



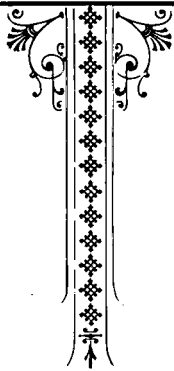
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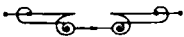
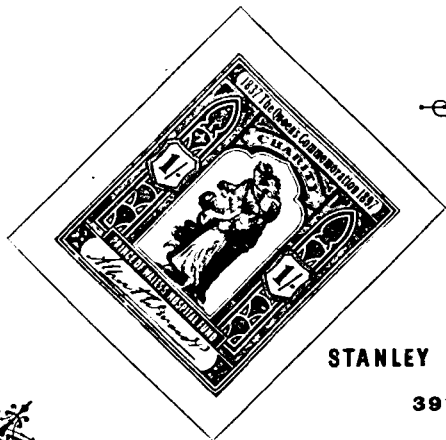


STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. VII.

JULY, 1896, TO JUNE, 1897.



LONDON:
STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
391, STRAND.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

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The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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ADHESIVE STAMPS.

	Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
ABYSSINIA.		
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1896. Type 1, with red or black surcharge.		
1/2 guerdie, green ..		
1/2 " rose ..		
1 " blue ..		
2 " brown ..		
4 " red-brown ..		
8 " violet ..		
16 " black ..		
ANTIGUA.		
Type 40. No wmk. Perf. 11 1/2.		
6d., green ..		
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
1895. Type 146.		
1/2 c., slate-blue ..		
Type 146. With true wmk. Type 149.		
1/2 c., blue ..		
2 c., deep green ..		
3 c., orange ..		
5 c., carmine ..		
80 c., slate-violet ..		
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. & gm. ..	5	0
BARBADOS.		
1896. Type 23.		
1/4 j., grey and carmine ..	0	1 0 1
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 withdrawn.		
Laid paper. (June and July.)*		
1/4 a., square, black ..	0	3
1/4 a., " " ..	0	4
1/4 a., " red ..	0	4
1/4 a., rect., green ..	0	4
1/4 a., " red ..	0	4
BOLIVIA.		
1895. Type 416. Perf. 13 1/2.		
1 c., pale yellow ..		
2 c., carmine-red ..		
5 c., green ..		
10 c., lilac-brown ..		
20 c., slate ..		
50 c., violet-brown ..		
100 c., flesh ..		
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 ..	1	9
2s. 6d., black and violet ..		
3s., black and yellow ..		
4s., 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

	Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.		
Type 519, surcharged with name in three lines, in black. (Dec. 1895.)*		
1/2 a., brown ..		
1 a., green ..		
2 a., red ..		
2 1/2 a., black on yellow ..		
3 a., brown on red ..	10	0
4 a., violet ..	6	0
4 1/2 a., violet ..		
5 a., black on green ..		
7 1/2 a., black ..	20	0
8 a., blue ..	10	0
1 r., carmine ..	12	6 15 0
2 r., brown-red ..		30 0
3 r., slate-violet ..		40 0
4 r., bright blue ..		60 0
5 r., sap-green ..		75 0
The same, surcharged "2 1/2" in red.		
(Jan. 1896.)*		
2 1/2 on 4 a., black and violet ..	60	0
Indian stamps surcharged. (Jan. 1896.)*		
1/2 a., green ..	0	9
1 a., plum ..	1	3
1 1/2 a., brown ..	2	0
2 a., blue ..	2	6
2 1/2 a., green ..	3	9
2 1/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a. ..	20	0
3 a., orange ..		
4 a., olive ..	2	0
6 a., bistre ..	3	0
8 a., purple ..	3	6
12 a., brown on red ..	4	0
1 r., slate ..	4	0
2 r., carmine and brown ..	8	0
3 r., brown and green ..	12	0
5 r., blue and violet ..	20	0
1896. New type.		
1/2 a., yellow-green ..		
1 a., carmine-rose ..		
2 a., chocolate ..		
2 1/2 a., deep blue ..		
3 a., grey ..		
4 a., deep green ..		
4 1/2 a., orange-yellow ..		
5 a., bistre ..		
7 1/2 a., lilac-mauve ..		
8 a., stone-grey ..		
1 r., ultramarine ..		
2 r., vermilion ..		
3 r., violet-mauve ..		
4 r., carmine-lake ..		
5 r., deep brown ..		
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
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.		
Type 571. Perf. 12 1/2.		
2d., red and green ..		
4d., blk. & yellow-brown ..		
1896. (May, 1896.)		
1/4 d., black and mauve ..	0	1
1d., red and green ..	0	4
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
Types 568 and 571, surcharged in black.		
1d. on 3d., green and grey ..		
1d. on 4s., red and grey ..		
3d. on 5s., yellow ..		
Cape of Good Hope stamps surcharged.		
1d., black ..		
1d., rose ..		
2d., brown ..		
3d., claret ..		
4d., blue ..		
6d., violet ..		
BULGARIA.		
1895. (Dec.)*		
"ot," in red, on 2 st., dull grn. ..	0	1 0 2
1896. Type 597.		
2 leva, red and salmon ..		
3 " black and buff ..		

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

	Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
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. 11) ..	0	9
Type 607. Small serpentine roulette.		
50 st., sky-blue ..		
Type 608. Perf.		
25 st., carmine ..		
1896. New type. (May.)* Perf. 13		
10 st., violet ..	0	3
30 st., green ..	0	9
CANADA.		
8 c., slate-black ..		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
1896. New colours.		
2 1/2 d., blue ..	0	4 0 1
1s., yellow ..	0	4
5s., brown-orange? ..	0	9
CEYLON.		
SERVICE STAMPS.		
1895. Black surcharge. (Feb. 1896.)*		
2 c., green ..		
3 c., green and brown ..		
5 c., lilac ..	0	3
15 c., olive ..	1	0
25 c., buff ..		
30 c., red and mauve ..		
1 r. 12 c., red-brown ..		
1896. Indian stamps surcharged.		
1 1/2 a., brown ..		
2 1/2 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. " " ..		
20 c. " " ..		
30 c. " " ..		
40 c. " " ..		
1 c., rose on yellow ..	0	2
2 c. " " ..	0	1
4 c. " " ..	0	2
6 c. " " ..	0	3
8 c. " " ..	0	4
10 c. " " ..	0	5
20 c. " " ..	0	10
40 c. " " ..	0	20
100 c. " " ..	0	50
200 c. " " ..	0	100
400 c. " " ..	0	200
800 c. " " ..	0	400
1 p. " " ..	0	1000
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 ..		
COCHIN.		
Type 827. Laid paper.		
1/2 puttan, orange ..		
COLOMBIA.		
1896. Provisional? (June.)*		
1 c. on 2 c., green ..		
CONFEDERATE STATES.		
BATON ROUGE.		
10 c., green ..		
BEAUMONT.		
10 c., blk. on yellow ..		
MAGON.		
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. " " ..		

Set of 9, unused, 18/6

Set of 12, unused, 17/-

		Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
CONGO STATE.			
PARCEL POST STAMPS.			
Blue surcharge inverted.			
3 f.	50 c., 977, lilac		
CUBA.			
1896. Type 1044.			
1/2 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
	claret	0	2
2 1/2	" rose	0	3
5	" slate-blue	0	5
10	" emerald-green	0	10
20	" violet	0	18
CURACAO.			
1896. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*			
2 1/2 c.	in carmine, on 10 c.		
2 1/2 c.	in black, on 30 c.		
CYPRUS.			
1896. Type 1076.			
30 paras.	lilac and green	0	2
3/4 piast.	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
DENMARK.			
Type 1095. Perf. 12 1/2.			
4 ore.	blue and grey		
8	" rose and grey		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.			
1896. (Nov.)*			
1 c.	green	0	2
2 c.	red	0	3
5 c.	blue	0	5
10 c.	orange	0	9
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
FERNANDO PO.			
1895. Types 1301, 1302.			
50 c.	in blue, on 1 c., green		
10 c. de p.	claret	1	0
2 c. de p.	carmine-rose		
5	" green		
FINLAND.			
1895. Type 1327. Perf. 13 1/2 x 13.			
10 pen.	carmine	0	5
25	" blue	0	5
FRANCE.			
FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.			
1896. Current stamps surcharged.			
5 c.	green	Set of 8, unused, 10/6	
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.	bronze-green		
5 fr.	lilac		
16 c.			
1896. Surcharged with value. (June.)*			
5 c.	on 1 c., black on azure		
15 c.	on 2 c., red-brown		
25 c.	on 2 c.		
25 c.	on 3 c., grey		
25 c.	on 4 c., claret on azure		
25 c.	on 40 c., red		
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.		
FOR OFFICES AT ZANZIBAR.			
1896. Type 1404. Black surcharge.			
7 1/2 a.	on 75 c., black on yellow		
50 a.	on 5 fr., lilac		
FRENCH COLONIES.			
MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.			
1896. Current Colonial type.			
5 c.	red and green		
10 c.	blue and black on lilac		

		Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
15 c.	red and blue		
25 c.	red and black on rose		
40 c.	blue and red		
50 c.	blue and carmine		
75 c.	red & black on yellow		
1 fr.	red and bronze		
GERMAN EMPIRE.			
FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA.			
1896. Surcharged with name. (May.)*			
2 pesa	on 3 pf., brown		
3	" 5 " green		
5	" 10 " carmine		
10	" 20 " ultramarine		
25	" 50 " red-brown		
GIBRALTAR.			
1895. Type 1613. Value in second colour.			
20 c.	olive	0	4
1 p.	bistre and blue	1	6
2 p.	black and carmine	2	3
<i>Error, without value.</i>			
(10 c.)	carmine		
GREAT BRITAIN.			
OFFICE OF WORKS.			
Surcharged O.W. OFFICIAL, in black.			
1/4d.	vermilion		
1d.	lilac		
GREECE.			
1896. Type 1646. Athens print.			
25 l.	reddish mauve (p. 11 1/2)	0	2
40 l.	indigo (imperf.)	1	0
40 l.	" (perf. 11 1/2)	0	9
GRENADA.			
1895-96. (Nov.)* Crown and CA.			
Perf. 14. Name and value in 2nd colour.			
1/4d.	lilac and green		
1d.	lilac and carmine	0	2
2 1/4d.	lilac and blue	Set of 5, unused, 1/6	
3d.	lilac and yellow		
6d.	lilac and green		
8d.	lilac and black		
1s.	green and orange		
GUATEMALA.			
Surcharged "1 CENTAVO 1895," in red.			
(June, 1896.)*			
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. 1896.			
Surcharged in Indian characters only.			
(May, 1896.)*			
1/2 a.	green	Set of 5, unused, 3/6	
1 a.	plum		
2 a.	blue		
4 a.	olive		
8 a.	purple		
3 a.	orange?		
HAYTI.			
1895-96. Type 1772. Perf. 14.			
2 c.	maroon		
20 c.	brown	1	6
HOLLAND.			
1896. Type 1805. New colour			
2 1/2 c.	deep blue-green		
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.			
1896. Type 1201, var. III.			
1 c.	black and ultramarine	0	1
1 1/2 c.	" "	0	1
20 c.	" "	0	1
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 & C.A.			
4 c.	grey	0	4
ICELAND.			
OFFICIAL STAMP. 1896. Type 1892.			
50 aur.	mauve	1	3
INDIA.			
1895. (Dec.)*			
2 r.	carmine and brown	4	0
3 r.	red and green	6	0
5 r.	blue and violet	10	0

		Un. Used.	s. d. s. d.
ITALY.			
1895. (Aug.)*			
20 c.	deep yellow	0	4
UNPAID LETTER STAMP. Type 1993.			
10 lire.	carmine and blue		
JAPAN.			
1895. Type 2050. Perf. 11 1/2.			
20 sen.	orange-red		
LUXEMBURG.			
1895. (June)* Perf. 12 1/2.			
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.			
1896. 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	0	2
MEXICO.			
1895. Type 2312.			
4 c.	orange	0	4
1896. Type 2313. Pin-perf. 12.			
5 c.	ultramarine	0	2
OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1896.			
Types 2311-2315. Black surcharge.			
1 c.	green	Set of 11, unused, 10/6	
2 c.	carmine		
3 c.	chestnut		
4 c.	orange-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.			
1896. Type 2360. Perf. 11.			
Yellow-brown			
CAMPECHE.			
Type 2362.			
5 c.	blue		
MONTENEGRO.			
RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1896. (Dec.)*			
10 nov.	ultramarine & pink	1	0
MOROCCO?			
MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO POST.			
1896. Type 2387.			
20 c.	lilac-brown		
MOGADOR AND MOROCCO POST.			
1896. (Aug.)*			
5 c.	green		
10 c.	carmine		
15 c.	blue		
50 c.	brown		
1 p.	red-brown		
MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.			
1896. (Nov.)*			
"25" in carmine, on 80r., grn.			
Type 2399, surcharged PROVISORIO, in carmine.			
50 reis.	blue		
NANDGAON.			
SERVICE STAMPS.			
1896. Type 2412. Violet surcharge.			
1 a.	brown		
1 a.	blue		
NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Type 2496. Wmk. "10." Perf. 10.			
10d.	lilac		
NEW ZEALAND.			
1896. Type 2536.			
Wmk. Star. Striated perf.			
2d.	slate-blue		
1896. (July.)*			
1 1/2d.	black (perf. 12 1/2)	0	3
1d.	" " " "	0	1
Current types. Perf. 10.			
4d.	green		
8d.	blue		
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.			
1894. Type 2557. Perf. 10.			
1d.	blue		
2d.	red-brown		

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

JULY 31, 1896.

No. 73.

EDITORIAL.

WE commence our new volume, vol. vii.—quite a respectable age for a philatelic periodical—with a new cover, which we trust our readers will agree with us in thinking an improvement upon that which has clothed our numbers during the last four years. We are by no means ashamed of our old cover; it was a novel and striking one when we first adopted it, and we part with it not without regret. But, alas! the great majority of those whose portraits were represented upon it have grown older during those years, and consequently the portraits, some of which, we may confess now, were not quite so accurate as we could have wished, have become even less accurate, through the efflux of time and the additions and subtractions of hirsute appendages, &c. &c. Anyhow, we thought a little change would do us no harm, so we have adopted a cover which, if less original, is not, we think, less artistic and distinctive.

* * *

ANOTHER matter, in regard to which we propose to take a new departure in our new volume, is that of the publication of Proceedings of Philatelic Societies. Both the Editor and the Publishers of the *Monthly Journal* are most anxious to render every assistance to Philatelic Societies, but we are glad to think that the time is long past when those Societies were in want of assistance and encouragement, and we feel that it is not fair to the general body of our readers to fill too much space with matter that is not, as a rule, of actual general interest. Our Publishers, like all other publishers, are more or less mercenary persons, and they consider that if they assist the Societies by giving publicity to their proceedings, the Societies should assist them in the matter of subscriptions. They wish us, therefore, to state that they can only undertake to publish *regularly* the reports of those Societies which furnish not less than twenty subscribers each to this magazine. This is but a very small matter to the large and flourishing bodies which now exist in so many parts of the country, and we think that it is a not unfair thing to ask.

Reports of Societies which have a regularly-appointed organ we think it unnecessary to reproduce here, unless they contain matter of some special interest, when we shall, of course, always be glad to receive them; and we shall continue, from time to time, to avail ourselves of the permission granted us to make use of the published Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London. Reports and accounts of Exchange Clubs and the Exchange branches of Societies we must, as hitherto, decline to publish, as being of no *general* interest whatever.

On the other hand, we shall be glad to insert, at the commencement of each volume, or of each season—for most of the Societies take a recess in the summer months—a list of existing Societies in the United Kingdom, with the name and address of the Secretary of each, and the usual place and dates of meetings, &c.; and we will endeavour to find room each month for a list giving the dates of the meetings to be held in the ensuing month, and the papers to be read or subjects to be discussed at those meetings, if we are furnished with information upon these points not later than the 20th of the month in which our number appears. We are inclined to think that this will prove of more real service to the Societies than the publication of reports, which we have frequently been obliged to reduce to very meagre dimensions. In the general list, which we cannot promise to publish more than once in each volume, we will include all Exchange Clubs which furnish us with some proof of an active and genuine existence, and we shall always be glad to report the formation of new Societies and Clubs.

* * *

THE International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London in 1897, will probably furnish us with subject-matter for some months to come, and in this, the first number of a new volume, it may be desirable to give a brief *résumé* of the steps that have been taken in the matter up to the present time. For a long time past the question of holding another Philatelic Exhibition in London has been principally a question of ways and means: of when, where, how, and by whom. As to the

desirability of having one there has been no question, and in April last some of our more energetic workers determined to make a move in the matter. The writer of these lines, being aware that the present Manager of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was favourably disposed towards holding an Exhibition of the kind in that building, at once approached him upon the subject, fondly imagining—for he knew something of the difficulties which beset the Exhibition of 1890—that he was not only suggesting an eminently suitable place for such a show, but at the same time offering a practical solution of some, at least, of the difficulties which might arise on the present occasion. The immediate result was a letter from the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company to the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, asking the co-operation of that body, and practically inviting the Society to take a leading part in the management of an Exhibition at the Crystal Palace next year; this proposal brought the whole matter definitely before the Society, and it was at once resolved to invite the leading members of the stamp trade to meet the Council of the London Philatelic Society at Effingham House, to discuss the question of a Philatelic Exhibition generally, and the letter of the Crystal Palace Company in particular. The influential meeting thus brought together deputed a Committee of six of its members to interview the Manager, at the Crystal Palace, and investigate the possibilities of the proposed scheme. Into all the details of what is now ancient history we do not propose to enter; it is sufficient to state that the report presented by the majority of this Committee, to a second meeting of the assembly which had appointed it, was not altogether unfavourable to the Crystal Palace scheme; that scheme was, nevertheless, after some discussion, rejected for, as the Editor of *The London Philatelist* has stated (and certainly no one knows better), “cogent reasons,” and the same Committee, with a few additional members to prevent it from going so hopelessly astray again, was requested to continue its investigations, confining them this time to more central situations. Many a long and weary pilgrimage was taken through the streets of the Metropolis; it was perhaps fortunate that the Slough of Despond had disappeared during the recent dry weather, and Castle Despair was never so much as thought of. Suitable rooms were not at all easy to find; numerous town halls were inspected, only to be rejected for reasons more or less cogent; the Houses of Parliament, it was believed, would not be available until too late in the season; but, as a matter of fact, it has not been found feasible to arrange an Exhibition

in the merry month of May, as originally proposed. Magnificent rooms, however, have been found at last, and before this number is in print they will, we trust, have been secured for July next year. The date is a little later than had been intended, but we believe that this will not prove a serious drawback. London is quite full up to the end of July; there are probably more of our friends from across the Atlantic in London in that month than in any other in the year, while London is far cooler at that season than any of the large cities on the Continent. We can only hope that next summer will be a little less dry and oppressive than this has been.

