 1879, 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1887, 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	2 6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	1 3
St. Lucia, complete	4	1 3
St. Thomas and Prince Isles, 10, 20, and 30 reis	3	1 0
Salvador, 1894	5	1 0
Sandwich Isles, all obsolete	4	1 6
Servia, a good set, including first issues and scarce varieties	14	5 6
Shanghai, no value, and with value in cand. and in cash	4	1 6
Spain, 1874 to 1890	10	5 9
Straits Settlements, including Bangkok, Perak, and service cards.	8	4 3
Surinam, including rare provisionals	9	4 6
Sweden, with letter cards and rare official	7	3 6
Switzerland, including official	9	2 6
Tasmania, including Walch's provisionals	4	1 3
Tunis, including first issue and letter cards	5	2 0
Turkey, with two of the rare locals	5	4 6
Uruguay, a grand set, including many rare varieties	19	8 0
Victoria, including two rare provisionals and letter cards	12	4 9
Virgin Isles, 1880-1888, complete	3	2 3
Wurtemberg, including first issues	10	3 6

SPECIAL OFFER! This superb series of 99 Sets, comprising 760 different Cards, will be sent at the considerably reduced price of £14.

NEW Sets of Envelopes & Wrappers,

ALL ENTIRE, UN CUT, AND UN USED.

	Set of	s. d.
Argentine Republic, including provisional and wrappers	11	4 6
Austria, including Foreign Office and wrappers	7	1 9
Bahamas, with two rare provisionals	3	3 6
Barbados, with first issue, registered and wrappers	6	2 3
Bavaria, including wrappers	5	1 6
Brazil, including first issue	4	2 3
British Bechuanaland, regd. envelopes and wrappers	10	6 6
Ceylon, including registered and rare provisionals	10	5 6
Ecuador, first and second issue	6	4 0
Egypt, including envelope letters and wrappers	8	2 0
Germany (Southern States), 1862, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	5	9 0
German Empire, including 20 paras, black on rose	6	3 0
Gibraltar, including four rare registered envelopes	9	6 6
Gwalior, including registered	7	3 6
Hungary, with first issue and wrappers	7	1 6
India, registered and early issues	6	2 6
Japan, including wrappers	7	2 6
Jhind, surcharged on Indian envelopes	5	3 3
Liberia, with registered and new issues	7	2 0
Lubeck, 1865, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 sch.	6	15 0
Mecklenburg Strelitz, small size, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	3	12 6
Mexico, first issue and wrappers	9	3 6
Monaco, including first issue envelopes and wrappers	7	1 6
Montenegro (Jubilee), 5 small, 5 large, 7 and 10 nov.	4	3 0
Newfoundland envelopes and wrappers	5	1 6
New South Wales, grand set, including rare service and provisional registered	16	9 6
Nicaragua, 1888 and 1890 envelopes, complete	6	9 0
Peru, including five of the first issue	7	10 6
Prussia, 1853 and 1861	6	5 0
Russia, including two of the rare provisionals	8	6 6
" Newest issues and provisional envelopes	5	4 0
Shanghai, 1893 envelopes, 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c.	3	1 3
" bands, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c., and 2 c.	3	0 9
" 1894 Jubilee envelopes, 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c.	3	1 0
" bands, $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c., and 2 c.	3	0 6
Switzerland, 2 and 5 c. wrappers only	7	2 3
United States, a grand set, including Centennial and Columbus issue	26	17 6
" " Columbus issue	11	7 6
Victoria, a superb set, including rare envelopes and wrappers on coloured papers	28	12 6

SPECIAL OFFER!
This superb series of 39 Sets of Envelopes and Wrappers, comprising 509 varieties, sent post-free at the reduced price of £8.

A PERFORATION GAUGE,

Arranged on a greatly Improved Plan, enabling the Philatelist to test the Perforations of a Stamp without removal from a Collection. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE (Tenth Edition).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1895. Type 146.

½ c., slate-blue

AUSTRIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. Type 215.

2 kr., brown .. 0 2
6 kr. " " " " 0 4
7 kr. " " " " 0 5

BAVARIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1895. Type 298.

2 pf., red and grey

BELGIUM.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. (Nov. 1895.)*

5 c., green .. 0 2
10 c., orange-brown .. 0 3
20 c., bronze-green .. 0 4
50 c., pale brown .. 0 9
1 fr., carmine-rose .. 1 6

BHOPAL.

1895. *Earlier types redrawn.*

Laid paper. (June and July.)*

½ a., square, black .. 0 3
½ a. " " " " 0 4
½ a. " " red .. 0 4
½ a., rect., green .. 0 3
½ a. " " red .. 0 3

BOLIVIA.

1895. Type 416. *Perf.* 13½.

1 c., pale yellow ..
2 c., carmine-red ..
20 c., slate ..

BRAZIL.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1895. (Nov.)*

2000 reis, light chocolate .. 4 0

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

(NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)

1895. (Sept.)*

11., black ..
2d., black and green ..
4d., black and orange ..
6d., black and blue ..
1s., black and rose ..
2s. 6d., black and violet ..
3s., black and yellow ..
5s., black and olive ..
£1, black and orange ..
£10, black and vermilion ..
£25, black and blue-green ..

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1895. Type 519, *surcharged with name in three lines, in black.*

½ a., brown ..
1 a., green ..
2 a., red ..
2½ a., black on yellow ..
3 a., brown on red ..
4 a., brown ..
4½ a., violet ..
5 a., black on green ..
7½ a., black ..
8 a., blue ..
1 r., carmine ..
2 r., brown-red ..
3 r., slate-violet ..
4 r., bright blue ..
5 r., sap-green ..

The same, surcharged "2½" in red.
2½ on 4 a., black and violet ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1895. Types 564, 565.

1 c., green .. 0 1 0 1
5 c., blue .. 0 4
10 c., mauve and green .. 0 9

BRIT. SOUTH AFRICA CO.

FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1895. Type 578.

Surcharged ONE PENNY, in black.
1d. on 2d., red on green ..

BULGARIA.

"01," in red, on 2 st., dull gm. 0 1 0 2

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. *Red surcharge.* (Nov.)*

30" on 50 st., deep blue (imp.) 1 0
30" on 50 st., sky-blue (") 0 9
30" on 50 st., deep blue (p. 11½) 0 9
Type 607. *Small serpentine roulette.*
50 st., sky-blue ..

CHILI.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. (March.)*

2 c., black on yellow ..
4 c. " " " " ..
6 c. " " " " ..
8 c. " " " " ..
10 c. " " " " ..
16 c. " " " " ..
20 c. " " " " ..
30 c. " " " " ..
40 c. " " " " ..
1 c., rose on yellow ..
2 c. " " " " ..
4 c. " " " " ..
6 c. " " " " ..
8 c. " " " " ..
10 c. " " " " ..
40 c. " " " " ..
50 c. " " " " ..
60 c. " " " " ..
80 c. " " " " ..
1 p. " " " " ..

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

1895. (March.)* *Santiago.*

Lilac-brown .. (July.)* *Valparaiso.*

Black and yellow on white ..
Black and yellow on green ..
Blue and yellow on green ..
Brown and yellow on buff ..

CONFEDERATE STATES.

BATON ROUGE.

10 c., green ..

MACON.

2 c., black on green ..

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1895. (Nov.)*

1 c., green .. 0 2
2 c., red .. 0 3
5 c., blue .. 0 5
10 c., orange .. 0 9

ERITREA.

1895. Type 1694 *surcharged.*

45 c., black and grey-green ..

FERNANDO PO.

1895. Types 1301, 1302.

50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green ..
10 c. de p., claret ..

FINLAND.

1895. Type 1327. *Perf.* 13½ x 13.

25 pen., blue .. 0 5

GIBRALTAR.

1895. Type 1613. *Value in second colour.*

1 p., bistre and blue .. 1 6

Error, without value.

(10 c.) carmine ..

GREECE.

1895. Type 1646. *Athens print.*

25 l., reddish mauve (p. 11½) .. 0 2
40 l., indigo (imperf.) .. 0 8
40 l. " (perf. 11½) .. 0 9

GRENADA.

1895. (Nov.)* *Crown and C.A.*

Perf. 14. *Value and value in 2nd colour.*

2d., blue and blue ..
5d., blue and yellow ..
6d., blue and green ..
8d., blue and black ..
1s., green and orange ..

Un. Used.

s. d. s. d.

GWALIOR.

SERVICE STAMPS. 1895.

Surcharged in Indian characters only.

½ a., green ..
1 a., plum ..
2 a., blue ..
3 a., orange ..
4 a., olive ..
8 a., purple ..

HAYTI.

1895. Type 1772. *Perf.* 14.

20 c., brown .. 1 6

HOLLAND.

1895. Type 1805. *New colour.*

22½ c., deep blue-green ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. Type 1201, *var.* III.

1 c., black and ultramarine ..

ICELAND.

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1895. Type 1892.

50 aur, mauve ..

INDIA.

1895.

1 r., carmine and brown ..
2 r., brown and green ..
5 r., blue and violet ..

ITALY.

1895. (Aug.)*

20 c., deep yellow .. 0 4 0 2

UNPAID LETTER STAMP. Type 1993.

10 lire, carmine and blue ..

LUXEMBURG.

1895. (June.)* *Perf.* 12½.

1 c., lavender .. 0 1
2 c., brown .. 0 1
4 c., olive-brown .. 0 2
5 c., emerald-green .. 0 2
10 c., carmine .. 0 2

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1895. *Surcharged "S.P."*

1 c., lavender .. 0 1
2 c., brown .. 0 1
4 c., olive-brown .. 0 2
5 c., emerald-green .. 0 2
10 c., carmine .. 0 2

MEXICO.

1895. Type 2312.

4 c., orange .. 0 4 0 2

OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1895.

Types 2311-2315. *Black surcharge.*

1 c., green ..
2 c., carmine ..
3 c., chestnut ..
4 c., red ..
5 c., ultramarine ..
10 c., rose-lilac ..
12 c., olive ..
15 c., greenish blue ..
20 c., lake ..
50 c., violet ..
1 p., brown ..
5 p., rose-red ..
10 p., blue ..

The same, with red surcharge.

1 c., green ..
2 c., carmine ..
3 c., chestnut ..
4 c., red ..
5 c., ultramarine ..
10 c., rose-lilac ..
12 c., olive ..
15 c., greenish blue ..
20 c., lake ..
50 c., violet ..
1 p., brown ..
5 p., rose-red ..
10 p., blue ..

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.

1895. Type 2360. *Perf.* 11.

Yellow-brown ..

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
MONTENEGRO.
RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1895.
10 nov., ultramarine & pink 1 0 0 6

MOROCCO?
MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO POST.
1895. Type 2387.
20 c., lilac-brown

MOGADOR AND MOROCCO POST.
1895. (Aug.)*
5 c., green
10 c., carmine
15 c., blue
50 c., brown
1 p., red-brown

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.
1895. (Nov.)*
"25," in carmine, on 80r., grn.

NANDGAON.
SERVICE STAMP.
1895. Type 2412. Violet surcharge.
1 a., brown

NEW ZEALAND.
1895. (July)*
½d., black (perf. 12½) .. 0 3
¾d. " (" 10) .. 0 1
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
1894. Type 2557. Perf. 10.
1d., blue
2d., red-brown

PARAGUAY.
1895. (Nov.)* Black surcharge.
"5" on 7 c., brown .. 0 9

PERSIA.
1895. Type 2797.
50 kran, green and gold ..

PERU.
1895. Types 2813, 2815.
5 c., carmine 0 4
20 c., blue 1 6
With Type 2849 inverted.
1 c., orange
2 c., violet

FISCAL STAMP USED FOR POSTAGE.
1895. (June.)*
2 c., slate
SERVICE STAMPS.
1895. Surcharged as Type 2859 in red.
1 c., orange (No. 139)
1 c., green (" 140) .. 0 3
2 c., violet (" 141)
2 c., carmine (" 142) .. 0 6
10 c., green (" 145) .. 2 6
50 c. " (" 146)
2 c., vermilion (" 147)
5 c., blue (" 148) .. 2 0
20 c. " 1 6

PORTO RICO.
1895. Type 2708.
3 c. de p., blue-green

PORTUGAL.
1895. Value in black.
2½ reis, grey 0 1
5 " orange-red 0 1
10 " pale green 0 2
15 " chocolate 0 2
20 " violet 0 3
25 " deep green 0 3
50 " blue 0 5
75 " rose 0 6
80 " mauve 0 8
100 " blue on blue .. 0 9
150 " brown on yellowish .. 1 0
200 " purple on pale rose .. 1 4
300 " blue on rose .. 2 0

QUEENSLAND.
Variety of No. 143 with LA joined.
1d., vermilion 1 6
The same, error "NNY" for "PENNY."
1d., vermilion
Types 2995 and new design. Wmk. 2986.
2d., blue 0 4
5d., chocolate 0 9
Type 2994.
1d., green (burill) 0 6
1d. " (Wmk. 2990) .. 0 6
1d. " (embossed)
Type 2991. Thick paper, no wmk.
18., mauve 5 0

RUSSIA.
1865? Type 3062. Error with ground of 5 kopeks on wove paper.
3 kop., black and green
1890-92. Error with centre inverted.
14 kop., blue and rose

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.

BELEBEL.
1895. (Nov.)* For Registration.
5 kop., pink and blue

BELOZERSK.
1895. Type 3142.
2 kop., brown

BOGORODSK.
Type of 1884.
10 kop., blue

CHARKOFF.
FOR UNPAID LETTERS.
1895. Type 3212.
Frame and numerals only in blue.
5 kop., gold and blue

JELEZ.
5 kop., 3309, brown-violet ..

KOLOMNA.
FOR UNPAID LETTERS.
1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 11½.
1 kop., orange
2 " green
3 " carmine

LOUBNY.
1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 11½.
5 kop., green, blk., & gold ..

MALMYCHE.
2 kop., 3391, magenta

OSBA.
1894-95. (July.)*
2 kop., red-brown & green ..
4 " green and yellow ..
2 " blue and red
Arms on lined ground.
2 kop., blue and red

OUSTYSBOLSK.
1895. Type 3485.
Onal with ground of blue dots.
2 kop., blue, red, & brown ..

PODOLSK.
1882. Type 3508. Imperf.
2 kop., yellow-green

PSKOFF.
1895. (Nov.)*
Surcharged in various types.
"3" in black, on No. 10

SOLIKAMSK.
1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 11½.
2 kop., blue

STAROBYELSK.
1895. Type 3588. Perf. 12½.
3 kop., green on green

TICHVIN.
1895. Type 3568. Dated 1895.
5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red ..

TOTMA.
1895. (Nov.)* Smaller design.
3 kop., black, yellow, red,
gold, and blue

TSCHERDINA.
3 kop., 3620, green

WESSIEGONSK.
1895. (Aug.)* Perf. 10.
3 kop., brown and gold .. 0 4
10 " blk., red, and gold. 1 0

ST. THOMAS, & C.
(DANISH WEST INDIES.)
1895. (July.)* Black surcharge.
10 c. on 50 c., mauve .. 1 0

SIAM.
1895. Type 3801. Black surcharge.
10 Ats on 24 Ats, No. 13. 1 0
OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.
1895. (Sept.)*
No value, rose

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
1895. Type 3917. Perf. 13.
2d., red-brown

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.
1895. (Nov.)* New types.

PAHANG.
1 c., lilac and green
2 c. " " brown
3 c. " " carmine
5 c. " " ochre
8 c. " " ultramar.
10 c. " " orange
50 c. " " black

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.
2 dol. " ?
5 dol. " blue
25 dol. " ?
100 dol. " ?

PERAK.
1 c., lilac and green
2 c. " " brown
3 c. " " carmine 0 3
5 c. " " ochre
8 c. " " ultramarine
10 c. " " orange
50 c. " " black
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.
2 dol. " ?
5 dol. " blue
25 dol. " ?
100 dol. " ?

SELANGOR.
1 c., lilac and green
2 c. " " brown
3 c. " " carmine
5 c. " " ochre
8 c. " " ultramar.
10 c. " " orange
50 c. " " black
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.
2 dol. " ?
5 dol. " blue
25 dol. " ?
100 dol. " ?

SURINAM.
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.
1895. Type 4065.
50 c., black and lilac; 1
50 c. " " 11
50 c. " " 111

SWEDEN.
1895. Type 4078.
20 öre, slate-blue

TOLIMA.
1866? Type 4192. Perf.
20 c., yellow
20+20 c., tête-bêche

TONGA.
1895. (Nov.)* New type.
1d., dull green 0 2
2½d., rose 0 5
5d., blue 0 10
7½d., orange 0 15
Same red-axen and surcharged. (Nov.)
1d. on 2½d., black and red ..
1d. on 2½d. " "
7½d. on 2½d. " "

TRANSVAAL.
1895. (Nov.)* Various surcharges.
½d., in red, on 1s. (No. 210) 0 6 0 6
1d., in green, on 2½d. (No. 195) 0 4 0 3
6d., green and rose
Type 4220. Pole to waggon.
2½d., mauve
4d., olive-black

TURKS ISLANDS.
1895. Type 4301.
Name and value in blue.
1d., blue and lilac 0 6

UNITED STATES.
1895. Types 4387-4398. Wmk. U.S.P.N.
Only part of letter showing on each stamp.
1 c., blue 0 1 0 1
2 c., carmine 0 2 0 1
3 c., purple 0 3 0 2
4 c., deep brown 0 3 0 2
5 c., brown 0 4 0 1
6 c., red-brown 0 5 0 4
8 c., plum 0 6 0 3
10 c., green 0 8 0 1
15 c., deep blue 1 0 0 4
50 c., orange 3 0
1 dol., black 5 6
2 dol., bright blue 10 6
5 dol., grey-green 25 0
SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.
1895. Type 4400. Wmkd.
10 c., blue

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.
1895. Type 4424. Wmkd.
1 c., carmine
2 c. " "
3 c. " "
5 c. " "
10 c. " "
30 c. " "
50 c. " "

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

URUGUAY.
Oct. 1895. (Nov.)* *Perf.* 15.
1 c., ochre 0 2
5 c., brick-red 0 5

VICTORIA.
1865. *Variety of No. 144, imperf.*
qd., in blue, on iod.
1895. Type 4863. *Wink. V and Crown.*
2s., emerald-green

POST CARDS
AND
LETTER CARDS.

ANGRA (AZORES).
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 39.
20+20 r., lilac on buff 0 8
30+30 r., blue on buff 0 10
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 38.
50 r., blue on blue 0 8

BRAZIL.
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.
40 r., gm. & blue on buff
40+40r. " " " " " " " "
80r., mauve & blue on blue
80+80r. " " " " " " " "

LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.
200 r., black, orange, and
blue on lilac

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.
(NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)

POST CARDS. 1895.
½d., black and orange
1d. " " " " " " " "
2d. " " " " " " " "

CANADA.
LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.
1 c., black on blue
2 c., green on blue

CEYLON.
POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 *surcharged.*
THREE in red, on 5 c., blue
CENTS?
3 cents, in blk., on 5 c. "

LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 754.
5+5 c., black on blue 0 4

CHILI.
POST CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*
1 c., green on green
2 c., carmine on rose

LETTER CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*
2 c., carmine on rose

FIJI ISLANDS.
POST CARDS. 1895. (Sept.)*
1d., black
1d. + 1d., violet
½d., deep green
1½ 1d., carmine
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)*
1½d., red on drab

FINLAND.
POST CARD. 1895. (Nov.)*
10 pen., rose & blk. on cream

FRANCE.
POST OFFICES IN CHINA.
POST CARD.
1895. *Surcharged in carmine.*
10 c., black on greenish

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.
20 r., lilac on buff 0 4
20+20 r. " " " " " " " " .. 0 8

LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 1556.
50 r., blue on blue 0 9

GREECE.
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1650.
10 l., rose-red on yellow-green

GUATEMALA.
POST CARD. 1895. (June.)*
1 c., brown on white 0 3

HOLLAND.
POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.
2½ c., mauve on rose
2½+2½ c. " " " " " " " "
5 c., ultramarine on blue
5+5 c. " " " " " " " "

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

HORTA (AZORES).
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.
20+20 r., lilac on buff 0 8
LETTER CARD. 1895.
50 r., blue on blue 0 9

THE LEVANT.
POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*
4 kop., green on buff
4+4 kop. " " " " " " " "
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov.)*
10 kop., carmine on white

LUXEMBURG.
POST CARDS. 1895. *New type.*
5 c., green on buff 0 2
5+5 c. " " " " " " " " .. 0 3
10 c., carmine on buff 0 3
10+10 c. " " " " " " " " .. 0 4

MEXICO.
POST CARDS. 1895-86. Type 2323. *Error.*
2 pesos, green & blk. on buff
LETTER CARDS.
No. 878. *Error* URVANO.
4 c., orange and blue
4 c., orange and blue
With Arms in centre.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
POST CARD. 1895. Type 2530 *redrawn.*
½d., blue on lemon

NEW ZEALAND.
LETTER CARDS. 1895.
1½d., mauve on green 1 0
1½d., mauve on fawn 0 4
1½d., mauve on grey-blue
1½d., mauve on granite
1½d., mauve on cream
1½d., mauve on yellow
1½d., mauve on pink

NORWAY.
POST CARDS. 1895. *With Type 2646.*
3 ore, orange
5+5 " green
10 " carmine

ORANGE FREE STATE.
POST CARDS. *With adhesive stamps;*
Arms without Flags; formula black
or white.
(½d., in blk., on ½d., red-brn.)
(½d., in red, on 2d., mauve..

PERU.
POST CARDS. 1895. *Type of 1884-85.*
3+3 c., in blue, on 4+4 c. ..
4+4 c., blue surcharge

PONTA DELGADA.
POST CARD. 1895.
20+20 r., lilac on buff 0 8
LETTER CARD. 1895.
50 r., blue on blue 0 10

PORTUGAL.
POST CARDS. 1890. Type 2946.
Error, without PARA.
10 r., brown on buff
1895. Types 2949, 2950
10 r., black on green
20+20 r., lilac on buff
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 2954.
50 r., blue on blue

QUEENSLAND.
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)*
2d., blue on grey
2d., blue on greenish

ROUMANIA.
LETTER CARD. 1895. *New type.*
15 b., rose on buff

RUSSIA.
GOVERNMENT LOCALS.
PSKOFF.
POST CARD.
1895. (July.)* *Black surcharge.*
1½ kop., blue on blue
Red and black surcharge.
1½ kop., blue on blue

SERVIA.
POST CARDS. 1895. (Aug.)*
5 p., rose on buff
5+5 p. " " " " " " " " ..
10 p., blue on white
10+10 p. " " " " " " " " ..
LETTER CARDS. 1895. *New type.*
5 p., carmine on greenish
10 p., blue on greenish

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TRANSVAAL.
POST CARD. 1895. Type 4220 *redrawn.*
1d., carmine on cream

TURKEY.
LETTER CARD. 1895. (July.)*
1 piast., grey-blue on salmon

VICTORIA.
LETTER CARDS. 1895.
2d., in blue, on No. 956 1 0
2d., rose on azure

WURTEMBERG.
OFFICIAL POST CARD.
1894. (May, 1895.)*
5 pf., green on buff

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BRAZIL.
ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 471.
500 r., slate-blue on wove (2 sizes)
With letters of "REIS" closer together.
100 r., red on wove (2 sizes).

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REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
4d., blue (F)
4d. " (H?)

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1895. Type 523, *surcharged with name,*
in black.
2 a., ultramarine

BRIT. SOUTH AFRICA CO.
FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES. 1895.
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PENCE.
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FOURPENCE, in black, on 2d.
(H?)

CANADA.
ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 627 (6 & Aug.)*
3 c., red on wove
2 c., green on laid 0 3

CEYLON.
ENVELOPE. 1895. (Nov.)*
5 c., blue 0 5
WRAPPERS. 1895. Type 729.
2 c., mauve on brown 0 2
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CONFEDERATE STATES.
MADISON. ENVELOPE.
5 c., black on buff

GREAT BRITAIN.
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1890. *Without outer line to design.*
1½d., brown

GUATEMALA.
ENVELOPES. 1895. (Nov.)*
2 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue
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6 c. " " on 10 c., carm.

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WRAPPER. 1895. *Error, stamp at left.*
2 c., carmine on buff

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ENVELOPE. 1894. *Black surcharge.*
2 c. on 11 c., carmine

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ENVELOPE. 1895. Type 3696.
2½d., ultramarine (2 sizes)

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WRAPPER. 1895. Type 4870.
1d., blue on white

WURTEMBERG.
OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 4945.
5 pf., green on buff
5 pf., green on grey
10 pf., carmine on buff?
Type 4946. *Thick white paper.*
10 pf., rose
20 pf., blue

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

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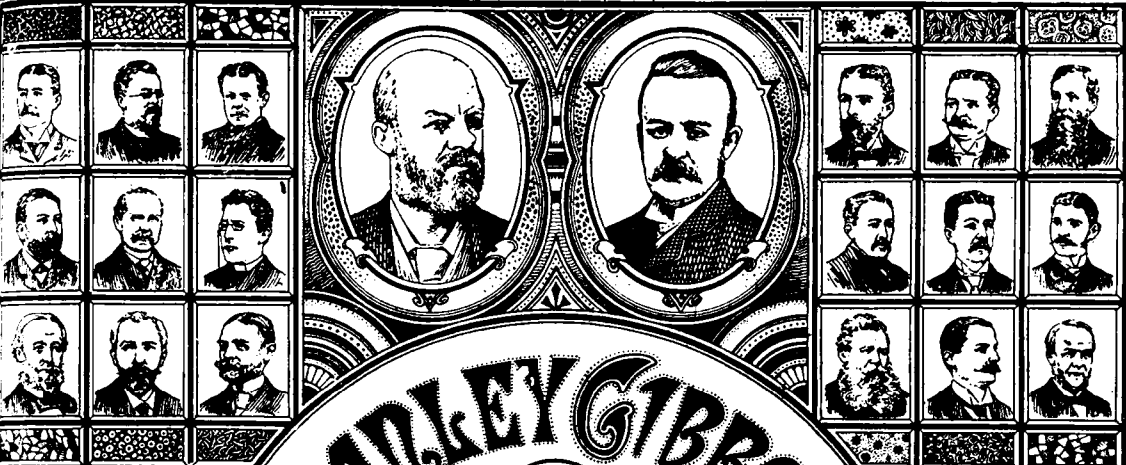
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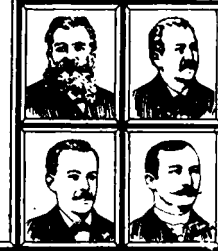
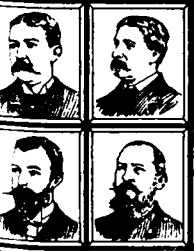
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

JANUARY 31, 1896.

No. 67.

EDITORIAL.

It is with the very greatest regret, which we are sure will be fully shared by all who were in any way acquainted with him, that we have to announce the death of the Earl of Kingston, the President of the London Philatelic Society, which took place at Cairo on the 13th inst. We copy the following formal notice from *The Morning Post*:

"The death is announced of the Earl of Kingston as having taken place on Monday at Cairo. Henry Ernest Newcomen King-Tenison, Earl of Kingston, County Roscommon, Viscount Kingston of Kingsborough, County Sligo, Viscount Lorton of Boyle, County Roscommon, Baron Kingston of Rockingham, County Roscommon, Baron of Erris, County Roscommon, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, was the younger son of the sixth Earl (who was previously Viscount Lorton) by his marriage with Anne, daughter of the late Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., and was born in 1848. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Battalion of the Connaught Rangers (Militia), and a Magistrate for the Counties of Roscommon and Leitrim, and was Lord Lieutenant for the former county. He succeeded his brother, the seventh Earl, in 1871, and in the following year married Florence Margaret Christina, only surviving child and heir of the late Mr. Edward King-Tenison, of Kilronan Castle (whose name he assumed by Royal license in 1883), by Lady Louisa Anson. The late Lord Kingston was a representative Peer for Ireland. The title passes to his only surviving son, Henry Edwyn, Viscount Kingsborough, born in 1874, who was educated at Eton, and is a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment (Militia)."

The public career of the late Lord Kingston as a philatelist, if we may employ such an expression, has been but a short one; he was elected a member of the London Philatelic Society in April, 1887, his candidature being seconded by the late Vice-President, Mr. T. K. Tapling, with whom he was on terms of the most intimate and affectionate friendship, only broken by the death of the latter in 1891. It was in 1890, we believe, that Lord Kingston first came prominently to the front, winning one of the Gold Medals at the Philatelic Society's Exhibition of that year, with his magnificent collection of stamps of Great Britain, a collection which has been largely added to since. In 1892, on the retirement of Mr. Philbrick, q.c., from the post of

President of the London Philatelic Society, the Earl of Kingston was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, and no one will venture to assert that his election was due in any greater degree to his title and social rank, than to the fact that he was known to be a most enthusiastic and intelligent philatelist, and that he had endeared himself to every member with whom he had been brought into contact, by his uniform geniality and goodness of heart.

Lord Kingston's speciality, as may be gathered from what we have stated above, was the adhesive stamps of the United Kingdom, his collection of which is no doubt the finest now in existence; but he had also a general collection, in which, we believe, the West Indies and the North American Colonies are very strongly represented, and his general knowledge of stamps was excellent. During the too short period of his occupancy of the Presidential chair, he made every effort to attend both the general meetings and those of the Council of the Philatelic Society. For some two years past he suffered from a most painful internal complaint, which was doubtless the cause of his premature death; but even during that period he was able to write two very interesting papers, which were read at meetings of the Society, and subsequently published in *The London Philatelist*, and he attended meetings when his health permitted it. A few months ago he underwent a serious operation, the effect of which was, undoubtedly, a very great improvement in his health, for the time, and he went abroad for the winter in the full hope, shared by all his friends, of returning in the spring with renewed strength and enthusiasm to take a greater share than ever in the Society's work. No one, as far as we are aware, doubted that a permanent cure had been effected, or that care and rest in a mild climate were all that were necessary for full recovery from the effects, both of his illness, and of the operation which it had necessitated, and the announcement of his death came as a sudden shock to his philatelic friends at home.

The vacancy in the London Philatelic Society, caused by the Earl of Kingston's untimely decease, will be very hard to fill; it will be indeed difficult to find a President possessing the same happy combination of authority and good-fellowship as the kind friend whose loss we deplore.

* * *

WE are very sorry to see, from the January number of *The American Journal of Philately*, that its publishers continue to uphold the position they have taken up in reference to the Commemorative stamp of the Transvaal. We had hoped that in the case of an avowedly Commemorative stamp there would be no difference of opinion, the S. S. S. S. would be held to be bound at once to condemn it, and that every member of that Society would loyally support its action. That the Society is liable to make mistakes no one will deny, but this seems as plain a case as possible. The ordinary Penny stamp was supposed to be temporarily withdrawn from issue for three weeks; but, of course, that was not the case, as the whole of the special stamps were absorbed in a few hours. The number of these special stamps was limited, as was also the period during which they were to be put on sale, although the period during which they might be used was not limited. The issue was plainly a speculative one, on the part of the Transvaal Post-office Department, which no doubt anticipated that a large majority of the stamps sold would never be used; and, as a matter of fact, it was made the subject of a most scandalous speculation on the part of the Post-office clerks, who are stated to have retained large quantities of the stamps, and to have offered them "over the counter" at a considerable advance on their face value. There seems to be hardly anything wanting to discredit this particular issue.

The argument of the Editor of the *A. J. of Ph.*, that, because the Committee of the S. S. S. S. has not yet adopted his suggestion to place upon the black list the compound English envelopes, therefore he is not to submit to their ruling upon other points, is a somewhat peculiar one. If every member of the Society declines to accept its decision upon one point, because it has not decided exactly as he thinks right upon some other point, it may as well be broken up at once. And there are two things to be taken into consideration. First, that the S. S. S. S. has confined its attentions so far principally to new issues; and, second, that these compound envelopes, the collection of which we by no means defend, stand upon an entirely different footing to any ordinary issue of stamps. They have never been issued at all: dies of certain values are kept at Somerset House, and are impressed there upon any size or shape of paper or envelopes that private persons send in to be stamped; values for which no single dies exist are produced by combinations of two or more of the existing dies; practically almost any combination can be obtained, and if any one wanted half a dozen 1d. stamps struck upon the same piece of paper, instead of having them struck upon six different pieces of paper, we do not see why he should not be accommodated. To our mind, these combinations of embossed stamps have about the same amount of philatelic interest as combinations of two or more adhesives, stuck upon the same envelope or wrapper.

Every one who collects these things knows well enough what their nature is; any one can get them

who chooses to pay for them, and they are not supplied except upon demand.

But while on the subject of envelopes, we would ask our friends on the other side of the Atlantic to look at home. Are all the numerous varieties, of size, colour, and quality, of the United States envelopes, absolutely necessary for commercial purposes? These are official varieties, and therefore must be accepted. But are they necessary? We do not say that they are not. We only ask the question.

* * *

MR. BACON kindly informs us that the stamps in the cases at the British Museum have again been changed; the portion of the Taping Collection now on view consists of the stamps of Mauritius, Lagos, St. Helena, Labuan, British North Borneo, and Fiji Islands.

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.

Antigua.—Mr. J. R. F. Turner tells us of the 6d., no wmk., perf. 11½ instead of 15 × 15½.

Adhesive. 6d., green; no wmk.. perf. 11½.

Argentine Republic.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. forward us a letter that they have received from Buenos Ayres, stating that the current stamps have hitherto been printed upon paper with an artificial watermark, impressed upon it after it was made. That this being found unsatisfactory, not being uniformly visible throughout the sheet, and apt to disappear when the paper is wetted, the stamps are in future to be printed upon paper with a true watermark, made in Germany. The design of the wmk. is the same as before, but it is a little larger, as well as more distinct, and the paper is whiter. Our informants send us the 2 c. and 3 c. on the new paper.

Austria.—*The London Philatelist* publishes a note of warning on the subject of recent so-called "finds" of the yellow, rose, and red, Newspaper Stamps, with head of Mercury. Numbers of these labels, both unused and would-be "used on original," have been placed on the market during the last two years, and it stated that they have "deceived the very elect." Close examination by the highest philatelic authorities in Austria has resulted in the condemnation of these "discoveries" as bad, and it appears probable that they are carefully-manipulated reprints, with forged postmarks. The Expert Committee of the Austrian Philatelic Club has most kindly offered to examine, free of charge, any specimens of the "Mercuries" that may be sent to it; they should be registered, and addressed (with stamp for return postage):

"Oesterreichische Philatelisten Club,
"Wallner Strasse 15
"Wien I."

with the word "Prüfungstelle" in the corner of the envelope.

Bavaria.—*Der Philatelist* describes a new issue of the 5 pf. card, with the design of the stamp re-engraved, and showing changes in various of the minor details, which appear to be more easily seen than described. The card is watermarked with vertical wavy lines.

According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* some of the 5 pf. Postage Due Stamps were surcharged with a figure "2," in red, in each corner, as it was feared that the 2 pf. stamps would not be ready in time.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. "2," in red, on 5 pf., red and grey.
Post Card. 5 pf. green on buff; type red-rouge.

Belgium.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a specimen of the 5+5 c. card of 1888, with the impression of the reply card on the back of the first half, the second half being entirely blank!

Post Card. 5+5 c., yellow-green; *error.*

Bhopal.—*Le T. P.* announces the 8 a. on wove paper, and with a pin perforation of small holes, instead of the usual tent-peg punctures.

Adhesive. 8 a., blue-black on wove; *pin perf.*

British Bechuanaland.—We rejoice to learn from *Le T. P.* that this territory was officially annexed to the Cape Colony on the 16th November, and we trust that it will require no special stamps in future.

British Central Africa Protectorate.—We give an illustration of the 1d. on 2d., which we chronicled in November, and which seems to have been a special issue for this territory.



British East Africa Company.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* has discovered that there are two sizes of the 2½ a. envelope:—one measuring 141 x 77 mm., with pointed flap; and the other 146 x 78 mm., with rounded flap. We presume both of these exist surcharged for the Protectorate, and in their pristine beauty!

British East Africa Protectorate.—Our next illustrations show the 2½ a. on 4 a., which we chronicled in November, and the surcharged 2½ a. of India, described



last month. We have since heard, from divers sources, that the 2½ a. envelope, both sizes of the Registration envelopes and the two cards of the Company, received the same surcharge as the corresponding adhesives; also that various others of the Indian adhesives have been surcharged, as shown above, and we have the 1½ a. of India further surcharged "2½" in red. But this is not all—we are told that the surcharged Indians are only a provisional issue, pending the preparation of a special series, and that Zanzibar has (or is to have) a set of surcharged stamps, likewise to be followed by a special series. Some of these are surely unnecessary!

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½ a., green	(India); black surcharge.
	1 a., plum	" " "
	1½ a., brown	" " "
	2 a., blue	" " "
2½ a., in red, on	1½ a., brown	" " "
	3 a., orange	" " "
	4 a., olive	" " "
	6 a., bistre	" " "
	8 a., purple	" " "
	1 r., carmine & green	" " "
	2 r., carmine & brown	" " "
	3 r., brown & green	" " "
	5 r., blue and violet	" " "
<i>Envelope.</i>	2½ a., green; black surcharge.	
<i>Reg. Env.</i>	2 a., blue	" " (small size)
<i>Post Cards.</i>	½ a., brown	" "
	1 a., violet	" "

British South Africa Company.—A correspondent informs us that he has found the 2d. stamp on thick paper, and perf. 12½ instead of 14.

Adhesive. 2d., red and olive; *perf.* 12½.

Bulgaria.—*Le T. P.* tells us that a few sheets of the "01" on 2 st. have been discovered with the surcharge inverted. This is quite natural; but, as our contemporary remarks, it is a little peculiar that these sheets are (were?) found postmarked!

Bussahir.—We received, too late for use last month, a letter from a correspondent in India, giving us some very

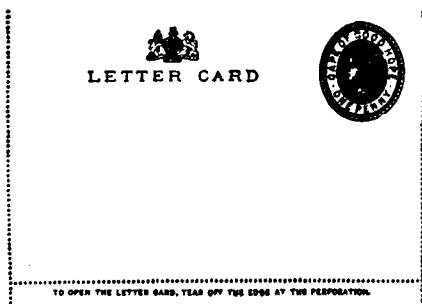
instructive information as to this State and its stamps; he says:

"I went through the Bushahir State last month, and obtained a set of the stamps. They have three sets of stamps printed, but only one is intended for postage. At present there are only two Post-offices in the State, at Rampur, the capital, and at Kilba, which is 55 miles beyond Rampur, and letters are carried to these offices from Simla. They are under the Indian Postal Department, and only the Indian stamps are used. The Raja informed me that they proposed to start branch line Post-offices next year, and use their new stamps, but I am very doubtful whether this will be permitted!"

Our correspondent adds that "Bushahir State is one of the largest in this part of the Himalayas, extending up to the Thibet frontier, but it is very uncivilized." This issuing of stamps beforehand, however, with a view to the possible subsequent establishment of Post-offices at which they may (perhaps) be used, argues a condition of philatelic civilization which fully justifies the action of the S. S. S. S.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Le T. P.* has received a Letter Card, which was issued in this colony on the 15th November. We annex an illustration.

Letter Card. 1d., red on grey.



Cashmere.—In *The Philatelic World* of Calcutta we notice an advertisement for tenders for the remainders of the postage stamps of the State, and we may take this as official intimation of the fact that the Native stamps of Cashmere are really out of use. The only item in the list that is a novelty to us is a lot of 1000 "Service" ¼ a. Post Cards. Can anyone tell us what these are?

Ceylon.—We have received two more values with the "On Service" surcharge.

Service Stamps. 25 c., buff.
30 c., red and mauve.

Cochin.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us a used specimen of the ½ puttan on laid paper, which is a new variety to us.

Adhesive. ½ puttan, orange on laid.

Curacao.—We give an illustration of the provisional stamp described last month. *Le T. P.* states that the 10 c., with head of the Queen, reported some two years and a half ago, has only now made its appearance.



The Ph. J. of G. B. tells us that the 30 c., with head of the King, has also been surcharged "2½ cent."

Adhesive. 2½ c., in carmine, on 30 c., grey.

Ecuador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports, on very high authority, that the whole of the current series exists with the date "1895" replacing that of "1894."

Finland.—*Le T. P.* describes an impostor, purporting to be a 1 mark, mauve, of the 1885 type, with *serpentine perforation*. Fortunately, the perforation on three sides of this curiosity does not correspond with that used for the previous issues of Finland, and the obliteration applied to it is also of an unknown type. Mons. Moens has, therefore, no hesitation in pronouncing it a fraud, probably made out of an imperforate proof or essay.

Formosa.—We give an illustration of the design of the curious labels to which we have previously alluded, and it is only right to add that the illustration is quite as clear and distinct as the originals. Captain R. A. Binns very kindly sends us specimens of both the first and the second series, and appears to think them genuine postal issues, but we are still unable fully to share his confidence. He also sends specimens of a fresh variety of the large rectangular official labels, differing from the previous issue in having fuller inscriptions on the counterfoil at the left; these are genuine enough, we believe, our only doubt is whether they are *stamps*—properly speaking. The most satisfactory part of our correspondent's letter, to our mind, consists of the words "these are all obsolete now!"



France.—*Le T.-P.* described in December some specimens of the current 25 c., surcharged "0.15," in red, in pen-and-ink, or "15" printed in black. Of the latter variety our contemporary gives an illustration, which we here reproduce. These curiosities are obliterated "MAJUNGA—MADAGASCAR" "25 février, 1895." It seems a little curious that, if such stamps were in use in Madagascar nearly a year ago, we should have heard nothing of them, and we do not gather, either from the illustration or the description, that these have the "Madagascar" surcharge also.



L'Echo reports a variety of the reply-paid Letter Card with the reply half imperforate.

Letter Card. 15 + 15 c.; reply card imperf.

The Ph. J. of G. B. describes the 5 c. envelope, small size, surcharged "5 CENTIMOS" in vermilion, for use in Tangiers.

Envelope. 5 centimos on 5 c., green on white.

Gibraltar.—We have received two new values.

Adhesives. 20 centimos, olive.
2 pesetas, black and carmine.

Great Britain.—Mr. W. Morley kindly sends us a specimen of a stamped telegraph form, with another new setting of the formula on the back; the wording is the same as upon the unstamped forms, and as upon the second variety described in October, but the setting is slightly different—the word "Telegram" in the third line of par. 5 has a capital "T"—and the lines for the "Name and Address of Sender" are replaced at the top, as upon the stamped forms previous to the October one. The No. of the die we cannot decipher, but Mr. Morley assures us that it is "34."

Mr. Turner tells us of a variety that appears to be a *tte-bêche* vertical pair of the "Keble College adhesive, embossed in red, perf. about 11."

We have seen sizes F and G of the Registration Envelopes with the new formula on the back; the explanation is placed above the table of fees, instead of partly above and partly below.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; sizes F & G; new formula.

We are informed that a series of Military Telegraph stamps was issued for use with the Ashanti Expedition. The well-known "unappropriated" dies were employed, the words "ARMY TELEGRAPHS" being added, in the second colour mentioned below, at the foot of the values up to 10s., and at the top and bottom of the 1s.

Military Telegraphs. 1d., lilac and black.
2d. " blue.
3d. " green.
1s., green and black.
5s. 6d. " brown.
10s. " puce.
10s. " red.
1s., lilac and black.

Greece.—When the Olympic games are over, other philatelic games are to commence; we are told that there is to be an entire new set of adhesives, ranging from 1 lepton to 5 drachmas, the colour of the Unpaid Letter stamps is to be changed, and doubtless there will be new

envelopes, wrappers, post cards, letter cards, and all that the philatelic heart can desire or the Greek conscience supply. Our friends who collect Greeks will have to keep their eyes, and their purses, wide open.

Holland.—Mr. J. B. Robert, of the Hague, informs us that a 5 gulden stamp is to be issued shortly, also Letter Cards (or sheets) of the values of 3c. for town postage, 5c. for the interior of Holland, and 2½ c. for the Postal Union, on pink, green and grey-blue, but "which be which" our correspondent does not state. We have received the following:

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1½c., black and ultramarine.

Japan.—A correspondent kindly sends us two very marked shades of the current 20 sen.; the new edition is a very much deeper orange than the previous printings, in comparison with which it may almost be termed orange-red. From the same source we learn that there are to be two stamps issued to commemorate the victory over China, but these we do not propose to chronicle.

Adhesive. 20 sen., orange-red; perf. 11½.

Luxemburg.—We give an illustration of the new Postal Union card.

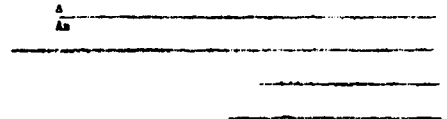


UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. — WELTPOSTVEREIN.

Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. — Großherzogthum Luxemburg.

CARTE POSTALE. — POSTKARTE.

Alpagnen. — Aertwort.



The 10 cent stamp mentioned in the text.

Mauritius.—A correspondent has kindly shown us the new 3 c., adhesive, the design of which, as shown in the annexed illustration, exhibits the Arms of the Colony; our informant also states that he has received a wrapper, bearing an impression of the same design, surmounted by an instruction in 6 lines within a double-lined frame.



Le T. P. adds a card, of local manufacture, the design of which closely resembles that of the first card issued in 1879.

MAURITIUS
INLAND POST CARD



It is franked by means of the 2 c., green, adhesive. Our contemporary has found 18 varieties of type of the card, one of which is lettered "Carte" for "Carte."

Adhesive. 3 c., lilac; new type: wmk. Crown & CA; perf. 14.
Wrapper. 3 c., green on buff.
Post Card. (2 c.), black on white; 18 varieties.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us the following items of information:—

"The change in the colour of the 4 c. adhesive was unintentional, and is due to the supply of the proper ink having run out, and some colour having to be obtained locally; but it is probable that the colour of the 10 c. or the 20 c. may be changed, as these values are found to be too much alike. A 12 c. envelope was issued, with the oval stamp, of white laid paper, and ordinary shape; the current 4 c. and 5 c. envelopes exist without the arms on the left. The word 'FAJILLA' is now spelt correctly on the wrappers.

And a few copies of the Post Cards, Types 2345 and 2346, were impressed with the current 2 c. and 3 c. stamps respectively, to make up quantities already ordered; only 4 copies of the 2 c. are said to exist, and some 200 of the 3 c."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. assure us that the official stamps with red surcharge are fraudulent, and were made surreptitiously by a post office clerk, who was punished for so doing. We gladly strike them off our list.

Envelopes. 12 c., oval, vermilion on white laid; 154 × 85 mm.
4 c., orange-red; without arvus.

Wrappers. 5 c., ultramarine
1 c., green on buff; "FAJILLA."
2 c., carmine "

Post Cards. 2 c., carmine and red on white; 2312, 2345.
3 c., brown and green on buff; 2311, 2346.

Mr. Chapman further writes us, in reference to some of our remarks in the October number, that he possesses a specimen of the error 2 pesos Post Card, and that the cards of that series were issued in sheets of 10, two vertical rows of 5, perforated down the centre and between the horizontal rows; hence the perforations which puzzled us in the description of the card. He doubts the existence of the Letter Card inscribed "URVANO," and thinks the announcement of it must have been taken from a description written in Spanish, in which the word "URBANO" may have been written "URVANO," as is not uncommonly the case.

Mozambique Company.—The 50 reis of Mozambique, surcharged for the benefit of this Company, is reported by the *I. B. J.* to exist with a second surcharge of the word "PROVISORIO," in carmine.

Adhesives. 50 reis, blue; black and carmine surcharge.

Newfoundland.—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends for our inspection an envelope bearing specimens of the 1d. and 5d., *claret*, on thick paper, and with a date stamp of December, 1859, showing plainly that these are specimens of the first supply of these two values. By the side of the stamps is a postmark, consisting of a large figure "3," with a small capital "D" above it, and a letter "c" to the right of it, all within a plain circle. This is a very similar mark to that which we described, in November, as found upon part of a 6d. stamp of New Brunswick. As the cover now before us is addressed from Newfoundland to Prince Edward Island, is it possible that this mark indicates the amount due to the Canadian Post-office, which perhaps provided for communication between the two provinces?

New South Wales.—The *London Philatelist* contains an interesting note upon certain specimens of the 9d. (on 10d.) wmk. Crown & N.S.W., perf. 11, and the 10d., wmk. "10," perf. 10. We have recently obtained sets of the reprints and "specimen" stamps supplied by the Post-office of this Colony, as well as of the fraudulently post-marked "O.S." stamps, which may be useful for reference. We note that among the "specimen" stamps, both the 9d. and the 10d. are included as values still in use; our 9d. is perf. 11 × 12, and the 10d. perf. 13, but if both are still printed for use they may exist with any of the varieties of perforation. Our 9d. and 10d. "O.S." are perf. 12 and 10, respectively, all round, and are surcharged in black.

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this Colony sends us two very distinct shades of the current 2d. adhesive; one may almost be termed a true violet, while the other is a much redder shade—mauve? Where is that colour-chart?

North Borneo.—*Le T.-P.* reports the receipt of the 8 c. card surcharged "4 cents," in two lines, in black.

Post Card. 4 cents, in black, on 8 c., green.

Norway.—A correspondent kindly sends us the 1 öre in the re-engraved type.

Adhesive. 1 öre, grey-brown.

Nowanuggur.—The *Ph. J.* of G. B. announces the current stamps, surcharged with two characters, as shown in the accompanying illustration, for official use.

Official Stamps.

1 docra, black; magenta surcharge.
2 " green " "
3 " orange " "



Orange Free State.—We have received a card of the same type as that which we described in August and September last, but with the value surcharged in black, instead of red.

Post Card. (1½d., in black, on 2d., mauve), black on white.

Queensland.—A correspondent in this Colony sends us some interesting information as to the causes of some of the numerous varieties that have been issued of late. Two or three years ago, when the finances of the Colony were not in a satisfactory condition, orders were given for economies of all kinds, and that all stocks should be kept as low as possible, and this was the reason for the proper paper first running short. Various samples of paper obtained locally were tried, but were not found to answer, and recourse was then had to the large Crown & Q paper, previously used for the higher value postage and for the Beer Duty stamps. This paper is thick and soft, it was found to absorb the gum, and the public complained that the stamps would not stick! The paper with a *burdlé* band on the back was then taken into use for the 1d. value, but this formed so distinct a mark that the public bought up the stamps for speculative purposes, and after the new 1d. appeared, on the proper paper, the *burdlé* pennies were sold on the spot at 30s. to 40s. per sheet of 120.

The same thing then happened with the ½d. value, except that the *burdlé* paper was tried first, and when there was a run upon this variety the Beer Duty paper was employed. But the public had learned a little Philately by this time, and the second lot disappeared as fast as the first had done. Lastly, the plain paper, with invisible embossing, was brought into use, and this appears to have stopped the speculation, for, as our correspondent tells us, "the public saw nothing in these, and did not buy except for legitimate use."

Just before the new supply of paper arrived, the 1s. stamps ran short, and in order to prevent these (the supply printed provisionally?) being bought up by collectors, the precaution was taken of sending them to small towns only, where they would be asked for in limited quantities.

It seems, therefore, that we must not accuse the authorities of Queensland of making unnecessary issues, but that there certainly was a good deal of speculation in some of the varieties. What we do not understand is why a further large supply was not printed upon the *burdlé* paper; this would have effectually put a stop to speculation, whereas the constant changing of the paper encouraged it.

Our correspondent gives us also some further information as to the origin of the so-called *square* perforations of some of the earlier Queensland stamps. The first machine in use there was not very accurately fitted, and in course of time some (perhaps most) of the pins became worn, at one side or the other, by rubbing against the sides of the holes in the bed-plate. To these worn pins are due, in his opinion, the square holes which have so often puzzled philatelists. The true gauge of this machine was 13; the other machines in ordinary use are, one of them 12 gauge, and the other 13, the latter perforating three sides of a stamp at one operation; stamps gauging 11½ or 12½ must be the victims of irregularities in the machines (or perhaps in the gauges with which they are measured.)

Lastly, he tells us that the Government of Queensland will impress the current 1d. and 2d. stamps upon envelopes of approved quality and shape; we have received the 2d. on blue laid, and probably few colours or sizes will be rejected.

The Editor of *The L. P.* states that he was in error in saying that the 1s. had appeared on Beer Duty paper with no watermark, and that it has the large Crown and Q. The only copy we have seen, however, was certainly on a thick, unwatermarked paper, perhaps the corner stamp of a sheet.

Adhesive. 1s., mauve; wmk. large crown and Q.
Envelopes. 1d., orange on various.
2d., blue "

Roumania.—The *Ph. J.* of G. B. chronicles a curiosity of the 1890 type, 3 bani on one side and 5 bani on the other. This must be classed under the head of "What-is-it?"

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

Biejetsk.—"The Rural Assembly, in its session of October last, decided that the Rural Post should be closed from January 1st, 1896." Good news!!

Bogorodsk.—Better news still! There is a prospect that the too-prolific rural post of this District may be closed also, before very long, four out of the ten local offices having been superseded, during the last six months, by offices of the Imperial Post; it is hoped that before the end of 1897 the other six may be dispensed with likewise. On the other hand, an error has been discovered in the current 3 kopecs, one in each sheet of the *rose* stamps, and two in each sheet of the *blue*, having a figure "8" in the left upper corner.

Adhesives. 3 kop., blue; error with figure 8.
3 " rose; "

Koungour. The 2 kopecs of the type of 1891 has been re-issued in a fresh colour; we chronicled the new 1 kop. in May.

Adhesive. 2 kop., rose; *perf.* 11½.

Loubny.—The 5 kopecs stamp chronicled in November exists in three varieties of type, side by side on the sheet, each horizontal row showing them thus:

1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2.



Ochansk.—A new type has been issued here, the design of which is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesive. 2 kop., green; *perf.* 11½.

Wessiegonsk.—The current (oblong) stamps exist, like those of Loubny, in three varieties of type, but placed vertically in this case; a vertical strip of three will show them.

St. Helena.—The following cutting from *The Cape Argus*, of Dec. 25th, shows that the good people of this Island have not yet given up all hope of making a successful attack upon the pockets of philatelists, to the profit of the Colony—and doubtless to that of some of its prominent inhabitants also. We trust that the next attempt will fall as flat as the last.

"By the steamer from the Cape, expected to arrive a few days after Christmas (says the *St. Helena Guardian* of December 5th), our Governor, Mr. Grey-Wilson, will take his departure for England. Mr. Sterndale, formerly Assistant Accountant-General at Madras, is expected to arrive by the steamer due from England on the 17th instant, to administer the Government during his absence. Mr. Grey-Wilson, we understand, goes on a six months' leave of absence. Now is a besitting opportunity to agitate for the reduction of our present high rates of postage to the almost universal 2½d. rate, and we would earnestly beg of His Excellency, in the name of the public, to use his utmost endeavour to obtain for us the great boon of a cheap postage rate, the advantages of which are so palpably evident. We have no reason to doubt that His Excellency has the interests and welfare of our little community at heart, and we feel that any efforts he may make in our behalf will, if they do not at once do so, go a long way towards ultimately attaining the desired end. No one is better acquainted than His Excellency with the present financial condition of the Island, nor with the fact that there is but one thing that will be the main factor in saving it from ultimate bankruptcy—and that is Philately. At the present time the Colony possesses but one stamp die—the sixpenny one. All of the other values are reprints from this die. Now it doesn't require a very extraordinarily keen perception to understand that by having a new stamp die—say, if we are fortunate enough to obtain a reduction to the 2½d. rate, a 2½d. die—and have the other values printed from it, there will be a tremendous demand by Philatelists for both old and new stamps, that it will certainly pay the Government to get one, and be the salvation of the Colony. Like begets like, and so, with a substantial surplus in the Treasury, the Government will be able to assist in opening up and developing island industries, and so once more bring us into a state of prosperity as in times past."

Salvador.—We give illustrations of the 1 c. on 30 c. and 2 c. on 20 c. adhesives recently chronicled, also of the surcharged envelope described in June. Mr. Seebeck is not, we believe, responsible for any of these, but we are not sure that this fact renders them any the more desirable.



Scinde.—A correspondent very kindly sends us the following extract from *Life of Sir Bartle Frere*, vol. i. page iii., published by John Murray, 1895:—

"... The postage arrangements in Scinde were, as you may recollect, very imperfect in 1850; the province was poor. . . .

"We got the stamps manufactured by De La Rue & Co. . . . The stamp you will observe is the old E. I. C.'s modification of the broad arrow, which the E. I. C. used, I believe from the time of Charles II., till the company itself was abolished. Only the copyist has omitted the E. I., which perhaps in the stamps he copied from had been obliterated."

This letter is practically identical with one which was published in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, for October, 1867, but it contains one additional statement, which, if it be a fact, is extremely interesting, namely, that the stamps were manufactured "by De La Rue & Co."; this, we believe, has never been stated, or suggested until now.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—*Le Collectionneur de T.-P.* states that the 3 c. of the new type has been issued here.

Adhesive. 3 c., lilac and carmine.

Perak.—We have received the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 8 c. of the new issue, and *Le T.-P.* tells us that the 1 and 5 dollars have made their appearance.

Selangor.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the following to the list of surcharged varieties:—

Adhesive. 2 c., rose; *wmk.* Crown and CA; with large "S." 5x4½ mm., including the period.



Uruguay.—We have received a copy of the new 2 c. stamp, together with *The Montevideo Times* of December 6, 1895, from which we extract the following:—

"The new postage stamps were put in circulation yesterday. The 2 cent is indigo blue, with a picture of the Solis Theatre. The 7 cent is olive or sea green, and bears a bull's head, symbolic of our principal industry. The 10 cents is sepia brown, and has a figure that we take to be Ceres, holding a sheaf of corn. The 20 and 25 cents are of large size and in two colours, the picture in the centre being in black. The 20 cents is green, and presents a large ship in full sail, which we may imagine to be carrying Uruguayan produce to all parts of the globe. The 25 cents is sienna colour, and has the figure of an armed Amazon who may pass for Bellona. These two last stamps remind us very much of those now in use by North Borneo, Labuan, and Liberia. The engraving, done by Waterlow & Sons, is remarkably fine, and as works of art the stamps are really beautiful specimens. Still, to our thinking, the work is too

knicking to be effective, and a simpler but bolder design would have been more to the purpose. There was a tremendous rush at the Post-office yesterday to secure specimens, and no doubt large quantities will be sent to Europe for collectors. In this case it cannot be pretended that the issue is superfluous, for the former issue of these values had been exhausted some time ago, much to public inconvenience."

We append illustrations, and have only to add to the descriptions given above, that the paper is white wove, and the perforation 14½.

Adhesives. 2 c., blue.
7 c., green.
10 c., brown.
20 c., black & green.
25 c. ,, red-brown.



Victoria.—An "outrage" has been perpetrated here, in the issue of a card, with the left-hand side of the address portion occupied by a blue slab, upon which is set forth the merits of "Havelock Tobacco" and "Foster's Lager-Beer." All Anti-smokers and Total Abstiners are up in arms; some tried pasting paper over the obnoxious advertisements, others cut them off bodily, only to find that in both cases the cards were charged with letter postage on delivery! The only thing to be done would seem to be to invoke the assistance of one or more of the Great Powers, but as the Tobacco is described as "Pure American Leaf," it will be useless to appeal to President Cleveland, while the German Emperor will probably decline to interfere with the sale of Lager-Beer, even in a British Colony?

The appearance of the card, as a work of art, is certainly not improved by the addition of the "slab" in question, and the legitimate inscriptions are crowded up in a most undignified manner.

We learn from *The Australian Philatelist* that the 2s. stamp has appeared in a new shade.

Adhesive. ss., blue-green.

Post Card. 1d., deep blue on buff; with advertisements.

Zanzibar.—As we have already stated, under British East Africa, it is rumoured that Indian stamps have been surcharged for use here, while a special series is being prepared. We will chronicle these when we get information of their actual existence, and still hope that the rumour may turn out to be unfounded.

THE ROWLAND HILL

AND

JAMES CHALMERS CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 92.)

THE consideration of the 2,600 suggestions occupied the Treasury Authorities many weeks, in the course of which the 49 proposals relative to adhesive postage stamps were ultimately divided into two classes—one consisting of 19, which contained something worth consideration, and the other of 30, which were useless—their proposals being impracticable or already anticipated. Amongst the 30 were placed Mr. James Chalmers' suggestions.

Instead of the two premiums of £200 and £100 originally offered, four premiums of £100 each, were awarded to Sir Henry Cole, Mr. C. Whiting, Mr. Cheverton, and, I believe, Messrs. Perkins and Bacon—and printed circulars appear to have been sent by the Treasury to the other candidates, informing them of their non-success. These were sent out about December, 1839.

Soon after the receipt of this circular, Mr. James Chalmers—disappointed at the rejection of his plan—appears to have written to the Treasury with reference to his claim to have originated the idea of using "stamped slips," or labels. This is shewn by his subsequent letter of 18th May, 1840 (No. XVI.), from which it is also evident that Sir Rowland Hill wrote to him on 18th January, 1840, forwarding a copy of his evidence of 13th February, 1837, to shew Mr. Chalmers that he was mistaken in supposing he was "first in the field," whereupon the latter fully and frankly withdrew his claim to priority.

I am unable to give any copy of the Treasury circular, or of Mr. James Chalmers' reply, or of Sir Rowland Hill's letter to him of 18th January, 1840, as, notwithstanding a very careful search, I have, hitherto, failed to recover them; and though the nature of these three missing documents is clearly indicated in the first and second paragraphs of Mr. James Chalmers' letter of 18th May, 1840, the absence of these letters will, I think, now fully explain to Philatelists why I always refused to publish the correspondence during Mr. Patrick Chalmers' lifetime, viz., that looking at his extraordinary conduct throughout this controversy (to which I had frequently to call attention) in giving garbled versions of letters, in systematic misrepresentations of fact, and, later on, in the fabrication of fictitious evidence*—all now amply accounted for by his unfortunate hallucination—he would have been almost sure, the moment he knew there were any letters missing, to have set to work to manufacture substitutes for them; and as the gaps in the correspondence would have shewn him which letters he might venture to fabricate, while the text of those given would have supplied him with the knowledge necessary to enable him to frame his productions, so as to avoid serious contradiction from the genuine documents, it would, probably, have been almost impossible to have proved the real character of the spurious letters he would have put forward as "new and most valuable evidence" in his favour.

As I explained, some five or six years ago, when some gentlemen in America pressed me to publish the letters in my possession, it has throughout seemed to me better that some credulous people should be temporarily misled by Mr. Patrick Chalmers' crazy assertions, than that the ultimate establishment of the truth should be jeopardised by a premature publication; and I cannot doubt that they will now agree with me that the course I followed was the best.

XVI.

18th May, 1840. The closing letter of this correspondence was written by Mr. James Chalmers to Sir Rowland Hill, and was as follows:—

"DUNDEE, 18th May, 1840.

"ROWLAND HILL, Esq.

"SIR,—I received your favour of the 18th January last, relative to my claim for the 'postage adhesive stamp,' for which I thank you, as it certainly would have been far from

* See on this point *The Supplement to The Origin of Postage Stamps*. Notes 3 and 4, pp 12-13. Published by Messrs. Morrison, Son, and Mallett, in April, 1889.

satisfactory to me to have received only the Treasury circular refusing my claim without any explanation.

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

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

"The Stamp Office here has not yet got a supply of postage stamps. I, however, received a small supply from London three days ago, and find the adhesive slip preferred, at least for mercantile purposes. Stamped sheets are spoken of, which I fear will prove extremely prejudicial to us stationers, for, unless it may be a few of the wealthiest, it will not be in their power to keep the requisite variety of papers in their shops stamped and ready for sale: for instance, one folio ream of post paper, which may cost for credit £1, could not be purchased, with 960 penny stamps on it, for less than £5 money, and one of twopenny stamps for £9, all paid in advance—in fact a common retail stationer would require to have £500, or upwards, of *cash* at his command to enable him to keep a proper stock of stamps, and on which he could not charge a remunerative profit to enable him to give credit and run risk, as he now does. Such reasons as these will, I trust, induce government to abandon the idea of stamped sheets altogether.

"Craving your excuse for this, I am, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"JAMES CHALMERS,

"Bookseller."

[Here in Mr. Chalmers' letter follows a copy of Sir R. Hill's letter of 3rd March, 1838, already printed as No. IX.]

Mr. James Chalmers also encloses in his letter a most important piece of evidence, as to the date at which he first brought forward his suggestion. This consists of a reprint of his "Remarks on various modes proposed for franking Letters, under Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of Post-office Reform," dated 8th February, 1838 (see No. VII.), to which he added—also in print—the words "Specimens of Gum'm'd or Adhesive pieces of paper were affixed to the Original Copies of this article, which was *first* published in November, 1837." Mr. Chalmers himself putting the word "*first*" in italics.

It would be impossible, I think, to imagine a more complete refutation of the claim put forward by Mr. Patrick Chalmers on his father's behalf, than that furnished by his father's own letters. Not only does Mr. James Chalmers state, three times over, that his plan was first made public at the latter end of 1837* (*i.e.*, many months later than Sir R. Hill's evidence of 13th February of that year), but, after having read that evidence, he writes honestly abandon-

* 1st. Volunteered by him in the 5th par. of his letter of 1st October, 1830; 2nd. Repeated by him in the 2nd par. of his letter of 18th May, 1840; and 3rd. In the reprint of his paper of 8th February, 1838, which, in that letter, he enclosed.

ing his claim to priority. It is, moreover, in this same letter of renunciation that Mr. James Chalmers refers, in considerable detail, to what he did at the end of 1837, as his justification for having supposed he was "*first* in the field." Not a word does he say as to any thing done by him in 1834, yet, had there been any truth in the statement that, in that year, he had invented or brought forward a scheme for adhesive postage stamps, can any one believe he would have kept back a fact of such supreme importance—one, moreover, that would have enabled him, instead of withdrawing his claim, triumphantly to establish it?

It will not, perhaps, be altogether a waste of time to glance at the so-called evidence upon which the 1834 claim is based—especially as my so doing will place both sides of the case before the reader, and may save any after correspondence.

I have already pointed out that, according to the well-known rule for establishing claims to priority of inventions or discoveries, evidence of publication alone is admissible—yet notwithstanding all Mr. Patrick Chalmers' searches, and those of some of his friends, in the British and the South Kensington Museums, in files of old Dundee and other newspapers, in Parliamentary Blue Books and elsewhere, during a period of more than ten years, not a single contemporary record, private or public, in support of the claim has ever been produced. It rests wholly upon the supposed recollections of three old people, who not only remember James Chalmers printing and gumming experimental postage stamps, but who are, it is asserted, actually able, some forty or fifty years after the event, to recollect the *date* of his so doing.

The slightest examination of their real statements, however—even though they be given in perfect good faith—shows how little value must be attached to them. No one denies that, at some time or other, Mr. James Chalmers proposed the use of adhesive postage stamps—the sole question at issue being the date at which he did so. Mr. Prain (formerly a schoolmaster in Dundee) who, some fourteen or fifteen years ago, appears to have been the first—in a letter to a local newspaper—to have given the date as sometime in 1834, shows in his subsequent letter to Major Evans, of 7th March, 1890,* that, in mentioning that date, he acted on no definite information, but merely upon what was his impression at the time he wrote. Mr. Whitelaw, the second witness, who wrote to support Mr. Prain's statement, in attempting to strengthen his testimony, mentions facts which give away the case altogether. He states that "when it was settled that the Penny Postage system was to be adopted, Mr. James Chalmers set to work to draw out a plan of adhesive stamps which he did, and showed it to a number of his neighbour merchants, etc."† Now, the Penny Postage system was not even proposed till 1837, so Mr. Whitelaw's recollection, by his own showing, cannot possibly refer to anything that happened so early as 1834.

The third witness—Mr. Maxwell—who follows Mr. Prain's original lead, states that he remembers clipping to a proper shape some gummed and printed labels which Mr. James Chalmers had prepared—that he left Mr. Chalmers' service in November, 1834, as proved by the date of his indentures to another firm, and that the gummed and printed labels (which he says were the experimental stamps) were in Mr. Chalmers' printing office before he went away. But, as shown by his letter to Major Evans of 8th March, '90,‡ he admits that, being in 1834 only a boy, and not then thinking the matter of any special import, he did not take such particular notice of the labels as to be able, 56 years afterwards, "to speak definitely or with conscious assurance" as to the wording on these labels or as to what was done with them. He also shows that though he left Mr. Chalmers' service in 1834, he did not sever his communications with him or leave Dundee till 1845. It is clear, therefore, that he had ample opportunity of hearing of the 1837 "essays."

Now as Mr. James Chalmers was by trade a printer, he must have produced hundreds of gummed and printed labels for trade purposes, and it can scarcely be doubted that Mr.

* See *The Stamp Advertiser*, 14th April, 1890, p. 144.

† See *The Stamp Advertiser*, 14th April, 1890, p. 143.

‡ See *The Stamp Advertiser*, 14th April, 1890, p. 144.

Maxwell is confounding something he did while with Mr. Chalmers, with something else he saw or heard of after he left; and as (for the perfectly sufficient reason he gives) his memory as to all other facts of the case is so defective, it is hardly likely to be more trustworthy as to the real date of the event, especially as dates are the easiest of all things to forget after half a century of busy life.

Thus of the three "living witnesses" the first, in effect, withdraws his testimony, and the other two, on the essential question of date, practically contradict each other; so that the whole evidence upon which the 1834 claim is based falls to the ground.

Who indeed could possibly know so well what James Chalmers did, and when he did it, as James Chalmers himself? and what possible value can any sane person attach to supposed "recollections" fifty years old (such as those referred to above), in face of James Chalmers' own written statements? Statements made when the facts were fresh in his memory—made, moreover, when he had every inducement to date back his invention as far as he honestly could—and in which he states not once merely, but three times over, that the real date of his suggestion of adhesive postage stamps was towards the end of 1837, *i.e.*, many months after Sir Rowland Hill, in his printed evidence and pamphlet, had proposed the same thing in a more workable form.

6, PEMBRIDGE SQUARE, W.
14 December, 1895.

PEARSON HILL.

(To be continued in our next number.)

PRICED REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

SINCE our Catalogue was published, our stock of Queensland stamps, including those from the Castle collection, has been re-arranged and classified on a somewhat more elaborate plan than that which we adopted for the list in the Catalogue. This has necessitated adding a number of varieties, as well as the modification of the prices of some of those already published in our list. It has, therefore, occurred to us that it would be of advantage to our readers to present them with an up-to-date list of the stamps of Queensland, with prices of all those we have now in stock. We think this list will be found as accurate as it is possible to make one, in the present state of knowledge. Mr. W. Hadlow kindly lent us his collection for purposes of comparison, and we are indebted to him for being able to catalogue several hitherto unknown varieties. In the dates we give, we have followed the articles published lately by Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, and, indeed, no list or account of Queensland stamps could now be written without reference being made to that valuable contribution to Philatelic literature. We have been able, from our own personal observation, to give a number of varieties of perforation which have not yet been noticed in any paper published on the subject. In many instances we have, for convenience of reference, grouped together stamps of the same watermark, which, perhaps, ought more correctly to have been split up into several issues, with other issues on different paper intervening. This is especially the case where we have had to catalogue the varieties on the papers known as "truncated star" and "Crown and Q"; but any other plan of treating the subject would have confused it, and indefinitely increased the number of "issues." Another example of this form of condensation will be found in the list of unwatermarked stamps of Issue 3, in which we have included the three values re-issued in 1867 and perforated with the new Government machine, although this re-issue did not take place until after the issues we have called 4, 5, and 6 had appeared.

After some hesitation, we have decided to include in our list all the imperforate varieties, as well as those only perforated on two sides, which are known to us. Most

of these are given on the authority of Mr. Bassett Hull, and many of them are certainly more of the nature of proofs than of regularly-issued postage stamps.

Issue 1.

November 1, 1860.

Type . . .	No. 2985.*		
Paper . . .	Greyish wove, varying in thickness.		
Watermark.	A large six-pointed star, 15 mm. to 16 mm.		
Perforation.	Imperforate.		
		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1. 1d., carmine-rose		£12	55 0
2. 2d., deep blue			£9
3. 6d., deep green			70 0

Issue 2.

1860 to 1861.

Type and Paper	As in Issue 1.
Watermarks . . .	A. Large star, as in Issue 1. B. Smaller six-pointed star, 13 mm. to 14 mm.
Perforations . . .	(i.) Clean-cut holes, irregularly spaced, generally 15½, sometimes compound with 14; (ii.) Clean-cut holes, gauging 14 regular; (iii.) Roughly punctured holes, irregularly spaced, about 14½ to 15.

A. WATERMARK LARGE STAR.

(i.) Clean-cut perforations 15½.

4. 1d., carmine-rose	50 0
5. 2d., deep blue	7 6
6. 6d., deep green	5 0

Varieties. Clean-cut 16½ compound with 14.

7. 1d., carmine-rose	60 0
8. 2d., deep blue	10 0
9. 6d., deep green	10 0

B. WATERMARK SMALL STAR.

(i.) Clean-cut perforations 15½.

10. 2d., deep blue	80 0	12 6
11. 3d., brown	35 0	25 0
12. 6d., deep green		25 0
13. 1s., dull violet	£8	25 0
14. "Registered," olive-yellow		25 0

Variety. Imperforate vertically.

15. 2d., deep blue	50 0
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Varieties. Clean-cut 16½ compound with 14.

16. 2d., deep blue	50 0
17. 3d., brown	60 0
18. 6d., deep green	25 0
19. 1s., dull violet	25 0
20. "Registered," olive-yellow	25 0

(ii.) Clean-cut perforations 14.

21. 1d., carmine-rose	15 0	10 0
22. 2d., deep blue		10 0

(iii.) Roughly punctured perforations 14½.

23. 1d., carmine-rose	20 0	7 6
24. 2d., deep blue	60 0	7 6
25. 3d., brown	35 0	12 6
26. 6d., deep green	£6	5 0
27. 1s., dull violet	£10	25 0
28. "Registered," orange-yellow	30 0	8 6

NOTE.—The two foregoing issues were printed and perforated in London; all subsequent issues were printed and perforated in the Colony. The existence of a 1s., imperforate, used to be an article of belief among Philatelists; but it is now agreed, on all hands, that if such a stamp exists, it must be from a sheet which has accidentally been left imperforate. There is a strip of three 2d., watermark small star, perf. 15½, imperforate vertically, in the collection of Mr. W. Blest.

* The types in this list are numbered from the illustrations in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 10th edition, 1895-1896.

Issue 3.

1862 to 1867.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper . . . Thick smooth wove, yellowish.
 Watermark. None.
 Perforations (i.) Irregular, 12½ to 13; sometimes large clean-cut holes, sometimes only punctured. The shape of the holes is generally square. (ii.) Large round holes, gauging 13 regular. This perforation is never clean cut, the discs of paper always remaining in the holes, at least until the stamps are severed. (iii.) Compound of (i.) and (ii.).

(i.) Perforated 12½ to 13, square holes.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
29. 1d., Indian red (1862) . . .	...	20 0
30. 1d., deep orange-vermilion (1863) . . .	15 0	3 0
31. 1d., pale " " (") . . .	10 0	2 6
32. 2d., pale blue " " ( " ) . . .	...	...
33. 2d., deep " " (") . . .	20 0	2 0
34. 3d., brown " " (") . . .	20 0	7 6
35. 6d., pale yellow-green " " (") . . .	25 0	3 0
36. 6d., deep " " (") . . .	25 0	2 6
37. 1s., grey " " (") . . .	35 0	3 6

Varieties. Imperforate.

38. 2d., blue . . .	...
39. 3d., brown . . .	...
40. 6d., green . . .	...

Varieties. Imperforate vertically.

41. 2d., blue . . .	...
42. 1s., grey . . .	...

(ii.) Perforated 13, round holes (1867.)

43. 1d., pale orange-vermilion (August) . . .	7 6
44. 2d., deep blue (March) . . .	5 6
45. 6d., deep yellow-green (July) . . .	6 6

(iii.) Compound of (i.) and (ii.).

46. 1d., pale orange-vermilion . . .	12 6
47. 2d., deep blue . . .	...
48. 6d., deep yellow-green . . .	30 0

NOTE.—The perforation (i.) was done by a machine belonging to Messrs. Ham & Co., the printers; the perforation (ii.) was the work of a government machine, which came into use in 1866. The unwatermarked stamps perforated (iii.) were all issued at various times during the course of 1867.

Issue 4.

1864 to 1865.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper . . . As in Issue 2.
 Watermark Small star, as in Issue 2.
 Perforation. 12½ to 13, square holes, as in Issue 3.

49. 1d., orange-vermilion (1865) . . .	20 0	18 0
50. 2d., blue (") . . .	80 0	6 6
51. 6d., deep yellow-green (") . . .	80 0	7 6
51a. 6d., " " block of 4, o.g. £15	...	...
52. "Registered," orange-yellow (1864) . . .	35 0	7 6

Variety. Imperforate vertically.

53. 1d., orange-vermilion
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Variety. Imperforate horizontally.

54. 2d., blue
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Variety. Imperforate on one side.

55. "Registered," orange-yellow
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Variety. Imperforate.

56. "Registered," orange-yellow.
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NOTE.—The paper used for this issue was sent out from England, and has the small star watermark, same as in Issue 2. Mr. Bassett Hull gives the perforation as "13, round holes," as well as "square perforation 12½ to 13"; but we have never seen the former, which was done by the government machine, present in any stamp issued before 1866.

All the varieties catalogued above are given on the authority of Mr. Bassett Hull. There is an imperforate specimen of the "Registered" in Mr. Blest's collection, measuring 22½ × 23 mm.

Issue 5.

January 1866.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper . . . Greyish wove, rather thick.
 Watermark In the sheet—"Queensland"—"Postage Stamps," in script capitals. The last two words are repeated twice, and between them there is a fleur-de-lis, 12 mm. in diameter.

Perforation 12½ to 13, square holes, as in Issues 3 and 4.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
57. 1d., orange-vermilion . . .	£6	15 0
58. 2d., blue . . .	20 0	4 0
58a. 2d., blue, block of 28, o.g. . . .	£30	...

Variety. Showing "fleuron" in watermark.

59. 1d., orange-vermilion . . .	...
60. 2d., blue . . .	...

NOTE.—Mr. Bassett Hull gives the perforation of this issue as "13," but all we have ever seen have been perforated by the printer's machine, 12½ to 13 square holes.

Issue 6.

September 24th, 1866.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper and Watermark As in Issue 3.
 Perforation . . . 13, round holes, as in Issue 3.

61. 4d., slate . . .	15 0
62. 4d., lilac . . .	20 0
63. 5s., pale rose . . .	50 0
64. 5s., bright rose . . .	80 0

Variety. With "F . . ." for "FOUR."

65. 4d., lilac . . .	60 0
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Variety. Imperforate horizontally.

66. 5s., rose
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NOTE.—These two stamps are lithographed. The 4d. is from a transfer taken from the 3d. plate, as can be plainly seen on comparing the position of the word "PENCE" in the 4d. with the same word in the 2d., 3d., and 6d., from one or other of which three plates the transfer must have been made. The 5s. was taken from the 1s. plate, the "s" of "SHILLINGS" being added. The alterations in the values having been drawn on the stone by hand, there are possibly as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet. Many of the 4d. shew traces of the letters of "THREE," and one variety has the last three letters of "FOUR" smudged out. The issue is perforated 13, round holes, by the new Government machine, and this is the earliest instance of its use, as the unwatermarked stamps of Issue 3, found with this perforation, belong to printings made in 1867.

Issue 7.

1868 to 1874.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper . . . Wove, rough, and rather thick.
 Watermark A small six-pointed star, with short, broad points, varying in shape and size, but generally measuring about 11 mm. The word "QUEENSLAND" in single-lined Roman capitals, 17 mm. in height, is repeated four times across the sheet, the length of the word being 165 mm.

Perforations (i.) 13, round holes, as in Issue 6. (ii.) Clean cut 12, regular. (iii.) Compound of (i.) and (ii.).

(i.) Perforated 13.

67. 1d., orange-vermilion (1871) . . .	40 0	1 6
68. 2d., blue (1868) . . .	20 0	1 6
68a. 2d., blue, horizontal strip of 24, shewing "QUEENSLAND" o.g. . . .	£25	...
69. 3d., brown (1871) . . .	40 0	5 0
70. 3d., olive-brown (1871) . . .	30 0	3 6

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
71. 3d., greenish-brown (1871)	30 0	5 0
72. 6d., deep green (1871)	...	10 0
73. 6d., yellow-green (1871)	£6	4 0
74. 1s., dull claret (1872)	...	25 0
75. 1s., reddish-grey (1872)	...	17 6
76. 1s., red-violet (1874)	£8	12 6
(ii.) <i>Perforated 12</i> (1874).		
77. 1d., orange-vermilion	...	40 0
78. 2d., blue	...	...
79. 3d., brown	...	...
80. 6d., deep green	...	40 0
81. 1s., red-violet	...	15 0
(iii.) <i>Compound of 13 and 12.</i>		
82. 2d., blue	...	£8

NOTE.—Mr. Bassett Hull says that “about the beginning of 1875 a new perforating machine of 12 gauge was imported;” but, since all values of the stamps watermarked truncated star are found perforated by this machine, and no printings were made on this paper after the 19th October, 1874, it follows that the new machine gauging 12 must have been acquired before that date. Again, the 1s., red-violet, is as often found perforated 12 as perforated 13, and the only printing of this value in this colour took place on the 19th February, 1874, which enables us to date back the use of the 12 machine to at least the early part of 1874.

Mr. Bassett Hull neither catalogues nor mentions any of this issue perforated 13, but the 1d., 6d., and 1s. so perforated, as well as the 2d. compound of 13 and 12, have long been known to specialists in Queensland stamps. We believe that this is the first time that the 2d. and 3d., perforated 12, have been chronicled, and we are indebted to Mr. W. Hadlow for the record of these two stamps.

Issue 8.

1868 to 1879.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.
 Paper . . . Wove, rather thin.
 Watermark. A Crown over “Q.”
 Perforations (i.) 13, and (ii.) 12.

(i.) *Perforated 13.*

83. 1d., vermilion (1863)	25 0	5 0
84. 1d., rose-red (1874)	80 0	8 6
85. 2d., pale blue (1868)	20 0	2 0
86. 2d., deep blue	...	3 0
87. 3d., brown (1875)	16 0	4 0
88. 4d., yellow (1875)	£10	40 0
89. 6d., deep green (1869)	35 0	3 0
90. 6d., yellow-green	35 0	5 0
91. 6d., pale apple-green	...	10 0
92. 1s., violet (1875)	...	50 0

(ii.) *Perforated 12* (1874 to 1878).

93. 1d., vermilion	12 6	2 0
94. 1d., bright vermilion-red	...	10 0
95. 1d., rose-red	20 0	10 0
96. 1d., flesh	7 6	4 0
97. 2d., deep blue	10 0	0 9
98. 3d., brown	16 0	4 0
99. 4d., yellow	60 0	7 6
100. 4d., buff	...	10 0
101. 6d., deep green	...	15 0
102. 6d., yellow-green	40 0	3 6
103. 6d., pale apple-green	...	5 0
104. 1s., red-violet	25 0	3 0
105. 1s., violet	50 0	10 0

Varieties. Imperforate.

106. 1d., vermilion	...	...
107. 2d., blue	...	...

Varieties of Paper (1879).

a. *Rough wove unwatermarked paper.*

108. 6d., pale emerald-green	£6	15 0
109. 1s., bright violet	...	...

b. *Unwatermarked paper, with burelé band in lilac across the back of each row of stamps.*

110. 1s., red-violet, F.C. 20/-	80 0	40 0
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NOTE.—The 4d. of this issue is lithographed from a new transfer made in 1875 from the plate of the 3d. It is not quite clear when the printings on unwatermarked paper, with or without *burelé* band, were made; but it was probably in 1879. The *burelé* band on the 1s. is very often so faint as to be hardly perceptible, and so this stamp is frequently made to do duty for the 1s. on unwatermarked paper, which is a much rarer stamp than the one with *burelé*, and is printed in a brighter shade of violet. It is possible other values besides the 6d. and 1s. exist on the rough plain wove paper. The 6d. is conspicuous by being printed in emerald-green of a shade quite unlike any colour used for the 6d. of Issue 3, besides differing from them in perforation.

Issue 9.

1879 to 1881.

Type	No. 2987.	Unused.	Used.
Paper and Watermark	As in Issue 8.	s. d.	s. d.
Perforation	12.		
111. 1d., brown-red	...	7 6	2 0
112. 1d., scarlet	...	3 6	0 6
113. 1d., yellow (error)?*
114. 2d., deep blue	2 0
115. 2d., pale blue	...	2 0	0 6
116. 4d., orange-yellow	...	5 0	2 0
117. 4d., pale yellow	2 0
118. 6d., deep green	...	7 6	2 0
119. 6d., pale green	...	7 6	1 6
120. 1s., deep violet	...	10 0	4 0
121. 1s., pale lilac	...	10 0	4 0

Varieties. Imperforate.

122. 1d., brown-red	...	...
123. 1d., scarlet	...	...
123a. 2d., deep blue	...	...
124. 2d., pale blue	...	...
125. 4d., orange-yellow	...	...
126. 6d., deep green	...	...
127. 6d., pale green	...	...

Variety. Lettered “QUEENSLAND” (No. 48 or No. 44 in sheet.)

128. 1d., brown-red	...	15 0
129. 1d., scarlet	...	25 0

Variety. Lettered “PENGE” (No. 116).

130. 2d., deep blue
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Variety of paper. No watermark, with “*burelé*” band on back.

131. 1d., brown-red	...	20 0
131a. 1d., block of 4	...	£5
132. 2d., deep blue	...	20 0
132a. 2d., block of 6	...	£7

Same, lettered “QUEENSLAND.”

133. 1d., brown-red
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Same, lettered “PENGE.”

134. 2d., deep blue
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NOTE.—The stamps of this issue are printed from electro-types in sheets of 120—twelve horizontal rows of ten. These were made in groups of four, all groups identical, and each group showing four varieties, the differences being chiefly in the inscriptions. There are other minor varieties which occur only once on each sheet, such as the “QUEENSLAND” and “PENGE” errors. The four different varieties are much easier to distinguish in the 1s. than in the other values. There are at least two distinct plates of the 2d., and possibly of the 1d. as well. The “PENGE” error occurs on one only of the 2d. plates. At one printing the 1d. plate is said to have been “rearranged,” so that in some sheets the “QUEENSLAND” error is No. 48, and in others it is No. 44. In the second plate of 2d. (that in which the “PENGE” error does not occur) the T and W of “TWO” are joined together at the top in two of the four varieties, and the inscriptions in this plate are in stouter letters than in the earlier one. There is probably a third plate of the 2d.

Imperforate proof sheets of the 1d., brown-red, and 2d., deep blue, are in the collection of Mr. W. Hadlow. The question of how many plates of these two values were made could only be solved by the help of more materials than we have in hand at present.

* The existence of this stamp is doubtful.

Issue 10.

February 1st, 1880.

Type . . . Provisional stamp, made by surcharging "Halfpenny," in black, vertically on the 1d. of Issue 9.

Paper, Watermark, and Perforation As in Issue 9.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
"Halfpenny" on 1d., brown-red . . .	25 0	25 0

Variety. Lettered "QUEENSLAND."

"Halfpenny" on 1d., brown-red . . .

Issue 11.

1881.

Type . . . As in Issue 1.

Paper and Watermark As in Issue 9.

Perforation . . . 12.

135. 2s., pale blue, F.C. 3/6 . . .	20 0	15 0
136. 2s., deep blue, F.C. 4/- . . .	25 0	17 6
137. 2s. 6d., scarlet, F.C. 10/- . . .	70 0	...
138. 5s., yellow-ochre, F.C. 7/6 . . .	70 0	30 0
139. 5s., fawn, F.C. 8/6 . . .	...	...
140. 10s., brown, F.C. 30/- . . .	£6	...
141. 20s., rose, F.C. 7/6 . . .	70 0	...

Varieties. Imperforate.

142. 2s., blue . . .	...
143. 10s., brown . . .	...

NOTE.—These stamps are lithographed from transfers, made from one of the engraved plates, probably from that of the 1s. In the 2s. 6d. the scroll ornaments at the sides have been replaced by Maltese crosses.

Issue 12.

1882 to 1886.

Type . . . Nos. 2988 and 2989.

Papers and Watermarks A. As in Issue 11. Owing to the size of the stamps, and to their being printed sideways on the paper, each stamp has the watermark Crown and "Q" twice sideways. B. Thick white paper, watermarked large Crown and "Q," Type No. 2990.

Perforation . . . 12.

A. WMK. CROWN AND "Q" TWICE SIDEWAYS.

144. 2s., bright blue (1882), F.C. 9d. . .	5 0	3 0
145. 2s. 6d., vermilion (1882), F.C. 1/- . .	12 0	6 0
146. 5s., rose (1885), F.C. 1/- . . .	8 0	4 0
147. 10s., brown (1882), F.C. 4/6 . . .	15 0	7 6
148. £1, deep green (1883), F.C. 5/- . . .	20 0	8 6

Varieties. Imperforate.

149. 2s., bright blue . . .	...
150. 5s., rose . . .	...
151. 10s., brown . . .	...

B. THICK PAPER. WATERMARK LARGE CROWN AND "Q" (1886).

152. 2s., bright blue, F.C. 1/6 . . .	6 0	...
153. 2s. 6d., vermilion, F.C. 1/- . . .	10 0	...
154. 5s., rose, F.C. 3/- . . .	15 0	...
155. 10s., brown, F.C. 4/6 . . .	25 0	...
156. £1, deep green, F.C. 4/- . . .	35 0	...

NOTE.—The thick paper, B, of this issue was made for the Beer Duty stamps, and is generally known by this name.

Issue 13.

1882.

Type . . . No. 2991.

Paper and Watermark As in Issue 9.

Perforation . . . (i.) 12. (ii.) 9 x 12.

(i.) Perforated 12.

157. 2d., blue . . .	2 0	0 2
158. 6d., green . . .	3 0	0 6

(ii.) Perforated 9 x 12.

Unused. s. d.

Used. s. d.

159. 2d., blue	30 0
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NOTE.—These stamps are electrotyped, and are probably both printed, like Issue 9, in groups of four varieties. This can be seen, with a little trouble, in the 6d.; but in the case of the 2d., the varieties, if they exist, are too minute to be detected.

Issue 14.

1882 to 1883.

Type . . . As in Issue 13.

Paper and Watermark As in Issue 13.

Perforations . . . (i.) 12. (ii.) 9 x 12.

(i.) Perforated 12.

160. 1d., pale vermilion-red . . .	2 6	0 6
161. 1d., deep vermilion-red . . .	2 6	0 6
162. 4d., pale yellow . . .	6 0	1 6
163. 1s., deep mauve . . .	5 0	0 9
164. 1s., pale mauve . . .	3 0	0 9

Variety. "PENGE" for "PENCE" (No. 81).

165. 4d., pale yellow . . . 30 0

(ii.) Perforated 9 x 12.

166. 1d., vermilion-red . . .	...	20 0
167. 1s., mauve . . .	...	...

Varieties. Imperforate.

168. 1d., vermilion-red . . .	...
169. 4d., pale yellow . . .	...

NOTE.—This issue was electrotyped in groups of four. The varieties are very plainly marked in the 1d., which has the words of value followed by a full-stop. In the 4d., besides the four varieties in each group, there are several minor varieties in the sheet. The most important of these occurs in No. 81, which has "PENGE" for "PENCE." The four types of the 1s. differ principally in the scroll ornaments on each side of the oval.

Issue 15.

1887 to 1889.

Type . . . As in Issue 13, but from new plates.

Paper and Watermark As in Issue 13.

Perforations . . . (i.) 12. (ii.) 9 x 12.

(i.) Perforated 12.

170. 1d., vermilion-red . . .	2 6	1 0
171. 2d., blue . . .	10 0	2 0
172. 2s., red-brown . . .	12 6	12 6

(ii.) Perforated 9 x 12.

173. 2d., blue . . .

Varieties. Imperforate.

174. 1d., vermilion-red . . .	20 0	...
175. 2d., blue . . .	...	...
176. 2s., red-brown . . .	...	...

NOTE.—This issue is printed from new electrotype plates, in groups of four varieties, as before. In the 1d., there is now no stop after the value. All three values are from the same plate, and the four varieties of each show the same peculiarities, differing only in the words of value. The 2s. differs also in the side-scrolls from the 1d. and 2d. The issue is principally remarkable from variety No. 2 in each group of four having the "L" and "A" of "QUEENSLAND" joined together at the foot of these letters. In the 2d. value the "P" of "PENCE" in variety No. 3 cuts into the white oval below it. There are several minor varieties occurring once on each sheet. No. 93 of the 1d. has the point of the bust cutting into the white oval below it.

Issue 16.

December 1890.

Types . . . Nos. 2992 and 2993.

Paper and Watermark As in Issue 15.

Perforation . . . 12½, nearly.

177. ½d., pale green . . .	0 3	0 3
178. ½d., deep green . . .	0 3	0 3
179. 2½d., carmine . . .	0 6	0 2

180. ½d., green	Variety. Imperforate.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
	

NOTE.—In the ½d. value of this issue the watermark is sideways on the stamp. Hitherto the perforating machines used in Queensland had been single-line, or guillotine machines; but in 1890 the new machine used for this issue was introduced. This machine is a comb-machine, perforating three sides of a stamp at each stroke, and has been in sole use ever since. The gauge is something between 12½ and 13. Both the values in this issue are electrotyped in groups of four varieties, and the usual minor varieties are seen in the sheet as well.

Issue 17.

1890-94.

Types	As in last issues.					
Paper and Watermark	As in Issue 16.					
Perforation	12½, nearly.					
181. 1d., vermilion-red		0	4	...	0	2
182. 2d., blue (old plate)		0	9	...	0	4
183. 2d., blue (new plate)		5	0	...	5	0
183a. 2d., blue (new plate), the 4 types		20	0	...		
184. 3d., brown (1892)		1	0	...	0	6
185. 4d., yellow		1	0	...	0	6
186. 4d., orange		1	0	...	0	6
187. 6d., green		1	0	...		
188. 1s., mauve (?)						
189. 2s., red-brown		5	0	...	4	0

Varieties. Lettered "PENGE."

190. 4d., yellow	25	0	...
191. 4d., orange	25	0	...

NOTE.—All the stamps of this issue are perforated by the new comb-machine, 12½ to 13. The plate of the 1d. is that used for Issue 15. For the 2d. value two plates were used—first, the plate used for Issue 15, in which the variety No. 2 of each group of four has the "L" and "A" of "QUEENSLAND" joined at the foot, and the variety No. 3 has the "P" of "PENGE" cutting into the white oval below it; second, a new plate in which these two peculiarities have been corrected, the "L" and "A" disjoined, and the upright stroke of the "P" shortened. In every other respect except these two, the plate is identical with that used in Issue 15, so that varieties Nos. 1 and 4 of the new plate are not to be distinguished from the corresponding varieties of the old plate, unless *se tenant* with another stamp. The new value, 3d., is printed from a plate identical (except in the words of value) with that used for all values in Issue 15. The 4d. is from the plate used for that value in Issue 14. The 6d. is the same as in Issue 13, and the 2s. as in Issue 15; but this stamp can be distinguished by its shade, as well as by the perforation. A variety of the 6d. also exists with the long "P," as in the 2d. The 1s. with the new perforation is not known to us, but as it possibly exists, we have catalogued it with a query.

Issue 18.

1894 to 1895.

Types	As in Issue 17.				
Papers	A. The thick Beer Duty paper, watermark large Crown and "Q," used for Issue 12. B. Thick smooth unwatermarked paper, with blue <i>burelé</i> band at the back.				
Perforation	12½, nearly.				

A. BEER DUTY PAPER.

192. 1d., deep vermilion-red	0	9	...	0	6
193. 2d., blue	1	0	...	0	9
194. 1s., mauve	5	0	...		

B. PAPER WITH "BURELÉ" BAND.

195. 1d., deep vermilion-red	1	0	...	1	0
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NOTE.—The plates used for this issue were the same as for Issue 17. The 2d. is from the corrected plate described in the note to Issue 17.

Issue 19.

1895.

- Types . Nos. 2994 and 2995, and 5d. new type.
 Papers . A. Watermarked Crown and "Q."
 B. Beer Duty paper, large Crown and "Q."
 C. With *burelé* band.
 D. Very thin paper. Embossed with Crown and "Q."

A. WATERMARKED CROWN AND "Q."

	Unused.		Used.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
196. ½d., green	0	1	...	0	1
197. 1d., orange-red	0	2	...	0	1
198. 2d., blue	0	4	...	0	2
199. 5d., purple-brown	0	9	...	0	6

B. BEER DUTY PAPER.

200. ½d., green	0	3	...	0	4
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C. WITH "BURELÉ" BAND.

201. ½d., green	0	4	...	0	6
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- D. VERY THIN PAPER. IMPRESSED or EMBOSSED with a CROWN AND "Q."

202. ½d., green	0	2	...		
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NOTE.—The stamps of this issue are of very similar type to their predecessors, but the head is on a white background. They are from new electrotypes, and are all probably in groups of four varieties, but in most instances the differences are too minute to detect easily. In the 2d. variety, No. 4 in each group has the outer frame slightly broken at the right-hand lower corner, and in the ½d. in No. 4 the stop after "Queensland" is larger and squarer than in the other three varieties. No doubt, with a little patience, the other varieties may be discovered. Paper D is of a new make, much thinner than the watermarked paper, and the embossing is very difficult to see.

REPRINTS.

Reprints exist printed on the "truncated star" paper. These have been made quite recently, advantage having been taken of a remainder of paper left over after the printing of Issue 7. We have seen the following values:

- 1d., dull brick-red.
- 2d., pale blue.
- 3d., grey-brown.
- 6d., bright yellow-green.
- 1s., violet.
- "Registered," orange-yellow.

The fraudulent nature of the 1d. and 3d. can at once be detected by the colours. The 1d. is quite unlike any of the shades of vermilion-red found in originals. The 3d. is in *grey-brown* instead of in a full rich brown; it approaches in colour to what may be found in the Crown and "Q" series, but never in the "truncated star" issue. These two reprints cannot be called dangerous. The 1s. is in a shade of violet approaching *plum*, and is a very dangerous reprint, as the shade, although rare, can be matched among the originals. The 2d. and 6d. are not to be distinguished from originals by their colours. The "Registered" is identical in colour with the same stamp of Issue 4; but as this stamp was never printed on "truncated star" paper, it stands self-condemned. Luckily we have a test that exposes at once the character of these reprints. This is in the *perforation*, which has been done by the comb-machine now in use in the colony. This test of the perforation applies equally to reprints on the Crown and "Q" paper, of which we have seen

- 3d., grey-brown,
- 6d., bright yellow-green,
- 1s., slate-grey,

the colour of this last being unlike anything we have ever seen in a Queensland 1s. All these reprints were with full white gum, and the three specimens on Crown and "Q" paper were each postmarked in one corner by a cluster of dots in violet ink.