The rooms selected are, we think, everything that could be desired; they are those of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in Piccadilly. Being specially intended for the exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours, the arrangement of the light is of course such as to satisfy the most fastidious philatelist; there are three fine rooms leading one into another, and, all being lighted from above, there is an immense amount of wall space, in addition to that which will be afforded by rows of cases up and down the rooms. The general arrangements of the building appear to be in every way suitable, and its situation not only renders it easily accessible to all philatelists, but is calculated to bring the Exhibition to the notice of the general public also. Taking it altogether, the idea of an Exhibition in some place of actual public resort having been abandoned, we do not think that rooms more fully adapted to the purpose, or more conveniently situated, could possibly have been found.

The Site Committee having reported unanimously in favour of these rooms, to a third meeting of the body to which we have previously alluded, and that report having been adopted by the meeting; it was then decided that those present, together with all who had attended either of the previous meetings, should constitute the nucleus of a General Committee for the proposed Exhibition, with power to add to their number, with a view to the formation of a Committee that shall be thoroughly representative of philately in all parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Castle, who has so ably guided the deliberations at the meetings that have already been held, was elected as chairman of the Exhibition Committee; and it is understood that Mr. Tilleard has consented to act as Secretary, *pro tem.*, until definite arrangements can be made for filling that very important office, upon the occupant of which the great burden of the work will fall.

It only now remains, as the chairman so appropriately reminded the last meeting, for all

concerned to work cheerfully and loyally together, sinking their own individual predilections, resolved to render every assistance in carrying out the views of the majority, and determined each to do his part, as exhibitor or otherwise, to make the Exhibition the success that it should be.

* * *

So much has been said, in the philatelic and general press, about the so-called "Philatelic Murder" in Paris, that we feel bound to allude to it here, if only for the purpose of protesting against the misapplication of the word *philatelic*. In too many quarters it seems to have been assumed that the tragedy was the result of the rabid enthusiasm of a collector, who planned a murder in order to enrich his collection by some otherwise unobtainable rarities; whereas, in point of fact, the object of the crime was an utterly commonplace and sordid one. The perpetrator was a young man, described in *The London Philatelist* as "of vicarious proclivities"—a sweeping, if not harsh, assertion, which seems hardly borne out by the evidence, so far as we have seen it. Having some knowledge of the value of stamps, he decoyed a young stamp dealer to his lodgings, and there knocked him on the head for the sake of the valuable stock which he had about him; and he would, of course, equally willingly have performed that operation upon a diamond merchant, or a bank manager, or anyone else who was likely to be worth robbing. The murderer and a female accomplice seem to have placed the body of the victim in a trunk, which was enclosed in an outer case, and conveyed by them out of Paris, with the presumed object of getting rid of the body somewhere along the coast. Unfortunately for them, however, they left this gruesome portion of their baggage rather too long at a railway station, with the consequence that the police, whose acuteness in the matter has been so highly praised, had literally nothing to do but to "follow their noses," in order to discover that a crime had been committed, and had equally little difficulty in arresting the criminals when they returned to claim their trunk. Thus there is every reason to hope that the history of the "Philatelic Murder" will conclude with the execution of the young man of "vicarious proclivities."

* * *

WE have for years past endeavoured humbly, but faithfully, to avoid distorting the Queen's English more than a person of an ignorant and erratic nature can help, but it is rather a shock to us to be assured by a contemporary hailing from the far Pacific coast, that "the indiscriminate use of the words *imperforate* and *unperfordinated*

as synonyms in philatelic literature, is neither warranted by the exact meaning of the word, nor the derivation." Of course, when one comes to derivations, there are hardly any two words in the same language that are exactly synonymous; but we did fondly hope that the prefixes "un" and "im," especially when applied the one to a past participle and the other to an adjective, would be allowed to produce practically the same effect. The two prefixes are not interchangeable; we *undo* a thing, but we do not *imdo*; and to leave a thing *undone* is generally allowed to be equivalent to not doing it at all. We are now told, however, that as to "perforate" means to produce holes, so "unperforate" would mean to remove such holes; and thus an "unperforated" stamp is one from which the perforations have been cut, while we must use the word "imperforate" to imply that it has never been perforated at all. And, by the same reasoning, when we say that a man is the greatest rogue unhung, we necessarily imply that he was once strung up, but was unfortunately cut down and resuscitated!

* * *

THE never-failing Album question reappears in an article by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in *The Philatelic World* for June, an article to which we must refer, if only to thank the writer for his kind and flattering allusions to the Imperial Album. Mr. Corfield puts his remarks, on the subject of an Ideal Album, in the form of a forecast of a special edition of the Imperial, to appear some two years hence; but, if he only knew it, the album that he longs for is practically ready to his hand at the present day, for it turns out to be simply a blank album accompanied by a fairly reliable general catalogue, which surely need not be bound up with the album. The "Ideal" resolves itself, in the article in question, into a glorified and extended edition of the letter-press portion of the Imperial Album, printed on one side only, and issued in separate pages, in a neat box, accompanied by a suitable number of blank pages, similar to those of the Philatelic Albums. So far, so good. But having got his Ideal Album, Mr. Corfield, according to his own account, proceeds at once to destroy its *permanency*, and to reduce it to a mere Catalogue Album, with the pages for the stamps blank instead of being mapped out. He spends the evening arranging the pages in a way that doubtless appears perfect to him then, but which would be almost certain to require more or less modification within a week, and the next day takes it to be *bound!* Mr. Corfield yearns also for the Ideal Catalogue, that work of perfection which we have written so often—in our

dreams—but which has always failed to materialize in our waking moments. But, after all, what is wanted is a number—smaller or larger—of blank Albums with moveable leaves, the latest edition of, say, the Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and a reasonably sceptical mind that will not place too implicit confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the Catalogue. Thus shall a man arrange and rearrange his collection—for the endlessness of the pursuit is one of its greatest attractions—to his own satisfaction; especially if he can cease from troubling about whether other people collect the same things, and arrange them in the same way, or not.

* * *

WE are authorized to state that the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society proposes to take a holiday from August 1st to September 15th. After the latter date stamps for examination may be sent, as before, to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, accompanied by the fee—2s. 6d. for one stamp, 2s. each for two or more sent together.

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.—The annexed illustration shows one of the Unpaid Letter stamps, formed, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, by surcharging the ordinary issue. But we were told that all the values of the Unpaid series were of the profile type—is that the case?



Argentine Republic.—We omitted to state last month that the illustration given of the new stamp for envelopes, &c., was on a reduced scale. The stamp itself is 30 mm. in diameter.

British Central Africa.—We begin to think that if all the various Africas were knocked into one, and that one handed over to some country like Denmark, Germany, or Holland, that is not prone to the multiplication of postage stamps, the most patriotic British philatelist would hardly be inclined to complain. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes some revenue stamps used postally, which we gather are for the Central African territory of the South Africa Company; these labels are stated to be of large size, with the B. S. A. stamp design in centre, above "REVENUE," and below "B. C. A."

Adhesives. 1s., in black, on 10s., blue, value in red.
6s. " " £10. orange " "
10s., green, value in red.
£1, blue " "

British Central Africa Protectorate.—Our next illustration shows the design upon the flap of the registration envelope, which we chronicled twelve months ago.



British East Africa Protectorate.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles an envelope impressed with the design of the new adhesives, described last month; white laid paper, 141 × 78½ mm.

Envelope. 2½ a., blue.

British South Africa.—The cutting off of communication between Bulawayo and the capital, Salisbury, during part of the present troubles with the natives, seems to have caused a genuine dearth of stamps at the former place, which was supplied first by altering the values of some of the Company's labels, and afterwards by obtaining supplies of the current Cape of Good Hope stamps, overprinted "BRITISH—SOUTH AFRICA—COMPANY," in three lines of small sans-serif capitals.

The stamp which we chronicled last month was, we find, the 5s. of 1891, surcharged "THREE PENCE," in two lines of Roman capitals. The 3d. and 4s. stamps of the same design, were surcharged "One Penny," in one line, with three bars across the original value, and it is stated that on one sheet of one of these values four stamps had the "y" of "Penny" upside down—these mistakes being, we presume, corrected before any more impressions were taken. All the overprints were in black.

Adhesives.

1d. on 3d., green and grey;	1,200 surcharged.
1d. on 4s., red	1,200 "
½d., black (Cape of G. H.);	24,000 "
1d., rose (")	36,000 "
2d., brown (")	18,000 "
3d. claret (")	2,640 "
4d., blue (")	9,000 "
6d., violet (")	3,960 "

We are indebted to various correspondents for information as to the above, and to *The Ph. J. of G. B.* for the numbers.

Bulgaria.—We have received the 5 st. of the Unpaid Letter series, in the new type of which we gave an illustration in May.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 st., orange; perf. 13.

Cape of Good Hope.—Divers of our contemporaries report the 5s. in a new shade.

Adhesive. 5s., brown-orange.

Ceylon.—We have received a 2 c. card, in the type of the 3 c. of 1885, printed in an exceedingly hideous kind of mustard colour.

Post Card. 2 c., brown-yellow on white; 123 × 85 mm.

Finland.—Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* reports that the 5 and the 20 penni now exist with the new perforation. Is the gauge 14 or 13½ × 13?

Adhesives. 5 pen., green; perf. 14½
20 " orange "

France.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* adds a 25 c. on 2 c. to the list given last month of stamps surcharged in Madagascar.

Adhesive. 25 c. on 2 c., red-brown.

Great Britain.—We learn that the ½d. wrapper stamps, which have been met with on various coloured papers, are taken from Admiralty Pensioners' Life Certificates. They appear to be collectable as a species of postally stamped form, of the same class as the better known Vaccination Certificates.

Grenada.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports a ½d. stamp of the new type.

Adhesive. ½d., lilac, name and value in green.

Italy.—*Le T.-P.* contains an interesting paper upon the subject of the well-known *dots*, which were discovered to have been added to the design of the 15 c. stamp of 1863, in the early part of 1865. The original story, which seems to have remained unquestioned for some thirty years, was that some accident happened to the original die, or to the plate from which the stamps were printed, and that one or more dots were inserted amongst the ornaments in the spandrels, to conceal the injury, or the means taken to repair it. Our own idea had always been that these dots, or some of them, represented tiny holes drilled in the die, for the purpose of repairing it by means of minute rivets, or something of that kind, and that corresponding holes were drilled in other places to make the designs of the four spandrels all alike. At any rate the design appeared first without these dots, then four dots were noticed, one in each spandrel, and later eight more were added, two in each spandrel, making twelve in all. It now appears that all this story of damages and repairs was purely imaginary, and that the dots, four at first, and twelve afterwards, were really secret marks, added to distinguish the stamps converted into 20 c. by means of a surcharge, from those that had been issued as 15 c. From Jan. 1, 1865, through an increase in the rate for letters, the 15 c. value became useless, and a 20 c. at the same time necessary. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. were requested to produce 20 c. stamps from the 15 c. plate. This they proceeded to do by surcharging with the new value stamps printed from the old plate, without alteration. It must then have occurred to some one that it was not quite safe, thus to raise the value of stamps, of which a large quantity might still be in the hands of the public. Hence the four dots were first inserted, and, perhaps because they were not sufficiently conspicuous, eight more were inserted later—the whole dozen being rendered perfectly useless by the original issue of surcharged stamps without these distinguishing marks. Thus we find that the 15 c. stamps were only issued without the dots; copies showing the dots, if such exist, must be proofs, or specimens that escaped being surcharged. We then have the 20 c. surcharged, first on the 15 c. of the original type, second on the 15 c. with four dots, and third on the 15 c. with twelve dots. All these varieties are well known, and now we have what is no doubt their true history.

Signor Pio Fabri sends us a very curious strip of the current 2 c., taken from the top of a sheet, the upper margin of which had evidently got folded when going through the machine; one end of the row is doubly perforated at the top, the two lines of holes converging into one above the second stamp from the left, and the remaining four stamps being altogether imperforate at the top. He also shows us a specimen of the current 25 c., the numerals in the right upper corner of which are outline figures, instead of being solid. We gather that the edges of the solid portions in these *clichés* are generally slightly raised, and thus, with light inking, a skeleton effect may be produced.

Another correspondent assures us that the 2 c. on 5 c. does not exist with a genuine inverted surcharge, but that curiosities, with the surcharge in all possible and impossible positions, are to be obtained from a manufactory at Genoa.

Mexico.—We have received some fresh varieties of the post cards, of the design with shaded balls at the sides. The little *feurs-de-lys* above and below the rows of balls have been removed, and replaced in some of the varieties by additional balls; those we have seen with the *feurs-de-lys*, or crosses as they appear to be in some of the types, have 19 balls at each side. The cards for the Interior now have three lines for the address, instead of two.

Post Cards.

- "SERVICIO INTERIOR"; formula in rose.
- 2 c., rose on buff; 21 balls at each side.
- 3 c., brown " 20 " "
- 3 c. " " 21 " "
- "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL"; formula in green.
- 2 c., rose on buff; 21 balls at each side.
- 3 c., brown " 20 " "
- 3 c. " " error "direccion."

Mekel's Weekly reports two more values of the current issue with the perforation already noted on the 5 c.

Adhesives.

- 1 c., green; pin perf. 12.
- 2 c., yellow-brown; pin perf. 12.

North Borneo.—We have received a copy of the 4 c. on 8 c. card, which we chronicled from hearsay in January. The numeral is of *sans-serif* type, the word "CENTS" in Roman capitals.

Paraguay.—We illustrate, by way of warning, one of the surcharged curiosities to which we alluded last month.

Peru.—It appears that the use of the "GOBIERNO" surcharge was abandoned in December last, owing to forgeries of it which had been found, and that Official Correspondence was to be from that date franked with the ordinary adhesives.



Philippine Islands.—Our publishers desire us to state that they find that Nos. 185, 198, and 199, in the current Catalogue do not exist. The second and third were priced upon the supposition that they were new issues, of which supplies would be received in due course.

Portugal.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that the 500 reis was issued on July 1st in black on blue, with the numerals in red. Perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 500 reis, black and red on blue.

Queensland.—A correspondent in this Colony tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1d., of the 1879-80 issue, in a chocolate-brown colour, resembling that of the 3d. value. It cannot well be a similar error to the supposed 1d. in the sheet of the 4d., because there is no 3d. of that type; it seems more likely that the abnormal colour may be due to oxidation.

Roumania.—*Le T.-P.* assures us that the stamps and card, surcharged with values in Turkish currency, were regularly issued, under the authority of the Roumanian Government, on March 16th, and withdrawn from circulation on May 25th, on account of objections raised by the Turkish Government. We are still inclined to believe that, even if this history is correct, of which we have seen no proof at present, the surcharged stamps were a speculation on the part of the steamship company, or of its agent at Constantinople. Has the Postal Service, for which these stamps were supposed to be required, ceased to exist? If it has, we may presume that it was started in order to provide a *raison d'être* for the stamps; if it has not, it is evident that the stamps were unnecessary.

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

Charkoff.—The design has again undergone certain modifications, as shown in the illustration below. The frame of the oval, the ground of the corners, and a portion of the large figure are in gold, the rest of the impression is in blue.

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



Zolotonoscha.—The design of 1892 has been tinkered at, as shown above, producing four minor varieties, in two rows, which differ from one another in the shapes of the numerals, and in the ornaments at each side of the shield.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green, gold, and black; perf. 11½.

Samoa.—We give an illustration of the first half of the Reply-paid card, which we learn is really in *carmine*, not



WITH REPLY CARD
The address only to be written on this side

green. The single card is of the same type, with omission of the third line of the inscription.

Post Card. 1+1d., carmine on greenish.

Shanghai.—Our publishers have shown us a sheet of the "ONE CENT." on 20 c., brown, the provisional of 1893, the 11th and 12th stamps upon which are surcharged "HALF CENT.," as upon the 15 c. of the same issue. It is curious that these errors have not been discovered sooner.

Adhesive. ½ c., in blue, on 20 c., brown; error.

Our illustration shows one of the latest surcharged varieties, which we chronicled in May.



South Australia.—*The Australian Philatelist* reports the 2s. with the "O.S." surcharge in narrow capitals.

Service Stamp. 2s., carmine, narrow "O.S."

Straits Settlements.—*Selangor.*—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the following additional values for this State; presumably all the others will be furnished with them also.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	25 c., green and carmine; <i>Crown and CA.</i>
2 dol. "	" " " " CC.
3 " " "	olive " " "
10 " " "	purple " " "
25 " " "	orange " " "

Tasmania.—*The Aust. Ph.* reports the 9d. in light blue, wmk. "TAS" close type.

Adhesive. 9d., light blue.

Signor Fabri shows us the 10d., with an extra line of perforation horizontally across the centre.

Tonga.—The unfortunate Postmaster has been obliged to issue the provisional ½d. stamps after all, but the edition is, we understand, strictly limited, and it is only by special favour that a few have been supplied to others than those who required them for actual postal use. Even these few seem only to have been allowed to pass out of the office after having been cancelled with a neat postmark, which was carefully applied to the centre of each block of four at 8 a.m. on May 23rd.

The overprints upon the unfortunate stamp are of a peculiarly complicated description; it was originally the 2d. of the type of 1892, printed in blue, and overprinted vertically "SURCHARGE—7½d." in carmine, in two lines reading upwards; there is now added "VAEVA OE BENI," in black, vertically, reading downwards, and "Half—Penny—," in violet, in two lines horizontally.

Adhesive. ½d., in violet and black, on 7½d., in carmine, on 2d., blue.