[NOTE.—We have quite recently obtained some information as to the perforating machines employed in Queensland, as follows :—

The first machine was obtained from Messrs. Partridge and Sons, makers, in 1862; the gauge is 13, but may vary slightly, as the parts are not very accurately fitted; the pins, from the same cause, get worn against the edges of the holes in the bed-plate, and probably thus produced the so-called *square* holes.

The second machine was obtained from Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, date not stated; this is also a single-line machine, and the gauge is 12.

The third, and last, was made by Messrs. Buncle & Co., of Melbourne; this perforates the top, bottom, and one side of the stamp in a vertical row at each descent of the pins; the gauge is 13.

All three are still in existence, but we believe that only the second and third are ever used now.—ED.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Purchase of another Great Collection.—Our publishers have just acquired, for a sum approaching three thousand pounds, the old and well-known collection of Mr. William Hughes-Hughes, Barrister, of the Inner Temple. The collection was commenced about 1859 and discontinued about the year 1874, and the owner, who kept an account of his few purchases (most of the stamps being obtained through influential connections), informs us that the nett cost of the whole collection was only £69!!!

The collection is contained in one blank volume, and numbers only 3000 stamps—but they are STAMPS—real old Stamps (with a capital S.), not modern rubbish. Lovely copies, large margins, and brilliant colours are the rule, and not the exception.

The following are worthy of note :—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Woodblock *Error*, 4d., red, UNUSED. This is the only known unused specimen, and we are informed that the price is commensurate with its rarity.

Woodblock *Error*, 1d., blue, a fine used specimen.

AUSTRIA.

2nd issue, 2 kr., orange, unused and with gum.

BUENOS AYRES.

Ships. 3 pesos, dark green, 4 pesos, vermilion, and 5 pesos, deep orange, all fine unused copies.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1856. Large oblong 4 cents on blue *sugar* paper, used, lightly cancelled and clear impression, but corners cut as usual.

1862. Provisionals, 2c., yellow (pearls), and 4c., blue (grapes), fine signed originals with full roulettes all round.

CANADA.

12d. used.

CEYLON.

Imperf. wmk. Star. 2s., bright blue, very fine.

Perf. do. 8d., brown, and 9d., lilac-brown, unused.

No wmk. 1s., cold violet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

V. R. black, with trial cancellation.

1d., red, plate 77, unused and very fine. The only other known copy of this plate number is that in the Tapling Collection.

10/- and £1, wmk. cross—unused and fine.

FRANCE.

1 franc, deep orange, unused.

MOLDAVIA.

54 paras and 81 paras, circular, unused and fine.

NAPLES.

½T. arms, and ½T. cross, both unused.

NATAL.

1st issue, 9d., blue, used

NEW BRUNSWICK.

6d., yellow, unused, and 1s., violet, used.

5 cents, brown, "Connell," unused but *perfs.* cut.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1s., scarlet, fine, used.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1s., deep plum, unused and brilliant.

OLDENBURG.

A complete set unused, brilliant colours and large margins, one of the finest pages in the album.

PERU.

Medio peso, yellow, unused and very fine.

SWITZERLAND.

Vaul. 4c. used and fine; 5c. unused.

Geneva. 10 cents, unused and very fine.

Zurich. Horizontal lines. 4 and 6 rp. unused and very fine.

„ Vertical „ 4 and 6 rp. „ „

SPAIN.

Complete set unused (except the errors), including superb specimens of the 2 reales of 1851-52 and '53, and the Madrid 3 cuartos.

TRINIDAD.

A lovely set of the no wmk., rough *perf.*, unused—very rare thus.

TUSCANY.

60 crazie and 2 soldi, brilliant, unused.

3 lire, used.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

2d., chocolate, and 6d., bronze, unused.

The whole of the stamps are stuck down tight, and have to be cut out—otherwise the collection is as near perfection as possible. Finally it may be mentioned that this collection took the Gold Medal of the London Philatelic Society, at the Exhibition held in 1890, in the Portman Rooms.

* * *

Forged Spanish.—An esteemed correspondent in Paris writes as follows :—

" . . . I think I ought to warn you that there are circulating at this moment *perfect imitations* of Spanish stamps: 2 reales, red 1851, unused: also 'Madrid' 1853, 3 cuartos, unused; the faults pointed out in the former imitations have been corrected; in the 2 reales the shading of the neck is a little more accentuated, the colour is brighter and the paper is a little thinner than in the originals; as to the Madrid, the '3' is rather thick and the *bronze* colour is rather *brown* in shade, looking at it at a little distance, and the brown tint becomes deeper if looked at sideways; in fact, be on your guard. They are offered with other Spanish stamps which are genuine."

* * *

The Sale of Foreign Postage Stamps.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS.

In the Westminster County Court, on Wednesday, January 15th, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith (Q.C.) had before him the case of Roberts *v.* Mortimer, in which a question of considerable importance as affecting dealers in foreign stamps was discussed. The action was brought to recover the sum of £25, being the alleged value of certain stamps which had been improperly appropriated, and sold to the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, said his client was a gentleman of independent means, residing with his mother at Kensington, and the defendant, Mr. Mortimer, was a dealer in foreign postage stamps, and carried on his business at Leicester Square. The plaintiff was a collector of foreign postage stamps, of which he had a large and valuable collection; and in June of last year he discovered that a quantity of valuable specimens had been abstracted from his collection. Upon making enquiries into the matter, he discovered that a footman named Sharpe, who was at that time in his employ, and who was also a

collector of stamps, had enriched his own collection at the expense of his employer. Further enquiries went to prove that the lad Sharpe had sold his album of stamps for a sum of £5, and the sale included those which had been taken from the plaintiff's collection, and which were valued by him at £25. When these facts became known to the plaintiff, he approached the defendant on the subject, but since they were unable to come to terms as to the value of the stolen property, the present action was brought.

The plaintiff was called, and bore out the opening statement of his counsel as to the facts of the case, and said that from his experience as a collector the value of the stolen stamps would not be less than £25. He had not taken criminal proceedings against the lad, because he understood that his father would punish him for the offence.

Several expert witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff's case; but according to their evidence the utmost value which could be placed upon the stolen stamps was £15.

At this stage of the case his Honour intimated that it was one of those disputes which might very well be decided by an amicable arrangement between the parties, as it was very difficult for him (the Judge) to place a value on these stamps in view of the expert evidence which had been called before him.

This course was acquiesced in by counsel on both sides; but it was thought that it would be better for his Honour to hear the evidence for the defence before any arrangement was arrived at.

At the conclusion of the defendant's case, his Honour again suggested that it was eminently a case in which the parties ought to come to some equitable arrangement; and after a somewhat lengthy consultation between the respective counsel, it was mutually agreed that Mr. Mortimer should pay the plaintiff a sum of £8 in satisfaction of the claim of £25, together with £1 his share of the costs of the action.

The arrangement arrived at through the intervention of the Judge appeared to be eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned.

At the conclusion of the case his Honour said it was desirable that tradesmen should understand that even though they bought goods in good faith, they were not indemnified from any claim which might be made against them in cases where it could be proved that the property had been stolen.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. F. B.—(1). We cannot answer questions as to prices in the *Monthly Journal*. Our publishers may be able to quote prices for the stamps you mention, if you write to them direct. (2). Your Cape stamps are Nos. 59 and 60 in the Catalogue. (3). The 2d. with double perf. at top is a curiosity, but it would be difficult to put a value upon it.

G. W.—Your card franked by half of a penny stamp must also be put down as a *curiosity*, but whether it will ever be of any great value or not we cannot say.

W. H.—The only new adhesives of Servia that we know of are Nos. 48-54, and 501-505 in the Catalogue. Is there anything since then? The *grilled* Peruvians ought to be catalogued certainly, we shall have to look them up. Many thanks for your kind remarks.

R. S.—We all know that "Y" means *and*, but the fact remains that the stamps were not 2½ reals, but ¾ real; and that is where the mystery lies.

G. H. L.—We chronicled the stamp you ask about in August, it seems to be the current variety of the rod.

A. P. D.—The watermark of a large letter "W" in your British Honduras stamp, is part of the inscription in the margin or across the centre of the sheets.

E. G. F.—1. Yes, as described, 44 and 45 are identical with 90 and 89; they require further description. 2. The perfs. are *generally* given horizontal and vertical, but, unfortunately, this has not always been adhered to; but where the two varieties are given you will find this rule is followed. 3. The long "p" is the one extending to the outline of the oval. We believe N.S.W., 156, exists with both perfs. Thanks for note of New Uruguay.

R. H. M.—We note the Gibraltar this month, the surcharged Tonga were chronicled a few months back.

MAURY v. ROBERT.

We give below a free translation of the judgment given, on the 20th December, 1895, in the action brought by Mons. Maury against Mons. Victor Robert, in the Civil Court of the Department of the Seine, for Infringement of Copyright, and for publishing what the former contended to be an imitation of his catalogue, calculated to deceive persons who purchased it. As regards the latter point, the decision was fully in favour of Mons. Robert, as the Court was of opinion that the outward appearance of the two catalogues was not at all alike; on the first point, the judgment was also given against Mons. Maury, but on the grounds that the French law affords no protection to publications of this nature, rather than that there had been no copying—indeed, the latter was not denied by Mons. Robert's counsel, who acknowledged that his client's catalogue (like all others) was a compilation.

"JUDGMENT:—Whereas, under date of the 22nd December, 1893, Maury, dealer in postage stamps, has brought against Robert, who practices the same nature of business, a claim for 5,000 francs damages for counterfeiting and infringement of copyright;

"Whereas, in the terms of his action, Maury, author of a 'Descriptive, Illustrated Catalogue of all Postage Stamps,' legally registered, with all its supplements, claims that this work is a scientific composition, distinguished by the methodical arrangement of the results of close study, and by the careful selection of suitable engravings; and alleges that the Catalogue published by Robert, in November, 1893, is, in its text, nomenclature, and descriptions, only an imitation of the former;

"And, in consequence, invokes the law of July 19, 1793, in reference to literary property, for the protection of his rights, and to obtain compensation for the damage which has been caused him; and he further makes complaint of illegal action on the part of Robert, in imitating the 'Maury' Catalogue in its size, general arrangement, and type.

"On the first point:—

"Seeing that, if the law of July 19, 1793, applicable to writings of all natures, affords protection to Catalogues, it is upon condition that they are such as may be classed as works of genius, from an artistic or scientific point of view, by reason of their general plan, of the learning shown in the notes or observations, however summary, which they contain, or at least by some originality which may give a personal character to the general result of the work;

"Seeing that, from these various points of view, whatever may be its merits in the eyes of collectors, the catalogue in question does not conform to the conditions prescribed by the law; that it cannot but be noticed that the nature of this Catalogue is essentially commercial, and that therefore it cannot be compared, as alleged by the Plaintiff, to the catalogue of a Museum, or even of a Technical Exhibition; and that if this fact is not incompatible with exclusive rights of publication, it renders necessary a more strict fulfilment of the other conditions;

"Seeing that it results from the papers shown for comparison during the trial, that Maury cannot lay claim to any exclusive right in the greater part of the details which he charges Robert with reproducing; that in arranging his lists in alphabetical order, he has invented nothing, that arrangement being the natural one for such a case, and having been already employed by previous cataloguers; that the same is the case with the plan of inserting in the text, divided into two columns, the engravings representing the various types of the stamps: that such a system of arrangement may be found in numbers of classical works, as well as in the purely commercial catalogues of the great trading establishments; that the employment of heavy type to give prominence to the names of Countries, and of italics for the descriptions following the dates of issue, is equally in no way characteristic of this book, and must be held to have been copied from thousands of different publications;

"Seeing that, if the engravings, alphabetical order, and method of impression are all public property, the work in which these are united might yet become the subject of copyright if it received from its author some personal characteristics, in the nature of information, commentary, or simple

notes, such as to constitute what might fairly be termed an intellectual production; but that the Maury catalogue adds to the details mentioned above nothing beyond simple indications of colours and prices, which cannot confer any originality upon it;

"Seeing that it results from the above that the Law of July 19, 1793, does not protect the book of the plaintiff against the reproduction of certain details, which he rightly contends have been reproduced by Robert—the latter not denying that his work is a compilation, made with an object entirely commercial;

"Seeing that also the second head of the plaint is not proved; that an illegal imitation consists essentially of such a copy as might deceive the public by its outward resemblance; and that if the catalogues are of the same size, which is not in itself a material point, the Catalogue of Robert is plainly impressed with his name, and differs notably by the typographic arrangement of the title, from that of Maury, which is specially characterised by the coloured engravings upon the cover; and that, consequently, no confusion can arise in the minds of the purchasers;

"For these reasons, the Claim of Maury is declared to be unfounded, and his action is dismissed with costs."

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHIA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE fifth meeting of the season, 1895-96, was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 15th November, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Dalgety Henderson resigning his membership, and his resignation was directed to be acknowledged with great regret.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, moved in pursuance of notice previously given, it was resolved that Article 22 of the Statutes be rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

"Article 22. Members elected after the 26th day of May, 1893, pay an entrance fee of *one guinea*, to be increased to *two guineas* in the case of members whose applications for membership are received after the 31st day of March, 1896. Honorary members pay no entrance fee or subscription."

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then moved, "That the question of the action of the New South Wales Government in regard to the official stamps be referred to the Committee for dealing with speculative and unnecessary stamps, with instructions to make some representations to the Colonial Secretary on the subject." The motion being seconded by Mr. Bacon, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ehrenbach called attention to an article in the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung*, to the effect that the German Postal Authorities had decided to propose, at the next congress to be held at Washington, an international agreement that all jubilee and commemorative stamps be barred from the public service, and that new issues should not be made oftener than might actually be necessary for *bonâ fide* postal arrangements.

Mr. Ehrenbach then read a paper on the "Skilling Issues of Norway." In the course of his remarks, he pointed out that although the first 4 skilling stamp is described as water-marked with a lion, he had never been able to discover a specimen with a water-mark of any description. He mentioned that there were different printings for the second series, and he gave descriptions of the varieties of type he had met with in the third and fifth issues. The paper was illustrated by his fine collection of unused stamps, which includes a complete sheet of the 2 skilling issue, June, 1867, shewing the watermarked frame round the

margin of the sheet, and a block of the 24 skilling issue, 1863, containing several of the type varieties.

On the conclusion of the paper, Mr. E. D. Bacon proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ehrenbach, and this having been seconded by Mr. F. J. Nankivell, was passed unanimously, and the paper later on will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Ehrenbach then handed round some dangerous imitations of the first issue lithographed Hungarian stamps. These consisted of cut envelope specimens, gummed, and with a forged perforation which is almost identical with that on the usual adhesive stamps. Collectors are therefore warned to examine most carefully any specimens, either unused or used, that may be offered to them.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 22nd November, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., ten members being in attendance.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Oldfield, as Honorary Secretary of the Committee for dealing with the subject of speculative and unnecessary stamps, gave an explanation of the work which had been done by the Committee, in concert with the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, and invited suggestions from members as to the manner in which the work of the Committee might be usefully extended.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which most of the members present took part; and, amongst other proposals, it was determined that the publishers of stamp albums should be approached with a view to prevent space being provided for, or illustrations or descriptions being given of, any stamps which might come under the *ban* of the Suppression Society.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, that "The Society has observed with regret that the Government of the Transvaal has issued a commemorative stamp which, not being of a permanent character, does not appear to have been necessary for the ordinary requirements of the postal service."

It was further considered desirable that some attempt should be made to induce Philatelic Societies in all parts of the world to use their influence with the delegates of their respective countries, at the Postal Congress at Washington, to support an international agreement against the issue of jubilee or commemorative stamps, or other issues not actually necessary for *bonâ fide* postal requirements.—From the *London Philatelist*, the *Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London*.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE third ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester, on the 25th October, 1895, Mr. W. D. Beckton presiding. Mr. G. B. Duerst read a paper on the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, or, as he preferred to term them, "Occupation Stamps," meaning, "Stamps used in French territories occupied by German troops in 1870-71." The stamps began to appear in September, 1870, and the occupation postal service came to an end on 24th March, 1871, when all offices outside Alsace-Lorraine were handed over to French officials with a few exceptions. Seven values were issued. The design was set up in type 150 times repeated (the number of stamps on each sheet), and then stereotyped. A covering of copper was then deposited on the soft metal to help it to wear. From this the stamps were printed in colours on a ground of coloured network. There exist three forgeries of these stamps, one made in Paris, one made in Belgium, and, lastly, the so-called "official reprints," printed in Berlin.

BATHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY, N.S.W.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on November 16th, W. Clunes-Ross, Esq., in the chair. The following new members were elected: Mr. G. M. Fitzpatrick (Newbridge), Mr. W. J. Holohan (Junee).

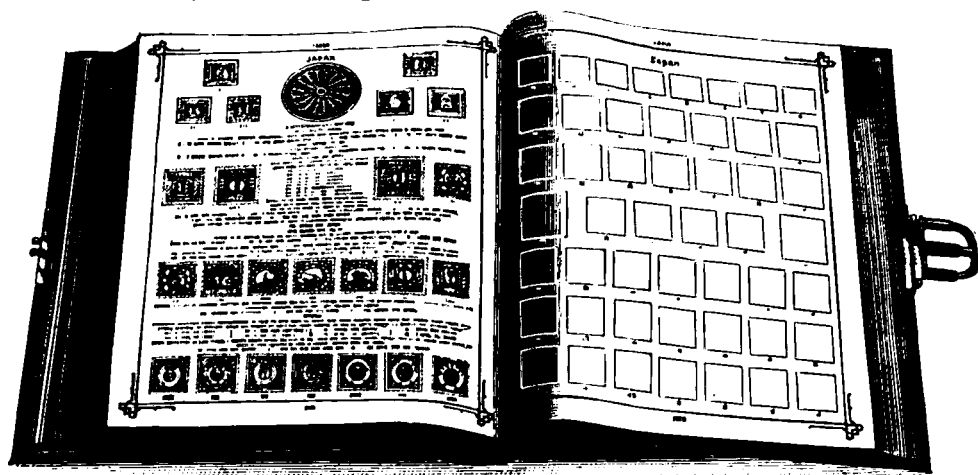
The new rules just printed were considered a great improvement on the former; many fresh items in the Exchange Circuit having been introduced, based on the experience of older Societies. The membership has increased to thirty-five.
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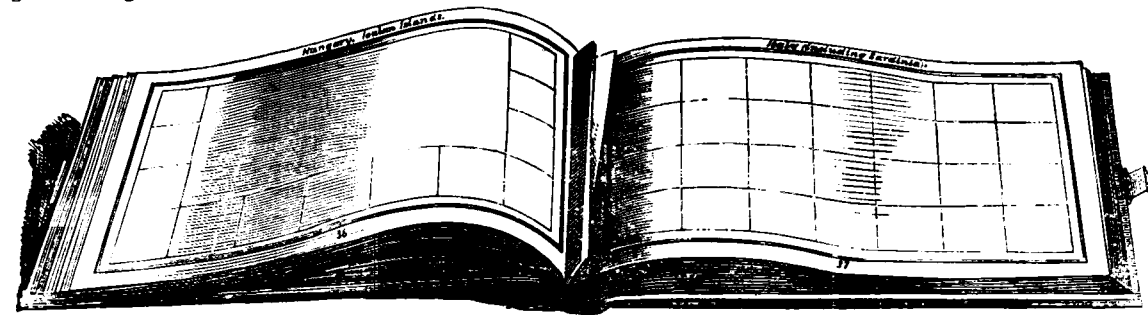
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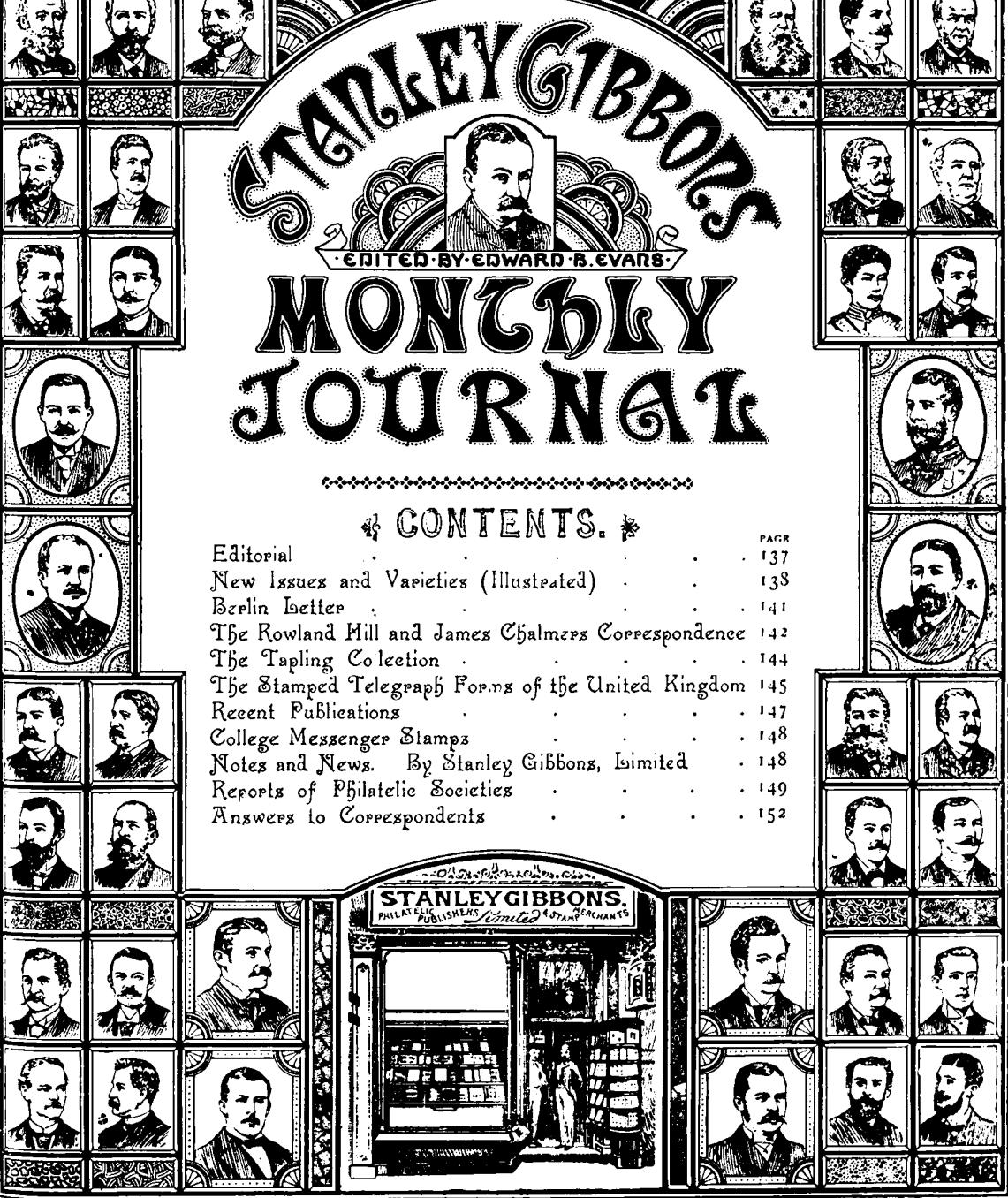
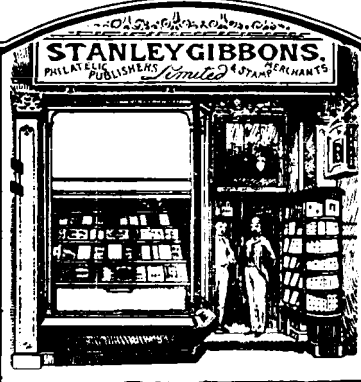
# STANLEY GIBBONS

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

# MONTHLY JOURNAL

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| ½ a., brown .....                              |                                        |
| 1 a., green .....                              |                                        |
| 2 a., red .....                                |                                        |
| 2½ a., black on yellow .....                   |                                        |
| 3 a., brown on red .....                       |                                        |
| 4 a., brown .....                              |                                        |
| 4½ a., violet .....                            |                                        |
| 5 a., black on green .....                     |                                        |
| 7½ a., black .....                             |                                        |
| 8 a., blue .....                               |                                        |
| 1 r., carmine .....                            |                                        |
| 2 r., brown-red .....                          |                                        |
| 3 r., slate-violet .....                       |                                        |
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| 1 a., plum .....                               |                                        |
| 1½ a., brown .....                             |                                        |
| 2 a., blue .....                               |                                        |
| 2½ a., green .....                             |                                        |
| 2½ a., in red, on 1½ a. .....                  |                                        |
| 3 a., orange .....                             |                                        |
| 4 a., olive .....                              |                                        |
| 6 a., bistre .....                             |                                        |
| 8 a., purple .....                             |                                        |
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| 1895. Types 564, 565.                          |                                        |
| 1 c., green .....                              | 1 0 1                                  |
| 5 c., blue .....                               | 0 4                                    |
| 10 c., mauve and green .....                   | 0 9                                    |
| <b>BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA</b>                    |                                        |
| <b>COMPANY.</b>                                |                                        |
| Type 571. Perf. 12½.                           |                                        |
| 2d., red and olive .....                       |                                        |
| <b>BULGARIA.</b>                               |                                        |
| 1895. (Dec.)*                                  |                                        |
| "01," in red, on 2 st., dull gm. o 1 0 2       |                                        |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                                        |
| 1895. Red <i>surcharge.</i> (Nov.)*            |                                        |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (imp.) 1 0           |                                        |
| "30" on 50 st., sky-blue ( " ) 0 9             |                                        |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (p. 114) 0 9         |                                        |
| Type 607. <i>Small serpentine roulette.</i>    |                                        |
| 50 st., sky-blue .....                         | 0 9                                    |
| Type 608. Perf. "                              |                                        |
| 25 st., carmine .....                          |                                        |
| <b>CANADA.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 8 c., slate-black .....                        |                                        |
| <b>CEYLON.</b>                                 |                                        |
| SERVICE STAMPS.                                |                                        |
| 1895. Black <i>surcharge.</i>                  |                                        |
| 2 c., green .....                              |                                        |
| 5 c., lilac .....                              | 0 3                                    |
| 15 c., olive .....                             | 1 0                                    |
| 25 c., buff .....                              |                                        |
| 30 c., red and mauve .....                     |                                        |
| <b>CHILI.</b>                                  |                                        |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                                        |
| 1895. (March.)*                                |                                        |
| 2 c., black on yellow .....                    |                                        |
| 4 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 6 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 8 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 10 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 16 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 20 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 30 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 40 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 1 c., rose on yellow .....                     | 0 1                                    |
| 2 c., " " .....                                | 0 2                                    |
| 4 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 6 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 8 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| 10 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 20 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 40 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 50 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 60 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 80 c., " " .....                               |                                        |
| 1 p., " " .....                                |                                        |
| OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.                      |                                        |
| 1895. (March.)* <i>Santiago.</i>               |                                        |
| Lilac-brown .....                              |                                        |
| (July.)* <i>Valparaiso.</i>                    |                                        |
| Black and yellow on white .....                |                                        |
| Black and yellow on green .....                |                                        |
| Blue and yellow on green .....                 |                                        |
| Brown and yellow on buff .....                 |                                        |
| <b>COCHIN.</b>                                 |                                        |
| Type 827. <i>Laid paper.</i>                   |                                        |
| ½ puttan, orange .....                         |                                        |

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

|                                                 | <i>Un. Used.</i><br><i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>CONFEDERATE STATES.</b>                      |                                        |
| <b>BATON ROUGE.</b>                             |                                        |
| 10 c., green .....                              |                                        |
| <b>MACON.</b>                                   |                                        |
| 2 c., black on green .....                      |                                        |
| <b>UNIONTOWN.</b>                               |                                        |
| 2 c., ? on laid .....                           |                                        |
| 5 c., green on laid .....                       |                                        |
| 5 c., green on wove .....                       |                                        |
| 10 c., red on wove .....                        |                                        |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                                |                                        |
| 5 c., brown on green .....                      |                                        |
| 10 c., " " .....                                |                                        |
| <b>CONGO STATE.</b>                             |                                        |
| PARCEL POST STAMPS.                             |                                        |
| <i>Blue surcharge inverted.</i>                 |                                        |
| 3 f. 50 c., 977, lilac .....                    |                                        |
| <b>CURACAO.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 1895. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*                      |                                        |
| 2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c. .....               |                                        |
| 2½ c., in black, on 30 c. .....                 |                                        |
| <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>                      |                                        |
| 1895. (Nov.)*                                   |                                        |
| 1 c., green .....                               | 0 2                                    |
| 2 c., red .....                                 | 0 3                                    |
| 5 c., blue .....                                | 0 5                                    |
| 10 c., orange .....                             | 0 9                                    |
| <b>ERITREA.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1604 <i>surcharged.</i>              |                                        |
| 45 c., black and grey-green .....               | 0 9                                    |
| <b>FERNANDO PO.</b>                             |                                        |
| 1895. Types 1301, 1302.                         |                                        |
| 50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green .....            |                                        |
| 10 c. de p., claret .....                       | 1 0                                    |
| <b>FINLAND.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1327. Perf. 13½ x 13.                |                                        |
| 25 pen., blue .....                             | 0 5                                    |
| <b>GIBRALTAR.</b>                               |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1613. <i>Value in second colour.</i> |                                        |
| 20 c., olive .....                              | 0 4                                    |
| 1 p., bistre and blue .....                     | 1 6 0 8                                |
| 2 p., black and carmine .....                   | 2 3                                    |
| <i>Error, without value.</i>                    |                                        |
| (10 c.) carmine .....                           |                                        |
| <b>GREECE.</b>                                  |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1646. <i>Athens print.</i>           |                                        |
| 25 l., reddish mauve (p. 114) .....             | 0 2                                    |
| 40 l., indigo (imperf.) .....                   | 1 0 0 8                                |
| 40 l., (perf. 114) .....                        | 0 9                                    |
| <b>GRENADA.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Crown and CA.</i>              |                                        |
| Perf. 14. <i>Name and value in 2nd colour.</i>  |                                        |
| 2½ d., lilac and blue .....                     | Set of 5, 4/6 unused.                  |
| 3 d., lilac and yellow .....                    |                                        |
| 6 d., lilac and green .....                     |                                        |
| 8 d., lilac and black .....                     |                                        |
| 1s., green and orange .....                     |                                        |
| <b>GWALIOR.</b>                                 |                                        |
| SERVICE STAMPS. 1895.                           |                                        |
| <i>Surcharged in Indian characters only.</i>    |                                        |
| ½ a., green .....                               | Set of 5, 3/6 unused.                  |
| 1 a., plum .....                                |                                        |
| 2 a., blue .....                                |                                        |
| 4 a., olive .....                               |                                        |
| 8 a., purple .....                              |                                        |
| 3 a., orange ? .....                            |                                        |
| <b>HAYTI.</b>                                   |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1772. Perf. 14.                      |                                        |
| 20 c., brown .....                              | 1 6                                    |
| <b>HOLLAND.</b>                                 |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1805. <i>New colour</i>              |                                        |
| 22½ c., deep blue-green .....                   |                                        |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                           |                                        |
| 1895. Type 1201, <i>var. III.</i>               |                                        |
| 1 c., black and ultramarine .....               | 0 1                                    |
| 1½ c., " " .....                                | 0 1                                    |
| <b>ICELAND.</b>                                 |                                        |
| OFFICIAL STAMP. 1895. Type 1892.                |                                        |
| 50 aur, mauve .....                             | 1 3                                    |

**INDIA.**  
 1895. (Dec.)\*  
 2 r., carmine and brown .. 4 0  
 3 r., brown and green .. 6 0  
 5 r., blue and violet .. 10 0

**ITALY.**  
 1895. (Aug.)\*  
 20 c., deep yellow .. 0 4 0 2  
 UNPAID LETTER STAMP. Type 1993.  
 10 lire, carmine and blue ..

**JAPAN.**  
 1895. Type 2050. Perf. 11½.  
 20 sen, orange-red ..

**LUXEMBURG.**  
 1895. (June.)\* Perf. 12½.  
 1 c., lavender .. 0 1  
 2 c., brown .. 0 1  
 4 c., olive-brown .. 0 2  
 5 c., emerald-green .. 0 2  
 10 c., carmine .. 0 2

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**  
 1895. Surcharged "S.P."  
 1 c., lavender .. 0 1  
 2 c., brown .. 0 1  
 4 c., olive-brown .. 0 2  
 5 c., emerald-green .. 0 2  
 10 c., carmine .. 0 2

**MAURITIUS.**  
 1895. New type. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
 3 c., lilac ..

**MEXICO.**  
 1895. Type 2312.  
 4 c., orange .. 0 4 0 2

**OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1895.**  
 Types 2311-2315. Black surcharge.  
 1 c., green .. 10/6  
 2 c., carmine .. 10/6  
 3 c., chestnut .. 10/6  
 4 c., orange-red .. 10/6  
 5 c., ultramarine .. 10/6  
 10 c., rose-lilac .. 10/6  
 12 c., olive .. 10/6  
 15 c., greenish blue .. 10/6  
 20 c., lake .. 10/6  
 50 c., violet .. 10/6  
 1 p., brown .. 10/6  
 5 p., rose-red .. 10/6  
 10 p., blue .. 10/6

**OFFICIALLY-SEALED STAMP.**  
 1895. Type 2360. Perf. 11.  
 Yellow-brown ..

**MONTENEGRO.**  
 RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
 10 nov., ultramarine & pink .. 1 0 0 6

**MOROCCO?**  
 MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO POST.  
 1895. Type 2387.  
 20 c., lilac-brown ..

**MOGADOR AND MOROCCO POST.**  
 1895. (Aug.)\*  
 5 c., green ..  
 10 c., carmine ..  
 15 c., blue ..  
 50 c., brown ..  
 1 p., red-brown ..

**MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\*  
 "25" in carmine, on 80r., grn.  
 Type 2399, surcharged PROVISORIO,  
 in carmine.  
 50 reis, blue ..

**NANDGAON.**  
 SERVICE STAMPS.  
 1895. Type 2412. Violet surcharge.  
 1 a., brown ..  
 1 a., blue ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Type 2466. Wmk. "10." Perf. 10.  
 10d., lilac ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
 1895. (July.)\*  
 1d., black (perf. 12½) .. 0 3  
 1d., " (" 10) .. 0 1 0 1

**LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
 1894. Type 2557. Perf. 10.  
 1d., blue ..  
 2d., red-brown ..

**NORWAY.**  
 1895. Type 2646.  
 1 6re, grey-brown ..

**NOWANUGGER.**  
 OFFICIAL STAMPS?  
 1895. Magenta surcharge. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
 1 docra, black ..  
 2 " green ..  
 3 " orange ..

**PARAGUAY.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\* Black surcharge.  
 "5" on 7 c., brown .. 0 9 0 4

**PERSIA.**  
 1895. Type 2797.  
 50 kran, green and gold ..

**PERU.**  
 1895. Types 2813, 2815.  
 5 c., carmine .. 0 4 0 2  
 20 c., blue .. 1 6 0 6

*With Type 2849 inverted.*  
 1 c., orange ..  
 2 c., violet ..

**FISCAL STAMP USED FOR POSTAGE.**  
 1895. (June.)\*  
 2 c., slate ..

**SERVICE STAMPS.**  
 1895. Surcharged as Type 2859 in red.  
 1 c., orange (No. 130) ..  
 1 c., green (" 140) .. 0 3  
 2 c., violet (" 141) ..  
 2 c., carmine (" 142) .. 0 6  
 10 c., green (" 145) .. 2 6  
 50 c., " (" 146) ..  
 2 c., vermilion (" 147) ..  
 5 c., blue (" 148) .. 2 0  
 20 c., " .. 1 6

**PORTO RICO.**  
 1895. Type 2708.  
 3 c. de p., blue-green ..

**PORTUGAL.**  
 1895. Value in black. (Dec.)\*  
 2½ reis, grey .. 0 1  
 5 " orange-red .. 0 1  
 10 " pale green .. 0 2  
 15 " chocolate .. 0 2  
 20 " violet .. 0 3  
 25 " deep green .. 0 3  
 50 " blue .. 0 5  
 75 " rose .. 0 6  
 80 " mauve .. 0 8  
 100 " blue on blue .. 0 9  
 150 " brown on yellowish .. 1 0  
 200 " purple on pale rose .. 1 4  
 300 " blue on rose .. 2 0

**PUTTIALLA.**  
 Surcharged as Type 2980.  
 4 a., black and olive ..

**SERVICE STAMP.**  
 Surcharged as Type 2980.  
 2 a., black and blue ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
 Variety of No. 143 with LA joined.  
 1d., vermilion .. 1 6  
*The same error "NNY" for "PENNY."*  
 1d., vermilion ..

Types 2995 and new design. Wmk. 2986.  
 2d., blue .. 0 4 0 1  
 5d., chocolate .. 0 9 0 3

Type 2994.  
 1d., green (burled) .. 0 6  
 1d., " (Wmk. 2990) .. 0 6  
 1d., " (embossed) ..

Type 2991. Thick paper, no wmk.  
 1s., mauve .. 5 0

Wmk. 2990.  
 1s., mauve .. 5 0

**ROUMANIA.**  
 1895. Delivery stamp.  
 25 bani, blue ..

**RUSSIA.**  
 1865? Type 3062. Error with ground  
 of 5 kopeks on wove paper.  
 3 kop., black and green ..

1890-92. Error with centre inverted.  
 14 kop., blue and rose ..

**GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.**  
**BELEBEL.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\* For Registration.  
 5 kop., pink and blue .. 0 6

**BELOZERSK.**  
 1895. Type 3142.  
 2 kop., brown .. 0 3

**BOGORODSK.**  
 Type of 1884.  
 10 kop., blue ..

Type 3167, with date erased.  
 JUNE, 1895.  
 2 kop., deep blue ..  
 3 " " .. 0 4  
 4 " blue-green .. 0 4  
 20 " ultramarine .. 2 0

*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
 3 kop., deep blue ..

OCTOBER, 1895.  
 2 kop., violet-blue .. 0 3  
 4 " bright blue .. 0 6  
 8 " blue-green .. 0 10

**FOR UNPAID LETTERS.**  
 Same type. JUNE, 1895.  
 3 kop., rose .. 0 4  
 4 " bistre ..

*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
 3 kop., rose ..

OCTOBER, 1895.  
 2 kop., vermilion .. 0 3  
 4 " brown .. 0 6  
 8 " carmine-red .. 0 10  
 20 " orange-red .. 2 0

**CHARKOFF.**  
 FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
 1895. Type 3212.  
*Frame and numerals only in blue.*  
 5 kop., gold and blue ..

**CHERSON.**  
 1895. Type 3220.  
 5 kop., blue-green .. 0 6

**JELEZ.**  
 5 kop., 3309, brown-violet .. 0 6

**KAZAN.**  
 1895. (Dec.)\*  
 3 kop., bright blue ..

**KOLOMNA.**  
 FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
 1895. (Nov.)\* Perf. 11½.  
 1 kop., orange .. 0 2  
 2 " green .. 0 3  
 3 " carmine .. 0 4

**KOUNGOUR.**  
 1895. Type 3345.  
 2 kop., rose ..

**LOUBNY.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\* Perf. 11½.  
 5 kop., green, blk., & gold .. 0 6

**MALMYCHE.**  
 2 kop., 3391, magenta .. 0 3

**OCHANBK.**  
 1895. New type. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
 2 kop., green ..

**OSSA.**  
 1894-95. (July.)\*  
 2 kop., red-brown & green .. 0 3  
 4 " green and yellow ..  
 2 " blue and red .. 0 3

*Arms on lined ground.*  
 2 kop., blue and red ..

**OUSTYSOLSK.**  
 1895. Type 3485.  
*Oval with ground of blue dots.*  
 2 kop., blue, red, & brown ..

**PODOLSK.**  
 1862. Type 3508. Imperf.  
 2 kop., yellow-green ..

**PSKOFF.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\*  
*Surcharged in various types.*  
 "3" in black, on No. 10 ..

**SOLIKAMSK.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\* Perf. 11½.  
 2 kop., blue .. 0 3

**STAROBYELSK.**  
 1895. Type 3588. Perf. 12½.  
 2 kop., green on green .. 0 4

**TICHVIN.**  
 1895. Type 3608. Dated 1895.  
 5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red .. 0 6

**TOTMA.**  
 1895. (Nov.)\* Smaller design.  
 3 kop., black, yellow, red,  
 gold, and blue .. 0 4

**TSCHERDINA.**  
 3 kop., 3620, green .. 0 4

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

No. 68.

## EDITORIAL.

WE had not intended making any further reference to the New South Wales "O. S." affair, but we much regret to find that our principal (if not our only) contemporary in Australia has taken up a position in reference to these obliterated reprints, which seems to call for some remark. *The Australian Philatelist*, as a periodical published in Sydney, may easily have had good reasons for passing this matter over without too harsh notice, but to publish, and apparently endorse, a defence of so gross a case of fraud, is, in our opinion, to go a little too far. We are not of those who cried out about "forgery," or demanded the dismissal of Postmaster Cook; because, as we have stated in a previous number, there was no *forgery* in the case, and because Mr. Chamberlain has about the same power of dismissing Mr. Cook as he has of dismissing the Duke of Norfolk. We wrote to the Colonial Office, for the simple reason that we were modest enough to suppose that a remonstrance from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the forwarding of our letter by the Colonial Office, would be more likely to produce some effect than a letter sent direct from a private individual—even though he might be the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*!—to the Governor of the Colony, or to Mr. Cook himself.

We confess that we hoped it would have been sufficient to point out the fact that the sale of these obliterated reprints was a gross fraud, for such sale to be at once put a stop to, not by Mr. Chamberlain, but by Mr. Cook; in this we have been disappointed, for Mr. Cook expressed his intention of selling out the whole edition, though he promised to print no more. But it is a greater disappointment still to find a philatelic periodical not only condoning the offence, but defending it. It is true the defence is a singularly weak one, and indeed leaves the defendant rather worse off than he was before. It amounts to this, that the fraud was not due to innate depravity on the part of the New South Wales Postal Department, which we are assured is far too grand to go in for a *small* swindle like this, but that the Postmaster was so bothered "by official demands from other postal administrations and a large number of collectors," that he had to yield to them! The question of "official demands from other postal administrations" may be very briefly dismissed; these would have been supplied when the stamps were issued, not after they became obsolete, and it is no doubt

to the "large number of collectors" that the following pregnant statement refers: "most of whom objected to the word 'Specimen,' or 'Reprint,' being placed upon the stamps." They also objected, or so we may infer, to paying face value for them; they wanted the stamps at a nominal price, they did not want them marked so as to show what they were, but they wanted them "faked" up to look as if they had been used. And we are to believe that Mr. Cook was too good-natured to refuse a request, which, as a man of business—and we presume he possesses some business capacity, or he would not have been placed at the head of a great business department—he must have seen was suspicious, and should have known would afford an opening for fraud. And having supplied the "large number of collectors," he went on—"good, easy man"—to advertise the surplus stock for sale, as innocent as Mary's little lamb! And this is the aspect under which the affair presents itself to Australian Philatelists, including the large number of collectors who object to reprints being marked with the word "Reprint." We can only advise Mr. Van Dyck to hurry back to Sydney, before the Good-natured Man goes out of office, and if he can get a sufficiently large number of collectors, and electors, to go bothering, he may persuade him to rake up an old die, or manufacture a new one, which will serve to make those "Laureated" curiosities look as if they had done postal duty!

\* \* \*

ANOTHER subject from which we have desired to escape, is that of postmarks, or so-called "Colonial English," but we have read so much about it, in letters from correspondents and elsewhere, that we feel impelled to give some reason for the faith that is in us, if only to show that we do not adhere to our opinion solely because we are too obstinate to give it up. We philatelists are so accustomed to look upon stamps as things to be collected, and studied in all their various forms and conditions, that we seem sometimes to forget the purpose for which stamps were primarily issued; this forgetfulness is shared, we think, by some of those persons who talk so glibly about an International Postage Stamp. What are Postage Stamps issued for? To frank letters through the post, you will say. Yes, that is one purpose, but there is another that they must serve first; or rather it is more accurate to express their purpose in another way, by saying that it is to denote that postage has been paid upon a letter or packet. A forgery, or

a stamp of another country, may *frank* a letter, through not being detected by the post-office clerk, but it cannot denote postage paid; and the first, and perhaps the most important purpose of the stamp, is to collect the money that is to be paid for the conveyance of the letter, to which that stamp is afterwards to be attached. Here, if we only think of it, lies the difficulty in the way of the International Postage Stamp, and here we have the reason why, in certain of our Colonies, British stamps were used at one time and Colonial stamps are used now.

A stamp can only collect revenue for the postal department by which it was issued, and the fact that British stamps were used in certain Colonies, and are used in certain places abroad, is of itself a proof that there were, and are, in those colonies, and places, British Post Offices—as much British as the Post Office in Dublin; collecting revenue for the British Postal Department, and having their expenses paid out of the revenues of that Department. And the stamps used at those places cannot, consistently, be said to differ from similar stamps used at Birmingham or Manchester to a greater extent than the stamps used at Birmingham differ from those used at Manchester.

When the Colonies took charge of their own Post Offices, they issued their own stamps, not, in the first instance, to multiply varieties for us collectors, but in order that the revenue collected by them might go to the Colonies concerned and not, as before, to the mother country.

One of our correspondents claims that a postmark is an "overprint," and so no doubt it is. Anything that is printed over something else is an overprint. But when he goes on to claim that the overprint of Ascension, in the form of an obliteration on a British stamp, is to be regarded in the same light as the overprint of the word "ZULULAND," as printed upon British stamps, we are obliged to differ with him. The former indicates that the Post Office at Ascension is a British Post Office in the fullest sense; the latter indicates equally plainly that the Post Offices in Zululand are *not*, as their accounts have to be kept separate.

We have nothing to say against the study of postmarks, which has not infrequently thrown light upon philatelic moot points; we have nothing to say against the collection of postmarks. But if every variety of English stamp is to be catalogued with the "overprint" of Malta and Gibraltar, Constantinople and Panama, &c., &c., the same should be catalogued with the equally worthy "overprint" of every town and village in the United Kingdom. We shall have to make up sets for Charing Cross and Ludgate Circus, S.E. and N.W. Multiply all these by the plate numbers, and then again by the 240 stamps on the sheet, and the result will be prodigious!

\* \* \*

A FEW little errors unfortunately crept into the Reference List of Queensland stamps, which appeared in our last number. In the Note to Issue 3, the latter part should read—"The unwatermarked stamps perforated (ii.), &c.," not

"(iii.)." The second paragraph of the Note to Issue 7, should read—"Mr. Basset Hull neither catalogues nor mentions any of this issue perforated 12," not "13." The 6d. with long "P" in "PENCE," mentioned in the Note to Issue 17, is one of the four types in the group, and occurs first in Issue 13, under which it should perhaps have been mentioned; but the writer of the list had only intended to allude to those varieties which distinguish certain plates of values of which more than one plate was made. The general question of the varieties of type, and their number, is left for further study.

Our final note upon the perforations was written somewhat hastily, and upon incomplete information. We overlooked the fact that the early issues, prior to September, 1866, were not printed (or perforated?) by the Government Printer.

From 1862 to 1866 the stamps were printed by Messrs. Ham & Co., who had a contract for the work, and the square perforations run through all the period of this contract, and were no doubt produced by a machine used by them. The Government may have purchased a perforating machine in 1862; the reason assigned, by Mr. Basset Hull, for the work being given out to a private firm, being that the Government Printer "had neither press nor skilled workmen to perform the duty of printing from the steel plates." It is more probable therefore that the whole work was done by Messrs. Ham & Co., and that their machine was answerable for the square punctures: the Government machine only being brought into use in September, 1866.

## 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.**—The Ph. J. of G. B. states that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., blue; with umk.

**Austria.**—The Ph. J. of G. B. announces the receipt of the 1 and 2 guilder stamps in their new colours; also the same surcharged for use in the Levant.

Adhesives. 1 guilder, yellow-green.  
2 " pale lilac  
10 piast., in black, on 1 g., yellow-green.  
20 " " 2 g., pale lilac.

**Barbados.**—A correspondent in this Colony kindly sends us a wrapper, handstamped "PAID AT BARBADOES," in three lines, within a circle, with a Crown at the top, which he tells us represents a *Farthing*, the rate to which the local postage on newspapers has recently been reduced. The use of this commenced on January 24th. The handstamp is identical with that employed for the provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelope, and we are not sure whether these wrappers are actually sold at the Post-office, or whether the stamp is applied to packets after they are posted. A  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, however, will doubtless follow, and we congratulate the Colony on being the first to introduce this rate.

Wrapper. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) black on buff.

**British East Africa Protectorate.**—We have received one of the 2½ a. envelopes with regulation black surcharge, and find that it does not correspond exactly in size with either of those to which we alluded last month. It measures 139 × 77 mm., and has the rounded flap. The surcharged 1 rupee, Indian, chronicled last month, is the *slate* stamp, not the bicoloured.

**British South Africa.**—A correspondent kindly sends us two values on the thick paper, and with the 1½ perforation, which we mentioned last month, and points out that these are a new edition, in distinctly different shades to the previous. The 2d. is *green*, not *olive-green*, and the second value, 4d., in *yellow-brown*.

*Adhesive.* 4d., black and yellow-brown; *perf.* 1½.

**Bulgaria.**—A correspondent at Sophia hastens to inform us that the rebaptising of the little Prince is not to be allowed to pass without a philatelic demonstration, to the extent of four adhesives and two post cards, out of which we presume it is hoped to make a little contribution to the expenses of the affair!

**Ceylon.**—We give an illustration showing the "On Service" surcharge.

**Confederate States.**—*Union-town.*—We learn from *Mekel's Weekly* that the colour of the impression of the 2 c. stamp, discovered a short time back, is *blue*.



**Cuba.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the following new colours of the current design:—

*Adhesives.*

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ m. de p., blue-green. | 1 c. de p., lilac-brown. |
| 1 " " "                 | 2 " " claret.            |
| 2 " " "                 | 2½ " " rose.             |
| 3 " " "                 | 5 " " slate-blue.        |
| 4 " " "                 | 10 " " emerald-green.    |
| 8 " " "                 | 20 " " violet.           |

**Curacao.**—It appears that the 2½ c. surcharge on 30 c. was not printed from the same type or in the same colour as in the case of the overprint of the same value on the 10 c. Our illustration shows the type, and *Le T.-P.* tells us that it was struck in *black*. The same journal also quotes an official notice, from which it appears that the 30 c., with head of the young Queen, has only now come into use, and that the 2½ c. on 30 c. stamps were not to be sold to the public, but were to be affixed by the Post-office clerks, who were not to use them unnecessarily, or to stick more than one on the same letter or packet!



*Adhesive.* 2½ c., in *black*, on 30 c., *grey*.

**Cyprus.**—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the following values, each printed in two colours:

|                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i> | 30 paras, lilac and green.    |
|                   | ½ piastre, green and carmine. |
| 1 "               | rose and blue.                |
| 2 "               | blue and chocolate.           |
| 4 "               | olive and purple.             |
| 6 "               | brown and green.              |
| 18 "              | pale brown and black.         |

Are these postage stamps? If so, how is it that we have to go to Australia for news of them?

**Falkland Islands.**—A correspondent tells us that he has just received the following, watermarked Crown CA, perforated 14.

*Adhesives.*

|            |                 |                    |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 3d., plum. | 9d., vermilion. | 1s., yellow-brown. |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|

**Fiji.**—We have received the letter card which we chronicled last August, and think it well to add to the description then given that it has instructions in five lines on the back—"This Card may pass through the Post to any place within Fiji, and without additional postage to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia.—If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently-paid letter." Size 150 × 92 mm.

**Finland.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports another value with the new perforation, but describes it as 14—the 25 penna that we saw was perforated 13½ × 13.

*Adhesive.* 10 pen., carmine; *perf.* 13½ × 13.

**Great Britain.**—We have received the registration envelope, size H, with the new formula on the back.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue; size H; new formula.

It is a long time since we have had occasion to refer to Mulready block numbers: we recently were shown by Mr. F. R. Ginn an unsevered, horizontal, strip of three 1d. envelopes, numbered 176, 181, 182, in that order when looked at with the design the right way up. The strip is apparently neither the top nor the bottom of a sheet, and 182 is the end of a row.

A correspondent tells us that he has found a copy of the 1s., *green*, plate 1, with "K. J., J. K." in the corners, showing a white circle round the "J." in the right upper corner. This seems to be a companion to the stamp with "K" in a circle.

**Holland.**—We find that by the dropping out of a figure we were made to announce, last month, the approaching issue of "2½ c." letter sheets for the Postal Union. The value should have been "12½ c."

**Honduras.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a new 10 c. stamp, which appears to be of local manufacture. The design consists of the portrait of a gentleman (name unknown) in an oval, "CORREOS DE HONDURAS" on a horse-shoe label above, value on a scroll below, and "U P U," "1895," in circles in the upper spandrels. The stamp is described as lithographed.

*Adhesive.* 10 c., red; *perf.* 11½.

**Hongkong.**—We have received the 4 cents on Crown and CA paper, *perf.* 14. The colour remains much the same as before, but we think it rather *grey* than *slate*.

*Adhesive.* 4 c., grey; *wmk.* Crown and CA.

**Italy.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a new variety of the 10 c. card; the oval stamp, which seems to have been invented for the purpose of being struck in a somewhat undignified position upon the last Commemorative card, is now impressed in the right upper corner of the formula of 1893. Our copy is dated "95," but we believe the issue did not take place before the beginning of the present year.

*Post Card.* 10 c., rose on cream; oval stamp.

**Japan.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* in noting our announcement of a change in the shade of the current 20 sen, asks, Should not the perforation be 13½? Perhaps it *should*, but the copy sent us is certainly perforated 11½.

**Jhind.**—*Le T.-P.* notes the receipt of the ½ a. (in *blue*), 1 a. and 2 a., on *bluish white* and on *blue laid*, and the 8 a. on *yellowish white wove*, all of the 1882 types, and all except the 2 a. showing signs of retouching. The sheets are described as having no marginal inscriptions, and these impressions are no doubt of the same class as the ½ a. on *blue laid* which we described in July 1894.

**Macao.**—*The Daily Stamp Item* states that a quantity of 30 reis stamps were surcharged "5 avos" and sold to a speculator in Hongkong, who purchased the lot, there being no rate at Macao requiring a 5 avos stamp. We presume the 30 reis stamps in question were those formed from the 200 reis stamps, for use on the reply paid cards, which we understood had been translated into 5 + 5 reis cards, for more or less legitimate use; but we suppose that an extra stock of adhesives has been similarly adorned, for other purposes!

**Mauritius.**—*The A. P.* chronicles the following cards, with stamp of the type of the 3 c. adhesive.

*Post Cards.* 6 c., purple on pale buff.  
6 + 6 c. " " "

**Mexico.**—We have received some further information and specimens of interesting varieties from Mr. Chapman:—

The new 4 c. and 5 c. envelopes, without the arms in the left upper corner, are of *wove* paper, 154 × 90 mm. The impression of the formula of the 1 c. wrappers with corrected inscription is in *yellow-green*, and we have been shown copies on thick and thin, rough and smooth papers, varying in colour from *yellow-buff* to *greyish*. Also some *errors* (?) printed on the back of portions of a printed form on *yellow-buff*; this looks like a similar economy to the using up of small quantities of obsolete card blanks.

Of the last-named we are told that 4 copies of the formula of Type 2336, and 8 of that of Type 2339 were





**South Australia.**—The 1d. is reported with the new perforation.

*Adhesive.* 1d., green; *perf.* 13.

**Straits Settlements.**—*The London Philatelist* assures us that we may safely add the following values to our lists of the new issues for the Protected States:—

*Negri Sembilan.*—1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 50 cents, 1 and 5 dollars.

*Pahang.*—1, 5, 8, 10, 50 cents, 1 and 5 dollars.

*Sungei Ujong.*—1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 50 cents, 1 and 5 dollars.

**Tobago.**—We hear that a report has been spread that the stamps of this island were about to be done away with, and those of Trinidad employed there instead. We have reason to believe that there is no truth in this rumour.

**Tolima.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the 20 c. in new colours, and adds that this stamp and the new 1 c. and 2 c. are *perf.* 15.

*Adhesive.* 20 c., blue on yellow.

**Transvaal.**—A correspondent at Johannesburg kindly sends us the following cutting from a local paper:—

“**PRETORIA, January 22 (Special).**—In a very short time the postage stamps now in distribution in the Republic will be supplemented by an entirely new stock, with improved design. This morning the Postmaster-General has received a few advance sheets of 1d. stamps, the value being printed in the national colour—green. This idea will be followed out in every case, and will doubtless be received with favour by the public. Acting in agreement with his colleague in the Cape Colony, the Postmaster-General has decided that the following colours will be henceforth uniformly employed: ½d. green, 1d. lake, 2d. raw sienna, 2½d. blue, 3d. carmine, 4d. yellowish green, 6d. reddish violet, 1s. drab, 2s. 6d. violet 5s. burnt sienna, 10s. slate, £5 dark grey. Should the change give general satisfaction, the Free State Government has intimated its intention of co-operating in this matter.”

One statement in it seems a little obscure; we trust that it does not mean that “a few advance sheets” of each value, “printed in the national colour—green,” are to be distributed; or, if so, that collectors will not be green enough to give long prices for them.

Our correspondent assures us that the 2½d. has not appeared in the type of 1895.

**Turks Islands.**—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us specimens of a new printing of the 6d. and 1s. values. The 6d. is in a slightly browner tint than that of some copies which we obtained a few years back, but we confess that we can find no appreciable difference in the shade of the 1s. Both, however, are more clearly and sharply printed than our copies of the previous edition.

**United States.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the discovery of the current 1 c. and the 1886 30 c. dies impressed upon envelopes of manila paper, with wmk. of the “Penalty” envelopes—“*P O D*”—interlaced; also the 2 c. Columbian envelope on heavy cream paper, with wmk.

*Envelopes.* 1 c., blue on manila; 149 × 85 mm., penalty wmk.  
30 c., black “ 224 × 99 mm. “  
2 c., lilac on cream; 258 × 110 mm., no wmk.

A correspondent sends us a copy of the 5 c. envelope, current type, with the wmk. “U.S.” in a monogram, in pale blue, the same colour as the 1 c. We are not sure that this has not been chronicled, but we do not find it in the catalogues. The envelope is of white paper, 150 × 86 mm., and was used in April, 1893.

**Uruguay.**—We copy from *The Montevideo Times*, of Jan. 3, the following description of a further instalment of the new series:—

“New Postage Stamps of the values of 50 cents, one, two, and three pesos were issued to the public on New Year’s Day. The 50 cents is of the same size as the 25 cents, the frame-work in pale blue on a white ground, and the centre design, which is in black, representing a winged head of Mercury. This ancient gentleman was, we believe, the god of commerce, and therefore we are rather surprised at his introduction under a Government that has shown itself so decidedly inimical to commercial

interests. According to some accounts he was also the god of thieves, which may afford a more adequate explanation. The remaining stamps are of still larger size, as befits their more exalted values, and are oblong. The one peso has a border of sienna brown, with the arms of the Republic in the centre in black. The two pesos has the border in mauve, and the centre design, in sea green, represents what we imagine to be a view of the ancient fortress of Montevideo, long since demolished. The three pesos stamp has the border in carmine, whilst the centre design, in royal blue, represents a highly imaginative view of the Matriz or Cathedral in the Plaza Constitucion, to which the engraver, in his liberality, has given the proportions of a St. Peter’s at Rome.”

*Adhesives.* 50 cent., black and blue.  
1 peso, black and brown.  
2 pesos, sea-green and mauve.  
3 “ blue and carmine.

**Western Australia.**—*The A. P.* reports a provisional, formed by surcharging the 3d. with the word “Halfpenny.” Ninety copies are stated to have been experimentally overprinted in red, and afterwards received a second impression in green, the colour adopted for the rest of the issue. It is unnecessary to state that the doubly surcharged copies were eagerly bought up.

*Adhesives.* ½d., in green, on 3d., brown.  
¾d., in red and green, on 3d., brown.

**Zanzibar.**—A correspondent informs us that he possesses the ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 annas, and 1, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, adhesives of India surcharged “Zanzibar”



in black, as shown in the annexed illustration; and we learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 1 rupee is of the type of 1883, and that the ½ a., 1 a., and 2½ a. on 4½ a. envelopes, the 2 a. registration envelopes, the ½ a. and 1 a. wrappers, and the ¼ a. and 1 a. on 1½ a. post cards, have all received this surcharge. Some of these are plainly old stock, hitherto in use in Zanzibar without any disfigurement, and we much doubt the necessity for the overprinting.

*The Ph. R. and S. N.* says that there is an error of the 6 a. surcharged “Zanzibar.”

## BERLIN LETTER.

THIS summer we shall have a great industrial exhibition in Berlin. As the Government Post-office is not likely to celebrate this event by the issue of special stamps, the local postal undertakings, with which we abound here, are to fill the gap. The oldest of these Berlin private post-offices, the *Berliner Packfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft*, which have carried on their business since 1886, have just issued new stamps of a very attractive design, showing the *Berolina* with her Bear in a diamond-shaped frame, and new post cards with a view of the principal building of the coming exhibition. This new issue will do no harm to collectors, as so very few collect these private stamps at all, and the S.S.S.S. need not trouble themselves by denouncing these stamps as speculative, though there certainly is some speculation connected with them. The company may hope to attract the favour of the public by their pretty stamps, and thus to out rival their competitors in the same field. It is very nice to have such cheap postage as 1½ farthing for a letter of nearly 4 ozs., and 1 farthing, or even less, for a card or printed matter, and besides to have three delivery companies to select from! And yet Dr. von Stephan does not mind it; on the contrary, he is glad to get rid of the voluminous local correspondence—at least, so he says—and wishes the companies to take their share. How great the local postal traffic has become, may be seen from the fact that the above-named company paid last year a dividend of 25 per cent. The only difficulty arising from the abundance of postal

systems is to place one's correspondence into the right letter-box. There are three kinds of them—*blue* for the Government, *red* and *yellow* for the two letter-carrying companies. The third company delivers only printed matter, and has no boxes; thus it often happens that a letter is misplaced. The private companies are courteous enough to put the miscarried matter into the hands of those whose stamps they bear; but the Government Post-office does not take notice of the private stamps, but smilingly charges the letters with double postage, and tries to deliver them.

Last November, forged stamps of the 10 pfennig denomination were discovered at Ridorf, one of the suburbs of Berlin. They were manufactured by a printer, Julius Rose, who has been arrested. The forgeries are made by lithography instead of typography, and have therefore a washy appearance. They lack the invisible background of eagles, posthorns, and crowns, which is the characteristic of the genuine stamps now in circulation; besides, the perforation is 10½ instead of 13½ × 14½, and the gum is replaced by glue. The forgeries being so easily detected, no great number of them got into circulation.

The question of the Austrian "Mercury" stamps was extensively discussed at the last meetings of the Berlin Philatelic Club. Herr Fraenkel, the Librarian of the club, has done his best to collect as much material as possible for the formation of a decisive opinion on the "Mercury" stamps of Herr Friedl at Vienna, which had been declared forgeries by the Committee of the Vienna Club. Herr Fraenkel was able to make a really amazing show of these rare stamps, lent to him by Berlin collectors and dealers for comparison with the Friedl stamps, of which we could see and examine a good lot, sent by Herr Friedl for inspection. Herr Fraenkel had not only made greatly enlarged photographs, but also *facsimiles* done by zincography, as the Friedl stamps were said to have been manufactured by this process. The results of Herr Fraenkel's diligent researches are not yet known, but will certainly be received with great interest, and will help to decide this difficult case. One fact has already been revealed, viz., the succession of the two well-known principal types of the "Mercury" stamps. It is now beyond doubt that the type which is identical with that of the reprints is the older issue, while the so-called Type I., which occurs in the genuine *yellow, rose, and red* "Mercuries," is the later one. From this fact it may be concluded that the original matrix die shows the type of the reprints which have been printed from fresh plates, while the original stamps are, for the most part, printed from a retouched plate. So we have here the same case as with the Bergedorf stamps.

In the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* Herr Lindenberg has published an exhaustive paper on the stamps of Heligoland, in which he especially deals with the quantities sold by the Post-office during the period from 1873 to 1890. As the figures are based upon official information, they are absolutely reliable. On this occasion the author corrects a misstatement in his former paper. Of the 2 schilling of the first issue were printed 200,000, and of the 6 schilling 100,000; he had previously given these figures in reversed order. The quantities of the remainders have some interest, and may therefore find room here.\* There were left, in round numbers, of the

|                   |         |                 |        |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| ½ schilling . . . | 108,000 | 3 pfennig . . . | 32,000 |
| ¼ " error . . .   | 15,000  | 5 " . . .       | 22,000 |
| ¾ " . . .         | 15,000  | 10 " . . .      | 76,000 |
| ½ " . . .         | 40,000  | 20 " . . .      | 74,000 |
| 1 " . . .         | 4,000   | 25 " . . .      | 54,000 |
| 1½ " . . .        | 16,000  | 50 " . . .      | 17,000 |
| 1 pfennig . . .   | 100,000 | 1 mark . . .    | 6,000  |
| 2 " . . .         | 104,000 | 5 " . . .       | 7,000  |

Of the 2 and 6 schilling the figures could not be ascertained. The purchaser of the old remainders has fixed them at 75,000 and 40,000 respectively, but these figures are very likely too low. The above will afford a good foundation for estimating the relative rarity of the different kinds of the unused originals of Heligoland.

FRANCISCUS.

\* The numbers given on pages 99 and 103 of the *Monthly Journal* appear to require some modification.—Ed.

## THE ROWLAND HILL

AND

### JAMES CHALMERS CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 129.)

#### APPENDIX NO. I.

##### "POST OFFICE REFORM.

"MEMORANDUM BY MR. ROWLAND HILL—13TH JUNE, 1839.

"On the Collection of Postage by means of Stamps.

"In the Third Report of the Select Committee on Postage (pp. 35-43), it is shown that payment in advance, by means of stamps, would be convenient to the public; would simplify, facilitate, and economize, the operations of the Post-office; would especially expedite the delivery of letters, without rendering it in any degree less secure; and would tend to the security of the revenue, by preventing the errors and frauds, which cannot be altogether guarded against under the present arrangements. Also, that there are no practical difficulties either in distributing the stamps, or guarding against their forgery.

"In this paper it is intended to consider more fully than has hitherto been done, the different kinds of stamps which public convenience will require, to ascertain their cost, and to compare that cost with the expense of collecting postage by money payments, as at present.

"I have been understood by many to recommend the *exclusive* use of stamped covers; but a glance at my evidence will show that such is not the case. *The exclusive use of covers* would be objectionable on two grounds: first, their cost, if they were supplied at the charge of government, would form a serious and unnecessary subtraction from the Post-office revenue; and, secondly, they would prevent the Post-office stamp from being struck on the letter itself, which, as shown by Mr. Moffatt (Ev. 4342-6), is frequently of importance.

"As stamped covers would for many purposes be very convenient, and as, unless *exclusively* used, they need not, as I shall shortly show, be supplied at the cost of government, it will be important to allow the use of them; but I am of opinion that it will also be important to adopt the suggestion of Mr. John Wood, late Chairman of the Board of Stamps (Ev. 2129), and allow the public to send letter paper in sheets to the Stamp-office, there to be stamped in the part used for the address; and in addition to this suggestion, in order to meet the wants of all, to supply small stamped detached labels—say about an inch square—which stationers and others may paste on sheets of letter paper, envelopes, &c., or which may be wafered to letters previously written, or, if prepared with a glutinous wash on the back, may be attached without a wafer.

"These labels, if made of some paper difficult to imitate,\* and, like the medicine stamps, printed from complex plates with various colours in the same impression, thus requiring the combined ingenuity of the paper-maker, the engraver, and the printer, would be secure against forgery. The cost would be a mere trifle (only *1d.* for 200, even including the expense of distribution through the Post-office—see subjoined estimate—Appendix A), while their extreme lightness—1,000 weighing only an ounce—would be such, that every one might easily carry a stock in his pocket-book; and to avoid the inconvenience of keeping labels of various prices, two of the penny labels might be used for an ounce letter, three for an ounce-and-a-half, and so on.

"It had been objected to the use of these labels, that damp or friction might detach them from the letters while in the mail bags. This, however, would be of no consequence. All that is necessary is, that the label should remain attached until the letter shall have received the stamp of the post-office at which it may have been struck. This post-office stamp must be such, that when struck across

\* Whether the paper to be employed shall be Dickinson's or that of any other manufacturer, would of course be best determined by inviting all paper-makers to send in specimens and tenders, and adopting that which appears most advantageous—this would put all on a perfect equality.

the label, it shall extend a little on one side, so as not only to prevent the label from being used a second time, but to mark the letter itself, and thus to show that it has been properly franked, even though the label should afterwards become detached.

"I would recommend that these labels should be printed on sheets, each containing twenty rows of twelve in a row; a row would then be sold for a shilling, and a whole sheet for 1*l*.

"I propose that it shall be made the duty of all postmasters throughout the kingdom to keep the stamped labels, and to sell them to all applicants at one penny each; precautionary measures, which need not be stated in detail, being taken to prevent the stock from being exhausted.

"As the trouble of selling labels would probably not exceed that of receiving money, under the present system, for post-paid letters—for the labels would generally be sold several at a time—it would perhaps be unnecessary to allow the postmaster any poundage. It would, however, be desirable to make it his interest to extend the sale of the labels. I would therefore recommend that a poundage be allowed the postmasters, at least as high as that now allowed distributors and sub-distributors of stamps—from 1 to 3 per cent. (Ev. 2173) say the maximum, or 3 per cent. on all—and that they should be put under the same regulations as to the examination of stock, mode of payment, &c.

"Having thus secured a means by which any one may, if he thinks proper, purchase a single stamp, and thus for one penny, frank his letter written on any kind of paper in any part of the kingdom where it can be posted (an arrangement which is very important to the poor man), I conceive the distribution of stamped letter paper and stamped covers may safely be left to the ordinary commercial channels. It does not appear necessary to require either the stamp distributors or the postmasters to keep letter paper or covers on sale; nor, on the other hand, to allow so great a poundage on labels, as to induce stationers to keep labels on sale.—There would, of course, be no objection to permitting the sale of labels by stationers, or of stamped letter paper and covers by stamp-distributors and postmasters; the terms being, as nearly as practicable, the same for all, and thus the very appearance of a monopoly avoided.

"With regard to letter paper sent to be stamped, in sheets (which of course must be sent in large quantities at a time), the Stamp-office would charge the nominal value of the stamps (a penny a sheet for penny stamps, twopence per sheet for twopenny stamps, &c.)—It would not be necessary to allow any poundage, nor need the cost of carriage, which would, of course, be the same whether the paper were stamped or unstamped, be borne by the state. The only cost to the government would be that of applying the stamp, keeping the necessary accounts, packing, &c., which Mr. Wood estimates at 1*s*. per thousand sheets, or a penny for about eighty. (Ev. 2122).

"With regard to stamped covers, I would recommend that they should be made of the same paper as the labels, and of two sizes;—one, that of half a sheet of letter paper; the other, such as would be required for making up into the little bags called envelopes. The latter would be little more than half the size of the former. They should be sold to the public in large quantities only, at prime cost (say at the rate of one penny for eleven of the larger, or twenty of the smaller covers), plus the value of the stamps; and the lower price of the smaller covers would probably enable the stationers to make them up into envelopes, and sell them as such, at the same price with the larger covers, which latter would require no manipulation. Here, as in the case of the stamped letter paper, no poundage need be allowed, nor would the carriage be at the cost of the state. With respect to covers, therefore, the government need be at no cost whatever.

The prices to the consumer of the stamped letter paper and cover would, under this arrangement, be regulated by competition, as that of unstamped letter paper and covers now is. In most places, they would probably not exceed 1½*d*. for a sheet of common letter-paper, and 1¼*d*. for a cover or envelope, postage included.\*

"It would be convenient to the public in saving the necessity of weighing letters, if the letter-paper were made of definite weights, as 1, 1½, and 2 sheets to the half-ounce,

\* Envelopes are now sold at one shilling and sixpence per hundred, or less than one-fifth of a penny each.

with an allowance for the seal, and marked accordingly; but this would of course be left with the paper-makers and stationers.

"Subjoined is a table drawn out for the purpose of exhibiting, respectively, the cost of collecting the post-office revenue by means of stamps, and by means of money payments on delivery. The latter cost is so mixed up with other expenses, that it is impossible to determine it with anything like precision, but the subjoined estimate (Appendix B), which makes it, under the conditions of a five-fold increase of letters and uniformity of rate, the tenth of 1*d*. per letter, is certainly not too high.

|                                                                             | Cost to the State. | Price to the vendor. | Cost to the State, of collecting the postage. | Vendor's profit reckoned as a percentage on the cost to him. | Price (retail) to the public.                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Stamped labels . . .                                                        | d. '005†           | d. '97               | d. '035                                       | '03                                                          | d. 1                                                   |
| Stamps on letter paper . . .                                                | '012               | 1'                   | '012                                          | The profit on the paper.‡                                    | 1 + the price of the sheet of paper (say 1 <i>d</i> ). |
| Stamped covers . . .                                                        | '091               | 1'091                | nil.                                          | '15 less carriage.§                                          | 1½                                                     |
| Stamped envelopes . . .                                                     | '05                | 1'05                 | nil.                                          | unknown \|\| | 1¼                                                     |
| Average per letter, assuming the consumption of each kind to be equal . . . | ..                 | ..                   | '012                                          |                                                              |                                                        |
| Ditto, assuming the first and second to be one-third of the whole . . .     | ..                 | ..                   | 0'16                                          |                                                              |                                                        |
| Money-payments . . .                                                        | ..                 | ..                   | '1                                            |                                                              |                                                        |

† This includes distribution.  
‡ Say one farthing or 20 per cent. on the cost of paper and stamp.  
§ The carriage would probably average about 1 per cent.  
|| Because the exact cost of making the envelopes is unknown—the profit would probably be at least 14 per cent.

"It appears, then, that the cost of collecting postage by stamps even at the higher estimate of the two, would be less than one sixtieth of a 1*d*. per letter; while the cost of money-payments on delivery would be at least one-tenth of a penny, or six times as great.

"In the plan here submitted, however, it is proper to remark, that the most economical arrangement as to stamps, rather than the most convenient, is proposed. It would certainly facilitate the distribution of stamps, if a greater poundage were allowed on labels, so as to induce stationers to sell them, and it might be advisable to extend the poundage to all descriptions of stamps. These steps, however, need not be taken in the first instance. I would advise the adoption in the first place of the plan here laid down—there will be no difficulty in increasing and extending the poundage, if it be found expedient so to do—such a step would be *pro tanto* a still further reduction of postage; at least as respects all who would purchase their stamps in large numbers. And it is manifest that the poundage might be advanced to any amount not exceeding nine per cent. on the average of all stamps, without making them equally expensive, as a mode of collecting postage, with money payments, as shewn by the table.

"It may be necessary to add that although I strongly recommend the use of stamps, I still adhere to the opinion expressed in my evidence, that as a temporary measure (to be got rid of as soon as the transition from the old to the new system shall have been completed—say at the end of three or six months), an option must be allowed the sender of the letter to frank it by means of a stamp, or to leave the postage to be collected on delivery, making such postage 2*d*. per half ounce, instead of a 1*d*.—that is double the price of stamps—in order to indemnify the post-office for the expensive machinery it would be necessary to retain.

"ROWLAND HILL.

"Baywater, June 13th, 1839.

## "APPENDIX (A).

*"Estimates of the Cost of Stamped Labels.*

"Mr. Dickenson has offered to contract to supply twelve half-sheets of letter paper for covers, printed with a large stamp, for one penny, paying half the paper-duty (Ev. 2408-44). But in order to put the trade on a footing of perfect equality, I would recommend that the full duty be paid, in which case eleven half-sheets might be supplied for one penny.

"These eleven half-sheets measure about 730 square inches; consequently they would make 730 labels of one inch square. But as the cost of printing labels would be greater than that of printing covers, sheet for sheet, and as a glutinous wash would be required at the back, say 300 labels (instead of 730) would cost 1d. then, 1,000 would cost

"The weight of 1,000 labels made of thin paper, would be about one ounce, therefore their distribution through the post-office would be charged 2d.; say the cost to the state would be one-half

"Allow for expenses at the stamp-office in making up parcels, keeping the accounts, &c.

"Total cost of 1,000 labels, including the distribution  
"Or, per letter

## "APPENDIX (B).

*"Estimate of the Cost of Collecting Postage by Money Payments as at Present.*

"At page 13 of the notes to the report, the present average cost of distributing a chargeable letter is shown to be seventy-six hundredths of a penny, of which the cost of the transit is about one-fourth, or nineteen hundredths of a penny, and the cost of receipt and delivery about three-fourths, or fifty-seven hundredths of a penny

"If the number of letters were increased fivefold, and a uniform rate of postage established, the cost of the receipt and delivery of each letter would undoubtedly be reduced, even though the postage were collected as at present; say the cost would then be only three-tenths of a penny

"For our present purpose, it is necessary to determine what portion of this cost would result from the collection of the postage by money-payments, as at present. There are no data for deciding this with accuracy, but considering the cost of keeping the accounts and of checking the payments and the delay in receiving money at each door, we should probably not over-estimate the portion at one-half, or fifteenth hundredths of a penny, but say it is only one-third, and it follows that—

"The cost of collecting postage by money-payments as at present would be per letter  
or one-tenth of a penny."

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

*(Continued from page 98)*

## GAMBIA.

JANUARY (?), 1869.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue &amp; Co.

*Unwatermarked wove paper. Imperforate.*

1. 4d., pale brown; II. (pair), II., 1.
2. 4d., deep brown; IV.
3. 6d., blue; III.

AUGUST (?), 1874.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Imperforate.*

4. 4d., pale brown; I. (from left top corner with margins).
5. 4d., brown; I, III. (vertical strip from left side with margins).

6. 4d., deep brown; II. (pair from bottom left corner with margins).
7. 6d., blue; II., 1.
8. 6d., deep blue; II.

1880.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.**(a) Watermark upright.*

9. ½d., orange; III.
10. 1d., lake; III., II. (pair), 1.
11. 2d., rose; I.
12. 3d., pale ultramarine; II.
13. 3d., ultramarine; I.
14. 6d., deep blue; II.
15. 1s., green; I.

*(b) Watermark sideways.*

16. ½d., orange; II.
17. 1d., lilac-rose; I.
18. 2d., rose-carmine; III., 1.
19. 3d., ultramarine; I, II. (pair), 1.
20. 4d., brown; IV., III. (strip from left side with margins).
21. 4d., deep brown; I.
22. 6d., blue; I, II. (pair).
23. 1s., green; I, II. (pair).

1887.

*Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

24. ½d., blue-green; I.
25. ½d., deep blue-green; I.
26. 1d., carmine; I.
27. 2d., orange; I.
28. 2½d., ultramarine; II.
29. 3d., pale grey; II.
30. 3d., deep grey; I. (from right top corner with margins).
31. 6d., olive green; I.
32. 1s., violet; II.

*Variety with treble perf. at bottom.*

33. ½d., blue-green; V. (bottom row of sheet with margins).

## GOLD COAST.

1875.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue &amp; Co.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 12½.*

1. 1d., blue; III.
2. 4d., mauve; III.
3. 6d., orange; III.

1879.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.*

4. 1d., blue; IV.
5. 4d., mauve; II.
6. 6d., orange; III.

*Varieties divided.*

7. 1d. + 1d. + half of 1d. = 2½d. (used, on original).
8. Quarter of 4d. = 1d. (used, on original).

JANUARY, 1880.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.*

9. ½d., ochre; III.
10. 2d., blue-green; III.

*Variety bisected.*

11. Half of 2d. = 1d. (used, on original).

MAY, 1883.

- The 4d. of 1879 surcharged "1d." in black.
12. "1d." in black, on 4d., mauve; 1.

1884.

*Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

13. ½d., ochre; I, 2 (pair).

NOTE.—The used pair are obliterated with an oval cancellation having "POST-OFFICE" above, and "WINNEBON" below (in the outer band), and "GOLD COAST" in the centre, in which the letters are uncoloured, and the rest in black.

1884-1889.

*Same watermark and perforation.*

14.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-green (1884); III.  
 15. id., carmine " II.  
 16. 2d., grey (1885); II.  
 17. 4d., mauve " II.  
 18. 6d., orange (1889); I.

JUNE, 1889.

The 6d. of the last issue surcharged "ONE PENNY," and the original value barred, in black.

19. id. on 6d., orange; I, I.

**SIERRA LEONE.**

1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue &amp; Co.

*Bluish unwatermarked paper. Imperforate.*

1. 6d., purple; II. (pair from right top corner with margin).

NOTE.—The words "LEONE SIXPENCE" are in the top margin.

*Perf. 14.*

2. 6d., purple; IV. (block), IX.

1867.

*White wove paper. Perf. 14.*

3. 6d., dull lilac; IV.  
 4. 6d., bright lilac; III.

1872.

*Bluish wove paper. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

5. 6d., violet; V.

*White wove paper. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

6. 6d., violet; I.

APRIL, 1872.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

(a) Watermark sideways.

7. id., rose-red; V.  
 8. 3d., buff; IV.  
 9. 4d., blue; III.  
 10. 1s., green; IV.

*Varieties imperforate.*

11. id., rose-red; I.  
 12. 4d., blue; I.  
 13. 1s., green; I.

(b) Watermark upright.

14. id., pale rose; I.  
 15. 2d., mauve; IV.  
 16. 3d., saffron-yellow; IV.  
 17. 1s., green; I.

JANUARY, 1876-1877.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.*

18.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., bistre; III.  
 19. id., rose; IV.  
 20.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac; III.  
 21. 2d., mauve; III.  
 22. 3d., yellow; III.  
 23. 4d., blue; I.  
 24. 1s., green; II.

SIERRA

Surcharged 58. in black, for fiscal purposes.

LEONE

25. 5s. on 1s., green; 1 (pen-stroked).

1877.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.*

26. 6d., bright lilac; III.

JUNE, 1883.

*Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.*

27.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., bistre; II.  
 28. 2d., mauve; II.  
 29. 4d., blue; I.

1884.

*Same watermark and perforation.*

30.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; II.  
 31. id., rose; II.  
 32. 2d., grey; II.  
 33. 4d., bistre; II., I. (brown gum).

NOVEMBER, 1888.

*Same watermark and perforation.*

34. 1s., pale brown-red; I. (brown gum).

JANUARY, 1890.

*Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.*

35. 6d., brownish purple; I, I. (SPECIMEN).

NOTE.—The stamps of LAGOS have already been on view some time since.

## THE STAMPED TELEGRAPH FORMS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BY THE EDITOR.

*(Continued from page 107.)*

13. September, 1888.

THE same formula, but with "(PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO. LIMITED.)" in the right lower corner, under a line as before.

6d., mauve (shades) on white wove paper.

We come here to some curious variations in the setting, and to some still more curious differences in the wording, and in the sense, of the Regulations on the "A" and the "A 1" forms respectively.

The lilac colour for the impression of the stamp seems to have been abandoned, all of these forms that I have seen having the stamp in a shade which I think is more properly termed mauve, varying almost to violet.

a. The setting of the "A 1" forms is practically identical with that of No. 12, though some of the type employed is different. Par. 2, on the back, commences, "The following charges will be made." The second part of Par. 4 reads, "If the Pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such Pass, within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London." the fourth line of the paragraph commencing with the word "Office." And the word "telegram," in the third line of Par. 5, begins with a small "t."

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| Die 12. | 19. 12. 88. |
| 15.     | 21. 3. 89.  |
| 16.     | 28. 11. 89. |
| 18.     | 18. 4. 90.  |
| 20.     | 13. 12. 90. |
| 22.     | 28. 4. 91.  |
| 23.     | 18. 2. 92.  |
| 24.     | 2. 5. 92.   |
| 25.     | 21. 2. 93.  |
| 26.     | 26. 9. 93.  |

There are some slight variations in the quality of the paper of these forms, with apparently corresponding differences in the width and depth of the setting, which I can only attribute to variations in the expansion and shrinkage of the paper. For instance, in my copies of Dies 12, 15, and 20, the extreme length of the setting, from the left hand end of the line over the "Notice" on the face, to the right hand end of the first line of that Notice, is 194 mm., and the extreme depth of the setting on the face is 125 to 126 mm. My forms with Die 23, and higher numbers, are on a rather smoother paper, and the dimensions of the setting are 188 to 190 mm. by 121 to 122 mm.

I have the corresponding "A" form, on vertically laid paper, differing from the "A 1" form, as in the case of No. 12, and also in the following points in the instructions on the back: Par. 2 commences, "The following are the charges." The second part of Par. 4 reads, "If the Pass be not used, its value will be paid to the Sender of the original telegram on his applying within two months to the Secretary, General Post Office, London. The Pass must be produced." These variations, the second of which is of

some importance to the public, are probably quite unintentional; it is difficult to account for their having ever arisen. The fact that they have continued in existence so long may be taken as a proof that nobody ever reads these long instructions.

A later variety of this "A" form, which I find upon horizontally laid paper, has on the lower right: "(THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED AND PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO. LIMITED.)"

*b*. The setting of the face of the form is apparently unchanged, but on the back the third line of Par. 4 is more spaced, and the fourth line begins with the word "General."

Die 26. 18.9.93.

26. 10.1.94.

Variety *b* I have only seen rouletted; *a* I find both rouletted and imperf.

14. February, 1894.

The form is identical with that of 13 *b*, but the stamp is altered. It is no longer dated, and the holes pierced for the date numbers are filled with rosette ornaments composed of white dots.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

*a*. Ornaments formed of a small dot in the centre, surrounded by four large and four small dots, nine in all.

Die 27.

*b*. Ornaments formed of a small dot in the centre, with a large dot above, below, and at each side of it, five in all.

Die 30.

15. 1894.

The same form, but stamped with new dies that had not been pierced for the dates, and are therefore identical with those used for the Sixpence embossed adhesive.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

Die 31.

32.

33.

Variety 14 *a* I have seen on forms both imperforate and perforated; 14 *b* on forms imperforate and rouletted; and 15 imperf. and perf. It is evident, therefore, that the re-introduction of perforation, in the place of rouletting, occurred while the dies with rosettes were in use. A very slight change in the setting seems to have been made at the same time. With the one exception now to be described, all the stamped forms of Messrs. McCorquodale's printing—Nos. 13 to 15, that I have met with—have the "NOTICE" on the face set so that the "k" of the word "back" in the second line comes directly under the "g" of the word "Regulations" in the first; in the one perforated copy of No. 14 *a* that I have seen, the "k" comes under the "l" of "Regulations," as in No. 16, but the instruction at the foot is still in two lines. The variation is a very slight one, but serves to show that there were two stages in the change of the form from that of 13 *b* to that of 16.

16. July, 1894 (?)

Similar to the last form, but reset. The Notice has been described above. The instruction at the foot is in one line only, beneath it is a long line, quite across the setting, and under this, in the centre, the name of the printers, as upon No. 13, "A 1" form.

6d., mauve, on white wove paper.

*a*. The instructions on the back have the same wording as on the previous "A 1" forms.

Die 31.

33.

*b*. Par. 2 on the back commences—"The following are the charges." And in the third line of Par. 5, the word "Telegram" has a capital "T."

Die 31.

34.

35.

I have seen variety *a* perforated only; *b* perf. and imperf.

The date I have assigned to these forms is more or less conjectural, but I have seen a book of No. 16a, on the cover of which is "G & S 4989 [2422] 100,000 6/94sv," indicating, no doubt, that the book was made up after June, 1894.

I find the corresponding "A" form, on horizontally laid paper, with "(THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED," &c., in the centre at foot; the instructions on the back in the same terms as on the previous "A" forms, but "Telegram" with a capital "T" in the third line of Par. 5.

17. 1895.

The stamp and the formula of the face of the form remain unaltered. The instructions on the back are identically the same as those upon the first "A" form described under No. 13a, and the place for the name of the sender is at the bottom on the back, instead of at the top (1895).

Die 34. Perforated.

#### FORMS FOR FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS.

51. April, 1889.

Headed "A  $\frac{5}{1}$  POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS," with "Counter No.  $\frac{5}{1}$  of Telegram" in right upper corner. Below this is a long line, and underneath in two lines, "FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS."—"(Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted.)", with a space headed "Prefix." at the left, and a wider space headed "Charge." at the right. Next below this is a space at the right for the embossed stamp, various spaces for Official notes, and an outlined space, nearly in the centre, with the heading, "For Postage Stamps.", and containing a list of "Authorized Abbreviations charged as one word"—such as "R.P." for "Reply paid," &c. Then come, in the following order, A "Notice," in three lines; a space with "TO {" at the left; eight lines for the message; a space with "FROM {" and an instruction at left of it; a form for indicating the route by which the Telegram is to be transmitted; and finally a note referring to this form—"This space is to be filled up if there are alternative routes, when the word 'Government,' or the name of the Telegraph Company, must be inserted." On the left, at foot, is "58385. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON."

On the back, at the top, is a list headed "ABBREVIATIONS OF VIAS IN SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS.", and at bottom, "CONDITIONS.", in three numbered paragraphs.

10d., blue (shades), on thin white wove;  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Die 5. Rouletted.

There are two minor varieties of the setting of this form, differing in the relative positions of words, &c. They are not of any special importance, but it is perhaps of interest to note that they appear to run through all the issues of the large forms. I am inclined to think that these forms were printed in pairs, with the two varieties on the same sheet, one above the other.

52. May, 1890.

Similar form, the same size and shape, but of yellow paper. The formula remains unchanged, except by the addition, to the note at the foot, of the words, "For routes, see the Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams in the Post Office Guide."

10d., blue on yellow.

Die 5. Rouletted.

53. April, 1892.

Similar form to No. 52, but the No. "58385," before the names of the printers, is omitted, and the stamp is embossed in brown.

10d., brown on yellow.

Die 5. Rouletted.

7. Perforated.

It may be noticed that perforation was adopted for these forms during the issue of the 10d., brown on yellow.

I have not seen the unstamped forms on white, but they no doubt existed. Of those on yellow I have two varieties.

They are headed "A  $\frac{5}{M}$ ," instead of "A  $\frac{5}{1}$ ," and the inscriptions in the space for the adhesive stamps are set nearer to the right-hand side. The formula of the one which I believe to be the earlier of the two is practically identical with that of No. 52, but it has "58443" in the left lower corner, and "1" in the right. The second form differs in the omission, from the note at the foot, of the words—"when the word

"Government," or the name of the Telegraph Company, must be inserted." It has also no numbers in the lower corners and no list of "ABBREVIATIONS OF "VIAS," on the back. I find two settings of this, differing most conspicuously in the distance between "A $\frac{S}{M}$ " and the word "POST." The paper also varies a good deal in shade.

54 April, 1895.

Form of yellow paper, but of the ordinary oblong shape, about 9 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, including a rather wide strip for stitching the forms together into a book. In the centre at the top is "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS," with "Foreign No...." at the left, and "Counter No. } ... at the right. The second line reads "A $\frac{S}{M}$  FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS. (Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted.)" Under this are the columns for Official notes, with, at the right, "Space for Excess Stamps." A "Notice," in three lines, followed by "The Sender's Name and Address, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the Telegram," above the space headed "TO { , " and at the right of these the embossed stamp. Below again are five lines for the address, and at foot the form for the indication of the Route, with a note, worded as upon the unstamped forms last described. In the left lower corner "WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS, LONDON." On the back, at the top, is the list of "Authorised Abbreviations charged as one word," followed by the *Conditions*, in three paragraphs.

rod., brown on pale yellow.

Die 7. Perforated.

On the cover of a book of these I find "G & S 3601 [6198] 5000 3/95 v."

The corresponding unstamped forms have the formula set rather wider; on the upper right, below the lines of the heading, is an oblong space, with inscriptions as upon the current "A" (Inland) forms. The "Notice" is in two lines only, right across the form. I have found three minor varieties of the setting, with "EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON," in the left lower corner; also one with "WYMAN," &c.

A similar oblong form, on white paper, headed "A $\frac{N}{A}$ ," is used "For Telegrams by North American cables only." But as it does not appear that it was ever issued stamped, it need not be described here.

(To be continued.)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

WITHOUT professing to review everything sent us, as is done by various of our contemporaries with far greater ability than we could do it, we like to have our little say upon the works of others, from time to time, and if the publications dealt with are sometimes not quite so recent as they should be, that is their fault, for appearing at dates when we had neither time nor space to devote to them.

First let us notice an entirely new departure; the long-expected "daily" has come at last. It was inevitable, of course: the United States was certain to be the country to give it birth, and it was long odds on St. Louis being the place of publication, and our enterprising friends, Messrs. Mekeel, being the publishers. From the point of view of Scientific Philately, it is possible that *The Daily Stamp Item* may leave somewhat to be desired, but this, we gather, is not the point of view from which it is intended to be looked at. What it proposes to supply is "Stamp Items," including little pieces of personal news about those who collect stamps, and we do not doubt the capability of "The Office Cat," who figures as the responsible Editor, to carry out the contract. Like the Professor's door, it affords a large opening for the Cat, and similar accommodation for each and all of its Kittens—we mean Items. We trust that no catastrophe will bring it to a premature conclusion.

\* \* \*

Before quitting our friends of St. Louis, we must apologise both to them and to our readers for not having given earlier

notice to the beautiful and valuable semi-annual number of *The Philatelic Journal of America*, which reached us we are afraid to think how long back—well, it was not earlier than November, anyhow. The most prominent article in it consists, very appropriately, of some twenty pages on the St. Louis Stamps, giving a full account first of their manufacture and issue, and second of their philatelic history from the time of the earliest discoverable notice of a 10c. stamp. In *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1863, down to the recent great "find"; concluding with a full description, accompanied by excellent illustrations, of all the varieties of type, and of the papers upon which they were printed. The article is not one to quote from, and we cannot give it in its entirety, but we have done our duty by letting our readers know where to find it.

The rest of the number contains some interesting papers, including one on certain philatelic appliances by Mr. C. P. Krauth, whose talent for the invention and construction of these articles is well known; also the story of the great St. Louis "find" and its fortunate finders, which reads like one of the Stamp Dreams of the Christmas numbers, only more so!

\* \* \*

Talking of Christmas numbers naturally reminds us of *The Stamp News Annual*, which reached us not very long back, and which we may fairly say contains "the mixture as before"—the usual assortment of articles of various degrees of interest and value—as indeed a Christmas number should. There is a most appropriate dream, a nightmare, plainly due to unduly close study of abstruse philately at a Festive Season, which should be devoted to the varieties of Turkey, Madeira, and Curaçao—when the thoughts of the bachelor and the maiden turn fondly towards the United States, "Oh, the Mistletoe Bough!"—This you will say, has nothing to do with *The Stamp News Annual*, but indeed there is also a story in it of a Bachelor and a Maiden, who were made happy by the discovery of a wonderful collection, containing sheets of all the rarities, used and unused, perforate and imperforate, possible and impossible!

\* \* \*

Again, *The Stamp News Annual* and the United States remind us of a recent union, the first result of which lies before us. *The Philatelic Record*, old style, in which not a few of us made our philatelic *début*, and which so many of us have regarded with affection and esteem for seventeen long years, has practically ceased to exist. And yet we are not to put on mourning, for uniting with its publishers' other magazine, *The Stamp News*, it reappears in a white wedding garment as *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News*, under the able Editorship of our friend, Mr. Nankivell, and we heartily wish it a long and prosperous career in its new form. The size of the pages is increased and this we think is a decided improvement, the modest page of the little magazine, started as an experiment by Mr. A. H. Wilson in 1879, being too small for the philatelic literature of the present day; the beautiful white cover we have some doubts about; our *Record* is a thing we want to handle, and the rough white paper is beginning to look dingy already. Long before the volume is ready for the binder we know what the early numbers will be like—happy thought, we shall be able to recognize them across the room by the varieties of shade! The only fault we have to find with the contents, which include some excellent articles, is that the *Record* of New Issues, which formed the *raison d'être* of the old magazine, is reduced to very small dimensions in the initial number of the new series. And yet that is an important department; those are the pages that will be consulted in years to come, when the smart, but ephemeral "par." has lost both its savour and sweetness.

\* \* \*

We have also price lists from Mr. Hadlow and Mr. Morley, the former of which is conspicuous for a fine list of the stamps of its publisher's favourite country, Queensland, while the latter is a supplement, with revised prices, &c., to Mr. Morley's last catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Great Britain. From this to *The English Specialist's Journal* is no jump at all; the Journal seems to grow larger every month, and with the increase of matter that Mr. Ewen seems to have no difficulty in finding, we hesitate to make a suggestion which would add considerably to it.



some importance to the public, are probably quite unintentional; it is difficult to account for their having ever arisen. The fact that they have continued in existence so long may be taken as a proof that nobody ever reads these long instructions.

A later variety of this "A" form, which I find upon horizontally laid paper, has on the lower right: "(THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED AND PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO. LIMITED.)"

δ. The setting of the face of the form is apparently unchanged, but on the back the third line of Par. 4 is more spaced, and the fourth line begins with the word "General."

Die 26. 18.9.93.

26. 10.1.94.

Variety δ I have only seen rouletted; α I find both rouletted and imperf.

14. February, 1894.

The form is identical with that of 13 β, but the stamp is altered. It is no longer dated, and the holes pierced for the date numbers are filled with rosette ornaments composed of white dots.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

a. Ornaments formed of a small dot in the centre, surrounded by four large and four small dots, nine in all.

Die 27.

δ. Ornaments formed of a small dot in the centre, with a large dot above, below, and at each side of it, five in all.

Die 30.

15. 1894.

The same form, but stamped with new dies that had not been pierced for the dates, and are therefore identical with those used for the Sixpence embossed adhesive.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

Die 31.

32.

33.

Variety 14 α I have seen on forms both imperforate and perforated; 14 β on forms imperforate and rouletted; and 15 imperf. and perf. It is evident, therefore, that the re-introduction of perforation, in the place of rouletting, occurred while the dies with rosettes were in use. A very slight change in the setting seems to have been made at the same time. With the one exception now to be described, all the stamped forms of Messrs. McCorquodale's printing—Nos. 13 to 15, that I have met with—have the "NOTICE" on the face set so that the "k" of the word "back" in the second line comes directly under the "g" of the word "Regulations" in the first; in the one perforated copy of No. 14 α that I have seen, the "k" comes under the "1" of "Regulations," as in No. 16, but the instruction at the foot is still in two lines. The variation is a very slight one, but serves to show that there were two stages in the change of the form from that of 13 β to that of 16.

16. July, 1894 (?)

Similar to the last form, but reset. The Notice has been described above. The instruction at the foot is in one line only, beneath it is a long line, quite across the setting, and under this, in the centre, the name of the printers, as upon No. 13, "A 1" form.

6d., mauve, on white wove paper.

a. The instructions on the back have the same wording as on the previous "A 1" forms.

Die 31.

33.

δ. Par. 2 on the back commences—"The following are the charges." And in the third line of Par. 5, the word "Telegram" has a capital "T."

Die 31.

34.

35.

I have seen variety α perforated only; β perf. and imperf. The date I have assigned to these forms is more or less conjectural, but I have seen a book of No. 16α, on the cover of which is "G & S 4989 [2422] 100,000 6/94sv," indicating, no doubt, that the book was made up after June, 1894.

I find the corresponding "A" form, on horizontally laid paper, with "(THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED," &c., in the centre at foot; the instructions on the back in the same terms as on the previous "A" forms, but "Telegram" with a capital "T" in the third line of Par. 5.

17. 1895.

The stamp and the formula of the face of the form remain unaltered. The instructions on the back are identically the same as those upon the first "A" form described under No. 13α, and the place for the name of the sender is at the bottom on the back, instead of at the top (1895).

Die 34. Perforated.

#### FORMS FOR FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS.

51. April, 1889.

Headed "A  $\frac{5}{M}$  1 POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS,"

with "Counter No. } ... in right upper corner. Below this is a long line, and underneath in two lines, "FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS,"—"(Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted.)", with a space headed "Prefix," at the left, and a wider space headed "Charge," at the right. Next below this is a space at the right for the embossed stamp, various spaces for Official notes, and an outlined space, nearly in the centre, with the heading, "For Postage Stamps," and containing a list of "Authorized Abbreviations charged as one word"—such as "R.P." for "Reply paid," &c. Then come, in the following order, A "Notice," in three lines; a space with "TO {" at the left; eight lines for the message; a space with "FROM {" , and an instruction at left of it; a form for indicating the route by which the Telegram is to be transmitted; and finally a note referring to this form—" \* This space is to be filled up if there are alternative routes, when the word 'Government,' or the name of the Telegraph Company, must be inserted." On the left, at foot, is "58385; EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON."

On the back, at the top, is a list headed "ABBREVIATIONS OF 'VIAS' IN SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS," and at bottom, "CONDITIONS," in three numbered paragraphs.

10d., blue (shades), on thin white wove;  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Die 5. Rouletted.

There are two minor varieties of the setting of this form, differing in the relative positions of words, &c. They are not of any special importance, but it is perhaps of interest to note that they appear to run through all the issues of the large forms. I am inclined to think that these forms were printed in pairs, with the two varieties on the same sheet, one above the other.

52. May, 1890.

Similar form, the same size and shape, but of yellow paper. The formula remains unchanged, except by the addition, to the note at the foot, of the words, "For routes, see the Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams in the Post Office Guide."

10d., blue on yellow.

Die 5. Rouletted.

53. April, 1892.

Similar form to No. 52, but the No. "58385," before the names of the printers, is omitted, and the stamp is embossed in brown.

10d., brown on yellow.

Die 5. Rouletted.

7. Perforated.

It may be noticed that perforation was adopted for these forms during the issue of the 10d., brown on yellow.

I have not seen the unstamped forms on white, but they no doubt existed. Of those on yellow I have two varieties. They are headed "A  $\frac{5}{M}$  1," instead of "A  $\frac{5}{M}$  1," and the inscriptions in the space for the adhesive stamps are set nearer to the right-hand side. The formula of the one which I believe to be the earlier of the two is practically identical with that of No. 52, but it has "58443" in the left lower corner, and "1" in the right. The second form differs in the omission, from the note at the foot, of the words—"when the word

"Government," or the name of the Telegraph Company, must be inserted.' It has also no numbers in the lower corners and no list of 'ABBREVIATIONS OF "VIAS,"' on the back. I find two settings of this, differing most conspicuously in the distance between "A<sup>S</sup><sub>M</sub>" and the word "POST." The paper also varies a good deal in shade.

54 April, 1895.

Form of yellow paper, but of the ordinary oblong shape, about 9 x 5½ inches, including a rather wide strip for stitching the forms together into a book. In the centre at the top is "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS," with "Foreign No..." at the left, and "Counter No. } ..." at the right. The second line reads "A<sup>S</sup><sub>M</sub> 1 FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS. (Telegrams by the North American Cables excepted.)" Under this are the columns for Official notes, with, at the right, "Space for Excess Stamps." A "Notice," in three lines, followed by "The Sender's Name and Address, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the Telegram," above the space headed "TO { , " and at the right of these the embossed stamp. Below again are five lines for the address, and at foot the form for the indication of the Route, with a note, worded as upon the unstamped forms last described. In the left lower corner "WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS, LONDON." On the back, at the top, is the list of "Authorised Abbreviations charged as one word," followed by the Conditions, in three paragraphs.

10d., brown on pale yellow.

Die 7. Perforated.

On the cover of a book of these I find "G & S 3601 [6198] 5000 3/95 v."

The corresponding unstamped forms have the formula set rather wider; on the upper right, below the lines of the heading, is an oblong space, with inscriptions as upon the current "A" (Inland) forms. The "Notice" is in two lines only, right across the form. I have found three minor varieties of the setting, with "EYRE AND SPOTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON," in the left lower corner; also one with "WYMAN," &c.

A similar oblong form, on white paper, headed "A<sup>N</sup><sub>A</sub>," is used "For Telegrams by North American cables only." But as it does not appear that it was ever issued stamped, it need not be described here.

(To be continued.)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

WITHOUT professing to review everything sent us, as is done by various of our contemporaries with far greater ability than we could do it, we like to have our little say upon the works of others, from time to time, and if the publications dealt with are sometimes not quite so recent as they should be, that is their fault, for appearing at dates when we had neither time nor space to devote to them.

First let us notice an entirely new departure; the long-expected "daily" has come at last. It was inevitable, of course: the United States was certain to be the country to give it birth, and it was long odds on St. Louis being the place of publication, and our enterprising friends, Messrs. Mekeel, being the publishers. From the point of view of Scientific Philately, it is possible that *The Daily Stamp Item* may leave somewhat to be desired, but this, we gather, is not the point of view from which it is intended to be looked at. What it proposes to supply is "Stamp Items," including little pieces of personal news about those who collect stamps, and we do not doubt the capability of "The Office Cat," who figures as the responsible Editor, to carry out the contract. Like the Professor's door, it affords a large opening for the Cat, and similar accommodation for each and all of its Kittens—we mean Items. We trust that no catastrophe will bring it to a premature conclusion.

\* \* \*

Before quitting our friends of St. Louis, we must apologise both to them and to our readers for not having given earlier

notice to the beautiful and valuable semi-annual number of *The Philatelic Journal of America*, which reached us we are afraid to think how long back—well, it was not earlier than November, anyhow. The most prominent article in it consists, very appropriately, of some twenty pages on the St. Louis Stamps, giving a full account first of their manufacture and issue, and second of their philatelic history from the time of the earliest discoverable notice of a 10c. stamp. In *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1863, down to the recent great "find"; concluding with a full description, accompanied by excellent illustrations, of all the varieties of type, and of the papers upon which they were printed. The article is not one to quote from, and we cannot give it in its entirety, but we have done our duty by letting our readers know where to find it.

The rest of the number contains some interesting papers, including one on certain philatelic appliances by Mr. C. P. Krauth, whose talent for the invention and construction of these articles is well known; also the story of the great St. Louis "find" and its fortunate finders, which reads like one of the Stamp Dreams of the Christmas numbers, only more so!

\* \* \*

Talking of Christmas numbers naturally reminds us of *The Stamp News Annual*, which reached us not very long back, and which we may fairly say contains "the mixture as before"—the usual assortment of articles of various degrees of interest and value—as indeed a Christmas number should. There is a most appropriate dream, a nightmare, plainly due to unduly close study of abstruse philately at a Festive Season, which should be devoted to the varieties of Turkey, Madeira, and Curaçao—when the thoughts of the bachelor and the maiden turn fondly towards the United States, "Oh, the Mistletoe Bough!"—This you will say, has nothing to do with *The Stamp News Annual*, but indeed there is also a story in it of a Bachelor and a Maiden, who were made happy by the discovery of a wonderful collection, containing sheets of all the rarities, used and unused, perforate and imperforate, possible and impossible!

\* \* \*

Again, *The Stamp News Annual* and the United States remind us of a recent union, the first result of which lies before us. *The Philatelic Record*, old style, in which not a few of us made our philatelic *debut*, and which so many of us have regarded with affection and esteem for seventeen long years, has practically ceased to exist. And yet we are not to put on mourning, for uniting with its publishers' other magazine, *The Stamp News*, it reappears in a white wedding garment as *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News*, under the able Editorship of our friend, Mr. Nankivell, and we heartily wish it a long and prosperous career in its new form. The size of the pages is increased and this we think is a decided improvement, the modest page of the little magazine, started as an experiment by Mr. A. H. Wilson in 1879, being too small for the philatelic literature of the present day; the beautiful white cover we have some doubts about; our *Record* is a thing we want to handle, and the rough white paper is beginning to look dingy already. Long before the volume is ready for the binder we know what the early numbers will be like—happy thought, we shall be able to recognize them across the room by the varieties of shade! The only fault we have to find with the contents, which include some excellent articles, is that the *Record* of New Issues, which formed the *raison d'être* of the old magazine, is reduced to very small dimensions in the initial number of the new series. And yet that is an important department; those are the pages that will be consulted in years to come, when the smart, but ephemeral "par." has lost both its savour and sweetness.

\* \* \*

We have also price lists from Mr. Madlow and Mr. Morley, the former of which is conspicuous for a fine list of the stamps of its publisher's favourite country, Queensland, while the latter is a supplement, with revised prices, &c., to Mr. Morley's last catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Great Britain. From this to *The English Specialists' Journal* is no jump at all; the Journal seems to grow larger every month, and with the increase of matter that Mr. Ewen seems to have no difficulty in finding, we hesitate to make a suggestion which would add considerably to it.

A Specialist should not, we think, confine himself to adhesives; the post cards of Great Britain are a comparatively easy subject, while the envelopes are well worthy of attention. The plating of the Mulready sheets should be at least as interesting as the reconstruction of those of the adhesives stamps, and in the case of the Pennies there is an ample amount of difficulty to be overcome. Will nobody take it up?

\* \* \*

We have likewise the 56th Edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Catalogue, a review of which must be to a great extent a matter of "odorous comparison." Are we to say that it licks our publishers' latest into fits, or that the 10th Edition of S. G., Ltd., is vastly superior? Well in these days of eager competition it would be curious if each new catalogue were not, in some respects, an improvement upon its predecessor, and our friends in New York have introduced divers little innovations which we shall not be at all too proud to copy at some future time. Among these we would specially mention a list of Unnecessary and Speculative labels, given at the end of the Catalogue proper, and unpriced; we should gladly have seen this list very greatly extended, believing as we do that every stamp that really franks a letter should be catalogued, but that there are large numbers of labels that have thus done duty, but are little worthy of the attention of philatelists, and require, in the interests of philately, to be relegated to such a list as this. The final class given in the book, "Fraudulent Issues," might, we think, have been omitted; it only includes a few recent frauds, and might easily mislead collectors who come across some of the older examples of this nature, and who might suppose them to be respectable because not placed among the frauds. Lists of this kind must be complete to be of real service; incomplete they are dangerous. With the prices the present writer has nothing to do; the Scott Company know how to price their stock better than we could tell them, or if they do not it is time for them to retire from business!

\* \* \*

Our readers will perhaps think that we have failed in our duty, if we do not mention here the new work of the London Philatelic Society, upon the *Postage Stamps, &c., of the British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in Africa*, Part I. of which, dealing with British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South (including Central) Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope, made its appearance near the end of last year. It seems to us, however, that for a member of the Society, and especially a member of the Publication Committee, to attempt to review the Society's works, would be a species of impropriety. We will therefore content ourselves with saying that the book is of similar style to the previous volumes, the principal alteration being the insertion of a considerable portion of the illustrations in the text, thereby rendering them far more easy of reference than when arranged in plates at the end of the book. In other respects we hope, and believe, that this work will be found no unworthy successor to those that have preceded it, and we trust that Part II. may follow at no unduly long interval.

## COLLEGE MESSENGER STAMPS.

THE following summary of an interesting paper on the "College Messenger Stamps" of Cambridge, read at a recent meeting of the Cambridge University Philatelic Society, by Mr. H. D. Catling, B.A., Hon. Secretary, is extracted from *The Cambridge Independent Press*. The subject is not so large a one as that of the similar stamps used at Oxford, but it is of equal interest to Philatelists. It is worthy of note that permission was obtained here for the establishment of a Messenger Service, which permission seems afterwards to have been withdrawn; at Oxford it appeared that the Stamps alone were objected to, the conveyance of letters by College Messengers was, we believe, never interfered with:

"The system of college messenger stamps originated in 1871, when the Dean of Jesus College received permission from the Postmaster-General to make use of a form of private local letter transmission, which was not

contrary to law. In 1879, the Bursar of Clare College obtained the sanction of the authorities to a more extended service, which being found a convenient and rapid method of conveying local messages, was presently adopted by the remaining colleges of the University. It was not, however, until the end of the year 1882 that the messenger stamp made its appearance, the first college in Cambridge to adopt this form of prepayment for transmission of letters and parcels being Selwyn. The idea was copied from Keble College, Oxford, where stamps had been in use since 1871. This use of stamps did not appear to have been favourably received by the colleges in general, as Queen's, which adopted them at the end of November, 1883, and St. John's, about the middle of January, 1884, were alone found imitating the example set by Selwyn. The real explanation for the non-adoption of stamps by other colleges was most probably to be found in the fact that one messenger did duty for several colleges—notably in the examples of Caius, Clare, King's, and Trinity Hall, which employed a single servant for the duty, as did also Emmanuel, Sidney, and Christ's colleges—in which cases it would have been a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility, to introduce a stamp sufficiently representative to satisfy everybody, while the arms or crest of a single college belonging to the group would have incorrectly denoted its usage. It might be thought that so large a college as Trinity would have adopted a stamp of its own. The reason it did not do so was because a fee was charged for attendance at this college, which included the services of a messenger. Mr. Catling proceeded to describe the various college stamps, beginning with that of Selwyn in 1882. Of these there were six different examples. The printing was not always in the same colour, and the paper was not of uniform thickness or quality, thus showing that the printers did not take the care necessary in the case of Government issues. Those of Queen's were by far the scarcest of the college stamps, and there were no varieties of these that he had discovered. There were, however, several varieties in the stamps of St. John's, and there were also a number of forgeries of the stamps of this college. How these might be detected was minutely explained. Eventually the Post-office authorities interfered for the suppression of the system, which they claimed to be illegal, and a considerable amount of correspondence took place on the subject. The Postal authorities pointed out that what was being done was not a casual delivery, but a systematic private post. The first communication from the Postmaster-General was received by the Master of Selwyn on November 14, 1885, and after prolonging the controversy to the end of the October term of 1885, the authorities abandoned the system, and no more stamps were issued. To compensate for the suppression of the messenger service, the Postmaster-General offered to increase the number of Post-office deliveries, but it was pointed out that his proposed additional service would not be adequate compensation. Mr. Catling concluded his paper by reading the 'funeral oration' on the subject which appeared in his own college paper, the *Eagle*. Subsequently he submitted for inspection and comparison a fine collection of the obsolete college stamps, genuine and forged. A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary for his valuable and interesting paper was unanimously passed, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Girtin for the use of his rooms brought the meeting to a close."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

BY STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

MR. PHILLIPS begs to give notice that he will be absent from England from about the end of February to the middle of April. He hopes to visit a number of the chief cities on the Continent, and if any interesting particulars on Philatelic subjects are met with *en route*, notes will be made for this column, and forwarded to our esteemed Editor in due course.

\* \* \*

*Still another great Collection.*—We have great pleasure in announcing that we have at last succeeded in securing the magnificent collection of the German States, formed by

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach during the past ten years. This collection is well known to the members of the London Philatelic Society, and also to many of the leading dealers on the Continent, with most of whom Mr. Ehrenbach has been on terms of close intimacy for many years.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have purchased this collection for the sum of

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

In submitting the collection to their clients, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., wish to point out that the stamps are not what might be termed ordinary catalogue specimens, but are the PICK of the stocks of almost every dealer of England and the Continent; and have been specially selected for fine condition, for rare shades, and for original gum. Many stamps have been replaced time after time by finer copies, and the result is the most remarkable, beautiful, and complete collection of the German States stamps that has ever been got together.

As giving some idea of the contents of this remarkable collection, we give below a rough summary of the volume containing Oldenburg. This is only a fair criterion of the rest of the collection, which consists of the following countries:—

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Alsace.        | Heligoland.              |
| Baden.         | Lubeck.                  |
| Bavaria.       | Mecklenburg Schwerin.    |
| Bergedorf.     | Mecklenburg Strelitz.    |
| Brunswick.     | N. German Confederation. |
| Bremen.        | Oldenburg.               |
| German Empire. | Saxony.                  |
| Hamburg.       | Thurn and Taxis.         |
| Hanover.       | Wurtemberg.              |

CONTENTS OF OLDENBURG VOLUME.

|                                                 |               |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1851. $\frac{1}{6}$ thaler, black on blue.      |               |
| UNUSED.                                         | USED.         |
| Block of 12 of Plate 1.                         |               |
| Vertical pair of " " 2.                         |               |
| 9 single copies.                                | 18 specimens. |
| 1851. $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler, black on rose.      |               |
| 1 horizontal pair.                              |               |
| 12 single specimens.                            | 22 specimens. |
| 1851. $\frac{1}{6}$ thaler, black on yellow.    |               |
| 6 specimens.                                    | 20 specimens. |
| 1855. $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green.       |               |
| Block of 9.                                     |               |
| Block of 12.                                    |               |
| Pair.                                           |               |
| 6 single specimens.                             | 8 specimens.  |
| 1858. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black on green.        |               |
| 10 specimens.                                   | 8 specimens.  |
| 1858. 1 gr., black on blue.                     |               |
| Block of 5.                                     |               |
| 9 single specimens.                             | 17 specimens. |
| 1858. 2 gr., black on rose.                     |               |
| Pair.                                           |               |
| 13 single specimens.                            | 19 specimens. |
| 1858. 3 gr., black on yellow.                   |               |
| 13 single specimens.                            | 23 specimens. |
| 1860. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green.                 |               |
| 20 specimens.                                   | 10 specimens. |
| 8 errors.                                       | 4 errors.     |
| 1860. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown, type 1.         |               |
| 2 specimens.                                    | 3 specimens.  |
| 1860. 1 gr., blue, thick paper. blurred prints. |               |
| 12 specimens.                                   | 9 specimens.  |
| 1860. 2 gr., blurred prints.                    |               |
| 5 specimens.                                    | 4 specimens.  |
| 1860. 3 gr., yellow.                            |               |
| 18 specimens and three errors.                  | 19 specimens. |

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., yellow.        |               |
| 15 specimens.                           | 6 specimens.  |
| 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., moss green.    |               |
| 12 specimens.                           | 5 specimens.  |
| 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown, type 2. |               |
| 7 specimens.                            | 9 specimens.  |
| 1861. 1 gr., blue, clear prints.        |               |
| 17 specimens.                           | 12 specimens. |
| 1861. 2 gr., red, clear prints.         |               |
| 7 specimens.                            | 8 specimens.  |

Advanced collectors who require special rarities, or unusually fine copies, in any of the above-mentioned countries, should at once send a list of their wants, addressed to 391, Strand, and the same will be forwarded to Mr. Phillips on the Continent, and he will be able to forward direct, to save time, quotations of prices, providing the things required are not sold. The collection will be on view in London from about the middle of April to the middle of May.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on the 29th November, at 7.30 p.m. Fifteen members were present.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. W. Chambers, stating his desire to resign his membership, an announcement which was received with very great regret, and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Maycock, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. A. W. Chambers be elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. R. Meyer read a short paper on "The Disadvantages of Specializing," in which, while admitting its practical necessity at the present day, he contrasted the advantages claimed for specializing with its disadvantages, commenting particularly on its tendency to the multiplication of minute differences, which, in many cases, would not be considered sufficiently pronounced to constitute "varieties" in the ordinary acceptance of the term by the general body of collectors. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Wells, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Meyer for his Paper.

The Secretary then read two letters recently received by him from Mr. A. W. Chambers, relating to the use of the stamps of the United Kingdom in the West Indies, embodying the result of a search through old letters ranging between 1849 and 1863. It would appear that the values generally used were the 1d., red (stars in upper corners), and the 4d., rose, 6d., lilac, and 1s., green, without letters in the corners. Mr. Chambers' investigations showed the earliest dates on the postmarked letter sheets to be as follows:—

|                 |               |        |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| Jamaica         | 11 May 1858   | A. 0 1 |
| Antigua         | 29 April 1858 | A. 0 2 |
| British Guiana  | 10 May 1858   | A. 0 3 |
| Montserrat      | 12 Oct. 1858  | A. 0 8 |
| Nevis           | 29 May 1858   | A. 0 9 |
| St. Christopher | 14 Mar. 1859  | A. 1 2 |
| Tobago          | 8 Sept. 1858  | A. 1 4 |

The stamps appear to have been so used up to May or June, 1860, after which date the letters bore no postage stamps, but had instead a hand-stamp, showing that the postage was paid at the place of posting, such as "JAMAICA

PAID," "PAID AT ANTIGUA," &c. About the same time Mr. Chambers observed that the letters were often marked with a red figure "5," some also having the figure "1," or "id.," in black in addition; in both cases written on the cover. Shortly afterwards came the 5d., in red, on the 12 cents value of the 1860 issue of British Guiana. In illustration of his remarks, Mr. Chambers sent a book containing letter sheets and stamps used in the various West Indian Colonies, showing the earliest and latest dates of the use of stamps which he had found, and the earliest and latest dates of the hand-stamped letters, after the use of the postage stamps was discontinued.

In the discussion which ensued, the general opinion prevailed, that, although the claim of some specialists, that the stamps of the United Kingdom, bearing foreign or Colonial postmarks, should be collected as being stamps of the place from which they were posted, could not be supported, the investigation of the subject of their use abroad was one of considerable interest in the study of postal history.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, the Secretary was directed to convey to Mr. Chambers the thanks of the Society for his researches, and for the interesting remarks contained in his letters; and also for kindly placing at the disposal of the meeting the collection which he had formed, illustrative of the information supplied by his communications.

In moving the vote of thanks, Mr. Bacon remarked that the accuracy of Mr. Chambers' investigations into the subject was vouched by the official notices as to the use of British postage stamps in the West Indian Colonies, set out in Mr. Bacon's preliminary notes, to be found in the Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, Mr. Chambers having found stamps dated within a day or two of the dates of the notices referred to.

Mr. Bacon also reminded the meeting that, up to 1860, the postal arrangements of the West Indian Colonies were under the control of the Home Post Office Department—the service being supplied, and the revenue taken, by the mother country; and the local postmasters and officials being appointed by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain. He pointed out that the arrangement for the use of the stamps being only applicable where the whole of the postage belonged to the British Post-office, the stamps remain British stamps, used in the postal service of the United Kingdom, thus affording a strong reason against their recognition as stamps of the Colonies, merely because they may bear the distinctive obliteration of a branch of the British Post-office in any of such Colonies.

In reference to the figure "5" which appears on some of the letters, Mr. Bacon explained that early in 1860 most of the West Indian Colonies took over the control of their own postal affairs. At this time an arrangement was made, by which the Home Government still supplied the packet service each way, the General Post-office receiving fourpence out of each sixpence paid for letters, for the packet rate, with an additional penny (making fivepence in all) for local charges for distribution in the U. K., the remaining one penny being taken by the Colonial Post-office for its own local charges. He observed that several of the letters shewn by Mr. Chambers were marked "5" in red, and "1" or "id." in black, thus shewing the division referred to.

In answer to a very generally expressed desire of the members present, Mr. Bacon kindly promised to look further into the subject, and to embody his remarks and observations in a paper, to be read before the Society at a future meeting.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell produced for examination a forgery which he had received from a correspondent abroad, consisting of a *ste-bêche* pair of the 6d. (blue on blue) rouletted stamp of the Transvaal, with the overprint "VR," and "Transvaal" with capital initial and small letters. Mr. Nankivell explained that this and similar forgeries appeared to be very plentiful on the Continent, and warned collectors against them.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 6th December, 1895, at 7.30 p.m.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, thirteen other members being in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Bacon reported that the Council had chosen

Mr. Oldfield to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Chambers' retirement.

The business of the evening consisted of the consideration of the question of "Forgeries." Mr. Bacon, in opening a discussion on the subject, went through the forgery collection of the Society, pointed out the most interesting specimens which it contained, and gave a large amount of valuable information in relation to the forgeries which had proved the most dangerous to collectors. The discussion was joined in by many of the members present, and lasted until a late hour in the evening.

On the motion of Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his interesting explanations, and to the Librarian for his work in arranging the forgery collection of the Society.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 13th December, 1895, at 7.30. Twelve members in attendance.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was occupied by Mr. Maycock, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The receipt from Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. of a bound copy of the priced catalogues of their auction sales in 1894 was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Letters were read from Mr. A. Ludwig, Mr. F. H. Kay, Mr. W. T. Spink, and Mr. T. G. Nicholson, resigning their membership of the Society as from the end of the current year, and the resignations were accepted with regret.

Surgeon-Major A. E. Newland was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Gordon Smith then read a paper on "The Re-touch of the General Colonial Plate," in which, after referring to the several plates made by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the Colonial stamps produced by them in recent years, and the particular uses for which they were employed, he dealt particularly with the General Plate which was not appropriated to any particular colony or value, but was used for several colonies and values, including, in some cases, fiscal as well as postage stamps. He explained the discovery of the fact that the first die had either been re-engraved, or that a second die had been prepared, and gave a description of the differences between the two dies, and a list of the stamps made from each. For the purpose of comparison an enlarged photograph of two Cyprus stamps, shewing the differences referred to, was handed round for inspection by members present, as well as specimens of several of the stamps mentioned in the paper.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, a resolution, expressing the cordial thanks of the Society to Mr. Gordon Smith for his most interesting paper, which will be published in *The London Philatelist*, was carried unanimously.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 20th December, 1895, at 7.30 p.m., being attended by sixteen members.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on the prices of stamps, which was opened by Mr. Ehrenbach. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Ehrenbach referred to the special reasons which from time to time affected the market prices of stamps, and gave a large number of instances in which the prices quoted and obtained in this country and elsewhere could not be strictly justified on their merits; and he also commented on the numerous cases in which disparity in values was apparent to most collectors. Many of the members present took part in the discussion, which was summed up by the Chairman in an interesting speech, and, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for introducing the subject for discussion.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 3rd January, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., twenty-four members and five visitors being in attendance.

The chair was taken by Major Evans, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the receipt from the Philatelic Society of Santiago of a copy of their *Anales* for 1895, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

A letter from Mr. Edward Chambers, announcing his resignation of membership, was read, and the resignation was accepted with much regret.

Mr. Tilleard then read the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the communication sent to him in the name of the Society, on the subject of the New South Wales Official Stamps, recently issued by the postal authorities of that colony, stating that a copy of the Society's letter had been forwarded to the Governor for communication to his Ministers, but that no further action could be taken, as the matter was within the competence of the Colonial Government. On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by the Secretary, it was resolved that the views of the Society on the subject of the issue should be represented to the Governor of the colony direct.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick W. Joseph and the Rev. R. T. de Carteret were elected members of the Society.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the inspection of a very fine selection of stamps of the Leeward Islands, entrusted to Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Co., of New York, for sale by auction, in upwards of 600 lots, and kindly placed by them at the disposal of the Society for inspection by members attending the meeting. The Secretary explained that Mr. Albrecht had expected to be able to attend personally with the stamps, but had been compelled to postpone his contemplated visit to England. A resolution according a vote of thanks to Messrs. Albrecht and Co. for kindly sending the stamps, and to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who was present at the meeting, for showing the collection, which had been placed in his charge, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. O. Portman Ruback showed a set of the new newspaper stamps of the United States of America.—*From the London Philatelist.*

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

MEETING of the Society held on November 21st, 1895, at Mr. Larmour's residence.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. C. F. Larmour was voted to the chair.

The following gentlemen were ballotted for: H. F. Samman, Esq., I.C.S., and Dr. C. L. Faulkner, and elected unanimously.

Mr. Wilmot proposed that the Government be petitioned again regarding the import duty on postage stamps, which duty, as previously represented to Government, is unjust, while not beneficial to the State. The matter will be taken up again at next meeting, when a fresh petition will be submitted for approval.

Mr. C. F. Larmour said that considering the popularity of the last exhibition, it would be desirable to have one again this season, when even a greater success may be expected. It was resolved by the members present that at next general meeting this matter be definitely discussed, and practical measures taken to carry out the proposal.

With a vote to the chair the meeting dispersed.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,  
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 2. Messrs. W. Hadlow (London), H. L. Hayman (London), H. J. Stuart (Pietermaritzburg), H. Gremmel (New York), G. C. Philippides (Alexandria, Egypt), were unanimously elected members.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded all those publishers who had sent their periodicals, and had printed the monthly reports of the Society during the past year.

A vote of thanks was given to the Santiago P.S. for a copy of their *Anales*.

It was decided to purchase Vol. I. of the *London Philatelist*, and ten volumes of the *Philatelic Record* for the Library.

Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of West Africa." All countries—excepting Liberia, which only one member showed at all—were exhibited complete, very many varieties being shown in complete sheets.

JANUARY 16th, 1896. Messrs. R. F. Albrecht (New York), J. A. Schiedt (Germantown, U.S.A.), A. Obregon (Mexico), A. Norman (Natal), B. Oxehnpund (Sweden), C. Fendelov (Birmingham), were unanimously elected members.

Dr. G. H. Hart then read his paper on the "Minor Varieties of the Stamps of Great Britain," and afterwards gave a lantern display of scarce stamps, which was very instructive.

FEBRUARY 6th. Messrs. C. H. Grell (Dominica), A. K. Aftandiloff (Persia), H. C. R. Bell (South Australia), J. H. Parry (New South Wales), J. M. Moses (India), G. T. Macdougall (Tobago), A. Hogan (Epsom), Mrs. Simpson (Bath), Lieut. T. E. Madden (India), were unanimously elected members, bringing the total of active members up to 122. Two applications were postponed, and one refused.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for a copy of the *Stamp News Annual*.

The subject for the evening was "A Debate on Reprints, for and against." It was the opinion of the majority that no reprints should be placed in a general collection; that they were, however, necessary for the student and specialist of any particular country; that the reprints made by private parties were absolutely worthless to anyone, whether general collector or specialist; that all interest is gone as soon as the proper authorities have let go the dies and materials; that no reprint, of any kind whatever, should be sold or circulated, without being marked as such.

### BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Monthly Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 4th February. There was a good muster of members present, Mr. Oliver Firth, the President, occupying the chair. The formal business being disposed of, Mr. W. M. Gray read an interesting paper on the "Stamps of Hamburg," which he illustrated with a good collection of his own. He also showed some envelopes, which had contained letters received from Samoa. These were received in Bradford, and were franked with some of the present issue of Samoan stamps, no extra postage being demanded by the Postal Authorities. This refuted the statement recently made that Samoan stamps were not available for the postage of letters to this country. The next meeting will be held on March the 3rd.

W. H. SCOTT, Hon. Sec.

I, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

### LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

THE 7th meeting of the session was held on Monday, January 6th, 1896, the President in the chair. A number of donations to the library were laid on the table, and thanks voted.

The President showed the advertising post-card of Victoria, printed in dark blue, and Mr. T. K. Skipwith a series of the type-written stamps of Uganda, five values, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 shillings—some of them obliterated by initials in pen and ink.

THE eighth meeting of the current session was held on Saturday, January 18th, 1896.

The President in the chair, with a fair attendance of members.

Mr. D. Fenton was unanimously elected a member.

Mr. Sidney E. Nixon then gave a most interesting paper on "The Stamps and the Postal Administration of Norway," based upon personal experience during a lengthened sojourn in the country. The paper was illustrated by his own and the collections of Mr. Joseph Scott and Mr. J. H. Thackrah, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded on the motion of Mr. F. J. Kidson.

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH,  
13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.

JOHN H. THACKRAH,  
54, St. Michael's Road, Headingley, Leeds.

} Hon.  
Secs.

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: VERNON ROBERTS.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, 8th November, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the chair. Mr. W. Grunewald read a paper on "The History of the Penny Postage," based on the diary of Sir Rowland Hill, detailing the various events that led to the final establishment of penny postage on 10th January, 1840.

A meeting was held on the 15th November to discuss "The best stamp mounts and methods of mounting a collection." Hugo Bröttsch, of Leipzig, and C. Petritz, of Dresden, sent an interesting collection of albums and various appliances for mounting stamps. Buhl & Co., Limited, sent publications, and W. Brown, Whitfield King & Co., and J. W. Scott Co., contributed specimens of stamp mounts. A series of experiments resulted in a decided expression of opinion that the foreign stamp mounts were not so good as those of home manufacture.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on the 22nd November, Mr. J. H. Abbott in the chair. Owing to the President not being able to give his paper, Mr. W. W. Munn read a paper on "The Stamps of San Marino," describing the primitive arrangements of the postal service, and proving that the many changes of stamps were intended more for the benefit of the Republic than the Philatelist. Entire sheets of various surcharges, shewing varieties of type, were exhibited by Mr. Munn, having been kindly lent by Mr. William Brown, Salisbury, from his private collection.

WILLIAM W. MUNN, *Hon. Sec.*

ASHFIELD, PEEL CAUSEWAY, NEAR ALTRINCHAM.

## PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: W. J. W. MILLER.

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the fifth session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, January 8th, at 7.30 p.m., nine members being present. Mr. Mayne in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Messrs. A. E. L. Westaway and F. A. Cocks were appointed Auditors. The accounts of the late Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. A. Levy) having been audited and found correct, were received and adopted. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway read a very interesting and instructive paper on the 1872 issue of the stamps of the United States.

THE seventh ordinary meeting of the fifth session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, January 22nd, at 7.30 p.m., there being six members and one visitor present, the Vice-President (R. T. Stevens, Esq.) in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore, Esq., of Torquay, was elected a corresponding member of the Society. The Committee was authorised to make such alterations and additions to the rules as were deemed desirable.

Mr. A. E. L. Westaway continued his interesting paper on the 1872-84 issues of the stamps of the United States, dealing more particularly with the 1, 2, 3, and 6 cents values.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Westaway for his very entertaining paper.

THE eighth meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, February 5th, at 7.30 p.m., there being nine members and two visitors present. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. James Paterson, of Slamannan, Scotland, was elected a corresponding member of the Society. The rules of the Society, which had recently been revised and amended by the Committee, were presented and read. It was resolved that the same should be adopted. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway gave the third of a series of papers on the United States stamps.

On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Cocks, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Westaway for his interesting paper.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

## SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE last meeting of this Society for the year 1895, was held on December 18th, in the Central Café, High Street. The President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., occupied the chair, twelve other members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed unanimously.

New members elected: W. G. Bowden, 34, Mackintosh Place, Cardiff, J. T. Gadsby, 18, Holland Place, Highfields, E. Crowther, 73, Station Road, Darnall.

On the motion of Mr. Abenheimer, a secretary was appointed to obtain new issues of stamps from abroad, the purchasers to bear all responsibility of loss in transit, if any.

No other business of importance was transacted.

THE first meeting of this Society for the year 1896, was held in the usual room at the Central Café, High Street. There were fourteen members in attendance, including the President, G. H. Hunt, Esq., who occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, and after slight amendments they were passed unanimously.

Mr. Taylor's motion for the holding of an exhibition of stamps, envelopes, post-cards, etc., and Philatelic literature was discussed; and it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Chapman, that the Secretary write Messrs. Ridpath, of Liverpool, with a view of obtaining slides for a lantern display. The Secretary was instructed to subscribe annually for the Society to the *English Specialist Journal*, H. L. Estrange Ewen.

The Society's thanks are tendered for the following journals received: *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, *English Specialists' Journal*, *General Anzeiger*, *Internationales Briefmarken Offertenblatt*, and *Austria Philatelist*.

R. SMETH, *Hon. Sec.*

166, DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H.—Your stamp with wmk. large letter "R" is from the margin of a sheet slightly misplaced in printing. It would be part of the word "CROWN" in the marginal inscription. The other specimen probably shows parts of two wmkd., Crown and CC; these stamps did not fit the wmkd. paper accurately.

REV. H. D. L.—Many thanks for your letter with cutting; we have not used it, as we published a similar one last month.

B. C. M.—Many thanks for your note. We have not generally chronicled inverted wmkd., as we fear that the lists of wmkd. stamps would almost be doubled by so doing.

G. M.—If you get a square block of four of any of the stamps mentioned, you will see that they differ slightly from one another. The varieties are not difficult to distinguish, but are by no means easy to describe, except when they have some prominent mark, like the "LA" joined, the long "P," &c. A block of four containing one stamp with the "LA" joined must belong to Issue 15, 17, or 18. We hope, at a future date, when the number of plates has been more accurately determined, to have a paper upon these varieties of type.

F. J. M.—The 6d. Tasmania was omitted through an oversight.

## Old Australian Stamps.

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

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**WESSIEGONSK.**  
1895. (Aug.)\* *Perf.* 10.  
3 kop., brown and gold .. 0 4  
10 ,, blk., red, grn., & gold 1 0

**ZADONSK.**  
Type 3666.  
5 kop., mauve .. 0 6

**ZIENKOW.**  
1895. (Dec.)\*  
1 kop., red .. 0 2  
7 ,, blue .. 0 3

**ST. THOMAS, & C.**  
(DANISH WEST INDIES.)  
1895. (July.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
10 c. on 50 c., mauve .. 1 0

**SALVADOR.**  
Type 3755, *surcharged in red.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
1 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. 0 4  
2 c. on 20 c., green .. 1 0  
3 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. 0 4

**SIAM.**  
1895. Type 3891. *Black surcharge.*  
10 Atts on 24 atts. No. 13 .. 1 0

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.  
1895. (Sept.)\*  
No value, rose ..

**SIRMOOR.**  
SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Type 3906. *Surcharged in black.*  
3 pies, orange ..  
6 ,, green ..  
1 anna, blue ..  
2 ,, rose ..

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**  
1895. Type 3917. *Perf.* 13.  
2d., red-brown ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**  
1894. *Wmk. Crown and CA.*  
32 c., rose (error) ..  
Type 4024, *double surcharge.*  
1 c. on 6 c., lilac ..

FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.  
1895. (Nov.)\* *New types.*  
**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**  
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4

**PAHANG.**  
2 c., lilac and brown ..  
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4 0 4

**PERAK.**  
1 c., lilac and green .. 0 2  
2 c. ,, ,, brown .. 0 3  
3 c. ,, ,, carmine .. 0 3  
5 c. ,, ,, ochre .. 0 4  
8 c. ,, ,, ultramarine .. 0 5  
10 c. ,, ,, orange .. 0 6  
50 c. ,, ,, black .. 2 0  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.  
5 ,, ,, blue ..

**SELANGOR.**  
1 c., lilac and green ..  
2 c. ,, ,, brown ..  
3 c. ,, ,, carmine ..  
5 c. ,, ,, ochre ..  
8 c. ,, ,, ultramar. ..  
10 c. ,, ,, orange ..  
50 c. ,, ,, black ..  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.  
2 dol. ,, blue ..  
5 dol. ,, blue ..

**BUNGEI UJONG.**  
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4

**SURINAM.**  
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.  
1895. Type 4065.  
50 c., black and lilac; I. ..  
50 c. ,, ,, H. ..  
50 c. ,, ,, III. ..

**SWEDEN.**  
1895. Type 4078.  
20 öre, slate-blue ..

**TOLIMA.**  
1896? Type 4192. *Perf.*  
20 c., yellow ..  
20+20 c., *elle-bêche* ..  
1895. Type 4192.  
1 c., blue on rose ..  
2 c., green on green ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

REGISTRATION LABELS.  
Type of 1888. *Dated "18—."*  
5 c., brown ..  
10 c., red ..  
50 c., blue ..

**TONGA.**  
1895. (Nov.)\* *New type.*  
1d., dull green .. 0 2  
2½d., rose .. 0 5  
5d., blue .. 0 10  
7½d., orange .. 1 3

*Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)\**  
1d. on 2½d., black and red.  
1d. on 2½d. ,, ,,  
7½d. on 2½d. ,, ,,

**TRANSVAAL.**  
1895. (Nov.)\* *Various surcharges.*  
1d., in red, on 1s. (No. 210) 0 6  
1d., in green, on 2½d. (No. 195) 0 4 0 3  
6d., green and rose ..  
Type 4220. *Pole to waggon.*  
2½d., mauve ..  
4d., olive-black ..

**TURKS ISLANDS.**  
1895. Type 4291.  
*Name and value in blue.*  
4d., blue and lilac .. 0 6

**UNITED STATES.**  
1895. Types 4387-4398. *Wmk. USPS.*  
*Only part of letter showing on each stamp.*  
1 c., blue .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c., carmine .. 0 2 0 1  
3 c., purple .. 0 3 0 2  
4 c., deep brown .. 0 3 0 2  
5 c., brown .. 0 4 0 1  
6 c., red-brown .. 0 5 0 4  
8 c., plum .. 0 6 0 3  
10 c., green .. 0 8 0 1  
15 c., deep blue .. 1 0 0 4  
50 c., orange .. 3 0 1 0  
1 dol., black .. 5 6 3 0  
2 dol., bright blue .. 10 6 6 6  
5 dol., grey-green .. 25 0 15 0

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.  
1895. Type 4400. *Wmkd.*  
10 c., blue ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. Type 4424. *Wmkd.*  
1 c., carmine .. 0 3  
2 c. ,, ..  
3 c. ,, ..  
5 c. ,, .. 0 6  
10 c. ,, .. 1 0  
30 c. ,, ..  
50 c. ,, ..

**URUGUAY.**  
Oct. 1895. (Nov. '95, Jan. '96.)\* *Perf.* 15.  
1 c., ochre .. 0 2  
5 c., brick-red .. 0 5 0 2  
2 c., blue ..  
7 c., green ..  
10 c., brown ..  
20 c., black and green ..  
25 c., black and red-brown ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.  
1895. *Black surcharge.*  
1 c. (No. 108), dull blue ..  
2 c. ( ,, 109), brown-red ..  
5 c. (1895), brick red ..

**VICTORIA.**  
1865. *Variety of No. 144, imperf.*  
9d., in blue, on 10d. ..  
1895. *Wmk. V and Crown.*  
2s., 4863, emerald-green ..  
9d., 4851, rose .. 1 6  
2s., 4863, blue-green ..

POST CARDS  
AND  
LETTER CARDS.

**ANGRA (AZORES).**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 39.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 8  
30+30 r., blue on buff .. 0 10  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 38.  
50 r., blue on blue .. 0 8

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**  
LETTER CARD.  
1888. *For the President.*  
3+3 c., green ..

**BAVARIA.**  
POST CARD.  
1895. Type 309. *Stamp redrawn.*  
5 pf., green on buff ..

**BELGIUM.**  
POST CARD.  
*Error, 2nd half on back of first.*  
5+5 c., yellow-green ..

**BRAZIL.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.  
40 r., grn. & blue on buff  
80 r., mauve & blue on blue  
80+80 r. ,,  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.  
200 r., black, orange, and  
blue on lilac ..

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
(NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)  
POST CARDS. 1895.  
1d., black and orange .. 0 2  
1d. ,, ,, ,, 0 4  
2d. ,, ,, ,, 0 6

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**  
POST CARDS.  
1895. Type 524 *surcharged.*  
½ a., brown ..  
1 a., violet ..

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
1d., red on grey ..

**CANADA.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.  
1 c., black on blue ..  
2 c., green on blue ..

**CEYLON.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 *surcharged.*  
THREE, in red, on 5 c., blue  
CENTS, in red, on 5 c., blue  
3 cents, in blk., on 5 c. ,,  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 754.  
5+5 c., black on blue .. 0 4

**CHILI.**  
POST CARD. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
1 c., green on green .. 0 1  
2 c., carmine on rose ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
2 c., carmine on rose ..

**FIJI ISLANDS.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
1d., black .. 0 3  
1d. + 1d., violet .. 0 6  
1½d., deep green .. 0 4  
1½ + 1½d., carmine .. 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
1½d., red on drab .. 0 4

**FINLAND.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
10 pen., rose & blk. on cream  
10+10 p. ,,

**FRANCE.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
15 c. + 15 c., blue on grey ..  
*With reply half imperf.*  
15+15 c., blue on grey ..  
POST OFFICES IN CHINA.  
POST CARD.  
1895. *Surcharged in carmine.*  
10 c., black on greenish .. 0 3

**FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.  
20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 4  
20+20 r. ,, .. 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 1556.  
50 r., blue on blue .. 0 9

**GREECE.**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1650.  
10 l., rose-red on yellow-green

**GUATEMALA.**  
POST CARD. 1895. (June.)\*  
1 c., brown on white .. 0 3

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.



Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**HOLLAND.**

POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.  
2½ c., mauve on rose ..  
2½+2½ c. " " ..  
5 c., ultramarine on blue ..  
5+5 c. " " ..

**HORTA (AZORES).**

POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895.  
50 r., blue on blue .. 0 9

**INDIA.**

SERVICE POST CARDS.  
1895. Type 1941. *Instruction altered.*  
½ a., pale blue on toned ..  
½ a., ultramarine on white ..

**JHIND.**

POST CARD.  
Type of No. 404, &c. *Arms in black.*  
½ anna, brown ..

**THE LEVANT.**

POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
4 kop., green on buff ..  
4+4 kop. " " ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
10 kop., carmine on white ..

**LUXEMBURG.**

POST CARDS. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
5 c., green on buff .. 0 2  
5+5 c. " " .. 0 3  
10 c., carmine on buff .. 0 3  
10+10 c. " " .. 0 4

**MAURITIUS.**

POST CARD.  
1895. *With adhesive.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
(2 c.) black on white ..

**MEXICO.**

POST CARDS. 1895-96. Type 2323. *Error.*  
2 pesos, green & blk. on buff ..  
1895. (Dec.)\* *White card.*  
2 c., carmine and rose .. 0 3  
3 c., brown and rose .. 0 3  
Types 2345, 2346, stamped with Type 2311.  
2 c., carm. & red on white ..  
3 c., brown & grn. on buff ..

**LETTER CARDS.**

No. 878. *Error URVANO?*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
*With Arms in centre.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
5 c., blue and black ..  
*With larger Arms.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
Type of 1895. (June)\* *Errors.*  
4 c., "INTERIOR" ..  
10 c., "URBANO" ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

POST CARD. 1895. Type 2530 *redrawn.*  
½d., blue on lemon ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *Inside pink.*  
½d., red on drab ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**

LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
½d., mauve on green .. 1 0  
½d., mauve on fawn .. 0 4  
½d., mauve on grey-blue ..  
½d., mauve on granite ..  
½d., mauve on cream ..  
½d., mauve on yellow ..  
½d., mauve on pink ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**

1895. *Surcharged "4 cents."* in black.  
4 c. on 8 c., green ..

**NORWAY.**

POST CARDS. 1895. *With Type 2646.*  
3 ore, orange ..  
5+5 " green ..  
10 " carmine ..

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**

POST CARDS. *With adhesive stamps;*  
*Arms without Flags; formula black*  
*on white.*  
(½d. in blk., on ½d., red-brn.)  
(½d., in black, on ad., mauve) 0 8  
(½d., in red, on 2d. " )

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**PERU.**

POST CARDS. 1895. *Type of 1884-85.*  
3+3 c., in blue, on 4+4 c. ..  
4+4 c., blue surcharge ..

**PONTA DELGADA.**

POST CARDS. 1895.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 8  
30+30 r., blue on buff ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895.  
50 r., blue on blue .. 0 10

**PORTUGAL.**

POST CARDS. 1880. Type 2946.  
*Error; without PARA.*  
10 r., brown on buff ..  
1895. Types 2949, 2950.  
10 r., black on green ..  
20+20 r., lilac on buff ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 2954.  
50 r., blue on blue ..

**QUEENSLAND.**

LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
2d., blue on grey ..  
2d., blue on greenish ..  
*Perforation altered.*  
2d., blue on greenish ..

**ROUMANIA.**

LETTER CARD. 1895. *New type.*  
15 b., rose on buff ..

**RUSSIA.**

**GOVERNMENT LOCALS.**

**PSKOFF.**

POST CARD.  
1895. (July.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
½ kop., blue on blue ..  
*Red and black surcharge.*  
½ kop., blue on blue ..

**SERVIA.**

POST CARDS. 1895. (Aug.)\*  
5 p., rose on buff ..  
5+5 p. " " ..  
10 p., blue on white ..  
10+10 p. " " ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1895. *New type.*  
5 p., carmine on greenish ..  
10 p., blue on greenish ..

**TRANSVAAL.**

POST CARD. 1895. Type 4220 *redrawn.*  
id., carmine on cream ..

**TURKEY.**

LETTER CARD. 1895. (July.)\*  
1 pias., grey-blue on salmon ..

**VICTORIA.**

POST CARD. 1895.  
Type 4804. *Advertisements at side.*  
id., deep blue on buff ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
2d., in blue, on No. 956 .. 1 0  
2d., rose on arare ..

**WURTEMBERG.**

OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
1894. (May, 1895.)\*  
5 pf., green on buff ..

**ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.**

**BRAZIL.**

ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 471.  
500 r., slate-blue on wove (2 sizes) ..  
*With letters of "REIS" closer together.*  
100 r., red on wove (2 sizes) ..

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4d. " (H<sup>2</sup>) ..

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ENVELOPE. 1895.  
Type 522 *surcharged with name in black.*  
2½ a., green ..  
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.  
1895. Type 523, *surcharged.*  
2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..

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*PENCE.*  
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FOURPENCE, in black, on 2d.  
(H<sup>2</sup>) ..

**CANADA.**

ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 627 (& Aug.)\*  
3 c., red on wove ..  
2 c., green on laid .. 0 3

**CEYLON.**

ENVELOPE. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
5 c., blue .. 0 5  
WRAPPERS. 1895. Type 729.  
2 c., mauve on brown .. 0 2  
5 c., yellow on brown .. 0 3

**CONFEDERATE STATES.**

MADISON. ENVELOPE.  
5 c., black on buff ..

**FRANCE.**

POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.  
ENVELOPE. 1895. *Surcharged in red.*  
5 centimos on 5 c., green ..

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

ENVELOPES STAMPED TO ORDER.  
1890. *Without outer line to design.*  
1½d., brown ..

**REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.**

1895. *New instruction on back.*  
2d., blue (size F) ..  
2d. " (G) ..

**GUATEMALA.**

ENVELOPES. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
2 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue ..  
6 c., in red, on 5 c., blue ..  
6 c. " on 10 c., carm. ..

**GWALIOR.**

ENVELOPE.  
*Black surcharge.*  
1 a., brown, on blue laid ..

**JAPAN.**

OFFICIAL WRAPPER.  
*Inscription in 3 columns.*  
No value, red ..

**MEXICO.**

ENVELOPES.  
1894? Type 2310. *Laid paper. No Arms.*  
12 c., vermilion ..  
1895. Types 2312, 2313. *No Arms.*  
4 c., orange-red ..  
5 c., ultramarine ..  
WRAPPERS. 1895. *Error, stamp at left.*  
2 c., carmine on buff ..  
*With FAJILLA correctly spelt.*  
1 c., green on buff ..  
2 c., carmine on buff ..

**QUEENSLAND.**

ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 2995.  
1d., orange on various ..  
2d., blue ..

**SALVADOR.**

ENVELOPE.  
1894. *Black surcharge.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
2 c. on 11 c., carmine ..  
1895. Type 3766, *inscription above stamp.*  
1 c., grey-brown ..  
2 c., deep green ..

**TURKS ISLANDS.**

ENVELOPE. 1895. Type 3696.  
½d., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..

**VICTORIA.**

WRAPPER. 1895. Type 4870.  
1d., blue on white ..

**WURTEMBERG.**

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 4945.  
5 pf., green on buff ..  
5 pf., green on grey ..  
10 pf., carmine on buff? ..  
Type 4946. *Thick white paper.*  
10 pf., rose ..  
20 pf., blue ..

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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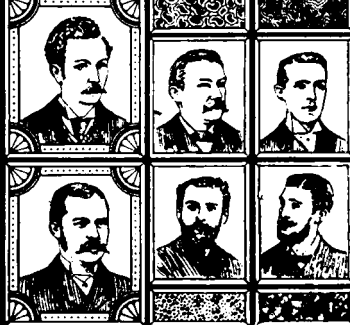
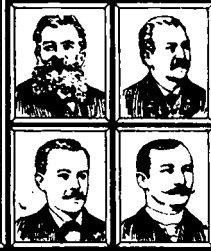
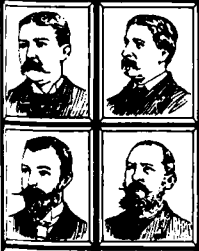
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## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

|                                                | <i>Un. Used.</i> | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANTIQUEA.</b>                               |                  |                    |
| Type 40. <i>No wmk. Perf. 11½.</i>             |                  |                    |
| 6d., green .. .. .                             |                  |                    |
| <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>                     |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 146.                                |                  |                    |
| ½ c., slate-blue .. .. .                       |                  |                    |
| Type 146. <i>With true wmk.</i> Type 149.      |                  |                    |
| ½ c., blue .. .. .                             |                  |                    |
| 2 c., deep green .. .. .                       |                  |                    |
| 3 c., orange .. .. .                           |                  |                    |
| <b>AUSTRIA.</b>                                |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 190.                                |                  |                    |
| 1 g., lilac .. .. .                            | 2                | 6                  |
| 2 g., green .. .. .                            | 5                | 0                  |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 215.                                |                  |                    |
| 2 kr., brown .. .. .                           | 0                | 2                  |
| 6 kr. " .. .. .                                | 0                | 4                  |
| 7 kr. " .. .. .                                | 0                | 5                  |
| FOR OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.                     |                  |                    |
| 10 pias. (on 1 g.), blk. & lilac               | 2                | 6                  |
| 20 " (on 2 g.), blk. & gm.                     | 5                | 0                  |
| <b>BAVARIA.</b>                                |                  |                    |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 298.                                |                  |                    |
| 2 pf., red and grey .. .. .                    |                  |                    |
| Type 298 <i>surcharged in red.</i>             |                  |                    |
| "2" on 5 pf., red and grey                     |                  |                    |
| <b>BELGIUM.</b>                                |                  |                    |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Nov. 1895.)*                            |                  |                    |
| 5 c., green .. .. .                            | 0                | 2                  |
| 10 c., orange-brown .. .. .                    | 0                | 3                  |
| 20 c., bronze-green .. .. .                    | 0                | 4                  |
| 50 c., pale brown .. .. .                      | 0                | 9                  |
| 1 fr., carmine-rose .. .. .                    | 1                | 6                  |
| <b>BHOPAL.</b>                                 |                  |                    |
| 1895. <i>Earlier types redrawn.</i>            |                  |                    |
| <i>Laid paper. (June and July.)*</i>           |                  |                    |
| ½ a., square, black .. .. .                    | 0                | 3                  |
| ½ a. " " .. .. .                               | 0                | 4                  |
| ½ a. " red .. .. .                             | 0                | 4                  |
| ½ a. rect., green .. .. .                      | 0                | 4                  |
| ½ a. " red .. .. .                             | 0                | 4                  |
| <b>BOLIVIA.</b>                                |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 416. <i>Perf. 13½.</i>              |                  |                    |
| 1 c., pale yellow .. .. .                      |                  |                    |
| 2 c., carmine-red .. .. .                      |                  |                    |
| 20 c., slate .. .. .                           |                  |                    |
| <b>BRAZIL.</b>                                 |                  |                    |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMP.                           |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Nov.)*                                  |                  |                    |
| 2000 reis, light chocolate .. .. .             | 4                | 0                  |
| <b>BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>                   |                  |                    |
| (NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)                     |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Sept.)*                                 |                  |                    |
| 1d., black .. .. .                             | 0                | 2                  |
| 2d., black and green .. .. .                   | 0                | 4                  |
| 4d., black and orange .. .. .                  | 0                | 8                  |
| 6d., black and blue .. .. .                    | 1                | 0                  |
| 1s., black and rose .. .. .                    | 2                | 0                  |
| 2s. 6d., black and violet .. .. .              | 4                | 6                  |
| 3s., black and yellow .. .. .                  |                  |                    |
| 5s., black and olive .. .. .                   |                  |                    |
| £1, black and orange .. .. .                   |                  |                    |
| £10, black and vermilion .. .. .               |                  |                    |
| £25, black and blue-green .. .. .              |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Jan. 1896.)*                            |                  |                    |
| <i>Surcharged ONE PENNY, in black.</i>         |                  |                    |
| 1d. on 2d., red on green .. .. .               | 7                | 6                  |
| <b>BRITISH EAST AFRICA</b>                     |                  |                    |
| <b>PROTECTORATE.</b>                           |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 519, <i>surcharged with name</i>    |                  |                    |
| <i>in three lines, in black.</i> (Dec. 1895.)* |                  |                    |
| ½ a., brown .. .. .                            |                  |                    |
| 1 a., green .. .. .                            |                  |                    |
| 2 a., red .. .. .                              |                  |                    |
| 3 a., black on yellow .. .. .                  |                  |                    |
| 3 a., brown on red .. .. .                     |                  |                    |
| 4 a., brown .. .. .                            |                  |                    |
| 4 a., violet .. .. .                           |                  |                    |
| 5 a., black on green .. .. .                   |                  |                    |
| 7 a., black .. .. .                            |                  |                    |
| 8 a., blue .. .. .                             |                  |                    |
| 1 r., carmine .. .. .                          |                  |                    |
| 2 r., brown-red .. .. .                        |                  |                    |
| 3 r., slate-violet .. .. .                     |                  |                    |
| 4 r., bright blue .. .. .                      |                  |                    |
| 5 r., sap-green .. .. .                        |                  |                    |

|                                                | <i>Un. Used.</i>          | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |   |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>The same, surcharged "2½" in red.</i>       |                           |                    |   |
| (Jan. 1896.)*                                  |                           |                    |   |
| 2½ on 4 a., black and violet.                  |                           |                    |   |
| <i>Indian stamps surcharged.</i> (Jan. 1896.)* |                           |                    |   |
| ½ a., green .. .. .                            | } Set of 12, unused, 15/- |                    |   |
| 1 a., plum .. .. .                             |                           |                    |   |
| 1½ a., brown .. .. .                           |                           |                    |   |
| 2 a., blue .. .. .                             |                           |                    |   |
| 2½ a., green .. .. .                           |                           |                    |   |
| 3 a., in red, on 1½ a. .. .. .                 |                           |                    |   |
| 3 a., orange .. .. .                           |                           |                    |   |
| 4 a., olive .. .. .                            |                           | 5                  | 0 |
| 6 a., bistre .. .. .                           |                           | 6                  | 0 |
| 8 a., purple .. .. .                           |                           | 12                 | 0 |
| 12 a., brown on red .. .. .                    | 15                        | 0                  |   |
| 1 r., slate .. .. .                            |                           |                    |   |
| 2 r., carmine and brown .. .. .                |                           |                    |   |
| 3 r., brown and green .. .. .                  |                           |                    |   |
| 5 r., blue and violet .. .. .                  |                           |                    |   |
| <b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>                       |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. Types 564, 565.                          |                           |                    |   |
| 1 c., green .. .. .                            | 1                         | 0                  |   |
| 5 c., blue .. .. .                             | 0                         | 4                  |   |
| 10 c., mauve and green .. .. .                 | 0                         | 9                  |   |
| <b>BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA</b>                    |                           |                    |   |
| <b>COMPANY.</b>                                |                           |                    |   |
| Type 571. <i>Perf. 12½.</i>                    |                           |                    |   |
| 2d., red and green .. .. .                     |                           |                    |   |
| 4d., blk. & yellow-brown .. .. .               |                           |                    |   |
| <b>BULGARIA.</b>                               |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. (Dec.)*                                  |                           |                    |   |
| "01," in red, on 2 st., dull grn. o            | 1                         | 0                  |   |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. <i>Red surcharge.</i> (Nov.)*            |                           |                    |   |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (imp.)               | 1                         | 0                  |   |
| "30" on 50 st., sky-blue (imp.)                | 0                         | 9                  |   |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (p. 114)             | 0                         | 9                  |   |
| Type 607. <i>Small serpentine roulette.</i>    |                           |                    |   |
| 50 st., sky-blue .. .. .                       |                           |                    |   |
| Type 608. <i>Perf.</i>                         |                           |                    |   |
| 25 st., carmine .. .. .                        |                           |                    |   |
| <b>CANADA.</b>                                 |                           |                    |   |
| 8 c., slate-black .. .. .                      |                           |                    |   |
| <b>CEYLON.</b>                                 |                           |                    |   |
| SERVICE STAMPS.                                |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. <i>Black surcharge.</i> (Feb. 1896.)*    |                           |                    |   |
| 2 c., green .. .. .                            |                           |                    |   |
| 5 c., lilac .. .. .                            |                           |                    |   |
| 15 c., olive .. .. .                           | 1                         | 0                  |   |
| 25 c., buff .. .. .                            | 1                         | 0                  |   |
| 30 c., red and mauve .. .. .                   |                           |                    |   |
| <b>OHILI.</b>                                  |                           |                    |   |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                          |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. (March.)*                                |                           |                    |   |
| 2 c., black on yellow .. .. .                  |                           |                    |   |
| 4 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 6 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 8 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 16 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 20 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 30 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 40 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 1 c., rose on yellow .. .. .                   | 0                         | 2                  |   |
| 2 c. " " .. .. .                               | 0                         | 2                  |   |
| 4 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 6 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 8 c. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 20 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 40 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 50 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 60 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 80 c. " " .. .. .                              |                           |                    |   |
| 1 p. " " .. .. .                               |                           |                    |   |
| OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.                      |                           |                    |   |
| 1895. (March.)* <i>Santiago.</i>               |                           |                    |   |
| Lilac-brown .. .. .                            |                           |                    |   |
| (July.)* <i>Valparaiso.</i>                    |                           |                    |   |
| Black and yellow on white .. .. .              |                           |                    |   |
| Black and yellow on green .. .. .              |                           |                    |   |
| Blue and yellow on green .. .. .               |                           |                    |   |
| Brown and yellow on buff .. .. .               |                           |                    |   |
| <b>COCHIN.</b>                                 |                           |                    |   |
| Type 827. <i>Laid paper.</i>                   |                           |                    |   |
| ½ puttan, orange .. .. .                       |                           |                    |   |
| <b>CONFEDERATE STATES.</b>                     |                           |                    |   |
| <b>BATON ROUGE.</b>                            |                           |                    |   |
| 10 c., green .. .. .                           |                           |                    |   |

|                                                 | <i>Un. Used.</i>         | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>MACON.</b>                                   |                          |                    |   |
| 2 c., black on green .. .. .                    |                          |                    |   |
| <b>UNIONTOWN.</b>                               |                          |                    |   |
| 2 c., blue on laid .. .. .                      |                          |                    |   |
| 5 c., green on laid .. .. .                     |                          |                    |   |
| 5 c., green on wove .. .. .                     |                          |                    |   |
| 10 c., red on wove .. .. .                      |                          |                    |   |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                                |                          |                    |   |
| 5 c., brown on green .. .. .                    |                          |                    |   |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                               |                          |                    |   |
| <b>CONGO STATE.</b>                             |                          |                    |   |
| PARCEL POST STAMPS.                             |                          |                    |   |
| <i>Blue surcharge inverted.</i>                 |                          |                    |   |
| 3 f. 50 c., 977, lilac .. .. .                  |                          |                    |   |
| <b>CUBA.</b>                                    |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1044.                                |                          |                    |   |
| ½ m. de p., blue-green .. .. .                  | 0                        | 1                  |   |
| 1 " " .. .. .                                   | 0                        | 1                  |   |
| 2 " " .. .. .                                   | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 3 " " .. .. .                                   | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 4 " " .. .. .                                   | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 8 " " .. .. .                                   | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 1 c. de p., lilac-brown .. .. .                 | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 2 " claret .. .. .                              | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 2½ " rose .. .. .                               | 0                        | 3                  |   |
| 5 " slate-blue .. .. .                          | 0                        | 5                  |   |
| 10 " emerald-green .. .. .                      | 0                        | 10                 |   |
| 20 " violet .. .. .                             | 1                        | 8                  |   |
| <b>CURACAO.</b>                                 |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*                      |                          |                    |   |
| 2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c. .. .. .             |                          |                    |   |
| 2½ c., in black, on 30 c. .. .. .               |                          |                    |   |
| <b>CYPRUS.</b>                                  |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1076.                                |                          |                    |   |
| 30 paras, lilac and green .. .. .               |                          |                    |   |
| ½ pias., green and carmine .. .. .              |                          |                    |   |
| 1 " rose and blue .. .. .                       |                          |                    |   |
| 2 " blue and chocolate .. .. .                  |                          |                    |   |
| 4 " olive and purple .. .. .                    |                          |                    |   |
| 6 " brown and green .. .. .                     |                          |                    |   |
| 12 " pale brown & black .. .. .                 |                          |                    |   |
| <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>                      |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. (Nov.)*                                   |                          |                    |   |
| 1 c., green .. .. .                             | 0                        | 2                  |   |
| 2 c., red .. .. .                               | 0                        | 3                  |   |
| 5 c., blue .. .. .                              | 0                        | 5                  |   |
| 10 c., orange .. .. .                           | 0                        | 9                  |   |
| <b>ERITREA.</b>                                 |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1694 <i>surcharged.</i>              |                          |                    |   |
| 45 c., black and grey-green .. .. .             |                          |                    |   |
| <b>FALKLAND ISLANDS.</b>                        |                          |                    |   |
| Type 1286. <i>Wmk. Crown &amp; C.A.</i>         |                          |                    |   |
| 2d., plum .. .. .                               | 0                        | 4                  |   |
| 9d., vermilion .. .. .                          | 1                        | 6                  |   |
| 1s., yellow-brown .. .. .                       | 2                        | 0                  |   |
| <b>FERNANDO PO.</b>                             |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Types 1301, 1302.                         |                          |                    |   |
| 50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green .. .. .          |                          |                    |   |
| 10 c. de p., claret .. .. .                     |                          |                    |   |
| <b>FINLAND.</b>                                 |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1327. <i>Perf. 13½ x 13.</i>         |                          |                    |   |
| 10 pen., carmine .. .. .                        |                          |                    |   |
| 25 " blue .. .. .                               | 0                        | 5                  |   |
| <b>FRANCE.</b>                                  |                          |                    |   |
| FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.                      |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. <i>Current stamps surcharged.</i>         |                          |                    |   |
| 5 c., green .. .. .                             | } Set of 8, unused, 16/6 |                    |   |
| 10 c., black on lilac .. .. .                   |                          |                    |   |
| 15 c., blue .. .. .                             |                          |                    |   |
| 25 c., black on rose .. .. .                    |                          |                    |   |
| 40 c., red .. .. .                              |                          |                    |   |
| 50 c., carmine .. .. .                          |                          |                    |   |
| 75 c., black on orange .. .. .                  |                          |                    |   |
| 1 fr., brown-green .. .. .                      |                          |                    |   |
| 5 fr., lilac .. .. .                            |                          | 16                 | 0 |
| <b>GIBRALTAR.</b>                               |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1613. <i>Value in second colour.</i> |                          |                    |   |
| 20 c., olive .. .. .                            | 0                        | 4                  |   |
| 1 p., bistre and blue .. .. .                   | 1                        | 0                  |   |
| 2 p., black and carmine .. .. .                 | 2                        | 3                  |   |
| <i>Error, without value.</i>                    |                          |                    |   |
| (10 c.) carmine .. .. .                         |                          |                    |   |
| <b>GREECE.</b>                                  |                          |                    |   |
| 1895. Type 1646. <i>Athens print.</i>           |                          |                    |   |
| 25 l., reddish mauve (p. 114) .. .. .           | 1                        | 0                  |   |
| 40 l., indigo (imperf.) .. .. .                 | 1                        | 0                  |   |
| 40 l. " (perf. 114) .. .. .                     | 0                        | 9                  |   |

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**GRENADA.**

1895. (Nov.)\* *Crown and CA.*  
Perf. 14. *Name and value in 2d. colour.*  
24d., lilac and blue  
3d., lilac and yellow  
6d., lilac and green  
8d., lilac and black  
1s., green and orange

**GWALIOR.**

SERVICE STAMPS. 1895.  
*Surcharged in Indian characters only.*  
½ a., green  
1 a., plum  
2 a., blue  
4 a., olive  
8 a., purple  
3 a., orange?

**HAYTI.**

1895. Type 1772. Perf. 14.  
20 c., brown 1 6 1 0

**HOLLAND.**

1895. Type 1805. *New colour*  
2½ c., deep blue-green  
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. Type 1201, var. III.  
1 c., black and ultramarine 0 1  
½ c. " " 0 1

**HONDURAS.**

1895. *New type.*  
10 c., red

**HONGKONG.**

Type 1852. *Wmk. Crown & CA.*  
4 c., grey 0 4

**ICELAND.**

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1895. Type 1892.  
50 aur, mauve 1 3

**INDIA.**

1895. (Dec.)\*  
2 r., carmine and brown 4 0  
3 r., brown and green 6 0  
5 r., blue and violet 10 0

**ITALY.**

1895. (Aug.)\*  
20 c., deep yellow 0 4 0 2  
UNPAID LETTER STAMP. Type 1993.  
10 lire, carmine and blue

**JAPAN.**

1895. Type 2050. Perf. 114.  
20 sen, orange-red

**LUXEMBURG.**

1895. (June.)\* Perf. 124.  
1 c., lavender 0 1  
2 c., brown 0 1  
4 c., olive-brown 0 2  
5 c., emerald-green 0 2  
10 c., carmine 0 2

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1895. *Surcharged "S.H."*  
1 c., lavender 0 1  
2 c., brown 0 1  
4 c., olive-brown 0 2  
5 c., emerald-green 0 2  
10 c., carmine 0 2

**MAURITIUS.**

1895. *New type.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
3 c., lilac

**MEXICO.**

1895. Type 2312.  
4 c., orange 0 4 0 2  
OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1895.  
Types 2311-2315. *Black surcharge.*  
1 c., green 10 6  
2 c., carmine 10 6  
3 c., chestnut 10 6  
4 c., orange-red 10 6  
5 c., ultramarine 10 6  
10 c., rose-lilac 10 6  
12 c., olive 10 6  
15 c., greenish blue 10 6  
20 c., lake 10 6  
50 c., violet 10 6  
1 p., brown 10 6  
5 p., rose-red 10 6  
10 p., blue 10 6

**OFFICIALLY-SEALED STAMP.**

1895. Type 2360. Perf. 11.  
Yellow-brown

**CAMPECHE.**

Type 2362.  
5 c., blue

**MONTENEGRO.**

RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
10 nov., ultramarine & pink 1 0 0 6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**MOROCCO?**

MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO POST.  
1895. Type 2387.  
20 c., lilac-brown  
MOGALOR AND MOROCCO POST.  
1895. (Aug.)\*  
5 c., green  
10 c., carmine  
15 c., blue  
50 c., brown  
1 p., red-brown

**MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.**

1895. (Nov.)\*  
"25," in carmine, on 80r., grn.  
Type 2399, *surcharged* PROVISORIO,  
*in carmine.*  
50 reis, blue

**NANDGAON.**

SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Type 2412. *Violet surcharge.*  
1 a., brown  
1 a., blue

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Type 2496. *Wmk. "ro."* Perf. 10.  
10d., lilac

**NEW ZEALAND.**

1862. Type 2536.  
*Wmk. Star. Serrated perf.*  
2d., slate-blue  
1895. (July.)\*  
½d., black (perf. 124) 0 3  
½d. " ( " 10) 0 1 0 1  
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.  
1894. Type 2557. Perf. 10.  
rd., blue  
2d., red-brown

**NORWAY.**

1895. Type 2646.  
1 ore, grey-brown

**NOWANUGGER.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS?  
1895. *Magenta surcharge.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
1 docra, black  
2 " green  
3 " orange

**PARAGUAY.**

1895. (Nov.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
"5" on 7 c., brown 0 9 0 4

**PERSIA.**

1895. Type 2797.  
50 kran, green and gold

**PERU.**

1895.  
1 c., 2818, red  
2 c., 2819, blue 0 2  
5 c., 2813, carmine 0 4 0 2  
10 c., 2814, orange 0 9  
20 c., 2815, blue 1 6 0 6  
*With Type 2849 inverted.*  
1 c., orange  
2 c., violet  
FISCAL STAMP USED FOR POSTAGE.  
1895. (June.)\*  
2 c., slate

**SERVICE STAMPS.**

1895. *Surcharged as Type 2859 in red.*  
1 c., orange (No. 130) 0 3  
1 c., green ( " 140) 0 3  
2 c., violet ( " 141) 0 6  
2 c., carmine ( " 142) 0 6  
10 c., green ( " 145) 2 6  
50 c. " ( " 146) 10 6  
2 c., vermilion ( " 147) 0 6  
5 c., blue ( " 148) 2 0  
5 c., carmine  
20 c., blue 1 6

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

1895. Type 2885.  
2 c. de p., ultramarine 0 2  
5 " green 0 6  
10 " orange-brown 0 6  
15 " bluish-green  
20 " orange

**PORTO RICO.**

1895. Type 2708.  
3 c. de p., blue-green  
1896. *Same type.*  
½ m. de p., violet 0 1  
1 " chocolate 0 1  
2 " yellow-green 0 1  
4 " blue-green 0 2

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

1 c. de p., carmine 0 2  
2 " brownish red 0 2  
3 " ultramarine 0 3  
4 " bronze-brown 0 4  
5 " ultramarine 0 5  
6 " mauve 0 6  
8 " bright rose 0 8

**PORTUGAL.**

1895. *Value in black.* (Dec.)\*  
24 reis, grey 0 1  
5 " orange-red 0 1  
10 " pale green 0 2  
15 " chocolate 0 2  
20 " violet 0 3  
25 " deep green 0 3  
50 " blue 0 5  
75 " rose 0 6  
80 " mauve 0 8  
100 " blue on blue 0 9  
150 " brown on yellowish 1 0  
200 " purple on pale rose 1 4  
300 " blue on rose 2 0

**PUTTIALLA.**

*Surcharged as Type 2980.*  
4 a., black and olive  
SERVICE STAMP.  
*Surcharged as Type 2980.*  
2 a., black and blue

**QUEENSLAND.**

*Variety of No. 143 with LA joined.*  
1d., vermilion 2 6  
*The same, error "NNV" for "RENNV."*  
1d., vermilion  
Types 2995 and new design. *Wmk. 2986.*  
2d., blue 0 4 0 1  
5d., chocolate (Feb.)\* 9 0 3  
Type 2994.  
½d., green (*burled*) 0 6  
½d. " (Wmk. 2990) 0 6  
½d. " (embossed)  
Type 2991. *Thick paper, no wmk.*  
1s., mauve 5 0  
*Wmk. 2990.*  
1s., mauve 5 0

**ROUMANIA.**

1895. *Delivery stamp.*  
25 bani, red-brown

**RUSSIA.**

1865? Type 2000. *Error with ground of 10kops on wove paper.*  
3 kop., black and green  
*Errors with centre inverted.*  
14 kop., blue & rose (No. 43)  
14 " " ( " 58)

**GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.**

**BELEBEI.**  
1895. (Nov.)\* *For Registration.*  
5 kop., pink and blue 0 6

**BELOZERSK.**  
1895. Type 3142.  
2 kop., brown 0 3

**BOGORODSK.**  
Type of 1884.  
10 kop., blue  
Type 3167, *with date erased.*

JUNE, 1895.  
2 kop., deep blue 0 4  
3 " " 0 4  
4 " blue-green 0 4  
20 " ultramarine 2 0  
*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
3 kop., deep blue

OCTOBER, 1895.  
2 kop., violet-blue 0 3  
4 " bright blue 0 6  
8 " blue-green 0 10

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
*Same type.* JUNE, 1895.  
3 kop., rose 0 4  
4 " bistre 0 4  
*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
3 kop., rose

OCTOBER, 1895.  
2 kop., vermilion 0 3  
4 " brown 0 6  
8 " carmine-red 0 10  
20 " orange-red 2 0

**CHARKOFF.**  
FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
1895. Type 3212.  
*Frame and numerals only in blue.*  
5 kop., gold and blue

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

MARCH 31, 1896.

No. 69.

## EDITORIAL.

We were in hopes that we were finally quit of the Great New South Wales Case, when we received, through the courtesy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Minute of Postmaster-General Cook, "regarding the alleged sale and reproduction of obsolete stamps," and in reply to our letter of 28th September last, which was forwarded to the Governor of the Colony. This document is of so interesting and instructive a nature, that it seems desirable to reproduce it in full, with a few little observations upon its contents:—

### "COPY OF MINUTE BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

"The matter embraced in the *Sunday Times* article entitled 'The Stamp Collectors' craze,' was not taken down in shorthand, and therefore the writer is responsible for its phraseology. There are some expressions in it, which certainly do not correctly represent what was officially said at the interview referred to in the article. However, in a general way, what he has written pretty well shows how this matter stands, namely, that in order to meet the desire of genuine philatelists, I consented to supply them with a cheap issue of the whole of the obsolete 'O.S.' stamps slightly obliterated with a line (not a date) stamp. There can be no misunderstanding on the part of the purchasers of these stamps, as they were distinctly advertised for sale (*vide* notice attached) as *obliterated* stamps, and the presence of the gum on the back of them is sufficient evidence that they have not been used for postage purchases. It is obvious that the obliterating stamp is thus used with the object of cancelling the stamps effectively, and annulling their face value, and it is not, therefore, fair that Major Evans should say that the intention of this obliteration is to induce collectors to suppose that they had 'actually been employed for postage.' No doubt a similar result could have been obtained by the use of the word 'specimen' or 'reprint' instead of the line stamp obliteration, but their interest in the collectors' eyes would then have been nil.

"Major Evans is doubtless aware that several of the principal European countries—France, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, &c.—have reprinted their obsolete stamps, and sold them at face value, *without any distinguishing mark at all.*

"But it must be borne in mind that the objection is raised by the editor of a stamp dealer's trade circular, and that the placing of these stamps within the reach of collectors of small means, tends to lower the value of dealers' comparatively high priced stocks.

"Looking at the matter, however, in perhaps its broadest sense, I consider that the function of the Post-office should be limited to the issue of stamps for postage and revenue purposes only; and in reply to a deputation that waited upon me on the subject a few weeks since, I promised that I would not issue any more obliterated 'O.S.' after the present supply is exhausted.

(Sd.) "JOSEPH COOK  
"26.11.95."

First, we would observe that nothing is said about the "official demands from other postal

administrations," upon which some emphasis was laid by Mr. Cook's defender in *The Australian Philatelist*, as we mentioned last month; the trick was played "to meet the desire of *genuine philatelists*," as to the definition of which we might possibly differ with the Postmaster-General. While professing to dispute the accuracy of the "phraseology" (a point of very small importance) of the article in *The Sunday Times*—No. 5 of the extracts published in the supplement to our September number—he acknowledges that what appeared there, "pretty well shows how this matter stands"; and, this being so, it is plain that he cannot deny that the labels in question are not in all respects original, that the "genuine philatelists" who wanted them, felt that the word "specimen" or "reprint" (showing their real character) would render them practically un-saleable, and that they were therefore obliterated in such a way as to disguise their character "With a line (not a date) stamp," remarks Mr. Cook. Why not with a "date" stamp? If he does not know, we can tell him. Because a date stamp, unless he had put the date back a year or two—and perhaps even his good nature would not go so far as that—would have been just as objectionable to his friends the "genuine philatelists," as the word "reprint," as it would have shown that the labels were obliterated after they had gone out of use.

We give Mr. Cook full credit for not having had the gum removed from the backs of his reprints before offering them for sale, and we will further admit that we do not suppose that any of the persons who purchased them direct from his Department, believed them to have been genuinely used. But that is not the contention at all. The things are reprints; there was no demand for them plainly marked as such, but there was a demand for them with an obliteration, which would not indicate their true nature too plainly; the object of such a demand was perfectly evident. Mr. Cook seems to be unable even now to see why the word "reprint" is objected to; it is simply because collectors will not buy *reprints* if they can help it. "Specimen" stamps have fallen into disrepute for a similar reason, partly because the word distinguishes copies that have never been issued for use, and partly because the same overprint has been applied to all sorts of dubious impressions.

The fact that other countries have done what is not quite honest is no excuse; as a matter of fact, most of the reprints that have been officially made



differ more or less conspicuously from the originals, and the Government of New South Wales has the doubtful honour of being the first to deliberately attempt to disguise its reprints, with the object—confessed in this very Minute—of facilitating their sale.

The argument in the next paragraph reminds us of the good old times of S. Allan Taylor, Spiro Brothers, &c., &c. All these worthies posed, like Mr. Cook, as public benefactors, on the grounds that their imitations brought down the prices of the genuine stamps. The fact that all these things have a value, quite apart from that assigned to them by the Post Office Department, is at once the reason why Postmasters General are so constantly plagued, by "genuine philatelists," to Cook—we beg pardon "fake"—up obsolete issues, and the very strongest argument against their yielding to such requests. The objection is a sound one, even though it be "raised by the editor of a stamp dealer's trade circular," and we can at least claim that our publishers rise superior to Mr. Cook, in one respect—they do not deal in reprints!

The attitude of collectors towards reprints can be explained in a very few words, and we only wish that some of our Colonial Authorities would try to understand it:—There is a very little real demand for reprints, among collectors. Some of the principal dealers have decided to have nothing to do with them, not because of any injury that they are likely to cause to the value of original impressions, but because they afford such an opening for fraudulent manipulation, and thus do so much injury to philately in general, and of course incidentally to the stamp business. If all reprints were plainly marked as such, there would probably be a certain amount of demand for them, especially amongst advanced collectors, who wish to show every step in the history of the plates from which stamps have been printed; *the only persons who object to their being so marked are those who wish to make a dishonest use of them*—and it is for this class of "genuine philatelists" that the Postmaster General of New South Wales has, we are willing to believe quite unintentionally, been catering.

\* \* \*

WE publish this month the final instalment of Mr. Pearson Hill's interesting and valuable paper, "The Rowland Hill and James Chalmers Correspondence," and we therefore take this opportunity of saying a word in reply to the few criticisms that have come under our notice. These criticisms have been directed not so much to the matter of the paper, as to the necessity for publishing it at all, and the worst that has been said—as far as we have seen—has been that we have wasted space, in publishing a great mass of documents, when all that could be necessary was Rowland Hill's evidence of February, 1837, and James Chalmers' letter of May, 1840. But our critics have somewhat short memories; the pith of both of these documents was published years ago—Rowland Hill's evidence was public property, an extract from James Chalmers' letter was published in

*The Philatelic Record*, November 1881, and these pieces of evidence have been repeatedly referred to during the controversy that ensued. And yet, in spite of these absolutely conclusive proofs, Mr. Patrick Chalmers continued to make the most gross attacks upon the memory of Sir Rowland Hill; attacks, be it remembered, which did not commence until after the death of the only person who could ground an action for libel upon them, and which only ceased on the death of Mr. P. Chalmers a few years ago. The most charitable explanation, that could possibly be given, of the conduct of a person who persistently brought groundless charges against a dead man, while carefully abstaining from affording any ground for action on the part of that man's surviving relatives, is that on that particular subject he was out of his mind. He was indeed the last person who could fairly claim the benefit of the wholesome rule "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

As we stated in a previous number, it was not with a view of raking up an unpleasant controversy that Mr. Pearson Hill's present paper has been published in these pages; but simply in pursuance of a promise made by Mr. Hill that, when the controversy had ceased and there appeared to be no prospect of its being re-opened, he would put in print all the documents in his possession bearing upon the history of the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp, and the correspondence between his father and Mr. James Chalmers. This has now been done, and we have no desire to say another word upon the question.

## 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.

**Abyssinia.**—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* announces a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, in the same values and colours as the ordinary series, but all of the design with the profile of the Emperor Menelek, and surcharged with an inscription in Amharic characters.

| Unpaid Letter | guerche, green; black surcharge. |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Stamps. 2     | rose " "                         |
| 1             | blue; red " "                    |
| 2             | brown " "                        |
| 4             | red-brown; black "               |
| 8             | violet " "                       |
| 16            | black; red " "                   |

**Argentine Republic.**—*La Revue Philatologique Française*—which, we may note in passing, is now the organ of the united *Société Française de Timbrologie* and *Société Philatologique Française*—publishes an interesting letter from Mons. Marco del Pont, describing two varieties of the 1 c., brown, catalogued under 1889, but which was first issued November 3rd, 1888. It appears that the first die made was never properly hardened, and in consequence it was found impossible, after a short time, to make new plates from it, and a second matrix die had to be engraved. The most prominent points of difference between the two are as follows:—

Type I. 1. The background of the oval is formed of horizontal lines, crossed by diagonal ones; the latter are not always visible in impressions from the worn plates of this type.

2. The ground of the outer portion is formed of thin lines, close together, and is framed by a thick line at the sides and below.

3. The figure in each of the upper corners has a long and sloping top serif.

4. The inscription "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS" is in thin letters, and there is a space of about 1 mm. at each end of the label containing it.

5. There is no dot in the centre of the "o" of "TELEGRAFOS."

6. The words "UN CENTAVO" measure 9 mm.

7. The hair shows all round the outline of the head.

The colour of the impression varies from deep brown to brown, grey-brown and yellow-brown. The paper of the earliest printings was thick, showing a manufacturer's wmk. in certain portions of the sheets; in the later printings it was thinner and unwatermarked. The number printed was 17,050,000.

Type II. 1. The ground of the oval is of horizontal lines only.

2. That of the outer part is of thick vertical lines, further apart than in Type I., and is not framed.

3. The figures "1" have short upper serifs, almost horizontal.

4. "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS" is in thicker letters, and almost fills the label.

5. There is a dot, or flaw, in the centre of the "o" of "TELEGRAFOS."

6. "UN CENTAVO" measures 9½ mm.

7. There is a place bare of hair on the upper right side (left of the stamp) of the head.

The colour of the impression varies from brown to grey-brown. The paper is the thinner quality, without wmk. The number printed was 2,750,000, out of which 1000 copies were surcharged "MUESTRA" (specimen), and 29,544 remainders (among which may have been some of Type I.) were destroyed.

**Austria.**—We find that the information, which we copied from a contemporary, as to the colours of the new 1 and 2 gulden stamps, was incorrect. The 1 g. is lilac, and the 2 g. is green.

**Belgium.**—The puzzle of the London and Belgian prints of the stamps of 1865, has at last been cleared up by Mr. Westoby, a letter from whom was published in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February. It appears that the only stamps printed in London were 1500 sheets of the 1 franc value, all of which were delivered perforated (no doubt to the 14 gauge). Consignments of ink and paper were sent over with the plates, and English printers struck off the earlier impressions of the other values, for the instruction of the Belgian workmen who afterwards did the printing. This fully accounts for the existence of impressions which have always been supposed (and it seems rightly) to be of English manufacture, perforated with the Belgian machine, gauging 14½ × 14.

**British Bechuanaland.**—*The South African Philatelist* publishes a warning on the subject of forged surcharges, purporting to convert Cape stamps into the issues for this territory. *Verbum sat sap.*

Signor Fabri sends us a copy of the 1d. of 1893, from the left-hand side of a pane, on which, owing to the surcharge being somewhat misplaced, the word "Bechuanaland" only appears.

**British East Africa Protectorate.**—*The Ph. J.* of G. B. tells us that the 12 a. must be added to the list of surcharged Indians.

*Adhesive.* 12 a., brown on red; black surcharge.

The overprinting having been done locally, there are, of course, divers varieties to be found, in the relative positions of the words, and in the types of some of the letters. These probably run through all the values, but we have only seen the following:—2 a. with wide and narrow "B" in "British"; 6a. and 8 a. with two varieties of small "a" at the end of "Africa"; and the 1 rupee with the word "East" very much more to the west in one variety than in another.

**British South Africa.**—*The London Philatelist* states that the stamps on thick paper, perf. 12½, were "a temporary printing by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co." Also that the 6d. exists on the thick paper, but perf. 14.

*Adhesive.* 6d., blue on thick paper.

We are indebted to Mr. D. M. Jacobs for a specimen of the 4d. value of a new issue for this Company, printed, apparently, partly by the copper-plate process, and partly by typography or lithography. The principal portion of the design consists of the Arms, Crest, and Motto of the Company, within a circular band inscribed "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY," with "INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER" on a scroll at the bottom, and a crown and foliate ornaments above. All this seems to be engraved in *taille-douce*, and is printed in blue on the stamp before us. The value is typographed, or lithographed, in lilac, and is indicated by a numeral in a small shield at each corner of the stamp, and the word "PENCE" on a solid label at foot; there is also a dotted ground of the second colour extending across the upper and lower part of the design, and connecting the corner shields, and a "jubilee" line of the same colour surrounds the sheet, which consists of six rows of ten stamps. Mr. Jacobs tells us that this is the only value unpacked at present, and that the issue is not likely to come into use for some two months.

He adds that the current £2, £5, and £10 stamps have been surcharged £50, £100, and £200 respectively, but that these high values are not intended for postal use.

*Adhesive.* 4d., blue and lilac; perf. 14.

**Bulgaria.**—We do not usually make more reference than is absolutely necessary to Commemorative issues, but

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА  
ЗА БЪЛГАРСКИТЕ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИ.

СЪМЪВЪРНАТА СЪ СЪЩЕ НА ТОВА СЪЩЕ.



2 ФЕВРУАРИИ 1896 ГОД.

as we are rather short of pictures this month, we insert one of the curious card recently brought out here. We gather that Prince Boris is not a remarkably pretty child, and that there is no reason why his Papa should bore us about his political and religious tergiversations, which have been of a particularly mean and discreditable nature.

**Ceylon.**—*Ira K. P. B.* announces the 3 c. with the "On Service" surcharge.

*Service Stamp.* 3 c., green and brown.

**Chamba.**—A correspondent in India tells us that the following have been issued in this State, with the usual surcharge.

*Adhesives.*  
1 r., carmine and green. | 3 r., brown and green.  
2 r., carmine and brown. | 5 r., blue and violet.

**Cuba.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles two new cards, of the current type, without frame. We have seen the new adhesives, and find that the colour of the 20 c. de p. is rather mauve than violet.

*Post Cards.* 2 c., blue-green on buff. | 4 c., dark blue on buff.

The Republicans here are evidently getting very hard up ; they are reduced at last to endeavouring to raise the wind by means of an issue of postage stamps. We gather, from a letter received by our publishers, that these stamps are only on sale in New York at present, where the *Delegado Plenipotenciario de la Republica de Cuba*, will supply them in small quantities at face value, or with a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent., to purchasers of fifty to a hundred dollars' worth.

Since writing the above, we have been shown some specimens of the Republican labels, which were sent to a correspondent, together with the following cutting from *The New York Sun*, of March 12th, which describes their peculiar use :—

"The postal system which has been perfected by the Cuban insurgents on the island and the Junta in this city, commenced operating yesterday. The stamps of the Cuban republic were put on sale in several places which have been designated by the Junta as postal stations, of which there are many in Florida, where many Cubans live. Station No. 1 is at the office of the Cuban paper *El Porvenir*, and a number of stamps, which are of two, five, and ten cent denominations, were sold there, and also at the offices of the Junta, 66 Broadway.

"Señor Octavas Zavas is the Postmaster in this city. The letters he receives are stamped, and the stamps cancelled with implements which have been made for that purpose. Then the letters are sent to Cuba through channels which are known only to the Junta. . . . The stamps will be returned to the Postmaster in the different cities whence the letters came, to be sold to stamp collectors."

It sounds a little peculiar, but it was evidently thought necessary to give some explanation of the fact that the stamps are obtainable in the United States, and not in Cuba itself, and also of the sale of obliterated copies at the offices in New York and Florida! We have only to add that the design is identical with that of the old fraud of 1873.

**Eritrea.**—*Le Timbre Poste* reports that the current 20 c. and 25 c., of Italy, have been surcharged with the name of this Colony in black.

*Adhesives.* 20 c., orange. | 25 c., blue.

**France.**—We have received a set of the current stamps, as given below, surcharged "POSTE—FRANÇAISE—Madagascar," in three lines, for use in that island. *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 10+10 c. Card, the 25 c. Letter Card, and the 5, 10, 30, 50 centimes and 1 franc Unpaid Letter stamps, have all been surcharged with the corresponding values in Spanish currency for use at Tangiers.

FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.

|                      |                |                            |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 5c. green            | red surcharge. | 40c. red                   | black surcharge. |
| 10c., black on lilac | " "            | 50c., carmine              | " "              |
| 15c., blue           | " "            | 75c., black on yellow; red | " "              |
| 25c., black on rose  | " "            | 1 fr., bronze-green; black | " "              |

FOR OFFICES IN TANGIERS.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

|                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 centimos, in red, on 5 c., blue. | 10 c., brown.                    |
| 10 " " in black, on 30 c., rose.   | 30 " " in black, on 30 c., rose. |
| 50 " " " " 50 c., lilac.           | 1 peseta " " 1 fr., red-brown.   |

Post Card. 10+10 centimos, in carmine, on 10+10 c.

Letter Card. 25 " " on 25 c.

**French Colonies.**—We are glad to learn from the same source that philately is likely to derive considerable advantage from the success of the French arms in Madagascar. The issues for Diego Suarez, Nossi-Bé, and St. Marie de Madagascar are to be abolished, and one series used for the whole island. We do not know whether the stamps mentioned above are to form the permanent issue, or only a temporary one, pending the preparation of stamps of the regular Colonial type.

**Great Britain.**—The editor of *Le T.-P.* reminds us that we omitted to give the value of the stamp upon the Telegraph Form which we described in January. It was a fresh variety of the Inland stamped form, with the 6d. die 34.

**Guatemala.**—*Le Courier des T.-P.* chronicles the 5 c. envelope surcharged 6 c., and with the Arms of the Republic in the centre.

*La Revue Ph. Belge* announces the 5 c. surcharged "1-CENTAVO—1895" in three lines, in red.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., in red, on 5 c., purple.  
*Envelope.* 6 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.

**Holland.**—Mons. G. B. Robert informs us that the new 20 c. Unpaid Letter stamp was issued on February 10.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 20 c., ultramarine.

**Honduras.**—We give an illustration of the stamp chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* states that the date in the right upper corner is "1896," not "1895," and that there is a whole series of the same design. These are said not to be the products of Mr. Seebeck's workshop, but if there is to be an annual set it seems to us to matter very little who prints it. What does the S. S. S. say about this little lot?



*Adhesives.*

|               |               |               |                 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 c., blue.   | 5 c., violet. | 20 c., green. | 50 c., carmine. |
| 2 c., bistre. | 10 c., red.   | 30 c., blue.  | 1 p., brown.    |

**India.**—The rate for soldiers' letters having been raised to an anna, the 9 pies stamp has been withdrawn from circulation. According to the *Indian Postal Guide*, the ½ a. post cards can be used for Postal Union purposes, with the 1 a. rate made up by means of adhesive stamps. The 9 pies stamp is the only one by which the rate can be made, but the Director-General of the Indian Post-office has decided that the Department is "not bound to supply a special stamp for this purpose." The correspondent who tells us this, points out that the later printings of the 9 pies stamp are not in quite so deep a shade of carmine as the earlier.



**Italy.**—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the new card, chronicled last month.

**Malta.**—Signor Fabri tells us that he possesses the ½ d., wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14 x 12½, as well as the variety perf. 12½ x 14.

**Mexico.**—According to *The Mexican Herald* of January 16th, there have been some investigations into Post-office matters in the Republic, with the result that the Postmaster-General and some other high officials have been dismissed from office. What the actual reasons for this were does not appear to be publicly known, but we believe that there have been various irregularities going on for some time past. We trust that the changes made may result in restoring Mexico to the good opinion of philatelists.

**Natal.**—Mr. Phillips, in his travels, has come across an unused horizontal pair of the early 3d., blue, on unwatermarked paper, imperf. between the two stamps, and, we may add, very imperfectly perforated all round.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith, writing to *The Ph. R. and S. N.*, states that he has a copy of the 3d., wmk. Star, perforated, which he took from an envelope dated November 10th, 1859, and asks for information as to other dated specimens. We doubt whether any other collector of the present era has had an opportunity of removing a 3d. wmk. Star from the original envelope, and, if he has had, we hope he did not take advantage of it!



**New South Wales.**—We give an illustration of the redrawn stamp of the post card, which we described in August.

*The Australian Philatelist* notes that a card, with 1d. stamp impressed to order, is being used by a business firm in Sydney. It is inscribed "Special Post" (Arms) "Card—Issued by authority of the Postmaster-General," in red. Stamp of current type impressed in purple; white card.

*La R. P. B.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 1d. of 1864, on unwatermarked paper, perf. 11 x 12.

**Norway.**—*Le T.-P.* announces another value in the current variety of type.

*Adhesive.* 35 öre, deep green.

**Philippine Islands.**—The list of novelties for the current season is longer than we thought. We copy the following from *Le C. de T.-P.*, which states that the two varieties of the 2 c. and 5 c. values are intended for internal and external application respectively. "One to come and one to go, one to fetch and one to carry," as the White King remarked.

|                         |                           |                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 m. de p., blue.       | Adhesives.                | 2 c. de p., pale brown. |
| 2 " " brown.            |                           | 5 " " lilac-brown.      |
| 5 " " blue-green.       |                           | 6 " " carmine-rose.     |
| 4 c. de p., slate-blue. |                           | 8 " " red-brown.        |
| 1 c. de p., green.      |                           | 15 " " deep green.      |
| Post-Cards.             | 2 c. de p., blue on buff. |                         |
|                         | 3 " " grey                |                         |

**Porto Rico.**—There are two higher values, reported by Mons. Maury's journal, to be added to the list for this Colony. *The A. J. of Ph.* reports two new cards also.

Adhesives. 20 c. de p., greenish grey.