The Australian Philatelist reproduces the letter of Mr. Leeft, which we published in April, with some comment, which confirms us in our belief that the Tongeese are not such innocent birds as that gentleman would have us suppose. It is stated that there is in existence a "late Premier" of Tonga, possibly the one referred to by Mr. Leeft, who boasted of "having replenished the almost exhausted coffers of the Tongan Treasury by means of certain surcharges, created solely for the purpose of sale to collectors, and not to supply any immediate postal necessity. He chuckled over what he claimed was an ingenious novelty, and an invention of his own resourceful brain." There was a Postmaster also, who was obliged to retire from that office through charges of philately of a not altogether disinterested description, which were possibly ill-founded. Altogether the atmosphere of Tonga appears to be somewhat overcharged—surcharged, perhaps—with speculative philately, though the present "unfortunate Postmaster" may not be making anything out of it.

Transvaal.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes two fresh values of the bi-coloured issue. We have received the 1s. also.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1s., bistre, value in green.
2s. 6d.,	lilac "
5s.,	yellow "

Uganda.—A correspondent assures us that the primitive-looking labels, to which we alluded with some suspicion in May, are really employed as postage stamps upon letters from Uganda to Mombasa. The value is in cowries, and there are at least eight in the series, ranging from 5 to 60;

of these the 5, 10, and 20 are in mauve, and the others, of which we have not a full list, in black, on thin tissue paper. We chronicle them, with apologies to all concerned.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 (cowries), mauve.
10 " "	" "
20 " "	" "
50 " "	black.
60 " "	" "

Western Australia.—We give an illustration showing the ½d. on 3d. stamp, issued some months ago.

Wurtemberg.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a Service Envelope, impressed with the 20 pf. stamp of the *Amtlicher Verkehr* series.

Service Envelope. 20 pf., blue.

Zanzibar.—We are shown the 1 anna of India, surcharged "Zanzibar" in blue, instead of black, and are informed that the former was an earlier variety than the latter. Possibly other values exist with the overprint in this colour, which seems to be the same as that employed for disfiguring the envelopes, &c.

Adhesive. 1 a., plum; blue surcharge.

The Ph. R. describes two distinct varieties of the large figure "2" of the surcharge "2½" on the 1 a. of India. One is a figure with a flat foot, the other has a well arched instep.

THE STAMPS OF CANADA.

WITH A REFERENCE LIST.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART I.

IN common with the other British North American Provinces, Canada had the administration of its own postal service granted in 1850, and in the same year an Act was passed to provide for the change. There is very little of this statute that would be new, or that has not, in one form or another, been given in the preceding papers on the North American Colonies.

I shall quote only what is absolutely necessary. This is as follows:—

"CAP. XVII.

"An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the Regulations of the said department.

"I. Whereas by the Act of, &c. . . .

"II. And be it enacted, that the Inland Posts and Post Communications in this Province shall, so far as may be consistent with Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in force in this Province, be exclusively under Provincial management and control; the Revenues arising from the duties and postage dues receivable by the officers employed in managing such Posts and Post Communications shall form part of the Provincial Revenue, unless such moneys belong of right to the United Kingdom, or to some other Colony, or to some Foreign State, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of Provincial Funds, and that the Act passed in the Eighth of Her Majesty's Reign, and entitled an Act to provide for the management of the Customs, and of matter relative to the collection of the Provincial Revenue, shall apply to the said Posts and Post Communications, and to the officers and persons employed in managing the same, or in collecting or accounting for the duties and dues aforesaid, except in so far as any provision of the said Act may be inconsistent of such application, or may be inconsistent with any provision of this Act.

"VIII. And in conformity to the agreement made as aforesaid between the Local Governments of the several Colonies of British North America, be it enacted that the Provincial Postage on letters and packets not being newspapers, printed pamphlets, magazines, or books, entitled to pass at a lower rate, shall not exceed Threepence cur-

rency per half-ounce, for any distance whatsoever within this Province, any fraction of a half-ounce being chargeable as a half-ounce; that no transit postage shall be charged on any letter or packet passing through this Province, or any part thereof, to any other Colony in British North America, unless it be posted in this Province, and the sender choose to prepay it; nor on any letter or packet from any such Colony, if prepaid there; that Twopence sterling the half-ounce shall remain as the rate in operation as regards letters by British mails, to be extended to countries having Postal Conventions with the United Kingdom, unless Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall see fit to allow this rate to be changed to Threepence currency; that the prepayment of Provincial Postage shall be optional.

"That all Provincial Postage received within the Province shall be retained as belonging to it, and that all Provincial Postage received within any other Colony of the British North American Colonies may be retained, as belonging to such Colony. That no privilege of franking shall be allowed as regards the Provincial Postage.

"That Provincial Stamps for the prepayment of postage may be prepared under the orders of the Governor in Council, which stamps shall be evidence of the prepayment of Provincial Postage to the amount mentioned on such stamps; and that such stamps, prepared under the direction of the proper authorities in the other British North American Colonies, shall be allowed in this Province as evidence of the prepayment of Provincial Postage in such other Colonies respectively, on the letters or packets to which they are affixed, and which have been mailed there."

In accordance with the authority given in this Act, the Government issued a series of postage stamps in April, 1851. In a Departmental circular of that year, they say:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. (Order No. 4.)

"TORONTO, 1st April, 1851.

"Stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters.

"Postage stamps are about to be issued, one representing the beaver, of the denomination of 3 pence, the second representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of 6 pence, and the third representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of 1 shilling, which will shortly be transmitted to the postmasters at important points."

These stamps were procured from and manufactured by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., of New York. The first lot was:—

250,200 3 pence	£3127	0	0
100,400 6 pence	2510	0	0
51,400 1 shilling	2550	0	0

To the year ending the 5th of April, 1852, there were issued for sale to Postmasters:—

217,300 3 pence	£2716	5	0
63,400 6 pence	1585	0	0
820 1 shilling	41	0	0

The small demand for the 1s. value shows that it was not meant, as many think, for the prepayment of letters to the United Kingdom; and this is more clearly shown by the rates of postage to that country as given in the Postmaster-General's report for 1851. He says:—

"The rates on letters are as follows:—

"On letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to any part of British North America, threepence; more than half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, sixpence, and so on. On letters between Canada and the United Kingdom not exceeding half an ounce, one shilling sterling (equal to 1s. 1½d. currency). On letters to Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies, the rate is one shilling per half-ounce."

As in Nova Scotia, the sale of stamps, even at the reduced rate of postage, was disappointing. The report above quoted says:—

"Postage stamps for the prepayment of letters of the respective values of 3 pence, 6 pence, and 1 shilling, were

procured and issued immediately after the transfer, and have been kept for sale to the public at all the principal Post Offices in the Province. The demand, however, has not been great, as will be seen by the following statement; and the sales of the last quarter of the year would seem to demonstrate that the use of these stamps in prepayment of letters is rather diminishing than gaining ground in the community."

The statement alluded to is the one previously given.

In the report for the year ending March 31st, 1853, there is shown a slight increase in the sales. The stamp account is as follows:—

	3d.	6d.	12d.	Total value.
On hand April 5, '53	32,900	37,000	50,180	£3845 5 0
Since received from Mfrs.	250,000	—	—	3125 0 0
Total	282,900	37,000	50,180	£6970 5 0
Issued for sale during year	163,000	2575	100	2106 17 6
Bal. on hand, Mar. 31st, '53	119,900	34,425	50,080	£4863 7 6

The next year shows a decided improvement in the sales, the account being as follows:—

	3d.	6d.	12d.	Total value.
On hand March 31st, '53	119,900	34,425	50,080	£4863 7 6
Since received from Mfrs.	250,000	—	—	3125 0 0
Total	369,900	34,425	50,080	£7988 7 6
Issued for sale during year	240,700	10,825	325	3295 12 6
Bal. on hand, Mar. 31st, '54	129,200	23,600	49,755	£4692 15 0

From the same report we find that a change was made in the postage rate to the United Kingdom. The report says:—

"In March, 1854, the charge on packet letters between Canada and the United Kingdom and most foreign countries was reduced by the Imperial Government from 1s. 2d. sterling to 8d. sterling the ½ oz., when sent in the closed mails through the United States, and from 1s. sterling to 6d. when sent direct from a provincial port—Quebec and Halifax. Should no further changes be likely soon to take place in the charges on the correspondence with England, it would promote the public convenience to procure postage stamps of the value of 10d. and 7½d. respectively, to correspond with the present packet charges."

Part of this recommendation was adopted, as in the report of the following year the 10d. stamp is spoken of:—

"To promote the general convenience of the public in prepaying letters to the United Kingdom at the new rate, postage stamps of the value of 10d. currency, equal to 8d. sterling, were procured, and issued to the public."

This must have been before the end of 1854, as the Post-office accounts for the quarter ending 31st December, 1854, have an item of stamps made, viz. :—

"Rawdon, Wright & Co., making stamps ... £42 18s. 6d."

The stamp sales for the year were:—

	3d.	6d.	10d.	12d.	Total.
On hand March 31st, 1854	129,200	23,600	—	49,755	£4692 15 0
Received during year from manufacturers	250,000	50,000	100,080	—	8545 0 0
Total	379,200	73,600	100,080	49,755	£13,237 15 0
Issued for sale during year	355,000	25,800	16,200	265	5770 15 0
Balance on hand March 31st, 1855	24,200	47,800	83,880	49,490	£7467 0 0

The 10d. stamp was probably issued about the last quarter of 1854, as the bill for making them is included in that date, and the quantity issued for sale is too large for the one quarter of 1855 included in the account.