Post-Cards. 40 " " red.  
2 " " blue-green on buff.  
3 " " red-brown "

**Portugal.**—*La R. Ph. F.* chronicles a card with stamp of the new type.

Post Card. 10 reis, pale green on buff.

**Portuguese Indies.**—*La R. P. B.* chronicles a new value, of the current type.

Adhesive. 9 reis, pale lilac.

**Queensland.**—Our correspondent in this Colony very kindly sends us some further details as to the four perforating machines now in the possession of the Colonial Government.

- 1st, gauge 13, obtained in 1862.
- 2nd, gauge 12, 12½, obtained Jan. 2, 1874.
- 3rd, gauge 9½, obtained May 29, 1883.
- 4th, gauge 13, obtained April 5, 1889.

The 3rd is a rotary one, and the 4th is the machine now principally used, which perforates three sides of the stamp at once; but there seems to be no doubt that the first stamps printed in the Colony were perforated, as we stated last month, by a machine that did not belong to the Government.

The same correspondent sends us, by way of warning, some copies of the current and recent 1d. in various shades of yellow, produced by simple exposure to the sun. It is probable that almost all the yellow pennies of Queensland were produced thus. There is a tradition that in some of the earliest printings of the 1879-80 issue there was a 1d. in the sheet of the 4d., but we do not know what foundation there may be for this.

Another correspondent shows us the 1s. of Issue 14 in a dull mauve shade, and apparently imperforate, but used. Query, a proof or an accident?

*The L. P.* notes the 2d. on thick, unwatermarked paper, the same, no doubt, as that upon which the 1s. is found. Is it possible that this is paper from which the *burell* pattern on the back has been removed, or were some sheets used accidentally without this mark?

Adhesive. 1d., blue on thick paper; no wmk.

Mr. G. Johnson adds the following reprints, all wmk. Crown & Q, to the list given on page 133, obliterated as there described:

- 1d., bright orange-vermilion: perf. 12.
- 2d., sky-blue, deep slate-blue "
- 3d., grey-brown "
- 6d., bright yellow-green "
- 1s., dull violet. "

He adds: "The colour of the 1d. almost exactly matches a pair of originals, probably your No. 94. I can also match the 3d. easily, but the 2d. of both shades and the 6d. and 1s. are all very different from any originals I have seen." Unobliterated copies of the 1d. and 3d. would seem to be very dangerous.

**Roumania.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the highest value of the Unpaid Letter series in the current colour, &c.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 60 bani, green; wmk. Arms, perf. 13½.

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

*Jegoricusk.*—The 3 kop., blue, chronicled last month has been found imperf. vertically and imperf. horizontally, but not, we gather—at present—imperf. all round.

*Kazan.*—The adhesive lately issued here is found imperf. vertically, and there is also a new envelope, with the stamp in lilac-blue representing 4 kopeks.

Envelope. (4 kop.) lilac-blue; 147 × 117 mm.

*Oust-ysolsk.*—The type of the envelope of 1893 has now appeared in two colours, and with the value 2 kopeks.

Envelope. 2 kop., blue and red; 160 × 127 mm.

*Pskoff.*—Some more little accidents have happened here. The 1 kop. exists imperf. vertically, and the 10 kop. has received divers of the varieties of the "3" kop. surcharge upside-down.

*Rjeff.*—A new type, of which we gave an illustration, came into use here on January 23 (Feb. 4).

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue and red; perf. 11½.

*Zienkow.*—The types illustrated in December were issued in new colours on New Year's Day, together with a 3 kopeks of the design of the 2 kopeks.

Adhesives. 1 kop., orange-brown.  
2 " " gold.  
3 " " deep blue.



**South Australia.**—*The A. P.* reports the 2½d. and 4d., perf. 13. The latter is stated to be in a deeper shade of mauve, and the colour of the former is given as chocolate—is it the 5d. that is meant?

We are shown a curiosity consisting of the 2½d. on 4d. doubly perforated 15; the second row of perforations is quite complete at top and left, and is also shown on the right. The current 2½d. and 5d. have appeared with the "O.S." surcharge in tall letters.

Adhesives. 2½d., chocolate (?); perf. 13.  
4d., deep mauve "  
Service Stamps. 2½d., ultramarine.  
5d., deep brown.

**Spain.**—Signor Fabri shows us a used vertical pair of the 10 c. of 1889, in one stamp of which the "1" of the numeral of value is entirely absent, due no doubt to a defective block. Adhesive. 0 c., pale brown; error.

**Swaziland.**—*The S. Afr. Ph.* publishes a letter, from the Postmaster General of the Transvaal to the Postmaster of Johannesburg, on the subject of certain stamps surcharged "Swaziland" with a full stop after the word. The substance of it is that ten sheets each of the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 10s., were ordered to be overprinted in July, 1894; the surcharge was to have been identical with that previously employed, and Mr. Van Alphen adds, "the difference has only now been noticed by me, and grieves me." Our contemporary adds, "It will be seen that this printing took place in July, 1894, long after they were withdrawn from circulation," and if this be thus, the difference which distinguishes the reprints from the originals will not be such a grief to philatelists as it is to Mr. Van Alphen. But, according to a public Notice, which we quoted in November, 1894, the "Swaziland" stamps were not finally put out of use until the 7th of that month, and, therefore, presumably the stamps printed in the previous July might have been used. The small stock then surcharged does not, however, appear to have been intended for postal use, as it is stated to have been made for "political reasons which could not be divulged." Influential Native Chiefs perhaps required them for Court Dress—or Court Plaster!

A correspondent tells us that he possesses the ½d., with black surcharge "Swazielan" (without final "d"), and the 2d. with surcharge inverted. Which edition these may belong to we cannot say.

**Transvaal.**—The same correspondent has the "2½ pence" (in one line) on the 1s., with the overprint upside down. This is a not unlikely variety, but we cannot find that it has been previously noted.

The following letter, which has been recently received by our publishers, seems to be worthy of all possible publicity, as it throws a light upon the why and the wherefore (as well as the present whereabouts) of some of the varieties lately issued by this Republic. The attentive reader will not fail to note that the document is signed by the Assistant Postmaster of Johannesburg! It is something to know that he will take English Notes at par; we trust that he will take this Note in good part!

"BOX 2232, JOHANNESBURG,  
"SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC,  
"14th Feby., 1896.

"GENTS.—Please give me cash offer for any, of the following Z. A. R. stamps—

- ½d. on 1s. (on envelope outside), used, price 2d.
- Jubilee 1d. do. do. " " 2d.
- 1d. on 2½d. " " " 2d.
- 6d. Revenue, Surcharged 'Postzegel' " " 6d.

"A reduction from these prices would be made on taking over 5,000 of any one sort, or of clearing me out.

"As regards the 6d. Postzegel, I practically have all that are obtainable.

"English notes taken at par.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. E. MASTERS,  
"Asst. Postmr.

"Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS & Co., London."

We can only regret that "Dr. Jim" did not succeed in "raiding" the Post Office at Johannesburg!

**Turks Islands.**—*The A. P.* chronicles a Registration Envelope, with stamp on the flap of the same type as that on the 2½d. envelope.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., ultramarine; size G.

**United States.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 c. envelope, of current type, in *dark blue*, with the 1894 wmk. *Envelope.* 1 c., dark blue on amber; 150×87 mm.

**Uruguay.**—We give illustrations of the four stamps chronicled last month.



**Western Australia.**—The surcharged stamps, chronicled last month, sold so rapidly that it is said that a second printing was made. This second edition seems to have included both the ordinary variety and also that with the double surcharge, in *red* and *green*, the Postmaster stating that 750 copies were required for distribution from the office of the Postal Union, and that while these were being printed, he thought it well to print a few more! These curiosities may be distinguished by the wmk., which was Crown & CC in the originals, and is Crown & CA in the reprints. Whether *all* the original edition with the *green* surcharge alone had the older wmk. is not quite clear.

**Zanzibar.**—The series of disfigured Indians is even more complete than we were led to suppose last month. It is stated to include all the current adhesives, except the 1 rupee, which is of the obsolete type, and, in addition, the "2½", in *red*, on 1½ a., as supplied to British East Africa; also the reply paid cards, as well as the single. The office here has been given up by the Indian Postal Department, and it is therefore no doubt necessary to distinguish in some way the stamps employed; but we believe that the Post-offices of Zanzibar and of the British East Africa Protectorate are under one administration, and that two sets of stamps are quite unnecessary, either for business purposes or to the philatelist.

The local printer was evidently short of small letters "z", and had to use three distinct varieties: 1. Of the same fount as the rest of the letters, shown on all the values. 2. A much smaller letter, which we have seen on the 6, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee. 3. A narrow letter, the same height as 1, but quite a different type, which we have only seen on the 6 and 8 annas. We have not, however, seen entire sheets of any of the values. In addition to these there is a variety of the 3 rupees, with the capital "Z" below the level of the other letters, and another with the final "r" upside down; and *The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that the ½ a. exists with the error "Zanzidar."

**Zululand.**—Fraudulent varieties of the surcharges for this territory are reported, including one upon the Natal 1d., *rose*, wmk. Crown & CA, which forms a fancy article altogether.

## THE ROWLAND HILL

AND

### JAMES CHALMERS CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 144.)

#### APPENDIX NO. II.

#### MR. JAMES CHALMERS' LETTER TO THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING HIS PLAN OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

"(COPY.)"

"To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"MY LORDS,—

"The Legislature having now sanctioned the principle of a Uniform Rate of Postage; and your Lordships having invited public competition for the production of the best mode of carrying the plan into effect—by Minute of the Treasury, dated 23rd August last—I take the liberty of submitting to your Lordships the details of a plan which, so far back as December, 1837, I announced to Mr. WALLACE, M.P., the Chairman of the Postage Committee—which was published in the *Post Circular* of 5th April, 1838—and which I have now more fully matured.

"My plan is—that *stamped slips* shall be used as the franks of all letters sent through the Post-office.

"1st. 'The convenience as regards the public use.'

"I would propose that slips should be printed on paper of an uniform size, and with ink varying in colour according to the price of the stamp, under the superintendence of the Stamp-office Department—each slip having a device on it, about the size or circumference of a shilling-piece, specifying the weight it carries and the rate of postage; and then to be issued to town and country distributors of stamps, to be by them sold in sheets or quantities of sheets, to stationers and others to retail, as may be required. The slip, or stamp, could be affixed with wax, wafer, gum, or paste, in the manner shown in the specimens herewith sent. This could be done with as much facility as applying a wafer—and one wafer will be sufficient sealing both for letter and stamp.

"Such slips would add little to the weight and bulk of the correspondence, and would be produced at comparatively little expense. They would in no way derange or alter the present system of stationers' trade, or compel writers of letters to adhere to any particular size of paper, or method of folding, which stamped sheets or envelopes must necessarily do. Besides, much trouble and loss would be avoided, which frequently would occur by spoiling stamped sheets, in consequence of many people commencing letters which they afterwards see cause to alter. Slips could also be conveniently carried in a pocket-book by persons going into the country—perhaps to a place where neither stamped slips nor stamped sheets could be found for sale. By this plan, too—if a letter or packet exceeded the weight allowed to a penny stamp, a person not having a twopenny stamp at hand, would only have to affix two of the penny slips.

"2nd. 'The security from Forgery.'

"It is, I believe, difficult to suggest a scheme by which forgery can be entirely prevented; but, as far as possible to prevent and detect it, I would propose that a thin paper should be prepared specially for these stamps—that in *each slip* there should be a *watermark* of a crown, and the letters P. O. S., and then printed from dies or cuts made by able artists expressly for the purpose. And that all distributors and retailers of these stamps should be licensed; at same time giving bond to the Stamp-office imposing on themselves a penalty, should they be found selling or having in their possession any stamps except those which they have actually purchased at regular Stamp-offices. And further, that the stocks of retailers shall be

quently be subjected to the inspection of the officers of Excise, or others to be appointed for that purpose. Post-masters, letter-sorters, and letter-carriers, at the respective Post-offices, could also be instructed to occasionally examine stamps on letters received by them for delivery; and should they perceive any suspected or forged stamp, they could easily ascertain, by the town Post-office seal on the letter, from whence it came, and might even learn by whom the letter was written, by inquiring at the person to whom it is addressed; so that, on giving information to the proper quarter, it might the more easily be traced and found out by whom such stamp was sold, and where more of the same kind would likely be found. From the smallness of the duty and the serious consequences of fraud, there does not appear to be much risk of forgery.

"3rd. Facility of being checked and distinguished in the examination at the Post-office."

"I propose that these stamps should be printed on paper the size of small post, and that each full sheet should contain 120 stamps or slips; each of which slip will be nearly 2 inches long by 1½ broad—the blank on the length being for the purpose of inserting under the fold of the letter—the stamp to be left wholly exposed."

"The stamp should be invariably put on the sealed side of the letter—the penny stamp being all of one colour of printing ink—the twopenny, or higher stamps, to be of other colours of ink; and when put into the Post-office, the post-master or his assistants would at a glance distinguish if the proper stamp was affixed, and could at same time impress the Post-office seal partly across the stamp, which would prevent the possibility of its being used a second time—the letter sorter having only in a few cases the trouble of weighing any letter having only a lower stamp which he suspected ought to have a higher.

"4th. The expense of production and circulation of stamps."

"By having exactly 120 stamps in the sheet, it would give facility to the circulation—making a sheet of penny stamps 10s., and that of twopenny stamps 20s. Again, as to the probable cost of these—I suppose a ream of thin small post, made as suggested, may cost £0 15 0 and that the printing and other expenses may be £0 15 0

Making paper, printing, &c., to cost... £1 10 0 a ream.

"The ream of 480 sheets, with 120 stamps on each sheet, will produce 57,600 stamps, which, at 1d. each, is £240; of course, another ream of twopenny stamps, £480—at an expense of thirty shillings per ream or three farthings per sheet.

"But if it is intended, as I understand, that purchasers shall pay, in addition to the stamps, all extra cost, including the usual commission allowed to Government distributors (which, I believe, is 2½ per cent), then it will be necessary to charge purchasers, whether for retailing or for using in offices, 10s. 4d. per sheet for penny stamps, and 20s. 7d. per sheet for twopenny; and to restrict retailers to a limited profit above that for the trouble of retailing, as they in general would have their usual profit on the sale of paper, and as the price of stamps would, or at least ought to be, ready money. Perhaps a scale similar to the following, to be specified in the license, would be ample compensation to retailers:—viz.

FOR PENNY STAMPS.

|                                            | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|----|----|
| 6d. per sheet, with 120, to sell for . . . | 10 | 10 |
| 4d. per ½ sheet, with 60 " . . .           | 5  | 6  |
| 3d. per ¼ sheet, with 30 " . . .           | 2  | 10 |
| 2d. on 12 " . . .                          | 1  | 3  |

1d. on 6 to 12.  
½d. on 3 to 6, and nothing for 1 or 2 stamps.

\* My object in proposing that the end of the stamped slip should be loose, and exposed on the letter, is to give to Postmasters, and their subordinates, every facility of examining if the watermark is in it—while I am aware that objections may be stated to the loose slip, in consequence of its supposed liability to be torn off in the process of sorting and delivery. But from its flexible nature, there would be little chance of this frequently occurring; and although it should happen, after the town post-office seal is affixed, it is thereby rendered useless, while the other portion of the seal impression would appear on the letter as proof that a stamp had been attached thereon.

FOR TWOPENNY STAMPS.

|                                            | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|----|----|
| 8d. per sheet, with 120, to sell for . . . | 21 | 3  |
| 4½d. per ½ sheet, with 60 " . . .          | 10 | 8  |
| 3d. per ¼ sheet, with 30 " . . .           | 5  | 5  |
| 2d. on 12 " . . .                          | 2  | 3  |

1d. on 6 to 12.  
½d. on 3 to 6, and nothing for 1 or 2 stamps.

"Having noticed the various points in your Lordships' Minute, on which information is required, I would beg leave respectfully to offer a few further remarks.

"In calculating the expense of producing the proposed stamps, I do so on the supposition that a plain thin post may be used with a water-mark in it—making, I think, ample allowance for printing, &c.

"If Mr. Hill's calculations of the present number of letters sent by post, and of the probable increase in consequence of the reduction, are correct, which I have no doubt they are, namely, that at present there is (including franks) 96 millions in the year, and that the increase will be seven-fold—the quantity of stamps required for twelve months will be 672 millions, or about 11,700 reams of paper, each sheet containing 120 stamps, or about 13 millions, consuming 225 reams, or 98,000 sheets of paper weekly.

"The peculiar advantages of my plan may be thus summed up—

"1st. Its great simplicity; there being no more trouble in carrying it into effect than in affixing wax or wafers to letters as at present.

"2nd. Its freedom from the objection of adding to the weight or bulk of letters—the stamped slips being so small and light as not to add more than the weight of a single wafer to the letter.

"3rd. Its great cheapness—it being shewn that the expense of 57,600 stamps, yielding £240 at 1d., or £480 at 2d., would only cost 30s.

"4th. The portable nature of stamped slips—contrasting very strongly with the plans of using stamped envelopes or stamped sheets.

"Trusting that these suggestions will merit your Lordships' approbation, and be found beneficial to the public service.

"I am, with respect, my Lords,

"Your Lordships' most humble servant,

"JAMES CHALMERS.

"DUNDEE, 30th September, 1839."

APPENDIX NO. III.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS

THAT I HAVE ISSUED, GIVING IN MORE DETAIL THE FACTS OF THE HILL-CHALMERS CONTROVERSY.

1. Paper read by me before the London Philatelic Society, and published in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1881.\*
2. "The Origin of Postage Stamps," published by Messrs. Morrison, Son, and Mallet, April, 1888.
3. Reprint of the above paper (No. 1) with important additional notes—also published by that firm—March, 1889, as a Supplement to "The Origin of Postage Stamps."

The above publications (all of which are in the possession of the London Philatelic Society) will afford ample information to those persons, if any, who may wish to make a more thorough investigation of the case.

PEARSON HILL.

\* See also the decision of the Society against Mr. Patrick Chalmers claim, published by the Society in *The Philatelic Record*, for November, 1882.

# THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 145)

## LAGOS:

1874-75.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 12½.

- 1. 1d., lilac (June? 1874); V.
- 2. 2d., blue ( ); IV.
- 3. 3d., brown (March? 1875); II.
- 4. 4d., rose (June? 1874); III.
- 5. 6d., green (June? 1874); IV; I.
- 6. 1s., orange (March? 1875).
- 7. (a) Value 15½ mm. long; II.
- 7. (b) Value 16½ mm. long; I.

Perf. 14.

NOTE.—The paper of some of these stamps has the appearance of laid lines in it.

- 8. 1d., lilac; IV; I.
- 9. 2d., blue; III.
- 10. 3d., brown; II. (pair), II.
- 11. 4d., rose; II.
- 12. 6d., green; III.
- 13. 1s., orange (b); III., 1 (faded to yellow).

JUNE (?), 1882.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

- 14. 1d., lilac; III.
- 15. 2d., blue; II.
- 16. 3d., brown; I.
- 17. 4d., rose; I.
- 18. 1s., orange; II.

I JANUARY, 1885.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 19. 1d., rose; II.
- 20. 2d., grey; II.
- 21. 4d., lilac; III.
- 22. 6d., sage-green; III.

FEBRUARY (?) 1886.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 23. 1d., blue-green; II.

End of 1886.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 24. 2s. 6d., olive-black; I.
- 25. 5s., blue; I.
- 26. 10s., brown-lilac; I.

APRIL (?), 1887.

Same watermark and perforation.

- 27. 2d., lilac and blue; II., I.
- 28. 4d., " black; I., I.
- 29. 6d., " purple; I.
- 30. 1s., green and black; I., I.
- 31. 2s. 6d., green and carmine; I.
- 32. 5s., " blue; I.
- 33. 10s., " brown; I.

The name and value are in the second colour.

## ST. HELENA.

I JANUARY, 1862.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. on white wove paper. Watermark a large six-rayed Star. Imperforate.

- 1. 6d., blue; II. (pair), V.
- 2. 6d., blue; (perf. 14½ to 15½); IV.
- 3. 6d., " (perf. 14 × 15½); I.

1863.

Printed and surcharged in black by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf.

- 4. 1d., lake (bar, 17 mm.); VII.
- 5. 1d., " (bar 18½ mm.); II. (pair), II.
- 6. 4d., carmine; II. (pair), III.
- Variety without surcharge.
- 7. 6d., lake; I.

1864-1868.

Watermark Crown and C.C. Perf. 12½.

(A) Thin bar measuring 16 to 17 mm.

- 8. 1d., lake; V.
- 9. 3d., purple; II.
- 10. 4d., carmine; III.
- 11. 1s., green; II.
- 12. 1s., blue-green (colour changed); I.

(B) Thick bar measuring approximately 14 mm.

- 13. 1d., lake; III.
- 14. 2d., yellow; III.
- 15. 3d., purple; II.
- 16. 1s., green; IV.
- 17. 5s., orange-yellow; II.

(C) Letters of surcharge more spaced on 1d., 2d., and 4d. the 1s. has a bar measuring about 18 mm.

- 18. 1d., lake; II. (pair), II.
- 19. 2d., yellow; II. (pair), II.
- 20. 4d., carmine; V.
- 21. 1s., green; III.

Variety with double surcharge.

- 22. 4d., carmine; I.

Word measuring 19 mm. instead of 18 mm.

- 23. 4d., carmine; II. (pair).

1873-74.

Same watermark.

(a). Perf. 12½.

- 24. 6d., ultramarine; II. (pair), I.
- 25. 6d., cobalt; II.

(b). Perf. 14 × 12½.

- 26. 1d., lake; II.
- 27. 2d., yellow; I.
- 28. 3d., purple; I.
- 29. 4d., carmine; I., I.
- 30. 6d., milky-blue; III.
- 31. 1s., green; I.

(c). Perf. 14.

- 32. 1d., lake; II.
- 33. 2d., yellow; I.
- 34. 1s., green; II.

The 1s. of this set is surcharged, in smaller type, as in (B) above.

1884-89.

Watermark Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

- 35. 1d., blue-green; I.
- 36. 1d., pale lake; II.
- 37. 3d., purple; I.
- 38. 6d., grey; I.

Variety with double surcharge.

- 39. 1d., blue-green; I.

Set of well-engraved forgeries, on white wove unwatermarked paper.

- 40. 1d., dull red; I.
- 41. 2d., olive-yellow; I.
- 42. 3d., sepia; I.
- 43. 4d., carmine; I.
- 44. 6d., blue; I.
- 45. 1s., green; I.
- 46. 5s., orange; I.

Another type of forgery cancelled with French postmark.

- 47. 6d., blue; I.

THE STAMPED TELEGRAPH FORMS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 147.)

FORMS FOR USE AT STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICES.

For Inland Telegrams.

These are not known to exist with the embossed *Postage Stamp* in the first period of the ordinary Inland forms.

A. With the One Shilling, circular, *telegraph* stamp.

101. 1875(?)

Headed "A 1<sup>s</sup> POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS."

"Form for Inland Telegrams forwarded—from Stock Exchange Offices only," is printed in two lines of heavy type below the heading. Under this are columns for the Official notes, and at right a space in which the stamp is embossed. Below follow two spaces, side by side, with "From" at the top of one, and "To" at the top of the other; eight lines for the message, and in the centre, at the foot, "Millington & Hutton, Wholesale Stationers, London." The back is quite blank, and the formula seems to be the simplest possible. The impression is on thin white wove paper, about 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

1s., green on thin white wove.

Die 11. 14. 1. 79.

12. 23. 1. 80.

14. 21. 6. 81.

This form I have seen both imperf. and rouletted.

The actual date of issue of these is uncertain, Mr. Westoby states that they probably date from 1875; I have not been able to hear of any with the stamp dated earlier than January, 1879. We may, I suppose, assume that these forms were printed before Messrs. Truscott & Son had the contract, and, at all events, from the dates given above, that none were printed by that firm; but it is possible that Millington and Hutton continued to print the Stock Exchange forms, while Truscott and Son printed the ordinary ones, as we find that the various natures of forms were not always printed by the same firm.

B. With the One Shilling, octagonal, *postage* stamp.

102. 1882.

Similar form; the same wording, &c., but set in rather different type. With the *octagonal* stamp embossed on the upper right, and "(HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON.)" in the left lower corner. (W. 55.)

1s., green.

a. On thin, greyish white, wove paper.

Die 8. 21. 2. 82.

10 (?) 25. 10. 82.

b. On white, horizontally laid paper.

Die 10. 28. 11. 82.

10. 7. 2. 83.

Variety a I have seen both imperf. and rouletted; b rouletted only.

C. With the Sixpence, octagonal, *postage* stamp.

103. October, 1885.

The heading and the columns for Official notes are similar to those on the previous forms, but immediately below these is a note in two lines, as upon the ordinary forms of the same date, and a space for the address with "TO" at left of it; eight ruled lines for the message, and the tariff "12 words 6d.", &c., at the left side. At foot is the "NOTICE", in two lines, and in the right lower corner the name of the printers, as upon No. 102. On the back is the *Notice to the Sender*, in seven numbered paragraphs, with a place for the sender's name and address at the foot. The wording of this Notice is the same as upon the ordinary forms of 1885, but the setting is different, being much narrower. (W. 57.)

6d., lilac on thick, white wove.

NO. 103. Die 3. 21. 9. 85.  
2. 16. 3. 87.

This I have seen both imperf. and rouletted.

104. 1888?

Similar form, but with "EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON." in right lower corner.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

a. The instructions on the back are worded as before.

Die 23. 30. 11. 91.

21. 12. 12. 91.

23. 23. 1. 92.

b. The latter part of Par. 4 on the back reads, "If the Pass be not used, its value will be paid to the sender of the original telegram," etc., as upon the "A" forms of the same period.

Die 23 (?) 16. 11. 93.

26. 23. 1. 94.

Variety b exists both imperf. and rouletted; a I have only seen imperf.

105. 1894.

Similar form, printed by the same firm, but embossed with the stamp without holes for the date. Instructions on back as on 104 a.

6d., mauve on white wove paper.

a. With the instruction above the portion for the address and message in two lines as before.

b. With the whole formula set narrower, so as to allow a wide piece at the side for stitching into the book. The instruction above runs into three lines.

Die 33. Perforated.

Perforation is substituted for rouletting here also, and at the same time, apparently, a different setting is introduced for the perforated forms.

It is not improbable that some of the forms with the wide setting were stamped with the undated stamp, and perhaps both settings with the dies with ornaments in the date holes; we may also find the undated stamp upon the rouletted forms.

I have seen a book of No. 105 b, on the cover of which is "G & S 4995 [2341] 25,000, 6/94 sv."

106. 1895.

Similar forms, embossed with the same stamp as No. 105. In the right lower corner, on the face, is "WYMAN & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON." The setting on the back is the same on both varieties.

a. Wide setting on face; instruction in two lines.

Die 31. Imperforate.

34. "

b. Narrow setting; instruction in three lines.

Die 31. Perforated.

I have seen a book of 105 b, with "G & S 4995 [4599] 25,000 11/94 sv." on the cover, indicating that these books were not made up before November, 1894, probably none were issued before the commencement of 1895.

For Foreign and Colonial Telegrams.

151. April, 1889.

Almost identical with No. 51. In the right upper corner is "A 1<sup>s</sup>" and under the words, "FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS," "(For use at Stock Exchange Offices only.)", is substituted for "(Telegrams by the North American cables excepted.)"

10d., blue, on thin white wove.

Die 6. Rouletted.

A specimen of this is known with the words, "BOURSE PARIS," in the space for the address. These words were not printed with the rest of the form, and it seems doubtful whether they are an official addition, or one made in some broker's office.



TELEGRAPH CARDS.

201. January, 1872.

The One Shilling, octagonal, postage stamp is embossed in the left upper corner. To the right of this are two spaces for the addresses of the sender and the addressee, and below are ruled spaces for a message of twenty words, with the instruction above them, "One word only should be written in each space, from left to right across the card." And at foot—

"If the sender wishes other than the usual means to be employed in the delivery of the Message the means must be described here } By . . . ."

On the back is the heading, "POSTAL TELEGRAPH CARD.", below which are the Royal Arms, with the words, FOR at left, and TELEGRAMS at right, followed by a INLAND at left, and ONLY at right, followed by a "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC," in four numbered paragraphs. The right upper corner, behind the stamp, is left blank.

rs., green on white card; about 120 x 78 mm.

a. The Arms on the back measure 22 mm. in width, and the space in the right upper corner is outlined at left and bottom. (W. 46.)

Die 5. 24.1.72, 15.2.72.

3. 29.1.72.

4. 1.2.72.

b. The whole setting is in larger type, the Arms are 25 mm. wide, and there is no outline to the space behind the stamp. (W. 48.)

Die 4. 6.2.72.

There are some very slight variations in the setting of both of the above, but they are so inconspicuous that I can only suppose them to be due to insignificant breaks in some of the lines, or barely perceptible shifting of the type, in the course of printing. A variety of No. 201 a is chronicled with the instruction above the spaces for the message commencing "Ono," but there is no doubt that the second "o" is merely a blocked up or broken "e."

Copies of No. 201 b are found without the stamp; these differ in no other respect from the stamped copies; there is no doubt that these are remainders, and that they were not issued in this condition, as Par 3 of the Notice on the back commences "The Shilling stamp on this Card."

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 103.)

[NOTE.—Our last instalment of this paper, in the December number, finished off somewhat abruptly. This was due in part to the fact that we had not expected that all we had in print would be required to fill that number, and in part to the fact that our printers were not aware that there was any more to follow. We are enabled, through the kindness of Mons. Moens, to make a small correction in the description of the sheets of the pfennig stamps. The 1, 2, and 25 pfennig have the perforation C, and therefore the uncoloured punctures in the lower margins, as described on page 103; the 5, 10, and 50 pfennig of 1890 have the perforation B, and the uncoloured punctures in corresponding positions in the upper margins.—ED. M. J.]

1890. 50 pfennig; same as the 10 pfennig of the same date. The margins of the sheets have sometimes (we have only seen the 5 and 10 pfennig in this condition) letters upon them, portions of the inscription "Reichs Druckerei" (Imperial Printing Office), or figures—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, &c., up to 100, printed in blue. These we believe to be merely control marks, of no philatelic interest; they were printed before the stamps, and upon sheets which must have been more than a yard long when entire.

Characteristics. The yellowish tint of the paper, and the colours of the impression, distinguish originals of the 1 and 2 pfennig from the reprints. The printings of 1889 and 1890 are on whiter paper, more highly surfaced.

Essays are not known to us. According to Herr Lindenberg, the first "proofs" were sent to the Heligoland Government December 31, 1874. But what were these proofs?

\* \* \*

There was a kind of mania in Heligoland for stamps in the national colours. While abandoning the portrait of the Queen for two new values that had become necessary, the authorities, nevertheless, insisted upon these colours being employed for the stamps with the Arms, ordered at Berlin on December 22, 1875. This work caused great difficulty, and the cost was no less than 705 marks for plates from which the stamps were printed in strips of ten, while the sheets up till now had always been of fifty stamps. On receipt of these stamps, their issue was notified to the public in the following terms:

"NOTICE.

"The Government has decreed the issue of the new postage stamps mentioned below," which assume, from this date, a legal value—

1. Postage stamp of 3 pfennig = 2½ farthings.
2. " " 20 " = 2½ pence.

"Heligoland, June 1, 1876.

"By order (Signed), R. PILGER, Postmaster."

Issue of June 1, 1876.

Arms of Heligoland, in a Shield surmounted by a Crown, within an oval containing: "HELIGOLAND" above; word of value, in English and German currency, below; numerals at the sides. Surrounded by a plain rectangular frame, with conventional ornaments in the spandrels.



Engraved on copper by M. Alwin Schiffner, and printed in colour on white paper; perf. 14½.

The sheets, or strips, of ten stamps have the perforation A or C, according to the row to which the strip belongs.

Two values were issued of this type, and there were several printings:

|                | 3 pfennig. | 20 pfennig. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| April, 1876    | 30,000     | 20,000      |
| Feb. 14, 1877  | 50,000     | 20,000      |
| April 19, 1880 | 50,000     | 20,000      |
| June 8, 1882   | 50,000     | 50,000      |
| March 20, 1884 | 50,000     | 50,000      |
| April 16, 1885 | 60,000     | 60,000      |
| May 27, 1886   | 60,000     | 60,000      |
| June 6, 1888   | 100,000    | 100,000     |
| May 29, 1890   | 60,000     | 60,000      |
|                | 80,000     | 420,000     |

Printing of April, 1876.

The stamps of 1876, as well as those that followed, are found in horizontal strips, with a margin of greater or less width above and below.

Ordinary white wove paper.

Strip measuring 223 mm. in length and 42 mm. in depth?

3 pfennig, frame in green or deep green.

arms in black, deep green, dull carmine-red, and yellow.

20 pfennig, frame in violet-carmine.

arms in black, deep green, violet-carmine, and yellow.

Printing of February 14, 1877.

Yellowish white wove paper.

Strip of the dimensions given above.

3 pfennig, frame in green.

arms in black, deep green, carmine-red, and orange.

The strips of these two printings (or, at least, of the last of which alone we have seen strips) may be found:—

With a register mark in orange at the top, perforation A; without register mark, with perforation A; and, probably, with register mark below, and perforation C.

There is also an edition of June 6, 1880, of the 3 pfennig which will be found described among the reprints.

*Printing of April 19, 1880.*

Strip of ten stamps, 230 mm. long and 70 mm. in depth (the same dimensions for all the following printings).

20 pfennig, *frame* in deep carmine.  
*arms* in black, dull green, deep carmine, and deep orange-brown.

*Printing of June 8, 1882.*

20 pfennig, *frame* in carmine-rose.  
*arms* in black, green, carmine-rose, and deep yellow.

*Printing of March 20, 1884.*

20 pfennig, *frame* in rose-flesh colour.  
*arms* in black, deep green, rose-flesh, and deep yellow.

*Printings of April 16, 1885, May 27, 1886, and June 6, 1888.*  
 20 pfennig, *frame* in vermilion.

*arms* in black, deep green, vermilion, and yellow.  
 20 pfennig, *frame* in pale vermilion.  
*arms* in black, pale green, bright vermilion, and pale yellow.

The upper strips of ten stamps have a register mark in yellow, and perforation A; there are also strips with the same perforation and no register mark. These are the only varieties that we have seen, but there should be likewise strips with a coloured register mark in the lower margin, and perforation C.

*Printing of May 29, 1890.*

20 pfennig, *frame* in brick-red.  
*arms* in black, green, brick-red, and yellow.

The strips of 10 stamps are found with a register mark above in *brick-red*, and perforation A; with the same perforation and no register mark; and the lower strips have a register mark in *yellow*, and perforation C.

*Gum.* This is *yellowish*, especially on the stamps of April, 1880. It does not cover the whole length of the strip, one end (either right or left) being ungummed; but this is not always the case with the printing of April, 1880. Those of 1888 and 1890 have *white* gum, and the strips of the latter printing are fully gummed.

*Manufacture.* The printing of the stamps with the arms was a very complicated matter; it necessitated four consecutive impressions, one for each of the colours included in the design of the stamps, as follows:—

1. The outlines of the shield and the crown, in *black*, in five pairs of blocks.
2. The frame of the (3 pfennig) stamp and the *green* portion of the shield, in two strips of five blocks each.
3. The *red* portions of the crown and the shield (and the frame of the 20 pfennig stamps) in four groups—two pairs and two strips of three.
4. The *yellow* portion of the crown, and the frame of the shield, in two strips of five blocks each.

The sheets of these stamps were formed at first, we believe, of three horizontal rows of ten, leaving, between the first and the second, and the second and third rows, blank spaces of the height of a stamp; but only one row was printed at a time. Before the stamps were despatched to Heligoland, the rows were cut one from another, along the centres of the blank spaces, so that each row had a margin, of the width of half the height of a stamp, above and below. The three strips formed together a sheet of about the size of those of the previous issues.

In 1880, sheets of double this size were used, and there were, according to the information that we obtained from the Imperial Printing-office at Berlin, four rows of ten stamps; thus giving a margin of the depth of a whole stamp above and below each row, when the sheets were cut into strips as before.

We have not been able to meet with any entire strips of the 3 pfennig of the printing of 1876, but we have little doubt that these stamps were printed in the same manner as those of 1877. Of the latter printing we have strips bearing in the upper margin, over the 5th stamp, a register mark in *orange*. This would be the top strip of a sheet.

Of the 20 pfennig, we have only entire strips of the printings of 1885, 1888, and 1890. The top strips have a register mark above the 5th stamp, and the bottom strips

probably all had a similar mark below the 5th stamp. The mark is *yellow* on the top strips of 1885 and 1888, and *brick-red* on those of May 29, 1890. Of this issue we have also bottom strips, with a *yellow* mark below the 5th stamp, and uncoloured punctures between the 2nd and 3rd, and under the 8th stamps.

*Characteristics.* The colours will serve to distinguish original impressions of the 3 pfennig stamps from the reprints. The *red* of the former is less bright than in the impressions of 1880, and the frame is *green* instead of *yellow-green*. There is also the difference in the depth of the strips (the width of the margins). Original impressions show no defect in the arms, except in the 5th stamp, which has the top of the cross slightly damaged.

The 20 pfennig stamps have not been reprinted, so no confusion is possible in the case of that value.

*Essays.* Horizontal strips of 10 stamps, on *thick white wove paper*.

1. The five stamps to the right show only the *green* portion of the design; the five on the left have the *red* and *yellow* portions also, only the line framing the shield is missing; 3 pfennig.

Strip of 10 stamps, *imperf.*  
 " " *perf.* 11½ at bottom, *imperf.* at top and sides.  
 " " *perf.* 11½ at top only.  
 " " *perf.* 11½ at top and bottom.

2. The five stamps to the right have the *green* and *red* parts only, the others are complete.

3 pfennig, deep green; *imperf.*  
 20 " rose-carmine "

Strip of ten stamps, complete.  
 20 pfennig, rose-carmine. (*Imperf.?*)

Impressions in the colours adopted:—  
 3 pfennig, deep green; *perf.* 11½.\*  
 3 " " " below only.  
 3 " " " at right.  
 3 " " " at both sides.  
 20 " rose-carmine "

As early as 1878 (see *Le Timbre-Poste* for February of that year) it was announced that the 1 and 2 pfennig stamps were to be suppressed, those values being of no use, and having been issued with a view to sales to collectors; they were definitely withdrawn from circulation on the 12th June, 1880, together with the 3 pfennig, as is proved by the following document:

Heligoland, June 12, 1880.

"Notice is hereby given to the public, that the following postage stamps, &c., are put out of use from this date:

- "1. The Postage Stamps at 1, 2, and 3 pfennig.
- "2. The provisional Postal Union Cards at 10 pfennig.
- "3. The provisional Postal Union Cards at 10 + 10 pfennig.
- "4. The Envelopes at 10 pfennig.
- "5. The Wrappers at 3 pfennig.

"Copies of the above-mentioned which may be in the hands of the public, will be exchanged, up to the 19th of this month, at the Post-office here.

"By order,  
 (Signed) "D. HORNSMAN, Postmaster."

All the articles mentioned in the document just quoted were sold to Mons. Goldner, of Hamburg, on the 24th September, 1879. There were the following quantities:

|                    |            |       |          |
|--------------------|------------|-------|----------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i>  | 3 pfennig, | about | 100,000. |
|                    | 2 " "      | "     | 60,000.  |
|                    | 3 " "      | "     | 30,000.  |
| <i>Envelopes.</i>  | 10 " "     | "     | 70,000.  |
| <i>Post Cards.</i> | 5 " "      | "     | 20,000.  |
|                    | 5 + 5 " "  | "     | 1,000.   |
| <i>Wrappers.</i>   | 3 " "      | "     | 8,000.   |

Three months before that sale, on the 23rd June, 1879, the Postmaster wrote to us: "The 1 pfennig are already all sold; of the 2 and 3 pfennig there are none left in the reserve stock. These three values will not be reprinted." And on September 6th, two months later, this same Postmaster handed over to the Governor—

\* These two Essays were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1876.

|        |    |                 |
|--------|----|-----------------|
| 24,550 | 1  | pfennig stamps. |
| 54,050 | 2  | " "             |
| 11,000 | 3  | " "             |
| 1,839  | 5  | post cards.     |
| 3,696  | 10 | envelopes.      |
| 5,265  | 3  | wrappers.       |

There were no more stamps for us, but there were some 200,000 for other people!

\* \* \*

Mr. Gätke, Secretary to the Government, sent an order to Berlin for stamps of new values, 1 and 5 marks, on June 1, 1879, and he supplied, as before, very complex designs, the execution of which cost no less than 1,250 marks. No official announcement of this issue is to be found, a fact which is, perhaps, due to some remnant of shame on the part of the administration in issuing unnecessary values; but we possess a letter from the Postmaster, M. Pilger, announcing that he had received (Sept. 28) the 1 and 5 marks stamps, which he enclosed.

(To be continued.)

## AUSTRALIAN "POSTAL FISCALS."

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

THE last fifteen years have witnessed the gradual development of a system of "one stamp for all purposes," postal, revenue, and telegraphic, and, so far as the Australian Colonies are concerned, this development has been attended with certain interesting circumstances that may fairly form the subject of a special article.

A misapprehension has always existed in the minds of philatelic writers and catalogue compilers as to the true status of the Australian Postal-Fiscal, so-called. When the compiler condescends to include it in his catalogue, he gives it a place of doubtful honour at the end of the list of adhesive postage stamps proper, and appends the above quoted compound appellation, which, in my opinion, is misleading and unjust in most instances.

A stamp, originally made and employed for denoting a contribution to the revenue of a country, representing payment of a tax absolutely apart from the postal service (which demands payment for services to be performed), occupies a position clearly enough defined, and is as easily separable and assignable to its proper position in the economy of things collectable, as a specimen of the *Lamelli-branchiata* is assignable to its place in the great family of molluscs! But when the revenue stamp is permitted, by reason of a temporary dearth in the postal labels, to do duty as a postage stamp, it at once takes up a new position and character, and becomes a *provisional postal*. When such a change in its sphere of usefulness takes place, it is generally heralded by some kind of official authority—a decree—a postmaster's notice—a regulation—a ministerial sanction—all of which may authorise the temporary adoption of the revenue stamp into the postal fold. Then it becomes a fairly collectable *provisional postal*, and for its admission into a postal purist's album, should be authenticated by a postmark bearing a date concurrent with the duration of its official authorisation. Unused, I hold, it is and remains a revenue stamp; for though it might have been used during a certain limited period as a postage stamp, there is no evidence that it was purchased during such period or even prior to its commencement, and consequently is at best a "might-have-been."

There are instances of the use of revenue stamps for postal purposes without any published official sanction. A small country office may run short of a low denomination, and the Postmaster (under authority from headquarters or otherwise) permits a revenue stamp to denote postage paid. Stamps so used can only be regarded as accidental varieties, and are of such slender interest that the true philatelist will only look upon them as *curiosities* of no intrinsic value.

So much for the temporary postal-fiscal, properly so-called.

There is, however, quite a different class of stamps which, owing to the misapprehension previously referred to, is "cursed with an evil name." I allude to the revenue stamps authorised for permanent postal use by Act of Parliament. Such stamps are *postage stamps* pure and simple, and are as much entitled to the full benefit of philatelic confidence, as if the plates from which they were printed were made to print postage stamps only. The high authority sought to give effect to the change, that of the supreme governing body, invests the revenue labels with no mere temporary power to masquerade as postage labels; it stamps them effectually and permanently with the hall-mark of the Post-office, and that notwithstanding their being permitted to do revenue duty also. To such an extent does this high authority affect the character of the labels in question, that unused copies may be admitted to the postal album with all confidence; the Act of Parliament has incontrovertibly converted them into postage stamps, available as such for no limited period, but practically for all time.

Let me bring forward evidence in support of my arguments.

The first Australian Colony to authorise the postal use of stamps previously devoted to revenue purposes was Queensland. Under date (22nd December, 1879, a notice made under authority of the Postage Act was inserted in the *Government Gazette* as follows:—

### "POSTAGE AND DUTY STAMPS.

"The public are informed that, from and after 1st January, 1880, the issue of separate stamps for duty and postal purposes will cease.

"The present postage stamps from one penny to one shilling, and the present duty stamps from two shillings upwards will in future be the only stamps issued; and each denomination will be available to the full extent of its nominal value for all purposes for which separate stamps have hitherto been required."

This notice definitely referred to the *then current* Duty Stamps from two shillings upwards as the future *Postage Stamps*. Nothing was said which might be construed into authority to use then *obsolete* duty stamps, or those of a less value than two shillings, for postal purposes. Nevertheless, the public ignored the limitation, and the Post-office tacitly admitted the postal use of every variety of obsolete duty stamp, and also the lower values of 1d., 6d., and 1s. These unauthorised stamps with evidence of postal use come under the head of *curiosities*; the then (1879) current "Stamp Duty" stamps of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s., are *postage stamps*, and should be, without a shadow of question, admitted to all catalogues as such. These stamps are found on two papers (a) wove with *burdett* band in blue on the back, and (b) watermarked Crown over Q. The former series being in use from 1872 to 1876 may properly be considered as obsolete in 1880, and therefore the (b) series only can strictly be regarded as postage stamps. They remained the *only* stamps of those values issued for postal purposes, until the advent of the lithographed series with full face of Queen, issued during the period from March to July, 1881.

New Zealand then followed suit. The *Stamp Act* (1875) *Amendment Act*, passed on the 23rd September, 1881, provided (Sec. 10):—"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act contained, one form of stamps of various denominations, according to the money value of each, may be created, which may be used either as postage labels, or for any other purpose for which stamps are used or permitted to be used, whether under *The Stamp Act*, 1875, or *The Stamp Fee Act*, 1880, or otherwise howsoever, except under *The Beer Duty Act*, 1880."

Under this Act a notice was published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 3rd November, 1881, under the heading "Authorising any kind of Stamp to be used for Payment of Fees, &c.," which, after reciting the provisions of the Stamp Fee Acts of 1875 and 1880, and those regulations made thereunder which provided that certain payments should be made by stamps marked "Law Courts," and others by stamps marked "Land and Deeds," and stating that it was expedient to provide for the use of any kind of stamps for the payment of any such fees, notified that "His

Excellency the Governor, &c., &c., doth hereby order and declare that, from and after the making of this order, it shall and may be lawful to use any kind of stamps issued by the Government of the said Colony (except those issued under *The Beer Duty Act, 1880*) in payment of any matters which, under the Stamp Fee Acts of 1875 and 1880, and the regulations made thereunder, are required to be paid or denoted by stamps. And further that penny postage stamps may be used for stamping receipts."

Now, although the Act itself authorises the use of the one form of stamp to be created, for either postal or fiscal purposes, it makes no provision for the postal use of any of the obsolete or current fiscal stamps. The *Gazette* notice is very distinct upon the general applicability of all varieties of fiscal stamps for fiscal purposes, but makes no mention of postal matters beyond authorising the use of the penny postage stamp for stamping receipts.

Hence we are left in some slight doubt as to what particular series the expression "one form of stamps" to be created referred to. At the time of passing the Amending Act, a portion of the now well-known long series; inscribed "Stamp Duty," from 4d. to 30s. in value, had just been issued. As this series was completed up to £50, subsequently to the passing of the Act, and the values from 4d. to 1s. were withdrawn on the issue of the combined "postage and revenue" series in April, 1882, we may fairly accept this series as the one intended to be created, or, at any rate, adopted, as the general stamps for all purposes. For thirteen years the values from 2s. upwards have borne the legend "Stamp Duty," and have been not only available, but the only ones issued for postal use. Consequently, they are Postage Stamps, and entitled to be classed as such in every catalogue.

Had the *Gazette* notice made the use of fiscal stamps apply to all issues for postal as it did for revenue purposes, a vast number of obsolete varieties would have been admissible into our catalogues. Certainly they were used, from the imperforate series of 1861 to the "Law Courts," and "Land and Deeds" stamps of 1877 and 1878, being passed by the postal authorities, partly *par complaisance*, and more frequently through inability to comprehend the entirely prospective nature of the provisions with regard to the postal use of the general form of stamp.

However, the purist is quite justified in relegating all such stamps to the category of "curiosities" of doubtful value.

The system of prepaying telegrams by means of stamps obtains in New Zealand, and large numbers of the high values have been procured and sold as postally used, when in fact they are taken from telegrams. Specimens bearing a cancellation without the index (hour) letter may at once be rejected as telegraphs, but in all combined Post and Telegraph offices (by far the larger number of offices are combined) the index letter remains in the Post-office date stamp, which is used indiscriminately for letters and telegrams.

Tasmania issued revenue stamps in 1863-4, but permitted postage stamps to do fiscal duty; the revenue stamps, however, being strictly reserved for their proper sphere. In 1870-1 one series was issued for the combined services, but then superseded revenue stamps were destroyed and never permitted to do postal duty. In 1880 the services were separated, and a distinct series issued for revenue purposes. This divided system lasted only two years, and *The Stamp Duties Act, 1882*, which came into force on the 1st November of that year, enacted: "It shall be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of this Act stamps made and sold under the provisions of any Act relating to the Post-office; and any person may use for the purposes of any Act relating to the Post-office any stamps provided under this Act, or any enactment repealed hereby."

The Schedule of Stamp Acts repealed included not only the Act of 1880, but also that of 1870, which was merely a consolidation of the Act of 1863 and several subsequent amendments thereof. It is, therefore, a fact beyond question that the Act of 1882 invested all stamps originally issued in Tasmania for fiscal purposes, with the character of postage stamps. These include all varieties of colour of the St. George and Dragon Stamps, both perforated and otherwise, as well as the Platypus Stamps, the 3d., 6d., and

1s., of which were in use as the only postal representatives of those values for nearly ten years.

Victoria came next, and on the 1st January, 1884, *The Post-office Act, 1883*, came into force. Section 4 enacted that: "Any stamp issued under the authority of *The Stamp Statute, 1869*, of *The Stamp Duties Act, 1879*, of *The Post-office Statute, 1866*, hereby repealed, or of this Act, may be used for any of the purposes of the said Acts or of this Act, save and except where an embossed stamp is required."

This enactment, therefore, definitely authorised the postal use of all the previously issued fiscal stamps. The "Stamp Statute" series of 1869, ranging from 3d. to £5, and the "Stamp Duty" series of 1879 onwards from 1d. to £100, were by this Act invested with the quality of postage stamps. The Stamp Statute series was sold at the Post-office, until the stock was exhausted, and the Stamp Duty Stamps, with a few minor alterations and additional values, are at the present time issued for postal use. The new series from 3d. to 2s. of January, 1884, and all subsequent issues, whether adhesive stamps or stationery, bear the words, "Stamp Duty," in order to render the whole class of stamps uniform. And yet, in the face of this absolutely incontrovertible proof that the Victorian stamps are Postage Stamps, the compilers persist in cataloguing every value above 2s. as a "Postal fiscal." It is perhaps one of the strongest proofs that compilers are sadly wanting in originality. The first to chronicle the fiscal-postal was slavishly followed, without any enquiry into the respective merits of the claimants for admission to full philatelic fellowship. Even the London Society, with a reserve not altogether creditable to that enlightened body, entirely excluded the postal-fiscal from the Oceania catalogue, without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts regarding the rejected stamps.

In Western Australia the legislation is quite recent. The Post and Telegraphs Act, 1893, provides (Section 23):—

"(1). Any stamp duties chargeable under the *Stamp Act, 1882*, of an amount not exceeding one shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive stamps, and any postage fees or dues to the like amount, may be denoted by the same adhesive stamps.

"(2). With a view to exhaust any adhesive postage stamps denoting an amount not exceeding one shilling, which may have been unissued or unused, such stamps to a proper amount may be used to denote any stamp duties, chargeable as aforesaid, of an amount not exceeding one shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive stamps."

The first part of this section unquestionably makes postage stamps and revenue stamps, not exceeding 1s. in value, interchangeable as regards their sphere of usefulness. Of course the rabid collector came in, and used fiscal values up to 5s., but these can only be regarded as curiosities. The Act is anything but clear as to its intentions; it appears to contemplate the "exhaustion" of all postage stamps up to 1s. in value (none higher were ever issued!), with a view to supplanting them by "revenue" stamps, to denote both postal and fiscal use. However, for the present, it seems sufficiently clear that the revenue stamps of 1d. to 1s. are entitled to acceptance as Postals.

With regard to the two remaining Colonies little need be said. New South Wales never, under any circumstances, authorised, even for a single day, the use of fiscals as postals, and all specimens purporting to have been so used are either fraudulently manufactured, or due to "official laxity or complaisance."

South Australia never had a Stamp Act until 1886, when combined Postage and Revenue stamps were issued, bearing an inscription denoting their general character. These extend up to £20 in value, and are unhesitatingly catalogued as full postals; though, in all probability, the higher values are never used for postal purposes. Why then exclude the Victorian and New Zealand current high values, or dismiss them to the hybrid ranks of postal fiscals? Again I contend they are *Postage Stamps* properly admissible to every catalogue.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

*NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.*

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

*Hon. President*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

*Hon. Vice-President*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 17th January, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., when sixteen members attended.

On taking the chair, Mr. Castle adverted to the news announcing the death of the Earl of Kingston, the President of the Society, which had been received too late to allow of arrangements being made for a postponement of the meeting. He reminded the members of the great services rendered to Philately and to the Society by Lord Kingston, and in a few feeling remarks bore testimony to the high character and capabilities of the late President, and to the esteem and affection in which he was held by all who claimed the privilege of acquaintanceship with him.

In conclusion, Mr. Castle moved the following resolution, namely—

"That the Philatelic Society, London, has heard with the deepest concern and regret of the death of its President, the Earl of Kingston, and desires to place on record the appreciation of the great services rendered to Philately and the Society by its late President."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Bacon (who, in endorsing all that had fallen from the Vice-President, spoke of the great affection which Lord Kingston had for the Society, and of the fact that even while suffering from the disease which had resulted in his untimely death, he had contributed papers, and assisted in the work of the Society), was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Major Evans, it was further resolved—

"That the members of the Society respectfully tender their profound sympathy to the Countess of Kingston and family, upon the irreparable loss they have sustained."

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by the Secretary, it was also resolved—

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Countess of Kingston."

By unanimous desire, it was determined that out of respect to the memory of the late esteemed President, no formal business should be taken, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on the 24th January, at 7.30 p.m. Thirteen members were present.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. L. Gibb, sending, for members interested in Canadian stamps, unused specimens of the Official Customs Post Cards, which were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Charles E. Baker, Mr. A. W. Haviland, Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, and Mr. Henry H. Lyman were elected members of the Society.

The Treasurer reported that Mr. R. Greening had signified his desire to resign his membership, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

Mr. Bacon informed the meeting that the Council were of opinion, and recommended, that the election of a member to fill the office of President, vacant through the death of the Earl of Kingston, should be deferred until the Annual General Meeting, and it was determined to adopt the recommendation of the Council in this respect.

Mr. Pearce then read a paper on the "Stamps of the Transvaal," dealing with the whole of the issues up to the end of the period of the British Occupation of that country. In his history of the postal arrangements of the Transvaal, Mr. Pearce gave a large amount of detailed

information as to the number printed of the stamps of various issues, and explained his views of the various printings, the work of the several persons employed in the production of the stamps. He also handed round photographs, to illustrate his explanations of the means of distinguishing the genuine stamps from the "Mecklenburg" reprints, or forgeries. The paper, which was of great length, dealt with the whole subject of the Transvaal stamps in a masterly and exhaustive manner, and will well repay a careful perusal by all Philatelists.

On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pearce for his most valuable and interesting contribution, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*, as also for kindly affording the members present an opportunity of inspecting a large portion of his fine collection of the stamps under consideration.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 31st January, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., twenty-two members being in attendance.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. E. Peebles and Mr. Douglas Ellis were elected members of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on "cleaned stamps," which was opened by Mr. F. E. Horton. In his remarks, Mr. Horton divided the subject into two general classes, viz., the cases in which stamps are cleaned for the mere purpose of removing defects, or of restoring the stamps so far as possible to their original state of colour, and the cases which involve a removal of pen marks or other obliterations employed for cancellation, when the stamps have been actually used for fiscal or postal purposes. In commenting upon the latter class of cases, Mr. Horton pointed out the danger of such stamps—however honest or legitimate may have been the reason for the cleaning operations in the first instance—being eventually used for fraudulent purposes, and invited an expression of opinion as to what steps could be taken to discourage the circulation of cleaned stamps, and to minimise the risk of danger to collectors.

A large number of the members present took part in the discussion, and although it was felt that it would be difficult for the Society to lay down any rule on the subject, it was generally agreed that it might be possible to issue a warning to collectors, with an intimation of the best known means available for the detection of cleaned stamps.

It was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Horton, seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones, that the whole subject be referred to a Committee, consisting of Mr. Castle, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Ehrenbach, to consider and report to a subsequent meeting, with a request that they should prepare a list of the stamps which are known to have been operated upon in the past, or which are likely to be found with obliterations or cancellations removed.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Horton, for introducing the subject for discussion, on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 7th February, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., when eleven members and one visitor were present.

The chair having been taken by Mr. Maycock, in the absence of the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Surgeon-Major G. F. A. Harris was elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary, in the absence of Mr. E. D. Bacon, then read a paper, communicated by Mr. Charles H. Mottram, entitled "Notes on the first locally printed stamps in New Zealand."

Before dealing with the subject matter of the paper, Mr. Mottram discussed the question of the "bleuté" paper, and, in dealing with this variety in the early stamps, gave reasons for his opinion that the stamps showing a bluish tinge should be assigned to the first supply sent out to the Colony from England in 1854.

The principal questions dealt with in the remaining portion of the paper were—(1) Why the exclusive printing of the 1d. value was decided upon when the 2d. value was apparently required for Inland and Foreign postage; and

(2) What class of paper was employed for the earlier printing in the Colony; and after referring to the information contained in the published correspondence, Mr. Mottram proceeded to give his reasons for arriving at the conclusion that the first printings were upon unwatermarked wove paper.

After some discussion, in which the author of the paper, who was present at the meeting, gave further explanations of his views on the several questions raised, a hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. Maycock, seconded by the Secretary, accorded to Mr. Mottram for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, will be published in *The London Philatelist*.—From *The London Philatelist*.

## PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

MINUTES of the 19th meeting, held at Messrs. Larmours' on the 21st November, 1896.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. C. F. Larmour was voted to the chair.

As no meeting was held during the summer recess, the new season now opens.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—H. F. Samman, Esq., I.C.S.; Dr. C. L. Faulkner.

Mr. Corfield suggested that the Government be petitioned again regarding the import duty now levied on postage stamps, which duty, as previously represented to Government, is unjust, while scarcely beneficial to the State. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting, when a fresh petition will be submitted for approval.

Mr. C. F. Larmour, referring to last year's stamp exhibition, said that, considering how it had met with public patronage, it would be desirable to have another this season, when even a greater success might be expected. It was resolved by the members present that, at the next general meeting, the matter be definitely discussed, and practical steps taken to carry out the proposal.

MINUTES of the 20th meeting of the Society, held at Messrs. Larmours' on the 27th January, 1896, at 9.15 p.m.

It was decided that the Society's Exhibition be held, if possible, on the 28th and 29th February, at the same place as last year, and that the Secretary be requested to ask the permission of the authorities for the use of the rooms required.

The following gentlemen sent in their resignations—Capt. Slade Thomson and Mr. P. J. Lancaster—which the meeting accepted with regret.

A paper received from Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, on the subject of "Postage stamps bearing foreign postmarks," was read by Mr. Larmour, and different views on this important matter were discussed by the members present. Thanks were sent to Mr. C. S. Wilson for his interesting paper.

Some very rare Mauritius and West Indies stamps were circulated for inspection. Among others, Mr. Schiller produced the Virgin Islands 1s., with coloured margin, doubly surcharged "4d.," and used. This is an unchronicled variety, and, so far as we know, unique.

MINUTES of the 21st meeting, held at the Adelphi Hotel on the 13th February, 1896, at 9.15 p.m.

A list of the members sending stamps for the exhibition was made out, as well as the classification of their respective exhibits. Arrangements were made in order that the most interesting countries may be well represented, and a successful exhibition is anticipated.

A very interesting paper from our President, on "Stamps of British India surcharged for the use of Native States," was kindly read by Mr. Larmour, and thanks voted to the President.

E. BERTHOUD, *Hon. Sec.*

## BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* W. T. WILSON, Esq.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,  
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY 20TH.—Major G. S. Lowe (Devonport), Capt. C. L. Norris-Newman (South Africa), H. Edelmüller, Esq.

(Birmingham), were unanimously elected members. One application was postponed.

A vote of thanks was given to the Sheffield Philatelic Society, for their invitation to the exhibition in Sheffield, which was accepted.

A display of "Novelties and New Issues" was given by Mr. W. Brown and other members. A large number of rarities was shown, and the exhibit was especially interesting because, in the case of the recent surcharged stamps, they were mostly shown in complete sheets to allow the minor varieties to be more clearly noticed.

MARCH 5TH.—Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. (Dublin), Messrs. F. E. Wilson (Birmingham) and A. E. Griffiths (London) were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Bright & Son (Bournemouth) for a copy of their Catalogue.

It was decided to hold no meeting on April 2nd. Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of Tasmania," in which several members exhibited very fine lots of the early issues and rare varieties, used and unused.

## BRIGHTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

*Acting Hon. Sec.*—W. T. WILLET, West House, Brighton.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1895-1896, was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 23rd, at 8.15 p.m. Eight members and one visitor attended. The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. R. J. Woodman exhibited his collection of the stamps of the United States of America, which included a fine series of shades of the early issues, complete sets of departmentals, and many interesting minor varieties. Mr. Castle showed a complete series of the very handsome proofs of this country.

THE seventh and Annual General Meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 6th, at 8.15 p.m. Eleven members and one visitor were present, the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous and last Annual General Meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. E. D. Bacon was elected a member of the Society. The Secretary presented his Report and Balance-sheet for the year, and Mr. Thrupp his Report of the Exchange Circuit, which were unanimously adopted, the reports showing much greater interest taken and activity shown by the members. Mr. Thrupp said that he was obliged to tender his resignation as Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Circuit, which was accepted with very great regret, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Thrupp for his valuable services during the past three years. All the officers and Committee were re-elected, Mr. de Worms being Exchange Superintendent, and Mr. W. T. Willett being provisionally elected Assistant Hon. Secretary.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 20th, at 8.15 p.m. Ten members attended. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the election of Mr. W. T. Willett as Assistant Hon. Secretary was confirmed. An alteration in the Exchange Circuit rules was made, to the effect that all expenses (with the exception of returning sheets to members) should be payable from the Society's funds. On the motion of Mr. de Worms, it was decided to remove the words "and Sussex" from the title of the Society. It was also decided to have printed, and circulated among the members, a list of books in the library.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 3rd, at 8.15 p.m. Ten members were present. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having

been read and confirmed, the President read a very interesting paper on the Stamps of Tuscany, illustrated by his superb collection, practically complete, both unused and used, and including magnificent series of shades of all values. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Castle for his paper.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 17th, at 8.15 p.m. Nine members and one visitor attended. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie occupied the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, a discussion ensued on the revision of the Exchange Circuit Rules, the consideration of which was eventually referred to a sub-committee of three members. Mr. Marshall read an extremely interesting paper on "The postmarked adhesives of Great Britain," and exhibited a great number of re-constructed sheets, many being quite complete. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Marshall for his interesting paper and display.

### LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

THE ninth meeting was held on Monday, the 31d February, the President in the chair. Thanks were voted for donations of the current numbers of periodicals.

The Hon. Secretaries announced, with great regret, that the London Philatelic Society had sustained a great loss by the death of their President, the Earl of Kingston, and a vote was unanimously passed, on the motion of Mr. T. K. Skipwith, assuring the London Society of the deep sympathy felt by the Leeds members.

Mr. W. K. Skipwith then gave a lucid and minute description of the "Minor Varieties of the United States, from 1870 to the present time," illustrated by his collection and enlarged drawings of the distinguishing marks, after which he received a cordial vote of thanks.

Mr. E. Egly exhibited a series of envelopes in illustration of postal irregularities.

The Secretaries may be addressed as follows:

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH,  
13, Victoria Road, Headingly.

JOHN H. THACKRAH,  
54, St. Michael's Road, Headingly.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: VERNON ROBERTS.

THE sixth meeting of the session was held on the 6th December at the Grand Hotel, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the chair. Mr. D. Ostara read a paper on the "Stamps of Spain, 1850-56," describing method of printing, varieties, and numbers issued.

The third annual dinner of the Society was held at the Grand Hotel on 30th December, Mr. Vernon Roberts presiding. There were present a large number of members and friends. A novel menu card, decorated with the postage stamps of various countries, had been prepared for the occasion. After dinner the chairman proposed the toast, "The Queen," which was duly honoured. The remainder of the evening was devoted to music and song.

The eighth meeting of the session was held on the 17th January at the Grand Hotel, Mr. J. N. Abbott in the chair. Messrs. H. C. M. Bolsted and J. W. Etherington were elected members. Mr. G. B. Duerst read a paper on "Aerial Post."

An exhibition of the stamps of Bavaria was held on the 31st January, Mr. W. D. Beckton presiding. The chairman alluded to the death of the Earl of Kingston, one of the honorary members of the Society, and a vote of condolence with the family was passed. Mr. A. H. Harrison read a paper on the first three issues of the "Stamps of Bavaria," giving a short historical sketch of the country, and describing the various stamps. Mr. G. B. Duerst also contributed some notes on the Bavarian stamps.

WILLIAM W. MUNN, Hon. Sec.

ASHFIELD, PEEL CAUSEWAY, NEAR ALTRINCHAM.

### PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: W. J. W. MILLER.

THE ninth ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a Princess Square, on Wednesday, 19th February, at 7.30 p.m., there being eight members present the President taking the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from Messrs. Buhl and Co., Limited, promising to supply the Society regularly with a gratis copy of *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News*. The Hon. Sec. also reported receiving copies of the latter paper, and a copy of *The Stamp News Annual* from the same firm. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Buhl and Co., Limited, for the above. Mr. George S. S. Lowe was elected a corresponding member of the Society. Mr. A. E. L. Westaway gave the fourth and last of a series of interesting papers on United States stamps. The collections of Mr. Westaway and the Vice-President (Mr. Stevens) were exhibited, and served to illustrate the former's remarks.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. S. R.—1. In measuring surcharges the greatest length should be taken, but we cannot answer for it that this is always done. Where there is a stop this should be included, but it is safest to state in the description whether this is done or not. 2. Yes, we believe there are two varieties of the 10 c. surcharge. 3. The local prints are *imperf.* or *perf.* 13, the Holland prints are *perf.* 12 or 13½. There are also differences in the shades of the impressions. 4. There are no plate Nos. on the English stamps of 1862, with the exception of the 1s. Of the 3d. two plates were approved, the second (impressions from which are of great rarity) having a white dot below each of the side ornaments. Of the 4d., 6d., and 9d. there were also two plates each, the second being distinguished by a white diagonal line across each corner. The two plates of the 1s., which were really 2 and 3, are numbered 1 and 2.

F. H. L.—According to our gauge your stamp is *perf.* 12½.

J. H. B.—Many thanks for your letter, you will see that we have corrected the mistake.

H. C. S.—We believe you are right about the B. S. A. The Uruguay we chronicled a few months back; we have also alluded to the Ecuador, but classed it among the unnecessary.

FRANCO.—We are very much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use, and for the specimens of the punched stamps.

E. W. W. B.—1. We trust that such flagrant cases as that mentioned in your letter are uncommon. 2. We agree with you, that there seems to be a tendency at the present day to run risks of "killing the goose," but it is not easy to apply a remedy. *Collectors* are not the only people that are paying long prices.

J. S. S.—A plate of the syllabic characters is given in the current edition of our publishers' catalogue. You will find them at the bottom part of the central design, in a little frame on all except the large 10 sen and plates 1-18 of the 6 sen.

C. E. C.—The alternate rows of the Grenadas you mention are upside-down, so that copies with inverted wmk. are common as those with the wmk. the right way up.

A. S.—We do not know the 30 c. with *grille* 12 x 17, and should be afraid that the *grille* may not be genuine. What was the date of the letter on which it was received?

F. T. P.—Many thanks for your letter. We fear we cannot make use of your paper. Suggestions on the Album question we always peruse with interest, but we believe that no book can be made that will suit all classes. Nothing but a blank album with moveable leaves will suit a collector who has reached a certain point.

|                                            |                                                        |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                            | <i>Un. Used.</i>                                       | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
| <b>CHEERSON.</b>                           |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., blue-green                         | 1895. Type 3220.                                       | 0 6                |
| <b>JEGORIEWSK.</b>                         |                                                        |                    |
| 3 kop., blue                               | 1895. (Feb.)*                                          | 0 4                |
| 3 " violet-rose                            |                                                        | 0 4                |
| <b>JELETZ.</b>                             |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., 3309, brown-violet                 | 1896. <i>Rouletted.</i>                                | 0 6                |
| <b>KAZAN.</b>                              |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., 3307, violet on rose               | 1896. (Dec.)*                                          |                    |
| 5 " 3308                                   |                                                        |                    |
| 5 " 3338, violet on white                  |                                                        |                    |
| <b>KOLOMNA.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| FOR UNPAID LETTERS.                        |                                                        |                    |
| 19 2 kop., orange                          | 1896. (Nov.)* <i>Perf.</i> 114.                        | 0 2                |
| 11 2 " green                               |                                                        | 0 3                |
| 14 3 " carmine                             |                                                        | 0 4                |
| <b>KOUNGOUR.</b>                           |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., rose                               | 1896. Type 3345.                                       |                    |
| <b>LOUBNY.</b>                             |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., green, blk., & gold.               | 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Perf.</i> 114.                        | 0 6                |
| <b>MALMYCHE.</b>                           |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., 3391, magenta                      |                                                        | 0 3                |
| <b>OCHANSK.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., green                              | 1895. <i>New type.</i> (Jan. 1896.)*                   | 0 3                |
| <b>OBSSA.</b>                              |                                                        |                    |
| 1894-95. (July.)*                          |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., red-brown & green                  |                                                        | 0 3                |
| 4 " green and yellow                       |                                                        | 0 3                |
| 4 " blue and red                           |                                                        | 0 3                |
| <i>Arms on lined ground.</i>               |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., blue and red                       |                                                        | 0 3                |
| <b>OUTSBYBOLSK.</b>                        |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., blue, red, & brown                 | 1895. Type 3485. <i>Oval with ground of blue dots.</i> |                    |
| <b>PODOLSK.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., yellow-green                       | 1882. Type 3568. <i>Imperf.</i>                        |                    |
| <b>POKOFF.</b>                             |                                                        |                    |
| 1895. (Nov.)*                              |                                                        |                    |
| <i>Surcharged in various types.</i>        |                                                        |                    |
| 3 " in black, on No. 10                    |                                                        |                    |
| <b>RJEFF.</b>                              |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., red and brown                      | 1895. Type 3536. <i>Imperf.</i>                        |                    |
| <b>SCHATZK.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 3 kop., black on green                     | 1895? <i>Perf.</i> 144. (Febr. '96.)*                  | 0 4                |
| <b>BOLIKAMSK.</b>                          |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., blue                               | 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Perf.</i> 114.                        | 0 3                |
| <b>STAROBYELSK.</b>                        |                                                        |                    |
| 2 kop., green on green                     | 1895. Type 3588. <i>Perf.</i> 124.                     | 0 4                |
| <b>TICHVIN.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red            | 1895. Type 3608. <i>Dated</i> 1895.                    | 0 6                |
| <b>TOTMA.</b>                              |                                                        |                    |
| 3 kop., black, yellow, red, gold, and blue | 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Smaller design.</i>                   | 0 4                |
| <b>TSCHERDINA.</b>                         |                                                        |                    |
| 3 kop., 3620, green                        |                                                        | 0 4                |
| <b>WEBSIEGONSK.</b>                        |                                                        |                    |
| 3 kop., brown and gold                     | 1895. (Aug.)* <i>Perf.</i> 10.                         | 0 4                |
| 10 " blk., red, grn., & gold               |                                                        | 1 0                |
| <b>ZADONSK.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 5 kop., mauve                              | Type 3666.                                             | 0 6                |
| <b>ZIENKOW.</b>                            |                                                        |                    |
| 1 kop., red                                | 1895. (Dec.)*                                          | 0 2                |
| 2 " blue                                   |                                                        | 0 3                |
| <i>Provisionals. (Feb. '96.)* Perf. 9.</i> |                                                        |                    |
| 1 kop., bronze                             |                                                        | 0 2                |
| 1+1 " <i>tte-btche</i>                     |                                                        | 0 3                |
| 2+2 " gold                                 |                                                        | 0 3                |
| 2+2 " <i>tte-btche</i>                     |                                                        | 0 3                |
| <i>Varieties. Imperf.</i>                  |                                                        |                    |
| 1 kop., bronze                             |                                                        | 0 2                |
| 2+2 " <i>tte-btche</i>                     |                                                        | 0 3                |

|                                                    |                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                    | <i>Un. Used.</i>                       | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
| <b>ST. THOMAS, &amp; Co.</b>                       |                                        |                    |
| (DANISH WEST INDIES.)                              |                                        |                    |
| 10 c. on 50 c., mauve                              | 1895. (July.)* <i>Black surcharge.</i> | 1 0                |
| <b>SALVADOR.</b>                                   |                                        |                    |
| Type 3755, <i>surcharged in red.</i> (Jan. 1896.)* |                                        |                    |
| 1 c. on 30 c., deep blue                           |                                        | 0 4                |
| 2 c. on 20 c., green                               |                                        | 1 0                |
| 3 c. on 30 c., deep blue                           |                                        | 0 4                |
| 1 c. on 24 c., mauve                               |                                        |                    |
| <i>Surcharged in black.</i>                        |                                        |                    |
| 1 c. on 12 c., lake                                |                                        |                    |
| <b>SANTANDER.</b>                                  |                                        |                    |
| 5 c., brown                                        | 1896. (Feb. '96.)* <i>Perf.</i> 13.    |                    |
| <b>SERVIA.</b>                                     |                                        |                    |
| 1 dinar, red on blue                               | 1895. Type 3840.                       |                    |
| <b>SIAM.</b>                                       |                                        |                    |
| 1895. Type 3891. <i>Black surcharge.</i>           |                                        |                    |
| 10 Atts on 24 atts, No. 13. 1 0 1 0                |                                        |                    |
| OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.                           |                                        |                    |
| 1895. (Sept.)*                                     |                                        |                    |
| No value, rose                                     |                                        |                    |
| <b>SIRMOOR.</b>                                    |                                        |                    |
| SERVICE STAMPS.                                    |                                        |                    |
| 1895. Type 3906. <i>Surcharged in black.</i>       |                                        |                    |
| 3 pies, orange                                     |                                        |                    |
| 6 " green                                          |                                        |                    |
| 1 anna, blue                                       |                                        |                    |
| 2 " rose                                           |                                        |                    |
| <b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>                            |                                        |                    |
| 1895. <i>Current types.</i> <i>Perf.</i> 13.       |                                        |                    |
| 1d., green                                         |                                        |                    |
| 2d., red-brown                                     |                                        |                    |
| <b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>                        |                                        |                    |
| 1894. <i>Wmk. Crown and CA.</i>                    |                                        |                    |
| 32 c., rose (error)                                |                                        |                    |
| <i>Type 4024, double surcharge.</i>                |                                        |                    |
| 1 c. on 6 c., lilac                                |                                        |                    |
| FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.                          |                                        |                    |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>New types.</i>                    |                                        |                    |
| <b>NEGRI SEMBILAN.</b>                             |                                        |                    |
| 1 c., lilac and green                              |                                        |                    |
| 2 c. " brown                                       |                                        |                    |
| 3 c. " carmine                                     |                                        | 0 4                |
| 5 c. " ultramarine                                 |                                        | 0 4                |
| 8 c. " ochre                                       |                                        | 0 4                |
| 10 c. " orange                                     |                                        | 0 5                |
| 50 c. " black                                      |                                        | 2 0                |
| 1 dol., blue-grn. & yellow-grn.                    |                                        |                    |
| 5 " " blue                                         |                                        |                    |
| <b>PAHANG.</b>                                     |                                        |                    |
| 1 c., lilac and green                              |                                        |                    |
| 2 c. " brown                                       |                                        |                    |
| 3 c. " carmine                                     |                                        | 0 4                |
| 5 c. " ultramarine                                 |                                        | 0 4                |
| 8 c. " ochre                                       |                                        | 0 4                |
| 10 c. " orange                                     |                                        | 0 5                |
| 50 c. " black                                      |                                        | 2 0                |
| 1 dol., blue-grn. & yell. grn.                     |                                        |                    |
| 5 " " blue                                         |                                        |                    |
| <b>PERAK.</b>                                      |                                        |                    |
| 1 c., lilac and green                              |                                        | 0 2                |
| 2 c. " brown                                       |                                        | 0 3                |
| 3 c. " carmine                                     |                                        | 0 3                |
| 5 c. " ochre                                       |                                        | 0 4                |
| 8 c. " ultramarine                                 |                                        | 0 4                |
| 10 c. " orange                                     |                                        | 0 5                |
| 50 c. " black                                      |                                        | 2 0                |
| 1 dol., blue-grn. & yell. grn.                     |                                        |                    |
| 5 " " blue                                         |                                        |                    |
| <b>SELANGOR.</b>                                   |                                        |                    |
| 1 c., lilac and green                              |                                        |                    |
| 2 c. " brown                                       |                                        |                    |
| 3 c. " carmine                                     |                                        | 0 4                |
| 5 c. " ochre                                       |                                        | 0 4                |
| 8 c. " ultramarine                                 |                                        | 0 4                |
| 10 c. " orange                                     |                                        | 0 5                |
| 50 c. " black                                      |                                        | 2 0                |
| 1 dol., blue-grn. & yell. grn.                     |                                        |                    |
| 5 dol. " blue                                      |                                        |                    |
| <b>SUNGEI UJONG.</b>                               |                                        |                    |
| 1 c., lilac and green                              |                                        |                    |
| 2 c. " brown                                       |                                        |                    |
| 3 c. " carmine                                     |                                        | 0 4                |
| 5 c. " ochre                                       |                                        | 0 4                |
| 8 c. " ultramarine                                 |                                        | 0 4                |
| 10 c. " orange                                     |                                        | 0 5                |
| 50 c. " black                                      |                                        | 2 0                |
| 1 dol., blue-grn. & yell. grn.                     |                                        |                    |
| 5 " " blue                                         |                                        |                    |

|                                                   |                  |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                                                   | <i>Un. Used.</i> | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
| <b>SURINAM.</b>                                   |                  |                    |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMP.                              |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 4065.                                  |                  |                    |
| 50 c., black and lilac; 1.                        |                  |                    |
| 50 c. " " 11.                                     |                  |                    |
| 50 c. " " 111.                                    |                  |                    |
| <b>SWEDEN.</b>                                    |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 4078.                                  |                  |                    |
| 20 öre, slate-blue                                |                  |                    |
| <b>TOLIMA.</b>                                    |                  |                    |
| 1895? Type 4192. <i>Perf.</i>                     |                  |                    |
| 20 c., yellow                                     |                  |                    |
| 20+20 c., <i>tte-btche</i>                        |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 4192.                                  |                  |                    |
| 1 c., blue on rose                                |                  |                    |
| 4 c., green on green                              |                  |                    |
| 20 c., blue on yellow                             |                  |                    |
| REGISTRATION LABELS.                              |                  |                    |
| Type of 1888. <i>Dated</i> "18--"                 |                  |                    |
| 5 c., brown                                       |                  |                    |
| 10 c., red                                        |                  |                    |
| 50 c., blue                                       |                  |                    |
| <b>TONGA.</b>                                     |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>New types.</i>                   |                  |                    |
| 1d., dull green                                   |                  | 0 2                |
| 24d., rose                                        |                  | 0 5                |
| 5d., blue                                         |                  | 0 10               |
| 74d., orange                                      |                  | 4 3                |
| <i>Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*</i>       |                  |                    |
| 4d. on 24d., black and red                        |                  | 1 1                |
| 1d. on 24d.                                       |                  |                    |
| 74d. on 24d.                                      |                  |                    |
| <b>TRANSVAAL.</b>                                 |                  |                    |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Various surcharges.</i>          |                  |                    |
| 4d., in red, on is. (No. 210)                     |                  | 0 6                |
| 1d., in green, on 24d. (No. 195)                  |                  | 0 4 0 3            |
| 6d., green and rose.                              |                  |                    |
| <i>Type 4220. Pole to waggon.</i>                 |                  |                    |
| 24d., mauve                                       |                  |                    |
| 4d., olive-black                                  |                  |                    |
| <b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>                             |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 4291.                                  |                  |                    |
| <i>Name and value in blue.</i>                    |                  |                    |
| 4d., blue and lilac                               |                  | 0 6                |
| <b>UNITED STATES.</b>                             |                  |                    |
| 1895. Types 4387-4398. <i>Wmk.</i> U.S.P.S.       |                  |                    |
| <i>Only part of letter showing on each stamp.</i> |                  |                    |
| 1 c., blue                                        |                  | 0 1 0 1            |
| 2 c., carmine                                     |                  | 0 2 0 1            |
| 3 c., purple                                      |                  | 0 3 0 2            |
| 4 c., deep brown                                  |                  | 0 3 0 2            |
| 5 c., brown                                       |                  | 0 4 0 1            |
| 6 c., red-brown                                   |                  | 0 5 0 4            |
| 8 c., plum                                        |                  | 0 6 0 3            |
| 10 c., green                                      |                  | 0 7 0 1            |
| 15 c., deep blue                                  |                  | 1 0 0 4            |
| 50 c., orange                                     |                  | 3 0 1 0            |
| 1 dol., black                                     |                  | 5 6 3 0            |
| 2 dol., bright blue                               |                  | 10 6 6 6           |
| 5 dol., deep green                                |                  | 25 0 12 6          |
| SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.                           |                  |                    |
| 1896. Type 4400. <i>Wmk.</i>                      |                  |                    |
| 10 c., blue                                       |                  |                    |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                             |                  |                    |
| 1895. Type 4424. <i>Wmk.</i>                      |                  |                    |
| 1 c., carmine                                     |                  | 0 3                |
| 2 c. " "                                          |                  | 0 3                |
| 3 c. " "                                          |                  | 0 3                |
| 5 c. " "                                          |                  | 0 6                |
| 10 c. " "                                         |                  | 1 0                |
| 30 c. " "                                         |                  | 3 0                |
| 50 c. " "                                         |                  | 5 0                |
| <b>URUGUAY.</b>                                   |                  |                    |
| 1895 96. (Nov. 95, Jan. '96.)* <i>Perf.</i> 15.   |                  |                    |
| 1 c., ochre                                       |                  | 0 1 0 2            |
| 3 c., brick-red                                   |                  | 0 5 0 2            |
| 2 c., blue                                        |                  | 0 3 0 1            |
| 7 c., green                                       |                  | 0 7 0 1            |
| 10 c., brown                                      |                  | 0 8 0 1            |
| 20 c., black and green                            |                  | 1 6 0 1            |
| 25 c., black and red-brown                        |                  | 1 11 0 1           |
| 50 c., black and blue                             |                  | 2 11 0 1           |
| 1 p., black and brown                             |                  | 11 0 0 1           |
| 2 p., sea-green and mauve                         |                  | 11 0 0 1           |
| 3 p., blue and carmine                            |                  | 11 0 0 1           |
| OFFICIAL STAMPS.                                  |                  |                    |
| 1895. <i>Black surcharge.</i>                     |                  |                    |
| 1 c. (No. 108), dull blue                         |                  |                    |
| 2 c. ( " 109), brown-red                          |                  |                    |
| 5 c. (1895), brick red                            |                  |                    |

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.



*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**VICTORIA.**  
1895. Variety of No. 144, imperf.  
gd., in blue, on 10d. . . . .  
1895. *Wmk. V and Crown.*  
2s., 4863, emerald-green . . . . .  
gd., 4851, rose . . . . . 1 6  
2s., 4863, blue-green . . . . . 3 6

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**  
1895. *Provisionals.*  
½d., in green, on 3d., brown  
½d., in red and green, on 3d.

**ZANZIBAR.**  
*Indian stamps surcharged.* (Feb. 1896.)\*  
½ a., green . . . . . 0 3  
1 a., plum . . . . . 0 6  
1½ a., brown . . . . . 0 9  
2 a., blue . . . . . 1 0  
2½ a., green . . . . . 1 3  
2½ a., in red, on 1½ a. . . . .  
3 a., orange . . . . . 1 6  
4 a., olive . . . . .  
6 a., bistre . . . . .  
8 a., purple . . . . .  
12 a., brown on red . . . . .  
1 r., slate . . . . .  
2 r., carmine and brown . . . . .  
3 r., brown and green . . . . .  
5 r., blue and violet . . . . .  
Set of nine, ½ a. to 8 as., unused, 20/-  
Error, "Zanzidar" for "Zanzibar."  
6 a., bistre . . . . .

**POST CARDS**

AND

**LETTER CARDS.**

**ANGRA (AZORES).**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 39.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff . . . 0 8  
30+30 r., blue on buff . . . 0 10  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 38.  
50 r., blue on blue . . . . . 0 8

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**  
LETTER CARD.  
1898. *For the President.*  
3+3 c., green . . . . .

**BAVARIA.**  
POST CARD.  
1895. Type 309. *Stamp redrawn.*  
5 pf., green on buff . . . . .

**BELGIUM.**  
POST CARD.  
*Error, 2nd half on back of first.*  
5+5 c., yellow-green . . . . .

**BRAZIL.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.  
40 r., grn. & blue on buff  
40+40 r., " " " "  
80 r., mauve & blue on blue  
80+80 r., " " " "  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.  
200 r., black, orange, and  
blue on lilac . . . . .

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
(NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)  
POST CARDS. 1895.  
½d., black and orange . . . 0 2  
1d. " " " " . . . . . 0 4  
2d. " " " " . . . . . 0 6

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA  
PROTECTORATE.**  
POST CARDS.  
1895. Type 524 *surcharged.*  
½ a., brown . . . . .  
1 a., violet . . . . .

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
1d., red on grey . . . . .

**CANADA.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.  
1 c., black on blue . . . . .  
2 c., green on blue . . . . .

**CEYLON.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 *surcharged.*  
THREE  
CENTS, in red, on 5 c., blue  
3 cents, in blk., on 5 c., "  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 754.  
5+5 c., black on blue . . . 0 4

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**CHILI.**  
POST CARD. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
1 c., green on green . . . 0 1  
2 c., carmine on rose . . . . .  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
2 c., carmine on rose . . . . .

**FIJI ISLANDS.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
1d., black . . . . . 0 3  
1d.+1d., violet . . . . . 0 6  
1½d., deep green . . . . . 0 4  
1½+1½d., carmine . . . . . 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
1½d., red on drab . . . . . 0 4

**FINLAND.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
10 pen., rose & blk. on cream  
10+10 p. " " " "

**FRANCE.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
15 c.+15 c., blue on grey . . .  
*With restly half imperf.*  
15+15 c., blue on grey . . . . .  
POST OFFICES IN CHINA.  
POST CARD.  
1895. *Surcharged in carmine.*  
10 c., black on greenish . . . 0 3

**FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).**  
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.  
20 r., lilac on buff . . . . . 0 4  
20+20 r. " " " " . . . . . 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 1556.  
50 r., blue on blue . . . . . 0 9

**GREECE.**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1650.  
10 l., rose-red on yellow-green

**GUATEMALA.**  
POST CARD. 1895. (June.)\*  
1 c., brown on white . . . . . 0 3

**HOLLAND.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.  
2½ c., mauve on rose . . . . .  
2½+2½ c. " " " " . . . . .  
5 c., ultramarine on blue  
5+5 c. " " " " . . . . .

**HORTA (AZORES).**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff . . . . . 0 8  
LETTER CARD. 1895.  
50 r., blue on blue . . . . . 0 9

**INDIA.**  
SERVICE POST CARDS.  
1895. Type 1941. *Instruction altered.*  
½ a., pale blue on toned . . . . .  
½ a., ultramarine on white.

**ITALY.**  
POST CARD. 1896.  
Type 1987, *with oval stamp.* (Mar. '96.)\*  
10 c., rose on cream . . . . .

**JHIND.**  
POST CARD.  
*Type of No. 404, &c. Arms in black.*  
½ anna, brown . . . . .

**THE LEVANT.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
4 kop., green on buff . . . . .  
4+4 kop. " " " " . . . . .  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
10 kop., carmine on white . . . . .

**LUXEMBURG.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
5 c., green on buff . . . . . 0 2  
5+5 c. " " " " . . . . . 0 3  
10 c., carmine on buff . . . . . 0 3  
10+10 c. " " " " . . . . . 0 4

**MAURITIUS.**  
POST CARD.  
1895. *With adhesive.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
(2 c.) black on white . . . . .  
*With stamp of new type.*  
6 c., purple on buff . . . . .  
6+6 c. " " " " . . . . .

**MEXICO.**  
POST CARDS. 1895-96. Type 2323. *Error.*  
2 pesos, green & blk. on buff  
1895. (Dec.)\* *White card.*  
2 c., carmine and rose . . . . .  
3 c., brown and rose . . . . . 0 3

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

Types 2345, 2346, *stamped with Type 2341.*  
2 c., carm. & red on white . . .  
3 c., brown & grn. on buff . . .  
Types 2336, 2339, *with Type 2311.*  
3 c., brown and carmine . . . . .  
3 c., brown and red . . . . .

LETTER CARDS.  
No. 878. *Error URVANO?*  
4 c., orange and blue . . . . .  
*With Arms in centre.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue . . . . .  
5 c., blue and black . . . . .  
*With larger Arms.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue . . . . .  
*Type of 1895.* (June)\* *Errors.*  
4 c., "INTERIOR" . . . . .  
10 c., "URBANO" . . . . .  
5 c., blue and black . . . . .

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 2530 *redrawn.*  
1½d., blue on lemon . . . . .  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *Inside pink.*  
1½d., red on drab . . . . .

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
1½d., mauve on green . . . . . 1 0  
1½d., mauve on fawn . . . . . 0 4  
1½d., mauve on grey-blue . . . . .  
1½d., mauve on granite . . . . .  
1½d., mauve on cream . . . . .  
1½d., mauve on yellow . . . . .  
1½d., mauve on pink . . . . .

**NORTH BORNEO.**  
1895. *Surcharged "4 cents," in black.*  
4 c. on 8 c., green . . . . .

**NORWAY.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. *With Type 2646.*  
3 ore, orange . . . . .  
5+5 " green . . . . .  
10 " carmine . . . . .

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**  
POST CARDS. *With adhesive stamps;*  
*Arms without Flags; formula black*  
*on white.*  
(½d., in blk., on ½d., red-brn.)  
(1½d., in black, on 2d., mauve) 0 8  
(1½d., in red, on 2d. " " )

**PERU.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. *Type of 1884-85.*  
3+3 c., in blue, on 4+4 c. . . . .  
4+4 c., blue surcharge . . . . .

**PONTA DELGADA.**  
POST CARDS. 1895.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff . . . . . 0 8  
30+30 r., blue on buff . . . . .

LETTER CARD. 1895.  
50 r., blue on blue . . . . . 0 10

**PORTUGAL.**  
POST CARDS. 1890. Type 2946.  
*Error, without PARA.*  
10 r., brown on buff . . . . .  
1895. Types 2949, 2950.  
10 r., black on green . . . . .  
20+20 r., lilac on buff . . . . .  
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 2954.  
50 r., blue on blue . . . . .

**QUEENSLAND.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
2d., blue on grey . . . . .  
2d., blue on greenish . . . . .  
2d., blue on white . . . . .  
*Perforation altered.*  
2d., blue on greenish . . . . .

**ROUMANIA.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *New type.*  
15 b., rose on buff . . . . .

**RUSSIA.**  
GOVERNMENT LOCALS.  
PKOFF.  
POST CARD.  
1895. (July.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
1½ kop., blue on blue . . . . .  
*Red and black surcharge.*  
1½ kop., blue on blue . . . . .

**SAMOA.**  
POST CARD. 1895.  
1d., green on greenish . . . . .

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**SERVIA.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Aug.)\*  
5 p., rose on buff ..  
5+ 5 p. " ..  
10 p., blue on white ..  
10+10 p. " ..  
*Without Arms at left.*  
10 p., blue on cream ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1895. *New type.*  
5 p., carmine on greenish ..  
10 p., blue on greenish ..

**TRANSVAAL.**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 4220 redrawn.  
1d., carmine on cream ..

**TURKEY.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (July.)\*  
1 pias., grey-blue on salmon ..

**VICTORIA.**  
POST CARD. 1895.  
Type 4804. *Advertisements at side.*  
1d., deep blue on buff ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
2d., in blue, on No. 956 .. 1 0  
2d., rose on azure ..

**WURTEMBERG.**  
OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
1894. (May, 1895.)\*  
5 pf., green on buff ..

**ZANZIBAR.**  
*Indian Cards surcharged in blue.*  
½ a., brown on buff ..  
½+½ a. " ..  
1 a. on ½ a., blue ..  
1+½ a. on ½+½ a. " ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**  
ENVELOPE. 1895.  
Type 522 surcharged with name in black.  
2½ a., green ..  
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.  
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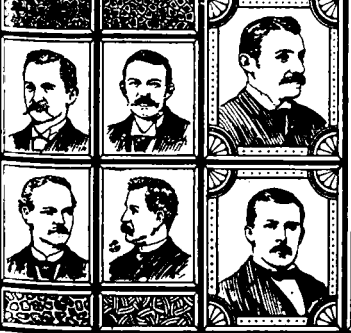
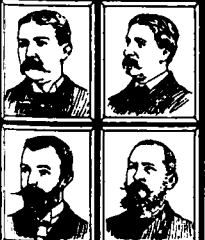
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 MONTHLY  
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| 4 r., bright blue .. .. .                |                          |
| 5 r., sap-green .. .. .                  |                          |
| The same, surcharged "2 1/2" in red.     |                          |
| (Jan. 1896.)*                            |                          |
| 2 1/2 on 4 a., black and violet ..       |                          |
| Indian stamps surcharged. (Jan. 1896.)*  |                          |
| 1/2 a., green .. .. .                    | } Set of 5, unused, 10/- |
| 1 a., plum .. .. .                       |                          |
| 1 1/2 a., brown .. .. .                  | } Set of 5, unused, 10/- |
| 2 a., blue .. .. .                       |                          |
| 2 1/2 a., green .. .. .                  | } Set of 5, unused, 10/- |
| 2 1/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a. ..         |                          |
| 3 a., orange .. .. .                     |                          |
| 4 a., olive .. .. .                      | 5 0                      |
| 6 a., bistre .. .. .                     | 6 0                      |
| 8 a., purple .. .. .                     | 12 0                     |
| 12 a., brown on red .. .. .              | 15 0                     |
| 1 r., slate .. .. .                      |                          |
| 2 r., carmine and brown .. .. .          |                          |
| 3 r., brown and green .. .. .            |                          |
| 5 r., blue and violet .. .. .            |                          |
| <b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>                 |                          |
| 1896. Types 564, 565.                    |                          |
| 1 c., green .. .. .                      | 0 1 0 1                  |
| 5 c., blue .. .. .                       | 0 4                      |
| 10 c., mauve and green .. .. .           | 0 9                      |
| <b>BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA</b>              |                          |
| COMPANY.                                 |                          |
| Type 571. Perf. 12 1/2.                  |                          |
| 2d., red and green .. .. .               |                          |
| 4d., blk. & yellow-brown ..              |                          |
| 1896. New type.                          |                          |
| 1/2 d., black and mauve .. .. .          | 0 1                      |
| 1d., red and green .. .. .               | 0 2                      |
| 2d., brown and lilac .. .. .             | 0 4                      |
| 3d., red-brown and blue .. .. .          | 0 5                      |
| 4d., blue and lilac .. .. .              | 0 6                      |
| 6d., mauve and pink .. .. .              | 0 9                      |
| 8d., green & violet on buff ..           | 1 0                      |
| 1s., green and blue .. .. .              | 1 6                      |
| <b>BULGARIA.</b>                         |                          |
| 1896. (Dec.)*                            |                          |
| "01" in red, on 2 st., dull grn. ..      | 0 1 0 2                  |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                    |                          |
| 1896. Red surcharge. (Nov.)*             |                          |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (imp.) ..      | 1 0                      |
| "30" on 50 st., sky-blue ( " ) ..        | 0 9                      |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (p. 11 1/2) .. | 0 9                      |
| Type 607. Small serpentine rouletted.    |                          |
| 50 st., sky-blue .. .. .                 |                          |
| Type 608. Perf.                          |                          |
| 25 st., carmine .. .. .                  |                          |
| 1896. New type. Perf. 13.                |                          |
| 10 st., violet .. .. .                   |                          |
| 30 st., green .. .. .                    |                          |
| <b>CANADA.</b>                           |                          |
| 8 c., slate-black .. .. .                |                          |
| <b>CEYLON.</b>                           |                          |
| SERVICE STAMPS.                          |                          |
| 1896. Black surcharge. (Feb. 1896.)*     |                          |
| 2 c., green .. .. .                      |                          |
| 3 c., green and brown .. .. .            |                          |
| 5 c., lilac .. .. .                      |                          |
| 15 c., olive .. .. .                     | 0 3                      |
| 25 c., buff .. .. .                      | 1 0                      |
| 30 c., red and mauve .. .. .             |                          |
| <b>CHAMBA.</b>                           |                          |
| 1896. Indian stamps surcharged.          |                          |
| 1 r., carmine and green .. .. .          |                          |
| 2 r., carmine and brown .. .. .          |                          |
| 3 r., brown and green .. .. .            |                          |
| 5 r., blue and violet .. .. .            |                          |
| <b>CHILI.</b>                            |                          |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                    |                          |
| 1896. (March.)*                          |                          |
| 2 c., black on yellow .. .. .            |                          |
| 4 c. " " .. .. .                         |                          |
| 6 c. " " .. .. .                         |                          |
| 8 c. " " .. .. .                         |                          |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                        |                          |
| 16 c. " " .. .. .                        |                          |

|                                   | <i>Un. Usd.</i>    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                   | <i>s. d. s. d.</i> |
| 20 c., black on yellow .. .. .    |                    |
| 30 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 40 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 1 c., rose on yellow .. .. .      | 0 1                |
| 2 c. " " .. .. .                  | 0 2                |
| 4 c. " " .. .. .                  |                    |
| 6 c. " " .. .. .                  |                    |
| 8 c. " " .. .. .                  |                    |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 20 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 40 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 50 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 60 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 80 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| 1 p. " " .. .. .                  |                    |
| OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.         |                    |
| 1896. (March.)* Santiago.         |                    |
| Lilac-brown .. .. .               |                    |
| (July.)* Valparaiso.              |                    |
| Black and yellow on white ..      |                    |
| Black and yellow on green ..      |                    |
| Blue and yellow on green ..       |                    |
| Brown and yellow on buff ..       |                    |
| <b>COCHIN.</b>                    |                    |
| Type 827. Laid paper.             |                    |
| 1/2 puttan, orange .. .. .        |                    |
| <b>CONFEDERATE STATES.</b>        |                    |
| BATON ROUGE.                      |                    |
| 10 c., green .. .. .              |                    |
| <b>MACON.</b>                     |                    |
| 2 c., black on green .. .. .      |                    |
| <b>UNIONTOWN.</b>                 |                    |
| 2 c., blue on laid .. .. .        |                    |
| 5 c., green on laid .. .. .       |                    |
| 5 c., green on wove .. .. .       |                    |
| 10 c., red on wove .. .. .        |                    |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                  |                    |
| 5 c., brown on green .. .. .      |                    |
| 10 c. " " .. .. .                 |                    |
| <b>CONGO STATE.</b>               |                    |
| PARCEL POST STAMPS.               |                    |
| Blue surcharge inverted.          |                    |
| 3 f. 50 c., 977, lilac .. .. .    |                    |
| <b>CUBA.</b>                      |                    |
| 1896. Type 1044.                  |                    |
| 1/2 m. de p., blue-green .. .. .  | 0 1                |
| 1 " " .. .. .                     | 0 1                |
| 2 " " .. .. .                     | 0 1                |
| 3 " " .. .. .                     | 0 2                |
| 4 " " .. .. .                     | 0 2                |
| 8 " " .. .. .                     | 0 2                |
| 1 c. de p., lilac-brown .. .. .   | 0 2                |
| 2 " " claret .. .. .              | 0 2                |
| 2 1/2 " " rose .. .. .            | 0 3                |
| 5 " " slate-blue .. .. .          | 0 5                |
| 10 " " emerald-green .. .. .      | 0 10               |
| 20 " " violet .. .. .             | 1 8                |
| <b>CURACAO.</b>                   |                    |
| 1896. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*        |                    |
| 2 1/2 c., in carmine, on 10 c. .. |                    |
| 2 1/2 c., in black, on 30 c. ..   |                    |
| <b>CYPRUS.</b>                    |                    |
| 1896. Type 1076.                  |                    |
| 30 paras, lilac and green .. .. . |                    |
| 1/2 piast., green and carmine ..  |                    |
| 1 " " rose and blue .. .. .       |                    |
| 2 " " blue and chocolate ..       |                    |
| 4 " " olive and purple .. .. .    |                    |
| 6 " " brown and green .. .. .     |                    |
| 12 " " pale brown & black ..      |                    |
| <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>        |                    |
| 1896. (Nov.)*                     |                    |
| 1 c., green .. .. .               | 0 2                |
| 2 c., red .. .. .                 | 0 3                |
| 5 c., blue .. .. .                | 0 5                |
| 10 c., orange .. .. .             | 0 9                |
| <b>ERITREA.</b>                   |                    |
| 1896-96. New types surcharged.    |                    |
| 20 c., black and orange .. .. .   |                    |
| 25 c., black and blue .. .. .     |                    |
| 45 c., black and grey-green ..    | 0 9                |
| <b>FALKLAND ISLANDS.</b>          |                    |
| Type 1286. Wmk. Crown & CA.       |                    |
| 2d., plum .. .. .                 | 0 4                |
| 9d., vermilion .. .. .            | 1 6                |
| 1s., yellow-brown .. .. .         | 2 0                |

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**FERNANDO PO.**

1895. Types 1301, 1302.  
50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green  
10 c. de p., claret .. 1 0

**FINLAND.**

1895. Type 1327. *Perf.* 13½ × 13.  
10 pen., carmine .. ..  
25 ,, blue .. .. 0 5

**FRANCE.**

FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.  
1895. *Current Stamps surcharged.*  
5 c., green .. ..  
10 c., black on lilac .. ..  
15 c., blue .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..  
40 c., red .. ..  
50 c., carmine .. ..  
75 c., black on orange .. ..  
1 fr., bronze-green .. ..  
5 fr., lilac .. .. 16 0

Set of 8, unused, 16/6

FOR OFFICES IN TANGIERS.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS. 1896.  
5 c., in red, on 5 c., blue ..  
10 c. ,, ,, 10 c., brown ..  
30 c., in blk., on 30 c., rose ..  
50 c. ,, ,, 50 c., lilac ..  
1 peseta ,, 1 fr., red-brn.

**GIBRALTAR.**

1895. Type 1613. *Value in second colour.*  
20 c., olive .. .. 0 4  
1 p., bistre and blue .. 1 6 0 8  
2 p., black and carmine .. 2 3  
*Error, without value.*  
(10 c.) carmine .. ..

**GREECE.**

1895. Type 1046. *Athens print.*  
25 l., reddish mauve (p. 11½) .. 0 2  
40 l., indigo (imperf.) .. 1 0 0 8  
40 l. ,, (perf. 11½) .. .. 0 9

**GRENADA.**

1895. (Nov.)\* *Crown and CA.*  
*Perf. 14. Name and value in and colour.*  
2½ d., lilac and blue .. ..  
3d., lilac and yellow .. ..  
6d., lilac and green .. ..  
8d., lilac and black .. ..  
1s., green and orange .. ..

Set of 5, unused, 5/4

**GUATEMALA.**

*Surcharged "1 CENTAVO 1895," in red.*  
1 c. on 5 c., puce (*centavo*  
wide) .. .. 0 3  
1 c. on 5 c., puce (*centavo*  
narrow) .. .. 0 3  
*Surcharged "1895-1 CENTAVO."*  
1 c. on 5 c., puce .. .. 0 6

**GWALIOR.**

SERVICE STAMPS. 1895.  
*Surcharged in Indian characters only.*  
½ a., green .. ..  
1 a., plum .. ..  
2 a., blue .. ..  
4 a., olive .. ..  
8 a., purple .. ..  
3 a., orange?

Set of 5, unused, 3/4

**HAYTI.**

1895. Type 1772. *Perf. 14.*  
20 c., brown .. .. 1 6 1 0

**HOLLAND.**

1895. Type 1805. *New colour*  
22½ c., deep blue-green ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. Type 1301, var. III.  
1 c., black and ultramarine 0 1  
1½ c. ,, ,, 0 1  
20 c. ,, ,, ..

**HONDURAS.**

1896. (March.)\*  
1 c., blue .. ..  
2 c., bistre .. ..  
5 c., violet .. ..  
10 c., red .. ..  
20 c., green .. ..  
30 c., blue .. ..  
50 c., carmine .. ..  
1 p., brown .. ..

**HONGKONG.**

Type 1852. *Wmk. Crown & CA.*  
4 c., grey .. .. 0 4

**ICELAND.**

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1896. Type 1892.  
50 aur, mauve .. .. 1 3

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**INDIA.**

1895. (Dec.)\*  
2 r., carmine and brown .. 4 0  
3 r., brown and green .. 6 0  
5 r., blue and violet .. 10 0

**ITALY.**

1895. (Aug.)\*  
20 c., deep yellow .. .. 0 4 0 2  
UNPAID LETTER STAMP. Type 1993.  
10 lire, carmine and blue ..

**JAPAN.**

1895. Type 2050. *Perf. 11½.*  
20 sen, orange-red .. ..

**LUXEMBURG.**

1895. (June.)\* *Perf. 12½.*  
1 c., lavender .. .. 0 1  
2 c., brown .. .. 0 1  
4 c., olive-brown .. .. 0 2  
5 c., emerald-green .. .. 0 2  
10 c., carmine .. .. 0 2

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1895. *Surcharged "s.p."*  
1 c., lavender .. .. 0 1  
2 c., brown .. .. 0 1  
4 c., olive-brown .. .. 0 2  
5 c., emerald-green .. .. 0 2  
10 c., carmine .. .. 0 2

**MAURITIUS.**

1895. *New type.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
3 c., lilac .. ..

**MEXICO.**

1895. Type 2312.  
4 c., orange .. .. 0 4 0 2  
OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1895.  
Types 2311-2315. *Black surcharge.*

1 c., green .. .. 10 0  
2 c., carmine .. .. 10 0  
3 c., chestnut .. .. 10 0  
4 c., orange-red .. .. 10 0  
5 c., ultramarine .. .. 10 0  
10 c., rose-lilac .. .. 10 0  
12 c., olive .. .. 10 0  
15 c., greenish blue .. .. 10 0  
20 c., lake .. .. 10 0  
50 c., violet .. .. 10 0  
1 p., brown .. .. 10 0  
5 p., rose-red .. .. 10 0  
10 p., blue .. .. 10 0

Set of 11, unused, 10 0

OFFICIALLY-SEALED STAMP.

1895. Type 2360. *Perf. 11.*  
Yellow-brown .. ..

**CAMPECHE.**

Type 2362.  
5 c., blue .. ..  
**MONTENEGRO.**  
RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
10 nov., ultramarine & pink 1 0 0 6

**MOROCCO?**

MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO POST.  
1895. Type 2387.  
20 c., lilac-brown .. ..  
MOGADOR AND MOROCCO POST.  
1895. (Aug.)\*

5 c., green .. ..  
10 c., carmine .. ..  
15 c., blue .. ..  
50 c., brown .. ..  
1 p., red-brown .. ..

**MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.**

1895. (Nov.)\*  
"25," in carmine, on 80r., grn.  
Type 2399, *surcharged* PROVISORIO,  
in carmine.  
50 reis, blue .. ..

**NANDGAON.**

SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Type 2412. *Violet surcharge.*  
1 a., brown .. ..  
1 a., blue .. ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Type 2496. *Wmk. "10."* *Perf. 10.*  
10d., lilac .. ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**

1862. Type 2536.  
*Wmk. Star. Serrated perf.*  
2d., slate-blue .. ..  
1895. (July.)\*  
½ d., black (perf. 12½) .. 0 3  
½ d. ,, ( ,, 10) .. 0 1 0 1  
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.  
1894. Type 2557. *Perf. 10.*  
1d., blue .. ..  
2d., red-brown .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NORWAY.**

1896. Type 2646.  
1 0re, grey-brown .. ..  
35 ,, deep green .. ..

**NOWANUGGER.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS?  
1896. 'Magenta surcharge. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
1 docra, black .. ..  
2 ,, green .. ..  
3 ,, orange .. ..

**PARAGUAY.**

1895. (Nov.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
"5" on 7 c., brown .. .. 0 9 0 4

**PERSIA.**

1896. Type 2797.  
50 kran, green and gold ..

**PERU.**

1895.  
1 c., 2818, red .. ..  
2 c., 2819, blue .. ..  
5 c., 2813, carmine .. ..  
10 c., 2814, orange .. ..  
20 c., 2815, blue .. ..  
*With Type 2849 inverted.*  
1 c., orange .. ..  
2 c., violet .. ..

1896. (April.)\*

1 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 1  
2 c., blue .. .. 0 2  
5 c., indigo .. .. 0 5  
10 c., yellow .. .. 0 9  
20 c., orange .. .. 1 6  
50 c., carmine-rose .. 3 6  
1 sol, vermilion .. .. 7 0  
2 sols, carmine .. .. 13 0

FISCAL STAMP USED FOR POSTAGE.

1895. (June.)\*  
2 c., slate .. ..  
SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. *Surcharged as Type 2859 in red.*  
1 c., orange (No. 130) .. ..  
1 c., green .. .. 0 3  
2 c., violet .. .. 0 6  
2 c., carmine .. .. 0 6  
10 c., green .. .. 2 6  
50 c. ,, .. .. 14 0  
2 c., vermilion .. .. 14 0  
5 c., blue .. .. 14 0  
5 c., carmine .. .. 2 0  
20 c., blue .. .. 1 6

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

1896. Type 2885.  
1 m. de p., blue .. ..  
2 ,, brown .. ..  
5 ,, blue-green .. ..  
½ de c., slate-blue .. ..  
1 c. de p., green .. ..  
2 ,, ultramarine .. 0 2  
2 ,, pale brown .. 0 3  
5 ,, lilac-brown .. 0 6  
5 ,, green .. .. 0 6  
6 ,, carmine-rose .. 0 9  
8 ,, red-brown .. 0 9  
10 ,, orange-brown .. 1 0  
15 ,, bluish green .. 1 6  
20 ,, orange .. .. 2 0

**PORTO RICO.**

1895. Type 2708.  
3 c. de p., blue-green .. ..  
1896. *Same type.*  
½ m. de p., violet .. 0 1  
1 ,, chocolate .. 0 1  
2 ,, yellow-green .. 0 1  
4 ,, blue-green .. 0 2  
1 c. de p., carmine .. 0 2  
2 ,, brownish red .. 0 2  
3 ,, ultramarine .. 0 3  
4 ,, bronze-brown .. 0 4  
5 ,, ultramarine .. 0 5  
6 ,, mauve .. .. 0 6  
8 ,, bright rose .. 0 8  
20 ,, greenish grey .. 2 0  
40 ,, red .. .. 4 0

**PORTUGAL.**

1895. *Value in black.* (Dec.)\*  
2½ reis, grey .. .. 0 1  
5 ,, orange-red .. 0 1  
10 ,, pale green .. 0 2  
15 ,, chocolate .. 0 3  
20 ,, violet .. .. 0 3  
25 ,, deep green .. 0 3  
50 ,, blue .. .. 0 5  
75 ,, rose .. .. 0 6  
80 ,, mauve .. .. 0 8  
100 ,, blue on blue .. 0 9

Set of 10, 2/6

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

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No. 70.

## EDITORIAL.

By diligent study of divers of our contemporaries, we believe we have discovered—rather late in the day perhaps—what a *Tintometer* is; what we have not yet succeeded in discovering is how the use of the 'Tin Tommy—as we understand the irreverent have already nicknamed this scientific apparatus—is going to revolutionize our philatelic nomenclature, and enable each one of us to discover which of our specimens is the rare shade, catalogued at 25s., and which the common one at 2d. a dozen. The *Tintometer*, we may state for the benefit of those of our readers who happen to know less about it than we do, is an appliance by means of which any coloured substance can be examined side by side with slips of coloured glass, which slips can be interchanged and combined until they show the exact tint of the coloured substance with which they are being compared; we have then only to note the glasses used, and we are able to say at any time that the tint in question consists of so many parts of *red*, so many of *blue*, &c., &c., and we can reproduce that tint at any time, with our glasses, so as to be able to ascertain whether another stamp, or another sample of coloured material, is the same tint as the first, or not.

So far, so good, and if every dealer and every collector invests in one of these ingenious machines, it will not only be a very good thing for the fortunate patentee, but we shall all be provided with a very interesting occupation for our leisure time, in going over our little accumulations of stamps, marking each one with a number on the back, and recording its *Tintometrical* results in a series of ledgers. But the question arises, to our mind at least, what is the humble chronicler and cataloguer to do? Is he to embody the produce of all this *Tintometring* in his pocket catalogue, and when he gets what may be a new shade, to at once *Tintometer* it, and see whether it differs sufficiently from anything yet recorded to constitute a new variety? Because, if so, the life of the chronicler and cataloguer will become even less worth living than it is at present.

And again, when he has done all this, what is he to call the tint that he has elaborately identified? Such unscientific terms as *red-violet* and *lilac-rose* are to be abolished, but we are not sure that the proposed new ones are likely to convey any more accurate idea to the reader. We hear of *saddened orange-red*, for a tint formed of a mixture of more *red* than *yellow*; with a little *black*, and we presume

that there may be such a thing as a *joyful blue-green*; but how are we to indicate an *orange-red* that is a trifle less melancholy than the normal *saddened*, or a *blue-green* that is a shade more exhilarating than the normal *joyful*? Nomenclature has always been our great difficulty, and the *Tintometrist* does not much help us here.

We have an idea that the old unscientific names will still be found the more convenient for practical use, though it will be of interest to know of what colours the tints are composed. For instance, what is *ultramarine*, as distinguished from the normal *blue*? Is it *saddened*, or *gladdened*, or what? *Red-violet* is, of course, an impossible term, if, as those who understand these things assure us, *violet* is a colour between *blue* and *mauve*. In that case, the addition of *red* will transform *violet* first into *mauve* and then into *purple*, and perhaps finally into *crimson*. And we have an idea, possibly quite incorrect, that a mixture of *white* with some of these will give us the shades that we are accustomed to call *lilac*, *pink*, and *rose*—names, than which nothing could be simpler or more convenient for use, if we could but decide upon what they mean; and if the wise men of the 'Tin Tommy will but help us to this, we shall suffer them gladly, seeing we ourselves are fools.

\* \* \*

WE have never been in favour, as a matter of principle, of any attempt to dictate to collectors on the subject of what they should collect, and what they should leave alone, because we think that collectors should be able to decide these questions for themselves; but we have fully recognised the fact that a body like the S.S.S.S. had become necessary, and we believe that all who have the true interests of philately at heart would do well to loyally support its decisions. There are plenty of legitimate new issues, month after month, to provide business for the dealers, and to occupy the attention of collectors; and there will probably always be more than enough of those issues which cannot be wholly condemned as speculative, and yet are not exactly necessary, and would not have been made except for the existence of stamp collectors. The following are recent examples of what we mean:—The surcharged Indians for British East Africa and Zanzibar, and the new issues of the British South Africa Company, and the Transvaal. We do not condemn any of these, but we doubt whether any of them would exist if there were no collectors.



The Tongan outbreak, about which we publish a letter in our New Issues columns, is a case of another kind; it is very likely that the Government and the Post-office clerks are not interested here, but this buying up of stocks of provisionals, and thus causing a constant outpour of new varieties, is one of the very things that philatelists want to put a stop to, and that dealers should, in their own interest, do their utmost to discourage.

About Commemorative issues there appears to be a certain amount of misunderstanding. We have never intended to suggest condemning a permanent issue, whatever may be the occasion upon which it is made; our idea of a Commemorative issue has always been that it should be limited in the duration of its sale or use, or in the numbers printed, and not that the term should be applied to a regular issue, even if it were brought out upon some special occasion. Our own issue of 1887 was a perfectly legitimate one; a new set of stamps was urgently required, the previous issue, with several values in the same colour, was most inconvenient, and quite unsuited to its purpose; the Queen's Jubilee was a very fitting occasion for making such a change, and the stamps have continued in use ever since. The Guildhall card and the South Kensington envelope belong to another class; we can find no better excuse for them than for the Centennial envelopes and Columbian series of the United States—unless we may claim that the Jubilee of the Postage Stamp was a more suitable occasion for such sort of Commemoration than any other that could be imagined.

Annual changes, whether under such a contract as those of Mr. Seebeck or not, are legitimate enough, in a way; but if they become a nuisance, and a danger to our pursuit, we have a right to say that we will not collect them ourselves, and to do our best to deter others from encouraging them.

\* \* \*

THE so-called "booming" of New Issues, of which we have heard so much of late, with—in some quarters—the usual accompaniment of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," is an agitation with which we fully sympathize, provided it be not carried too far. The study of the legitimate new issues has been much neglected of late years, owing to the fact that those that were of real interest were so overlaid with the rubbish, that it was difficult to dig them out. We believe that the action of the S.S.S.S., far from discouraging such study, will be of the greatest assistance to it, by checking the growth of the weeds, and thus enabling the valuable part of the crop to be more easily harvested. By grafting the wisdom of the S.S.S.S. upon the innocent enthusiasm of the New Collector, an excellent result should be produced. There is nothing that we should like to see better than some wealthy collector devoting himself to the legitimate issues of 1890 and onwards, with a view to continuing the Taping Collection from the date at which its late owner left off.

## 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* announces the 5 c. on the new paper.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., carmine; with wmk.

**Bamra.**—As will be seen from an official statement quoted under "India," the native Post Office of this State was suppressed some twelve months ago. We have heard of nothing fresh from this place for some time past, and hope that there may be no more reprints to be added to those of the first issue, which was reproduced first in blocks of 8 (not 16) varieties, and afterwards in sheets of 20.

**Bavaria.**—The 5 pf. reply paid card is stated to have appeared with the redrawn stamp.

*Post Card.* 5 + 5 pf., green on buff; stamp redrawn.

**Brazil.**—The current 100 reis envelope is chronicled with the embossed centre upside down, and also with that portion of the impression omitted. It is further reported that the stamp on the current 100 reis letter card is now in *rose*, instead of *carmine*; this was chronicled in *rose* in December, 1894, but we have not seen the card, and had an idea that it had only recently been actually put in circulation.

**British East Africa.**—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the following description of a forgery of the 1 anna on 2d., with which he has recently met:—

The most striking difference is in the colour of the surcharge, which is a dull *brownish-black*, spotty and irregular in appearance, whereas the genuine is a bright deep *black*. The serif of the "1" is more sloping and comes to a finer point than in the genuine, and the "o" in "COMPANY" is much too large. If an accurate millimetre scale is applied vertically from the bottom of the second upstroke of the second "N" in "ANNA," it will give the following measurements to the top or bottom of each word of the surcharge:—

|                         | GENUINE. | FORGERY.     |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------|
| To top of "BRITISH"     | ... 16½  | ... 16½      |
| To centre of "          | ... 16   | ... 15½ full |
| To bottom of "          | ... 15½  | ... 15       |
| To top of "EAST AFRICA" | ... 14½  | ... 14½      |
| To bottom of "          | ... 13½  | ... 12½      |
| To top of "COMPANY"     | ... 12½  | ... 12½      |
| To bottom of "          | ... 11   | ... 10½      |
| To top of "1 ANNA"      | ... 3½   | ... 3½       |

**British South Africa Company.**—Mr. Jacobs sends us specimens of the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d. values of the new issue; he also tells us the colours of the 6d., 8d., and 1s. He states that the 1d. alone had been issued to the public at the beginning of March, and we learn from another correspondent that this value was in use as early as 24th February.

| <i>Adhesives.</i> | ½d., black, value in mauve. |  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1d., red          | green.                      |  |
| 2d., brown        | lilac.                      |  |
| 3d., red-brown    | blue.                       |  |
| 6d., mauve        | pink.                       |  |
| 8d., dark green   | violet, on buff.            |  |
| 1s., green        | blue.                       |  |

There is a Jubilee line of the second colour round the pane. Mr. Jacobs gives us the following as the rates of Postage within, and from the territory of the Company:—

|             |                                                                        |                   |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Letters.    | Inland                                                                 | ... 2d. per ½ oz. |
|             | to Cape of G. H., Bechuanaland, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal | ... 4d. " "       |
|             | to England                                                             | ... 6d. " "       |
|             | to other countries                                                     | ... 6½d. " "      |
| Newspapers. | to Cape, &c.                                                           | ... 1d. each      |
|             | to England                                                             | ... 1½d. "        |

Newspapers. to other countries ... 2d. each.  
 Parcels. to Cape, &c. ... 2s. 6d. per lb.  
 to England, &c. ... 2s. 9d. "

**Bulgaria.**—*The P. J. of G. B.* chronicles two new values of the Unpaid Letter stamps, "similar in design to the current type, but smaller."

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 10 st., violet ; perf. 13.  
 20 st., green "

The Editor of the same journal asks us, in a friendly way, what we shall do if the Boris stamps and cards turn out to be a more or less permanent issue. Well, in that case, we shall have to chronicle them in the ordinary way. They will lose nothing by waiting, nor will our readers.

**Cashmere.**—The native issues of this State went out of use as long ago as Nov. 1, 1894, according to an official report which we give under "India." The remainders seem to have been on sale at one of the Post-offices during the greater part of last year, and have since been advertised in bulk.

*Le T.-P.* describes a re-drawing of the 8 annas in eight varieties of type, impressions of which have been recently received, it is stated, from the (native?) Post-office. The accompanying illustration shows the first of the types, which does not correspond with any of those of the originals, and which we reproduce as a warning.



**Chamba.**—*The P. J. of G. B.* adds the following to the list of stamps surcharged for this State.

*Adhesives.* 1½ a., brown.  
 2½ a., green.

**Cochin.**—*The Indian Philatelist* notes the ½ and 2 puttans *imperfurate*.

**Confederate States.**—*Beaumont, Texas.* A local issue for this place has been discovered, according to *The A. J. of Ph.* The design consists simply of "BEAUMONT—PAID—10 CENTS," in three lines within a plain frame.

*Adhesive.* 10 c., black on yellow.

**Baton Rouge.**—The same journal chronicles the 2 c. with the error "McCormick," indicating that both this and the 5 c., were printed from the same setting.

**Ecuador.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a new 10 c., stamp for this Republic. Is this the last of the Seebeckian issues, or the commencement of the new arrangement alluded to in the notice which we quoted in December? The stamp is dated "1896," and if there are still to be annual issues, with occasional Commemoratives, Ecuador may as well remain on the Black List.

*Adhesive.* 10 c., brown.

A correspondent on the spot informs us that the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos, only, were issued with the date altered to 1895. Will the whole set with this date be found among Mr. Seebeck's remainders?

**Fernando Po.**—*Le C. de T. P.* announces the 2 c. and 5 c., in the type of the current 10 c.

*Adhesives.* 2 c., red.  
 5 c., green.

**Finland.**—Mr. Phillips has had an opportunity of inspecting the magnificent collection of Mr. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, and has noted, among other things, a horizontal pair of the 10 kop., first issue, on vertically *laid* paper, used at Helsingfors, Nov. 1859.

**Great Britain.**—*The London Philatelist* devotes the greater part of a page to a letter, giving a detailed description of the points of difference between the two types of the 1d., blue, receipt stamp. The writer commences: "I do not know whether the two distinct types of the early blue receipt stamps have been noticed by any chroniclers." These two types were noted in a catalogue published in 1882-83, they are given of course in Mr. Westoby's book of 1891, and in the current edition of our publishers' Catalogue.

The *Post Office Circular* (issued for the information of Postmasters and other officials) of March 24th, contains the following :

"The Postmaster-General has approved of the use of stamps overprinted 'O. W. Official', for denoting the payment of both postage and registration fees, on letters and other mail matter transmitted by certain officials of the Office of Works."

The only values thus surcharged at present are the ½d. and 1d., the overprint upon which is in very similar type to that used for the "I.R. OFFICIAL" surcharge, the letters "O. W." replacing the "I.R."

*Official Stamps.* ½d., vermilion ; black surcharge.  
 1d., purple "

**Grenada.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes a horizontal pair of the 1d., first issue, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

**Guatemala.**—A sheet (or sheets?) of the 20 c. of the first issue, printed in blue, approximately the same shade as the 10 c. of that issue, appears to have turned up recently. Copies have been offered to our publishers from various quarters, and there seems to be some quantity of this variety about ; we should take these impressions, which we believe are original, to be rather colour trials than errors.

We give an illustration of the 6c. on 5c. envelope, which we chronicled last month ; the surcharge is a far more elaborate one than that upon the previous provisional.

There appear to be at least three distinct varieties of the 1 c. on 5 c. recently chronicled:—1. Surcharged "1—CENTAVO—1895," with the word in a kind of narrow Old Style type, and measuring 16 mm. in length ; a bar between the word and the date. We have examined an entire sheet of this, which seems to have been overprinted all at the same time. 2. Similar surcharge, but with the word in heavy, narrow letters (*antique?*), and measuring nearly 12 mm. in length. A sheet of this appears to have been done 20 stamps at a time, two vertical rows of 10. 3. Surcharged "1895—1—CENTAVO," with a bar between the first and second lines ; the word is in thinner letters than the last, but measuring about the same. We have only seen small blocks of this.

We are happy to be able to add that we have found no minor varieties of any of the above !

**Holland.**—Mr. J. B. Robert kindly sends us copies of the new envelopes, with the stamp of the current type impressed in the left upper corner. Issued on the 13th inst.

*Envelopes.* 5 c., blue on white wove ; inside blue ; 146 × 112 mm.  
 12½ c., grey "

**Honduras.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* adds Post Cards, of corresponding type, to the list of novelties chronicled last month.

*Post Cards.* 2 c., black and blue on pink  
 2+2 c " " "  
 3 c., brown on grey. "  
 3+3 c. " "

**India.**—Mr. Wilmot Corfield kindly sends us details of some plain, typeset cards, used for official correspondence in the Indian Post Offices. They have "On Postal Service," in the right upper corner, and the address, "To — THE POSTMASTER — of —." These are probably as collectable as the other Postal Service cards, but equally probably will be even less generally collected.

Another correspondent sends us an extract from the "Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1894-95," from which we learn that "The principal administrative measure of the year was the amalgamation of the Kashmir State postal system with the Imperial Post Office, with effect from the 1st November 1894. This measure, which was carried out with the full consent and co-operation of the Kashmir State, was a further step in the development of the policy of introducing a unified system of posts in the Protected States of India, so as to secure to their subjects the cheap rates of postage and the other benefits afforded by the Imperial Post Office. In pursuance of the same policy, the entire management of posts in the native States of Bamra and Nandgaon in the Central Provinces, and of the native State of Pudukotta in



the Madras Presidency, was undertaken during the year under report."

This is excellent news, and we can only hope that the amalgamation of the other stamp-issuing States may take place at an early date. It would appear that surcharged Indian stamps are not being used in the States alluded to.

A correspondent tells us that he has met with a copy of the ½ anna envelope, with *white* embossed seal on the flap, made of *wove* paper instead of *laid*. The envelope is used, but the postmarks unfortunately do not give the year.

**Levant (Russian).**—The *Ill. Brief Journal* reports that the 1 kopek stamp has been issued with the surcharge "40 PARAS," in *black*. There is some doubt as to the authenticity of this overprint.

**Luxemburg.**—Divers of our contemporaries announce the current 12½ c., 20 c., 30 c., 37½ c. and 50 c., perf. 11½. This was the perforation of the first 10 c. and 25 c. of this issue that we saw, but we believe subsequent printings were perf. 12½.

**Mauritius.**—We give an illustration of the new 6 c. card.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)  
POST CARD  
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE  
L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE  
ÉCRITE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



**Nadgaon.**—The native stamps of this State were suppressed in the course of the year 1894-95, more than twelve months ago that is to say, as stated under "India." The 1 a., *blue*, chronicled in December, is most probably a fancy impression, and we suspect that the suppression dates from the period, sometime in 1894, when the stamps ceased to appear without the "M. B. D." surcharge.

**Natal.**—Mr. Skipwith writes to assure us that he is not in the habit of removing stamps from their original envelopes, when they are likely to be of any historical interest, as he thinks unkind readers might suppose from our remark last month. Why—Oh! Why should "the gentle reader" be expected to read unkind things between our innocent lines? The fact is that Mr. Skipwith was only allowed to take the stamps in the case in question, and the original envelope was jealously guarded by the original owner. Another fact is that the 3d., *wmk. Star, perforated*, is of such extreme rarity that its very existence appears doubtful; it was introduced into the catalogues by the early philatelic fathers, and has never been struck out. Mr. Skipwith's pair now turns out to be unwatermarked, and the date of the stamps upon this paper must therefore be put back to 1859. The next book of the London Philatelic Society will no doubt tell us something about this.

**Newfoundland.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c., of current types, have reappeared in colours resembling more or less closely those in which they were first issued; other journals chronicle these as *reprints*, for philatelic, not postal purposes.

**Adhesives.** ½ c., vermilion.  
1 c., brown.  
2 c., green (not yellow-green).

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent tells us that he has found the 4d., Unpaid Letter stamp, perf. 10 × 11, a combination which we believe has not yet been chronicled with this series.

The following cutting from *The Government Gazette* shows that some further changes have taken place in the 1½d. card—

"Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,  
"General Post Office,  
"Sydney, 27th February, 1896.

"His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, under the provisions of the 7th section of the Postage Acts Amendment Act 56 Vic. No. 31, approved of certain alterations being made in the design of the 1½d. post card, which consist in the removal of the waratah from the left-hand side of the card, and the substitution of an emblematic waratah and leaves for the words 'One Hundred Years' in the stamp denoting the value.

"JOSEPH COOK."

**Post Card.** 1½d., blue on straw; without Waratah at left.

**Orange Free State.**—Mr. Jacobs tells us that he possesses a post card, with the 1d. on 3d. stamp, but without the words "ORANJE VRIJSTAAT" in the heading. We believe this is the correct description of No. 211 in our publisher's Catalogue, and that this variety should go with No. 209.

**Peru.**—We have received a series of adhesives, envelopes, and wrappers, the designs of which are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The first type is employed for the two low values, and is said to represent Manco Capac, the founder of the Inca dynasty; the second, bearing



a portrait of Pizarro, is used for the three next values; and the third for the remaining three, with a portrait of La Mar. The adhesives are magnificently engraved, in *taille douce*, by the American Bank Note Company; the same designs are impressed, typographically, upon the corresponding values of the envelopes and wrappers.

*Le T.-P.* announces the 1 sol, *rose*, with the Bermudez surcharge. And the *Ill. Brief Journal* describes the 1 c. card with certain changes in the surcharge:—The word "UN" is in larger type, the large numeral on the left is reduced in size, and the octagon at the right is more oblong and has the inscription in three lines; this overprint is in red.

**Adhesives.** 1 sol, rose; black surcharge.  
1 c., ultramarine.  
2 c., blue.  
5 c., indigo.  
10 c., yellow.  
20 c., orange.  
50 c., carmine-rose.  
1 sol, vermilion.  
2 soles, carmine.

**Envelopes.** 5 c., indigo on white-wove; 141 × 81 mm.  
10 c., yellow " 160 × 90 mm.  
20 c., orange " 171 × 100 mm.

**Wrappers.** 1 c., ultramarine on straw; 119 × 240 mm.  
2 c., indigo " 129 × 259 mm.  
5 c., deep blue " 140 × 280 mm.  
20 c., orange " 153 × 304 mm.

**Post Card.** 1 c., in red, on 5 c., black.

The 10 c. envelope and the 5 c. wrapper we copy from *The Mel. Ph.*

**Philippine Islands.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 2 c., and 3 c. cards were issued on yellow, similar no doubt to the material of the current Spanish cards, in 1895, while the edition of 1894 was on buff. The colours of the impressions were, we presume, the same in both.

**Post Card.** 2 c., red-violet on yellow.  
3 c., deep blue "

**Poland.**—In the collection of Mr. Breitfuss is an unused specimen of the 10 c. adhesive, on vertically laid paper. Possibly the same paper as that which was used in 1866, according to the catalogues, for the Russian stamp.

**Adhesive.** 10 c., blue and rose on laid.

**Queensland.**—Our correspondent at Brisbane sends us part of a sheet of the current id., printed upon the paper with the invisible secret mark, and assures us that the authorities hoped that this would be the last provisional printing for some time. It is now stated that the paper trouble arose from the fact that the Queensland authorities discovered that the Government of New South Wales was obtaining paper at a cheaper rate than they were; in consequence a contract has been made with a fresh firm, and a year's supply is to be delivered in July next; in the meantime the last quarter's supply under the old contract, which was expected in the middle of February, had not arrived by the end of that month. Altogether things seem to be in a queer state, but if the authorities will but stick to one kind of paper for all their provisional printings, it will be better than all the recent chopping and changing.

The secret embossed mark, we confess, we have never been able to see, even in unused copies; the paper is thin, there is considerable *foulage*, and all the embossing we can trace on the new id. is that occasioned by the heavy impression. We may add that the electros., or stereos., are about as rough and coarse as they well can be.

*Adhesives.* id., vermilion on thin wove; with secret mark.

**Roumania.**—We have received the current 5, 10, and 25 bani, adhesives, surcharged 10 and 20 paras and 1 piastre, respectively; also the 10 bani card surcharged 20 paras, with a history to the effect that these are for use by a Roumanian Postal Service in Turkey. We mention them here principally with a view to obtaining further information about them, as we are inclined at present to look upon them with considerable suspicion.

**Russia.**—Among the treasures in the Breitfuss collection, Mr. Phillips notes the following:—

1868. With horizontal laid lines—

1 kop. and 10 kop., *imperf.*

1879. The 7 kopecs printed on paper used for fiscal stamps, with a watermark of a hexagon pattern; the specimen was used in 1880, and is believed to be unique.

1884. The 14 kopecs divided diagonally, the upper left-hand half, and surcharged with a figure "7." The variety is known to be authentic, and to have been made by a local postmaster, to meet a temporary emergency.

1890. The 14 kop. with inverted centre, used at St. Petersburg Feb. 13, 1893.

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

*Galiatsch.*—The 3 kop. with lilac centre and rose frame, has been found with a very irregular species of perforation. Can this district have employed the machine which did the celebrated Serpentine Perf. of Ballyrotsk?

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., lilac and rose; *perf.*

*Pskoff.*—To balance the above, the 1 and 3 kop. stamps of this place, chronicled last June, have been met with *imperf.*, but this is a simple matter of omission.

**Samoa.**—We have received a specimen of the postcard chronicled in February. It is inscribed "POST CARD" in an oblong frame of type-set ornaments, with "SAMOA" in an arch above, and the usual instruction in small type below it. An additional ½d. adhesive franked the card to London.

**Scinde.**—As we rather expected, Messrs. De la Rue & Co., in reply to a letter from a correspondent in India, disclaim all responsibility for the District Dawk stamp, and we fancy that the addition to Sir Bartle Frere's letter—to which we alluded in January—emanated from the fertile imagination of his biographer. Our correspondent tells us that he has searched in vain for the Records of the Scinde Post Office, of the years when the stamps were in use. They were transferred to the charge of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and were all destroyed when the Post Office there was burnt. He, however, came across documents, of which he promises us copies, ordering that the Scinde District Dawk stamps should be called in, and destroyed, on the introduction of the Indian postage stamps, October 1, 1854.

**Servia.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles a new 1 para stamp, we presume of the current type.

*Adhesive.* 1 para, pale red.

**South Australia.**—*The Australian Philatelist* states that the £5, Postage and Revenue stamp, has been issued in a new colour.

*Adhesive.* £5, brown.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Johore.*—A correspondent kindly shows us specimens of some of the current stamps surcharged with the word "KEMAHKOTAAN," in small *sans-serif* capitals, in black, and informs us that the stamps thus overprinted are a "Coronation" issue—brought out, we presume, to celebrate the Coronation of the new Sultan, and perhaps in aid of the expenses of the ceremony. We fear that the rules of the S. S. S. will not permit us to chronicle these curiosities, even if we desired to do so.

*Pahang.*—Our publishers have received a letter from the Superintendent of Posts in this State, dated Feb. 20, 1896, to the effect that 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. stamps are the only values of the local issue in use, and that "it is not at present proposed to introduce stamps of higher values." The stamps sent are the 1 c., *green*, 2 c., *rose*, and 5 c., *blue*, of the Tiger type, and the 3 c. of the design with a Tiger's head.

**Tonga.**—At the request of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., we publish the following letter from the British Vice Consul at Tonga:—

"AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,  
February 14th, 1896.

"SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a notice, grounded on insufficient data, and emanating from the S.S.S.S., to the effect that late issues of the Tongan stamps have been unnecessary and speculative, and perhaps my evidence, as an official of the Imperial Government resident in Tonga, and, therefore, entirely disinterested, may be believed when I state most emphatically they have been neither one nor the other.

"Upon the accession to the throne of his present Tongan Majesty, he was, like other youthful monarchs nearer home, anxious to see his own features on the stamps of the country, and he commissioned the late Premier of Tonga, who was resident in Auckland, to superintend the execution of the new stamps, which was all the more necessary, as the lower values of the 1892 issue were nearly sold out. This commission resulted in the abortions referred to in the notice first referred to; but as these could not be at once available, the various surcharges of the latter end of 1893 were resorted to.

"It further appears that a large number of essays were sent in to the late Premier—some 15, I believe; and he, knowing that the Post Office in Tonga was very short of stamps, on his own authority, I believe, had the surcharges in red and the ½d., blue, set, struck off and sent on to Tonga.

"Native governments are slow to move, and, since the dismissal of the late Postmaster, the Premier has been more than ever distrustful; he will take no action himself, and will not authorize the present Postmaster to do so either; but to accuse him of speculating, or knowing what it means, or how to set about it, is the wildest imagination, and utterly without foundation, and I am positive that the Tongan Government not only has never heard of the 'S.S.S.S.' but would not let the knowledge, if they had, interfere in the least with the even tenour of their somewhat lethargic way; and had it not been for the eagerness of dealers to obtain these very stamps, the various supplies would not have run out so fast, and in consequence the surcharges would not have been nearly so numerous.

"When I left on leave a few days ago, the supply of ½d., 1d., and 2d., had entirely run out, and the 2½d. nearly so. The Postmaster was at his wits end to know what to do; therefore more surcharges will, in all probability, be resorted to; and the object of the Post Office being primarily to meet the convenience of the letter-writing public, and not the dealers, I cannot see the enormity of using up the old stamps in stock with the denominations necessary to meet the convenience of that same public, pending the arrival of the permanent issue, which I will now refer to.

"His Majesty not being flattered with his portrait, as delineated on the new stamps, has for the last month had the services of a first-rate photographer from Auckland; that gentleman returned with me from Tonga, and is now arranging and designing the stamps for a new issue, ranging from ½d. to 4s., which are to be printed in England (if meanwhile the Tongan Government does not forget all about it).

"I am not at liberty to say what the designs are, but I believe that before the end of this year Tonga will possess, as works of art, one of, if not the most beautiful set of stamps in the world; but, meanwhile, the unfortunate Postmaster has a very hard row to hoe. Let the 'S.S.S.S.' in mercy bear this in mind, and not be in too great a hurry to condemn. *Audi alteram partem* is very applicable.

(Signed) "R. B. LEFF, Vice Consul."

We are quite willing to believe that there may not have been any actual speculation on the part of the Tongan Government, or its officials; but Mr. Leefe's letter shows plainly that all the recent provisionals, &c., have been rendered necessary, not by postal requirements, but by the stamps being bought up by speculators as fast as they were issued. It is not unfair to suggest that if it were not for philately, Tonga would probably still be without postage stamps at all, and his Majesty would not have had all this trouble about the gorgeous new series which is in contemplation. In any case the action of the S.S.S.S., if it reduces the demand for Tongan stamps, will be of some assistance to "the unfortunate Postmaster," in his struggles to keep up a supply.

**Tolima.**—*The Ph. R.* lists a new series of Cubiertas, but does not give any description of the design.

*Cubiertas.* 20 c., brown on white.  
30 c., green "  
40 c., red "  
60 c., black on yellow.  
70 c., black on brown.  
80 c., black on green.  
90 c., black on blue.  
1 p., black on magenta.

**Transvaal.**—We have received the ½d. and 1d. adhesives of the new issue; the type remains unchanged, but the ½d. is in green, and the 1d. in carmine with value in green. We have also ½d., ½+½d., and 1+1d. cards, with the stamps in the new colours; the inscriptions on the lower value are in the same colour as the stamp, and those on the higher, which is for Postal Union use, are in carmine.

*Adhesives.* ½d., green.  
1d., carmine, value in green.  
*Post Cards.* ½d., green on buff.  
½+½d. "  
1+1d., carmine " value in green.

**United States.**—A correspondent in Canada tells us that he has found, amongst a quantity of used stamps, a strip of four of the 3 c. of 1851, on apparently laid paper.

*The Met. Ph.* notes the 2 c. envelope of current type, on manilla paper with the *Penalty* wmk. Size not stated.

*Envelope.* 2 c., green on manilla.

*The A. J. of Ph.* records the discovery of the following new varieties of Local stamps:—

**Baltimore.**—The existence of a 10 c., adhesive on bluish was discovered some twelve months ago; a specimen has now been found upon white, on the entire envelope. This has been sold, it is said, for 4,400 dollars, or about £900!

*Adhesive.* 10 c., black on white.

**City Despatch Post.**—

*Adhesive.* 3 c., black on scarlet.

**Gordon's City Express.**—

*Adhesive.* 2 c., black on red.

**Metropolitan Post-office.** Type 4669 has been found with the name, "L. WILLIAMS," erased.

*Adhesive.* No value, black on red; name erased.

**Mason's New Orleans City Express.**—A ½ c. adhesive, which does not seem to have been catalogued previously, is said to have been discovered surcharged "1." The existence of the ½ c. unsurcharged is naturally to be inferred, but it seems a very low value for the period when these stamps are supposed to have been in use.

*Adhesives.* ½ c., black on blue.  
"1," in black, on ½ c., black on blue.

**Uruguay.**—*Le C. de T. P.* tells us that the whole of the new series of adhesives has been issued surcharged "OFICIAL," in black.

**Victoria.**—The advertisement post cards have been withdrawn from circulation, but were being supplied from the Stamp Office in Melbourne, in February last, at 2d. each! These Australian Colonies seem to have a happy notion of turning their little mistakes to good account.

**Zanzibar.**—A correspondent informs us that the "2½" on 1½ a. stamp exists with the name unsurcharged "Zanzibar," in error.

**Zululand.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a new value of the current type.

*Adhesive.* 2s. 6d., black and green.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste.*)

(Continued from page 164.)

Issue of September 28, 1879.



1st Type. Figure "1" surmounted by a small Crown, which is not depicted in colours probably on account of its dimensions; around the numeral is twined a ribbon, in the three colours; at the left "Sh.," at the right "Mk.," in fancy type in black; at the top "HELIGOLAND," in red; frame of two lines, the outer one thick, in green.

2nd Type. Figure "5," on a ground of horizontal lines, within an oval band of the three colours; a Crown in red and orange above; "HELIGOLAND" in red below; "Sh." and "Mk.," in black, at either side, and frame in green, as in the 1st Type.

Engraved on steel by M. Alwin Schiffner, and printed in black and colours on yellowish-white paper, perf. 14½. The sheets (of 50 stamps) have the perforation B.

1 mark (1 sh.), blue-green, red and black.  
5 " (5 sh.) " " orange, and black.

*Varieties.* Lettered "HELIGOLHND" for "HELIGOLAND."

1 mark (1 sh.), blue-green, red and black.  
5 " (5 sh.) " " orange and black.

This error being pointed out to the printers, some re-cutting was done upon the plate itself, in order to transform the "h" into an "A." As a result of this the stamps exhibit diverse varieties, showing the error more or less effectively corrected. Our illustrations having been reproduced from the essays, perf. 11½, which were sent us before the correction was made, show the error "HELIGOLHND."

It would appear that, in spite of their being quite unnecessary, these stamps sold well enough, for more than one supply of the 1 mark was ordered from Berlin. The last lot, it is true, was for the purpose of filling up the stock, which it was proposed to sell as remainders. These should be classed as reprints, as they were not delivered until August 16, 1890, a week after these stamps had been suppressed.

The following were the quantities printed:—

|                            | 1 mark. | 5 marks. |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|
| August (?), 1879 . . . . . | 10,000  | 10,000   |
| April 27, 1889 . . . . .   | 5,000   | —        |
|                            | 15,000  | 10,000   |

*Printing of 1889.*

The paper is almost white; perf. 14½.

1 mark (1 sh.), deep green, carmine and black.

*Gum.* Yellowish for the first printing, whitish for the second.

*Manufacture.* The printing of 1879 produced sheets of twenty-five 5 marks stamps at the left, and the same number of one mark stamps at the right, in five horizontal rows. The blocks were in groups of twenty-five; three sets of these were required for the 1 mark, and four for the 5 marks, in order to print the stamps in three and four colours respectively. The sheets of this printing had, on the left half, the 5 marks stamps, three marks in green, in the side margin, against the second and third horizontal rows, and two uncoloured punctures in the upper margin, one in the corner of the sheet, and the other over the third stamp. The right-hand half, the 1 mark stamps, had a green mark above and below the sixth vertical row of the sheet (the first row of 1 mark stamps), and in the right margin (?).



|       |                  |                        |               |                         |
|-------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|       | 1869.            |                        |               |                         |
| ¼ sch | , 140,000        | ... 110,000 or 125,000 | ... 30,000 or | 15,000                  |
|       | 1871.            |                        |               |                         |
| 1     | „ 60,000         | ... 59,300 or 56,000   | ... 700 or    | 4,000                   |
|       | 1873.            |                        |               |                         |
| ¼     | „ 165,000        | ... 105,000 or 59,300  | ... 60,000 or | 105,700                 |
| ½     | „ (error) 25,000 | ... 5,000 or 9,000     | ... 20,000 or | 16,000                  |
| ¾     | „ 50,000         | ... 10,000 or 10,400   | ... 40,000 or | 39,600                  |
| 1     | „ 50,000         | ... 35,000 or 34,200   | ... 15,000 or | 15,800                  |
|       | 1875.            |                        |               |                         |
| 1 pf. | , 300,000        | ... 200,000            | ... same      | ... 100,000 ... 100,000 |
| 2     | „ 200,000        | ... 140,000 or 96,000  | ... 60,000 or | 104,000                 |
| 5     | „ 120,000        | ... 118,265            | ... same      | ... 1,735 ... 1,735     |
| 10    | „ 490,000        | ... 413,371            | ... same      | ... 76,629 ... 76,629   |
| 25    | „ 100,000        | ... 45,781             | ... same      | ... 54,219 ... 54,219   |
| 50    | „ 60,000         | ... 43,252             | ... same      | ... 16,748 ... 16,748   |
|       | 1876.            |                        |               |                         |
| 3 pf. | , 80,000         | ... 50,000 or 48,000   | ... 30,000 or | 32,000                  |
| 20    | „ 420,000        | ... 345,731            | ... same      | ... 74,269 ... 74,269   |
|       | 1879.            |                        |               |                         |
| 1 mk. | , 15,000         | ... 14,023             | ... same      | ... 977 ... 977         |
| 5     | „ 10,000         | ... 2,670              | ... same      | ... 7,330 ... 7,330     |
|       | 2,655,000        | 1,952,393              | 1,750,993     | 702,607                 |
|       |                  |                        |               | 904,007                 |

We have not included in these numbers the 20,000 5 pfennig, and 5,000 1 mark stamps, which were ordered July 20, 1890; we class these among the reprints, as they did not reach the Island until after the stamps had gone out of use. We find three stamps of which there were no remainders—the ¼ and 1 schilling of 1867, and the ¼ schilling of 1868.

\* \* \*

Before starting upon the reprints, we must go back to the ¼ schilling of 1873, an *imperatorate* specimen of which was discovered at Berlin. Exhibited by Herr H. Hartmann, at a meeting of the *Verain der Briefmarken Sammler*, on September 17, 1894, the highest philatelic authorities pronounced it to be an *Essay*, which had been postally used, and which was worthy of every consideration.\*

Imbued with this idea, Herr Lindenberg, after consulting the books of the Postal Department of Heligoland, and finding 800 ¼ schilling stamps accounted for there in excess of the numbers furnished by the Printing Office at Berlin, declares without hesitation that these 800 stamps were *essays*, of which Herr Hartmann's copy is one. It is a great pity that, before making this statement, Herr Lindenberg did not submit the question to Mr. Pilger, the former Postmaster, whom he had at hand. The latter could have told him, as he afterwards told us, "that the Department never received any hundreds of essays, but only a few strips, or at most a sheet, which might not have been perforated." In our opinion, the entry of the 800 stamps in question merely represents a sale of that number of the ¼ sch. with green frame, after they were withdrawn from circulation, which had to be brought into the accounts of the Post-office.

There have always been rumours of *Essays* put in circulation, but no one has been able to show us a single copy. We are not speaking now of the 1 and 5 mark stamps perf. 11½, which certainly exist obliterated; but that is no proof that they were ever used, for it is very probable that this Department, always very obliging, may have obliterated these stamps *par complaisance*, as was done with certain of the Berlin *reprints*, the value of which must have been greatly enhanced thereby! The specimens of the 1 and 5 mark stamps originally sent to us were sent as a gift. If they had possessed any postal value, it is improbable that the Postmaster, who was not too well paid, would have gone to the extravagance of making us so valuable a present. We shall find also, that in the case of the *Essays* of envelopes and post cards, with which we shall deal later, that the

Post-office Department, fearing that they might be used for franking purposes, rendered them unfit for any use by cutting off one of the corners, by which they can be at once recognized.

For these reasons we do not believe that one single *essay* was ever employed for franking purposes, except *perhaps* some of the 1 and 5 marks; but even these could only have been used through some breach of trust, as the accounts of the department show that no stamps were sold besides those included in the various consignments from the Printing House at Berlin.

We have now to consider the *imperatorate* ¼ schilling stamp, which Herr Hartmann, upon our expressing a desire to examine it, at once placed at our disposal. Let us state, to commence with, that the blind confidence which the amateurs of Berlin placed in this stamp is quite inexplicable to us. We must suppose that they were easily satisfied, for the stamp appears to us suspicious in the highest degree. With the view of inspiring confidence, and of at the same time rendering it impossible to examine both sides of the specimen, it has been securely affixed to a piece of paper, between two other stamps which had been placed at a convenient distance apart.

The bit of paper, which is intended to represent part of a letter, tells us nothing. The address has been reduced to to "*Wohlgebohren Herrn Dr. N. L.*," with the evident object of preventing any enquiry being made of the supposed receiver of the letter—a common practice of the manufacturer of rarities. There is no postmark upon it, and the stamps cannot even be said to be obliterated, being simply cancelled with strokes of a blue pencil, one of which has been carefully drawn across the chignon of the head, in order to conceal a tear, the result of certain manipulations.

There are other tears, notably at the point of the bust, and at the edge of the oval, and in the latter place it is possible to see slight traces of *carmine*. Is this a sign of manipulation of one of the *imperatorate* reprints of 1879? We believe so, but the Scientists say that such is impossible. The Scientists, however, are not always in the right, and the proof is that Eminent Engineers declared years ago that steam could never propel a carriage, far less a train, that no doubt the wheels might move, but only upon their axles. And this was proved, conclusively, by  $x + y$ , &c.—"conclusively" is perhaps not quite the word, now that we know what we know!

Be that as it may, we are fully convinced that the reprint of 1879 has been made use of in this instance. These reprints show the upper and lower bands of the four labels in a fuller tint than the rest of the impression, and this is just what we see in the stamp in question, which has certainly been "faked" up. What proves this, to our mind, is that, having had the curiosity to turn up one of the corners, (the lower right), we found other *carmine* marks, which the Scientists do not explain, and traces of the joining of the head to the frame—the head of the reprints being different to that of the originals. The join was no doubt made by overlaying in a similar manner to that employed for the inverted heads of the Spanish stamps, and it is this that has thickened the paper and tinted it *brownish*. Exactly in the centre of the stamp is a pin-hole; this probably served as a register mark for the forger, in placing the head correctly; the embossing of the latter is entirely flattened out.

In spite of the imperfections noted above, the stamp is admirably done, as is shown by the fact that the most experienced German philatelists were deceived by it. If we have succeeded in seeing things in it which others did not, it is because we have studied it with a patience, at least equal to that bestowed by the forger upon his task.\*

And now that this question is settled, let us turn to other points, with a hope that the holder of this stamp will publish the name of its vendor, who deserves to be exposed, whoever he may be.

\* After much hesitation, Herr Hartmann has ended by acknowledging that this stamp was manufactured by himself as a joke. The "joke" is a somewhat peculiar one; it has been kept up for some eighteen months, and was only brought to a close against the will of the originator.

(To be continued.)

\* We learned later that the consideration was put on one side, but the authorities persist in considering the stamp an *Essay*.

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

*(Continued from page 160.)*

## MAURITIUS.

SEPTEMBER, 1847.

Engraved on copper by Mr. J. Barnard. Inscribed "POST OFFICE"; one type only of each value; these stamps were printed singly.

1. 1d., orange-vermilion; 1. (on entire original letter-sheet, post marked SE. 21. 47).
2. 2d., deep blue; 1.

3 AUGUST, 1848.

Engraved on copper by Mr. J. Barnard. Inscribed "POST PAID"; twelve varieties of type of each value, arranged in four horizontal rows of 3.

*(1) Early state of plates.*

3. 1d., orange-vermilion (yellowish paper); II., 4.
4. 1d., " " (bluish paper); III., 7.
5. 1d., " " reconstructed sheet; 12.
6. 2d., deep blue (very early); IV.
7. 2d., blue; III., 11.
8. 2d., " reconstructed sheet, 12.

*(2) Plates showing signs of wear.*

9. 1d., orange-vermilion (toned paper, slightly bluish); VIII., 1., (oxydised), 2 (vertical pair), 3, 2 (horizontal pair on original letter dated JA. 9. 1855).
10. 1d., orange-vermilion (blue paper); IV., 2 (horizontal pair on original letter dated DE. 11. 1856).
11. 1d., orange-vermilion; reconstructed sheet; XII.
12. 2d., blue; III., 7.
13. 2d., " (on very blue paper); 1, 3 (on original letters dated respectively OC. 20. 1854, MY. 2. 1855, and OC. 24. 1855.)

*Variety.* Type No. 7, reading "TENOZ."

14. 2d., blue; 1, 3 and 1 (attached to No. 8).

*(3) Plates much more worn.*

15. 1d., red (blue paper); IX., 3.
16. 1d., " (bluish toned paper); II. (pair), II.
17. 1d., " reconstructed sheet; 12.
18. 2d., blue (bluish paper); III., 11, 1 (on original letter dated AP. 18. 1856).
19. 2d., blue; X. (partially reconstructed sheet wanting Nos. 1 and 12; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are on blue paper, the rest on bluish toned paper), 12 (reconstructed sheet on blue paper).

JANUARY, 1849.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Prepared for use, but not issued.

20. No value indicated, lake on bleuté; V., 1.
21. " " blue " " (Feb. 1858); V., 1.

NOTE.—The used specimens passed accidentally through the post at a much later period.

APRIL, 1854.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Surcharged in *black* in a curve.

22. "FOUR PENCE," deep green; II., 1.
23. "EIGHT PENCE," mauve; 1.

30 APRIL, 1858.

24. (6d.), dull red; VII., 1, 1 (bleuté), 1 (postmarked "B 53" at a much later period).
25. (4d.), deep green; VI., 1.

MARCH, 1859.

Engraved on copper by Mr. Lapiro (locally). Twelve varieties of type arranged in three horizontal rows of 4.

26. 2d., blue (paper more or less bluish); VI., 9, 12 (reconstructed sheet; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 form a strip. No. 9 has the ornament in the left bottom corner more like a star than a cross).

*Plate showing signs of wear.*

27. 2d., blue (blue paper); X., 4, 1 (on original letter dated July 20, 1859).
28. 2d., blue; reconstructed sheet; XI. (No. 12 is wanting).

APRIL, (?) 1859.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. *Imperforate.*

29. (9d.), mauve; VII., II. (pair), 2 (pair), 2.
30. 6d., blue; III., II. (pair), 1.
31. 1s., vermilion-red; III., II. (pair), 1.

OCTOBER, (?) 1859.

The plate of August, 1848, re-engraved (locally) by Mr. Sherwin (?). Twelve varieties of type.

32. 2d., blue (on bluish paper); III., 1.
33. 2d., " 12 (reconstructed sheet).

NOTE.—Nos. 1, 4, 7, and 10 (the left side of the sheet) have no stop after "PAID."

DECEMBER, 1859.

Lithographed (locally) by Mr. Dardenne. *Laid paper Imperforate.*

34. 1d., dull red, vermilion to carmine-vermilion; X., 2 (pair—very deep colour), 4, 3 (strip), 1 (on original dated 16 MR. 60).
35. 2d., blue, pale to deep; VII., 6, 2 (pair, the obliteration only just encroaching on the left stamp), 2 (pair).

*Dangerous forgeries.*

36. 2d., blue; 3.

1860-62.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. *White wove paper. No watermark. Perf. 14.*

37. 1d., brown-lilac (March [?] 1860); VII.
38. 2d., blue, pale to deep (March [?] 1860); VII.
39. 4d., rose " VII.
40. 6d., green (June [?] 1862); V.
41. 9d., lilac (March [?] 1860); IX.
42. 1s., bistre-yellow (June [?] 1862); VIII.

MARCH (?), 1863.

*No watermark. Perf. 14.*

43. 6d., blue lilac; VI.
44. 1s., green; III.

OCTOBER, 1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. *Imperforate.*

45. 6d., purple-black; VI., II. (pair), 1.
46. 1s., green; III., 2.

1862.

*Same types. Perf. 14½ to 15.*

47. 6d., indigo-black, slate; III., II. (pair), 1.
48. 6d., bluish-grey; II.
49. 1s., green; IV.
50. (1d.), mauve (Nov. 62); 3.

NOTE.—This last was a re-issue of the stamp of April, 1859, but as 1d. value instead of 9d.

1863-64.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. *Watermark Crown and C C. Perf. 14.*

51. 1d., brown-lilac; IX.
52. 1d., bistre; VIII.
53. 2d., blue; X.
54. 3d., vermilion (pale to deep); XI.
55. 4d., rose, rose-carmine; VII.
56. 6d., blue-lilac (1864); VII.
57. 1s., orange-yellow, dull yellow; VII.
58. 5s., reddish violet; III.

*Variety bisected.*

59. Half of 2d., blue = 1d. (on entire original, dated Mar. 23, 1866.)



1865-72.

*Same watermark and perforation.*

60. 6d., pale to deep green (Oct. 1865); VI.  
 61. 9d., pale green (Sept. 1872); V.  
 62. 5s., violet (Nov. 1868); III.  
 63. 1s., blue (March 1870); IV.

*Partially surcharged.*

64. 9d. on 1d., lilac; 2.  
 65. 5d. on 4d., rose; 1.

NOTE.—This is a species of obliteration, similar to the "5d." on the 12 c. of British Guiana.

OCTOBER, 1872.

*Same watermark and perforation.*

66. 10d., lake-rose; IV.

FEBRUARY, 1876.

*Surcharged locally in black.*

67. ½d. on 9d., lilac (no wmk.); VI.  
 68. ½d. on 9d. " " (surcharge inverted); I.  
 69. ½d. on 10d., lake-rose (Oct., 1876, wmk Cr. CC); IV.

APRIL, 1877.

*Surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.*

70. ½d. on 10d., dull rose; III.

6 DECEMBER, 1877.

*Surcharged locally.*

71. 1d. on 4d., rose; II. (pair), I.  
 72. 1s. on 5s., reddish violet; II. (pair), I.  
 73. 1s. on 5s., violet; III.

1 JANUARY, 1878.

Printed and surcharged in black by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. *Watermark Cr. and C C. Perf. 14.*

74. 2 c., lilac-rose; III., 1.  
 75. 4 c., bistre; IV., 1.  
 76. 8 c., blue; III., 1.  
 77. 13 c., vermilion-red; III., 1.  
 78. 17 c., rose; III., 1.  
 79. 25 c., blue; III., 1.  
 80. 38 c., lilac; II., 1.  
 81. 50 c., green; II., 1.  
 82. 2 r. 50 c., violet; II., 1.

1879-80.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. *Watermark Crown and C C. Perf. 14.*

83. 2 c., Venetian red (Jan. 1880); III.  
 84. 4 c., orange-yellow (March 1879); III.  
 85. 8 c., blue (Jan. 1880); III.  
 86. 13 c., blue-black (Jan. 1880); III.  
 87. 17 c., rose (Jan. 1880); III.  
 88. 25 c., ochre (March, 1879); IV.  
 89. 38 c., violet (Jan. 1880); IV.  
 90. 50 c., emerald-green (Jan. 1880); II.  
 91. 2 r. 50 c., purple (Jan. 1880); II.

*Variety bisected diagonally.*

92. Half of 8 c., blue = 4 c. (on original).

1882.

*Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.*

93. 2 c., Venetian-red; I.  
 94. 4 c., orange; III.  
 95. 25 c., ochre (8 Sept., 1883); II.

26 FEBRUARY, 1883.

*Surcharged locally in black.*

96. 16 CENTS on 17 c., rose; II., III. (strip), II. (pair).  
 NOTE.—The right stamp of the pair has a defective surcharge "CENTS."

14 JULY, 1883.

*Surcharged by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.**Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.*

97. 16 c. on 17 c., rose; I.

11 MAY, 1885.

*Surcharged locally.*

98. "2 CENTS" on 35 c., violet (Cr. CC); II., 1.  
 99. " " " " I. (inverted).  
 100. " " " " I (without bar).

1885 to 1887.

*Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.*

101. 2 c., green (Aug., 1885); II.  
 102. 4 c., rose-carmine (Aug., 1885); II.  
 103. 16 c., chestnut (Oct., 1885); I.  
 104. 50 c., brownish orange (Jan. 15, 1887); II.

*Variety bisected diagonally.*

105. Half of 4 c = 2 c. (used on original).

6 JULY, 1887.

*Surcharged locally.*

106. "2 CENTS" in red on 13 c., blue-black; II.  
 107. "2 CENTS" " " I.  
 (surcharge inverted).

*Fiscals apparently used for postage.**Watermark Crown and CA. Perf. 14.*

108. 15 c., blue; I.  
 109. 25 c. " I.  
 110. 50 c. " I.

Remainders surcharged CANCELLED (in black), and sold off in 1879.

*(a) No watermark.*

Surcharged "½ — d. HALF-PENNY" (essay of surcharge 1876).

111. ½d., in red, on 9d. lilac; III. (strip).  
 112. ½d., in black " III. (strip).

*(b) Wmk. Cr. CC. (except 9d.).*

113. 2d., blue; I.  
 114. 3d., vermilion; I.  
 115. 4d., rose; I.  
 116. 9d., lilac (no wmk.); I.  
 117. 1s., blue; I.  
 118. 5s., reddish violet; I.  
 119. 5s., violet; I.  
 120. ½d. on 10d., rose; I.  
 121. 1s. on 5s., reddish violet; I.  
 122. 1s. " violet; I.

1877.

Autotype reproductions from a reprint of the 1d. plate of August, 1848, which was afterwards re-engraved, but no stamps were printed for use from the plate in this State.

123. 1d., black; XII. (complete sheet).  
 124. 1d., dull red; XII\* ( " )

Autotype reproductions from a reprint of the 2d. plate of 1848. Stamps from this plate were issued for use in October (?), 1859.

125. 2d., black; XII. (complete sheet).  
 126. 2d., blue; XII. ( " )

Plate proofs of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s stamps of 1859.

127. 6d., black; IV. (block).  
 128. 1s. " IV. ( " )

Remainders surcharged L P E in red, and perforated at 1890 the London Philatelic Exhibition, May, 1890, and sold as souvenirs at 6d. each. The perforation is 11½ to 12.

*Britannia type; no value indicated.*

129. Dull red on *bleud*; IV. (block).  
 130. Blue; IV. (block).

## INDIAN JOTTINGS.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

I HAVE but little to chronicle on this my second visit to India, for a very large portion of the ground I am now traversing, has already been gone over by me, some three years ago. Still, in the hopes of finding some few items acceptable to the readers of the *Monthly Journal*, I will commence this without further preamble, anticipating only that it will contain a modicum of philately and a maximum of other matters. Starting from Venice on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Clyde*, we experienced a severe handling from old Father Neptune, between that city and Port Said. This latter place is still

\* Presented by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

much as it was years ago in matters philatelic, only, if anything, more so. The only difference I could detect, was an enormous depreciation in the quality of the stamps offered for sale, rarities of the most modest degree being conspicuous by their absence. At Aden, we had to wait to take over the outward Indian Mail, which was transhipped from the P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, bound for Australia. This mail is entirely sorted on board, between Aden and Bombay, a staff of some twenty clerks being told off for that purpose.

Our cabin being immediately contiguous to the Post-office, we experienced the unusual sensation of being disturbed by the postman's knock on board ship. Indeed, the noise for many days was continuous, for the mail was a heavy one, and the stamping of letters seemed everlasting.

I had an interesting chat with the chief, Mr. L. C. Campos, of the Fort, Bombay, a member of the Philatelic Society there. This gentleman showed me what he averred to be some newly-discovered varieties in the already largely augmented list of the postage stamps of Portuguese Indies. Great care has, I know, to be exercised in the acceptance of such, especially as regards surcharges, and I certainly regard a variety of the "6" on 10 reis, yellow, which he showed me, with the numeral a third smaller than the usual type, as a very doubtful one. Frankly, I do not believe in it, for I have a distinct remembrance of having imported at least one entire sheet of this issue, and I can safely say no such variety existed on it, for with a business instinct I should have been certain to have noted it at the time. Moreover, had it been so, this variety would be found also on all the other 6 reis values of the crown type. That a sheet should have been printed wholly with the smaller numeral, I do not consider probable. I have criticised this doubtful variety first, now let me note the more reliable novelties that are worth describing.

The hand-stamped variety of the 1½ reis on 10 reis, green, with the "½" inverted, is quite a new and distinct variety. Two interesting stamps to me, were the 1875 20 reis, with no trace of the "0,"\* and the 1883 olive stamp (4½ reis), without any numerals whatever, simply with the word "REIS," and nothing above it. The green stamp (6 reis), with a similar omission, has already been chronicled, but the olive is, I believe, a new discovery.

At Aden I received a courteous invitation from Mr. Battliwalla, to attend his marriage with Miss Edeljee Dorabji Umrigar, which he had most kindly postponed until our arrival in Bombay. Mr. Battliwalla is, without doubt, the leading stamp dealer in this city, and the most intelligent. Being a Parsee, as indeed all the dealers are in Bombay, the ceremonial was both novel and interesting to us. It took place at the late Mr. Edeljee Framjee Karani's "Allibless Baug," at Girgaum, a suburb of Bombay. This place, if I mistake not, is one devoted entirely to the many ceremonial gatherings connected with the Parsee faith. It consists of a large enclosed space, with a good deal of open ground, surrounded on three sides by various buildings containing capacious rooms adapted for large assemblages. The out-door part is at night brilliantly illuminated with various devices, somewhat after the style of our English open-air resorts. On our arrival I was conducted to a seat on the right of the bridegroom, and presented with some betel nut wrapped in a leaf, and some flowers. My wife had to join the party of the bride, consisting, I should think, of some hundreds of Parsee ladies. The bridegroom sat in the open air, immediately facing the entrance, and had, literally speaking, his hands full, for, in addition to the onerous duties of receiving his guests, he had a beautiful Cashmere shawl, neatly folded across one of his arms, and he carried some cocoanuts and other small articles. It is impossible for me to describe in full, in this letter, the various ceremonies we witnessed; indeed, a good deal of it I did not understand, notwithstanding the courteous explanations vouchsafed by a gentleman who kindly acted as our cicerone. After the bride's procession, we all adjourned to the Ceremonial Hall, where the nuptials were performed. Either from the absence of ventilation, or the great crowd, we found the room very hot. The words of the Service we could not, of course, understand, and it was long, so I beguiled the time by a surreptitious and most interesting chat with Mr. Brooks, an English collector resident in Bombay. To this must be attributed my somewhat vague description, but in the midst of the crowd I can remember seeing the bride and bridegroom sitting facing

\* This variety is given in the *Portuguese India* handbook.—Ed. M.J.

each other, separated by a sheet, but with cords binding their persons together. At the conclusion of the Service, which was performed in an impressive manner, by a very aged and infirm priest—in fact, during the latter portion he had to be supported by another of his fraternity—the sheet was dropped, the couple throwing a handful of rice at each other, the legend being, that the one who throws the rice first has the most affection for the other, the umpire being the priest. Altogether, the ceremony was a very quaint and interesting one. Philately was, of course, well represented, many members of the Bombay Philatelic Society, as well as quite a number of stamp dealers, being present. The whole concluded with a grand marriage feast, one of the most picturesque features of which was the rows of Parsee children being entertained at long tables, the plates used for the purpose being banana leaves, cut uniformly, the whole having a thoroughly "gala" aspect. I had been asked to propose the toast of the bride and bridegroom, but owing to the general noise and excitement, there were no speeches; they had our good wishes nevertheless. My wife and self left, each of us decorated with three huge wreaths of flowers, placed round our necks, according to the Parsee custom.

Mr. Battliwalla has his office in Churchgate Street, and notwithstanding the lengthy nature of his nuptials, which were again repeated at twelve p.m. the same night, I found him at his office between the hours of nine and ten the next morning. Churchgate Street is the Strand of Bombay, as it is much devoted to Philately.

The stamp trade in this street is not confined to the shops, but itinerant vendors block the pavement in many instances, and it was amusing to notice how largely the familiar red-covered Stanley Gibbons' catalogue appeared to be in use. One of those salesmen was an Afghan, with an unusually imposing turban, and he had quite a large stock of his own country's stamps. Later on he called at my hotel, and I succeeded in obtaining from him among others some of the rarer values of the 1875-76 issue. He showed me with great pride a much damaged specimen of the 1868 issue, for which he wanted some fabulous price far in advance of its market value. I must confess I was somewhat astonished at the want of knowledge displayed by some of the smaller dealers, in detecting the commonest forgeries; a long price being asked for exceedingly poor imitations, in the belief of their genuineness. During my stay in Bombay, I had the pleasure of inspecting Mr. Karkroshoo China's collection, the most noticeable feature of which is his fine display of Soruth stamps, all used, and on entire envelopes. When I mention that the first and second types, *i.e.* the 1864-68 issues, of these stamps alone run to something like 120 varieties, its completeness may be imagined. Among these I noticed fine specimens of the 1 anna, red on green, and also on yellow-green, a very distinct shade, likewise the 4 annas, red on blue, and also on yellow-green. These two last-named are not as yet chronicled, I believe, but, as is often the case, later on, very probably, there will be further finds, considerably reducing their rarity. Before leaving Bombay, Mr. Krishnaroo Ramchundra, the Treasurer of the Bombay Philatelic Society and one of its most energetic members, kindly sent me an invitation to attend a reception given me by the Society. This proved most interesting, and at its close I was presented with a large and new photograph of the members of the Society in a group. On the way to Allahabad, I had fully intended visiting Bhopal, but as this would have necessitated our rising at 3 a.m., and there being no accommodation beyond a dak bungalow, or rest house, which I was given to understand was entirely devoid of furniture, I abandoned the idea. Mr. C. E. Howard, of Bombay, who has visited the place, tells me that when he was there quite recently, there were no less than four distinct issues of Bhopal postage stamps in actual use at one and the same time. They are, however, all perfectly *bonâ-fide*, with the exception perhaps of the 4 and 8 anna values, the issue of which was not in any way needed, and for which there is no demand except for Philatelic purposes. They were created in fact in response to numerous demands for such values, and as they are actually available for postage, they cannot be ignored by the collector. I was amused to hear that the native postmaster keeps his stock wrapped up in a dirty cotton pocket handkerchief, and this is very possible, the stamps being without gum.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

SLAVIANSKY BAZAAR, MOSCOW, *April 12th, 1896.*

HAVING been travelling now since February 7th last, except for a short return to London, a few notes as to what is to be seen in the chief cities I have visited, may be of interest to some of my readers, especially to any who in the future should cover some of the same ground.

First of all, I put in ten days at Paris, now rapidly resuming its place as the centre of philately on the continent. In addition to Mr. P. von Ferrary, there are now in the beautiful and ever-gay capital of France, many great collectors, and really advanced philatelists. (For obvious reasons, our clients' names are mentioned as little as possible in these notes.) The advancement of our hobby in Paris is, I think, greatly due to Messrs. Dorsan Astruc, Jules Bernichon, and Victor Robert, whose pluck in buying good collections and fine stamps might well be commended to the notice of their confrères in Germany and Austria.

From Paris I went on to Brussels, and stayed there five days; but I am sorry to say that I consider Brussels is—from our point of view—as rapidly going down as Paris is going up in the scale. The dealers of Brussels have very little good stuff on hand; one of them, who is well known through selling forgeries, false postmarks, cleaned fiscals, and mended stamps, thoroughly deserves to have his name published, and I would commend his doings to the notice of the Brussels Philatelic Society—by the way, this society is well known as containing a larger number of people of title than any other, but I am afraid the adage, "the greater the title, the smaller the purse," is but too often the case here.

In Brussels I find a considerably increased demand for the older and scarcer varieties of Belgium stamps, *unused*, and if any of our readers have any of these stamps to part with, I should be glad to see them, with a view to purchase.

From Brussels I returned for a few days to London, and then started on the longer portion of my trip. This time I have taken with me a secretary, whose knowledge of French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, has been of the greatest service, more especially in Russia, where he had lived for three years, so that he is well up in the many matters necessary to know in travelling through this vast empire.

But to resume—I went first to Cologne, which, whilst of small importance from a business point of view, is yet a convenient place for breaking the long journey from London to Frankfurt. At Cologne I stayed as usual at the Dom Hotel, exactly facing the grand old cathedral. There we had quite a small congress for three days. Mr. Castle, from Brighton, Mr. Stock, from Berlin, Messrs. Gelli and Ricci, from Brussels, and Mr. Schaefer, from Frankfurt; and with the local men—especially that old philatelist, Mr. Ankeisser—we made up a very jolly lot.

In July the great meeting of German philatelists is to be held in Cologne, and it is believed that the third floor of the Dom Hotel will be entirely occupied by stamp dealers.

My next visit was to Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, where I stopped at the Swan Hotel. Frankfurt I consider, from a business point of view, the most important town in Germany; and this is to a great extent due to the influence of the exceedingly strong Philatelic Society, so ably conducted by the local committee, under the management of Mr. J. Umpfenbach, the president, and Mr. Adolf Rosenberg, the genial and popular secretary. The leading dealer here is certainly Mr. K. W. F. Schäfer, who possesses one of the nicest stocks of the better class German stamps on the Continent, and is an exceedingly good judge of the current market values.

I saw several nice collections here, and noted that the great tendency is to secure fine unused stamps. European, North Americans, and West Indies, especially the latter, being in greatest demand. Mr. Rosenberg's collection of Heligoland stamps is worthy of special notice; it is beyond

doubt the finest in existence, as Mr. Rosenberg has specialised in this country for a long time, and is nearly complete in every variety of type, shade, postmark, &c., in addition to entire sheets and stamps on letters.

My next visit was to Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg (Hotel Marquardt, adjoining station, and very fine). I had never been to this town before, and went there chiefly to see what the local collectors possessed, in the way of the old unused stamps of their kingdom. I was surprised to find exceedingly little, in fact I had, in the Ehrenbach collection, far more unused Wurtemberg rarities, than all the dealers and collectors of Stuttgart could muster between them. I did certainly see one very fine special collection of Wurtembergs, comprising magnificent things in rare shades, unused, and especially strong in essays and proofs.

I was pleased to meet once again Mr. C. Zissler, who for some years had a shop in Wardour Street, London, and often had many good stamps. Mr. Zissler's son has still, I believe, a stamp business in Shaftesbury Avenue, or that neighbourhood, but one misses the kindness and amiability of the elder Zissler, and would welcome him back again in our little village. Messrs. T. Reinhardt and F. Redwitz are also stamp dealers here, but their trade appears to be in the commoner varieties only, and I could find nothing worth noting in any of the stocks in the place.

I next moved on to Munich, and found the "Bayerischer Hof" the most central hotel, and very comfortable. I was glad to find that Mrs. Larisch had moved to much better quarters, in the Promenadeplatz just opposite the hotel, and I was able to buy quite a few nice things from this well known and old established house.

In Munich I had the pleasure of spending an evening with Mr. Paul Beschoren, and inspecting his fine collection. Mr. Beschoren for many years has been a specialist in the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies. His English collection is very fine, and contains, among other things, a fine specimen of the 9d. with hair lines. In this town there are several fine collections, and good stamps seem in fair demand. I spent a day going the round of the dealers, and I was specially on the look-out for Bavarian stamps—the Arms type, with silk thread *imperf.* and *unused*—and all to be had in Munich, was a pair of 9 kr., brown, and one or two single 1 and 3 kr. stamps; fully bearing out my experience of the past two years, which has been that these stamps, in a fine unused condition, have been—and still are—much under-rated. I have not seen a dozen for sale during the whole of my trip, and I am sure the prices must advance considerably, as they are in constant demand in Germany.

From Munich I went by the Orient Express to Vienna. This Express is one of the best on the continent, and runs three times a week from Paris to Constantinople; but as the fares are 1st class plus 25 per cent., it cannot be called cheap. Still, as it did the journey in eight hours, against fourteen by the ordinary fast trains, I considered it worth the difference.

In Vienna I had again the pleasure of meeting that "grand old trio" of experts, Dr. Mallmann, Messrs. Ludwig Schwartz and Wilhelm Krapp. Three better informed men on all branches of philately, it would be difficult to find in any city.

The first question asked here—as it is, in fact, everywhere else I have been so far—is, "What do you think of the affair of the Austrian Mercuries?" I have been favoured with an inspection of an article on these stamps, prepared by the Expert Committee of the Austrian Philatelic Society, and accompanied by a number of greatly enlarged photographs, which will be read by Mr. W. Krapp at the Philatelic Congress in Cologne. Mr. H. Frankel, of Berlin, has also written an extensive article on the same subject, and has spent a great amount of time and money in photographs of the stamps in question by all possible processes. Mr. Frankel's article will be published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, probably before this is in the press.

From a careful examination of the results of the Vienna and Berlin researches, I am absolutely convinced that the *yellow, rose, and vermilion* Austrian Mercury stamps, that have been coming from Vienna during the past five years, are absolute *forgeries*. If this is so, the next thing is to find the culprit, and on this point there is much diversity of

opinion. A legal action is now in course of progress in Austria, which may throw some light on the subject. If it does not, we shall all hope that the Austrian Philatelic Society may in some way get at the bottom of the mystery; its members have already done much to earn our gratitude, and we shall all wish them success in fathering this immense swindle on its originator.

During my stay in Vienna, I had the pleasure of attending one of the meetings of the Austrian Philatelic Society, which are held at No. 15, Wallnerstrasse, on each Tuesday and Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Some twenty members were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent in looking over various selections of stamps, and inspecting a few books, that I took to the meeting by special request. About 10 p.m. an adjournment was made for supper and "bock," after which one of the numerous fine billiard saloons, with which this grand old city abounds, was visited, and here, at 3 a.m., friend Schwartz proved he could as easily make ten consecutive cannons, as distinguish a "Friedl" from an original Mercury.

While in Vienna, I heard much about Buda-Pest, especially from Mr. Krapp, to whom it was evidently well known; I therefore decided to run down there for three days, and very much enjoyed my trip. Buda-Pest is an exceedingly fine town, most picturesque, and at the time of my visit was just preparing to open the International Exhibition, which is intended to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Hungarian Independence. I was surprised to find in this town a fine *underground* railway—the only one I have come across upon the Continent.

I had the pleasure of meeting here a celebrated collector, and a correspondent of our firm for nearly thirty years. Stamps are not a great enough field for this gentleman's energies, and he has got together one of the finest, if not the finest collection of *pipes* in the world—I had the pleasure of visiting his house and inspecting his numerous collections. I saw pipes which have cost over £200 each, others which were of great historical interest, having belonged to some of the Royalties of Europe. In addition to stamps and pipes, this gentleman collects butterflies, botanical specimens, etc., etc.; in fact his house is a veritable museum, and a museum that is founded upon an accurate knowledge of every object that is contained therein.

Of course, the stamps were the greatest attraction for me, and from what I saw in a short visit, I should say the collection is unique. The greater part of two rooms is filled with stamps, and a prominent feature is the collection of stamps on entire letters, with all varieties of cancellations, &c., &c. In fact, the collection is so great, that two secretaries are employed to arrange it. One takes charge of the stamps on entire letters, and another one of the general collection of loose stamps. The stamps on entire envelopes are especially noticeable in this collection, and occupy the greater portion of two rooms.

In Buda-Pest, I also had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who has been the primary cause of the great rise in price of the Hungary stamps of the first issue, the lithographed ones. He has got an enormous quantity together, and his intention is to keep them for five years, and then to exchange for other rare stamps wanting in his collection.

The dealers in Buda-Pest have no scarce stamps whatever, in fact, all put together, their stocks would be thought of little account by even a third-rate London dealer.

I had to return again to Vienna on my way up to Prague, and was enabled, through the aid of my friend, Mr. Rudolph Friedl, to inspect a very nice collection formed by a lady in Vienna, a Madame Rosa. Her collection was well worth inspection, and contained many rare varieties, the speciality being used pairs; in fact I do not think I saw an unused stamp in the whole collection.

Prague is about seven hours by rail from Vienna. This city I found the worst that I had visited from a business point of view; very little to be bought and nothing to be sold, so I decided to take a day to see the city and some of the most interesting sights, for I had not stopped here on my last visit to Austria. I visited the Imperial Castle, called the Hradschin, from which a grand view over the

whole city is obtained. The Carls Brücke bridge across the Moldau, leading to the Hradschin, is one of the grandest and most ornate I have ever seen. It dates from the fourteenth century, and has a fine arch at either end, and is adorned with extraordinary statues and shrines. The Cathedral of St. Vitus, attached to the castle, is also well worthy of a visit, the old wood-carving of various views of the city being especially fine. The shrine of St. Nepomuc is one of the richest in Europe, the statues and ornaments containing no less than *one and three-quarter tons* of solid silver.

The leading dealer in Prague is certainly Vincenz Jedlicka, who has a nicely-assorted stock of common stamps, but nothing for sale in the way of scarce or rare varieties. Mr. Jedlicka has, however, a really very fine and valuable private collection, which he has been forming for the past twenty years. It is specially fine in Europe, the stamps of Oldenburg and Switzerland being far above the average. I tried to get some of the gems, but Mr. J. would not be tempted, even at double their value.

I left Prague at 3 p.m., and the next four hours (the time occupied in reaching Dresden) is through one of the prettiest bits of scenery in Europe. The line follows the windings of the river Elbe the whole way, for the greater part of which the river runs through deep ravines, bounded with hills and cliffs, often crowned with a castle, somewhat like those on the Rhine.

Dresden, although the head centre of the largest philatelic society in the world, with 1995 members, is one of the worst places at which to sell stamps that I know on the Continent. Perhaps our firm is partly to blame for this, as about two years ago we bought Mr. Winzer's collection; he was the chief buyer in Dresden, and has not been replaced.

My old friend here, Mr. H. Mörbitz, has a nice stock of stamps, including many of the scarce varieties, but nothing really rare. He is ably assisted in his business by a very pretty daughter, with wonderfully bright and sharp eyes, whose scrutiny even "Singer's" wonderful repairs will not pass. Mr. Ernst Petritz, the owner of the museum here, which I fully described in this journal some three years ago, has wisely removed into Grosse Schiessgasse, No. 6, from the far distant suburb in which the museum was formerly situated.

From Dresden I went on to Leipzig, staying at *Hôtel Hauff*. Here I spent an afternoon inspecting the truly grand collection of the Baron J. von Mutzenbecher. This collection is, beyond doubt, far and away the best and most valuable in Germany. A special feature is stamps on entire envelopes, among which I noticed a square block of four 2d. blue "Large Fillet" Mauritius in beautiful condition, several round British Guiana, also, in the same country, that *very* rare stamp, the 4 c., blue, 1856 issue, large oblong on the surfaced paper. About nineteen of the blue Naples (arms and cross) in fine shades is not such a bad show, and a set of the four first issue Moldavia is another trifle not often met with.

It was fitting that this city, containing the first collection in Germany, should also boast of the first Philatelist in the Fatherland; and I think it may fairly do so, in the person of Dr. Franz, whose knowledge of stamps, their rare shades, &c., and true market value, ranks with that of the best judges of the world.

A gentleman to whom I am indebted for many kindnesses in this town, both on this visit and on former occasions, is Mr. Bernhardt Blauhuth, Königsplatz, No. 16, who combines the businesses of stamps and cigars, but who will shortly launch out in a larger way in the former branch, in which I wish him every success.

From here I went to Magdeburg, to inspect a fine collection offered for just over £3000. Although it contained many fine things, I could not give much over half the price wanted, owing to so many stamps being forged, or "faked." It was curious on turning them over to find how many of these came from a well-known Berlin dealer; of course I do not mean Stock or Stötzer, but in alphabetical order their names are not far from the one I refer to!

(To be continued.)

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE seventeenth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 14th February, 1896, when twelve members attended. In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Biggs, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The agenda for the evening contained the names of two candidates for election to membership of the Society, but the taking of the ballot was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell, in opening a discussion on "the collection of new issues," called attention to the movement in favour of a new School of Collectors, confining their studies to the stamps issued since 1890, and invited comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of this system, both from the educational and financial standpoints. Many of the members present took part in the discussion, and the opinion was generally expressed that, although the collection of new issues only could not compare in interest with the collection of the stamps of any country or countries from the time of their first issues, the movement was, from many points of view, worthy of support, provided it could be freed from the principal dangers and objections pointed out by Mr. Nankivell and other members.

On the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Maycock, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Nankivell for introducing the subject for discussion.

THE eighteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 21st February, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., twelve members being present, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The receipt from Messrs. Bright & Son of a copy of their recently-published *A B C Catalogue*, sent by them for the Society's Library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Secretary read a letter from Major George S. Lowe, forwarding specimens of the 5 kr. Austrian stamp of the issue of 1890, and calling attention to several variations in the printing of the inscriptions in black. The stamps were examined by the members present, and the opinion was generally expressed that the minor varieties referred to were all due to want of care in inking the plates in the operation of printing the sheets. A letter was also read from Mr. F. K. Frazer, sending for inspection a small-sized registered envelope of "Chamba State," in which the inscription of the name of the State had been printed in error on the face of the envelope, instead of on the stamp. The Secretary was directed, in acknowledging both letters, to thank the writers for their communications, and for sending the stamps for inspection by the members.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell showed an unsevered used pair of the 5 c. stamp of the 1865 issue of Chili, watermarked with the long numeral 5, and printed on *laid* paper.

Mr. R. Pearce then read the concluding portion of his paper on the stamps of the Transvaal, comprising all the issues since the commencement of the second Republic. The numbers of the stamps printed for each issue were given, together with much valuable information in connection with their history, and the numerous varieties and errors to be found, and Mr. Pearce handed round for comparison his fine collection of the stamps under consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Meyer, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pearce for his interesting paper, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*,

and for giving the members present an opportunity of inspecting his collection of Transvaal stamps.

THE nineteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 28th February, 1896, at 7.30. Thirteen members were present.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Leeds Society, communicating a resolution expressing the sympathy of the members with the London Society in the loss of the late President, the Earl of Kingston, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. W. L. Chew, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, and Mr. A. Holland, proposed by Mr. G. L. Toppan, and seconded by Mr. F. W. Ayer, were elected members of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on "Envelopes and Post Cards," which was opened by Mr. R. Meyer. The chief reasons for the general neglect of this interesting branch of Philately were considered, as also the best mode of collecting, so as to minimise the principal objection on the ground of bulk, and difficulty in arrangement.

Many of the members present took part in the discussion, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Meyer for introducing the subject for discussion.

THE twentieth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, 6th March, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fourteen members and three visitors.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a minute by the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, in reference to the sale of the Official Stamps, forwarded by the Governor of the Colony. The Postmaster-General in his minute stated that, looking at the matter in its broadest sense, he considered that the function of the Post-office should be limited to the issue of stamps for postage and revenue purposes only, and that he had given promises that no more obliterated "O.S." stamps should be issued.

Mr. Charles E. McNaughtan, proposed by Mr. M. E. Hughes-Hughes, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then read a paper on the "Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland," comprising a very complete history of these interesting stamps, and containing a description of the various designs and types, with particulars of the principal tests available in each case for distinguishing the genuine stamps from the numerous forgeries which exist.

Details of the various forgeries were also given, and Mr. Oldfield presented to each of the members attending the meeting a very fine series of photographs of genuine and forged stamps, in illustration of his observations, together with a lithographed reproduction of the postmarks employed at the time when the stamps were in use.

In dealing with the "Vaud" stamps, it was explained that they should strictly be classed with the Geneva issues, and that, like the Winterthur stamps, they were really a Federal issue, the Neufchatel stamp being also probably in the same category.

The paper, for which the hearty thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Oldfield, on the motion of Dr. Viner, seconded by Mr. Bacon, will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks was also awarded to Mr. Otto Pfenninger, for his assistance in the preparation of the excellent photographs presented to the members, being moved by Mr. Oldfield, and seconded by Mr. Pearce.—From *The London Philatelist*.

## BARBADOS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are very glad to learn from *The Barbados Herald* of March 30th, that a most successful exhibition was arranged by three of the members of this Society, which we understand was formed some six months ago. The most prominent feature of the exhibition seems to have been a very fine collection of Swiss stamps, shown by Major McCracken; the sight of this so affected the reporter of the *Herald* that he confesses to having been tempted to "a breach of the 9th commandment."

## BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* W. T. WILSON, Esq.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,  
203, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 19TH.—Major W. F. Anstey (Devonport), Messrs. A. Scheindling (Russia), and W. A. Riley (Belgium), were unanimously elected members.

The Hon. Sec. read a paper on the Argentine stamps, including those of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, and Corrientes.

APRIL 16TH.—Messrs. W. Leigh (Birmingham), W. A. Walker (Devonport), J. P. Way (Bristol), H. A. Young (Queensland), A. Pulin (Spain), L. S. Charlick (South Australia), J. de Le Retord (Portugal), T. Torradadella (Spain), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Hollick displayed a very fine selection from his private collection, and gave notes and particulars of the same, which were extremely interesting and instructive, and were highly appreciated by the large attendance. The most valuable part of the display was the collection of Mauritius, in which some very fine singles and pairs of the early issues were especially noticeable—Early Canadians, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, including some very fine "shillings," British Columbia and Vancouver's Island complete, a large number of complete sheets of Gambia, re-constructed sheets of Victoria, etc.

## BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting was held on March 3rd, when the President, Mr. Oliver Friith, occupied the chair. The formal business of the Society having been disposed of, the rest of the evening was devoted by the members to the exchange of duplicates; not many however changed hands.

THE monthly meeting was held on April 14th, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. M. Gray, one of the Vice-Presidents. The business of the evening was the reading of a paper prepared by Mr. H. W. Atkinson, on "English Stamps used Abroad." Mr. Atkinson illustrated his paper with a map of the world, showing the various places where English stamps had been used for franking letters to this country. A discussion ensued on the matter, in which most of the members present joined. The next meeting, which will be the annual one, will be held on May 5th.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

## BRIGHTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Hon. President*—BARON DE WORMS.

*President*—M. P. CASTLE.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 2nd, at 8.15 p.m. Seven members and one visitor attended. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. H. Stafford Smith exhibited a very fine and interesting series of rare stamps; among the principal were several Swiss Cantonal, including the rare Zurich 4 rappen, vertical lines, a quantity

of fine St. Vincents, early Trinidads and Victoria, an entire sheet of Heligoland 5 pfennig, and the rare Lagos 5s., blue. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Stafford Smith for his interesting display.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 16th, at 8.15 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. H. Stafford Smith occupied the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, letters from Colonel Alexander and Mr. C. K. Morse, resigning their membership, were read, and accepted with regret. A paper to have been read was unavoidably postponed.

## GERMAN "PHILATELISTEN TAG" NO. VIII.

[WE have much pleasure in publishing the following kind invitation from the philatelists of Germany, to all their fellow-collectors in England, to their Annual Festival.]

THE members of the Committee of the 8th "Philatelisten Tag," to be held at Cologne on the Rhine, from the 20th to the 22nd of June next, herewith beg to invite the philatelists of all parts of England, to honour them with their presence during these festival days. The programme will be as follows:

On Saturday, 20th of June, reception of the visitors. In the evening great "Kommers."

Sunday, 21st of June, principal meeting; after this, dinner. In the evening sale and exchange of stamps.

Monday, 22nd of June, excursion by saloon steamer up the Rhine, to the Siebengebirge; return the same day.

B. A. STRATMANN, *Hon. Sec.*

## HULL & DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday, March 31st, to consider the advisability of forming a Philatelic Society for Hull, when it was unanimously resolved that a Society under the above title be formed.

The following were elected officers:—

*President:* E. W. DRURY.

*Hon. Treasurer:* A. P. STEPHENSON.

*Committee:*

E. KIRKBY

G. E. PICKERING

W. T. TAYLOR

G. F. WYLDE

*Hon. Secretary:* JAMES BURN.

The meeting being of opinion that a good library of philatelic literature was much needed, it was resolved to form one at once, and that every endeavour should be made to make same as complete as possible. Several members promised gifts towards its formation.

Meetings during the Summer will be held every four weeks, the next meeting being on Tuesday, April 20th. The Society will be glad to receive copies of Philatelic publications. Anyone desirous of becoming a member should please communicate with

JAMES BURN, *Hon. Sec.*

11, ST. LUKE'S STREET, HULL.

## LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

THE tenth meeting of the Session 1895-6 was held at the Municipal Buildings, Leeds, on Saturday, the 15th February, 1896. The President, who was in the chair, gave an account of the Carlist Stamps of Spain, illustrated by his collection, and at the close he received the thanks of the meeting, proposed by Mr. T. K. Skipwith, seconded by Mr. W. Beckwith.

THE eleventh meeting was held on Monday, 2nd March. There were eight members present, with the President in the chair. There were a number of donations to the library, including the new journal of the Philatelic Society of Argentina.

Mr. W. B. Simpson, vice-president, read a paper on the Stamps of Greece, illustrated by his own collection and those of other members, and received a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Skipwith, and seconded by Mr. S. E. Nixon.

THE twelfth meeting was held on Saturday, the 14th of March. There were nine members and two visitors present, and the chair was occupied by the senior vice-president, Mr. W. B. Simpson. The evening was devoted to a general display of stamps. Mr. S. E. Nixon and Rev. T. S. Fleming showed their whole collections, Mr. John H. Thackrah his British and British Colonials, and Mr. T. K. Skipwith his New Zealand and British Bechuanaland issues. Novelties were shown by the last-named and by the chairman. A candidate was proposed for membership, and several donations announced and thanks voted.

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH,  
13, Victoria Road, Headingly.  
JOHN H. THACKRAH,  
54, St. Michael's Road, Headingly.

## PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

THE tenth ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, March 4th, at 7.30 p.m., there being eight members and two visitors present—the President in the chair. The Hon. Sec. reported having received a copy of Bright's *A B C Catalogue* as a donation to the library, and was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to Messrs. Bright and Son for the same. The following resolution was then passed—"That the Hon. Secretary be instructed to so amend the rules as to convey the restriction that, in the future, corresponding members living within Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, or Mannamead, should not be entitled to the reduced subscription."

The Vice-President (Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens) gave what he termed a "conversational paper" on the Stamps of Queensland, having especial regard to the Reference Lists lately published by Mr. W. Hadlow and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. Assisted by his collection, he went through the various issues up to 1879.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*  
5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

### CIRCULAR No. 5.

THE Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of philatelists, and appeal to all collectors and dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

21. ECUADOR.—The Government of this country is an old offender, and its delinquencies were referred to in a previous circular. (See No. 4, paragraph 17.)

From a circular notice in four languages, dated 5th December, 1895, it appears that a special postage stamp is to be issued on the 5th June, 1896, which will be available for postal purposes only on the day of issue, and ten following days. This issue is to commemorate the Esmeralda incident. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to advise dealers to beware of it.

22. INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—The postal departments of several of these States either have been or are about to be taken over by the Central Government. In the case of Jhind and Cashmere this has already been done, and it is reported that a similar course has been, or is shortly to be adopted, with regard to Bamra, Bhopal, Poonch, Wadhwan, Nowanuggur, Bhor, Nangaon, and Faridkot.

It appears that the issues of some of the States have been reprinted, and are now being offered for sale. Collectors and dealers should therefore be on their guard.

23. REPUBLIC OF CURA.—Stamps of an issue prepared in 1877 are now being offered for sale. The values are 2, 5, 10, and 25 centavos.

In the Third Circular, under the heading No. 13, reference was made to a contemplated speculative issue of Grecian stamps to commemorate the Olympian games. From a recently published notice, the issue appears now to be an accomplished fact, and to consist of twelve stamps, in value from 1 lepton to 10 drachmas.

BULGARIA.—An issue has appeared in commemoration of the conversion of Prince Boris.

Collectors and dealers should exercise discretion with regard to these stamps, unless they are intended permanently to supersede the current issue.

By order, HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,  
*Hon. Secretary to Special Committee,  
London Philatelic Society, and Acting  
Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) to S. S. S.*  
391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.  
April, 1896.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REV. H. C. S.—We fear that you will not be able to get the pink stain out of the stamps you mention, as the colour in which they are printed is a very fugitive one.

A. D.—We are very much obliged for your letter with cutting. You will see that we have made use of the latter.

J. M. T. D.—The London Philatelic Society's book on *India and Ceylon* mentions the Die numbers of the envelopes, as far as they were known to the Society. We know of no complete list of them, and unfortunately do not know where to obtain any materials for compiling one. We will make some enquiries, but are doubtful as to the result.

C. E. S.—We note your U.S. variety, which we do not think has been chronicled. The doubly struck embossed head is probably due to slipping of the paper in the press.

J. G. W.—Various of the De la Rue stamps show an appearance of *laid* lines in the paper or on the surface. They have never been satisfactorily accounted for, but we believe none of the Crown & CC, or CA, paper is really *laid*.

E. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter, and hope this may be the last of the provisionals. We have passed on the stamps to our publishers; the "secret mark" is quite invisible to us.

A. S.—Your stamp with wmk. "E" is no doubt from the margin of a sheet of the paper with the ordinary watermark.

H. T.—Belgium, No. 40 in 9th Edition is not 10 c.; do you mean 48? This type we only know on *bluish*. The cancellation you describe is, we believe, a postal one. Chili No. 26 should be 20 c. N.G. Confed. envelopes, types should be 1567, 1568. New Zealand, we have not noted the two varieties of the current wmk.; are they distinct papers, or varieties in the same sheet? The other novelties we will note next month. Many thanks for the wrappers, we seem to have missed the current one.

## 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.

## Old Australian Stamps.

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

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**PORTUGAL (continued).**

1895. Value in black. (Dec.) \*  
150 reis, brown on yellowish 1 0  
200 ,, purple on pale rose 1 4  
300 ,, blue on rose .. 2 0

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.**

1896. Type 2964.  
9 reis, pale lilac .. .. .

**PUTTIALLA.**

Surcharged as Type 2980.  
4 a., black and olive .. .. .

**SERVICE STAMP.**

Surcharged as Type 2980.  
2 a., black and blue .. .. .

**QUEENSLAND.**

Variety of No. 143 with LA joined.  
1d., vermilion .. .. . 1 6  
The same, error "RNY" for "PENNY"  
1d., vermilion .. .. .  
Types 2995 and new design. Wmk. 2986.  
2d., blue .. .. . 0 4 0 1  
5d., chocolate (Feb.) \* .. 0 9 0 3

Type 2994.

4d., green (burled) .. .. . 0 6  
4d., (Wmk. 2990) .. .. . 0 6  
4d., (embossed) .. .. .  
1d., vermilion (embossed) .. .. .

Thick paper, no wmk.

2d., blue .. .. .  
1s., mauve .. .. .  
Wmk. 2990.  
1s., mauve .. .. . 5 0

**ROUMANIA.**

1895. Delivery stamp.  
25 bani, red-brown .. .. .  
UNPAID LETTER STAMP. 1896.  
Type 3052. Wmk. Arms. Perf. 133.  
50 bani, green .. .. .

**RUSSIA.**

1865? Type 3062. Error with ground  
of 5 kopecks on wove paper.  
3 kop., black and green .. .. .  
Errors with centre inverted.  
14 kop., blue & rose (No. 43)  
14 ,, ,, ( ,, 58)

**GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.**

**BELEBEL.**

1895. (Nov.) \* For Registration.  
5 kop., pink and blue .. .. . 0 6

**BELOZERSK.**

1895. Type 3142.  
2 kop., brown .. .. . 0 3

**BOGORODSK.**

Type of 1884.  
10 kop., blue .. .. .  
Type 3167, with date erased.  
JUNE, 1895.

2 kop., deep blue .. .. . 4  
3 ,, ,, .. .. . 0 4  
4 ,, blue-green .. .. .  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. . 2 0  
Error, "8" in left upper corner.  
3 kop., deep blue .. .. .

OCTOBER, 1895.

2 kop., violet-blue .. .. . 0 3  
4 ,, bright blue .. .. . 0 6  
8 ,, blue-green .. .. . 0 10

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.

Same type. JUNE, 1895.  
3 kop., rose .. .. . 0 4  
4 ,, bistre .. .. .  
Error, "8" in left upper corner.  
3 kop., rose .. .. .

OCTOBER, 1895.

2 kop., vermilion .. .. . 0 3  
4 ,, brown .. .. . 0 6  
8 ,, carmine-red .. .. . 0 10  
20 ,, orange-red .. .. . 2 0

**CHARKOFF.**

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
1895. Type 3212.  
Frame and numerals only in blue.  
5 kop., gold and blue .. .. .

**CHERSON.**

1895. Type 3220.  
5 kop., blue-green .. .. . 0 6

**JEGORIEWSK.**

1896. (Feb.) \*  
3 kop., blue .. .. . 0 4  
3 ,, violet-rose .. .. . 0 4

**JELEZ.**

5 kop., 3309, brown-violet 0 6  
1896. Rouletted.  
5 kop., 3307, violet on rose ..  
5 ,, 3308 ,, ,, ..  
5 ,, 3338, violet on white ..

**KAZAN.**

1895. (Dec.) \*  
3 kop., bright blue .. .. .

**KOLOMNA.**

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
1895. (Nov.) \* Perf. 112.  
1 kop., orange .. .. . 0 2  
2 ,, green .. .. . 0 3  
3 ,, carmine .. .. . 0 4

**KOUNGOUR.**

1895. Type 3345.  
2 kop., rose .. .. .

**LOUBNY.**

1895. (Nov.) \* Perf. 114.  
5 kop., green, blk., & gold. 0 6

**MALMYCHE.**

2 kop., 3391, magenta .. .. . 0 3

**OCHANSK.**

1895. New type. (Jan. 1896.) \*  
2 kop., green .. .. . 0 3

**OSSA.**

1894-95. (July.) \*  
2 kop., red-brown & green. 0 3  
4 ,, green and yellow ..  
2 ,, blue and red .. .. . 0 3  
Arms on lined ground.  
2 kop., blue and red .. .. . 0 3

**OUSTYSOLSK.**

1895. Type 3485.  
Oval with ground of blue dots.  
2 kop., blue, red, & brown ..

**PODOLSK.**

1882. Type 3508. Imperf.  
2 kop., yellow-green .. .. .

**PBKOFF.**

1895. (Nov.) \*  
Surcharged in various types.  
"3" in black, on No. 10 ..

**RJEFF.**

1895. Type 3536. Imperf.  
2 kop., red and brown .. .. .  
1896. (March.) \* Perf. 114.  
2 kop., blue and red .. .. .

**SCHATZK.**

1895? Perf. 143. (Feb. '96.) \*  
3 kop., black on green .. .. . 0 4

**SOLIKAMSK.**

1895. (Nov.) \* Perf. 113.  
2 kop., blue .. .. . 0 3

**STAROBYELSK.**

1895. Type 3588. Perf. 124.  
2 kop., green on green .. .. . 0 4

**TICHVIN.**

1895. Type 3608. Dated 1895.  
5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red 0 6

**TOTMA.**

1895. (Nov.) \*  
3 kop., black, yellow, red,  
gold, and blue .. .. . 0 4

**TSCHERDINA.**

3 kop., 3620, green .. .. . 0 4

**WEBSEIGONSK.**

1895. (Aug.) \* Perf. 10.  
3 kop., brown and gold .. .. . 0 4  
10 ,, blk., red, grn., & gold 1 0

**ZADONSK.**

Type 3666.  
5 kop., mauve .. .. . 0 6

**ZIENKOW.**

Provisionals. (Feb. '96.) \* Perf. 9.  
1 kop., bronze .. .. .  
1+1 ,, 181e-bêche .. .. .  
2 ,, gold .. .. .  
2+2 ,, 181e-bêche .. .. .

Varieties. Imperf.

1 kop., bronze .. .. .  
1+1 ,, 181e-bêche .. .. .  
1895. (Dec.) \*  
1 kop., red .. .. . 0 2  
2 ,, blue .. .. . 0 3  
1896. Same types.  
1 kop., orange-brown .. .. . 0 2  
2 ,, gold .. .. . 0 3  
3 ,, deep blue .. .. . 0 4

**ST. THOMAS, & C.**

(DANISH WEST INDIES.)  
1895. (July.) \* Black surcharge.  
10 c. on 50 c., mauve .. .. . 1 0

**SALVADOR.**

Type 3755, surcharged in red. (Jan. 1896.) \*  
1 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. .. . 0 4  
2 c. on 20 c., green .. .. . 1 0  
3 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. .. . 0 4  
1 c. on 24 c., mauve .. .. .  
Surcharged in black.  
1 c. on 12 c., lake .. .. .

**SANTANDER.**

1896. (Feb. '96.) \* Perf. 13.  
5 c., brown .. .. .

**SERVIA.**

1895. Type 3891. Black surcharge.  
10 Atts on 24 atts, No. 13 .. 1 0 1 0

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.

1895. (Sept.) \*  
No value, rose .. .. .

**SIRMOOR.**

SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Type 3906. Surcharged in black.  
3 pies, orange .. .. .  
6 ,, green .. .. .  
1 anna, blue .. .. .  
2 ,, rose .. .. .

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

1895. Current types. Perf. 13.  
1d., green .. .. .  
2d., red-brown .. .. .  
4d., deep mauve .. .. .

SERVICE STAMPS.

With narrow O.S.  
24d., ultramarine .. .. .  
5d., deep brown .. .. .

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

1894. Wmk. Crown and CA.  
32 c., rose (error) .. .. .  
Type 4024, double surcharge.  
1 c. on 6 c., lilac .. .. .

FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.

1895. (Nov.) \* New types.  
**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**

1 c., lilac and green .. .. .  
2 c., ,, brown .. .. .  
3 c., ,, carmine .. .. . 0 4  
5 c., ,, ochre .. .. .  
8 c., ,, ultramarine .. .. . 0 5  
10 c., ,, orange .. .. . 0 6  
50 c., ,, black .. .. . 2 0  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yellow-grn.  
5 ,, ,, blue .. .. .

**PAHANG.**

3 c., lilac and carmine .. .. . 0 4 0 4

**PERAK.**

1 c., lilac and green .. .. . 0 2  
2 c., ,, brown .. .. . 0 3  
3 c., ,, carmine .. .. . 0 3  
5 c., ,, ochre .. .. . 0 4  
8 c., ,, ultramarine .. .. . 0 5  
10 c., ,, orange .. .. . 0 6  
50 c., ,, black .. .. . 2 0  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.  
5 ,, ,, blue .. .. .

**SELANGOR.**

1 c., lilac and green .. .. .  
2 c., ,, brown .. .. .  
3 c., ,, carmine .. .. .  
5 c., ,, ochre .. .. .  
8 c., ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
10 c., ,, orange .. .. .  
50 c., ,, black .. .. .  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.  
5 dol. ,, blue .. .. .

**SUNGEI UJONG.**

1 c., lilac and green .. .. .  
2 c., ,, brown .. .. .  
3 c., ,, carmine .. .. . 0 4  
5 c., ,, ochre .. .. .  
8 c., ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
10 c., ,, orange .. .. .  
50 c., ,, black .. .. .  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.  
5 ,, ,, blue .. .. .

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.



|                                                   | Un.   | Used. |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
|                                                   | s. d. | s. d. |      |
| <b>SURINAM.</b>                                   |       |       |      |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMP.                              |       |       |      |
| 1895. Type 4065.                                  |       |       |      |
| 50 c., black and lilac; 1.                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 50 c. " " " 11.                                   | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 50 c. " " " 111.                                  | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>SWEDEN.</b>                                    |       |       |      |
| 1895. Type 4078.                                  |       |       |      |
| 20 öre, slate-blue                                | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>TOLIMA.</b>                                    |       |       |      |
| 1886? Type 4192. <i>Perf.</i>                     |       |       |      |
| 20 c., yellow                                     | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 20+20 c., <i>lilas-bêche</i>                      | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 1895. Type 4192.                                  |       |       |      |
| 1 c., blue on rose                                | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 2 c., green on green                              | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 20 c., blue on yellow                             | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| REGISTRATION LABELS.                              |       |       |      |
| Type of 1888. Dated "18—"                         |       |       |      |
| 5 c., brown                                       | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 10 c., red                                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 50 c., blue                                       | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>TONGA.</b>                                     |       |       |      |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>New type.</i>                    |       |       |      |
| 1d., dull green                                   | ..    | 0 2   | ..   |
| 2½d., rose                                        | ..    | 0 5   | ..   |
| 5d., blue                                         | ..    | 0 10  | ..   |
| 7½d., orange                                      | ..    | 1 3   | ..   |
| <i>Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*</i>       |       |       |      |
| ½d. on 2½d., black and red                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 1d. on 2½d.                                       | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 7½d. on 2½d.                                      | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>TRANSVAAL.</b>                                 |       |       |      |
| 1895. (Nov.)* <i>Various surcharges.</i>          |       |       |      |
| ½d., in red, on 1s. (No. 210)                     | 0 6   | ..    | ..   |
| 1d., in green, on 2½d. (No. 195)                  | 0 4   | 0 3   | ..   |
| 6d., green and rose                               | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| Type 4220. <i>Pole to waggon.</i>                 |       |       |      |
| 2½d., mauve?                                      | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 4d., olive-black                                  | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 1896. <i>Same type.</i>                           |       |       |      |
| ½d., green                                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 1d., carmine and green                            | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>                             |       |       |      |
| 1895. Type 4291.                                  |       |       |      |
| <i>Name and value in blue.</i>                    |       |       |      |
| 4d., blue and lilac                               | ..    | 0 6   | ..   |
| <b>UNITED STATES.</b>                             |       |       |      |
| 1895. Types 4387-4398. <i>Wmk. U.S.P.S.</i>       |       |       |      |
| <i>Only part of letter showing on each stamp.</i> |       |       |      |
| 1 c., blue                                        | ..    | 0 1   | 0 1  |
| 2 c., carmine                                     | ..    | 0 2   | 0 1  |
| 3 c., purple                                      | ..    | 0 3   | 0 2  |
| 4 c., deep brown                                  | ..    | 0 3   | 0 2  |
| 5 c., brown                                       | ..    | 0 4   | 0 1  |
| 6 c., red-brown                                   | ..    | 0 5   | 0 4  |
| 8 c., plum                                        | ..    | 0 6   | 0 3  |
| 10 c., green                                      | ..    | 0 8   | 0 1  |
| 15 c., deep blue                                  | ..    | 1 0   | 0 4  |
| 50 c., orange                                     | ..    | 3 0   | 1 0  |
| 1 dol., black                                     | ..    | 5 6   | 3 0  |
| 2 dol., bright blue                               | ..    | 10 6  | 6 6  |
| 5 dol., deep green                                | ..    | 25 0  | 12 6 |
| SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.                           |       |       |      |
| 1895. Type 4400. <i>Wmkd.</i>                     |       |       |      |
| 10 c., blue                                       | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                             |       |       |      |
| 1896. Type 4424. <i>Wmkd.</i>                     |       |       |      |
| 1 c., carmine                                     | ..    | 0 3   | ..   |
| 2 c. " "                                          | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 3 c. " "                                          | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 5 c. " "                                          | ..    | 0 6   | ..   |
| 10 c. " "                                         | ..    | 1 0   | ..   |
| 30 c. " "                                         | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 50 c. " "                                         | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| <b>URUGUAY.</b>                                   |       |       |      |
| 1895-96. (Nov. '95-Mar. '96.)* <i>Perf. 15.</i>   |       |       |      |
| 1 c., ochre                                       | ..    | 0 2   | ..   |
| 5 c., brick-red                                   | ..    | 0 5   | 0 2  |
| 2 c., blue                                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 7 c., green                                       | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 10 c., brown                                      | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 20 c., black and green                            | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 25 c., black and red-brown                        | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 50 c., black and blue                             | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 1 p., black and brown                             | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 2 p., sea-green and mauve                         | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 3 p., blue and carmine                            | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| OFFICIAL STAMPS.                                  |       |       |      |
| 1895. <i>Black surcharge.</i>                     |       |       |      |
| 1 c. (No. 108), dull blue                         | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 2 c. ( " 109), brown-red                          | ..    | ..    | ..   |
| 5 c. (1895), brick red                            | ..    | ..    | ..   |

|                                                | Un.   | Used. |    |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|
|                                                | s. d. | s. d. |    |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                               |       |       |    |
| 1865. <i>Variety of No. 144, imperf.</i>       |       |       |    |
| 9d., in blue, on 10d.                          | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 1895. <i>Wmk. V and Crown.</i>                 |       |       |    |
| 2s., 4863, emerald-green                       | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 9d., 4851, rose                                | ..    | 1 6   | .. |
| 2s., 4863, blue-green                          | ..    | 3 6   | .. |
| <b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>                      |       |       |    |
| 1895. <i>Provisionals.</i>                     |       |       |    |
| ½d., in green, on 3d., brown                   | ..    | ..    | .. |
| ½d., in red and green, on 3d.                  | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>ZANZIBAR.</b>                               |       |       |    |
| <i>Indian stamps surcharged. (Feb. 1896.)*</i> |       |       |    |
| ½ a., green                                    | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| 1 a., plum                                     | ..    | 0 6   | .. |
| 1½ a., brown                                   | ..    | 0 9   | .. |
| 2 a., blue                                     | ..    | 1 0   | .. |
| 2½ a., green                                   | ..    | 1 3   | .. |
| 2½ a., in red, on 1½ a.                        | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 3 a., orange                                   | ..    | 1 6   | .. |
| 4 a., olive                                    | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 6 a., bistre                                   | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 8 a., purple                                   | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 12 a., brown on red                            | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 1 r., slate                                    | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 2 r., carmine and brown                        | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 3 r., brown and green                          | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 5 r., blue and violet                          | ..    | ..    | .. |
| Set of nine, ½ a. to 8 a., unused, 20/-        |       |       |    |
| <i>Error: "Zanzidar" for "Zanzibar."</i>       |       |       |    |
| 6 a., bistre                                   | ..    | ..    | .. |

| POST CARDS                                   |         |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| AND                                          |         |
| LETTER CARDS.                                |         |
| <b>ANGRA (AZORES).</b>                       |         |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 39.                   |         |
| 20+20 r., lilac on buff                      | .. 0 8  |
| 30+30 r., blue on buff                       | .. 0 10 |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 38.                  |         |
| 50 r., blue on blue                          | .. 0 8  |
| <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>                   |         |
| LETTER CARD.                                 |         |
| 1888. <i>For the President.</i>              |         |
| 3+3 c., green                                | ..      |
| <b>BAVARIA.</b>                              |         |
| POST CARD.                                   |         |
| 1895. Type 309. <i>Stamp redrawn.</i>        |         |
| 5 pf., green on buff                         | ..      |
| <b>BELGIUM.</b>                              |         |
| POST CARD.                                   |         |
| <i>Error, and half on back of first.</i>     |         |
| 5+5 c., yellow-green                         | ..      |
| <b>BRAZIL.</b>                               |         |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.                  |         |
| 40 r., grn. & blue on buff                   | ..      |
| 40+40 r.                                     | ..      |
| 80 r., mauve & blue on blue                  | ..      |
| 80+80 r.                                     | ..      |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.                 |         |
| 200 r., black, orange, and blue on lilac     | ..      |
| <b>BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>                 |         |
| (NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)                   |         |
| POST CARDS. 1895.                            |         |
| ½d., black and orange                        | .. 0 2  |
| 1d. " "                                      | .. 0 4  |
| 2d. " "                                      | .. 0 6  |
| <b>BRITISH EAST AFRICA</b>                   |         |
| PROTECTORATE.                                |         |
| POST CARDS.                                  |         |
| 1895. Type 524 <i>surcharged.</i>            |         |
| ½ a., brown                                  | ..      |
| 1 a., violet                                 | ..      |
| <b>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b>                    |         |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)*             |         |
| 1d., red on grey                             | ..      |
| <b>CANADA.</b>                               |         |
| LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.                |         |
| 1 c., black on blue                          | ..      |
| 2 c., green on blue                          | ..      |
| <b>CEYLON.</b>                               |         |
| POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 <i>surcharged.</i> |         |
| THREE                                        | ..      |
| cents, in red, on 5 c., blue                 | ..      |
| 3 cents, in blk., on 5 c.                    | ..      |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 754.                 |         |
| 5+5 c., black on blue                        | .. 0 4  |

|                                                 | Un.   | Used. |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|
|                                                 | s. d. | s. d. |    |
| <b>CHILI.</b>                                   |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*                        |       |       |    |
| 1 c., green on green                            | ..    | 0 1   | .. |
| 2 c., carmine on rose                           | ..    | ..    | .. |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*                      |       |       |    |
| 2 c., carmine on rose                           | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>CUBA.</b>                                    |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. <i>No frame.</i>              |       |       |    |
| 2 c. de. p., green on buff                      | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 4 " " " blue on buff                            | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>FIJI ISLANDS.</b>                            |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Sept.)*                      |       |       |    |
| 1d., black                                      | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| 1d.+1d., violet                                 | ..    | 0 6   | .. |
| 1½d., deep green                                | ..    | 0 4   | .. |
| 1½+1½d., carmine                                | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)*                     |       |       |    |
| 1½d., red on drab                               | ..    | 0 4   | .. |
| <b>FINLAND.</b>                                 |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*                       |       |       |    |
| 10 pen., rose & blk. on cream                   | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 10+10 p. " "                                    | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>FRANCE.</b>                                  |       |       |    |
| LETTER CARDS. 1895.                             |       |       |    |
| 15 c.+15 c., blue on grey                       | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <i>With reply half imperf.</i>                  |       |       |    |
| 15+15 c., blue on grey                          | ..    | ..    | .. |
| POST OFFICES IN CHINA.                          |       |       |    |
| POST CARD.                                      |       |       |    |
| 1895. <i>Surcharged in carmine.</i>             |       |       |    |
| 10 c., black on greenish                        | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.                       |       |       |    |
| Carmine <i>surcharge.</i>                       |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1895.                                |       |       |    |
| 10+10 centimos on 10+10 c.                      | ..    | ..    | .. |
| LETTER CARD.                                    |       |       |    |
| 25 centimos on 25 c.                            | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).</b>                       |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.                    |       |       |    |
| 20 r., lilac on buff                            | ..    | 0 4   | .. |
| 20+20 r. " "                                    | ..    | 0 8   | .. |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 1556.                   |       |       |    |
| 50 r., blue on blue                             | ..    | 0 9   | .. |
| <b>GREECE.</b>                                  |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1895. Type 1650.                     |       |       |    |
| 10 l., rose-red on yellow-green                 | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>GUATEMALA.</b>                               |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1895. (June.)*                       |       |       |    |
| 1 c., brown on white                            | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| <b>HOLLAND.</b>                                 |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.             |       |       |    |
| 2½ c., mauve on rose                            | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 2½+2½ c. " "                                    | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 5 c., ultramarine on blue                       | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 5+5 c. " "                                      | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>HORTA (AZORES).</b>                          |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.                     |       |       |    |
| 20+20 r., lilac on buff                         | ..    | 0 8   | .. |
| LETTER CARD. 1895.                              |       |       |    |
| 50 r., blue on blue                             | ..    | 0 9   | .. |
| <b>INDIA.</b>                                   |       |       |    |
| SERVICE POST CARDS.                             |       |       |    |
| 1895. Type 1941. <i>Instruction altered.</i>    |       |       |    |
| ½ a., pale blue on toned                        | ..    | ..    | .. |
| ½ a., ultramarine on white                      | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>ITALY.</b>                                   |       |       |    |
| POST CARD. 1896.                                |       |       |    |
| Type 1987, <i>with oval stamp.</i> (Mar. '96.)* |       |       |    |
| 10 c., rose on cream                            | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>JHIND.</b>                                   |       |       |    |
| POST CARD.                                      |       |       |    |
| <i>Type of No. 404, &amp;c. Arms in black.</i>  |       |       |    |
| ½ anna, brown                                   | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>THE LEVANT.</b>                              |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*                       |       |       |    |
| 4 kop., green on buff                           | ..    | ..    | .. |
| 4+4 kop. " "                                    | ..    | ..    | .. |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov.)*                      |       |       |    |
| 10 kop., carmine on white                       | ..    | ..    | .. |
| <b>LUXEMBURG.</b>                               |       |       |    |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)*                 |       |       |    |
| 5 c., green on buff                             | ..    | 0 2   | .. |
| 5+5 c. " "                                      | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| 10 c., carmine on buff                          | ..    | 0 3   | .. |
| 10+10 c. " "                                    | ..    | 0 4   | .. |

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
**MAURITIUS.**  
POST CARD.  
1895. *With adhesive.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
(2 c.) black on white ..  
*With stamp of new type.*  
6 c., purple on buff ..  
6+6 c. " " ..

**MEXICO.**  
POST CARDS. 1895-86. Type 2323. *Error.*  
2 pesos, green & blk. on buff  
1895. (Dec.)\* *White card.*  
2 c., carmine and rose ..  
3 c., brown and rose .. 0 3  
Types 2345, 2346, stamped with Type 2311.  
2 c., carn. & red on white ..  
3 c., brown & grn. on buff ..  
Types 2336, 2339, with Type 2311.  
3 c., brown and carmine ..  
3 c., brown and red ..

LETTER CARDS.  
No. 878. *Error URVANO?*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
*With Arms in centre.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
5 c., blue and black ..  
*With larger Arms.* (Dec.)\*  
4 c., orange and blue ..  
Type of 1895. (June)\* *Errors.*  
4 c., "INTERIOR" ..  
10 c., "URBANO" ..  
5 c., blue and black ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
POST CARD. 1895. Type 2530 *redrawn.*  
1½d., blue on lemon ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *Inside pink.*  
1½d., red on drab ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
1½d., mauve on green .. 1 0  
1½d., mauve on fawn .. 0 4  
1½d., mauve on grey-blue ..  
1½d., mauve on granite ..  
1½d., mauve on cream ..  
1½d., mauve on yellow ..  
1½d., mauve on pink ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**  
1895. *Surcharged "4 cents," in black.*  
4 c. on 8 c., green ..

**NORWAY.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. *With Type 2646.*  
3 öre, orange ..  
5+5 " green ..  
10 " carmine ..

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**  
POST CARDS. *With adhesive stamps;*  
*Arms without Flags; formula black*  
*on white.*  
(½d., in blk., on ½d., red-brn.)  
(1½d., in black, on 2d., mauve) 0 8  
(1½d., in red, on 2d. " )

**PERU.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. *Type of 1884-85.*  
3+3 c., in blue, on 4+4 c. ..  
4+4 c., blue surcharge ..

**PHI IPPINE ISLANDS.**  
POST CARDS. 1896. *Current type.*  
2 c. de p., blue on buff ..  
3 " grey on buff ..

**PORTO RICO.**  
POST CARDS. 1896. *Current type.*  
2 c. de p., green on buff ..  
3 " brown on buff ..

**PONTA DELGADA.**  
POST CARDS. 1895.  
20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 8  
30+30 r., blue on buff .. 0 10

LETTER CARD. 1895.  
50 r., blue on blue .. 0 10

**PORTUGAL.**  
POST CARDS. 1880. *Type 2946.*  
*Error, without PARA.*  
10 r., brown on buff ..

1895. *Types 2949, 2950.*  
10 r., black on green ..  
20+20 r., lilac on buff ..

1896. *With stamp of new type.*  
10 r., green on buff ..  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *Type 2954.*  
50 r., blue on blue ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
**QUEENSLAND.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
2d., blue on grey ..  
2d., blue on greenish ..  
2d., blue on white ..  
*Perforation altered.*  
2d., blue on greenish ..

**ROUMANIA.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. *New type.*  
15 b., rose on buff ..

**RUSSIA.**  
GOVERNMENT LOCALS.  
PSKOFF.  
POST CARD.  
1895. (July.)\* *Black surcharge.* 1  
1½ kop., blue on blue ..  
*Red and black surcharge.*  
1½ kop., blue on blue ..

**SAMOA.**  
POST CARD. 1895.  
1d., green on greenish ..

**SERVIA.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. (Aug.)\*  
5 p., rose on buff ..  
5+5 p. " " ..  
10 p., blue on white ..  
10+10 p. " " ..

*Without Arms at left.*  
10 p., blue on cream ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1895. *New type.*  
5 p., carmine on greenish ..  
10 p., blue on greenish ..

**TRANSVAAL.**  
POST CARDS. 1895. *Type 4220 redrawn.*  
1d., carmine on cream ..  
1896. *Same type.*  
1d., green ..  
1+1½d. " " ..  
1+1d., carmine and green ..

**TURKEY.**  
LETTER CARD. 1895. (July.)\*  
1 pias., grey-blue on salmon ..

**VICTORIA.**  
POST CARD. 1895.  
Type 4894. *Advertisements at side.*  
1d., deep blue on buff .. 5 0

LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
2d., in blue, on No. 956 .. 1 0  
2d., rose on azure ..

**WURTEMBERG.**  
OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
1894. (May, 1895.)\*  
5 pf., green on buff ..

**ZANZIBAR.**  
*Indian Cards surcharged in blue.*  
½ a., brown on buff ..  
1+½ a. " " ..  
1 a. on 1½ a., blue ..  
1+1 a. on 1½+1½ a. ..

**ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.**

**BARBADOS.**  
WRAPPER. 1896.  
*Handstamped "PAID IN BARBADOES."*  
(½d.) black on buff ..

**BRAZIL.**  
ENVELOPES. 1895. *Type 471.*  
500 r., slate-blue on wove (2 sizes) ..  
*With letters of "REIS" closer together.*  
100 r., red on wove (2 sizes) ..

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
NVASSALAND PROTECTORATE.  
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.  
4d., blue (F) ..  
4d. " (H?) ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**  
ENVELOPE. 1895.  
*Type 522 surcharged with name in black.*  
2½ a., green ..

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.  
1895. *Type 523, surcharged.*  
2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
**BRIT. SOUTH AFRICA CO.**  
FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.  
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES. 1895.  
*Type 580, surcharged "4d." or FOUR-*  
*PENCE.*  
4d., in red, on 2d. (G) ..  
FOURPENCE, in black, on 2d.  
(H?) ..

**CANADA.**  
ENVELOPES. 1895. *Type 627 (& Aug.)\**  
3 c., red on wove ..  
2 c., green on laid .. 0 3

**CEYLON.**  
ENVELOPE. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
5 c., blue .. 0 5  
WRAPPERS. 1895. *Type 729.*  
2 c., mauve on brown .. 0 2  
5 c., yellow on brown .. 0 3

**CONFEDERATE STATES.**  
MADISON. ENVELOPE.  
5 c., black on buff ..

**FRANCE.**  
POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.  
ENVELOPE. 1895. *Surcharged in red.*  
5 centimos on 5 c., green ..

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
ENVELOPES STAMPED TO ORDER.  
1890. *Without outer line to design.*  
1½d., brown ..

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.  
1895. *New instruction on back.*  
2d., blue (size F) ..  
2d. " (G) ..  
2d. " (H) ..

**GUATEMALA.**  
ENVELOPES. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
2 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue ..  
6 c., in red, on 5 c., blue ..  
6 c. " on 10 c., carn. ..  
*Surcharged with Arms and value.*  
6 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue ..

**GWALIOR.**  
ENVELOPE.  
*Black surcharge.*  
1 a., brown, on blue laid ..

**JAPAN.**  
OFFICIAL WRAPPER.  
*Inscription in 3 columns.*  
No value, red ..

**MEXICO.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1894? *Type 2310. Laid paper. No Arms*  
12 c., vermilion ..  
1895. *Types 2312, 2313. No Arms.*  
4 c., orange-red ..  
5 c., ultramarine ..

WRAPPERS. 1895. *Error, stamp at left*  
2 c., carmine on buff ..  
*With FAJILLA correctly spelt*  
1 c., green on buff ..  
2 c., carmine on buff ..

**PERU.**  
ENVELOPES. 1895. (April.)\*  
5 c., indigo ..  
10 c., yellow ..  
20 c., orange ..

WRAPPERS. 1896. (April.)\* *On straw.*  
1 c., ultramarine ..  
2 c., indigo ..  
5 c., deep blue ..  
20 c., orange ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
ENVELOPES. 1895. *Type 2995*  
1d., orange on various ..  
2d., blue ..

**RUSSIA.**  
GOVERNMENT LOCAL ISSUES

**KAZAN.**  
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Type 3323*  
(4 kop.) lilac-blue ..

**OUSTYBOLSK.**  
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Type 3487 redrawn.*  
2 kop., blue and red ..

\* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

| Un. Used.<br>s. d. s. d.             |                  | Um. Used.<br>s. d. s. d. |    | Un. Used.<br>s. d. s. d. |  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|--|
| <b>SALVADOR.</b>                     |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| ENVELOPE.                            |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 1894.                                | Black surcharge. | (Jan. 1896.)             | *  |                          |  |
| 2 c.                                 | on 11 c.,        | carmine                  | .. |                          |  |
| 1895.                                | Type 3766,       | inscription above stamp. | .. |                          |  |
| 1 c.                                 | grey-brown       | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 2 c.                                 | deep green       | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| <b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>                |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| ENVELOPE. 1895. Type 3696.           |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 2½ d.                                | ultramarine      | (2 sizes)                | .. |                          |  |
| REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.               |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 1896. Type 3696 on flap.             |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 2d.                                  | ultramarine      | (G)                      | .. |                          |  |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                     |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| WRAPPER. 1895. Type 4870.            |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| rd.                                  | blue on white    | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| <b>WURTEMBERG.</b>                   |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 4945. |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 5 pf.                                | green on buff    | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 5 pf.                                | green on grey    | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 10 pf.                               | carmine on buff? | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| Type 4946. <i>Thick white paper.</i> |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 10 pf.                               | rose             | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 20 pf.                               | blue             | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| <b>ZANZIBAR.</b>                     |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| <i>Indian issues surcharged.</i>     |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| ENVELOPES. Blue surcharge.           |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| ½ a.                                 | green            | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 1 a.                                 | brown            | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 2½ a.                                | on 4½ a.,        | orange                   | .. |                          |  |
| REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.              |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| 2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes).         |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| WRAPPERS. Blue surcharge.            |                  |                          |    |                          |  |
| ½ a.                                 | green            | ..                       | .. |                          |  |
| 1 a.                                 | brown            | ..                       | .. |                          |  |

# STANLEY GIBBONS NEW PRICED CATALOGUE.

10th Edition, 1895-96. NOW READY. Pocket size. Illustrations on same page as Text.

Divided in Three Parts, all bound in one cover. Part I., Stamps. Part II., Cards, Part III., Envelopes and Wrappers.

## CORRECT MARKET VALUES.

In this Catalogue are included hundreds of Errors and Rare Varieties of Shades not hitherto listed. All Philatelic Terms, Colours, and Useful Notes for Collectors, are printed in four languages, viz., English, French, German, and Spanish.

WE have purchased entirely New Type to print the Catalogue in the clearest manner, and have had made upwards of 6,000 new dies to illustrate the varieties of the Stamps, Cards, and Envelopes. Almost the whole Catalogue has been re-written under the able Editorship of MAJOR E. B. EVANS, assisted by some twenty of the leading Specialists of the day.

Among the chief improvements we may mention that in Great Britain we quote the correct market rates for all plate numbers, shades, and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes, and Cards.

The whole of the Australian Colonies have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000), and the relative rarity of these Stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

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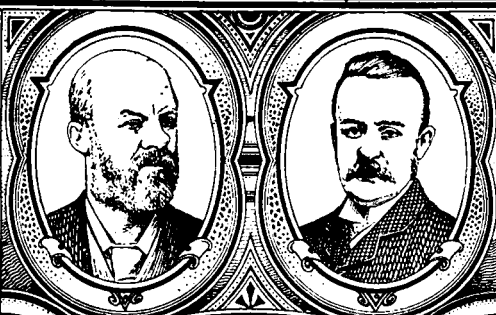
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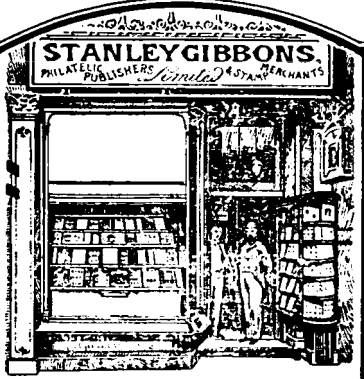
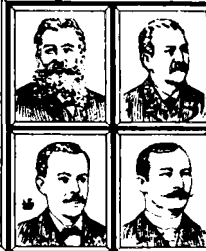
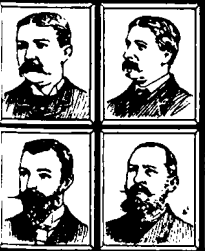
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### ABYSSINIA.

#### UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1896. Type 1, with red or black surcharge.

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| ½ guerdie, green .. .. | .. | .. |
| ½ " rose .. ..         | .. | .. |
| 1 " blue .. ..         | .. | .. |
| 2 " brown .. ..        | .. | .. |
| 4 " red-brown .. ..    | .. | .. |
| 8 " violet .. ..       | .. | .. |
| 16 " black .. ..       | .. | .. |

### ANTIGUA.

Type 40. No wmk. Perf. 13½.

|                  |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|
| 6d., green .. .. | .. | .. |
|------------------|----|----|

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1895. Type 146.

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| ½ c., slate-blue .. .. | .. | .. |
|------------------------|----|----|

Type 146. With truc wmk. Type 149.

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| ½ c., blue .. ..       | .. | .. |
| 2 c., deep green .. .. | .. | .. |
| 3 c., orange .. ..     | .. | .. |
| 5 c., carmine .. ..    | .. | .. |

### AUSTRIA.

1896. Type 190.

|                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 g., lilac .. .. | 2 | 6 |
| 2 g., green .. .. | 5 | 0 |

#### UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. Type 215.

|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 2 kr., brown .. .. | 0 | 2 |
| 6 kr. " .. ..      | 0 | 4 |
| 7 kr. " .. ..      | 0 | 5 |

FOR OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.  
10 pias. (on 1 g.), blk. & lilac 2 6  
20 " (on 2 g.), blk. & grn. 5 0

### BAVARIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. Type 298.

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 2 pf., red and grey .. .. | 0 | 2 |
|---------------------------|---|---|

Type 298 surcharged in red.  
"2" on 5 pf., red and grey

### BELGIUM.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. (Nov. 1895)\*

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 5 c., green .. ..         | 0 | 2 |
| 10 c., orange-brown .. .. | 0 | 3 |
| 20 c., bronze-green .. .. | 0 | 4 |
| 50 c., pale brown .. ..   | 0 | 9 |
| 1 fr., carmine-rose .. .. | 1 | 6 |

### BHOPAL.

1895. Earlier types redrawn.  
Laid paper. (June and July)\*

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| ½ a., square, black .. .. | 0 | 3 |
| ½ a., " .. ..             | 0 | 4 |
| ½ a., " red .. ..         | 0 | 4 |
| ½ a., rect., green .. ..  | 0 | 4 |
| ½ a., " red .. ..         | 0 | 4 |

### BOLIVIA.

1895. Type 416. Perf. 13½.

|                         |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| 1 c., pale yellow .. .. | .. | .. |
| 2 c., carmine-red .. .. | .. | .. |
| 20 c., slate .. ..      | .. | .. |

### BRAZIL.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.  
1895. (Nov.)\*

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 2000 reis, light chocolate .. | 4 | 0 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

### BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA. (NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)

1895. (Sept.)\*

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| 1d., black .. ..             | 0  | 2  |
| 2d., black and green .. ..   | 0  | 4  |
| 4d., black and orange .. ..  | 0  | 8  |
| 6d., black and blue .. ..    | 1  | 0  |
| 1s., black and rose .. ..    | 2  | 0  |
| 2s. 6d., black and violet .. | 4  | 6  |
| 3s., black and yellow .. ..  | .. | .. |
| 5s., black and olive .. ..   | .. | .. |
| £1, black and orange .. ..   | .. | .. |
| £10, black and vermilion ..  | .. | .. |
| £25, black and blue-green .. | .. | .. |

1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
Surcharged ONE PENNY, in black.  
1d. on 2d., red and green .. 7 6

### BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

1895. Type 519, surcharged with name  
in three lines, in black. (Dec. 1895.)\*

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| ½ a., brown .. ..            | .. | .. |
| 1 a., green .. ..            | .. | .. |
| 2 a., red .. ..              | .. | .. |
| 2½ a., black on yellow .. .. | .. | .. |
| 3 a., brown on red .. ..     | .. | .. |

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

|                            |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 4 a., brown .. ..          | .. | .. |
| 4½ a., violet .. ..        | .. | .. |
| 5 a., black on green .. .. | .. | .. |
| 7½ a., black .. ..         | .. | .. |
| 8 a., blue .. ..           | .. | .. |
| 1 r., carmine .. ..        | .. | .. |
| 2 r., brown-red .. ..      | .. | .. |
| 3 r., slate-violet .. ..   | .. | .. |
| 4 r., bright blue .. ..    | .. | .. |
| 5 r., sap-green .. ..      | .. | .. |

The same, surcharged "2½" in red.  
(Jan. 1896.)\*

|                                         |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|----|
| 2½ on 4 a., black and violet ..         | .. | .. |
| Indian stamps surcharged. (Jan. 1896.)* | .. | .. |
| ½ a., green .. ..                       | .. | .. |
| 1 a., plum .. ..                        | .. | .. |
| 1½ a., brown .. ..                      | .. | .. |
| 2 a., blue .. ..                        | .. | .. |
| 2½ a., green .. ..                      | .. | .. |
| 2½ a., in red, on 1½ a. ..              | .. | .. |
| 3 a., orange .. ..                      | .. | .. |
| 4 a., olive .. ..                       | 5  | 0  |
| 6 a., bistre .. ..                      | 6  | 0  |
| 8 a., purple .. ..                      | 12 | 0  |
| 12 a., brown on red .. ..               | 15 | 0  |
| 1 r., slate .. ..                       | .. | .. |
| 2 r., carmine and brown ..              | .. | .. |
| 3 r., brown and green ..                | .. | .. |
| 5 r., blue and violet .. ..             | .. | .. |

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

1895. Types 564, 565.

|                              |   |   |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c., green .. ..            | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., blue .. ..             | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 c., mauve and green .. .. | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Type 571. Perf. 12½.

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 2d., red and green .. ..    | .. | .. |
| 4d., blk. & yellow-brown .. | .. | .. |

1896. (May, 1896.)

|                                |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| ½d., black and mauve .. ..     | 0 | 1 |
| 1d., red and green .. ..       | 0 | 2 |
| 2d., brown and lilac .. ..     | 0 | 4 |
| 3d., red-brown and blue .. ..  | 0 | 5 |
| 4d., blue and lilac .. ..      | 0 | 6 |
| 6d., mauve and pink .. ..      | 0 | 9 |
| 8d., green & violet on buff .. | 1 | 0 |
| 1s., green and blue .. ..      | 1 | 6 |

### BULGARIA.

1895. (Dec.)\*

|                                      |   |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| "01," in red, on 2 st., dull grn. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. Red surcharge. (Nov.)\*

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (imp.) .. | 0 | 0 |
| "30" on 50 st., sky-blue ( " ) ..   | 0 | 9 |
| "30" on 50 st., deep blue (p.11) .. | 0 | 9 |

Type 607. Small serpentine roulette.  
50 st., sky-blue .. ..

Type 608. Perf.

|                       |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| 25 st., carmine .. .. | .. | .. |
| 10 st., violet .. ..  | 0  | 3  |
| 30 st., green .. ..   | 0  | 9  |

### CANADA.

|                         |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| 8 c., slate-black .. .. | .. | .. |
|-------------------------|----|----|

### CEYLON.

SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Black surcharge. (Feb. 1896.)\*

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 2 c., green .. ..           | .. | .. |
| 3 c., green and brown .. .. | .. | .. |
| 5 c., lilac .. ..           | .. | .. |
| 15 c., olive .. ..          | 0  | 3  |
| 25 c., buff .. ..           | 1  | 0  |
| 30 c., red and mauve .. ..  | .. | .. |

### CHAMBA.

1896. Indian stamps surcharged.

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 1½ a., brown .. ..          | .. | .. |
| 2½ a., green .. ..          | .. | .. |
| 1 r., carmine and green ..  | .. | .. |
| 2 r., carmine and brown ..  | .. | .. |
| 3 r., brown and green ..    | .. | .. |
| 5 r., blue and violet .. .. | .. | .. |

### CHILI.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1895. (March.)\*

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 2 c., black on yellow .. .. | .. | .. |
| 4 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 6 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 8 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 10 c. " .. ..               | .. | .. |
| 16 c. " .. ..               | .. | .. |

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| 20 c., black on yellow .. .. | .. | .. |
| 30 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 40 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 1 c., rose on yellow .. ..   | 0  | 1  |
| 2 c. " .. ..                 | 0  | 2  |
| 4 c. " .. ..                 | .. | .. |
| 6 c. " .. ..                 | .. | .. |
| 8 c. " .. ..                 | .. | .. |
| 10 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 20 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 40 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 50 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 60 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 80 c. " .. ..                | .. | .. |
| 1 p. " .. ..                 | .. | .. |

### OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

1895. (March.)\* Santiago.  
(July.)\* Valparaiso.

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| Lilac-brown .. ..            | .. | .. |
| Black and yellow on white .. | .. | .. |
| Black and yellow on green .. | .. | .. |
| Blue and yellow on green ..  | .. | .. |
| Brown and yellow on buff ..  | .. | .. |

### COCHIN.

Type 827. Laid paper.

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| ½ puttan, orange .. .. | .. | .. |
|------------------------|----|----|

### CONFEDERATE STATES.

BATON ROUGE.

|                    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|
| 10 c., green .. .. | .. | .. |
|--------------------|----|----|

BEAUMONT.

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 10 c., blk. on yellow .. .. | .. | .. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|

MACON.

|                            |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 2 c., black on green .. .. | .. | .. |
|----------------------------|----|----|

UNIONTOWN.

|                           |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| 2 c., blue on laid .. ..  | .. | .. |
| 5 c., green on laid .. .. | .. | .. |
| 5 c., green on wove .. .. | .. | .. |
| 10 c., red on wove .. ..  | .. | .. |

VICTORIA.

|                            |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 5 c., brown on green .. .. | .. | .. |
| 10 c. " .. ..              | .. | .. |

### CONGO STATE.

PARCEL POST STAMPS.  
Blue surcharge inverted.

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| 3 f. 50 c., 977, lilac .. .. | .. | .. |
|------------------------------|----|----|

### CUBA.

1896. Type 1044.

|                               |   |    |
|-------------------------------|---|----|
| ½ m. de p., blue-green .. ..  | 0 | 1  |
| 1 " " .. ..                   | 0 | 1  |
| 2 " " .. ..                   | 0 | 1  |
| 3 " " .. ..                   | 0 | 2  |
| 4 " " .. ..                   | 0 | 2  |
| 8 " " .. ..                   | 0 | 2  |
| 1 c. de p., lilac-brown .. .. | 0 | 2  |
| 2 " claret .. ..              | 0 | 2  |
| 2½ " rose .. ..               | 0 | 5  |
| 5 " slate-blue .. ..          | 0 | 5  |
| 10 " emerald-green .. ..      | 0 | 10 |
| 20 " violet .. ..             | 1 | 8  |

### CURCAO.

1895. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)\*

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| 2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c. .. | .. | .. |
| 2½ c., in black, on 30 c. ..   | .. | .. |

### CYPRUS.

1896. Type 1076.

|                                 |    |    |
|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 30 paras, lilac and green .. .. | 0  | 2  |
| ½ " green and carmine .. ..     | .. | .. |
| 1 " rose and blue .. ..         | 0  | 3  |
| 2 " blue and chocolate ..       | .. | .. |
| 4 " olive and purple .. ..      | .. | .. |
| 6 " brown and green .. ..       | 1  | 0  |
| 12 " pale brown & black ..      | 2  | 0  |

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1895. (Nov.)\*

|                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 1 c., green .. ..   | 0 | 2 |
| 2 c., red .. ..     | 0 | 3 |
| 5 c., blue .. ..    | 0 | 5 |
| 10 c., orange .. .. | 0 | 0 |

### ERITREA.

1895-96. New types surcharged.

|                                |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| 20 c., black and orange .. ..  | .. | .. |
| 25 c., black and blue .. ..    | .. | .. |
| 45 c., black and grey-green .. | 0  | 9  |

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Type 1286. Wmk. Crown & C.A.

|                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 2d., plum .. ..         | 0 | 4 |
| 9d., vermilion .. ..    | 1 | 6 |
| 1s., yellow-brown .. .. | 2 | 0 |

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.



# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VI.

MAY 30, 1896.

NO. 71.

## EDITORIAL.

THE question of the day, discussed where all stamp men meet, is that of holding a Philatelic Exhibition in London in the early part of next year. The matter has, indeed, got beyond the *question stage*, for all who are interested in stamps, whether as collectors or dealers, or a little of both, seem to be agreed as to the desirability of such an Exhibition—or, in fact, of its necessity, if London is to maintain its reputation as a philatelic centre—and we have no doubt whatever that next spring we shall have such a Show of Stamps and Philatelic Appliances of all kinds as will probably eclipse any previous Exhibition of a similar nature. We've got the Stamps, we've got the Men, and there seems to be no doubt that the Money will be forthcoming.

The principal point remaining to be settled is that of a suitable place for the Show, and in dealing with this there are two main courses open. One plan is to hire suitable rooms in as central a position as possible, and there arrange a Philatelic Exhibition pure and simple, dependent for support mainly upon philatelists and their friends; the other is to obtain accommodation at some place of public resort, where the general public will see the Exhibition without having to go to look for it, and thus to still further popularise our hobby. The first plan is quite feasible, no doubt, though we fancy that it is not very easy to find rooms that are fully suited to the purpose, more especially as it will be difficult to settle any considerable time beforehand what amount of space will be required; moreover, the hire of such rooms in the London Season will be very costly. The question of space is a very important one; we hope and believe that the contemplated Exhibition, if carried out under proper management, will be on a very large scale. Every effort should be made to render the Exhibition a really International one, and we fully expect to see Exhibits from all parts of the world, and that numerous collectors and dealers, who might purpose visiting England next year for business or pleasure, will time their trips so as to be in London for the Exhibition, so that the latter may not improbably be accompanied by a Great International Philatelic Convention—for which accommodation will likewise be required. The second plan is quite practicable also, for the Directors of the Crystal Palace have already expressed their willingness to have an Exhibition of Stamps there next year,

and the only question in connection with this proposal seems to be whether Sydenham is to be considered a sufficiently central position.

Our own personal opinion is very strongly in favour of holding an Exhibition in some place of public resort, rather than getting up one in some special place, where the vast majority of the visitors will be those who are already interested in stamps. About the Crystal Palace scheme we must speak with a certain amount of diffidence, if only for the reason that the position is so exceedingly convenient to ourselves. At the same time we honestly believe that all those who wish to see the Exhibition will find Sydenham quite as easy to get at as—say—Earl's Court, where so many shows of various kinds have taken place, and that any little inconvenience, that may be caused by the Exhibition not being held in the centre of London, will be more than compensated for by the fact that it will be seen by tens of thousands of people, who would never go near a special show of this kind. In other respects the plan seems to offer immense advantages; no guarantee fund will be required, as the Crystal Palace Company will pay the expenses; dealers who will be required to pay for stalls, if they wish to do business at the Exhibition, will know exactly what their expenses in connection with it are going to be, while Exhibitors will not be charged for space; the latter will practically be unlimited, and the arrangements in the matter of show-cases, protection from direct sunlight, and for the handling and arrangement of the exhibits by properly qualified persons, will, we have reason to believe, be in every way satisfactory.

\* \* \*

WE are indebted to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company for a copy of Vol. 1 of *The Daily Stamp Item*, upon which we fully congratulate the enterprising firm in question. In glancing through its pages, which hardly contain matter for review—for it is, in fact, a Stamp Newspaper—we have come across one item which it is, perhaps, our duty to refer to. In a notice of the change of Editorship of *The Philatelic Record*, the following occurs: "Major E. B. Evans, who has served as editor since 1885, retires." It is evident that a new cat has taken over charge of the office since the days when Major Evans, then in the distant and "vexed Bermoothes," was in frequent correspondence with Mr. C. H. Mekeel. As a matter of fact, Major Evans cannot boast of having ever been editor of *The Philatelic Record* for more than six months at a time, and then only in a kind of stop-



gap capacity; that journal afforded space for some of his earliest philatelic efforts, and he is proud of his connection with it, but from 1885-1895 (except for an interregnum of half a year) it was in far abler hands.

\* \* \*

In a later number of *The Stamp Item* there is a note, to which our special attention has been drawn by Messrs. Mekeel, and which we therefore reproduce here:

"It is a well-known fact that some of the unperforated remainders of the first issue of Bahamas came on the market a few years ago.

"In October, 1894, quite a number of these stamps were sent to the postmaster at Nassau, Bahamas, with the inquiry if they were still available for postage, and asking him to demonstrate the fact, if it were true, by using some of the copies that were submitted. These stamps were placed on envelopes, and cancelled with the regular cancellation mark A05, and forwarded to the sender through the mails.

"Inasmuch as some eminent authorities have passed upon these cancellations as forgeries, it is quite proper to state that it is probably due to the fact that the cancellations in use in October, 1894, differed somewhat in size from the one in use in 1859, at the time the unperforated stamps were current. This may explain the fact that such eminent authorities as E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, and E. B. Evans attached their signatures to the statement that they believed the postmarks on certain stamps were forgeries, these postmarks having been the ones applied by the postmaster of Nassau, Bahamas, on a letter duly mailed in October, 1894."

We believe that these stamps have never been demonetized, and that they are therefore still available for postage; but we should say that a modern cancellation adds as little to their philatelic value as it would to that of an English 1d. "V.R.," or a Mulready envelope.

\* \* \*

MR. W. HADLOW sends us his auction catalogues in a new form, which is, we think, a decided improvement upon any that we have seen yet. They are in the pocket size, which seems to be the correct one for all stamp catalogues nowadays, and the illustrations of the special items are given in the margins, alongside the lots to which they refer, instead of in separate plates at the beginning, and are thus very much more handy for reference. We would suggest that they should always be placed in the outer margin, so that it may be possible to have one's catalogues bound up without the illustrations being sewn into the back. If Mr. Hadlow would then have his lists of prices realised printed, on one side of the paper only, on pages the size of the catalogue, they could be inserted at proper intervals, and so make a very neat and useful volume for study in future years.

\* \* \*

WE had fully hoped that the question of publishing illustrations of stamps, other than English, in newspapers and periodicals, had been settled by the decision of the magistrate as to "lawful excuse," to which we alluded in November, and we are very sorry to see that that decision has been upset by the Court of Queen's Bench, as shown in the following extract from *The Standard* of May 19th:

"*DICKINS v. GILL*.—This was an appeal, by way of special case, from the decision of Sir J. Bridge, at Bow Street, who had refused to convict the respondent of an offence under Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Danckworts appeared on behalf of the Crown, in support of the appeal; while Mr. C. Matthews opposed it.

"It appeared that the proprietor of the *Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart*, had in his possession a die for printing a representation of the Cape of Good Hope stamp, and he was summoned before Sir J. Bridge for having in his possession a certain die or instrument for making fictitious stamps, contrary to Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, which provided that any person having in his possession such an instrument, unless he could show lawful excuse, should be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. The respondent had ordered the die to be manufactured for the purpose of illustrating in black and white a Cape of Good Hope 2½d. stamp; and when the case came before Sir J. Bridge he held that, as it had been proved to his satisfaction that the only purpose for which the respondent had the die was that of illustrating in black and white a Cape of Good Hope stamp, there was evidence of a lawful excuse, and dismissed the case.

"The Solicitor-General, in supporting the appeal, said a die of this kind, which was capable of making imitations of a stamp, was a most dangerous thing, and the object of the Legislature was to prohibit the making of it in this country, and also the possession without lawful excuse. The possession of the die or instrument without the licence of the Crown was a contravention of the Statute, and the purpose for which the respondent had procured it did not constitute a lawful excuse. The words, 'Unless he shows a lawful excuse,' were intended to cover a revenue officer or police constable, who might seize such instruments, and not a person who brought to this country an instrument which he could not get made here, and which was capable of being used, if it got out of his control, for an unlawful purpose.

"Mr. Matthews, on behalf of the respondent, submitted that the decision of the magistrate was given upon a question of fact, and that no point of law was involved. He further argued that the evidence given on behalf of his client disclosed a lawful excuse, and that the appeal should be dismissed.

"The Court held that the magistrate was mistaken in his interpretation of the meaning of the words 'lawful excuse.' They therefore allowed the appeal, with costs; and remitted the case back, with directions to convict."

We hope that the Inland Revenue Department will be content with this vindication of its authority, and not press for the infliction of a fine upon Mr. Gill, more especially as the Commissioners were afforded every opportunity of taking possession of the die before it was ever used, and declined to take the steps which would have prevented these subsequent proceedings.

\* \* \*

WE wish to draw special attention to the letter, which we published in our last number (page 183), from the Committee of the Annual Convention of German Philatelists, addressed to the Philatelists in all parts of the United Kingdom, inviting them to be present at the festivities at Cologne on June 20th and the two following days. As we all know, there is a kind of Freemasonry in our pursuit which brings all its followers into one fraternity. Without entirely forgetting that we are English or German, French or Russian, or whatever we may be, when we are met together we feel that we are all Philatelists, and we believe that Universal Philately would do more to produce a Millennium of Peace than even Universal Penny Postage. We hope that those of our compatriots who are fortunate enough to be able to attend the Convention at Cologne will spread the rumour of the probability of a similar Convention nearer home next year.

\* \* \*

A COLLECTOR in the United States has addressed a warning to the London Philatelic Society, and to collectors on this side of the Atlantic generally, on the subject of a person who is stated to be on his way over here from Mexico, with a large stock of philatelic curiosities of various kinds. Amongst them are said to be forgeries of the 4 reales and 8 reales of 1861, with and without surcharges; varieties with forged surcharges; and remainders of the 1884-86 issues. A word to the wise will doubtless be amply sufficient.

## 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 T.-P.* chronicles a new value, 80 centavos, of the type of the current 10 c., &c., and on the new watermarked paper. It is stated to be intended principally for use upon registered parcels, but no doubt will be available for all postal purposes.

*Adhesive.* 80 c., slate-violet; *perf.* 11½.

**Austria.**—*Le T.-P.* gives a warning on the subject of a series of reprints of the 1863 issue, which our contemporary has not seen before, and of which the date appears to be unknown; possibly it is a recent impression. An allusion is made to reprints of the 1861 issue also, but they do not appear to be included in the list, which runs as follows:

|                  |                         |              |      |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|
| <i>Reprints.</i> | 2 kreuzer, pale yellow; | <i>perf.</i> | 10½. |
|                  | 3 " dull green          | "            | 10½. |
|                  | 5 " rose                | "            | 10.  |
|                  | 10 " dull blue          | "            | 13.  |
|                  | 15 " deep bistre        | "            | 10.  |
|                  | 2 soldi, pale yellow    | "            | 10½. |
|                  | 3 " dull green          | "            | 10½. |
|                  | 5 " carmine-rose        | "            | 13.  |
|                  | 10 " pale blue          | "            | 13½. |
|                  | 15 " bistre             | "            | 11½. |

Mr. Phillips found in the Breitfuss collection a vertical pair of the 50 soldi, *pink-brown*, of 1867, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

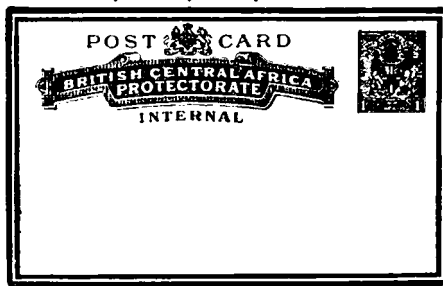
**Bamra.**—*Le T.-P.* notes the ½ a. with the word "Postage" (with capital "P") in the 1st and 3rd rows of the sheet, and "postage" (with small "p") in the 2nd and 4th. Other values in this setting appeared about the end of 1894, so it is probable that this was the form of the last printing before the stamps were suppressed.

**Bavaria.**—We have received a copy of the current 5 pf. card, with date "96" in left lower corner, the face of which is covered with a fancy network pattern, having in the centre a view of the Nuremberg Exhibition. We suspect that this is an addition of an unofficial nature, though permitted, no doubt, by the Post-office authorities, as our copy travelled as far as London with the assistance of an additional 5 pf. stamp.

**Belgium.**—Mr. Breitfuss has shown the Editor of *Le T.-P.* a letter dated Antwerp, May 18, 1868, bearing an undoubtedly imperforate specimen of the 40 c. of the 1865 type. It shows all the characteristics of the Belgian printing, and therefore is not a proof in the adopted colour which has been passed through the post, so we must suppose that a sheet by some accident escaped perforation.

**Brazil.**—Our publishers have shown us a vertical pair of the 10 reis, *orange*. Unpaid Letter stamp, of 1890, rouletted all round, but imperf. between the two stamps. *The A. J. of Ph.* notes the current 100 reis post card, with error "EDEREÇO" for "ENDEREÇO" in the instruction.

**British Central Africa Protectorate.**—We give an illustration of one of the post cards, which we believe have only recently been put in circulation.



**British East Africa Protectorate.**—We have been shown a specimen of the 2½ a. on 4½ a. envelope of India surcharged "British—East—Africa," in three lines, in *blue*, and used at Mombasa on March 27th, 1896.

*Envelope.* 2½ a., in *black*; on 4½ a., *orange*; *blue surcharge*.

**British Guiana.**—A correspondent at Georgetown tells us that, shortly before Easter, a pair of the 2 c., circular, black on *rose*, on the original cover, was found by an old lady in the Colony, and presented by her to the clergyman of her parish (lucky man) as an Easter offering! It is described to us as a horizontal pair, clipped round at the ends, but in good condition, and lightly postmarked. It has since come into the hands of a well-known philatelist "out there."

The same correspondent informs us that, when the 3 c. cards were surcharged "2 CENTS," a few of the 1879 variety were found in stock, and were overprinted at the same time

*Post Card.*  
2 c. on 3 c., *carmine on buff* (of 1879).

**British South Africa Company.**—We give an illustration of the new type, which we described in March.

*The London Philatelist* describes a variety of the 1 + 1d. card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged for use in this territory, on which the word "VIA" of the surcharge is absent.

**Bulgaria.**—We give an illustration of one of the new Unpaid Letter Stamps chronicled last month.

We have received two new values, 2 and 3 leva, in the 1889 type. The design of the lower value is in *rose-red*, with a ground of a very pale salmon (?) tint, while the higher is in *black*, with a ground of pale *buff*. It appears that the Little Bulgar Boy is not to figure on the adhesives at present.

*Adhesives.* 2 leva, *rose-red and salmon*; *perf.* 13.  
3 " *black and buff* "



**Canada.**—There have been reports of late, in various quarters, of a certain number of the 3 c. envelopes, of the current type, having had the stamp impressed upon them by lithography, instead of in the usual manner. The story goes that the embossing die was lost, or mislaid, that a small supply of envelopes was wanted immediately by a business firm, and that a few hundreds were lithographed to fill this demand. The whole story sounds somewhat doubtful, to any one who knows how stamped envelopes are produced, but until quite recently we had not seen a specimen of the supposed lithographed envelopes, and therefore would not express any opinion upon them. A copy has lately been sent to our publishers, and we find it to be practically identical, as far as almost entire absence of embossing is concerned, with some specimens which we obtained in Canada a few years ago; the embossing, in the copy shown us, is not absolutely invisible, there being slight traces of it about the head, and especially the chignon; and if any envelopes have been lithographed, which we greatly doubt, this is not one of them.

Mr. D. A. King sends us the 1 c. cards with some slight modifications; the single card is now upon an *amber* or almost *primrose* material, and the reply-paid is in *black* upon a very smooth buff card.

*Post Cards.* 1 c., black on *amber*; 140 × 85 mm.  
1 + 1 c. " buff; 127 × 76 mm.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—Our publishers send us a curiosity, which shows how extremely awkward the manipulation of unperforated stamps must have been for a short-sighted person, or on a dark evening. It consists of the half of a pair of the triangular 4d., cut along the wrong diagonal of the square block, and thus showing the halves of two stamps *se tenant*. It seems to have been allowed to pass for postage, and is still upon a portion of the original cover.

**Cochin.**—A correspondent tells us he possesses the ½ and 1 puttan envelopes with "Cochin Government" embossed, without colour, on the flap.

*Envelopes.* ½ puttan, orange; name on flap.  
1 " magenta "

**Colombia.**—Our publishers have received a circular, franked by two copies of the current 2 c. surcharged, in three lines, vertically, "Habilitada—vale \$0.01—Honda." The circular contains information to the effect that the "Post-office authorities" at Honda issued a small (?) edition of this provisional, about the middle of March, to meet a temporary exhaustion of the stock of 1 c. stamps. The sender of the circular holds a small supply, which he is willing to part with at 1 dollar (gold) each. We have ocular demonstration that these things have done postal duty, and they are collectable, of course, but we should suspect that the exercise of a little patience will bring the price down to something nearer their philatelic value.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., in black, on 2 c., green.

The accompanying illustration shows a curiosity which, if new, is doubtless not true, and if true, can hardly be new. We fully agree with *Le T.-P.* in looking upon it as extremely doubtful. Our contemporary believes it to be an old fraud, but this is not weather for wading through old files (no disrespectful allusion intended) of philatelic journals in chase of old frauds; perhaps some of our readers can tell us something about it.



Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the following extract from a letter from Dr. Michelsen, of Bogota, which should finally settle the claims of some of the local varieties:—

"The Antioquia errors (1886-87) and the Garzon provisionals are bogus, and have no value. The former are mere proofs, that never were in use. The latter are speculative products, and have never been used in the postal service."

**Costa Rica.**—We are shown a vertical pair of the 10 c. of 1887, each stamp of which is doubly surcharged with the word "OFICIAL." The first impression seems to have been struck too low down, being at the extreme lower margin, so a second was placed nearly in the middle.

*Service Stamp.*

10 c., black and orange (No. 524); double surcharge.

**Cuba.**—We learn from *The Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society that both the 2 c. and 3 c. reply-paid cards of 1882, exist with the stamp on the first half in the right upper corner, and that on the second in the left upper corner. This error in the lower value is stated to have been known for some time past, but it is a new discovery in the 3 + 3 c.

*Post Cards.* 2 + 2 c., maroon; error.  
3 + 3 c., rose-red "

**Denmark.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the perforation of the stamps is to be 12½ in future, instead of 13½. The following have already appeared with the new gauge:—

*Adhesives.* 4öre, blue and grey; perf. 12½.  
8 " rose " "

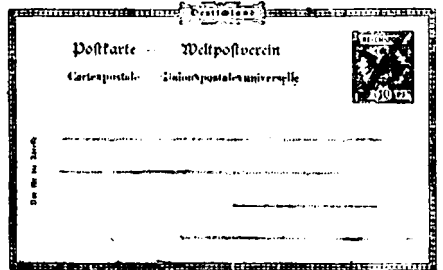
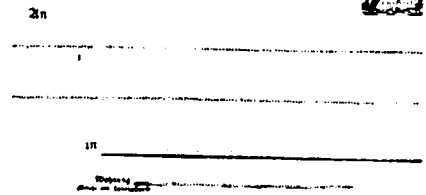
**Ecuador.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 10 c., which we chronicled last month, is a member of what is intended to be the last of the Seebeck issues for this Republic. There is a whole series, with Official and Unpaid Letter Stamps, and everything complete.

**German East Africa.**—The surcharges upon the German Imperial stamps and cards, for use in this territory, have been altered, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. *Le T.-P.* gives the following list, on the authority of Herr Lindenberg:—

*Adhesives.* 2 pesa, in black, on 3 pf., brown.  
3 " " 5 " green.  
5 " " 10 " carmine.  
10 " " 20 " ultramarine.  
25 " " 50 " red-brown.  
*Post Cards.* 3 " " 5 " green on buff.  
3 + 3 " " 5 + 5 " " "  
5 " " 10 " carmine "  
5 + 5 " " 10 + 10 " " "



Deutsche Reichspost  
Postkarte



**Gibraltar.**—We gather from the *Deutsche Brief-Zeitung* that the Registration Envelopes, in various sizes, have appeared with the space for the address on the "flap" side, and the instructions on the back.

*Reg. Env.* 20 c., red; sizes F, G, H<sup>2</sup>, I, K; new formula.

**Great Britain.**—A description is going the round of the magazines of a used specimen of the current 10d., with the centre in green, and the frame in violet. We have not seen the copy in question, and very likely could give no opinion upon it if we had, but is it not possible that its peculiarities may be the results of chemical manipulation?

**Gwalior.**—The accompanying illustration shows the "Service" surcharge, in native characters, which has been recently described. A correspondent tells us that he has seen the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. with the last character but one of the word *Service* deficient, showing a blank space in the word. *Le T.-P.* adds that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. card also exists with the "Service" overprint.

*Service Post Card.*

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., red-brown on buff; black surcharge.



**Hayti.**—*Mekel's Weekly* notes the 2 c., of current type, in a new colour.

*Adhesive.* 2 c., maroon.

**Hungary.**—We have received the current 5 kr. card, with a very pretty picture on the back, which we have no doubt is quite unofficial, and the date, "96," in the left lower corner on the face, which we believe to be a new addition.

*Post Card.* 5 (kr.), carmine on buff; dated.

**Iceland.**—We greatly regret to learn, from a letter in *Le T.-P.*, that this island, which philatelists have learned to look upon as a model of philatelic propriety, has fallen a victim at last to the mania for dipping into the pockets of collectors, and purposes bringing out a new issue of stamps next year, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the organisation of its Post-office on the present basis. In consideration of past good behaviour, this may be allowed to pass for once; but Iceland must not make a practice of it.

**India.**—We have been asked some questions lately as to the Die numbers of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. envelopes. In the *Annual Report* of the North-West Provinces Philatelic Club, we find a paper giving a list of the numbers met with by one of the members of that club. The writer of the paper had not, apparently, had an opportunity of consulting the book of the London Philatelic Society upon the *Stamps of India and Ceylon*, in which the Die numbers are referred to. The list given there is confessedly incomplete, but it shows that the use of numbered Dies was given up at a certain period, or rather that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. Dies were not numbered further than 3 (or perhaps 5), and 1 a. Dies not beyond 11, the Dies subsequently made having no number. Comparing the two lists before us, we find that Dies 1, 2, 3 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. certainly exist, and there is a query as to a Die 5, which, in the absence of any trace of a Die 4, is more probably an indistinct impression of Die 3; of the 1 a., Dies 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are noted.

One of our contemporaries advocates, as a new subject of interest to "specialists of British India," the *plating* of the "1 anna, blue," a stamp we have never seen or heard of, and about which we must speak, therefore, with due caution. From the mention of eight varieties of type, two of which show the end of the bust more pointed than the others, we gather that this 1 a., blue (if it exists), is a fancy article, produced by transfers from the engraved plate, which was never employed in its entirety for the production of the stamps issued. As everyone who has studied the Indian stamps, is aware there are no varieties of type on the sheets of the 1 a., red, the type with pointed bust being a distinct edition; and the stone for the latter was made by transfers from the very same engraving as that which produced the commoner variety, the copper plate having been recut. All this ancient history is to be found in the London Society's book on *India and Ceylon*, which the writer of this paper also apparently did not consult.

**Labuan.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 4 c. on 8 c. card of North Borneo, further overprinted with the word "LABUAN." How much longer is this farce of the two issues going to be kept up we wonder?

*Post Card.* 4 c., in black, on 8 c., green.

**Levant (Russian).**—A correspondent at Constantiople assures us that the 1 kopek stamp has never been officially surcharged "40 PARAS," and that if curiosities of this kind exist at all, they are certainly fraudulent.

**Natal.**—Our publishers have found a specimen of the 5s., wmk. Crown and CC, the paper of which is distinctly blue, like that of the English 5s. The tint is evidently due to some ingredient in the ink, which runs under certain circumstances.

*Adhesive.* 5s., carmine-rose on blue; perf. 14.

**Newfoundland.**—*Le T.-P.* recognizes that the varieties chronicled last month are reprints, and adds that the 3 c. has also been reprinted in a blue that is more bright than that of the originals, and in a brown which resembles the tint of the 1 c. The current 3 c. has been seen imperforate horizontally.

**New South Wales.**—We take the following extract, from the *Government Gazette* of this Colony, from a copy of *The Evening News* of Sydney, March 25, which a correspondent kindly sent us:—

"With reference to the authority for the sale to stamp collectors and others of complete sets of obliterated 'O.S.' postage stamps, at £2 per set, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the sale of these stamps being discontinued."

Are all those sets sold out, or has it been decided that Honesty is the best policy?

A correspondent tells us of the current 3d. perf. 11 and 11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also the 1d. Postage Due perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11.

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent here sends us the following curiosities of perforation, of current and recent issues, wmk. N.Z. and small Star:—

|                        |   |                                   |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose | " | <i>double perf. horizontally.</i> |
| 1d., "                 | " | "                                 |
| 2d., mauve             | " | "                                 |
| 4d., green             | " | "                                 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose | " | <i>vertically.</i>                |
| 2d., mauve             | " | "                                 |

From the same correspondent we learn that the 1d. with a flaw across the head, which we noted last July, has a companion in the shape of a variety with a square white patch on the upper left; this also exists in one stamp only on each sheet. The current 3d., perf. 10, exists, we are told, in shades varying from *canary* to *orange-yellow*, and the 4d. has appeared with the same perforation in various shades of *yellow-green* and *blue-green*. Our informant confirms the opinion, which we expressed nearly three years ago, as to the nature of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, wmkd. with the letters of the words "NEW ZEALAND." These stamps were printed in sheets of 20 horizontal rows, of 12 stamps each, not divided into panes, whilst the paper with the N.Z. and small Star wmk. was arranged for stamps in panes, and had the name of the Colony across the centre. Consequently one row of these  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps fell upon these words, part of which appeared upon eleven stamps in the row, while the twelfth was unwmkd. Our correspondent, who is in a position to know something about the subject, adds that he can hear of no official authority for stamps surcharged "O.P.S.O.," and doubts the authenticity of any such overprint, unless it be a form of cancellation.

From various sources we learn that a series of beautiful designs has been selected for a new issue of stamps; but these we will describe, or illustrate, or both, when they appear—sufficient for the day—

Another correspondent sends us a new variety of the Newspaper Wrapper, which does not appear to have been noted; the inscription is now in five lines, as follows:—

"THIS Wrapper may only be used for transmission of Newspapers WITHIN NEW ZEALAND, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged."

In other respects the wrapper remains unchanged.

*The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes some of the following varieties of perforation of the current types:—

|                   |             |                               |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i> | 2d., lilac  | perf. 10 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|                   | 3d., yellow | " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10.      |
|                   | 4d., green  | " 10.                         |
|                   | 8d., blue   | " 10.                         |

*Wrapper.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose on yellowish; new formula.

**Peru.**—*The M. B.* of the Postal Card Society chronicles a Letter Card for this Republic, with stamp of the design of Type 2819 in our publishers' Catalogue.

*Letter Card.* 3 c., vermilion on white.

**Philippine Islands.**—We have received the new cards, and find that the 3 c. de p. is in brown (not grey) on buff.

**Portuguese Indies.**—*Le T.-P.* describes a second printing of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  tonga, green, post card, differing from the first in various minor details. We gather from the description that it is variety B of the long list (extending as far as L) given in Mr. Watson's Catalogue.

**Russian Locals.**—From *Le T.-P.* :—

**Belozersk.**—The current type has appeared in green. We presume this is a different shade to the grey-green impression which we chronicled in September, 1894.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., green; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Cherson.**—The 5 kopeks of current type has, we regret to learn, been impressed upon envelopes of yellowish white paper.

*Envelope.* 5 kop., green; 155 × 123 mm.

**Kazan.**—The envelope chronicled in March exists in a second size; white wove paper.

*Envelope.* (4 kop.), lilac-blue; 143 × 83 mm.

**Oustsyzolsk.**—There is a new size of envelope here also, and the stamp appears to be impressed in three colours, instead of two only, as described by our contemporary in March.

*Envelope.* 2 kop., blue, red, and brown; 147 × 91 mm.

**Tolma.**—A 6 kopeks stamp, for registered letters, has been issued in the same type and colours as the 3 kopeks, chronicled in November, but with certain modifications of the inscriptions. The same design is also impressed upon envelopes, the higher value of which has the word *registered*, in Russian, printed upon it, in addition to the stamp.

*Adhesive.* 6 kop., black, yellow, red, gold, and blue.

*Envelopes.* 4 kop., red on white laid; 147 × 89 mm.

4 " " grey-blue; 150 × 124 mm.

7 " " ultramarine on white laid; 149 × 122 mm.

7 " " wove; 195 × 128 mm.

**Zadonsk.**—Another new type, of which we annex an illustration, has been issued here. The 5 kopeks has a ground of blue horizontal lines.

*Adhesives.* 1 kop., brown; imperf.  
5 " " red and blue; imperf.

**St. Thomas (Danish West Indies).**—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 1 c. has appeared with the centre in brown-red, and that the 7 c. stamp has been suppressed.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., yellow-green and brown-red.

**Shanghai.**—Matters philatelic have been very quiet here for a long time, and we trust that the following provisionals, which are chronicled in *Mekel's Weekly*, are not the commencement of a fresh outpour of rubbish. The new values are stated to be surcharged in English and in Chinese, and it is said that no varieties of type have been found.

*Adhesives.* 4 c., in black, on 15 c., black and yellow.  
6 c. " " 20 c. " " lilac.

**Siam.**—*Die Post* chronicles the 12 atts converted into 4 atts, by means of the usual surcharge in English and Siamese.

*Adhesive.* 4 Attis on 12 atts, pink and purple.

**Sierra Leone.**—We hear on all sides that the 6d. is now printed in "red-violet" (It wasn't me, Mr. Tin Thomas, Sir!) on paper wkmd. Crown and CC. It is quite evident, from the watermark, that this variety was printed a good many years ago, and its peculiar shade is probably due to that fact.

**Sirmoor.**—*The Indian Philatelist* states that the current stamps, Elephant type, with the surcharge "On S. S. S.," are quite unknown in India. We gladly strike them off the list.

**South Australia.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes the following varieties :—

*Perf.* 10 at top and sides; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  at bottom.  
2d., red; wmk. Crown and SA, Type 3922.  
2s., carmine; wmk. broad pointed Star, Type 3921.  
*Official Stamps.* 1d., green; perf. 13.  
2d., red " "

**Tonga.**—A correspondent in New Zealand writes :— "Large stocks of the Tonga rubbish are held by collectors in New Zealand, and I wish them joy of them. The last issue, with the young King's head, was printed at the office of a newspaper in New Zealand, but I hear that a new lot of pictorial stamps has been ordered from London. I hope the S. S. S. will take early notice!"

**Transvaal.**—We extract from a paper by Mr. R. Pearce on *The Postage Stamps of the Transvaal*, published in the April number of *The London Philatelist*, the following note upon a curiosity which has been recently chronicled as a discovery :—

"The 'variety' in question is a 1d. label, type of the first Republic, with 'an extra frame line around the numerals in the upper corners, within the regular frame lines of the corner squares.' So far from being new, specimens in red and in black were exhibited at a meeting of the Philatelic Society on the 15th March, 1873, and it was then said that they first appeared in 1872. (See report of meeting in *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April, 1873.) It was also mentioned in a list published in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1880. I have long possessed this 'stamp,' both in red and in black, but did not refer to it in my paper, because I am satisfied that it is not a genuine variety, and that no such stamp was printed from the plates sent to the Transvaal. It differs from the genuine in execution and paper, and my copies have bogus cancellations. The entire sheets of Borrius' black penny stamps contain no such variety. But, although spurious, this stamp was not printed from the same plate as the common penny Mecklenburg prints."

We give illustrations of two of the cards chronicled last month.

ZUID-AFRIK. REPUBLIEK  
BRIEFKAART



(Dit is 'nigeen van die Binnelandse Verhoor)

Am

ZUID-AFRIK. REPUBLIEK  
BRIEFKAART



Republiek Post-Vereniging — (Unie Postale Unie-vereniging)

(EEN PENS)

bejaard antwoord — réponse payée

A

*Le T.-P.* reports the shilling stamp in its new colours.

*Adhesive.* 1s., brown, value in green.

**Trinidad.** We have received size G of a new registration envelope for this colony, with the address provided for upon the flap side, as on the current envelopes of Great Britain. Across the end, above the stamp on one side, and the instructions on the other is thick blue line, and immediately below it, "To withdraw Contents, cut Envelope across this line." On the back, interrupted by the cross lines as shown, is the following :—

| NOT                                                               | ICE.                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Registration fee inland or Foreign, is this Envelope includes | for a letter, either 2d. The sum paid for the Registration Fee. |
| No Letter, addressed Trinidad, can be acc                         | ted to a place outside Envelope for Registration                |
| if it contains Coin,                                              | Jewelry, or precious arti cles.                                 |
| If any investigation is about this Letter, the company the        | required to be made Envelope must ac- complaint.                |

The whole impression is in blue.

*Reg. Env.* 2d., blue; size G, new formula.

**Uganda.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes a label of remarkably primitive appearance, consisting simply of a piece of white laid paper, with the letters "U" and "G" in the upper part, and "50" below, printed upon it in black, and surrounded by a rectangular frame formed by a dotted rule. The impression is stated to have the appearance of being produced by means of a type-writer. We have no means of forming an opinion upon this curiosity, but we would suggest that the initials on it would appear to stand equally well for "U Goose." Let us hope that they have no reference to the philatelists, who seem to be expected to lay golden eggs upon all possible occasions.

**Victoria.**—Our publishers have shown us an old letter franked by the lower half of a horizontal pair of the 6d., orange, of 1854, with the serpentine rouletting. It is a curiosity certainly, but we should say that a pair of the stamps entire would be almost better worth having.

**Zanzibar.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the error "Zanzidar" exists on the 6th stamp of the 4th row on the sheets, in the first printing of the ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee. This error is stated to have been corrected in a second edition. All these values also show the varieties of the small "z," which we described in March; and the 3rd stamp in the last row but one of the 2, 3, and 5 rupees has the letter "r" in the name inverted.

## BERLIN LETTER.

THE next Annual Convention of the German Philatelists—the VIII. *Deutsche Philatelisten-Tag*—will be held at Cologne from June 20th to 22nd. As the branch of the Dresden Society, which was originally entrusted by the last convention with the arrangements of the coming meeting, had declined the honour—and labour—two other societies residing at Cologne have voluntarily taken over the burden of preparing a worthy reception for the philatelic travellers that are expected to gather this summer in the old archiepiscopal residence. No definite programme has been published as yet, but science, business, and pleasure, are to alternate in the usual way. Our special wishes for the convention may be summed up in the hope that all quarrels may be laid aside, so that real work may be done, in peace and harmony, for the good of the philatelic brethren.

The convention will be preceded by a special gathering of the dealers; thus it is to be hoped that, the bulk of the business being finished, stamp dealing will not interfere with the proceedings of the general meeting.

Only a week before the Annual Convention of all the German philatelists, those of the north-western parts of Germany will hold a special meeting at Brunswick. There will be neither science nor business, but only philatelic chat and general amusement, and certainly—a little dealing.

Philately and philatelists have been in the law courts on several occasions. Mr. Eggersglüss, a Dresden dealer who had acquired the original steel die of the ½ groschen stamp of Hanover, and sold impressions of it in different colours as official essays, was fined for attempted fraud.

Mr. Herzberg, a dealer at Cologne, was sued for selling mended stamps, and stamps or reprints with forged obliterations. The experts gave evidence that dishonesty was not infrequent in stamp dealing, one philatelist trying to cheat the other, though certainly honest dealers existed, who told the purchaser if a stamp was mended. As the prices asked by Mr. Herzberg for his defective stamps were declared to be in accordance with their market value, the defendant was exculpated.

A third case was definitely decided by the supreme court after a litigation of three years. This was the suit of Mr. Fischer-Brill of Leipzig *versus* Mr. Kuenast of Berlin, for re-imbursment of the money paid for certain surcharged envelopes of the North German Confederation, which had been declared by Herr Lindenberg to be forgeries. The court gave a verdict against Mr. Kuenast, principally on the ground of Herr Lindenberg's judgment. As I have mentioned this case at large in a former letter, I need not repeat the details. But I may state that a galvano of the die, which had served for overprinting the originals, was found

amongst the possessions of a late official of the Imperial Printing office, who was on good terms with, and lived in the same house as, the "discoverer" and propagator of the forged envelopes. Besides, Mr. Hermann, a well-known stamp examiner, took his oath to the fact that he saw an envelope, which he had sold without surcharge, with the surcharge upon it some time afterwards.

The Mercury stamp question has not yet been settled. The official experts at the court in Vienna declared that they had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the stamps sold by Mr. Friedl. The experts of the Vienna Club have not given any precise explanation why they deem these stamps to be forgeries. Now we have to thank Herr Fraenkel, the librarian of the Berlin Club, for an exhaustive study of the matter. This gentleman has used the best of his skill and experience, and has spared neither time nor money to get at a definite conclusion. If he has not quite succeeded, he is to be excused by reason of the extreme difficulty of the task, caused by the rarity of the stamps themselves, and by the want of official information about their manufacture. There is, however, little doubt now that the Friedl stamps are forgeries of a most dangerous character. It has not been found possible as yet to ascertain how the original plates were made, but it seems very likely that they were composed of stereotyped casts, taken from an engraving on wood, and that the casts were afterwards retouched so as to produce the second type with horizontal bar to the "c." The Friedl stamps seem to have been done by lithography from a deeply etched stone (like the native stamps of Trinidad), which gives impressions similar to typographic printing. While of the original stamps in the second type no two are exactly alike, owing to the separate retouching of each cast, the Friedl stamps show special marks, which exist in every stamp, and which cannot be found in the original stamps. Herr Fraenkel deals at great length with all these details, in a paper published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, which should be read by all who take an interest in these rare stamps, either as collectors or as dealers. It shows again how much sharper are the eyes of a philatelist than those of non-philatelic, though official, experts.

Our private letter-carrying institutions have provided the public with two new kinds of letter boxes, some striped with black, white, and red, and others striped with yellow and green of a very sickly appearance. The boxes are intended for express letters to be delivered within an hour for five farthings, by carriers riding on cycles. Herr von Stephan and his staff are watching the progress of these private undertakings, and would like to strike a blow at these competitors, who take away a good deal of custom from the post-office. The only private post existing in Berlin in 1893 carried 26½ millions of letters, 15½ millions of cards, and 13½ millions of book-post matter. Since that time we have got two more companies, and all of them satisfy the public by prompt delivery at cheap rates. I think I may fairly claim that they are of more importance than Chinese local post-offices.

FRANCISCUS.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste.*)

(Continued from page 176.)

### PART II.

#### *Reimpressions of the Adhesive Stamps.*

On the 1st of February, 1875, the Heligoland authorities transmitted to the Imperial Printing-office at Berlin an order for reprinting, from a dealer at Hamburg (Mr. Goldner), who had just purchased the stock of the stamps that had gone out of use, and who wished to increase their number. On the 8th of the same month, a reply was sent from Berlin, to the effect that the office could not accept the orders of private persons, but only those of the Government itself; and, through an erroneous interpretation of the word *perforation*, it was added that there would be an extra charge for the *perçage* of the stamps, the apparatus for that purpose being no longer in existence. Having received no answer to this letter, the printers, confirming it on the 25th of

March, asked at the same time whether the plates, &c., for printing the stamps with the values in *schilling* might be destroyed. A few days later (the 31st) the Postmaster, Mr. Pilger, requested that the order of the 1st of February might be executed, and the stamps sent direct to Mr. Goldner, which was done in June, adding that "there was nothing to prevent the destruction of the plates, &c., after that."

A letter—not dated—from the Governor, Mr. Maxse, cancelled the authority for the destruction of the plates, and requested that they might be forwarded to Heligoland. This was complied with on the 8th of June, 1875, after the impression of the first reprints, all of which were perforated at a charge of 15 pfennigs per 10 sheets. These plates, &c., having been afterwards sold to Mr. Goldner, the Governor was obliged to give authority for each reprinting, this formality being required by the Imperial Printing-office. After each impression, the plates were sent back to Hamburg.

Following the example which had been so plainly set before it, the Post-office Department, as we shall see, did not fail to order impressions that were absolutely unnecessary for postal purposes. Order after order was put forward at the very time of the withdrawal of a stamp from circulation, showing that the Department was never so much in want of stamps as on the eve of their suppression! As regards the adhesives alone, the following numbers and dates are sufficient to prove what we have stated:—

|                     | <i>Printed.</i>   | <i>Stamps suppressed.</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ¼ sch., 100,000 ... | Dec. 21, 1874 ... | Jan. 1, 1875.             |
| 3 pf., 10,000 ...   | June 6, 1880 ...  | June 12, 1880.            |
| 5 pf., 20,000 ...   | May, 1890 ...     | Aug. 9, 1890.             |
| 5 pf., 20,000 ...   | Aug. 16 ...       | " "                       |
| 10 pf., 100,000 ... | May " ...         | " "                       |
| 20 pf., 60,000 ...  | May 29 " ...      | " "                       |
| 50 pf., 20,000 ...  | May " ...         | " "                       |
| 1 mk., 5,000 ...    | Aug. 16 " ...     | " "                       |

These dates most fully show that, even if we are to admit as originals stamps that were manufactured only just before their suppression, we cannot consider as anything but *reprints* the 5 pfennig and the 1 mark stamps, which were not delivered to the Postal Department until a week after the total supersession of the Heligoland issues! As far as the 3 pfennig stamp is concerned, the fact that it was only officially withdrawn from circulation six days after the printing of 1880, is simply due to an oversight. The stock of this value had been sold in 1879, and its circulation had naturally ceased then, but the sale of stamps to the public was so exceedingly small during the winter, that the Department had entirely forgotten to give notice of the suppression of that value.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, that the reprints may be divided into two classes—Official and Unofficial.

The first were ordered at the Imperial Printing-office at Berlin by the Government of Heligoland. They were executed at the expense of the Government, and from the plates that belonged to the latter; and if certain editions were reserved for a dealer at Hamburg, that fact does not in any way destroy their official character.

The other printings were entirely unofficial. They were ordered by the purchaser of the plates of the Heligoland stamps, and in spite of the approval of the Government, which was required by the printers, they are of a private nature altogether.

We have not now to argue the question of the collection or rejection of reprints, but it seems to us desirable to describe them, so that the collector may admit or exclude them, as he thinks best.

#### A. OFFICIAL REPRINTS.

##### *Printing of June 6, 1875.*

As the object was to make up the series, we have only five values to deal with, one of which was printed in two different ways.

The paper of these impressions is *yellowish* white; the perforation gauges 14½ (or rather 13½ × 14½).

The sheets show the perforation arranged as "C."

Of the ¼ and 1½ schilling 1000 sheets were printed, of the other values 1500.\*

\* We are indebted to Mr. Lindenberg for the quantities printed at Berlin.

|         |                   |                                       |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ¼ sch., | carmine-red,      | <i>centre</i> yellow-green.           |
| ¼ "     | yellow-green      | lilac-carmine.                        |
| ½ "     | deep yellow-green | deep yellow-green and bright carmine. |
| ¾ "     | pale "            | rose and pale yellow-green.           |
| 1 "     | pale carmine      | pale carmine and deep yellow-green.   |
| 1½ "    | yellow-green      | lilac-carmine.                        |

The *gum* is *yellowish*. The sheets show at the right or left a portion un gummed, about 10 mm. wide, from top to bottom of the margin.

The *perforation* is 13½ horizontally, by 14½ vertically, like that of all the other Berlin impressions. The diameter of the holes is larger than in the reprints struck at Leipsic or Hamburg.

The *manufacture* was executed in the same manner as that of the originals.

The sheets show the following register marks:—

A coloured mark before and after the 3rd horizontal row, and above and below the 5th vertical row. An uncoloured puncture at each end of the lower margin, and under the 3rd and 8th stamps.

The coloured marks are *red* for the ¼ sch. with *red* frame, the ¾, and the 1 sch.; and *green* for the ½ sch. with *green* frame, the 1½, and the 1½ sch.

All these sheets have a numeral "6" under the 6th vertical row, a peculiarity which is not shown in any of the other reprints, or in any of the original sheets, with the exception of the 2 pf. and 25 pf. of 1875. The meaning of this numeral we have been unable to discover.

*Characteristics.* These reprints having been done shortly after the manufacture of the plates for the stamps with values in *pfennigs*, the plate for the head of the latter was employed for the ¼ sch. (in both forms) and for the 1½ sch. The reprints of these values, therefore, are simply fancy impressions, which can easily be recognised by their having the second type of head instead of the first. The same mistake was made later in the case of other reprints.

The ½ sch. has the impression overloaded with colour of a peculiar tint, *pale yellow-green*.

The ¾ sch. is in a *green* of a more pronounced shade than that of the originals.

The 1 sch. is in a less bright shade of *carmine* and a deeper *green* than before.

The paper more particularly distinguishes these stamps. It is slightly surfaced, instead of being rough, and it shows no trace of what we have termed a *quadrillé* pattern in its substance.

An increase of the stock of stamps being considered necessary, in order to add to the value of that already on hand, the Post-office Department sent an urgent order to Berlin, July 29, 1890; but, in spite of the promptitude with which it was executed, the stamps did not arrive until the 16th of August, just seven days after the Heligoland issues had gone out of use! It appears to us, therefore, that these are certainly reprints, and none the less so for an inexplicable letter of August 4th, countermanding the order for their impression.

Other people, however, may not agree with us upon this point. It will be argued, as indeed has already been the case, that, as these stamps were ordered prior to the suppression of the issue, they must be considered original impressions. It is even suggested that the order was only a provision for future wants, as the handing over of the island to Germany was not actually decided upon, the proposal having first to receive the assent of the English Houses of Parliament. But the proposal was laid before the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury, and was read a first time on Friday, July 4th; and it was read a second time and adopted on Thursday the 10th. The order for the stamps was therefore sent off from Heligoland nineteen days after the cession of the island had been decided upon!

[We may add that it was only ten days before the cession was actually carried out.—ED. M. J.]

The supply ordered was as follows:—

|        |                       |
|--------|-----------------------|
| 20,000 | stamps at 5 pfennigs. |
| 5,000  | " 1 mark.             |

Even supposing that the decision as to the handing over of the island was not known to those most interested, let us see if there was real occasion for this requisition for stamps. On February 5, 1875, the Post-office Department had in its possession the first supply of 5 pf. stamps, 100,000 in number. It had no need to order any more until May 29, 1890, when 20,000 were demanded. The average sale, therefore, was some 7000 per annum. And yet, two months after receiving a supply of 20,000 stamps, another lot of the same number was ordered (July 29, 1890).

As regards the 1 mark, there were left, when the stamps were suppressed, 977 out of the 5000 copies ordered in April, 1889. Nevertheless, a further 5000 were ordered on July 29, 1890!

By the comparison of these figures and dates, we think that we have shown that the Post-office had no need of these stamps, the withdrawal of which had been decided upon even before they came into existence, and that the sole object in ordering them was, as we have already stated, to increase the value of the remainders. It appears to us impossible that stamps, produced under such conditions, can claim to be original impressions. We therefore adhere to our view, and class these unnecessary editions among the reprints, where those who do not share our opinion will find them in this paper.

*Printing of Aug. 16, 1890.*

This consists of two values, on white paper; perf. 13½ x 14½.

- 5 pfennig, red and deep green.
- 1 mark, deep green, bright vermilion, and black.

The gum is yellowish white, and covers the whole of the back of the sheet.

*Register marks.* On the sheets of the 5 pf., a red mark before and after the 3rd horizontal row, on a level with the centre of the numeral at the side of the stamp; similar marks above and below the 6th vertical row; and uncoloured punctures at the ends of the upper margins, and in many cases above the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

On the sheets of the 1 mark, three uncoloured punctures before the 3rd horizontal row, and three green marks after it; green marks above and below the 6th vertical row; and uncoloured punctures at the ends of the upper margin, and above the 3rd and 8th vertical rows.

*Characteristics.* The paper, the colours of the impression, and the gum will assist the philatelist to recognise this printing.

B. UNOFFICIAL REPRINTS.

The Island of Heligoland having suffered great damage from floods during the winter of 1879, and pecuniary help for the unfortunate fisherman being urgently required, Mr. Goldner, of Hamburg, conceived the idea of coming to their assistance by proposing to the Postal Department to sell outright to him the dies and plates of the stamps with the values in schilling, which had gone out of use. This proposition was submitted to the Governor, by whom it was accepted, and the transaction was at once completed. In doing a good action, Mr. Goldner made at the same time a good bargain. He gained to commence with the title of "The Providence of the Fishermen," on account of his numerous payments to the Treasury for large purchases of stamps. Later on, when the 1, 2, and 3 pfennig stamps, the 10 pf. cards, single and reply paid, the 3 pf. wrappers, and the 10 pf. envelopes became obsolete, there was no need to wait for any floods, the stamps, dies, plates, &c., were sold to Mr. Goldner, as a matter of course.

In order to make use of the plates, &c., which he had purchased, he was obliged to obtain, as previously stated, at each printing, the authority of the Governor of Heligoland, as required by the Imperial Printing-office at Berlin. There was no difficulty about this up to the time when Governor Maxse was replaced by Sir A. C. S. Barkly; but the latter, on receiving a communication from the Printing-office, not only refused all permission for printing, but caused the plates, which Mr. Goldner had sent to Berlin to be used for a fresh impression, to be seized, on the ground that they were the property of the Government. The purchase of the plates, &c., having been made with all regularity, the purchaser had no difficulty in proving the irregularity of the seizure made by Governor Barkly; he had merely to produce the document of which the following is a translation:—

POST-OFFICE, HELIGOLAND.