This is the last year in which the 12d. stamp was issued for sale; the next it was only taken into account as stock, and none sold.

The account is:—

	3d.	6d.	10d.	12d.	Total.
On hand March 31st, 1855	24,200	47,800	83,880	49,490	£7467 0 0
Received this year from manufacturers	600,300	—	—	—	7503 15 0
Total	624,500	47,800	83,880	49,490	£14,970 15 0
Sold during year	368,700	34,419	12,000	—	6071 14 6
(On hand March 31st, 1856	255,800	9381	71,880	49,490	£8899 0 6

This is the last mention of the 12d. stamp in the accounts, the stock being, no doubt, destroyed on its withdrawal.

The next report is for the period of a year and a half, and introduces two new values—the ½d. and 7½d., issued in 1857, the smaller value for use in prepaying the rate on single newspapers, the other for the Canadian packet postage. The latter value had been recommended for issue some years previously, but the suggestion had not been acted upon.

The table of stamp accounts is as follows:—

	½d.	3d.	6d.	7½d.	10d.	1s.	s.	d.
Balance on hand March 31st, 1856	9,331	..	71,840	..	6,424	10 6
Received from manufacturers in half-year to September 30th	..	255,800	50,000	..	..	..	1,250	0
Total	..	255,800	59,331	..	71,840	..	7,674	10 6
Issued for sale during half-year	..	186,200	24,731	..	..	..	6,540	0
Balance October 31st, 1856	..	69,600	34,600	..	65,880	..	4,455	0
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1857	..	1,341,600	50,078	100,080	..	..	14,674	9
Total	..	1,341,600	84,678	100,080	65,880	..	19,129	9
Issued for sale during year ending September 30th, 1857	..	757,300	807,050	22,860	217,750	..	12,062	6
Balance on hand	..	584,280	81,700	77,220	43,130	..	7,167	6
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1858	..	1,288,920	900,000	100,000	72,120	..	19,377	15
Total	..	1,843,200	981,700	124,078	115,050	..	26,455	1
Issued for sale during year	..	1,465,440	717,200	82,500	37,230	..	16,103	6
Balance on hand September 31st, 1858	..	377,760	264,500	41,578	62,130	..	10,341	3

The Report of the Postmaster-General for 1859 contains the last pence stamp account, bringing it up to June 30th, 1859, on which date the decimal series was issued. It is as follows:—

	½d.	3d.	6d.	7½d.	10d.	dol.	cts.
Balance to October 1st, 1858	..	377,760	264,500	41,578	62,130	78,420	41,367
Received from manufacturers to June 30th, 1859	..	850,100	449,900	70,000	..	..	36,579
Total	..	1,227,860	714,400	111,578	62,130	78,420	77,946
Issued for sale during about nine months	..	1,079,200	692,700	94,000	47,020	47,020	67,189
Balance on hand June 30th, 1859	..	60,660	21,700	17,578	17,970	31,200	10,757

large. The first lot of ½d. was probably the only imperforate supply, as in the Postmaster General's report for 1857 he says:—

"To facilitate the prepayment of letters passing from Canada to England by the Canadian steamers, a new stamp, bearing value of 6d. sterling, or 7½d. currency, being the Canada packet rate, was procured and put in circulation. A new stamp has also been introduced, of the value of one half-penny, to serve as a medium for prepaying transient newspapers. Moreover, the Department has been led by the increasing use of postage stamps, to take measures for obtaining the Canada postage stamps on sheets perforated in the dividing lines, in the manner adopted in England, to facilitate the separation of a single stamp from the others on a sheet when required for use."

The last two lots received from the manufacturers were probably perforated, though it is odd that the 10d. was not, unless a theory to be spoken of later is correct.

The pence stamps of Canada were manufactured by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York. They were engraved in *taille douce*, the ½d., 3d., 6d., 10d., and 12d. printed in sheets of 100 stamps, ten rows of ten the 7½d. in sheets of 120 stamps, ten rows of twelve. All the sheets had eight imprints on them—two at top and bottom, and two at each side—the imprint being "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, New York."

The designs are too well known to need description; the 12d. only deserves a word in explanation of the way in which the value was expressed. This was undoubtedly done intentionally, as though it was intended for a one shilling stamp, yet it could not be called that, as there were a number of *shillings* of different values in circulation in the Colony. If the stamp had been lettered "One Shilling," the Post Office was liable to have tendered for it, 6½d., 7½d., 10d., or 12d., according to locality.

To obviate this, the value was expressed as "Twelve Pence," leaving no room for error.

If the papers and shades of this series of stamps are thoroughly studied, there are more varieties than in all the other British North American stamps put together; in many cases they are minute, in others more decided, but in every case distinct. Some years ago, my friend, Mr. C. B. Corwin, of New York, and myself undertook a series of papers on the stamps of the British North American Colonies; but through lack of time, Canada was the only one that was completed.

The reference list then made is so good that, with the addition of a few recently-discovered varieties, it can stand entire, as it was written in 1890, and I will not attempt any alteration or improvement in the arrangement, or in the description of the papers, which was so well done by Mr. Corwin.

At that date the variations in the sizes of different specimens of the same value in the pence issue had not been noted, though a variety of the 10d. had been recognized. Attention was first called to these by a paper in *The London Philatelist*, by Mr. Brouse, which was supplemented by another by Mr. Castle, giving measurements of the various sizes. Roughly speaking, the variation is as follows:—In the ½d., ½ mm. in length and the same in breadth; in the 3d., ¾ mm. in length by ½ mm. in breadth; in the 6d., ¾ mm. in length by ½ mm. in breadth; in the 7½d., ¾ mm. in length and the same in breadth; and in the 10d., ¾ mm. in length by 1 mm. in breadth.

To classify these sizes by the papers is now impossible, but generally copies on thick and thin papers will differ distinctly in size. In the 10d. stamp three distinct sizes can be found—long and narrow, on thin and very thin paper; long and broad, on a fairly thick white paper; and short and broad, on the same paper and on one not quite as heavy.

The remainders were destroyed, and probably with them the stock of 12d. stamps that had been withdrawn from circulation some years previously. The total number of each value issued is as follows:—

½ penny	3,389,960.
3 pence	3,528,700.
6 pence	402,900.
7½ pence	82,110.
10 pence	151,500.
12 pence	1,510.

This includes the perforated series, issued about the end of 1857; and as the sale of stamps from that date was heavy, the quantities of perforated stamps must have been quite

What is the cause of these variations in size is rather an interesting question. It does not seem possible that more than one plate was necessary to print the comparatively limited quantities of pence stamps; but if only one plate was used, all these varieties of size would be found on all the papers, and taking the most noticeable value, the 10d., a specimen of the long and narrow type is, I believe, unknown, except on the thin paper, and the same rule applies to the other two types, which are unknown on the thin, semi-transparent paper of the long and narrow variety.

The earlier printings of the pence series was on what at that time was called bank-note paper, a thin, greyish white, laid or wove, while the later printings were apparently made on any paper that came to hand. There are fourteen varieties that we were able to distinguish, which are described generally here, to be more thoroughly classified in the reference list.

Series I., II., IV., and V. The texture of these papers is virtually the same, and it is indeed often difficult, particularly in the case of the 6d., to distinguish between the *laid* and *wove* papers. The lines in the *laid* paper are of a most peculiar character, and cannot, as a rule, be brought fairly out by holding the stamp between one's eyes and the light. The best way to test these two papers is to lay the stamps, face down, on a black surface, and let the light strike them at about an angle of fifteen degrees, when the *laid* lines are brought most plainly into view. It is necessary, however, to place the specimens so that the light will strike them parallel to their length, as the *laid* lines run horizontally in the 3d., and vertically in the 6d. and 12d.

Series III. This is an entirely different paper to those mentioned above. The *laid* lines are most distinct, while the paper is of a different texture and colour from the regular grey shade.

Series VI. The paper of this series is almost as thick as that employed for series XII. There is a vast difference, however, in its appearance, as the paper of series VI. is much harder than that of series XII. It feels greasy when rubbed between the thumb and finger, and the colour of the paper is distinctly different from that shown by series XII.

Series VII., VIII., and IX. We are able to divide the thin-ribbed papers into three varieties, which the description plainly indicates. They are very distinct, and can be distinguished by a moment's inspection without hesitation.

Series X. This is a very peculiar sort of paper, which is quite fragile, and will not bear much handling. It is quite as soft as that of series VII.

Series XI. This paper is also of a peculiar texture; the surface presents a sort of hairy appearance, and the quality is better than series X., although not as tough as series XII.

Series XII. and XIII. This paper presents, even when looking at the face of the specimens, so entirely different an appearance to that employed in any of the other series, that a reference to the back is hardly necessary. It is found in two thicknesses, which have the same appearance, and seems to have been employed for all the values except the 12d.

Series XIV. We are surprised that this variety has hitherto escaped notice. It is so distinct, both in paper and colour, from any of the other 6d. stamps. It has only been found in shades of a peculiarly *brownish purple*, which is a colour entirely different from that presented by specimens on any other of the papers employed. It is an exceedingly rare variety.

The dates given in the reference list are, with few exceptions, taken from used stamps on the original covers; these are, of course, only approximately correct, and are in all cases followed by a query. The exceptions are the official dates of issue.

REFERENCE LIST.

APRIL 6, 1851.