"Heligoland, January 14, 1879.

"It is hereby officially certified to Mr. Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, that the latter has purchased, with the approval of the Royal Government, the plates for printing all the stamps with values in Hamburg schilling, which were formerly in use in this Postal Department, and that there has been granted to the aforesaid Mr. Goldner, as lawful possessor of the plates above mentioned, the permission of the Royal Government to manufacture, on his own account, and to sell, all the obsolete stamps of Heligoland with values in schilling.

"Post-office Department of Great Britain,  
"R. PILGER, Postmaster.

"Certified.  
"H. GÄTKE,  
"Government Secretary Administering the Government.  
"Govt. Office, Heligoland, 15th January, 1879."

The purchase in question consisted of the following items:

1. Nine original steel dies, as follows:—  
Frames and head of the ½ and 1 schilling = 2 dies.  
Designs of the spandrels of the ½ and 1 sch. = 1 "  
Frames of the 2 and 6 schilling = 2 "  
Top and bottom labels of the ¾ schilling = 1 "  
Head and side labels " " = 1 "  
Frames of the ¼ and 1½ schilling " " = 2 "

The absence of the die for the head and spandrels of the 2 and 6 schilling, is due, as we now know, to the fact that it was converted, in 1873, into the ¾ schilling.

2. Eleven different plates, of 50 blocks each:—  
1 for printing the spandrels of the ½ and 1 schilling.  
2 " frames and head of the ½ and 1 sch.  
1 " head and spandrels of the 2 and 6 sch.  
2 " frames " "  
2 " frames of the ¼ and 1½ sch. " "  
1 " head " "  
1 " top and bottom labels of the ¾ sch.  
1 " head and side labels " "  
3. Six galvano matrices:—  
2 of twelve ¼ schilling stamps.  
2 " ¾ " " "  
2 " 1½ " " "

All the above were despatched from Berlin on the 8th June, 1875, to Messrs. Lübeck and Schildknecht, of Altona, on account of the Government of Heligoland. They were afterwards delivered, in 1879, to Mr. Goldner, of Hamburg.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 178.)

FIJI.

9 OCTOBER, 1871.

Engraved and printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, New South Wales, on white wove paper. Water-mark "FIJI POSTAGE," once in the sheet. Perf. 12½.

1. 1d., blue; VIII., 1.
2. 3d., green; VIII., 1.
3. 6d., rose; VI., 1.

End of 1871.

The previous issue surcharged, in black, with the corresponding value in United States currency.

4. "Two Cents" on 1d., blue; VII., 1.
5. "Six Cents" on 3d., green; VII., 1.
6. "Twelve Cents" on 6d., rose; VIII., 1.

Varieties imperforate.

7. "Two Cents" on 1d., blue; I.
8. "Six Cents" on 3d., green; I.
9. "Twelve Cents" on 6d., rose; II.



10 OCTOBER, 1874.

The above issue surcharged "V.R.," in black.

(a) *Roman Capitals.*

10. 2 c., blue; I., 2.  
11. 6 c., green; II., 1.  
12. 12 c., rose; II., 1 (pen-stroked).

(b) *Fancy Capitals.*

13. 2 c., blue; I., 5.  
14. 6 c., green; 2.  
15. 12 c., rose; III., 4 (1 pen-stroked).

*The two types se-tenant.*

16. 12 c., rose; II. (vertical pair, *Fancy* above, *Roman* below).

*Varieties (Fancy Type).*(1) Ordinary (not *Fancy*) Period between "V" and "R."

17. 2 c., blue; 1 (pen-stroked).

(2) Inverted "∇" instead of "V."

18. 2 c., blue; 1 (pen-stroked).  
19. 6 c., green; I., 1.  
20. 12 c., rose; 1.

(3) Ordinary Period after both "V" and "R."

21. 12 c., rose; 1.

(4) Maltese Cross after "R."

22. 12 c., rose; 1.

Forged surcharge (*Fancy*).

23. 3d., green; 1.  
24. 6 c. on 3d., green; 1.

*End of 1874.*

The stamps of the previous issue with a third surcharge of "2d."

(i.) *Surcharge in black.*(a) *Roman Capitals.*

25. 2d. on 6 c., green; II.  
26. 2d. on 12 c., rose; 1.

*Varieties.*

(1) Without period after "2d."

27. 2d on 12 c., rose; 1.

(2) With period between, thus "2.d."

28. "2.d" on 6 c., green; 1.

(b) *Fancy Capitals.*

29. 2d. on 6 c., green; III., 1 (pen-stroked).  
30. 2d. on 12 c., rose; II., 1.

*Varieties.*

(1) Inverted "∇."

31. 2d. on 6 c., green; 1.  
32. 2d. on 12 c., rose; 1.

(2) Double surcharge of "2d."

33. 2d. on 12 c., rose; 1.

(3) Ordinary period between "V" and "R."

34. 2d. on 12 c., rose; 1.

(ii.) *Surcharge in red.*(a) *Roman Capitals.*

35. 2d. on 6 c., green; I., 2 (1 pen-stroked).

(b) *Fancy Capitals.*

36. 2d. on 6 c., green; II., 2 (1 pen-stroked).

Variety with "2d." below "V.R."

37. 2d. on 6 c., green; 1.

JANUARY, 1876.

Printed and surcharged at the Government Printing Office, Sydney. Surcharged "V.R.," in black, in ornamental script capitals.

*White wove paper. Perf. 12½.*

38. 1d., blue; V., 1 (pen-stroked).  
39. "Two Pence," in black on 3d., green; 1.  
40. 6d., rose; V.

*Varieties.*(1) *Imperforate.*

40. 1d., blue; II. (pair).  
41. 2d., green; II. (pair).  
42. 6d., rose; II. (pair), I., II. (pair, on the right-hand stamp the surcharge is scarcely visible).

(2) *Defective impression.*

43. 1d., blue; 1 (white patch in left upper corner).

(3) *Surcharge inverted. Imperforate.*

44. 1d., blue; 1.

(4) *Without surcharge.*

45. 1d., blue (imperf.); 1.  
46. 3d., green (imperf.); II. (pair).  
47. 3d., green (imperf. vertically); II. (pair).  
48. 3d., green (perf.); 1.  
49. 6d., rose (perf.); II.

1877.

Type and surcharges as above.

*Horizontally laid paper.**Perf. 12½.*

50. 1d., blue; V.  
51. "Two Pence," in black, on 3d., green; II. (pair), III.  
52. 6d., rose; 1.

*Varieties.*(1) *Imperforate.*

53. 1d., blue; II. (pair), I. (double printed).

(2) *Defective impression (as in last issue).*

54. 1d., blue; I., IV. (block of four, the left lower stamp with defect).

(3) *Without surcharge.*

55. 1d., blue; 1.

(4) *Double perforation at top.*

56. 1d., blue; 1.

(5) *Imperforate vertically.*

57. 1d., blue; II. (pair).

APRIL, 1878.

Type and surcharges as above.

*Horizontally laid paper.**Perf. 12½.*

58. "Four Pence," in black, on 3d., mauve; VII.

*Varieties.*(1) *Imperforate.*

59. "Four Pence," in black, on 3d., mauve; II. (pair).

(2) *Without surcharge of value. Imperf.*

60. 3d., mauve; 1.

1879.

Design altered by substituting the initials "V.R." for "C.R."

*White wove paper. Perf. 12½.*

61. "Two Pence," in black, on 3d., green; I., 3.

*Variety imperforate.*

62. "Two Pence" on 3d., green; II. (pair).

1880-1882.

Same type, paper, and perforation.

63. 1d., blue; III., 1.  
64. 2d., green; III., II. (pair).  
65. 6d., rose (1882); 1.

JANUARY, 1882.

Engraved and printed at the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

*White wove paper. Perf. 12½.*

66. 1s., brown; II.  
67. 5s., red (centre) and black; II.

1883.

Type and paper as before.

(a) *Perf.* 10.

68. 1d., blue; I.  
 69. 1d., ultramarine; I.  
 70. 2d., green; I., 2.  
 71. "Four Pence," in black, on 2d., mauve; II.

(b) *Perf.* 10 x 12½.

72. 1d., ultramarine; I., 1.  
 73. 2d., green; I., 1.  
 74. 6d., rose; II., 1.

FISCALS POSTMARKED TO ORDER.

Value overprinted in black.

75. 1d., brown; I.  
 76. 3d. ,, I.

PRIVATE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Issued by Messrs. Griffiths and Hobson, and type-printed at the office of their newspaper, the *Fiji Times*, on thin rose-coloured *quadrille* paper; rouletted on coloured lines. The entire sheet consists of twenty-four varieties, made up of one horizontal row of six stamps of each value.

I NOVEMBER, 1870.

1. 1d., black on rose; III. (Nos. 13, 14, and 15).  
 2. 3d. ,, ,, I. (No. 24).  
 3. 6d. ,, ,, I. (No. 6), 2 (Nos. 1 and 5, both penstroked).  
 4. 1s. ,, ,, I. (No. 12), 3 (Nos. 7, 9, and 10, all penstroked).

1871.

Same as last, except that the bottom row is made up of three 3d. and three 9d. stamps. Rose-coloured laid *bâtonné* paper.

5. 3d., black on rose; I., 1 (both No. 19).

*Vertical strip of four, unused.*

6. 6d. (No. 5) + 1s. (No. 11) + 1d. (No. 17) + 9d. (No. 23).

Imitations made later at the *Fiji Times* office for collectors.*Vertical strip of five.*

7. 1d. + 3d. + 6d. + 9d. + 1s.

## LABUAN.

MAY, 1879.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue &amp; Co.

*Watermark* (extending over two stamps) *Crown and CA* sideways. *Perf.* 14.

1. 2 cents, green; I., X. (complete sheet with margins), 1.  
 2. 6 cents, orange-brown; III.  
 3. 12 cents, lake; I., 1.  
 4. 16 cents, blue; III., II. (pair from lower left corner of sheet with margins).

JANUARY (?), 1880.

*Watermark Crown and CC.* *Perf.* 14.

5. 2 c., green; II.  
 6. 6 c., orange-brown; III.  
 7. 10 c., brown; IV., 2.  
 8. 12 c., lake; II.  
 9. 16 c., blue; I.

SEPTEMBER (?), 1880.

The 16 c. of 1879, and 12 c. of 1880, surcharged locally for use as 6 c. and 8 c. stamps respectively.

A. *Surcharged with two numerals.*

10. 6 c., in red, on 16 c., blue; 3.  
 11. 8 c., in black, on 12 c., lake; I.

*Variety. Numerals inverted.*

12. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; I.

B. *Surcharged with one numeral and original value obliterated with red ink.*

13. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; I., 1.

*Variety. Numeral inverted.*

14. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; I., X. (complete sheet without margins, of which the first four stamps only have the numeral inverted).

C. *Same as B, but original value not obliterated.*

15. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; I.

*Numeral inverted.*

16. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; II. (pair, right stamp only with surcharge inverted).

APRIL, 1881.

The 12 c. of 1880 surcharged locally.

A. *Surcharged in small capitals, with large capital initials.*

17. EIGHT CENTS on 12 c., lake; II.

B. *Surcharged in small type, with initial capitals.*

18. Eight Cents on 12 c., lake; III., X. (complete sheet, no margins).

*Variety.*

Another setting, in which the first stamp in the second row has "Eighr."

19. 8 c. on 12 c., lake; X. (complete sheet, with margins).

APRIL (?), 1882.

*Watermark Crown and CC.* *Perf.* 14.

20. 8 c., lake; II.

JANUARY (?), 1883.

*Watermark Crown and CA.* *Perf.* 14.

21. 2 c., green; II.  
 22. 8 c., lake; I.  
 23. 10 c., bistre-brown; II.  
 24. 16 c., blue; I.  
 25. 40 c., yellow-ochre; II.

*Surcharged locally, with pen and red ink.*

26. 1 dollar on 16 c., blue; II.

JULY (?), 1885.

Stamps of 1883, surcharged locally in black.

27. 2 CENTS on 8 c., lake; I., X. (complete sheet, with margins).  
 28. 2 Cents on 16 c., blue; I., X. (complete sheet, with margins).

*Variety. Double surcharge.*

29. 2 Cents on 16 c., blue; I.

NOVEMBER (?), 1885.

As above, but surcharged diagonally in larger type.

30. 2 Cents on 8 c., lake; I., X. (complete sheet, with margins).

JANUARY (?), 1886.

*Watermark Crown and CA.* *Perf.* 14.

31. 2 c., brownish-red; I.  
 32. 8 c., purple; I.  
 33. 10 c., black-brown; I.  
 34. 16 c., grey; I.

## NORTH BORNEO.

1883 (?).

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades.

*White wove paper.* *Perf.* 12.

1. 2 cents, brown; III., 2.

*Variety, with larger "2."*

2. 2 cents, brown; I.

1883.

Surcharged vertically (upwards) in black.

3. 8 Cents on 2 c., brown; 2.

The same, but with an additional impression of the surcharge struck horizontally, but inverted, across two stamps.

4. 8 Cents on 2 c., brown; 2 (pair).

Surcharged in capitals, in two horizontal lines.

5. EIGHT CENTS on 2 c., brown; I. I.

*Error.*

6. EIGHT CENTS on 2 c., brown; I. I.

*Forged surcharge. Perf. 14.*

7. 8 cents on 2 c., brown; I. I.

*End of 1883.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades.

*White wove paper. Perf. 14.*

8. 50 cents, violet; II.  
9. 1 dollar, rose-red; I.

1884.

*White wove paper. Perf. 12.*

10. 4 c., rose; I.  
11. 8 c., green; II.

1886.

*White wove paper. Perf. 14.*

12.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., mauve; II.  
13. 1 c., orange; I.  
14. 2 c., brown; I.  
15. 4 c., rose; I.  
16. 10 c., blue; I.

*Variety imperforate.*

17. 1 c., orange; 2 (pair).

1886.

Surcharged "and" in black.  
Revenue

18.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., mauve; I.  
19. 10 c., blue; I.

1886.

20. 3 c. on 4 c., rose (perf. 12); I.  
21. 3 c. " (perf. 14); I.  
22. 5 c. on 8 c., green ( " ); I.

Bogus surcharge "Five Cents Revenue" in three lines.

23. 5 c. on 8 c., green; I.

1886.

Inscribed "British North Borneo."

*White wove paper. Perf. 14.*

24.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., mauve; II.  
25. 1 c., orange; II.  
26. 2 c., brown; II.  
27. 4 c., rose; II.  
28. 8 c., green; II.  
29. 10 c., blue; II.  
30. 25 c., slate blue; I.  
31. 50 c., violet; I.  
32. 1 dollar, rose-red; I.  
33. 2 dollars, sap green; I.

*Varieties imperforate.*

34.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., mauve; I.  
35. 1 c., orange; I.  
36. 2 c., brown; I.

*Error of "1 cent" in sheet of "4 cents." Perf. 14.*

37. 1 c., rose; IX. (block, with error in centre).

*Perf. 12.*

38. 1 c., orange; I.

1887-1888.

Inscribed "Postage and Revenue." *Perf. 14.*

39. 3 c., violet; I.  
40. 5 c., slate green; I.  
41. 25 c., slate blue; I.  
42. 50 c., purple; I.  
43. 1 dollar, rose-red; I.  
44. 2 dollars, sap green; I.

(To be continued.)

## INDIAN JOTTINGS.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(continued from page 179.)

THERE is not much to attract visitors at Allahabad, but it makes a convenient stopping-place in the long railway journey between Bombay and Calcutta. What with the dust, the heat, and the oscillation of the carriages, we were fairly tired out with two nights in the train by the time we arrived there.

During our stay we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Cornwall, late Postmaster-General for Burmah, and his charming wife. Mrs. Cornwall is, perhaps, the most enthusiastic Philatelist of the two, having, no doubt, more time at her disposal, and the correctness of her classification of some of the more difficult countries was particularly noteworthy. A most agreeable evening was passed in the inspection of their collection, which was of course especially rich in East Indian varieties.

Allahabad is an important junction for various railways, and is a large, dusty place. The European quarter conveys the impression that land must be of little value, even the shops being each surrounded by some two acres of ground, rendering it quite a drive from the entrance to chemists' or photographers' establishments.

At the time I was there, strange to say, the old 1876, 12a., maroon on white postage stamp, was still in use, and on sale at the Post-office, the issue of 1885 not having yet been put in circulation.

My Philatelic experiences this time in Calcutta were not great, and I quite missed the presence of my old friend Mr. Hynes, late Deputy Postmaster-General for India. The dealers in this city are more scattered than in Bombay; they are Parsees, at least those whom I had the pleasure of meeting. They appeared to be energetic, very anxious to do business, and to increase their connection. I made three efforts to see the principal stamp firm in the city, but their hours of business being confined to a very few in the day, and those during its hottest part, I regret I was unsuccessful in my endeavours to meet them.

Of course I spent some enjoyable hours with Mr. Larmour, who has far and away the best collection in India, and what still further added to the pleasure of inspection, arranged on thoroughly up-to-date principles. Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, proprietor of one of the most influential Calcutta newspapers. *The Englishman*, is another collector of considerable eminence. With many calls on his time, he is unable to devote so much attention to it as he would wish, but he expressed to me his great appreciation of the last edition of the Imperial postage stamp album, telling me how greatly it assisted him in the arrangement of his specimens. We had the pleasure of meeting a large party at his residence, where he entertained us most sumptuously.

The amount of, I may almost term it, incredulity that was excited, on my stating a few plain facts as to the extent and progress of Philately, was quite amusing to witness. I find I am perpetually asked, on the supposition that I ought to know something more about it, as to whether there will ever be a slump in postage stamps, after the style of that which we witnessed a short time back in the South African Mining Market. My answer is always emphatically *no*, and inflated as prices may appear at present, they are bound to go still higher. The supply is limited, and as a consequence prices must increase. In my experience, dating from the year 1855, I can only remember one period during which it was thought that the mania, as it was then termed, was dying out. This was some nine years later, about the middle of the year 1864. Just about that time I find I was advertising, "Great reductions in prices," and this was owing to the generally expressed opinion that the demand was decreasing. This idea lasted but a short time, and since then how different have matters turned out. To every rule there is an exception, and in the present instance I consider the exceptions are certain postal issues of the smaller South American States, that are in disgrace and disfavour, and must always remain so.

Turning over a few of the pages of my letter-book, how extraordinary the quotations of that year seem when compared with the current. There I find myself selling Buenos Ayres, 1858, ship issue, brown and blue, without regard to

expressed value, at 2s. each. Then again, I had contrived through a friend, a purser in the Royal Mail Packets visiting the West Indies, to purchase from the Trinidad and Barbados Post-offices, some of the early penny and fourpenny stamps, both perf. and imperf. These, that would now fetch, in pairs or blocks, some pounds sterling, I retailed at the time at the magnificent price of 6d. and 1s. each; irrespective of their marginal condition. I have a very distinct remembrance, and there are many others, no doubt, who can remember it also, that perforations and watermarks were at this period utterly disregarded, being looked upon as distinctions unworthy of notice. Just about this time I find I advanced my selling price of the 1d., blue, Cape of Good Hope "error," of which I had taken the precaution to corner a few, to 5s. each, and a few pages further on, an offer of 9d. each for New South Wales, eightpence laureated, provided they are in good condition. I might multiply these instances *ad infinitum*, but think more would only weary the reader. But these few figures only go to show the enormous difference between current prices and those of thirty years ago. Where will it end?

Calcutta is not well off in hotels. On this occasion we put up at the Grand Hotel, one of Mrs. Monk's numerous establishments, and we found it considerably above the average of Indian hosteleries, the position on the Chowringhee road and facing the Maidan, the "Hyde Park" of the City, being excellent. In these hot climates, the toughness of the animal food tendered for the guests' consumption is at once noticeable, but I suppose must be expected, for no doubt the animal, or the bird, for my remarks apply equally to the latter, was walking about only a few hours before. From Calcutta, it took us just five days to reach Rangoon, by the British India Company's steamship *Malda*, the passengers on board of which numbered about twenty in all. They included Mr. Hawthorne, the Postmaster-General of Burmah, whose acquaintance I very soon had the pleasure of making. This gentleman is a collector of somewhat recent standing, but he showed so much interest in all appertaining to Philately, that I feel assured, with his facilities for collecting, he will very soon become one of its most earnest admirers. Philatelists should, I consider, be thankful to the Indian postal authorities for their straightforward policy, generally, in their postal issues. They cannot be accused of pandering to collectors in any way, either by the multiplication of varieties, or the production of unnecessary ones. It is true they cannot lay claim to total exemption from the surcharging nuisance, but I take it that the use of such varieties has only been sanctioned in cases of actual emergency.

How easy to have turned out a special issue for Aden, a place under their direct control, but separated by some thousands of miles of sea from India itself, and hence affording a plausible pretext for a distinct issue of stamps. Then again take Burmah, including its comparatively lately acquired upper district; here we have an enormous tract of country, differing in every respect from that of India. We are indebted to the fact that Burmah is simply an appanage of India and has the same currency, for there being no special issue for this important, and rapidly rising country. Mr. Hawthorne told me in answer to my enquiries, that there was no probability of a special issue being made for the country.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MY next stopping-place was Berlin, but I only stopped there a night to get my papers for Russia in order, and hope to visit and refer to this city again.

Russia is a country that has been a *terra incognita* to the globe-trotting stamp dealer, and, as such, I propose to devote a little more notice to it than to other and better known places. First of all, one's papers must be in perfect order. A Foreign Office Passport is essential, and should be *visited* at the Russian Consulate in London. In Berlin I had to go to the English Consul-General, and pay 2s. 1d. to have my religion stated on the passport; from there to the Russian Consulate, which for some reason has been moved right out of Berlin, about a mile the far side of the Thiergarten. No passport is now granted to a Jew.

From Berlin to St. Petersburg direct is about thirty-five hours by express. It is best to leave by the 11.19 p.m. train, and get two nights' sleep on the cars. I left Berlin on a Wednesday evening, arriving, at 9.20 Thursday morning, at Konigsburg, in North Prussia, where a stay is made for breakfast; then to Eydtkuhman, the last German town, where I arrived at 12.50, and was met by the agent of an esteemed friend in St. Petersburg, whose services were of the greatest assistance. This gentleman went with me to Wirballen, the first Russian town, where the Custom examination took place, and a stay of two hours is made for this purpose, and for dinner.

When my big trunk was opened, and a Custom official pulled out four albums of Russian Locals, I thought there might be some difficulty; but it turned out that this official was a collector, and knew our firm, so we got through all right. A further journey of twenty hours through a flat and desolate region, which was deeply covered with snow, brings one in sight of the gilded dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral, standing out amidst the crowd of shining spires and cupolas.

We found the St. Petersburg streets free from snow, and, as a consequence, riding in a drosky over the cobble-paved streets was far from pleasant. The Nevsky Prospect, Bolskoi Morskaja, and one or two short streets, are alone paved with wood. We were fortunate in arriving on Good Friday morning, as, for once, the Easter Festival of the Russo-Greek Church coincided with the Eastertide of Western Europe. On Saturday evening I went to see a curious ceremony in St. Isaac's Cathedral, to celebrate the closing of the Lenten Fast, which is very strictly kept. At midnight when I went in the church was packed, but we had tickets, and got near the dais reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and favoured people. This was veritably a "coign of vantage"; for as each Russian worshipper brings a long, thin, evil-smelling tallow candle, lights it as he enters, and holds it at various angles while he goes through a succession of crossings and bowings, and is quite heedless of how much fat drops on those around him, it may be imagined how even the most careful bystander fares. Forty thousand people can crowd into St. Isaac's. I hear that this has been tested by troops to that number having been marched in.

About one a.m. the great western doors and the golden gates of the sanctuary are thrown open, and a voice calls out, "Christos voskress"; i.e., "Christ is risen." The Archbishop then kisses the distinguished people present, and friends exchange the salute on either cheek. I was glad to get out at 1.30 a.m., as the odour of the tallow, with the perfumes from so many sheep-skin coats of the "moujiks" (or peasants) was exceedingly strong. These sheep-skin coats are often heirlooms, and are passed from father to son for generations, so their condition can be imagined.

The banks, &c., were closed from Saturday to the following Thursday morning—a most lucky thing for me, as my clients had far more time than at any other period of the year.

A Russian is at all times hospitable, but at Easter he fairly "runs over" with geniality; and so I found it, for I was received with a warmth and kindness that I shall never forget, and I hope I may have a chance of reciprocating, to a small extent, when my Russian friends visit London.

I spent eight days in St. Petersburg, but was so busy inspecting the many fine collections that I had little time for sight-seeing; however, I managed to have several interesting drives, and to see the Winter Palace, Kazan Church, and especially the fortress Church of SS. Peter and Paul, wherein the Czars are buried, and where also lies His Imperial Highness the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelowitch. His early death was a sad blow to Russian philately, as he took the greatest interest in the hobby, and would, if he had lived, have done much to spread its fascinations in Russia.

In this city there is a strong branch of the Dresden Philatelic Society, which meets on the first and third Wednesday (Russian style) of each month at the "Restaurant Leinner." This section is presided over by Mr. F. Breitfuss, who is so well and deservedly known as one of the first philatelists of the day. Mr. Breitfuss has been a client of ours for over twenty-four years, and looking over his wonderful collection, and comparing some of the prices of things bought from us, and from Pemberton Wilson & Co., with their present values, made me quite sad. Nevis, 4d, orange, engraved, sheet of 12 uncut, bought for 9s., and other sheets at similar figures, will show a fair margin

of profit at present prices. The Breitfuss collection is contained in over 100 volumes, but time did not allow me to see one-fourth of it, much to my regret. I noticed several varieties new to me, and have sent note of them to our Editor, who has inserted them in the alphabetical chronicle.

In St. Petersburg I also had the pleasure of inspecting many other fine collections, notably a general one, belonging to a gentleman who is recognised as one of the first financial authorities of the great Russian Empire, and who is head of two of the largest banks. This collection is a very fine one, and is far stronger than the Breitfuss collection in the great varieties. I especially noticed some grand specimens of the circular British Guianas, with enormous margins. Superb Cape, including both the wood block errors; a complete set of Moldavias, the 81 paras being used, and on part of original letter; and many other rarities far too numerous to mention. Another collection that very much took my fancy was a special one of Mauritius, but such Mauritius as cannot be seen elsewhere—except, possibly, in the "Ferrary" collection. Every stamp of the native series was a gem for margin, colour, and cancellation. Nearly all the plates complete, including a superb set of the twelve types of the 2d., blue, "large fillet," and plates of the 1d. and 2d. of 1848 in the first state. Perhaps the gem of this collection is a 2d., deep blue, very first printing, full shading on face, error "PENOE," unused, and with original gum—a most beautiful stamp, and one that I believe the worthy owner carries about and worships.

I saw several other really fine collections, and some very complete sets of the Russian local stamps, which are much sought for in this part of the world. In St. Petersburg I also saw some great rarities in envelopes, including such things as the Finland 20 kopecks, several sizes of the 5 kop., red, Moscow, and many others.

Being in Russia, and only just over 400 miles from Moscow, I thought I might as well take time by the forelock, and have a look at this wonderful and unique city, about which I had heard so much. A night journey of thirteen hours, in a very comfortable "sleeper," landed me on the outskirts of Moscow at ten a.m., the station being some two miles from the centre of the town. I stayed at the "Slaviansky Bazar," probably the finest hotel in Russia, and famous for a grand dining-room, with a fountain and lake in the middle; in this lake are various kinds of fish, and one can, in the morning, select a fish swimming about, and have it caught and cooked for dinner the same evening. This hotel is in the centre of the town, just within the old town gates, and is on one of the two or three streets that are paved. The others are mere rough roads, full of ruts and holes, and one has to hold on tight to the sides of the "proliotiks" (or low carriage) to avoid being thrown out. At the end of this main street is the celebrated Kremlin, the heart of Russia, and, to my mind, one of the wonders of the world.

The Kremlin is a hill nearly two miles in circumference, and surrounded by an old wall with five entrance gates. One of these gates caught fire at the burning of Moscow, before the arrival of the French, in 1812; but the fire stopped at a sacred shrine in the centre of the arch, and ever since everyone passing in at this gate has to remove his hat. Just inside are hundreds of cannons taken from Poland, France, &c., in the last two centuries, but I was glad to hear that there is not one English one amongst them. A little further on is the Cathedral of the Assumption, where the Czars are crowned, and where immense preparations had already been made for the approaching coronation of the present Czar. Almost every hotel, club, and even private house, in Moscow was engaged for the three weeks of the *fete*, the sum paid for the hire of a house for this period being, in many cases, as much as two years' rent.

In the Kremlin one is bewildered by the multitude of towers, minarets, cupolas, and domes on every side. Some are richly gilt, some painted blue, green, and red, and others again are ornamented in the most grotesque manner. The interiors are, if anything, more marvellous—from floor to ceiling being a mass of pictures and gilding.

There is no local Philatelic Society in Moscow, but there is a pretty strong branch of the Dresden Club, under the presidency of that grand old veteran, Mr. E. von der Beeck, who tells me he has been a collector from 1854—what other living philatelist is there who started so early.

The chief collector here is a gentleman who sold a great

part of his stamps, through Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, about a year ago, and who has regretted parting with them ever since. However, he has succeeded in getting together another fine lot of things, and, like a wise man, is going in strongly for unused. His unused Europeans would be hard to beat, in the perfect condition of the specimens.

After a stay in Moscow of only two days I went direct back to St. Petersburg, and, stopping there for a night, I started for Finland. In this country of lakes and forests there are, of course, but few collectors; but as the Gulf of Finland was frozen over, this was my best route to Sweden. Leaving St. Petersburg at 9 a.m., I arrived at 1.10 at Wiborg, where I stayed for a day to meet an esteemed correspondent, whose nice collection I had the pleasure of inspecting. I left Wiborg at midnight for Helsingfors, which prettily-situated and picturesque town was not reached until 10 o'clock the next morning. The distance is not great, but neither is the speed; a good average by this, the only fast express of the day, is sixteen miles per hour.

At Helsingfors I stayed at the "Societshuset," a first-rate hotel situated on the quay. It was curious to see, from my bedroom window, that, as far as the eye could reach, the sea was a solid sheet of ice, many feet thick; numerous steamers were frozen in, set fast for four or six months.

Helsingfors, although a town of only some 70,000 inhabitants, is quite a philatelic centre, and has a capital Society, with about sixty members. This was founded in January, 1893, and its rules and objects have had to be approved by the Senate of Finland. Amongst other things, the members are responsible one for another, and if, perchance, one member should not pay for stamps bought, the others would be all liable for the debt. The Helsingfors Society has published a very interesting catalogue of "The Stamps of Finland," illustrated with a full-plate photographic reproduction of the types. I have secured the right to use this list, which is most complete, in the next edition of our catalogue.

At Helsingfors I had a striking proof of the great value of a well-known German catalogue as a standard for purchasing by. I was dining with a collector there, and looking through his nice collection of unused stamps, in which I much coveted some scarce varieties, I asked my friend if he would sell. "Oh, no," he replied, "they are in my collection, and I don't care to take them out." Later on, noticing he had the current Senf catalogue, I said, by way of a final effort, "What should you say if I offered you twice or three times the Senf catalogue price for those pieces I want?" "Why take it at once," he said; and so he did, and I bought things to the value of 2000 marks, on which I really do not think I shall make a very great loss!!

From Helsingfors I went on to Hangö, which is seven hours by rail. This small port is a new place, built on a long tongue of land called Hangö Head, jutting out into the sea, where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland join, and where there is therefore usually less ice. A special steamer has been built, with extremely strong bows, to cut her way through the ice, and when possible this boat goes every Thursday to Stockholm, with the mails and butter. I left Hangö at 6 p.m. by this boat, which is only of 290 tons burden, and the first four hours were quite exciting, as we forced our way through the ice-floes, which were often over two feet thick. We got into clear water at last, and after a good night's rest I was awake by the fog-horn and whistle, going every two or three minutes. We were in a thick fog, just off the coast of Sweden, and were signalling for a pilot, who did not find us for nearly two hours. When the fog lifted, we found we were in the group of islands surrounding the entrance to Stockholm. Through these we steamed for four hours, getting the most beautiful views one can imagine. The islands are several hundred in number; many are dotted with villas and chalets, which the Stockholm gentry use as residences in summer. Often the channel was so narrow that one could almost jump on to the land on either side of the steamer.

After a passage of thirty hours across the Gulf of Bothnia, I landed, and got through the Custom-house all right. I stopped at Rydberg's Hotel, finely situated on the great square, overlooking the King's palace and the landing-stages. In Stockholm there is a local philatelic society, under the formidable title of the "Frimärksamlare-Förenings"; but from what I gathered, the name is the most striking thing about it. The society consists, with a few

exceptions, of schoolboy collectors, hardly any of the first philatelists of Stockholm being members.

Naturally, in this city, the stamps of Scandinavia are most sought for, and I had the pleasure of seeing some very fine collections, especially of Swedish.

The following notes may be of some interest to specialists :

The 1855 issue (value in sk.-bco.) are collected on thick and on thin paper, except the 3 sk.-bco., which is not found on the thick paper.

The 1872 issue (our Catalogue, Nos. 18 to 31) are found both perf. 14 and perf. 13, and this also applies to the Unpaid Letter stamps, "Losen," and to the long official stamps.

I saw a grand specimen of the official stamp, 1 krona, blue and brown, *undoubtedly imperforate*, and properly used. The margins on all four sides were extremely wide, being 4 mm. all round.

I was glad now to work down south again; for by this time I was getting pretty tired of ice and frost, and set out with pleasure for my next stopping-place, viz., Lund, in the south of Sweden. Lund is a university town, about fifty-five miles from Stockholm, and by taking the only train that runs daily, I did the journey in fifteen hours. Perhaps I ought to mention that the speed is greater than the above figures would seem to indicate, as a Swedish mile is nearly 6½ English miles!

Lund, although containing only about 15,000 inhabitants, has a Philatelic Society of its own, (dating from 1889, and consisting of just over 200 members. I had the pleasure of meeting most of the officers of the society at dinner, and afterwards of initiating them into the mysteries of English billiards, which none of them had seen played before; and, as the tables are totally different from the English ones, the results were sometimes curious. At Lund the chief drink is Swedish punch, and I was told that the number of millions of bottles consumed annually in this small town is something enormous. After a day here I went to Malmö, the southernmost port in Sweden, and from there by steamer to Copenhagen, the journey across taking some 2½ hours. On approaching Copenhagen I was struck by the numerous strong forts, by which it is defended, and, I understand, that as many as 1,700 cannon are mounted in them. I stayed here at the Hotel d'Angleterre, a really first-class hotel, situated on one side of the great square, and quite close to most of the leading dealers. I might mention that the head porter at the hotel, Mr. H. L. Wilkening, is a notable collector, and is well acquainted with the leading dealers and philatelists, which I found of considerable advantage.

I had the pleasure of inspecting several fine collections in Copenhagen, including probably the finest Australian collection in Europe, outside England and Paris. This collection is contained in eight large volumes, and the unused stamps are separated from the used, which I consider a much better arrangement than mixing the two together. The worthy and genial owner is also a specialist in the stamps of Finland, Great Britain, Mauritius, Portuguese Indies, and Turks Islands, and a pretty big job he finds it to make up fine collections of all these countries. There are numerous collectors here who specialise in the stamps of Scandinavia, and it was surprising to me to find how many varieties exist that I had never heard of before. Many of these I shall list in the next edition of our catalogue, others I shall reserve until I have been able to lay in a good stock of them!

Copenhagen has long been known as containing many serious students of philately, far more so than many other cities I have visited. There are three societies interested in stamps. First, the Copenhagen Philatelic Club, under the Presidency of Mr. O. V. Ruse, and consisting of nearly 600 members, of which over 150 are living in the capital itself. Then there is the Scandinavian Philatelic Society, with Mr. Viggo A. Chr. Lassen as President, and over 500 members, of which about 90 are in Copenhagen. And lastly, there is a section of the Dresden Society, with Mr. J. C. Sundberg as President, but with only about 30 members. From the above figures it can be gathered that our hobby is very popular here, and it is rapidly increasing in favour.

The leading dealer is certainly Mr. Edward M. Ruben, whom I found to be very popular with all the local collectors, and I think most deservedly so, for he is a first-rate philatelist. Mr. Ruben has just published a new catalogue; but the price of this small book, and the prices assigned

to many of the stamps, must be intended as a joke—indeed, I believe the catalogue was issued on April 1st.

It costs 30s., and the following are just a few examples of the nett prices quoted, after deducting the discount that Ruben allows:—

|                                                        |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Nevis, 4d., litho., unused . . . . .                   | £28      |
| „ 6d., litho., unused or used . . . . .                | each £28 |
| „ 1882, De La Rue type—                                |          |
| 6d., green, used or unused . . . . .                   | £20      |
| 1s., lilac, unused . . . . .                           | £6       |
| St. Lucia, 1881, 1s., black and orange, used           |          |
| or unused . . . . .                                    | each £12 |
| „ 1883, 6d., violet, used or unused . . . . .          | £6       |
| „ 1883, 1s., orange, used or unused . . . . .          | £8       |
| Virgin Isles, 6d., carmine, perf. 12, unused . . . . . | £2       |
| „ 6d., carmine, perf. 15, unused . . . . .             | £16      |
| &c., &c., &c., &c.                                     |          |

I can safely say that I am not often complimented upon the *cheapness* of my best stamps, but in Copenhagen I was so, seriously, by the two principal collectors, who had been used to such high local rates, that my best endeavours seemed mild in comparison.

(To be continued.)

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President:—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President:—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE twenty-first meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 13th March, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. Sixteen members present.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Biggs, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary passed round for inspection of the members present, a horizontal unused pair of the perforated 3d. (blue) Stamp of Natal (imperforate between the two stamps), which had been kindly forwarded to Major Evans by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for production at the meeting. Mr. Malcolm S. Cooke, proposed by the Hon. Treasurer, and seconded by the Vice-President, was elected a member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion, opened by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, on the most interesting country, the most expensive country, the cheapest country, and the most difficult country, for study and collection by specialists. A large number of those present joined in the discussion, and a considerable diversity of opinion was expressed upon the several questions raised, especially on that comprised in the first head, in the absence of any well-defined standpoint from which the subject should be viewed. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Biggs, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Ehrenbach for introducing the discussion.

THE twenty-second meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 20th March, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The receipt from Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., of copies of *The Stamp News Annual* for 1895 and 1896, for the Society's Library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., announcing his resignation of membership, which was accepted with regret. A letter from Mr. Jacobs, sending a specimen of one of the values of the new stamps about to be issued in British South Africa, and with information as to the issue, was also read, and was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Routledge then read a paper on "Processes

Employed in the Production of Stamps," in which he explained in detail the various methods usually employed. An interesting discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Routledge for his most interesting paper, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

THE twenty-third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 27th March, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members in attendance.

In the absence of the Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The receipt from the editor, of a bound copy of Vol. I. of *The Philatelic World*, for the Society's library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks. The Secretary read the "Protest of Postage Stamp Collectors against Speculative Issues" received from the Philatelic Society of New York, and on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Hynes, it was resolved "That this Society heartily endorses the sentiments expressed in the protest received from the New York Philatelic Society concerning the issue of speculative and unnecessary postage stamps."

Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., proposed by Mr. Jojnt, and seconded by Mr. Bacon, was elected a member.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on "Perforations." In opening the discussion, Mr. E. D. Bacon gave a very complete history of the subject as applied to postage stamps, commencing with the first "Archer" experiments, and described all the systems employed in producing the various perforations and roulettes known to collectors. He also explained the origin of the system of measuring perforations adopted by philatelists, and in dealing with this part of the question, he warned specialists against the collection of the innumerable varieties which, in the case of compound perforations, are often due solely to imperfections in the machines used. Many of the members present took part in the discussion, and much interesting information was given on the various points and questions raised. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, the meeting passed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bacon for introducing the subject for discussion.

THE twenty-fourth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 10th April, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. Fourteen members in attendance.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The receipt from the Dresden Society, of a Special Catalogue of German Stamps, by Dr. Otto Rommel, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. A. D. Park, proposed by Mr. Blest, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. B. Crowder, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The question of the Annual Dinner was discussed, and on the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Hall, it was resolved that the dinner should, if possible, be held in the month of May, and that the arrangements be left in the hands of a Committee consisting of Mr. Garth, Mr. Biggs, and Mr. Wickham Jones.

The Vice-President referred to the recent amalgamation which had been effected between the Société Française de Timbrologie, and the Société Philateliqne Française, and moved "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, tender to the President and members of the Société Française de Timbrologie, their heartiest congratulations on the fusion of the two leading societies of France, and desire to express their best wishes for the future success and prosperity of the new Society. The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Bacon, was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the resolution to the President of the French Society.

Mr. Routledge called attention to the recent alteration in the design of the 1 att stamp of Siam, and shewed a specimen of the new stamp.

Mr. Castle then read a paper on "The Retouched Lithograph of the 6 rappen Zurich Stamp." After referring to the remarks in recent numbers of Continental Journals, in which a retouch of this stamp was mentioned as a new discovery, Mr. Castle explained that this had been well-known to several members of the Society for some

time past, and that he had found three distinct cases of attempts to remedy defective transfers in three of the types. These were illustrated by strips of stamps out of Mr. Castle's collection, and he also called attention to other smaller varieties to be found in others of the stamps under consideration. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his interesting paper, and in proposing the resolution, Mr. Bacon confirmed the statement as to the fact that the retouched stamps were not a new discovery, but were previously known to several Philatelists.

Mr. Nankivell having referred to the question of the acquisition of interesting Philatelic works for the Society's library, it was decided to obtain the Krötszsch Handbooks of German Stamps, and Kenyon's work on the *Stamps of Hawaii*, and directions were given to the Librarian accordingly.—From the *London Philatelist*.

## PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: A. R. BARRETT.

THE eleventh ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, March 18th, at 7.30 p.m.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, for Vol. V. and the January, February, and March numbers of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. A paper which was to have been read was at the last moment unavoidably postponed, and consequently the remainder of the evening was passed in the examination of collections and exchange of stamps.

W. J. W. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T.—The cancellation about which you enquired last month is, we believe, the one employed upon stamps used for making deposits in the Savings Bank. It is a postal one therefore, but not struck upon letters.

H. R. I.—1. We do not know Type 1901 without watermark, and we think it must be there. 2. We chronicled this in March. 3. We note these. 4 and 5. Yes.

MAORI.—Many thanks for your letter. There was a paper on "Australian Postal Fiscals" in the March number; we cannot well strike out those whose postal use was regularly authorized. The little card, we suppose, ought to go in, but it was of the stamped-to-order class.

J. H.—You are quite right; Barbados is not the first colony to introduce a rate equivalent to a ½d., as Canada and Newfoundland have their ½ cent stamps, but it will be the first to have a ½d. stamp.

MISS A. F.—The only watermark in the paper of the Samoa stamps would be that of the manufacturer of the paper. As far as we are aware it does not distinguish the originals from the reprints. The original 6d. is always imperf. at top or bottom.

H. S. G.—Yes, "1160" seems an early date; probably an invention of the (printer's) D—!

T. W.—We are very sorry that you should have imagined that any offence was intended. We were simply uncertain at the time whether there was a second Australian stamp paper or not.

G. R. K.—The "Sedang" stamps are well-known frauds, which were brought out in 1889, by a Frenchman who styled himself King of the Sedangs. It is impossible that they can ever have paid postage on a letter.

E. G. F.—The telegraphic cancellation is, as a rule, the ordinary date stamp of the office, not the regular cancelling mark applied to letters. But we believe that the same date stamp is applied in many offices to the stamps upon parcels and registered letters, and that the stamps used upon these cannot in such cases be distinguished from those used on telegrams.

E. G. T.—The Japanese stamps you enquire about are fiscals, of which there are numerous varieties.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**PORTUGAL (continued).**  
1895. *Value in black.* (Dec.)  
150 reis, brown on yellowish 1 0  
200 " purple on pale rose 1 4  
300 " blue on rose .. 2 0

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.**  
1896. Type 2964.  
9 reis, pale lilac .. ..

**PUTTIALLA.**  
*Surcharged as Type 2980.*  
4 a., black and olive .. ..  
SERVICE STAMP.  
*Surcharged as Type 2980.*  
2 a., black and blue .. ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
*Variety of No. 143 with LA joined.*  
1d., vermilion .. .. 1 6  
*The same, error "NNV" for "PENNY."*  
1d., vermilion .. ..  
Types 2995 and new design. *Wmk.* 2986.  
2d., blue .. .. 0 4 0 1  
5d., chocolate (Feb.) \* .. 0 9 0 3  
Type 2994.  
1d., green (*burlet*) .. .. 0 6  
1d., " (*Wmk. 2990*) .. .. 0 6  
1d., " (*embossed*) .. .. 0 6  
1d., vermilion (*embossed*) .. 0 6  
2d., blue .. ..  
*Thick paper, no wmk.*  
1s., mauve .. ..  
*Wmk. 2990.*  
1s., mauve .. .. 5 0

**ROUMANIA.**  
1895. *Delivery stamp.*  
25 bani, red-brown .. ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMP. 1896.  
Type 3052. *Wmk. Arms.* Perf. 13½.  
50 bani, green .. ..

**RUSSIA.**  
1865? Type 3062. *Error with ground of 5 kopecks on wove paper.*  
3 kop., black and green .. ..  
*Errors with centre inverted.*  
14 kop., blue & rose (No. 43)  
14 " " " ( " 58)

GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.  
**BELEBEI.**  
1895. (Nov.) \* *For Registration.*  
5 kop., pink and blue .. 0 6

**BELOZERSK.**  
1895. Type 3142.  
2 kop., brown .. .. 0 3

**BOGORODSK.**  
Type of 1884.  
10 kop., blue .. ..  
Type 3167, with date erased.  
JUNE, 1895.  
2 kop., deep blue .. .. 0 4  
3 " " " " " " " " 0 4  
4 " " " " " " " " 2 0  
20 " ultramarine .. ..  
*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
3 kop., deep blue .. ..

OCTOBER, 1895.  
2 kop., violet-blue .. .. 0 3  
4 " " " " " " " " 0 6  
8 " " " " " " " " 0 10

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
*Same type.* JUNE, 1895.  
3 kop., rose .. .. 0 4  
4 " " " " " " " " 0 4  
*Error, "8" in left upper corner.*  
3 kop., rose .. ..

OCTOBER, 1895.  
2 kop., vermilion .. .. 0 3  
4 " " " " " " " " 0 6  
8 " " " " " " " " 0 10  
20 " orange-red .. .. 2 0

**CHARKOFF.**  
FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
1895. Type 3212.  
*Frame and numerals only in blue.*  
5 kop., gold and blue .. ..

**CHERSON.**  
1895. Type 3220.  
5 kop., blue-green .. .. 0 6

**JEGORIEWSK.**  
1896. (Feb.) \*  
3 kop., blue .. .. 0 4  
3 " " " " " " " " 0 4

**GADIATSCH.**  
Type 3250. *Perf.*  
3 kop., violet and pink .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**JELETZ.**  
5 kop., 3309, brown-violet .. 6 6  
1896. *Rouletted.*  
5 kop., 3307, violet on rose ..  
5 " 3308 " " " " ..  
5 " 3338, violet on white ..

**KAZAN.**  
1895. (Dec.) \*  
3 kop., bright blue .. ..

**KOLOMNA.**  
FOR UNPAID LETTERS.  
1895. (Nov.) \* *Perf.* 11½.  
1 kop., orange .. .. 0 2  
2 " " " " " " " " 0 3  
3 " " " " " " " " 0 4

**KOUNGOUR.**  
1895. Type 3345.  
2 kop., rose .. ..

**LOUBNY.**  
1895. (Nov.) \* *Perf.* 11½.  
5 kop., green, blk., & gold .. 0 6

**MALMYCHE.**  
2 kop., 3391, magenta .. 0 3

**OCHANSK.**  
1895. *New type.* (Jan. 1896.) \*  
2 kop., green .. .. 0 3

**OBSSA.**  
1894-95. (July.) \*  
2 kop., red-brown & green .. 0 3  
4 " " " " " " " " 0 3  
4 " " " " " " " " 0 3  
*Arms on lined ground.*  
2 kop., blue and red .. 0 3

**OUBTSYBOLSK.**  
1895. Type 3485.  
*Oval with ground of blue dots.*  
2 kop., blue, red, & brown ..

**PODOLSK.**  
1892. Type 3508. *Imperf.*  
2 kop., yellow-green .. ..

**PSKOFF.**  
1895. (Nov.) \*  
*Surcharged in various types.*  
"3," in black, on No. 10 ..

**RJEFF.**  
1895. Type 3536. *Imperf.*  
2 kop., red and brown .. ..  
1896. (March.) \* *Perf.* 11½.  
2 kop., blue and red .. ..

**SCHATZK.**  
1895? *Perf.* 14½. (Feb. '96.) \*  
3 kop., black on green .. 0 4

**SOLIKAMSK.**  
1895. (Nov.) \* *Perf.* 11½.  
2 kop., blue .. .. 0 3

**STAROBYELSK.**  
1895. Type 3588. *Perf.* 12½.  
2 kop., green on green .. 0 4

**TICHVIN.**  
1895. Type 3608. *Dated 1895.*  
5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red 0 6

**TOTMA.**  
1895. (Nov.) \*  
3 kop., black, yellow, red, gold, and blue .. 0 4

**TSCHERDINA.**  
3 kop., 3620, green .. 0 4

**WESSIGONSK.**  
1895. (Aug.) \* *Perf.* 10.  
3 kop., brown and gold .. 0 4  
10 " " " " " " " " 1 0

**ZADONSK.**  
Type 3666.  
5 kop., mauve .. .. 0 6

**ZIENKOW.**  
*Provisionals.* (Feb. '96.) \* *Perf.* 9.  
1 kop., bronze .. ..  
1+1 " " *tte-btche* .. ..  
2 " " " " " " " " ..  
2+2 " " " " " " " " ..  
*Varieties. Imperf.*  
1 kop., bronze .. ..  
1+1 " " *tte-btche* .. ..

1895. (Dec.) \*  
1 kop., red .. .. 0 2  
2 " " " " " " " " 0 3  
2 " " " " " " " " 0 3

1896. *Same types.*  
1 kop., orange-brown .. 0 2  
2 " " " " " " " " 0 3  
3 " " " " " " " " 0 4

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**ST. THOMAS, & Co.**  
(DANISH WEST INDIES.)  
1895. (July.) \* *Black surcharge.*  
10 c. on 50 c., mauve .. 1 0

**SALVADOR.**  
Type 3755, *surcharged in red.* (Jan. 1896.) \*  
1 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. 0 4  
2 c. on 20 c., green .. .. 1 0  
3 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. 0 4  
1 c. on 24 c., mauve .. ..

*Surcharged in black.*  
1 c. on 12 c., lake .. ..

**SANTANDER.**  
1896. (Feb. '96.) \* *Perf.* 13.  
5 c., brown .. ..

**SERVIA.**  
1895-96. Type 3840.  
1 para, pale red .. .. 0  
1 dinar, red on blue .. ..

**SIAM.**  
1895. Type 3891. *Black surcharge.*  
10 Atts on 24 atts, No. 13 .. 1 0 1 0

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.  
1895. (Sept.) \*  
No value, rose .. ..

**SIRMOOR.**  
SERVICE STAMPS.  
1895. Type 3906. *Surcharged in black.*  
3 pies, orange .. ..  
6 " " " " " " " " ..  
1 anna, blue .. ..  
2 " " " " " " " " ..

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**  
1895. *Current types.* *Perf.* 13.  
1d., green .. ..  
2d., red-brown .. ..  
4d., deep mauve .. ..  
*Perf. ?*  
£5, brown .. ..

SERVICE STAMPS.  
*With narrow O.S.*  
2½d., ultramarine .. ..  
5d., deep brown .. ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**  
1894. *Wmk. Crown and CA.*  
32 c., rose (error) .. ..  
Type 4024, *double surcharge.*  
1 c. on 6 c., lilac .. ..

FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.  
1895. (Nov.) \* *New types.*  
**NEGRI SEMBLAN.**  
1 c., lilac and green .. ..  
2 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
3 c., " " " " " " " " 0 4  
5 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
8 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
10 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
50 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yellow-grn. ..  
5 " " " " " " " " ..

**PAHANG.**  
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4 0 4

**PERAK.**  
1895. Type 4048.  
2 c., orange .. .. 0 6  
1895-96. *New types.*  
1 c., lilac and green .. 0 2  
2 c., " " " " " " " " 0 3  
3 c., " " " " " " " " 0 3  
5 c., " " " " " " " " 0 3  
8 c., " " " " " " " " 0 5  
10 c., " " " " " " " " 0 6  
50 c., " " " " " " " " 2 0  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn. ..  
5 " " " " " " " " ..

**BELANGOR.**  
1 c., lilac and green .. ..  
2 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
3 c., " " " " " " " " 0 4  
5 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
8 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
10 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
50 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn. ..  
5 dol. " " " " " " " " ..

**SUNGEI UJONG.**  
1 c., lilac and green .. ..  
2 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
3 c., " " " " " " " " 0 4  
5 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
8 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
10 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
50 c., " " " " " " " " ..  
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn. ..  
5 " " " " " " " " ..

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.



| Un. Used.                                         |                             | s. d. s. d.   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| <b>SURINAM.</b>                                   |                             |               |         |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMP.                              |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Type 4065.                                  |                             |               |         |
| 50 c.                                             | black and lilac;            | I.            | ..      |
| 50 c.                                             | "                           | II.           | ..      |
| 50 c.                                             | "                           | III.          | ..      |
| <b>SWEDEN.</b>                                    |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Type 4078.                                  |                             |               |         |
| 20 öre.                                           | slate-blue                  | ..            | ..      |
| <b>TOLIMA.</b>                                    |                             |               |         |
| 1895? Type 4192. <i>Perf.</i>                     |                             |               |         |
| 20 c.                                             | yellow                      | ..            | ..      |
| 20+20 c.                                          | <i>tête-à-tête</i>          | ..            | ..      |
| 1895. Type 4192.                                  |                             |               |         |
| 1 c.                                              | blue on rose                | ..            | ..      |
| 2 c.                                              | green on green              | ..            | ..      |
| 20 c.                                             | blue on yellow              | ..            | ..      |
| REGISTRATION LABELS.                              |                             |               |         |
| Type of 1888. Dated "18--."                       |                             |               |         |
| 5 c.                                              | brown                       | ..            | ..      |
| 10 c.                                             | red                         | ..            | ..      |
| 50 c.                                             | blue                        | ..            | ..      |
| 1896. Type?                                       |                             |               |         |
| 20 c.                                             | brown on white              | ..            | ..      |
| 30 c.                                             | green                       | ..            | ..      |
| 40 c.                                             | red                         | ..            | ..      |
| 60 c.                                             | black on yellow             | ..            | ..      |
| 70 c.                                             | black on brown              | ..            | ..      |
| 80 c.                                             | black on green              | ..            | ..      |
| 90 c.                                             | black on blue               | ..            | ..      |
| 1 p.                                              | black on magenta            | ..            | ..      |
| <b>TONGA.</b>                                     |                             |               |         |
| 1895. (Nov.) * <i>New type.</i>                   |                             |               |         |
| 1d.                                               | dull green                  | ..            | 0 2     |
| 2½d.                                              | rose                        | ..            | 0 5     |
| 5d.                                               | blue                        | ..            | 0 10    |
| 7½d.                                              | orange                      | ..            | 1 3     |
| <i>Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*</i>       |                             |               |         |
| ½d.                                               | on 2½d.                     | black and red | ..      |
| 1d.                                               | on 2½d.                     | "             | "       |
| 7½d.                                              | on 2½d.                     | "             | "       |
| <b>TRANSVAAL.</b>                                 |                             |               |         |
| 1895. (Nov.) * <i>Various surcharges.</i>         |                             |               |         |
| ½d.                                               | in red, on 1s. (No. 210)    | 0 6           |         |
| 1d.                                               | in green, on 2½d. (No. 195) | 0 4           | 0 3     |
| 6d.                                               | green and rose              | ..            | ..      |
| Type 4220. <i>Pole to waggon.</i>                 |                             |               |         |
| 2½d.                                              | mauve?                      | ..            | ..      |
| 4d.                                               | olive-black                 | ..            | ..      |
| 1896. <i>Same type.</i>                           |                             |               |         |
| ½d.                                               | green                       | ..            | ..      |
| 1d.                                               | carmine and green           | ..            | 0 2     |
| <b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>                             |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Type 4291.                                  |                             |               |         |
| <i>Name and value in blue.</i>                    |                             |               |         |
| 4d.                                               | blue and lilac              | ..            | 0 6     |
| <b>UNITED STATES.</b>                             |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Types 4387-4398. <i>Wmk. US P.S.</i>        |                             |               |         |
| <i>Only part of letter showing on each stamp.</i> |                             |               |         |
| 1 c.                                              | ..                          | 0 1           | 0 1     |
| 2 c.                                              | carmine                     | 0 2           | 0 1     |
| 3 c.                                              | purple                      | 0 3           | 0 2     |
| 4 c.                                              | deep brown                  | 0 3           | 0 2     |
| 5 c.                                              | brown                       | 0 4           | 0 1     |
| 6 c.                                              | red-brown                   | 0 5           | 0 4     |
| 8 c.                                              | plum                        | 0 6           | 0 3     |
| 10 c.                                             | green                       | 0 8           | 0 1     |
| 15 c.                                             | deep blue                   | 1 0           | 0 4     |
| 50 c.                                             | orange                      | 3 0           | 1 0     |
| 1 dol.                                            | black                       | 5 6           | 3 0     |
| 2 dol.                                            | bright blue                 | 10 6          | 6 6     |
| 5 dol.                                            | deep green                  | 25 0          | 12 6    |
| SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.                           |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Type 4400. <i>Wmkd.</i>                     |                             |               |         |
| 10 c.                                             | blue                        | ..            | ..      |
| UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.                             |                             |               |         |
| 1895. Type 4424. <i>Wmkd.</i>                     |                             |               |         |
| 1 c.                                              | carmine                     | ..            | 0 3     |
| 2 c.                                              | "                           | ..            | ..      |
| 3 c.                                              | "                           | ..            | ..      |
| 5 c.                                              | "                           | ..            | 0 6     |
| 10 c.                                             | "                           | ..            | 1 0     |
| 30 c.                                             | "                           | ..            | ..      |
| 50 c.                                             | "                           | ..            | ..      |
| <b>URUGUAY.</b>                                   |                             |               |         |
| 1895-96. (Nov. '95-Mar. '96.) * <i>Perf. 15.</i>  |                             |               |         |
| 1 c.                                              | ochre                       | ..            | 0 2     |
| 5 c.                                              | brick-red                   | ..            | 0 5 0 2 |
| 2 c.                                              | blue                        | ..            | ..      |
| 7 c.                                              | green                       | ..            | ..      |
| 10 c.                                             | brown                       | ..            | ..      |
| 20 c.                                             | black and green             | ..            | ..      |
| 25 c.                                             | black and red-brown         | ..            | ..      |
| 50 c.                                             | black and blue              | ..            | ..      |
| 1 p.                                              | black and brown             | ..            | ..      |
| 2 p.                                              | sea-green and mauve         | ..            | ..      |
| 3 p.                                              | blue and carmine            | ..            | ..      |

| Un. Used.                                      |                                  | s. d. s. d. |      |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------|
| OFFICIAL STAMPS.                               |                                  |             |      |
| 1895. <i>Black surcharge.</i>                  |                                  |             |      |
| 1 c.                                           | (No. 108), dull blue             | ..          | ..   |
| 2 c.                                           | (,, 109), brown-red              | ..          | ..   |
| 5 c.                                           | (1895), brick red                | ..          | ..   |
| 1896. <i>New types. Black surcharge.</i>       |                                  |             |      |
| 1 c.                                           | ochre                            | ..          | ..   |
| 5 c.                                           | brick-red                        | ..          | ..   |
| 2 c.                                           | blue                             | ..          | ..   |
| 7 c.                                           | green                            | ..          | ..   |
| 10 c.                                          | brown                            | ..          | ..   |
| 20 c.                                          | black and green                  | ..          | ..   |
| 25 c.                                          | black and red-brown              | ..          | ..   |
| 50 c.                                          | black and blue                   | ..          | ..   |
| 1 p.                                           | black and brown                  | ..          | ..   |
| 2 p.                                           | sea green and mauve              | ..          | ..   |
| 3 p.                                           | blue and carmine                 | ..          | ..   |
| <b>VICTORIA.</b>                               |                                  |             |      |
| 1865. <i>Variety of No. 144, imperf.</i>       |                                  |             |      |
| 9d.                                            | in blue, on 10d.                 | ..          | ..   |
| 1895. <i>Wmk. V and Crown.</i>                 |                                  |             |      |
| 2s.                                            | 4863, emerald-green              | ..          | ..   |
| 9d.                                            | 4851, rose                       | ..          | 1 6  |
| 2s.                                            | 4863, blue-green                 | ..          | 3 6  |
| <b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>                      |                                  |             |      |
| 1895. <i>Provisionals.</i>                     |                                  |             |      |
| ½d.                                            | in green, on 3d.                 | brown       | ..   |
| ½d.                                            | in red and green, on 3d.         | ..          | ..   |
| <b>ZANZIBAR.</b>                               |                                  |             |      |
| <i>Indian stamps surcharged. (Feb. 1896.)*</i> |                                  |             |      |
| ½ a.                                           | green                            | ..          | 0 3  |
| 1 a.                                           | plum                             | ..          | 0 6  |
| 1½ a.                                          | brown                            | ..          | 0 9  |
| 2 a.                                           | blue                             | ..          | 1 0  |
| 2½ a.                                          | green                            | ..          | 1 3  |
| 2½ a.                                          | in red, on 1½ a.                 | ..          | ..   |
| 3 a.                                           | orange                           | ..          | 1 6  |
| 4 a.                                           | olive                            | ..          | ..   |
| 6 a.                                           | bistre                           | ..          | ..   |
| 8 a.                                           | purple                           | ..          | ..   |
| 12 a.                                          | brown on red                     | ..          | ..   |
| 1 r.                                           | slate                            | ..          | ..   |
| 2 r.                                           | carmine and brown                | ..          | ..   |
| 3 r.                                           | brown and green                  | ..          | ..   |
| 5 r.                                           | blue and violet                  | ..          | ..   |
| Set of nine, ½ a. to 8 as., unused, 20/-       |                                  |             |      |
| <i>Error, "Zanzidar" for "Zanzibar."</i>       |                                  |             |      |
| ½ a.                                           | green                            | ..          | ..   |
| 6 a.                                           | bistre                           | ..          | ..   |
| <i>Error. "Zanzibar."</i>                      |                                  |             |      |
| 2½ a.                                          | in red, on 1½ a.                 | ..          | ..   |
| <b>ZULULAND.</b>                               |                                  |             |      |
| 1896. Type 4952.                               |                                  |             |      |
| 2s. 6d.                                        | black and green                  | ..          | ..   |
| <b>POST CARDS &amp; LETTER CARDS.</b>          |                                  |             |      |
| <b>ANGRA (AZORES).</b>                         |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 39.                     |                                  |             |      |
| 20+20 r.                                       | lilac on buff                    | ..          | 0 10 |
| 30+30 r.                                       | blue on buff                     | ..          | 0 10 |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 38.                    |                                  |             |      |
| 50 r.                                          | blue on blue                     | ..          | 0 8  |
| <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>                     |                                  |             |      |
| LETTER CARD.                                   |                                  |             |      |
| 1888. <i>For the President.</i>                |                                  |             |      |
| 3+3 c.                                         | green                            | ..          | ..   |
| <b>BAVARIA.</b>                                |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARD.                                     |                                  |             |      |
| 1895. Type 309. <i>Stamp redrawn.</i>          |                                  |             |      |
| 5 pf.                                          | green on buff                    | ..          | ..   |
| 5+5 pf.                                        | "                                | ..          | ..   |
| <b>BELGIUM.</b>                                |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARD.                                     |                                  |             |      |
| <i>Error, 2nd half on back of first.</i>       |                                  |             |      |
| 5+5 c.                                         | yellow-green                     | ..          | ..   |
| <b>BRAZIL.</b>                                 |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.                    |                                  |             |      |
| 40 r.                                          | grn. & blue on buff              | ..          | ..   |
| 40+40 r.                                       | "                                | ..          | ..   |
| 80 r.                                          | mauve & blue on blue             | ..          | ..   |
| 80+80 r.                                       | "                                | ..          | ..   |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.                   |                                  |             |      |
| 200 r.                                         | black, orange, and blue on lilac | ..          | ..   |
| <b>BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>                   |                                  |             |      |
| (NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)                     |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARDS. 1895.                              |                                  |             |      |
| ½d.                                            | black and orange                 | ..          | 0 2  |
| 1d.                                            | "                                | ..          | 0 4  |
| 2d.                                            | "                                | ..          | 0 6  |
| <b>BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.</b>       |                                  |             |      |
| POST CARDS.                                    |                                  |             |      |
| 1895. Type 524 <i>surcharged.</i>              |                                  |             |      |
| ½ a.                                           | brown                            | ..          | ..   |
| 1 a.                                           | violet                           | ..          | ..   |
| <b>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b>                      |                                  |             |      |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)*               |                                  |             |      |
| 1d.                                            | red on grey                      | ..          | ..   |

| Un. Used.                                       |                          | s. d. s. d. |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----|
| <b>CANADA.</b>                                  |                          |             |     |
| LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.                   |                          |             |     |
| 1 c.                                            | black on blue            | ..          | ..  |
| 2 c.                                            | green on blue            | ..          | ..  |
| <b>CEYLON.</b>                                  |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 <i>surcharged.</i>    |                          |             |     |
| THREE, in red, on 5 c., blue                    |                          |             |     |
| CENTS                                           |                          |             |     |
| 3 cents, in blk., on 5 c.                       |                          |             |     |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 754.                    |                          |             |     |
| 5+5 c.                                          | black on blue            | ..          | 0 4 |
| <b>CHILI.</b>                                   |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*                        |                          |             |     |
| 1 c.                                            | green on green           | ..          | 0 1 |
| 2 c.                                            | carmine on rose          | ..          | ..  |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Dec.)*                      |                          |             |     |
| 2 c.                                            | carmine on rose          | ..          | ..  |
| <b>CUBA.</b>                                    |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1896. <i>No frame.</i>              |                          |             |     |
| 2 c. de p.                                      | green on buff            | ..          | ..  |
| 4 "                                             | blue on buff             | ..          | ..  |
| <b>FIJI ISLANDS.</b>                            |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Sept.)*                      |                          |             |     |
| 1d.                                             | black                    | ..          | 0 3 |
| 1d.+1d.                                         | violet                   | ..          | 0 6 |
| 1½d.                                            | deep green               | ..          | 0 4 |
| 1½+1½d.                                         | carmine                  | ..          | 0 8 |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)*                     |                          |             |     |
| 1½d.                                            | red on drab              | ..          | 0 4 |
| <b>FINLAND.</b>                                 |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*                       |                          |             |     |
| 10 pen.                                         | rose & blk. on cream     | ..          | ..  |
| 10+10 p.                                        | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| <b>FRANCE.</b>                                  |                          |             |     |
| LETTER CARDS. 1895.                             |                          |             |     |
| 15 c.+15 c.                                     | blue on grey             | ..          | ..  |
| <i>With reply half imperf.</i>                  |                          |             |     |
| 15+15 c.                                        | blue on grey             | ..          | ..  |
| POST OFFICES IN CHINA.                          |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD.                                      |                          |             |     |
| 1895. <i>Surcharged in carmine.</i>             |                          |             |     |
| 10 c.                                           | black on greenish        | ..          | 0 3 |
| POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.                       |                          |             |     |
| Carmine surcharge.                              |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1896.                                |                          |             |     |
| 10+10 centimos                                  | on 10+10 c.              | ..          | ..  |
| LETTER CARD.                                    |                          |             |     |
| 25 centimos                                     | on 25 c.                 | ..          | ..  |
| <b>FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).</b>                       |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.                    |                          |             |     |
| 20 r.                                           | lilac on buff            | ..          | 0 4 |
| 20+20 r.                                        | "                        | ..          | 0 8 |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 1556.                   |                          |             |     |
| 50 r.                                           | blue on blue             | ..          | 0 9 |
| <b>GREECE.</b>                                  |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1895. Type 1650.                     |                          |             |     |
| 10 l.                                           | rose-red on yellow-green | ..          | ..  |
| <b>GUATEMALA.</b>                               |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1895. (June.)*                       |                          |             |     |
| 1 c.                                            | brown on white           | ..          | 0 3 |
| <b>HOLLAND.</b>                                 |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.             |                          |             |     |
| 2½ c.                                           | mauve on rose            | ..          | ..  |
| 2½+2½ c.                                        | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| 5 c.                                            | ultramarine on blue      | ..          | ..  |
| 5+5 c.                                          | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| <b>HONDURAS.</b>                                |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1896.                               |                          |             |     |
| 2 c.                                            | blk. & blue on pink      | ..          | ..  |
| 2+2 c.                                          | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| 3 c.                                            | brown on grey            | ..          | ..  |
| 3+3 c.                                          | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| <b>HORTA (AZORES).</b>                          |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.                     |                          |             |     |
| 20+20 r.                                        | lilac on buff            | ..          | 0 8 |
| LETTER CARD. 1895.                              |                          |             |     |
| 50 r.                                           | blue on blue             | ..          | 0 9 |
| <b>INDIA.</b>                                   |                          |             |     |
| SERVICE POST CARDS.                             |                          |             |     |
| 1895. Type 1941. <i>Instruction altered.</i>    |                          |             |     |
| ½ a.                                            | pale blue on toned       | ..          | ..  |
| ½ a.                                            | ultramarine on white     | ..          | ..  |
| <b>ITALY.</b>                                   |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD. 1896.                                |                          |             |     |
| Type 1987, <i>with oval stamp.</i> (Mar. '96.)* |                          |             |     |
| 10 c.                                           | rose on cream            | ..          | ..  |
| <b>JHIND.</b>                                   |                          |             |     |
| POST CARD.                                      |                          |             |     |
| Type of No. 404, &c. <i>Arms in black</i>       |                          |             |     |
| ½ anna, brown                                   | ..                       | ..          | ..  |
| <b>THE LEVANT.</b>                              |                          |             |     |
| POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*                       |                          |             |     |
| 4 kop.                                          | green on buff            | ..          | ..  |
| 4+4 kop.                                        | "                        | ..          | ..  |
| LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov.)*                      |                          |             |     |
| 10 kop.                                         | carmine on white         | ..          | ..  |

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

**LUXEMBURG.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)\*  
 5 c., green on buff .. 0 2  
 5+5 c. " " " .. 0 3  
 10 c., carmine on buff .. 0 3  
 10+10 c. " " " .. 0 4

**MAURITIUS.**  
 POST CARD.  
 1895. *With adhesive.* (Jan. 1896.)\*  
 (2 c.) black on white ..  
*With stamp of new type.* (April, 1896.)\*  
 6 c., purple on buff ..  
 6+6 c. " " " ..

**MEXICO.**  
 POST CARDS. 1885-86. Type 2323. *Error.*  
 2 pesos, green & blk. on buff ..  
 1895. (Dec. 19) *White card.*  
 2 c., carmine and rose .. 0 3  
 3 c., brown and rose .. 0 3  
 Types 2345, 2346, *stamped with* Type 2311.  
 2 c., carn. & red on white ..  
 3 c., brown & grn. on buff ..  
 Types 2336, 2339, *with* Type 2311.  
 3 c., brown and carmine ..  
 3 c., brown and red ..

LETTER CARDS.  
 No. 878. *Error* URVANO?  
 4 c., orange and blue ..  
*With Arms in centre.* (Dec.)\*  
 4 c., orange and blue ..  
 5 c., blue and black ..  
*With larger Arms.* (Dec.)\*  
 4 c., orange and blue ..  
 Type of 1895. (June)\* *Errors.*  
 4 c., "INTERIOR" ..  
 10 c., "URBANO" ..  
 5 c., blue and black ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 POST CARD. 1895. Type 2530 *redrawn.*  
 1½d., blue on lemon ..  
 1896. *Without Waratah at left.*  
 1½d., blue on lemon ..  
 LETTER CARD. 1895. *Inside pink.*  
 1½d., red on drab ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
 LETTER CARDS. 1895.  
 1½d., mauve on green .. 1 0  
 1½d., mauve on fawn .. 0 4  
 1½d., mauve on grey-blue ..  
 1½d., mauve on granite ..  
 1½d., mauve on cream ..  
 1½d., mauve on yellow ..  
 1½d., mauve on pink ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**  
 1895. *Surcharged* "4 cents," in black.  
 4 c. on 8 c., green ..

**NORWAY.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895. *With* Type 2646.  
 3 ore, orange ..  
 5+5 " green ..  
 10 " carmine ..

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**  
 POST CARDS. *With adhesive stamps;*  
*Arms without Flags; formula black*  
*on white.*  
 (½d., in blk., on ½d., red-brn.) ..  
 (1½d., in blk., on 2d., mauve) 0 8  
 (1½d., in red, on 2d. " ) ..

**PERU.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895. *Type of* 1884-85.  
 3+3 c., in blue, on 4+4 c. ..  
 4+4 c., blue surcharge ..  
 1896. *New type of surcharge.*  
 1 c., in red, on 5 c., black ..

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**  
 1895. *Current type.*  
 2 c., red-violet on yellow ..  
 3 c., deep blue ..  
 POST CARDS. 1896. *Current type.*  
 2 c. de p., blue on buff .. 0 3  
 3 " brown on buff .. 0 4

**PORTO RICO.**  
 POST CARDS. 1896. *Current type.*  
 2 c. de p., green on buff ..  
 3 " brown on buff ..

**PONTA DELGADA.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895.  
 20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 8  
 30+30 r., blue on buff .. 0 10  
 LETTER CARD. 1895.  
 50 r., blue on blue .. 0 10

**PORTUGAL.**  
 POST CARDS. 1890. Type 2946.  
*Error, without PARA.*  
 10 r., brown on buff ..

1895. Types 2949, 2950.  
 10 r., black on green ..  
 20+20 r., lilac on buff ..  
 1896. *With stamp of new type.*  
 10 r., green on buff ..  
 LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 2954.  
 50 r., blue on blue ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
 LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.)\*  
 2d., blue on grey ..  
 2d., blue on greenish ..  
 2d., blue on white ..  
*Perforation altered.*  
 2d., blue on greenish ..

**ROUMANIA.**  
 LETTER CARD. 1895. *New type.*  
 15 b., rose on buff ..

**RUSSIA.**  
 GOVERNMENT LOCALS.  
**PEKOFF.**  
 POST CARD.  
 1895. (July.)\* *Black surcharge.*  
 1½ kop., blue on blue ..  
*Red and black surcharge.*  
 1½ kop., blue on blue ..

**SAMOA.**  
 POST CARD. 1895.  
 1d., green on greenish ..

**SERVIA.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895. (Aug.)\*  
 5 p., rose on buff ..  
 5+5 p. " " " ..  
 10 p., blue on white ..  
 10+10 p. " " " ..  
*Without Arms at left.*  
 10 p., blue on cream ..  
 LETTER CARDS. 1895. *New type.*  
 5 p., carmine on greenish ..  
 10 p., blue on greenish ..

**TRANSVAAL.**  
 POST CARDS. 1895. Type 4220 *redrawn.*  
 1d., carmine on cream ..  
 1896. *Same type.*  
 ½d., green .. 0 2  
 1+½d. " " " .. 0 4  
 1+1d., carmine and green .. 0 6

**TURKEY.**  
 LETTER CARD. 1895. (July.)\*  
 1 pias., grey-blue on salmon ..

**VICTORIA.**  
 POST CARD. 1895.  
 Type 4804. *Advertisements at side.*  
 1d., deep blue on buff .. 5 0  
 LETTER CARDS. 1896.  
 2d., in blue, on No. 956 .. 1 0  
 2d., rose on azure ..

**WURTEMBERG.**  
 OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
 1894. (May, 1895.)\*  
 5 pf., green on buff ..

**ZANZIBAR.**  
*Indian Cards surcharged in blue.*  
 ½ a., brown on buff ..  
 1+½ a. " " " ..  
 1 a. on 1½ a., blue ..  
 1+1 a. on 1½+1½ a. ..

**ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.**

**BARBADOS.**  
 WRAPPER. 1896.  
*Handstamped "PAID IN BARBADOS."*  
 (1d.) black on buff ..

**BRAZIL.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 471.  
 500 r., slate-blue on wove (2 sizes) ..  
*With letters of "REIS" closer together.*  
 100 r., red on wove (2 sizes) ..

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
 NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.  
 REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.  
 4d., blue (F) ..  
 4d., " (H<sup>2</sup>) ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**  
 ENVELOPE. 1895.  
 Type 522 *surcharged with name* in black.  
 2½ a., green ..  
 REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.  
 1896. Type 523, *surcharged.*  
 2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..

**BRIT. SOUTH AFRICA CO.**  
 FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.  
 REGISTRATION ENVELOPES. 1895.  
 Type 580, *surcharged "gd."* or FOUR-  
 PENCE.  
 4d., in red, on 2d. (G) ..  
 FOURPENCE, in black, on 2d.  
 (H<sup>2</sup>) ..

**CANADA.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 627 (& Aug.)\*  
 3 c., red on wove ..  
 2 c., green on laid .. 0 3

**CEYLON.**  
 ENVELOPE. 1895. (Dec.)\*  
 5 c., blue .. 0 5  
 WRAPPERS. 1895. Type 729.  
 2 c., mauve on brown .. 0 2  
 5 c., yellow on brown .. 0 3

**CONFEDERATE STATES.**  
 MADISON. ENVELOPE.  
 5 c., black on buff ..

**FRANCE.**  
 POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.  
 ENVELOPE. 1895. *Surcharged in red.*  
 5 centimos on 5 c., green ..

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
 ENVELOPES STAMPED TO ORDER.  
 1890. *Without outer line to design.*  
 1½d., brown ..

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.  
 1895. *New instruction on back.*  
 2d., blue (size F) ..  
 2d. " ( " G) ..  
 2d. " ( " H) ..

**GUATEMALA.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1895. (Nov.)\*  
 2 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue ..  
 6 c., in red, on 5 c., blue ..  
 6 c. " " on 10 c., carn.  
*Surcharged with Arms and value*  
 6 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue ..

**GWALIOR.**  
 ENVELOPE.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1 a., brown, on blue laid ..

**HOLLAND.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1896.  
 Type 1806. *White wove paper, inside*  
*blue, 146x112 mm.*  
 5 c., blue ..  
 12½ c., grey ..

**JAPAN.**  
 OFFICIAL WRAPPER.  
*Inspection in 3 columns.*  
 No value, red ..

**MEXICO.**  
 ENVELOPES.  
 1894? Type 2310. *Laid paper. No Arms*  
 12 c., vermilion ..  
 1895. Types 2312, 2313. *No Arms.*  
 4 c., orange-red ..  
 5 c., ultramarine ..

WRAPPERS. 1895. *Error, stamp at left.*  
*With FAJILLA correctly spell*  
 1 c., green on buff ..  
 2 c., carmine on buff ..

**PERU.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1896. (April.)\*  
 5 c., indigo .. 0 6  
 10 c., yellow .. 0 10  
 20 c., orange .. 1 8

WRAPPERS. 1896. (April.)\* *On straw.*  
 1 c., ultramarine ..  
 2 c., indigo ..  
 5 c., deep blue ..  
 20 c., orange ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
 ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 2995  
 1d., orange on various ..  
 2d., blue ..

**RUSSIA.**  
 GOVERNMENT LOCAL ISSUES  
**KAZAN.**  
 ENVELOPE. 1896. Type 3323  
 (4 kop.) lilac-blue ..  
**OUSTYSBOLSK.**  
 ENVELOPE. 1896. Type 3487 *redrawn.*  
 2 kop., blue and red ..

\* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

| Un. Used.<br>s. d. s. d.                  |  | Un. Used.<br>s. d. s. d.                      |  | Un. Used.<br>s. d. s. d.                             |  |
|-------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>SALVADOR.</b><br>ENVELOPE.             |  | <b>VICTORIA.</b><br>WRAPPER. 1895. Type 4870. |  | <b>ZANZIBAR.</b><br><i>Indian issues surcharged.</i> |  |
| 1894. Black surcharge. (Jan. 1896).*      |  | rd., blue on white ..                         |  | ENVELOPES. Blue surcharge.                           |  |
| 2 c. on 11 c., carmine ..                 |  | <b>WURTEMBERG.</b>                            |  | ½ a., green .. .. .                                  |  |
| 1895. Type 3766, inscription above stamp. |  | OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 4945.          |  | 1 a., brown .. .. .                                  |  |
| 1 c., grey-brown .. .. .                  |  | 5 pf., green on buff .. .. .                  |  | 2½ a. on 4½ a., orange ..                            |  |
| 2 c., deep green .. .. .                  |  | 5 pf., green on grey .. .. .                  |  | REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.                              |  |
| <b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>                     |  | 10 pf., carmine on buff? ..                   |  | 2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes) .                        |  |
| ENVELOPE. 1895. Type 3696.                |  | Type 4946. <i>Thick white paper.</i>          |  | WRAPPERS. Blue surcharge.                            |  |
| ½ d., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..            |  | 10 pf., rose .. .. .                          |  | ½ a., green .. .. .                                  |  |
| REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.                    |  | 20 pf., blue .. .. .                          |  | 1 a., brown .. .. .                                  |  |
| 1896. Type 3696 on flap.                  |  |                                               |  |                                                      |  |
| 2d., ultramarine (G) .. .. .              |  |                                               |  |                                                      |  |

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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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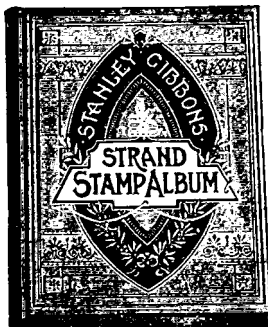
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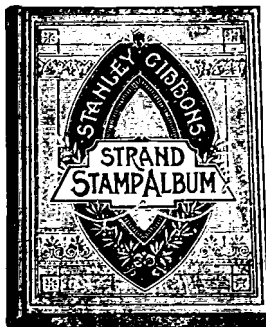
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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

Vol. VI.

JUNE 30, 1896.

No. 72.

## EDITORIAL.

WE bring our year to an end—or our yearly volume, at least—in the midst of rumours of a great Philatelic Exhibition, rumours which, we have little doubt, will be amply fulfilled before another year comes round. At the time at which we write the actual scene of the show has not, we believe, been decided upon; the only point that has been settled being that it is not to be held at the Crystal Palace, but at some more central and more select spot, where the Philistine public will be less likely to get in the way. Personally we regret the decision, but when it was found that, at least, one of our leading philatelists would not be happy until he got it, it only remained for those of us, to whom the actual *Jocale* is a minor consideration, so long as the Exhibition is made a success, to yield, in the hope that some day we may be allowed a turn.

The main thing is that it has been decided to have an Exhibition, somewhere in London, in the course of May, 1897, and we hope that the ample notice given will enable a very great number of our readers to take part in it. In an early number of our next volume we hope to be able to give full particulars of all the arrangements, including the sizes of the cases, frames, etc., to be employed, so that intending exhibitors may have plenty of time to arrange their exhibits on cards of suitable size and shape, as well as to decide upon the class, or classes, in which they will exhibit.

\* \* \*

WE have again to look back over twelve months, and endeavour briefly to review the leading philatelic features of that period. The letter "S.", four times repeated, figures prominently in our numbers, and although the Speculative and the Unnecessary are still with us, we can fairly say that the Society, to whose initials we allude, has been doing excellent work. So much so, indeed, that it has been accused of "howling down new issues," and of discouraging the Young Collector, and the New Collector, and other worthy persons who are supposed to require encouragement. That there was a danger to philately, from the unbridled increase of issues made mainly for sale to collectors, was practically universally acknowledged twelve months ago; and that a distinct effect has been produced by the Suppression Society formed over here, and by the kindred association in New York, is equally

certain. We learn, from the last number of *The American Journal of Philately*, that our fellow-workers across the Atlantic have succeeded in effecting an agreement with Mr. Seebeck, to the following effect:

"In consideration of the fact that Mr. Seebeck agrees to use his influence with certain Central and South American Governments (with which he has contracts for the furnishing of postage stamps for the years 1897, 1898, 1899), to induce them to accept, in lieu of a special issue for each year, a three years' supply of the stamps for 1897, also to place this issue in circulation on January 1st, 1897, and use it exclusively for the prepayment of postal matter for the term of, at least, three years.

"We, the undersigned dealers in foreign postage stamps, hereby agree that, in case any of the governments above referred to should enter into any contract, similar to those entered into with Mr. Seebeck, we will not purchase or sell the stamps issued under such contracts, either directly or indirectly, after they have become obsolete and are rendered useless for the prepayment of postage in the countries in which they may have been issued."

This agreement, we are told, is being largely signed by dealers, and it seems calculated to put an end to the system to which Mr. Seebeck's name has been attached, under which certain countries have been obtaining their annual supplies of stamps and stationery free of charge, and have allowed the provider to repay himself by the sale of unlimited remainders at the end of each year. How Mr. Seebeck is going to get paid for the supplies for 1897-8-9, it is not for us to enquire, but the annual remainder game was pretty well played out anyhow.

\* \* \*

THE provisional issues of pretty pictures, professedly to commemorate this, that, or the other, but in reality for the purpose of raising the wind—either for some impecunious State, or, more frequently, for the local speculators who promoted the scheme—are, to our mind, even less interesting, philatelically, than the annuals. But the question of the acceptance or rejection of either class is an entirely practical one. It should have rested, in the first instance, with collectors to say whether they would, each for himself, collect these things or not. In effect their answer was—We collect by our catalogues; if these things are chronicled and catalogued, we shall collect them, until we get too sick of them to collect at all.

It then became the duty of those of us who make our living, or some portion of it, by buying and selling stamps, or by editing magazines and catalogues, to consider whether all this profusion of issues was likely to destroy the popularity of philately, and thus to damage our interests; and the majority of us came to the conclusion that such was likely to be the case. Now, we believe, there are some who, having put their hand to the plough of the S.S.S.S., are inclined to look back after the flesh-pots of Egypt, the idea being that it is possible still further to stimulate the production of Golden Eggs, without any actual risk of killing the bird. And, with this fine mixture of metaphors, we will quit the subject for the present.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER prominent feature of the past twelve months has been what we may almost term an abnormal development of Specialism, in various new directions. The plating of the early unnumbered stamps of Great Britain, by means of the little irregularities in the positions of the corner letters, or of other little defects or accidental lines in the plates, is an interesting study, though not, we think, one that is likely to lead to any very useful results to philately in general. The collection of the plate numbers of the United States stamps appears to us, in our ignorance of its charms, to be a study of a similar nature to the last; and we can only regret that, whilst these plate numbers have received so much attention, no one seems to have taken up the study of the plate, or control numbers of our Colonial stamps, of the various De la Rue types, from which we fancy there may be something to be learnt.

But the development with which we, personally, feel most sympathy, is that in the direction of the study of Foreign and Colonial postmarks impressed upon English stamps; because we have always looked upon the study of obliterations, both normal and abnormal, as a very interesting branch of philately, and one from which there is much useful information to be gained. We have felt it our duty to protest against the idea of an obliteration possessing any power whatever of altering the nationality of a stamp, but we have never been able to see that the fact that, "in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations," the stamps in question remained English, should render them in the least degree less interesting objects of study—to English collectors at all events—than if they were acknowledged to be Foreigners and Colonials.

We were glad, therefore, to see that, at a meeting some two months ago, at which the contrary opinion was ably represented, a decision was finally arrived at in the sense which we have indicated above, though of course no decision of experts could have altered the facts—for Facts are stubborn things! One of the points submitted to this meeting was practically not discussed; it was, in fact, not discussable, because it begged the whole question. It ran—"Under what conditions were these stamps issued by the General Post Office in London to the various foreign

countries, towns, &c.?" As a matter of fact, we believe that the General Post Office in London has nothing whatever to do with the issue of any stamps, except those that are supplied to it for sale, but that is a minor matter; the important point is, that the whole argument rests upon the fact that these stamps have *never* been issued to any foreign countries, towns, &c., but only to English post offices in those countries and towns.

We were amused at seeing that, at this same meeting, a protest was raised against "English stamps used abroad being classed as *non-collectable*." Of all the foolish questions which are submitted to editors of stamp magazines, the question of whether this is collectable, or whether that is collectable, is the most foolish and the most unanswerable. In the first place, everything is collectable, from one point of view or another; in the second place, what does it matter what other people think about it, if the person in question finds some interest in it. If we want to *collect* certain varieties, it is all to our own advantage that they should not be too eagerly sought after by others; if we want to *speculate* in them, of course, it is another thing.

\* \* \*

WE publish, on another page, a long letter from Mr. Masters, late Assistant-Postmaster at Johannesburg, protesting against our very mild comment upon a previous letter of his, which we published in March. His present letter really calls for little remark, as it practically answers itself, but we would express our regret that the words "Asst.-Postmr." were not printed in parenthesis; not that we think this would have made the smallest difference to the position of Mr. Masters in the matter, but because he seems to attach some importance to it; and we beg to assure him that we never noticed the omission until we looked at his first letter again, after we had received the second. Without wishing to pose as angels of either sort, we venture to claim a right to hold and to express an opinion upon the propriety of government officials speculating in the stamps which pass through their hands, and from the distinction which the writer of the letters seems anxious to draw between the Assistant-Postmaster and Mr. W. E. Masters, we gather that he agrees with us to some extent.

We have explained our attitude in these matters so often, that it seems hardly necessary to go over the ground again. We have always held that an issue need not be both Speculative and Unnecessary to merit depreciation, but that it is sufficient if it is one or the other of these; and again, that by Speculative we do not necessarily imply that the issue was a speculation on the part of the government which made it, but that it was made under circumstances which afforded a plain opening for speculation on the part of government officials, and others, on the spot. To come to details; the only Transvaal issue that has been condemned in these pages is the "Jubilee 1d.," and if the motives of the purchasers of the stock of this stamp were purely

patriotic, it cannot matter to them whether it was condemned here or not. It may have been pure patriotism that caused the inhabitants of Johannesburg to struggle for copies, at prices which rose as high as 5s. and afterwards fell to one-tenth of that amount; but does Mr. Masters wish us to understand that pure patriotism also led the Assistant-Postmaster of Johannesburg to secure, according to his first letter, not less than 5000 copies, at a price which enabled him to offer them at 2d. each, with a reduction on taking a quantity?

Against the provisional issues of last year we had nothing to say, until we found in what hands such large quantities of them had accumulated.

\* \* \*

MR. BACON kindly informs us that he has changed the stamps in the cases at the British Museum, and that those of the United States are now on view, a series which should be of no little interest to some of our summer visitors.

\* \* \*

IN anticipation of any questions that may be asked, as to our choice of illustrations for the Title Page of this volume, we may explain that we have selected certain types which, for good reasons, have not appeared elsewhere in the *Monthly Journal*, and whose artistic merits render them eminently suitable for the position in which we place them.

## 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.**—We are indebted to Mr. Juan D. Borchers, Editor of the official organ of the Sociedad Filatelica Argentina, for a set of envelopes, wrappers, and cards, issued on the 25th May, the 86th anniversary of the independence of this Republic, but intended definitely to replace the current issue, and therefore, we believe, to be chronicled here.

The stamp impressed upon all is of the annexed design, which is printed from a block very kindly sent us by Mr. Borchers. It is embossed, and more suitable for envelopes and wrappers, at least, than the reduced copy of that of the adhesives, which has been employed recently.



|                      |                                              |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>Envelopes.</i>    | 5 c., pink on cream laid; 150 x 87 mm.       |
|                      | 5 c., " " " 148 x 125 mm.                    |
| <i>Wrappers.</i>     | ½ c., pale blue on straw wove; 116 x 280 mm. |
|                      | 1 c., brown " " "                            |
|                      | 2 c., green " " "                            |
|                      | 4 c., grey " " "                             |
| <i>Post Cards.</i>   | 3 c., orange on pale buff; 132 x 80 mm.      |
|                      | 4 c., grey " " "                             |
|                      | 6 c., mauve " " "                            |
|                      | 6+6 c. " " "                                 |
| <i>Letter Cards.</i> | 3 c., orange " " 140 x 85 mm.                |
|                      | 4 c., grey " " "                             |

The inscriptions upon the wrappers and cards are the same as upon those of the previous issue, but the word "solamente" is added to the instruction upon the post cards.

**Barbados.**—Just too late for notice in our last number, we received the new *One Farthing* stamp, which was issued

on May 5th. The design, watermark, and perforation are the same as those of the other values of the current issue. The 5s. stamp is, we hear, withdrawn.

*Adhesive.* ½d., grey, value in carmine.

**Belgium.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a companion to the imperforate 40 c. of 1865, in the shape of a 10 c. of the same set, in the same condition. Accidents will happen, in spite of all precautions.

**Bolivia.**—*The Ph. J. of A.* chronicles the 5 c. of current type with the new perforation, 13 (13½?). We find that the Scott Co. catalogue all the other values with this gauge, of which we had only noted the 1 c., 2 c., and 20 c.

*Adhesives.* 5 c., green; perf. 13½.  
10 c., lilac-brown " "  
50 c., violet-brown, " "  
100 c., flesh " "

**British East Africa Protectorate.**—We have received a set of the new issue for this territory; the design is the same for all the values—a microscopic portrait of the Queen in the centre, with a lion rampant at each side, and crossed assegais behind; "BRITISH EAST AFRICA" in two lines at top, "PROTECTORATE" at bottom, "POSTAGE and REVENUE," and the value, in curves above and below the portrait. The stamps appear to be heavily printed in copper-plate, the lines of the background being too close to produce a good effect; the copies before us are postmarked "Mombasa, My. 26, 96," and having all been stuck upon a sheet of thick paper, we are unable to say whether they are watermark or not. The perforation is 14.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i>     |                     |
| ½ a., yellow-green.   | 5 a., bistre        |
| 1 a., carmine-rose.   | 7½ a., lilac-mauve. |
| 2 a., chocolate.      | 8 a., stone-grey.   |
| 2½ a., deep blue.     | 1 r., ultramarine.  |
| 3 a., grey.           | 2 r., vermilion.    |
| 4 a., deep green.     | 3 r., violet-mauve. |
| 4½ a., orange-yellow. | 4 r., carmine-lake. |
|                       | 5 r., deep brown.   |

A correspondent sends us a copy of the 2 annas of India, the first word of the surcharge on which is plainly "British," with "1" in place of the second "i"; also the ½ a. of the British East Africa Company, with the word "BRITISH" in the surcharge hardly visible, but this is merely a defective impression.

**British South Africa.**—A correspondent tells us that he has received a yellow stamp, surcharged "Three Pence," but so heavily obliterated as to render it impossible to distinguish the original value. We may guess, however, that it is the 5s. of the 1891 issue that has been thus figured.

*Adhesive.* 3d. on 5s. (?), yellow.

**Bulgaria.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the Boris Baptismal stamps and cards were put out of use on the 13th of May. Their condemnation by the S. S. S. S. is thus fully justified.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a used copy of the 1s. in a new colour; the type, perforation, and we believe, the watermark, remain unchanged. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes the 2½d. in a new colour also.

*Adhesives.* 2½d., blue.  
1s., yellow.

**Ceylon.**—*The Ill. Brief. Journal* reports that the 1 rupee 12 cents stamp exists with the "On Service" overprint.

*Service Stamp.*

1 r. 12 c., red-brown; black surcharge.

**Colombia.**—We give an illustration of the surcharged curiosity which we chronicled last month, and in which we have no great confidence.

**Ecuador.**—We are glad to hear, from a correspondent at Guayaquil, that there is no 25 c. of the issue of 1894, and that No. 41 in our publishers' current catalogue may be struck out.



**Eritrea.**—We gather from divers of our contemporaries, which differ somewhat in their descriptions, that the new 10 c. card, dated "95," and the 7½ + 7½ c. of 1893, have been surcharged for use in this colony. If this is not correct, perhaps some of our readers will put us right.

**Fernando Po.**—We find that the new 2 c. de peso, which we chronicled in April, is printed in a *carmine-rose* tint, which may be included in, but is hardly sufficiently described by, the term *red*.

**France.**—The accompanying illustration represents a 40 c. stamp of the current issue, that is supposed to have been *surcharged* "25 c.," for use in Madagascar. The fact that the letter bearing this stamp arrived at its destination, in America, without the stamp being further obliterated, lead us to hope that the so-called surcharge is merely a species of cancellation.

We have since been shown an envelope bearing one of these stamps, which is duly obliterated, and which plainly had the "25 c." and oval struck upon it before it was placed upon the letter; we fear, therefore, that this really is a surcharge. There are said to be other values similarly formed.

*Adhesives.* 5 c. on 1 c., black on *azure*.  
15 c. on 2 c., red-brown.  
25 c. on 3 c., grey.  
25 c. on 4 c., claret on *azure*.  
25 c. on 40 c., red.



*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the following are to be added to the list of stamps, &c., surcharged for use at Zanzibar:—

*Adhesives.* 7½ annas, in black, on 75 c., black on yellow.  
50 " " " 5 fr., lilac.  
*Envelope.* ½ anna, in red, on 5 c., green.  
*Post Cards.* 1 " " " 10 c., black on blue.  
1+1 " " " 10+10 c. "  
*Letter Card.* 2½ annas " 25 c., black on rose.

**French Colonies.—Congo.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 5 c. on 25 c., with name thus, "Congo," on which the last letter of the word "Française" is conspicuous by its absence.

**Madagascar.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that stamps of the current colonial type, inscribed "MADAGASCAR. ET DEPENDANCES," have already been prepared. Mons. Maury chronicles the usual series of adhesives, with the exception of the 1, 2, 4, 20, and 30 centimes, which will, perhaps, appear later, a 5 c. envelope, and the 15 c. and 25 c. letter cards.

**Great Britain.**—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. have very kindly shown us the curious variety of the 10d., to which we referred last month; it is evidently not a chemical, but is probably a colour trial which has been passed through the post. Mr. Ridpath tells us that he saw it upon the entire cover, but was not allowed to retain the latter.

**Greece.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the current 10 and 20 lepta, Athens print, pin perforated about 13½. Is this, we wonder, an official addition, or due to private enterprise.

**Grenada.**—We have received a 1d. stamp in the new bi-coloured type, with the usual watermark and perforation.

*Adhesive.* 1d., lilac, name and value in carmine.