Series I. *Very thin, almost pelure, greyish laid paper.*
3d., vermilion, orange-vermilion.
6d., violet, dark violet, violet-black.

Series II. *Medium laid greyish paper.*
3d., vermilion, orange-vermilion (shades).
6d., violet-black, brown-black, violet-brown (shades).
12d., black.

Series III. *Stout white laid paper.*

3d., vermilion.
6d., reddish violet.

JUNE, 1852.

Series IV. *Very thin, almost pelure, greyish wove paper.*
3d., vermilion, orange-vermilion (shades).
6d., dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).
10d., dark blue.

12d., black.

Series V. *Medium greyish wove paper.*

Nov. 19, 1855? 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red (shades).
6d., light and dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).

Dec. 5, 1854? 10d., dark blue.

Series VI. *Hard, stout, greyish wove paper.*

3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red (shades).
6d., light and dark violet, violet-brown, violet-black (shades).
10d., dark blue.

Series VII. *Very soft, thin, ribbed paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., light rose.
3d., vermilion (shades).

Series VIII. *Very soft, thin, cream ribbed paper.*

3d., brown-red (shades).

Series IX. *Hard, thin, greyish ribbed paper.*

3d., brown-red (shades).
Oct. 16, 1851? 6d., violet-black.

Series X. *Very soft, thin, cream wove paper.*

3d., brown-red.

Series XI. *Soft, thick, coarse, white wove paper.*

3d., brown-red.

Series XII. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed.*

Aug. 1, 1857. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, rose-red (shades).

April 3, 1856? 3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red-brown (shades).

6d., black, olive-black, greenish black, violet-black, olive-brown (shades).

Aug. 1, 1857. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grass-green (shades).

10d., rich blue (shades).

Series XIII. *Hard, thick, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, rose-red (shades).

3d., orange-vermilion to brownish vermilion, red-brown (shades).

6d., black, olive-black, greenish black.

10d., rich blue (shades).

Series XIV. *Very thick, spongy, white wove paper, almost cardboard.*

6d., rich brownish purple.

THE PERFORATED SERIES.

It is an open question whether these stamps were delivered to the Canadian Post Office Department in a perforated condition or not. The manufacturers are wholly unable to throw any light on the subject; and while there is much to be said in favour of their having perforated the stamps, there are points against it almost as strong.

In favour of it there is the fact that, at the date that these stamps were issued, it was more than probable that a firm like the manufacturers would have perforating machines. The normal gauge of the perforated set is 12, that being the only size of perforation ever used by the manufacturers, or their successors, the American Bank Note Company; indeed, they call 12 their standard and only gauge.

On the other hand, we find that there are perforated stamps of the first series issued, viz. the 6d. on *laid* paper; also that there exist two different varieties of perforation that were never used by the makers, viz. one gauging 14, and another that is described in *The American Journal of Philately* for January, 1891, as follows:—

"CANADA.—In a large lot of pence issues, purchased by us lately, we have found two copies of the 3d., on greyish wove paper, perforated 13, with oblique parallel cuts. This seems to confirm the theory that the pence issues of Canada were not perforated by the manufacturers, but either by the Canadian Government, or by some persons authorised by them, who most likely experimented with different perforating machines, finally selecting the one perforating 12."

Considering these facts, it may be that the stamps were sent to Canada in an imperforate condition, and that the Post-office Department had them perforated there, either buying a perforating machine, or entrusting them to some manufacturers of stationery. Perforations gauging 13 and 14 may have been experimental, as specimens of these varieties are rare; perforation 12 being adopted as giving the best results, the other sizes not being at all clearly cut, as the 12 generally is. All the stock of ½d., 3d., and 6d. on hand would, in this case, have been perforated, which might account for the copy of the 6d. on *laid* paper that is known in this condition. There always remains the query why the 7½d. and 10d. were not treated in the same manner, and to this no answer can be given. Probably the safest theory to advance, and the one that I think is correct, is that the 12 gauge was the official one used by the manufacturers, and that the 13 and 14 were the result of private enterprise by people using large quantities of stamps, and they may possibly ante-date the regularly perforated issue. This point can only be settled by copies being found on the original covers.

REFERENCE LIST.

1857.

- Series I. *Medium greyish laid paper. Perforated 12.*
6d., violet-brown, violet.
- Series II. *Closely ribbed thin paper. Perforated 12.*
½d., rose.
3d., vermilion.
- Series III. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 12.*
½d., light rose.
3d., vermilion (shades).
6d., greenish black, violet-black, violet (shades).
- Series IV. *Hard, thick, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 12.*
½d., rose, light to dark.
3d., vermilion (shades).
6d., violet-black, dark violet.
- Series V. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Perf. 14.*
3d., brownish vermilion.
- Series VI. *Hard, medium, white wove paper, very slightly ribbed. Percé en scie 13.*
3d., light vermilion.

The use of split stamps was not apparently permitted in Canada, as I have only seen two varieties, and not half a dozen of these, on covers. They are the:—
6d., violet, on thick white paper, split diagonally and used as 3d.
6d., dark violet, perf. 12, split diagonally and used as 3d.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 196, vol. vi.)

UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.—POSTMASTERS' STAMPS.

Stamps issued by various postmasters previous to the general Governmental issues.

BALTIMORE.

1846.

Issued by Mr. James M. Buchanan, Postmaster.
5 cents, black (S. G. 4304); * 1 (on original cover).

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

1846.

Engraved by Mr. Kidden, and printed on yellowish-white wove paper. Issued by Mr. H. B. Sayles, Postmaster.

Eleven varieties of 5 c., and one of 10 c. (S. G. 4311).

5 c., black; IV.	} Forming a complete uncut sheet of 12.
5 c. ,, XI.	
10 c. ,, I.	

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

27 August, 1846.

Engraved by Mr. Thomas Chubbuck, and printed on yellow wove paper; issued by Mr. F. N. Palmer, Postmaster. Ten varieties (S. G. 4306).

5 c., black on yellow; I.

NEW HAVEN.

1846.

Engraved by Mr. F. G. Gorham, and stamped on envelopes. Issued and signed by Mr. E. A. Mitchell, Postmaster. (S. G. 4308.)

5 (cents), red on white; 1 (cut to shape).

Reprints of 1871.

Signed by Mr. E. A. Mitchell.

5 (cents), red on white; 1.
5 ,, blue ,, I.

St. LOUIS.

5 November, 1845.

Engraved by Mr. J. M. Kershaw, and printed on bluish paper. Issued by Mr. Wymor, Postmaster. The plate consisted of 6 stamps arranged in three rows of two in a row, the vertical strip on the left consisting of three varieties of 5 c., and that on the right of three varieties of 10 c. The two upper 5 c. stamps were altered to 20 c., and back again to 5 c. (S. G. 4313, 4314).

5 c., black; I. (No. 3).

10 c. ,, 3 (the three varieties, two being on portions of original covers).

5 c., (3) + 10 c., (3)—the six forming a reconstructed sheet of the stamps as first engraved.

Forgery.

5 c., black; I.

This is a forgery of Type 3.

NEW YORK.

14 July, 1845.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, and Hatch. White, cream, and bluish wove papers. Issued by Mr. R. H. Morris, Postmaster of New York, for use in that city, and also in Albany, Boston, and Washington. (S. G. 4310.)

(a) Without Postmaster's Initials.

5 c., black on bluish; I.
5 c. ,, cream; I.
5 c. ,, white; I.

Variety with double line at the bottom of the stamp.

5 c., black on bluish; I.

* Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 1895-96. Illustration Type No. 4304

(b) *With Postmaster's Initials in red ink.*

5 c., black on cream; 1.

Reproductions.

1862.

Printed from a new plate.

5 c., black on cream; I.

5 c. ,, blue; II.

SECTION II.—CARRIERS' STAMPS.

NEW YORK.

1 August, 1842.

Engraved and printed on various coloured papers, and issued by Mr. John Lorimer Graham, New York. Portrait of George Washington. (S. G. 4309.)

3 cents, black on blue; I., II. (pair), 1.

3 " " blue faced paper; 4.

3 " " green " 3.

3 " " pale rose; I., 1 (on entire original).

CITY DESPATCH, BOSTON.

1845.

Engraved on wood, and printed on yellowish wove paper.

Portrait of George Washington. (S. G. 4315.)

3 cents, red on yellowish; I.

NEW YORK.

1849-50.

"U.S. MAIL." (S. G. 4325.)

1 cent, black on rose (1 May, 1849); I., 2.

1 " " buff faced paper (10 Dec., 1849); I., 1.

1 " " yellow " (13 Sept., 1850); 1.

PHILADELPHIA.

1849-50.

"U.S.P.O." (S. G. 4321.)

With "L-S" in lower corners.

1 cent, black on rose; 1.

With "H" in right lower corner.

1 cent, black on rose; 1 (on entire original).

Forgery.

With "L-P" in lower corners.

1 cent, black on rose; 1.

Without letters in lower corners.

1 cent, black on rose; 1 (on entire).

1 " " red faced paper; 1.

1 " " blue " 1.

1 " " yellow " 1 (on entire).

25 July, 1850.

Engraved on wood. (S. G. 4322.) Several varieties of type.

1 cent, gold on bluish black faced paper; III. (vertical strip), I.

1 cent, blue on white; 1 (on entire), 1.

Forgeries.

1 cent, blue on white; 1.