A correspondent of *The London Philatelist* reports the discovery of a variety of the 2½d. stamp of 1881, "the 'T' being an inverted and reversed 'L.'" Inverted letters are, alas! only too common in overprints, but reversed ones are fortunately impossible; this so-called reversed "L" can only be either a broken "T," or an imperfect impression of that letter.

**Guatemala.**—We give illustrations showing the three varieties of the surcharge of the 1 c. on ½ c., which we endeavoured to describe in April.



**Holland.**—*The Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postwetkunde* announces the discovery of a specimen of the 5 c., current type, on horizontally laid or ribbed paper. Our ignorance of the Dutch language prevents our giving all the particulars published in reference to this variety, but it does not appear to be stated whether the specimen was used or unused, perforated or unperforated.

**Hungary.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 2 kr. card has also appeared with various pictures on the back, and with some modifications of the inscriptions on the face. The first line now reads "MAGYAR KIRALYI POSTA," and the date "96" is added, as upon the 5 kr. cards.

*Post Card.* 2 kr., brown on buff; dated.

**India.**—An enthusiastic philatelist (on the spot, we gather) has discovered no less than *twelve* minor varieties of the surcharge "One Anna" on the 9 pies envelopes, and gives a list of them in *The Quarterly Philatelic Circular* of the Bombay Philatelic Society. It is a little warm in India for this kind of "hair-line" (we might almost say "furlined") philately.

We have been shown the ½ a., blue, envelope, supposed to be of *wove* paper, to which we alluded in April, and we are of opinion that the paper is of the usual *laid* nature, but having been soaked, or laid away in a damp place, the lines in it have become almost invisible.

Supplementing the information which we published in April, relative to the supersession of some of the Post-offices of the Native States, the same correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"It was the intention of the Indian Post-office to take over, from 1st January, 1895, the Native State Post-offices in Nowanagar, Bamra, Raj Nandgaon, Kashmir, Wadhwan, and Poonch. I know Kashmir and Bamra were taken over, and the native stamps of these States ceased to be used postally, but I am not sure about the other four.

"The Indian Post-office has Postal Conventions with Gwalior, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Faridkot, and Chamba States, which use the Imperial postage stamps overprinted.

"The P.O. is endeavouring to obtain the closing of all the Native State Post-offices, but some of the Rajahs are strenuously opposed to the closing of their offices, and consider they would be shorn of a part of their dignity, much in the same way as if their salutes were reduced by a few guns. It will probably take some years to overcome the resistance of the Rajahs, and close the whole of their Post-offices.

"The ordinary Indian stamps are now used in Kashmir and Bamra, and not Indian stamps overprinted. In Jhind, where the Indian stamps are used overprinted, the native issues are no longer current for postal purposes."

As we saw, by the extract from the Postmaster-General's Report, the Kashmir offices were taken over from Nov. 1st, 1894; those of Bamra and Nandgaon, which were also mentioned in the Report as taken over during 1894-95, we may suppose were thus amalgamated from Jan. 1st, 1895. The other three, no doubt, were not superseded at the date at which the Report was drawn up, but let us hope that this may have happened since. The latter part of the letter, which we may add is from an officer in the Indian Postal Service, shows that the Native and the overprinted issues are not used concurrently, and that we may assume that the Native issues of Jhind and Faridkot ceased to be available for Postal purposes in 1885 and 1886 respectively.

**Mexico.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of a 5 c. stamp, of the current type, pin-perforated 12. The gauge is the same as that of the ordinary perforation; but the holes are very small, and only punctured, instead of being punched out.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., ultramarine; pin-perf. 12.

**Newfoundland.**—According to a letter published in Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular*, 20,000 each of the ½ c., red, 1 c., brown, 2 c., green, 3 c., brown, and 3 c., blue, were printed lately in shades resembling more or less closely the obsolete colours of those values, as we stated in April and May. These were certainly reprints in one sense of the word, but as they appear to have been

allowed to pass for postage, they should perhaps be termed a re-issue of a distinctly *unnecessary* and probably *speculative* nature.

**New South Wales.**—*The Australian Philatelist* describes a copy of the *gd.* on *to.* with double surcharge, one impression being in "an indistinct bluish black," which is probably the reason for the sheet having been put through the press a second time.

**Norway.**—*Le T.-P.* describes four varieties of type of the *1 öre* of the current design, of which we gather that the first variety only (though we are not quite certain about this from the description), has the Posthorn shaded throughout, the others differing in the form of the small figure "1" in the oval band, and (the 4th) in the type of the inscriptions. They are as follows:

a. Jan. 1st, 1877. With Posthorn shaded; the small figure "1" has a sloping top *serif*, and a well-defined horizontal *serif* below.

*1 öre*, deep grey-bistre; *perf.* 13½.

b. March, 1892. Small figure "1" without *serifs*; printed in a different shade.

*1 öre*, deep brown; *perf.* 13½.

c. 1893. Small figure "1," with very small *serifs*; colour again modified.

*1 öre*, pale yellowish grey; *perf.* 13½.

d. Dec., 1895. The type of the inscriptions changed, as described last year; the small figure "1" is larger than in the preceding varieties, and the perforation is changed to 13.

*1 öre*, pale yellowish grey; *perf.* 13.

The names of the colours given above are literal translations of those assigned to the varieties by our contemporary.

**Paraguay.**—A correspondent at Asuncion sends us copies of the 2 c. and 4 c., oblong, telegraph stamps, surcharged in black "CORREOS—5—CENTAVOS" in a circular band. Sixty thousand of these are stated to have been sold to the public in two days, and they are said to be now quoted on the spot "at 1 peso Paraguayan each, thus making them very rare and expensive."

Very *expensive*; certainly, the rarity we think is hardly commensurate; our correspondent, however, will be satisfied with a modest cent. per cent. profit on his investment, or offers!

Since writing the above, we have been shown a letter, which an English collector received from a friend in Paraguay, and from which we copy the following:—

"At the G.P.O. I was told that they" (the stamps we have just described) "had been all issued in one day! I remarked to the *employé* that, since the issue had been made for home service only, as there were only 4 cent. stamps in use, there surely must be some mistake, because the Government would not be so foolish as to continue to lose 1 cent on every home letter; besides, I added, that I had not even seen one on a letter so far. He then explained that the clerks had taken them all up themselves, and that not one had gone through the hands of the Public; adding that he could let me have some at 50 cents each!!"

We must class these as—Prepared for issue, but intercepted by the Post Office clerks!

**Portuguese Indies.**—We have been shown a copy of the 20 reis of May, 1872, No. 12 in the *Philatelic Handbook* of this country, surcharged "1½," as in the issue of May, 1881. The specimen is used, and the surcharge has been pronounced genuine by good authority.

*Adhesive.* "1½," in black, on 20 reis, red, of May, 1872.

**Queensland.**—Our publishers send us part of a sheet of the current *½d.*, on thick wove paper with the *blue* band of network at the back, one vertical row of stamps in which does not possess this safeguard. Is it not possible that a similar little error of omission may account for the existence of the 2d. and 1s. on plain paper?

*Adhesive.*

½d., green on plain paper; errors on sheet with *buried* pattern.

**Roumania.**—We are still without definite information as to the character of the surcharged stamps and card, which we alluded to in April, but the facts, mentioned in *Le T.-P.*, that there is no Roumanian Post Office at Constantinople, and that any one who wishes to make

use of these stamps (if they can really be used at all) must take their letters on board the boats of the Company (whose agent supplies the stamps at a premium of 50 per cent. on their face value), seem to show that our suspicions were not ill-founded. We should suppose that they may be of the same class as the 40 paras on 1 kopec of the Russian Levant.

*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles a 1 bani adhesive, and a wrapper of the same value, superseding perhaps the 1½ bani. Our contemporary does not say which of the current designs is employed for the new value.

*Adhesive.* 1 bani, chestnut.  
*Wrapper.* 1 " "

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

**Novomoskowsk.**—This district is stated to have started upon its philatelic career on January 1st, 1896, with a very fine and large stamp of the annexed design.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., rose; *perf.* 11½.

**Ossa.**—The fresh variety of type, which we described last November, has appeared in new varieties of shade, and without the background of lines to the arms.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., pale blue and dull rose; *perf.* 11½.

**Stawropol.**—A variety of perforation, 13½ instead of 11½, is reported from here.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., bright blue; *perf.* 13½.

**St. Vincent.**—*Le T.-P.* reports the 5/-, watermark Crown and CA, *perf.* 12.

*Adhesive.* 5s., lake; *perf.* 12.

**Samoa.**—*The Ph. R.* chronicles a reply-paid card, of similar design and colour to the single card we described in April. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* says that the double card is printed in *rose*. Which is right?

**Scinde.**—The following are the extracts from official correspondence of September and October, 1854, which we stated in April had been promised by a correspondent, who has since most kindly forwarded them to us:—

"No. 2877.

"To the Postmaster in Scinde, Karachi.

"SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter" (No. 951, dated 25th September, 1854, from the Collector, Hyderabad, enquiring whether the new postage stamps should be used in supersession of the old district stamps, after 1st October next), "I have the honour to inform you that, as the prime cost of the new stamps is very trifling, there will be little saving, though there will be much risk of confusion, in using up the old ones.

"I think it better, therefore, that all the old stamps should be recalled as soon as possible, and destroyed, supplies of the new stamps being sent instead. For this, I understand, you have already made preparations.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "H. B. E. FRERE,

"Commissioner in Scinde.

"COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, KARACHI,

"28th September, 1854."

Extract from a letter, No. 1510, dated 16th October, 1854, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Director-General of the Post-office of India:

"3. You will issue the necessary instructions to the Officers of the Department. The Government of Bombay have been requested to take immediate steps to prohibit the further sale of these stamps, even for local use in Scinde, and that any stock of such stamps, which may remain in that province, may be destroyed."

**Siam.**—*The Ph. J. of A.* has received the 8 atts surcharged 4 atts and 6 atts, in each case in Siamese characters only, with a history to the effect that these provisionals were used. "in June, 1893, in the Praket District, during the Franco-Siamese difficulties." It seems curious that we have not heard of these curiosities before now, and it is also worthy of remark that there is no 6 atts value in the ordinary issue.

**Spain.**—A correspondent at Bilbao has most kindly sent us a specimen of the new stamp for the use of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. As may be seen by the annexed illustration, it bears no indication of value, and our informant states that it is employed solely for letters, &c., despatched from Madrid, and we presume posted at an office attached to the Chamber. It was issued on May 11th.

*Adhesive.* No value, deep rose; *perf.* 14.



We are indebted to Mr. T. Ridpath for specimens of three very successful imitations of the earlier stamps of Spain, made, probably, to defraud the Post-office rather than to deceive collectors. Two of them are different forgeries of the 4 cuartos of 1860, one of which is decidedly better than the other, though either might well have passed for postage; "but the best of all the three" is an imitation of the 4 cuartos of 1867, which might deceive the most practised eye unless attention were particularly directed to it. Close comparison with the genuine of course reveals various points of difference in the minor details, one of the most conspicuous, perhaps, being the shape of the mouth, which is different in each of the imitations, and yet in each fails to correspond with the genuine. In the 1860 imitations the ornaments in the lower corners are in one case too small, and in the other rather too large; while in the 1867 forgery the "s" of "CORREOS" is badly formed, and there are some white spaces among the tresses of the hair which are not so conspicuous in the genuine.

*Le T.-P.* describes a forgery of the current 1 peseta, which has been found upon letters in various parts of Spain, and which, although it differs from the genuine in many of the minor details, is sufficiently deceptive in general appearance. When, we wonder, will the Spanish authorities learn that fine engraving and good printing are the only real securities, and that they are worth paying for.

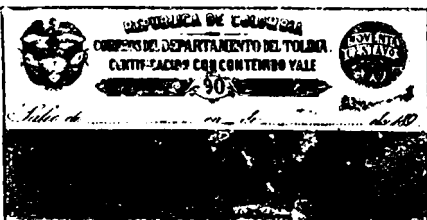
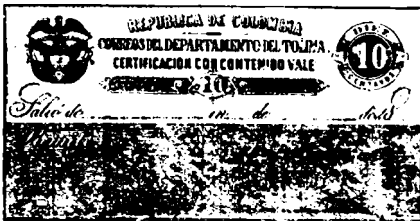
**Sweden.**—The 6, 12, and 24 öre stamps are said by *Le T.-P.* to have been withdrawn from circulation since the beginning of April last.

**Switzerland.**—The same journal announces the 2 c. wrapper in a new size.

*Wrapper.* 2 c., black (on buff?); 360 x 81 mm.

*La Philatélie Helvétique* publishes a warning on the subject of some new and improved imitations of the Cantonal stamps, of which sixty varieties, duly postmarked, &c., are stated to have been recently brought out.

**Tolima.**—We find that the *Cubiernas* chronicled in December last, and in April, were of two new designs, resembling one another fairly closely, but differing distinctly from those previously in use. The first illustration given below, with the value in large figures within a circular band, shows the design of the 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c., and the second, which is dated "1892," gives the design of one



of the long list mentioned in April. The others vary only in the arrangement of the value, which is somewhat different in each.

**Tonga.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the latest result of the stamp mania in these parts is, that there are no stamps left except 2½d. ones, and the Postmaster has refused to issue provisional ½d. stamps, lest they should all be bought up by speculators, and the famine be worse than ever. It is entirely in the interests of this unfortunate official, that we earnestly request our readers to have nothing to say to Tongan provisionals for some time to come—in fact to put this country out of their minds, until a sufficient supply of the new issue has been sent out, to enable the Postmaster to cope with the local speculators.

In the meantime, the postage on newspapers has to be paid in cash, and they are then stamped with the government frank.

**Transvaal.**—We have received the "2½ PENNY" of the new series.

*Adhesive.* 2½d., blue, value in green.

**Victoria.**—Mr. J. Davis, Melbourne, kindly sends us the 5½, large rectangular, "Stamp Duty" stamp, in a new colour. Wmk. V and Crown sideways.

*Adhesive.* 5s., carmine-red; *perf.* 12½.

**Zanzibar.**—We have received a copy of the 1 anna, with the value altered by means of a surcharge of "2½" in black. The specimen before us shows the small "z" in "Zanzibar" above the level of the other letters.

*Adhesive.* "2½" in black, on 1 a., plum.

## REMARKS ON THE PERFORATIONS OF THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By F. H. NAPIER.

In this article I propose to give a brief description of all the perforations that are met with in New South Wales, from their introduction, in 1860, up to the present time, dwelling more especially on those of the stamps with Crown and "NSW" in watermark, issued from 1871 to 1878. A good deal of interest has lately been aroused in this and later issues, and much indignation expressed at the action of the Postmaster at Sydney in having had certain of these stamps reprinted, and overprinted "OS"; this with the avowed intention of placing them on the stamp market. It is therefore all the more necessary, in the interests of philately, that some record should now be made of the rather complicated varieties of perforation that really do exist in the original stamps, both with and without the official overprint "OS." I cannot pretend that my researches in this direction are by any means exhaustive of the subject, but I believe them to be correct as far as they go, and I have endeavoured to reduce everything to the simplest form possible.

The only catalogue I know of which is entitled to be treated with any respect, as far as the perforations of New South Wales stamps are concerned, is that of Messrs. Collin and Calman; but, with all deference to these gentlemen, I think they have been led into recording more varieties of perforation than really exist, and that their formidable-looking list can be with advantage considerably reduced. I hope my readers will bear in mind that it is not my present intention to enter into any of the vexed questions concerning papers, watermarks, or dates of issue; in this article it is of perforations—and perforations only—I mean to treat.

Perforations were first introduced in New South Wales in the year 1860, the stamps so treated being the then current ones of what are called the "diademed types." The values were 1d., 2d., and 3d., small size, and 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s., large square stamps. All these were issued perforated in 1860, and to the set was added the 5s. of the well-known "florin" design.

The machines used for perforating all the above stamps were two in number, both being single-line, or guillotine machines, and full sets of all values exist with both perforations. The rarer one, which is supposed to be the earlier of the two, gauges something between 11½ and 12, and is as

often as not nearer the former than the latter, so that it would be more correct to call it "11½" than "12." However, as it has been the general custom to call it "12," I shall continue to do so in this article. The longest line of this perforation I have been able to measure contained 47 holes in 80 mm., which works out at 11½ exactly. It is this perforation that, in later issues, is sometimes erroneously described as "11½."

The other machine-made perforations gauging from 12½ to 13, or nearly 13. It has often been asserted that there are two distinct gauges, one 12½ and the other 13, the work of two different machines; but many years experience of these stamps has taught me that it is quite impossible to divide them into two sets, as all sorts of intermediate gauges are to be found, and I am convinced that all this is the work of one machine only. This perforation ought properly to be called "12½ to 13," but for the sake of conciseness I shall call it "12½," leaving it to be understood that this includes all the so-called "13." In this issue no compound perforations exist.

The above-mentioned stamps were exclusively current up to 1862, when the 2d. was superseded by a stamp of the De La Rue type. This was followed, in 1864, by a 1d. of similar type, and in 1867 two new values, 4d. and 10d., were added to the De La Rue set. The first printings of the above 1d. and 2d. were made in London, where the sheets were also perforated. The London printed stamps may be distinguished from the Colonial stamps by their *glacé* surface, and by their perforation, which is 14, a gauge not otherwise found in New South Wales. Both values are found on unwatermarked paper, and the 1d. on paper watermarked single-lined "1" as well.

The colonial printed 1d. and 2d. are *always* on un-surfaced paper; they exist both without and with watermark, of which there are several varieties. These are single-lined "1" and "2" for both values, and double-lined "2" and "5" for the 2d. All the colonial printed 1d. and 2d. are, with one exception, perforated 12½. The exception is the 2d. watermarked double-lined "2," which is found perforated 12 as well as 12½.

The 4d. and 10d. of 1867 were both printed in the colony. They are watermarked with single-lined numerals of value, and are perforated 12½ only.

Up to now everything regarding the perforations has been simplicity itself—only two perforations, 12 and 12½ (if we neglect the London 14), and no compounds; but with the introduction of the paper watermarked Crown and "NSW," the subject becomes much more complicated.

The period we have now to consider extends from 1871 right on to 1888, in which year new designs were adopted for most of the values. Those current during these 17 years are as follows:—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s.; and 5s., all except the 6d. and 1s. being of types previously issued; the new 9d. value was surcharged on the 10d., printed in *red-brown*. All values, except the 10d. and 5s., have a Crown and "NSW" in watermark. These two stamps are identical in every respect but perforation with the same values of previous issues. I think the most convenient way to give the lists of perforations is to do so in the form of a table; but before doing this I will enumerate the different machines that were in use in New South Wales during this long period.

We have already seen that previous to 1871 two single-line machines, the 12 and 12½, were used. We again find them both in use during the 1871-88 period; and besides these two, three other machines, viz., a single-line machine gauging 11, a single-line machine gauging 10, and a comb machine gauging 11 x 12. This last makes the vertical line of perforation right down the sheet at each stroke; the short lines, or teeth of the comb, at the same time perforate the top and bottom of each stamp in the column. The long line of the machine gauges 12. There are ten pins in each of the horizontal teeth, and these gauge 11; so that a stamp perforated by this machine gauges 11 x 12.

The new single-line machines gauging 10 and 11 are both quite regular.

Besides the simple perforations of the four single-line machines, and the compound made by the comb-machine, there is another class of compound perforations arising from cases in which two of the single-line machines were used for the same sheet. Since there were four of these machines, the possible number of compounds is six; but of these I

have only been able to find four—that is compounds of 12 and 10, 12½ and 10, 11 and 10, and lastly 12 and 11. In the case of single stamps it is hardly possible to say whether a perforation of 11 x 12 has been done by the comb machine, or by a combination of the two single-line machines 11 and 12. In the case of stamps perforated 12 x 11, of course we know that these could not have been done by the comb machine, as in stamps perforated by it the top and bottom gauge 11, and the sides 12.

The following is therefore the list of perforations found in the stamps of 1871-88:

- (i.) 12, single-line machine.
- (ii.) 12½ " "
- (iii.) 11 " "
- (iv.) 10 " "
- (v.) 11 x 12, comb machine.
- (vi.) 12 compound with 10.
- (vii.) 12½ " " 10.
- (viii.) 11 " " 10.
- (ix.) 11 " " 12.

In this list I have arranged the five machines in what I believe to be the proper order in point of date; in any case, it is certain that the comb machine was the last. I ought to mention that this machine was made to fit the smaller stamps, and that we cannot expect to find the larger 5d., 8d., or 5s. perforated by it.

If my list of perforations be compared with that in the catalogue of Messrs. Collin and Calman, it will be seen to contain only *nine* varieties as against *fourteen* recorded by these writers; but in spite of this, there is really no discrepancy worth mentioning between the two lists. Messrs. Collin and Calman include among their simple perforations two gauges, "11½" and "13," that do not appear in my list at all; and these give rise to several compounds that I equally neglect. The pith of my contention is that the "11½" is only a slight variation of the 12 machine, of which the perforation is not very regular; and in like manner the so-called "13" is just the same as the 12½. If we eliminate all the "11½" and "13" from the list of Messrs. Collin and Calman, it becomes practically the same as mine; the only difference between us is that they record a compound of 12½ and 11 for the 6d. and 9d., varieties I have been unable to find.

I now give the table of all the perforated varieties I know of in the 1871-88 stamps. I have been careful to go entirely by *used* specimens, so as to run no risk of being deceived by any of the recent reprints. Nothing is included in the table except what I have seen myself, so no doubt it is not as complete as it might be; this is notably the case in the stamps perforated 11, of which I think more varieties exist than are given below. It appears to me that in a country already so complicated it is better to make no distinction in the compound perforations, say, between stamps perforated 12 x 10 and those perforated 10 x 12, so I have omitted this particular kind of variation.

In 1885 two values, 1d. and 2d., were issued printed on the paper used for Duty Stamps; the perforations of these are included in the table.

TABLE OF STAMPS ISSUED FROM 1871 TO 1888.

| Denomination. | Water-mark.      | Single-Line Machines. |     |    |    | Comb. 11 x 12 | Compounds. |         |        |        |  |   |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|----|----|---------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|--|---|
|               |                  | 12                    | 12½ | 11 | 10 |               | 12, 10     | 12½, 10 | 11, 10 | 12, 11 |  |   |
| 1d., red      | Crown and N.S.W. |                       | x   | x  | x  |               |            | x       |        |        |  |   |
| 2d., blue     | "                | x                     | x   | x  | x  |               |            | x       |        |        |  |   |
| 3d., green    | "                |                       | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         |        | x      |  |   |
| 4d., brown    | "                |                       | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         |        | x      |  |   |
| 5d., green    | "                | x                     | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         |        | x      |  |   |
| 6d., lilac    | "                | x                     | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         | x      | x      |  | x |
| 8d., yellow   | "                | x                     | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         |        |        |  |   |
| 9d. on 10d.   | "                |                       |     | x  | x  | x             |            |         |        |        |  |   |
| red-brown     | "                |                       | x   | x  | x  |               |            |         |        |        |  |   |
| 10d., lilac   | "10"             |                       |     | x  | x  |               |            |         |        |        |  |   |
| 1s., black    | Crown and "NSW"  |                       |     | x  | x  | x             |            |         |        |        |  |   |
| 5s., purple   | "5"              | x                     | x   | x  | x  |               | x          |         |        |        |  |   |
| 1d., red      | Fiscal paper     |                       |     | x  | x  |               |            |         |        |        |  |   |
| 2d., blue     | "                |                       |     | x  | x  |               |            |         |        |        |  |   |

\* These varieties were issued previous to 1871.

In the above table I have not attempted to distinguish between the two types of Crown in the Crown and



"NSW" watermarks. Messrs. Collin and Calman have done so; but not, I think, with complete success, as their statement that the larger Crown was not introduced until 1882 is not altogether compatible with the fact that many stamps with this watermark are found perforated 12½ to 13, since at that date it seems probable that this machine was no longer in use.

The machine in general use in 1871, when these stamps with the Crown and "NSW" watermark were first issued, was the one gauging 12½, 13; and a glance at the table shows that a full set of all values, with the exception of the 5d., exists with this perforation. I have never come across a specimen of the 5d. perforated 12½, 13, and as it is not in the lists of Messrs. Collin and Calman either, it very likely does not exist.

All stamps perforated 11 or 12 (especially the latter) are scarce. I have marked in the table only those I have seen myself, but other values besides are recorded by Messrs. Collin and Calman; on the other hand, several varieties with these perforations given in my table are not catalogued by them.

A full set of all values, including the 1d. and 2d. on fiscal paper, exist perforated 10, and almost all of these are common.

The 11 x 12 comb machine could only be used for the small-sized stamps. A complete set of these exists so perforated, with the exception of the 10d. I must call my readers' attention to the fact that the 6d. is the only value in the table which has the compound perforation 12 x 11, made by the two single-line machines of those gauges, and I may add that is by no means a rare variety, although it is the only one of its kind that I have found.

It was during the currency of these stamps that the official overprint "OS" was first made in New South Wales. This overprint was as a rule in black for all values except the 1s., on which it was printed in red. A few other values are known with the surcharge in red; these are said to be the 2d., 3d., 5d., and 8d.; but, although I believe some of them to be authentic, for want of sufficient material I am unable to give their perforations. My advice to collectors is to look with great suspicion on all these red surcharges, especially any perforated otherwise than 12½, 13.

We are on firmer ground with regard to the normal set, with the overprint in black, or in red for the 1s., and I give a table of all the varieties I have been able to find genuinely used. I have never seen a 9d. at all, and do not for a moment believe in it. I also omit the 10d. from the table, as I have never seen a used specimen, and I look on it as a very doubtful stamp, especially when viewed in the light of the recent reprints. These two stamps are catalogued by Messrs. Collin and Calman as having only been seen with the overprint "specimen."

TABLE OF STAMPS OF 1871 TO 1888 SURCHARGED "OS" IN BLACK.

| Denomination.           | Watermark.       | Single Line Machine. |         | Compounds. |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|
|                         |                  | 12 12½ 11 10         | 11 x 12 |            |
| 1d., red                | Crown and N.S.W. | x                    | x       | x          |
| 2d., blue               | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 3d., green              | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 4d., brown              | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 5d., green              | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 6d., lilac              | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 8d., yellow             | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 1s., black (red surch.) | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 5s., purple             | "                | x                    | x       | x          |
| 1d., red                | Fiscal paper     | x                    | x       | x          |
| 2d., lilac              | "                | x                    | x       | x          |

In this table I have put a query against those varieties which I know to exist without the official overprint, but which I have failed to find with it; probably most of these exist.

The next stamps we have to consider are those of a provisional issue of high values—5s., 10s., and £1, that was made in 1885 by overprinting the word "POSTAGE" on fiscal stamps of these values. The overprint, which has a bar through it, is in black for all values, and in blue as well for the 10s. I know of three varieties of perforation of

these stamps; the simple perforations 12 and 10, and one compound of 12 and 10. For want of a sufficient number of specimens to examine, I cannot say whether full sets exist with all these perforations. According to Messrs. Collin and Calman, the 10s. with "POSTAGE" in blue only exists perforated 12, but I have seen it perforated 10 as well. These stamps were overprinted "OS" for official use, the type of letters being different to that of the other official stamps, but I am altogether in the dark as regards their perforations.

In 1888 was issued a set of eight values, that is known as the Centennial Issue. These values are 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s., small-sized stamps, and 5s. and 20s., large size; all being of various new designs. There was no 3d., 5d., 9d., or 10d. in this set, the old stamps of these values remaining in issue.

All the small size Centennial stamps are watermarked Crown and "NSW," and were perforated by the 11 x 12 comb machine. The two higher values, which are watermarked "5/-," being of larger dimensions, would not fit this machine, and were therefore perforated by the single-line machine gauging 10.

The 1d. and 2d. of this issue are found also on the fiscal paper, with the same perforation, 11 x 12, as the others. All values of the Centennial Issue, including the 1d. and 2d. on fiscal paper, were overprinted "OS"; the perforations of these official stamps are necessarily the same as those of the ordinary ones, that is 11 x 12 for all values except the 5/- and 20/-, which are perforated 10.

In 1890 the paper on which the 5/- and 20/- had been hitherto printed was changed for one in which the watermarks were "5/-"—"NSW" in a lozenge for the 5/- value, and "20/-"—"NSW" in a circle for the higher value. Both values on the new papers are perforated 10, and I have found the 5/- perforated 12, and the 20/- perforated 11 as well. According to Messrs. Collin and Calman the former value exists with the compound perforation 10 x 11 also.

Both these stamps were overprinted "OS." I have only seen the 5/- perforated 10, but the other perforations probably exist.

In 1891 three provisional values were issued. These are, "Halfpenny" on the 1d. printed in grey, "SEVEN PENCE" "HALFPENNY" on the 6d. printed in brown, and "TWELVE PENCE" "HALFPENNY" on the 1s. printed in red; the surcharge was black in all cases, and the stamps used were of the old De La Rue types. All three values are said by Messrs. Collin and Calman, to be perforated both 10 and 11 x 12. I have found the 12½d. with both perforations, but the ½d. only with the comb 11 x 12, and the 7½d. only with the single-line 10.

The three provisional stamps are found with the surcharge "OS"; the perforations I have seen are 11 x 12 for the ½d., 10 for the 7½d., and 11 x 12 for the 12½d.

In 1891 there was also issued a new value, 2½d., of a different type to any stamp that had preceded it. This was perforated by the 11 x 12 comb machine. In the same year the current 3d. was issued on paper watermarked "10." This stamp is always perforated 10.

In 1892 appeared a ½d. value of similar type to the 1d. of the De La Rue design; this was also perforated by the comb 11 x 12, and is the latest of all the New South Wales stamps.

The ½d. of 1892, and the 2½d. of 1891, were surcharged "OS," but the 3d. wmk. "10" probably does not exist with the official overprint.

About the same time as the ½d. was issued (1892) a new perforating machine was introduced. This is a comb machine, adapted to the size of the small stamps, and which works vertically, like the older 11 x 12 comb machine. The perforations made by it are smaller, more punctured, and less clean cut than in the 11 x 12 machine. As in that machine the long line of perforation gauges 12, but there are now eleven pins instead of ten in the teeth of the comb, and these gauge 12, the same as the long line. The stamps perforated by it are the current 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. of the Centennial type, and the current ½d. and 2½d. of 1891-92. I have not seen the 8d. of the Centennial type so perforated, and I am told that this stamp has been discarded for the large-sized 8d. of the old type, which, like the current 5d. and 10d., now comes over perforated 10.

I have never seen any "OS" stamps perforated by the comb machine gauging 12, and I believe that the surcharge was obsolete before the introduction of this machine.

The only New South Wales stamps left for us to consider are the Registered Letter Stamps of 1860, and the Unpaid Letter Stamps of 1890-92.

The Registered Letter Stamps were first printed on unwatermarked paper in orange and blue, and in red and blue. The first of these stamps is found perforated 12, and the latter both 12 and 12½, the machines being of course the same as those used for the then current postage stamps. In 1862 the Registered Letter Stamp was printed on paper with a double-lined "6" in watermark; this stamp is red and blue only, and is only found perforated by the 12½ machine.

The Unpaid Letter Stamps which were issued from 1891 to 1893 are of such dimensions that neither of the two comb machines could be used for them. We therefore find them perforated by the guillotine machine only. According to Messrs. Collin and Calman they are perforated 10 only, but I have found the 1d. and 2d. perforated compound 10 and 11, and compound 10 and 12, and the 4d. compound 10 and 11 as well. I have no doubt that other values exist with these compound perforations, but the number of specimens I have been able to examine has been very limited.

Before closing this paper I must make a few observations on the recent reprints that have so agitated the philatelic mind. Although I do not pretend to be an admirer of reprints, I cannot say I altogether sympathize with the outcry that has been raised against the action of the Postmaster. Without the constant struggle to separate the genuine from the forged, the original from the reprint, and the issued stamp from the proof, philately would be a very tame affair. I do not think the sufferers from these New South Wales reprints are likely to be either stamp dealers, or stamp collectors properly so called, but rather those pests of latter-day philately—the speculators and gamblers—who, by accumulating and "cornering" stamps, are doing their best to disgust *bona fide* collectors, and to bring the pursuit of philately into disrepute. The proceedings of these individuals are far more antagonistic to the interests of amateurs, and to those of the trade, than anything that can possibly be done by any Postmaster on the face of the globe, or even by the much abused Mr. Seebeck himself.

To return to the reprints, I have before me a set of 32 varieties which has been kindly lent me for examination by Major Evans. All these are surcharged "OS," and neatly "postmarked" by an obliterating stamp consisting of "NSW" inside three concentric ovals. Each postmark has been put on so as to include four adjacent stamps on the sheet, so that every specimen has only one corner postmarked with about one quarter of the obliterating stamp. All have full gum. The set consists of both obsolete and current stamps. Taking the former first, we have of the 1871 to 1888 issue,

|                    |                 |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Black surcharge on | 1d., red        | perforated 12.          |
| "                  | 2d., blue       | " 11 x 12 comb machine. |
| "                  | 3d., green      | " 10.                   |
| "                  | 4d., brown      | " 11 x 12 comb machine. |
| "                  | 5d., blue-green | " 10.                   |
| "                  | 6d., lilac      | " 10.                   |
| "                  | 8d., yellow     | " 12 x 10.              |
| "                  | 9d., brown      | " 12.                   |
| "                  | 10d. lilac      | " 10.                   |
| Red                | 1s., black      | " 11 x 12 comb machine. |
| Black              | 5s., purple     | " 12.                   |

Now these reprints might be of two kinds; the stamps might be originals with the overprinted "OS" added, or they might be themselves reprints as well. Unquestionably this particular set has had the "OS" added *après coup*, but it is not so certain that the stamps themselves are reprints. There is nothing whatever in the printing to betray them, except perhaps that the 5/- is of a brighter shade than usual. It is, however, beyond all doubt that, at least, some are reprints, since we have here the 1d. and the 9d. perforated 12—varieties altogether unknown among originals, either with or without "OS." Besides these we have the 5-perforated 12, a stamp unknown with "OS," and of excessive rarity without it. On the other hand, the blue-red 5/-, perforated 10, is still current, and cannot by any means be called a reprint; this applies to the 10d. as well, which, if not current now, was in use as lately as September, 1895. It follows that if the above stamps were without the neat corner postmark and the letters "OS," we could not

distinguish them from originals, except in the case of the 1d. and 9d., and perhaps of the 5/- also; and had they "OS," but no postmark, we should be in much the same predicament. It will, however, be seen that none of these reprints are perforated by the 12½, 13 machine, which, most likely, is no longer in existence; so that stamps with this perforation, either with or without "OS," may always safely be accepted as originals.

Besides these black surcharges, there are, in this set of reprints, three of the 1871-88 series with red surcharges. These are the 3d. perf. 10, 5d. perf. 12, and 8d. perf. 11; all these are impossible stamps with red surcharges, and can be dismissed at once.

The next in the set are the three long fiscal provisionals of 1885, with the surcharge "POSTAGE" in black. In this case the stamps themselves are reprints, and are easily detected by their colours, which are altogether of the wrong shades.

Following these we have the Centennial 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. perforated 11 x 12 comb machine. Were it not for the postmark there would be nothing to shew that these were reprints, and I do not suppose, as they are still in use with this perforation, there was any necessity for reprinting them. There is also a Centennial 6d., perforated 12, comb machine; a current stamp, but the overprint is certainly reprinted.

The 5/- and 20/- on paper watermarked "5/-" are both represented in the set. The 5/- has the overprint "OS" in red, and is itself a glaring reprint, being unmistakably in a wrong shade, and being perforated 11; originals are perforated 10. On the other hand, I can see nothing wrong at all with the 20/-. It is overprinted "OS" in black, and perforated 10. It is just as likely to be one of a remainder as not.

The 5/- and 20/- of 1890 are, I believe, still current. The ones in this set are perforated 10, and cannot be told from originals; and this remark applies also to the current ½d. and 2½d.

There only remain the three surcharged stamps of 1891. In this set the ½d. and 7½d. are perforated 11 x 12, and the 12½d. is perforated 10. I do not see how these can be distinguished from originals.

The foregoing remarks are based entirely on the examination of this one set of reprints, and specialists in New South Wales would do well to provide themselves with as many acknowledged reprints as possible, so as to have them for comparison. This class of experienced collectors can well be left to look out for themselves; the general collector had better make up his set of the 1871-88 issue from used specimens; or if he prefers them unused, he ought to confine himself to those perforated 12½, 13. This applies equally to the "OS" stamps, and especially to those with red overprints.

In conclusion, I should like to point out the curious resemblance that exists between the New South Wales perforations of 1860, and those of British Guiana of the same date; and also to the fact that many of the New South Wales perforations from 1860 to 1888 have their counterparts in New Zealand.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 193)

Mr. Goldner was also able to produce the following receipt:—

"POST OFFICE, HELIGOLAND.

"4.150 Reichsmark.

"By order of the Royal Government, it is certified that the sum of four thousand one hundred and fifty imperial marks has been received this day in cash, from Mr. Julius Goldner, for the purchase by him of the obsolete stamps, post cards, and envelopes, as well as the dies that are in existence, and the plates for printing the stamps.

"Heligoland, the 24th of September, 1879.

"K. PILGER, Postmaster."

Our object in reproducing these documents has been to show how great a mistake was made by Governor Barkly, in laying hands upon articles that had actually been sold—sold without due consideration perhaps, but nevertheless sold in a perfectly regular manner, and for the sale of which Governor Maxse was alone responsible, if he had exceeded his powers. These documents also show that Mr. Goldner possessed full right to make such use of his purchase as he proposed. It is for philatelists to decide whether it is necessary for them to collect all the results of his business transactions.

After the necessary formalities had been gone through, the plates were restored, in January, 1887, to their purchaser. The latter, however, was unable, for future printings, to have recourse to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin; which persisted more than ever in refusing to print the stamps for a private person, without the official authorization, which the Government of Heligoland would no longer give. It was after this that Mr. Goldner got the work done at Leipsic, and later still at Hamburg; the latter place having the further advantage of rendering it unnecessary for him to send the plates any distance, thus avoiding the risk of their being injured on the way. And it is to these circumstances that we owe the different editions of Berlin, Leipsic, and Hamburg, amongst which we will now endeavour to pick our way.

The dies and plates alluded to in the receipt dated September 24th, 1879, had been despatched from Berlin to Heligoland on September 11th, 1879; their sale, therefore, was very quickly arranged. They consisted of the following:—

1. Five original steel dies—

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Frame of the 1 and 2 pfennig—2. |  |
| Design „ 3 „ = 1.               |  |
| Card (stamp) 5 „ = 1.           |  |
| Envelope (stamp) 10 „ = 1.      |  |

2. Twenty-six electrotype blocks—

2 duplicate blocks for the 3 pfennig wrapper.

Of the 3 pfennig stamp—

|                                                             |                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 groups of 2 blocks each, outline of the Shield and Crown. |                                     |
| 2 „ 5 „ „ frame, and first colour of the Shield.            |                                     |
| 2 „ 2 „ „ „                                                 | } red portions of Crown and Shield. |
| 2 „ 3 „ „ „                                                 |                                     |
| 2 „ 5 „ „ orange „ „ „                                      |                                     |

Of the 5 pf. and 5 + 5 pf. cards—

11 blocks of the inscriptions.

3. Three plates of fifty stamps each—

|                                                   |  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--|
| 2 for printing the frames of the 1 and 2 pfennig. |  |
| 1 „ „ head „ „                                    |  |

4. Two copies of a galvanic matrix, of the inscription of the single card, which also served for the card with reply-paid.

The types which formed the frame of the reply-paid card were the property of the printers, and therefore were not sold; this accounts for the points of difference to be found between the frames of the originals and the reprints.

The obliterating stamps remained in the possession of the Post-office; a statement to the contrary has appeared in a German magazine, but, as a matter of fact, these stamps continued in use.

It is by the employment of all these articles, purchased from the Government of Heligoland, that Mr. Goldner has supplied collectors all round the world with endless editions of the stamps, all of which have been printed from the same plates: showing that it is quite possible to print more than 200 sheets before any re-cutting becomes necessary, as we stated in an earlier part of this paper (see page 99), in reference to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling of 1867.

A. IMPRESSIONS STRUCK AT BERLIN.

1. Editions of May, 1879, to 1884.

An order for stamps, dated February 8th, 1879, approved by the Government of Heligoland on the 31st of the following month, and accompanied, of course, by the necessary plates, was executed by the Imperial Printing Office at

Berlin on May 21st, 1879. This supply was composed as follows:—

*Imperforate.*

|                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 100 sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | rose and deep green.                |
| 100 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „           | pale yellow-green and deep carmine. |
| 100 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „           | bright yellow-green and carmine.    |
| 100 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „           | yellow-green and bright rose.       |
| 100 „ „ 1 „                       | carmine and yellow-green.           |
| 100 „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „         | deep green and carmine.             |
| 100 „ „ 2 „                       | carmine and yellow-green.           |
| 100 „ „ 6 „                       | blue-green and carmine.             |

*Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; arrangement B.*

600 sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch., pale yellow-green and deep carmine.

*Rouletted; arrangement D.*

|                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 700 sheets of 2 sch., | carmine and yellow-green. |
| 700 „ „ 6 „           | blue-green and carmine.   |

Through a misunderstanding, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling, 900 sheets of which had been ordered *rouletted*, were all sent *imperforate*. In consequence of this, 900 sheets of each were returned to Berlin on May 29, 1879. At the same time Mr. Goldner sent in an order for a supply of 2 and 6 schilling stamps, which were to be perforated, although these values had never existed in that condition. Mr. Goldner, however, was anxious to please collectors, and he could not resist the desire to complete their “sets” for them. The impressions were despatched on August 12, 1879.

*Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; arrangement B.*

|                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 700 sheets of 2 sch., | carmine-rose and bright yellow-green. |
| 700 „ „ 6 „           | bright blue-green and carmine.        |

*Rouletted; arrangement D. Printed in May, 1879.*

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 900 sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | bright yellow-green and carmine. |
| 900 „ „ 1 „                       | carmine and yellow-green.        |

Finding that philatelists did not greatly value his *imperforate* varieties, Mr. Goldner decided on giving them up, and in March, 1884, he requested that the Imperial Printing Office would perforate 672 sheets, which he returned for that purpose, contenting himself with the balance of 128 *imperforate* sheets, which remained in his possession, or had been sold. We thus get the following:—

*Printed in May, 1879, perf., or roul., in May, 1884.*

*Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; arrangement B.*

|                    |                           |   |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. | ?                         | ? |
| 1 „                | carmine and yellow-green. |   |

*Rouletted; arrangement E.*

|                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | bright yellow-green and carmine. |
| 1 „                 | carmine and yellow-green.        |
| 2 „                 | „ „                              |
| 6 „                 | blue-green and carmine.          |

*Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; arrangement E.*

|                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | rose and deep green.                |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ „     | pale yellow-green and deep carmine. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ „     | yellow-green and bright rose.       |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „   | deep green and carmine.             |

This arrangement, E, of the perforation is not the one usually employed at Berlin; the sheets thus perforated, however, certainly were produced there, as Mr. Goldner assures us that he had none of these impressions perforated elsewhere.

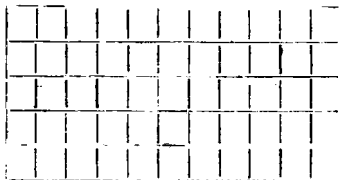
The gum is yellowish, or almost white. The sheets almost always show at one of the side margins a strip without gum, about 10 mm. wide, from top to bottom of the sheet.

*Rouletting.* We have seen that as early as 1875, the printers stated that they no longer possessed the knives originally employed for rouletting the stamps. It was therefore necessary to manufacture new ones for the edition of 1879. The rouletting of the latter was done in both directions in one process, whereas the stamps of 1867 were rouletted first in one direction and then in the other.

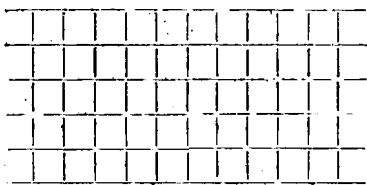
The horizontal blades were each in one piece, and produced a rouletting that was quite regular, and without interruption. The vertical blades also appear to have been each in one piece, but show small interruptions in the rouletting where they cross the horizontal blades.

The fact which proves that rouletting of the reprints was done at two different periods is the existence of the following points of difference:

The 2 and 6 schilling, rouletted in May, 1879, have the horizontal lines of the rouletting extending about 4 mm. beyond the outer line of vertical rouletting, at the right side only; and the left hand vertical line of rouletting is unbroken. Thus—



The ½ and 1 schilling, rouletted in August, 1879, have the horizontal lines of rouletting extending beyond the vertical lines, for about 2 mm., at each side, and all the vertical lines are broken. Thus—



Perforation.—The same as that of the Official Reprints.

NOTE.—In the original of this paper, as published in *Le Timbre-Poste*, the 2 and 6 schilling of May, 1879, and the ½ and 1 schilling of that printing, rouletted in August, 1879, are described as showing "arrangement E," while the same values rouletted in May, 1884, are described as showing "arrangement D." As we were unable to understand how the knives, of which diagrams are given above, could produce arrangement E, in which the perforations extend to the edges of the sheet at top, bottom, and sides, we wrote to Mons. Moens upon the subject, and he has very kindly informed us that, upon looking into the question again, he finds that both the lots of sheets rouletted in 1879 show arrangement D, whilst those rouletted in 1884 show arrangement E. We must suppose, therefore, that the rouletting in the latter case was done with longer knives, both vertical and horizontal, than those employed in 1879.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

## ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

This social gathering, which the members of the London Philatelic Society and their friends look forward to, and back upon, as one of the most interesting meetings of each annual session, took place on Thursday, May 28th, in the Egyptian Saloon at "The Café Monico," Piccadilly Circus, where some fifty members and guests assembled, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Society.

We will not tantalize those of our readers who were not present on the occasion, by reproducing the menu; it is sufficient to say that all agreed that the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. N. Biggs, D. Garth, and T. Wickham-Jones, had arranged a most admirable programme, which was equally admirably executed by the able *chef* of the "Monico."

The serious business of the evening having been satisfac-

torily disposed of, and the usual loyal toasts most heartily honoured—for we philatelists have a special feeling of esteem and affection for the Sovereign whose head was the first to appear upon a postage stamp, and for the Royal Family, which numbers several collectors amongst its members—the Chairman proposed the healths of Her Majesty's son and grandson, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Duke of York, who have honoured the Society by especially associating themselves with it as its Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President—a toast which we need not say was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Castle next proceeded to the toast of the evening, "Success to the Philatelic Society of London," which he proposed in a most eloquent speech, frequently interrupted by "Hear, hear!" and "laughter," as he passed, in the words of the poet,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

After a graceful allusion to the great loss which the Society had sustained by the death of its much-esteemed and beloved President, the late Earl of Kingston, and by that of the young Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, who had shown so much interest in the Society and its work; he went on to welcome the members and their guests, whom he most happily described as gentlemen connected, in various ways, with "stamp collecting and stamp dispersal." He then glanced at the work of the Society during the past year, expressing a hope, in which all present joined, that there might not be too long an interval between the Issue of Parts I. and II. of the book on the Stamps of the African Colonies; he referred to the formation of the S.S.S.S., and of the American Society with similar aims, and pointed out that these Associations were performing most excellent and necessary work, even though, like other human institutions, they might be liable to err. The continued rise of prices, and the plethora of catalogues, were also touched upon, with a gentle admonition to those who are rash enough to endeavour to quote a price for every variety; and the speaker then proceeded to suggest a most amusing zoological classification for those connected with our pursuit. The birds, he said, might represent the philatelic amateurs, pure (and simple?), who soared far above all sordid considerations, and devoted their attention to the science of philately; the fishes were the common, or garden, variety of collectors, who bought and sold, picked up bargains at auctions, belonged to exchange clubs, &c.; the beasts were, naturally, the dealers, who prey upon the birds and fishes—when they can catch them, for we fancy that some of the second class are very slippery customers; while the reptiles were the speculators, who neither toiled nor spun, but only gathered into barns, and held for a rise. After this the Chairman was understood to suggest that the sooner some of those present departed this life, and left large legacies to the Society, which was never very flush of funds, the better it would be for all concerned; up to the time of going to press, however, we have not heard that any of the members have followed this excellent advice.

After an interval, devoted to cheerful music, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the hon. secretary, responded to the toast, and, in the course of his speech, made the very important announcement that H.R.H. the Duke of York had been graciously pleased to intimate his willingness to accept the position of actual President of the Society and its Council, should the members think fit to offer it to him, an announcement which was received with loud and prolonged expressions of approval, and upon which we think that the Society is most heartily to be congratulated. Mr. Tilleard further alluded to the prospect of an exhibition to be held next year, which he prophesied would eclipse all previous efforts of the kind.

The subsequent toasts, which were interspersed with some capital songs by various members of the company, were "The Philatelic Press," proposed by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, who commented upon the ignorance—not, perhaps, so great as it used to be—displayed by the non-philatelic press in dealing with philatelic matters, and upon the numerous shortcomings of the philatelic press, which was ably defended by Mr. E. J. Nankivell in his response; "The Visitors," who were warmly welcomed by Mr. Gordon Smith, and responded for by Mr. Henry Calman and Mr. R. F. Albrecht, the latter informing his hosts that he had only arrived in London at 6 o'clock that evening from Paris, and had made a very hurried toilet in order to be present at

their hospitable board; and, finally, "The Chairman," proposed by Major Evans, who alluded to the fact that Mr. Castle had confessed himself unable to say whether he should be classed as fish, flesh, fowl, or good red herring (the bloater variety), and suggested that those present would be content to classify him as a learned philatelist, a most industrious vice-president, an excellent chairman, and a jolly good fellow! The last sentiment was received with musical honours, and a brief response from Mr. Castle brought an exceedingly pleasant evening to a close.

There is a rumour, for the truth of which we are unable to answer, that an adjourned meeting, not quite so numerously attended, was held in a well-known public thoroughfare, not a hundred miles from Charing Cross, at which the more scientific aspects of philately were discussed until an early hour on the Friday morning.

## INDIAN JOTTINGS.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 197.)

DURING our voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon, it transpired, as it not infrequently does under such circumstances, that I was not altogether unconnected with postage stamps, and such reputation is not alone due to my past experiences, but also to the publicity given to my name, etc., during more recent years. The pictorial representation of my features, placed by the present management on the front cover of the *Monthly Journal*, must be fairly good, for at meals, in the smoking-room, or on deck, I have not unfrequently been recognised by it. I only wish the representation of my esteemed *confrère*, or rather successor, was equally successful; it must be made more true to nature on the first possible opportunity, for we cannot permit such a misrepresentation of a gentleman occupying so prominent a position in the Philatelic World, to circulate far and wide as it does. And here, I may say, I have this journey been especially struck with the extended and extraordinary popularity of stamp collecting. It seems to pervade every vessel afloat, that I have come across, no matter whether it be a passenger ship of a company, or an ironclad of her Majesty's Navy. Every one of them seems to have one, if not more, of the familiar red-covered catalogues, and the various opinions expressed on the work itself are in the main complimentary. The numerous suggestions made, however, many of them, I regret to say, impracticable, leave much food for reflection, as to how difficult a matter it is to please everyone. I met with quite a bevy of stamp collectors on board H.M.S. *Marathon*, lying in Colombo Harbour, when I was there, and noted with much interest the attention that was given to stamp collecting. Quite a number of catalogues and other philatelic works were produced by the officers in their mess, and they seemed all well posted on the subject. This vessel's station, extending as it does as far north as Karachi and the Persian Gulf, and south as far as Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles Islands, embraces many countries most interesting to the Philatelist. Consequently the collections I had the pleasure of looking over were strongest in Ceylon, and the countries visited by the ship during her commission. Of course, the varied issues of Madagascar were well and strongly represented.

To return to our voyage between Calcutta and Rangoon. Capt. Nash, the commander of the steamship *Malda*, in which we were passengers, made a most interesting communication to me, and it was this. Capt. Nash, it appears, was formerly in the Royal Mail Packet Company, and in the year 1875 was second officer on board a local boat running between St. Thomas and Porto Rico. It was in that year the well-known 10 cents, pink Royal Mail Packet stamp made its appearance, and, according to my informant, was issued solely for use between St. Thomas and the many small ports of Porto Rico. I believe the fact of the circulation of this stamp being limited in its use to letters between these few ports will be new to most collectors, and this fact, no doubt, accounts for the relative scarcity of used specimens. They were, of course, issued by the company,

and at the time were found to be an immense convenience to the inhabitants. The British Postal Authorities made a strenuous effort to put a stop to their use, but were unsuccessful, it being pointed out to them that the stamps, although issued by an English Company, were solely for use between foreign ports. Consequently the British Postal Authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter, and their efforts to stop the use of the stamps were fruitless. Eventually the matter was arranged by the English Government paying a subsidy to the Mail Packet Company, for the suppression of this private postal service. And here my philatelic experiences on this voyage came to an end, for on arrival at Rangoon, I regret to say, I found philately at a very low ebb indeed. Perhaps this was due to the breaking up of the local society, which had evidently gone to pieces through losing its chief and moving spirit, Mr. Wagner, the Honorary Secretary.

During my first stay in Rangoon, I did not meet with a single collector, and to this must be attributed the lack of philatelic interest, in this, the concluding part of my short article.

Rangoon is a lively city of some 200,000 inhabitants, and the most remarkable sight in it is the "Shwe Dagon Pagoda," the finest and most sacred of all Buddhist places of worship in the east. It contains numerous relics of four successive Buddhas, and is altogether a most wonderful erection. Some idea may be formed of its splendour, when it is stated that over ten lakhs of rupees have been spent in the gilding alone. The top of the pagoda is ornamented with a "Ti," or umbrella, forty-seven feet in height, weighing nearly two tons, and decorated with countless costly jewels, and numerous solid golden balls.

A very remarkable attempt to foist an issue of stamps on an Indian State, which occurred some fifteen years ago, came to my knowledge during my short stay in this city. My informant, Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner for Nepal, told me that he, being at the time attached to the English residency at Bhotan, in Northern India, distinctly remembered a parcel of specially designed postage stamps, of various values in Indian currency, being received in his office. This consignment came from London, of all places in the world, and was an entirely unsolicited one. The stamps were sent to the Residency on speculation, and were accompanied by the cool request that they should be issued for use in the State. Had I not received this information from such an unimpeachable source, I should have been inclined to discredit it, but I have every reason to attach full credence to it. Such a history naturally raises in one's mind a certain amount of curiosity as to who could have embarked in such a hazardous speculation as this, and it also reminds one of the more successful ventures of recent days, more especially certain American ones.

At Rangoon we took passage on board one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's boats, and had a most delightful three weeks trip up that magnificent river. The banks are lined on both sides with countless pagodas, Buddhist temples, etc., together with such tropical luxuriance of growth as one rarely meets with. At Mandalay we made a stay of some few days, visiting the numerous public buildings, monasteries, and pagodas. The palace of the ex-king Theebaw is, I consider, one of the most remarkable buildings in the world, and is alone worth the journey necessary to see it. Surrounded by a vast rectangular crenelated wall, exactly a mile square, it stands with its lofty minarets and towers sparkling in the sun, a magnificent monument of departed barbaric splendour. Profusely gilt, and adorned from top to bottom with countless millions of pieces of looking-glass, it conveys to one's mind the endeavour that was made to impress and awe the native mind to subjection. Some portions of the palace are utilised as public offices, whilst the Burma club is located in the grand audience hall. It is impossible to avoid observing, with regret, the decay already apparent in this structure, and some means should, I think, be taken to preserve such a memento of past greatness. The scenery on the upper Irrawaddy, from Mandalay to Senbo, is a constant succession of some of the most magnificent views in the world. Hundreds of miles of virgin forest, orchids in profusion, intermingled with innumerable palms, and occasional groups of native huts, go to make up a most charming panorama.

Bhamo, where we made a stay of some few days, is probably one of the most cosmopolitan places in the world.

It is within a day's journey of the Chinese frontier, being on its direct trade route. The variety of costumes one meets with in the streets and markets is the most extraordinary I have ever seen. There one sees Shans, Kachins, British and Chinese Sikhs, Arabs, Madrasses, Punjabis, French adventurers, Chinese in large numbers, German Jews, American Missionaries, Japanese women, etc., etc.

On our way down the river Irrawaddy, we spent a few more days at the capital, Mandalay, and during that time we saw one of the most remarkable "Buddhist orgies." I can only call it, ever celebrated. This was the burning of the body of the Archbishop of that sect. Poonghyes, these priests are called, and this was their chief. He had, it appeared, been embalmed, and lying in state for twelve months, and was preserved in honey, of all things. I am not joking; this is a fact. Who would venture to jest on such a subject!

The celebration was really so extraordinary as to be almost indescribable, and I can only note here one or two of the more specially prominent items. In a large enclosed space, specially kept for such purposes, a number of very lofty and gaudily-decorated catafalques were constructed, and on these the coffin containing the remains was alternately raised and lowered. This was accompanied by the constant booming of cannon, and the incessant discharge of fireworks, squibs, and other pyrotechnical displays. There were also many gigantic representations of animals, and figures of Buddha, constructed so as to be dragged about by some dozens of Burmese, amongst the excited crowd. These, in many cases, were heroic size, and made of cane-work, covered with marvellously painted representations of various episodes connected with the Buddhist faith. I particularly remember an enormous figure of a tiger, probably over 150 feet in length, and proportionately high. The skin of this animal was actually made up of a quantity of hearthrugs of a most gaudy and flaring pattern, adroitly sewn on the framework of bamboo. All this, combined with theatrical representations, bands of music, and other excitements, formed a spectacle not to be easily forgotten.

Before leaving Rangoon I had the pleasure of meeting with an enthusiastic collector, the happy possessor of some thousands of the high values of the 1855-67 English, including an unusually large number of the rectangular 10d., *red-bronze*. Together we had an interesting, but unsuccessful, hunt for the plate 2, which is so great a rarity. Searching for rarities amongst a large bulk of various mixed issues, so fruitless as a rule now, was one of the most interesting and profitable employments of the old-time dealer. In Australian mixed consignments I have, in the early days, not unfrequently found Sydney views, and many of the laureated issue. That I passed many less easily distinguishable, but none the less equally valuable varieties I know for a fact, and have a vivid remembrance of the eagerness displayed by some leading collectors to inspect such bulky lots, often five, ten, or even twenty thousand in number. I know, now, that in this way many prizes, at a trifling cost, often rewarded the enthusiastic collector.

From Rangoon to Colombo is a matter of only four or five days, especially if the transit is effected by means of the "Bibby" Line, the steamers of which I can strongly recommend to any intending traveller. Colombo is, as of old, much given up to philatelic commerce, but the business transacted is of a very low standard indeed. And here I will bid the reader adieu, for I have naught else to chronicle at the moment.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

My next visit was to Hamburg, the best route to which is by rail, in three-and-a-half hours to Korsor, thence by steamer to Kiel (six-and-a-half hours), and on by train, taking about two-and-a-half hours more. The approach to Kiel by water is very fine, and we passed the entrance to the celebrated Kiel canal, recently opened. At Hamburg I stayed at the Hotel de l'Europe, beautifully situated on the Alster lake. The front rooms of this hotel command very interesting views. The day after my arrival there was a regatta held on the Alster, and a part of the races could be well viewed from my room.

Hamburg is an exceedingly fine city, partly owing, no doubt, to its having been in a great part burnt down about fifty years since, and the rebuilding being on a much superior scale. To my mind, Hamburg is more English than it is German, and it still retains under the Empire many of the privileges it formerly enjoyed as a free port.

In this town I had the pleasure of inspecting the vast collection, which was offered some months ago for sale in *The London Philatelist* for the sum of something like £40,000. However, this accumulation might rather be called a dealer's stock than a collection. The esteemed owner has made a practice for some years past of buying up various collections and stocks, and appears to have kept every stamp that he purchased, without considering whether it was wanted in his collection or not; the consequence is that in many cases he has the same stamp fifty or a hundred times over, even when there is no variety of postmark. This especially applies, of course, to the Hamburg stamps, which are the grandest lot that I have ever seen. The collection is undoubtedly an extremely valuable one, but it does not possess a very high philatelic interest, because, first of all, the rarities are missing; secondly, many of the stamps are not in fine condition, and they are not well classified. I was sorry also to note that a number of the rarer varieties are forgeries. The owner would be well advised to have a fine selection made from this great accumulation, and he would then have the basis or nucleus of a remarkably fine general collection, to which the rarities could be added as opportunities occurred.

Hamburg is conspicuous amongst other German towns for containing a vast number of dealers in stamps. First and foremost amongst these must, of course, be placed the old and well known firm of Julius Goldner. Mr. Goldner does not believe in dealing in single copies of stamps, or even by the hundred, but he literally sells them by the million, and he possesses one of the largest stocks of common and ordinary stamps that is to be found. At the time I was in Hamburg, Mr. Goldner was highly delighted with the result of a large purchase of a dealer's stock recently made in Spain, which has panned out remarkably well.

Another well known dealer here is Fraulein Lehmann. Miss Lehmann possesses a very nicely assorted stock, perhaps partly owing to the fact of having recently purchased the stamps and business of Mr. Thomms, a very old Hamburg dealer. I had much pleasure in inspecting this stock, and was able to buy a considerable quantity of stuff from Miss Lehmann, and I must not forget to tender to her and her esteemed mother, who so ably helps in the business, my thanks for the amount of time they gave up to me while in their fine city.

Hamburg, amongst other curiosities, possesses an unique specimen of an Australian; I refer to my old friend Mr. B. P. Rodd, a well known collector of Australian stamps. Mr. Rodd was able to show me a considerable number of Australian varieties and rarities that I had not seen previously. Perhaps, chief among these was that great rarity of Victoria, the 2d. of the first issue without value. One of these stamps exists in the Tapling collection, but although it had been known for many years, and has been diligently sought for, Mr. Castle could never secure a copy for his grand collection.

From Hamburg my next journey was again to Berlin. On this line there are probably the quickest trains to be found in Germany. The distance is 177 miles, and is covered in three-and-a-half hours, remarkably good travelling for that country. Berlin somehow always fails to impress me in a philatelic sense. It is sadly lacking in earnest philatelists, and is certainly beaten, in my opinion, by such towns as Frankfurt, Leipzig, etc. On a visit here some two years ago I fully described the interesting Postal museum, under the directorship of that well known philatelist, Mr. Carl Lindenberg. Every collector visiting Berlin should make a point of seeing this. Full details will be found in the *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv., page 183.

One curious thing that struck me in Berlin is the fact that Mr. Lindenberg, with the best intentions, no doubt, appears to be taking, both in his speeches and writings, a course that is calculated to do no good to any philatelist, and only harm to the general body of collectors. I refer especially to his attitude on the question of prices. Mr. Lindenberg, I presume, is of the old school; he remembers the time when nearly all the old German stamps could be bought at

their face value, and he has never been able to realize the fact that these stamps, in fine condition, have become extremely scarce. If he would study a little the laws of Supply and Demand, as applied to our trade, I feel sure that he would find that many of the medium and fine stamps are still priced far under their true value. Some years ago it was quite a common thing in all the large centres of population, and perhaps especially in London, for very large finds of old stamps to come to light, in merchants' and bankers' offices. The consequence was that the dealers secured these, and were able to retail them at a moderate profit; now it is not once a year, in our experience, that such finds are made. The only one of any account that we can call to mind, during the past twelve months, is the wonderful lot of St. Louis stamps that turned up in America. The consequence of this dearth of stamps, combined with the greatly increased demand for them, is that the prices have advanced very considerably; but everything tends to show that the stamps are becoming rarer year by year, and are also being more sought for, and the consequence must be that there will be a rising market in all the really better class goods. Among these we do not class such things as the Leeward Isles remainders, or other stamps of this kind, which have undoubtedly been unduly inflated; and such excessive speculation is to be deplored, as it tends to frighten collectors out of the field. However, I might say, personally, that I am in a very fair position to judge of the demand for stamps, and also the supply; and from all the information that I get, I am absolutely convinced that the better class stamps will hold their value and increase it for many years to come. For my part, whatever small profit I may make now and in the future, I hope and intend to invest it in the purchase of good stamps; certainly they will yield a better interest than Consols bought at 112 and paying a little over 2 per cent.

If Berlin is noted for the timidity of its collectors, it atones for it, to some extent, by the energy and commercial instincts of its leading dealers. First and foremost among these I must put my esteemed friend, Mr. E. Stock. Mr. Stock is not only a keen and knowing dealer, but he is a most able philatelist, as we were able to judge some little time ago by the inspection of his beautiful private collection, which he has been gathering together for some time. Mr. Stock strongly believes in stamps in extra fine condition only, and it would puzzle anyone to find a poor copy in his books; in fact, so well is this known, that the expression "Stock copies" is quite a common one in Germany. Mr. Stock, like ourselves, is a great believer in the future of immaculate unused copies, and, in fact, one notices this now all over Germany. Only four years ago, the Germans, as a body, would not look at an uncanceled stamp; they wanted the cancellation, and they would pay twenty times as much for a stamp with a rare cancellation as for one with a common one. That is quite altered. What they want now is gum, and original gum too, the real original article "made in Germany," and applied by the Government. They are awakening up to the fact that this means money, and are asking immense prices for rare stamps possessing it.

The next dealer in Berlin that I should like to mention is Mr. Philipp Kosack. Mr. Kosack is chiefly known as the greatest dealer in envelopes on the whole continent, and, in fact, we would back his knowledge of old European envelopes and their real market value against that of anyone else. In addition to envelopes, however, Mr. Kosack has a very strong liking for the rarer varieties of English Colonies and the stamps of the United States, and he has a very nice lot of these which would well repay inspection by anyone visiting Berlin. In addition to being a stamp dealer, Mr. Kosack has also a very fine business in cigars, and we wish him success in every way. Another leading dealer here is Mr. Stotzer, who is well known and much liked, and is also our agent for Berlin for our catalogues.

Some of the older dealers in Berlin seem to be somewhat out of the swim now; for instance, Mr. Kunast can hardly show anything beyond sets and packets. His connection with the sale of false varieties of the German provisional envelopes was a serious blow to his business.

My old friend, Mr. David Cohn, must be ranked with Henry Wilson and Stanley Gibbons, for he has apparently made his pile, and we hope that he will enjoy the result of his labours for many years to come.

My last town on this long trip was Hanover, staying, as usual, at the Royal Hotel, which is so convenient for the

station. Here I am glad to say that I was able to get another fine collection to bring from the Fatherland to our old country, and I am surprised that the leading German firms should allow the English dealers to go over and pick up the prizes, when they are on sale at a reasonable price. What an outcry there was when we bought the Winzer collection from Dresden, and how cheap it was, and now that we have secured the remarkably fine collection of Mr. Schliuter, we suppose there will be a similar outcry. Mr. Schliuter has been a collector for nearly twenty years, and being the head of one of the largest printing firms in Hanover, he has little time to devote to stamps, and finds it necessary to confine himself to special countries and groups. His collection was not very strong in rarities, but an invaluable one for a dealer, containing as it did whole rows of good old stamps. For instance the pence issue of Ceylon, there was half a book full of them, six, eight, or ten of the same variety, but often in fine shades. Cape stamps, too, were there in pages and pages, wood blocks in pairs in fine condition, also West Indies, which were very fine. Altogether the collection pleases us very much, and we hope it will not be the last one that we shall purchase in Germany.

My stay in this town was rendered very pleasant by the kindness of my old friend Mr. P. A. Post, who gave up almost the whole of two days to taking me to various sights, &c.

As this concluded my long trip of some 7000 miles, I should like to sum up these rough notes by thanking sincerely all those collectors and dealers that I have met on my travels, and who have, one and all, treated me with such an extreme amount of courtesy and kindness. Certainly, more than ever, I have found out during the past three months that there is a real Freemasonry in the stamp world. In no other business but ours do I think it possible that one could meet so many friends all over the world; and to one and all of those I have met, I can only say that I hope I may catch them in London, and be able to reciprocate some few of the many kindnesses that I have received.

\* \* \*

*New Stock-Books.*—During my long absence from London, a considerable number of new stock-books have been made up, and carefully arranged by the specialists employed for this purpose, and I would like to draw the attention of collectors to the following, among others, that are now ready, and can be sent out on application.

First and foremost comes the Ehrenbach Collection, which has been entirely rearranged, and the unused stamps have been mounted separately from the used ones. This collection is now contained in nine volumes, divided as follows:—

|                                                                                      | Value. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vol. 1. Unused Stamps of Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Brunswick, and Bremen            | 623    |
| " 2. Unused Stamps of Germany, Alsace, and Hamburg                                   | 297    |
| " 3. Unused Stamps of Hanover, Heligoland, Mecklenburg, and the German Confederation | 555    |
| " 4. Unused Stamps of Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig                      | 1105   |
| " 5. Unused Stamps of Thurn and Taxis and Wurtemberg                                 | 918    |
| " 6. Used Stamps of Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf                                        | 288    |
| " 7. " " Bremen, Brunswick, Germany, Alsace, and Hamburg                             | 737    |
| " 8. Used Stamps of Hanover, Heligoland, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, and Oldenburg          | 1237   |
| " 9. Used Stamps of Prussia, Saxony, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg                     | 509    |

Stock-Book:—

|                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| No. 326. Used and Unused Stamps of British South, Central, and East Africa | 522 |
| " 327. Used and Unused Stamps of British Bechuanaland and Zululand         | 308 |
| " 67. Used and Unused Stamps of Holland                                    | 199 |
| " 319. " " Natal                                                           | 455 |



| No.    | Description                                 | Value. |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| 32.    | Used and Unused Stamps of Ceylon            | 839    |
| " 10.  | " " " New Zealand                           | 910    |
| " 322. | " " " Mexico, vol.                          |        |
|        | 1, to 1872 issues inclusive                 | 661    |
| " 50.  | Used and Unused Stamps of Newfoundland, &c. | 453    |

From the above list, it will be seen that collectors have a very fine choice of new and carefully-selected books of the countries mentioned. Where possible, all varieties of shades, watermarks, and perforations are fully set forth, and we are convinced that a better selection can be made from these books than from those of any other dealer in the world.

\* \* \*

*Puttick and Simpson v. Hoffmann.*—As a rule we do not take up the cudgels on behalf of any of the auctioneers, as we believe they are quite able to defend themselves and protect their own interests. However, having just seen a most scurrilous attack on the firm of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, which is published in the *Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt* (published in Germany) under the signature of Mr. F. Hoffmann, of Paris, we thought it of interest to inquire into this matter, and the following is the result:—

A month or two ago Mr. Hoffmann sent various stamps to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and asked them to sell them by auction in due course. He did not say anything about a reserve price on any lot. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson catalogued the stamps, pointing out the various defects that existed. They sent a catalogue to Mr. Hoffmann, and also one of their usual circulars asking if it was his desire that any reserve should be placed upon any particular stamp or lot. No answer was received to this communication, and therefore the stamps were sold, as usual, without reserve, and the amount remitted to Mr. Hoffmann. The result is that this man makes a most unprovoked and libellous attack upon Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in the journal above mentioned. He starts by giving the catalogue price of the stamps he sent, quoting them as being worth, by Senf, 2771 francs, while the amount he received was only 750 francs. This is entirely Mr. Hoffmann's own fault, through not placing any reserve on his stamps. Further than this, however, we might state, from personal inquiries, that, considering the extremely poor condition of the stamps he sent, he is very lucky to have secured this price, or anywhere near it. To take an example, he sent Nova Scotia, 1s., violet. This stamp is catalogued, he says, at £16, and it was sold for £2 7s. Well, for the particular copy in question there is certainly not one of the leading dealers in London who would have paid £2. It was a wretched specimen, as any good judge can understand by the price it brought, for, as is well known, there are scores of buyers in London alone who would be glad to buy anything like a decent copy of this stamp at £10, and fine copies easily bring £16 to £20 and more.

If a small French dealer expects to send his rubbishing poor copies over here, and get anything like catalogue price, he is vastly mistaken. We can safely say that 9 out of 10 of the stamps that were sent were in similar condition to the one example we have mentioned, and yet this man has the audacity to publish a statement that the esteemed firm of Puttick and Simpson are morally thieves and swindlers. Now, we have no connection with Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, directly or indirectly, but we do state most emphatically that we and all our friends have found that firm to be most honourable in every way. The firm of Puttick and Simpson has been established for over 100 years, and we can absolutely pledge ourselves to their *bona fides* in every way. A more honourable firm does not exist in London.

We speak very strongly on the matter because we feel strongly. We feel that Hoffman has made a cowardly attack, and one totally uncalled for, and we trust that some means may be found to call him to account. At any rate he has learnt one lesson, which we hope he will bear in mind, and that is, not to send his rubbish and "Paris-mended" stuff over here, and expect to get big prices for it.

## Reports of Philatelic Societies.

NOTE.—If the Secretaries of all Societies will kindly send us short accounts of their meetings, we shall be happy to insert them under this head.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.,

THE twenty-fifth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 17th April, 1896, at 7-30 p.m. Fourteen members were present.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Biggs, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. D. M. Jacobs, sending specimens of four further values of stamps of the British South Africa Company, was read and directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. J. E. Joselin and Dr. W. H. Allchin were elected members of the Society. The ballot in the case of another candidate was postponed.

Mr. Nankivell then read a report by the Committee appointed to consider the question of perforations, containing recommendations on the subject of the measurement of compound perforations, and as to the preparation of a standard gauge by the Society, and inviting suggestions from the members on the points raised. After some discussion, the matter was referred back to the Committee, who were requested to continue the work entrusted to them, and to report further to the Society as to the best mode of carrying out their suggestions, the thanks of the meeting being voted to them for their report.

THE twenty-sixth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 24th April, 1896, at 7-30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members and three visitors.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a further letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the New South Wales official stamps, in which it was stated that a further despatch had been received from the Governor of the Colony, to the effect that the sale of the obsolete postage stamps had now been stopped.

The Treasurer presented his balance sheet for the financial year; and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, Mr. R. Pearce and Mr. A. W. Chambers were appointed Auditors to audit the accounts, and report to the annual general meeting.

Mr. Biggs, on behalf of the Dinner Committee, reported on the steps which had been taken, and the dates available, and asked for instructions as to the arrangements to be made.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then read a paper on the "Green 5 Centavo Stamp of Bolivia." After referring to the information on the subject contained in the principal catalogues and works of reference, Mr. Oldfield stated that he had come to the conclusion, that there was evidence of the existence of five distinct plates for the stamp in question, consisting of one or more original plates, and "retouches." In explaining the salient points for distinguishing the several plates, Mr. Oldfield handed round for comparison a large number of entire sheets of the stamps from his collection.

An interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. Oldfield's researches had resulted in the discovery of one plate which had not previously been noticed. The general opinion was expressed that one original plate had been continuously employed, being retouched from time to time, on four different occasions. The date of the first issue of the stamp would also appear to



have been in July, 1866, or considerably earlier than the date usually assigned to its first appearance.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Hall, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Oldfield for his most interesting paper, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The Honorary Vice-President kindly sent for inspection by members present, a complete unused set of the Army Telegraph stamps, issued for use in the recent operations of the Ashanti Expedition.

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 1st May, 1896, at 7.30 p.m.

Fourteen members were present.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from the Postmaster-General of the Cape of Good Hope, in reference to the recently published work on the Stamps of the South African Colonies, and it was determined to present Mr. French with a copy of the work.

In reference to the paper read at the last meeting, Mr. Oldfield explained the reasons which induced him, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by other members, to adhere to his views, that there had been at least two original plates independent of the "retouches," for the 5c. Bolivia stamp.

Mr. Castle then read the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of cleaned stamps, containing a list of the principal countries, the stamps of which are known to have been operated upon, in the past, or which are likely to be found with obliterations and cancellations removed. After some discussion, in which many of the members present took part, it was arranged that the Committee should prepare and insert in the *London Philatelist* a note of warning to collectors in regard to cleaned stamps, and that the list should be kept by the Librarian, so as to be available for reference by the members of the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Committee for their report, on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith.

THE twenty-eighth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 8th May, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. Nineteen members were in attendance, in addition to one visitor.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Edmund T. Sanders was elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. D. Garth, stating that he had been suddenly called out of town on business, and was unable to read his paper on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, which was on the agenda for this meeting. In his absence the Vice-President opened a discussion on the proposals for holding an International Stamp Exhibition in London in the coming year. A large number of the members present joined in the discussion, and many matters of detail in connection with the project were considered. On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was resolved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when another International Philatelic Exhibition in the Metropolis might advantageously be held." The opinion was generally expressed that, although the Society could not undertake the entire management, as on the last occasion, it should co-operate in any scheme which might be initiated by those interested in the movement.—From the *London Philatelist*.

## BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,  
1208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MAY 7th, paper, the Stamps of Greece, Mr. P. T. Deakin.  
Messrs. W. B. Avery (Birmingham), E. Shorthouse (Birmingham), R. H. Kidout (London), C. Forbes (London), H. N. Flewker (Wolverhampton), G. Samarakoon (Ceylon), were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. J. Tchakidji & Co. for a copy of their catalogue.

Extraordinary general meeting decided that from October 1st next, all subscriptions to the Society shall be 5s. per annum, thus placing all members on an equal footing. The rules, as altered, were ordered to be printed in the Annual Report, published on October 1st, which will also contain lists of members, balance sheets, *résumé*, programme, with advertisements of members and the trade.

May 21st, a philatelic display by W. B. Avery, Esq.

M. P. Castle, Esq. (Brighton), was unanimously elected a member.

Mr. Avery commenced the display by first showing his collection of New South Wales—a page of picked specimens of each variety of early issue, used and unused; pairs and blocks in various stages of the plates; then the more recent issues; and finally his complete reconstructed sheets of every variety of Sydney Views and laureated.

Passing on to Switzerland, he showed a grand collection of the Cantonals, all types, used and unused, including many fine blocks, besides a very large number of reconstructed sheets of the Federal stamps.

Italy and Italian States followed next, with all the rarities, used and unused, many on originals. A grand block of eight 1/2 Tornese, blue, on original, being perhaps the most unusual.

These were succeeded by West Indies, which were perhaps admired more than some of the preceding, as almost every member present collected them, and more fully appreciated the difficulty of getting together such a fine lot in such grand condition.

Although the evening was now getting late, all were anxious for even a hasty look at West Australia, with its grand pages of early issues in superb condition, inverted swans, and other such rarities.

Throughout the evening Mr. Avery interspersed the display with amusing anecdotes and a running commentary of prices given in good old days for some of his choicest specimens. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was given to him for the great amount of trouble he had taken, and the pleasure it had given all the members present. It was not known till afterwards that he had made a special journey from the Continent to fulfil his part on the programme.

The next meeting will be the Annual General Business Meeting for election of officers, &c., on Thursday, October 1st, not October 2nd as stated on the programme.

## BRIGHTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—BARON DE WORMS.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Sec.—A. DE WORMS, 27, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 30th, at 8.15 p.m. Six members and one visitor were present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a very interesting paper by Mr. Pfenninger, on "The Stamps of Switzerland," was read by Mr. Willett. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pfenninger for his interesting paper.

The fourteenth meeting was held on Monday, April 13th. Seven members were present, with Mr. J. W. Gillespie in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. A. de Worms read a paper on "The Stamps of the British West African Colonies," illustrated by his extremely fine collection. This was complete, all the specimens being unused, and many shades of each variety, including Gold Coast, 5l. and 1d., CA; Lagos, CC, perf. 14, a fine series, all the high values; and Sierra Leone, 4d., CA. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. de Worms for his interesting display.

The fifteenth meeting was held on Monday, April 27th. Seven members were present; the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. J. W. Gillespie exhibited his collection of the stamps of Norway, and read a paper, thereon, drawing attention to the numerous varieties existing in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th issues. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gillespie for his interesting paper and display.

The sixteenth and last meeting was held on Monday, April 11th. Seven members attended, the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President exhibited his series of Parma, which were especially strong. The first issue included uncut sheets, shewing the four panes and many marked variations of printing, notably in the 5 c. yellow. In the second or provisional issue, on white paper, also numerous varieties of shade and printing were shewn, used and unused. The remaining issues were strongly represented, and embraced several used specimens. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting display.

## LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

The thirteenth meeting of the current session was held on Monday evening, 30th March, the President in the chair. Thanks were voted for donations of the current numbers of philatelic periodicals, and a new member was proposed.

Varieties of perforation of New Zealand stamps were shown. Mr. J. H. Thackrah showed the 2d. watermarked star, perf. 10 at top, 12½ bottom and sides; and Mr. T. K. Skipwith the current 3d., yellow, perf. 12½ x 10, and the current 2½d., blue, perf. 10.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith then offered a few remarks on some of the early issues of South Australia, illustrated by his collection, and a set of photographs of various watermarks. He exhibited two varieties of perforation not mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, viz., 2s., crimson, broad-pointed star, perf. 10 at top, 11½ bottom and sides, and 2d., orange-red, crown and SA close, perf. 10 at top and sides, 11½ bottom.

Messrs. Thackrah and Egly also showed their collections of South Australia, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Skipwith was passed.

The fourteenth meeting was held on Saturday, 18th April, the chair being occupied by Mr. Eugene Egly, vice-president. Various additions to the library, by donation and purchase, were announced, and thanks voted for the gifts. Novelties were exhibited by the Chairman (Greece), and Mr. Wm. Beckwith (Great Britain).

No paper was provided, and the evening was devoted to an interesting general display of stamps.

|                                                                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH,<br>13, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.   | } Hon.<br>Secs. |
| JOHN H. THACKRAH,<br>54, St. Michael's Road, Headingley, Leeds. |                 |

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

The annual general meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday, May 8th, 1896. The President in the chair, supported by twenty-one members.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The President then called for the Secretary's report of the session, which was read; and upon the motion of the President, it was adopted, and directed to be entered in the minutes. The Hon. Treasurer then submitted the balance sheet duly audited, which showed a satisfactory surplus. It was resolved that the balance sheet be passed. The Hon. Secretary of the exchange packet submitted his report, which was passed.

Mr. Vernon Roberts having expressed his great regret at being compelled to resign the office of President, in a short speech reviewed the past history of the Society, laying great stress upon the debt the members owe to Mr. W. Dornig Beckton for his untiring energy and great interest in their well-being, and also assured the members of his (Mr. Roberts') continued interest in the Society in the future as in the past.

A special vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Gibson, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Beckton, to the President, and carried with acclamation.

The election of officers and the Committee for the ensuing session was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

*President:* W. DORNING BECKTON.  
*Vice-Presidents:* J. H. ABBOTT, F. BARRATT.  
*Hon. Secretary:* A. H. HARRISON.  
*Assist. Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.  
*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.  
*Hon. Librarian:* W. W. MUNN.

### *Committee:*

W. GRUNEWALD, E. PETRI, R. H. W. WHAPHAM.

After the usual votes of thanks had been passed, the business of the meeting ended, and Mr. J. H. Abbott gave a highly instructive and enjoyable lantern exhibition.

A. H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*  
GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NR. MANCHESTER.

## PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President:* CAPTAIN G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

The twelfth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, April 1st, at 7.30 p.m., six members being present. The President in the chair.

Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, who had compiled a large amount of information relative to the stamps of Tasmania, then gave the members the results of his investigations, dealing with the different issues up to 1870.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, April 15th, at 7.30 p.m. There were six members present, the Vice-President taking the chair. Mr. Westaway continued and finished his paper on the stamps of Tasmania. He dealt with the stamps of the new and smaller design—from 1870 up to the present date—and gave an exhaustive description of the distinguishing characteristics of each issue, as well as particulars as to the number issued. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Westaway for his interesting paper.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, April 29th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Mayne, Mr. Honeysett, and the Hon. Sec. exhibited numerous philatelic curiosities and unchronicled stamps. Mr. Honeysett exhibited five British ½d. wrappers on different coloured papers; viz., on white, pale pink, rose-pink, grey-blue, and bright green. They were inscribed "On Her Majesty's Service" "Enrolment Form." The Hon. Sec. then exhibited his collection of British post cards, and gave some explanatory remarks respecting the ½d. post card from 1878 to the present day, of which he had found fifteen distinct varieties, exclusive of reply cards.

The sixth annual meeting was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, May 13th, at 7.30 p.m. There were 10 members present, the Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) being in the chair. Several alterations were made in the rules of the Exchange Branch. In the absence of the Exchange Secretary, his assistant (Mr. Millman) read his report of the transactions of the Exchange Branch during the past year, which were very satisfactory. The Hon. Secretary then read his report, which showed that during the past session there had been, inclusive of the present meeting, 15 ordinary, 4 special, and 3 committee meetings.

Although there had been many extra expenses during the year, including the buying and fitting-up of incandescent lights in the Society's Rooms, the deficit of last year had been considerably reduced, and it was resolved to wipe it out entirely by means of a small whip round. The election of officers and committee for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. A letter was read from the President (Mr. A. R. Barrett) regretting that his removal from the district would not allow of his again becoming president, but expressing his desire to remain an ordinary member. The meeting then passed a resolution expressing its feeling of appreciation for the valuable services he had rendered the Society, and much regretting he could no longer retain his office. The Vice-President having declined to accept the post of President, it was, on his motion, resolved that Capt. Stockdale, R.E., be elected the President of the Society. The Vice-President was re-elected, as also were the Exchange Secretary and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; and hearty votes of thanks were accorded to these officers for the services they had rendered. Mr. E. Millman, Mr. W. E. Harvey, and Mr. F. A. Cocks, R.N., were elected members of the committee, the latter taking the place of Mr. Milton, who retired.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

67, GORDON AVENUE, SOUTHAMPTON,

8th June, 1896.

Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.,  
391, Strand, London, W.C.

GENTS.—A friend in South Africa has sent me the March issue of your *Monthly Journal*, in which, under the head of "Transvaal" (page 157), you state that a letter signed by the Assistant Postmaster of Johannesburg had been received by your publishers, which "seems to be worthy of all possible publicity, as it throws a light upon the why and the wherefore (as well as the present whereabouts) of some of the varieties lately issued by this Republic." The general impression thus conveyed to any reader being that the Transvaal Government had issued speculative stamps, and that I, in my official capacity, was instrumental in, and party to the disposal of the same, both of which statements are clearly libellous. The same article would infer you were exceedingly careful in watching philatelic interests, and apparently their specially-appointed and constituted guardian "stamp-angel," free, gratis, for nothing, &c., &c.

The libel on the Government of the South African Republic is no concern of mine *yet*, but the consequences likely to arise between the Government of the South African Republic and myself from the publication of libel No. 2, is a matter which I shall hold the firm of Stanley Gibbons & Co.—to whom my letter was addressed—personally accountable and responsible for.

A firm having such business capacity and knowledge as yourselves, and having "publishers" also connected with the flourishing house, should naturally be competent to distinguish the difference between the Assistant Postmaster writing officially (even if the publishers thought it likely this official would remain 6000 miles away), and W. E. Masters, writing under the distinguishing title of Assistant Postmaster parenthetically! Yet the latter, by a "printer's error," seems accidentally or purposely omitted, and the publication of the letter accidentally or purposely inserted.

Now, as the management of the Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* attached such importance to my (unofficial) letter to the firm, and so far forgot—or were ignorant of—the elementary ethics of journalism, it occurred to me that it might dawn upon the publishers (in the interests of the British stamp collecting public, whom they have so unwittingly misled, or rather misled those who look to this journal for guidance on matters philatelic) that it would be only fair and instructive to publish in the same journal a refutation of the libels contained in their March issue, and place the public in a position to form their own opinion by

hearing the other side of the case, free from any vulgar "commercial adulterations," possibly indicative of "sour grapes."

Firstly, as regards your inference of "speculative" stamps being issued by the S.A.R., allow me to state that the control of postage stamps in the S.A.R. is vested in the Treasurer-General, and *not* the Postmaster-General; the latter would never have issued a provisional, as he detests all temporary measures, and is far too good a superintendent to let his stock get low; but the Treasurer-General, whose duties are very manifold, has, I believe, through overwork and staff illnesses (substitutes being an unknown quantity), occasionally overlooked this least important branch of his department, hence the necessity of issuing provisionals; but where the element of speculation exists in such issue, or in what way I am concerned, I must really leave to the "commercial adulterations" of your imaginative publisher, as it is beyond me.

The issue of the 1d. Oblong Red Commemorative stamp was not a necessity, but nevertheless is entirely free from the stigma of being called speculative.

Any thoughtful person will, I judge, readily concede there is such a thing as patriotism—pure and unalloyed—even in such a country as the South African Republic, if not, he should go there to experience it. The Volksraad (Parliament) of that country are nothing if not patriots, hence, when deciding that a uniform penny postage should be introduced for the first time, determined to celebrate the same by the issue of a special jubilee stamp, and that the first penny post should come into active operation on the Postmaster-General's birthday, as a token of honour to him for bringing the Postal Department to be the finest worked branch in the Government service of that country.

Circulars were issued throughout the country that no other 1d. stamp would be sold, or could be bought at any Post-office in the land during the month, commencing on the 7th day of September, and it was so well known that every person determined to have one if he paid a big price for it. No one believed in its being issued for speculative purposes then! Three days previously we anticipated a rush, and ordered very largely, but could only get a small supply of £1,000, which we sold over the counter inside of four hours. Whatever postal clerk or other official bought these stamps had to take his chance with the public in buying—the result was that they were sold within the next 24 hours at 5s. to 1s. 6d. each. Brokers notes were passed by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange members for thousands of them for several days afterwards, the price gradually receding to 6d. Where the element of speculation exists in so far as concerns the Government or the Postmaster-General I fail to see, and I know more of the matter than you do, but it will, I presume, satisfy everyone as long as you *can* see it. Of course you know the stamp merchants boycotted them? And the why and the wherefore also? I can only conjecture!

And now as regards the 6d. "Postzegel." (This seems to be, after all, the sore point.) How it was that I managed to get quite a large supply when you could get none.

Allow me to explain why and how they were issued, and how I obtained my supply.

When the stock of 6d. stamps became too low for safety, a cable was sent to Holland to despatch a supply at once. This supply would have been received in ample time but for an accident. Instead of being sent from the coast by passenger train, it was, by a railway blunder, sent per goods train, thereby incurring a delay of 10 days. Doubtless your publishers will say this was only an excuse for another speculative issue, but, like your other statements, would be false, because at that time, owing to the block of goods on the line, they might just as likely have been 10 weeks in transit as 10 days.

Why they were surcharged on Revenue stamps was because the whole supply of postage stamps were so very low that none could be spared. This will also account for the 1d. on 2½d., the ½d. on 1s., which used up both the 2½d. and 1s. stamps entirely, and none were obtainable till three months afterwards.

The Johannesburg office ordered, as usual, a supply of 6d. stamps (of which a great quantity was sold, but now that the registration fee is reduced to 4d. is considerably lessened), and received a small quantity of 6d. Revenue

surcharged "Postzegel," which, being insufficient for our supply, had to be repeated. Almost immediately after we had received the second supply, the stamps turned up that had been cabled for from Holland, leaving us with nearly the whole of the last supply in the safe. These were bought by me at 6d. each—(I mention the price for your publishers information)—a portion of which I obliterated, and a portion I used on parcel post forms, in place of the ordinary stamps, which, instead of being destroyed as usual, were obliterated and obtained by me again. I could thus sell them at 6d. each with a little profit, but your firm will be boycotted at that price!

Just one word more on "Speculative Stamps of the S. A. R." Johannesburg (the business centre of the Transvaal) sells in postage stamps during the year about £125,000, or £10,500 a month.

The sales of surcharge stamps did not appreciably increase this—certainly not more than £30—therefore, where the necessity exists for a country with such a huge surplus as the Transvaal, and no national debt, to issue speculative stamps, neither I nor any sensible person can understand.

For a firm of your standing to confound a great Republic like the Transvaal—where one town can subscribe, in four hours, £65,000 to relieve distress—with some trumpety state who augments its revenues by issuing speculative stamps, appears to me to be a wonderful example of the way in which some round men get pitchforked into square holes, in this otherwise grand country.

I am sending press copies of this to other parties interested in the truth of matters philatelic.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

W. E. MASTERS,

*Late Assistant-Postmaster, Johannesburg.*

[NOTE.—Mr. Masters does not appear quite to have understood that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., are the publishers of the *Monthly Journal*, and that the remarks upon his previous letter were made by the Editor, who has ventured to make a few observations upon the present one, which will be found on page 202.—ED. M. J.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR is desirous of obtaining information on the subject of Stamped Telegraph Forms used in the British Colonies. Such forms are, or have been, used in Jamaica, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, and perhaps in other colonies also. Any information as to dates of issue, varieties, &c., will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged. The Editor will be glad also to purchase specimens of these forms. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Major Evans, either direct or through the publishers of the *Monthly Journal*.

M. S.—We are much obliged for your note, of which we have made use. We cannot find that the Italian 2 c. on 5 c., with surcharge inverted, has been chronicled. It is probably a rarity, if genuine.

W. C. M.—The Congo parcel post stamp you mention is, we believe, a fiscal stamp, used for denoting the duty on parcels, not for paying postage. We do not know of the current 1 c. U. S. imperf. Specimens with very good margins may be cut from the corners of some sheets; an unsevered pair is the only satisfactory proof.

M. A. R.—The "secret mark" on the Queensland stamps consists, we are told, of a crown and the letter "Q," faintly embossed. We have never been able to see it, so cannot describe it fully; but we believe that it is nearly as large as the ordinary watermark, and that it should be impressed in the centre of the stamp. It should exist on all the ½d. and 1d. stamps, on thin, unwmkd. paper.

G. G.—We are greatly obliged for your letter, with cover, dated Oct. 21st, 1861, bearing 3d. Natal, no wmk. You will have seen, perhaps, in the April number that the existence of the 3d., perf., with Star wmk. is very doubtful, and that the unwmkd. 3d. was issued as early as 1859. The current ½d., we feel sure, was never printed in blue. Many green stamps can be changed to blue very easily, and quite accidentally, if they happen to come in contact with a little weak acid.

H. R. I.—We do not know the Newfoundland 5 c., blue, imperforate, but cannot, of course, say that such a variety does not exist, though we should be doubtful of its character. We believe that the 9d., green, Victoria, usually has the watermark the right way up.

J. V.—We are very much obliged for your letter, with specimen of the new official stamp.

G. B. DE M.—Many thanks for your notes. We believe that Ceylon No. 161 should be Type 707, but are not sure that 708 does not exist in the same condition. Where questions are of general interest, we endeavour to answer them in such a way as to show what they were—unless we are much pressed for time and space.

L. M.—The perforations are not reckoned according to the number of holes along the top or side of the stamp, but according to the number in a space of two centimetres; thus perf. 12½ means that there are 12½ holes in that space, along either top and bottom or sides; perf. 14, that there are 14 holes in that space; perf. 12½ × 14 means that there are 12½ holes in that space along the top and bottom, and 14 in the same space at the sides.

G. B. G.—We fear it would take up too much space to publish every month a list of all the stamps condemned by the S. S. S. S. After all, they belong, as a rule, to certain well-defined classes.

E. J. S.—The surcharge "ONE PENNY" on the 2d., yellow, Western Australia, perf. 14, is generally believed now to be a forgery. It is in a different type to that upon the stamp perf. 12½. Our publishers might be able to tell you the value of the stamp you mention.

H. D. L.—The Austria 1890, 50 kr., blue, is probably the result of exposure of an ordinary copy to bright sunlight.



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**No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps** contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Argentine, set of 4 Finland, Granada Confederation, Cashmere, provisional Ceylon, Hungary 25 kr., China, Brazil, fig. issue, Great Britain 1d., black, Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old

Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, provisional Orange Free State, Peru, Tunis, Denmark, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan, 15 and 25 sen., Indian Telegraphs, Siam, Oldenburg, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 20/-. Post-free, 5/1.

**No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps** contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Guatemala, Cape of Good Hope, Ottoman Empire, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Sardinia, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, Swan River, Sweden, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, Tasmania, U.S. Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, set of 3 Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., perf., Argentine ½ cent., Nicaragua, set of 9 Swiss, British Honduras, Sirmoor, &c. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

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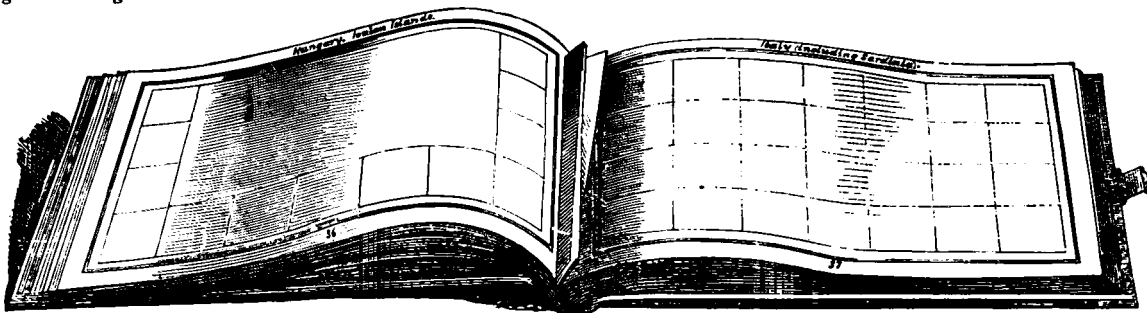
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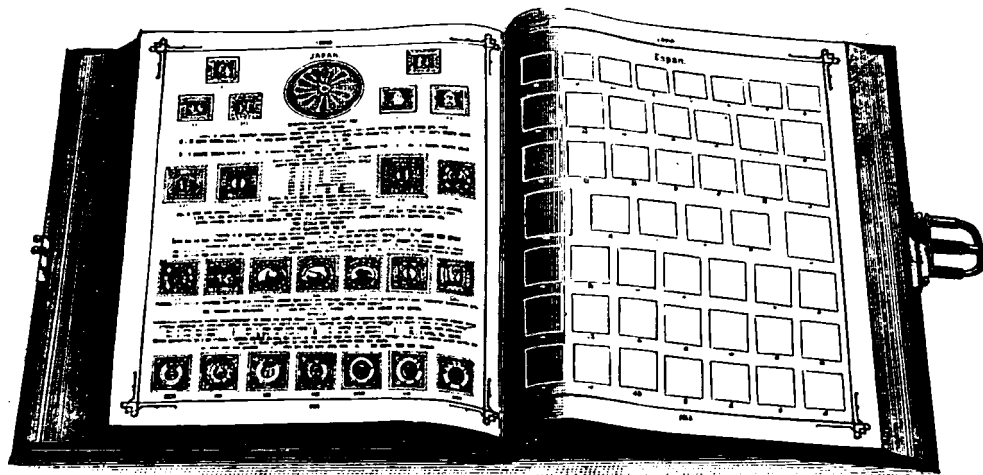
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