1 " " black " 1.

BALTIMORE.

1856.

1 cent, dull rose (S. G. 4318); I., 4.

1 " " blue; 2, 1 (on entire).

1851.

"Government City Despatch," lithographed. (S. G. 4319.)

1 cent, black; III., 1.

1 " " rose; II., 2.

Variety with short rays under "VE" of "GOVERNMENT."

1 cent, black; 1.

Variety with "SENT" for "CENT."

1 cent, black; 2.

PHILADELPHIA.

1852 (?).

1 cent, black (S. G. 4323); 1 (on entire original).

The same used as a hand-stamp.

1 cent, red; 1 (on entire original).

Another design (S. G. 4324), also used as a hand-stamp.

1 cent, blue; I. (on entire envelope, orange paper), and

I. (cut square).

CARRIERS' STAMPS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Engraved by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear, and Co., and used for prepaying city letters delivered by carriers.

29 September, 1851.

(a) *Portrait of Benjamin Franklin.* (S. G. 4316.)

(No value) blue on rose; 1.

Proof.

(No value) brown on greyish; 1.

Reprints of 1875.

(No value) blue on rose; II.

blue on pale rose; II.

17 November, 1851.

(b) *New design* (S. G. 4317), engraved and printed by the same firm.

1 cent, blue; III., VIII. (two pairs and a block of four), 2.

Reprints of 1875.

1 cent, blue; I.

1 cent, blue; I. (perf. 12).

BALTIMORE.

4 October, 1852.

Several varieties of type (S. G. 4320).

1 cent, red on bluish; 2 (each on part of original), 1 (on entire original).

1 " " blue on white (Nov., 1852); 1, 2 (on entire original).

1 " " green; 1 (on entire original).

PENNY POST COMPANY, BOSTON.

3 April, 1845.

1 cent, blue (Scott, A23); 1.

28 August, 1850.

1 cent, blue (Scott A24); II.

SECTION III.—GENERAL ISSUES.

1 July, 1847.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson. Medium thick bluish wove paper.

5 cents, brown; XI., 5.

10 " " black; III., 2.

Variety with double marginal line at top.

5 cents, brown; 1.

Official Imitations, 1875.

5 cents, brown; IV.

10 " " black; 1.

1851-1856.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear, and Co. White wove paper.

1 c., blue (1 July, 1851); IX., 2 (pair), 6.

3 c., red (1 July, 1851); XIII., 2 (pair), 8.

5 c. (5 January, 1856), yellow-brown; III.

5 c., purple-brown; I.

5 c., pale red-brown; I.

5 c., deep " II., 4 (two pairs), 1.

10 c., green (5 May, 1855); IV., 2 (pair), 2.

12 c., black ("); III., 2 (pair).

1857-60.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, and Co. White wove paper. *Perf.* 154.

1 c., blue; XI.

3 c., red; XIII., 1.

5 c., pale brown (a); 2.

5 c., dark brown (a); II., 3.

10 c., green; VIII.

12 c., black; V.

24 c., purple (15 June, 1860); VI., 1.

30 c., orange (12 Aug., 1860); III.

90 c., blue (13 Aug., 1860); III., 1.

Note.—In (a) there are straight ornaments at top and bottom. The other varieties are

(b) *With ornaments partially removed.*

5 c., brown; III.
5 c., deep brown; II., 1.

(c) *With ornaments entirely removed.*

5 c., brown; IV., 1.

and (b) and (c) *se-tenant.*

5 c., brown; II. (vertical pair).

Varieties.

(i.) *Imperf.*

5 c., brown (b); I.
24 c., purple; I.
30 c., orange; II.

(ii.) *Imperf. vertically.*

3 c., red; 2.
30 c., orange; I.

Reprints.

12 March, 1875.

Perf. 12.

1 c., blue; I.
3 c., red; I.
5 c., brown; I.
10 c., green; I.
12 c., black; I.
24 c., purple; I.
30 c., orange; I.
90 c., blue; I.

LITHOGRAPHED COLONIALS.

A RECENT number of one of our American contemporaries contains an extraordinary paper upon this subject, to which we should not have thought it necessary to allude but for the fact that two English magazines have reproduced the article in question as a valuable and interesting one.

The stamps dealt with are not the various British Colonials, which are well known to have been lithographed—though two stamps that are not known to have ever been printed by any other process are included in the list given—but certain supposed "emergency issues" of stamps, which the writer of the paper seems to consider were usually printed from steel engraved plates.

Let us first take the list, which, for greater convenience of reference, we have ventured to rearrange in alphabetical order. It runs as follows:—

ANTIGUA.

1873. Perf. 12½. 1d., vermilion.
" " 12½. 6d., green.
1873-79 " 14. 6d. "
1882-95 " 14. 6d. "
1886 " 12. 1d., red.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1d., blue; C.A.

CANADA.

1891. Envelope, 3 c., red.

CEYLON.

1886. 15 c., olive-green; 1st colour.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1878. 1d., claret.
1884. 4d., grey.
1891. 1d., orange-brown.
" 2½d., blue.
1892. 1d., red-brown.
" 6d., orange.

HONGKONG.

1863-77. 96 c., yellow-brown.

LABUAN.

1880-82. 16 c., blue.

MAURITIUS.

1872. 5s., mauve.
1876-77. 1s. on 5s., mauve.

MONTSERRAT.

1876-79. 6d., green.
1884. Perf. 12. 1d., red.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1860. 5d., yellow-green; wmk. 5.
1888-89. 5s., violet.
" 20s., blue (?).

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1882. ½d., green; C.A.

ST. HELENA.

1884. ½d., green; C.A.

ST. VINCENT.

1883. ½d., orange (?).
" ½d., green.
" 4d., dull blue.
1882-88. 1d., pale lake.
" 4d., red-brown.
" 2½d. on 1d., milky blue.

TASMANIA.

1889-91. ½d., orange.
" 1d., carmine.
" 1d., vermilion.
" 2½d. on 9d., light blue.

TURKS ISLANDS.

1887-89. 1d., scarlet; perf. 12.
" 6d., yellow-brown.

VICTORIA.

1881-83. 4d., carmine; No. 145.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1867-68. 4d., brown-red on rose.
" 1s., carmine and black.

The list includes a curious mixture of impressions. Two, the Virgin Islands, which are stated by the best authorities to have always been lithographed, and in connection with which, therefore, there can be no question of lithographed *emergencies*; not less than a dozen surface-printed stamps, which we believe even professional printers cannot in all cases distinguish from good lithographs; and one embossed envelope stamp. It is possible that we are mistaken in supposing that the writer of the paper intended to imply that *all* his examples were steel engravings, as that expression is usually understood, but that certainly is the impression conveyed; and, at any rate, the fact that he includes the two Virgin Islands among stamps that are usually "steel engraved," must detract considerably from the value of his opinion.

But curious as is the list, it is far less curious than the reasons given for these "emergency issues." The writer states—upon what authority we know not—"Only the steel matrix of the stamp is preserved and kept by the Crown agent, but not the plates, these being destroyed as soon as the required issue has been printed therefrom. When a re-issue is required, a new plate is prepared from the same matrix; this takes time—several weeks, at least. When a demand is made for an *immediate supply*, the lithographic stone is resorted to, a transfer made from the matrix, and an edition run off sufficient to last till the steel plate is ready for use." Now, all this is the purest nonsense; no plates, steel or other, of British Colonial stamps, are ever destroyed until they have become useless, either through wear and tear, or by the stamps becoming obsolete—and they are not invariably destroyed even in the latter case. We have some doubts whether Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have ever con-

structed any steel engraved plates for Colonial stamps; we believe they are still using, for the stamps which they print by that process, the plates which were handed over to them when they obtained the contracts for printing those stamps. It is their method of printing from these plates, or the highly-milled paper which they use, that produces these supposed lithographic impressions. One of the most noticeable of these is the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of St. Helena, about which we made some enquiries last year, with the result that we were assured, upon the very best authority, that no St. Helena stamps had ever been lithographed at all!

It is worthy of remark that the writer of the paper, to show that the specimens he has examined are not lithographic forgeries, draws attention to the fact that, with the exception of four, all the stamps in the list "have the regulation watermark Crown & CC, or Crown & CA, &c." The four exceptions are, we presume, the Canadian envelopes, the Falkland Islands Id. of 1878, and the two Virgin Islands stamps. The second is the only one of these that needs special mention. To the best of our belief, only one supply of this was ever sent out, and, as it was the first issue of 1d. stamps, it is in the last degree improbable that a portion of the supply was printed by one process and the rest by another. Moreover, there are no such marked variations in the colour of the impression, as there could hardly fail to be in the case of stamps produced by two such different methods. All the steel engraved stamps watermarked Crown & CC, or CA, were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and naturally exhibit the peculiarities of the printing of that firm. Some of their impressions from the Ceylon plates show these peculiarities in a marked degree.

Of the Mauritius 5s., *mauve*, it is certain that only one supply was ever printed, the whole of which was sent out at the same time.

We believe that we are right in saying that all the Australian stamps in the list were printed on the spot, and some of them from plates sent out from England, which certainly were not destroyed as soon as an edition had been struck off, and we fancy that this discovery of lithographed *emergencies* is only the finding of a common, or garden, mare's nest.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 211, vol. vi.)

Manufacture.—Upon this point we have only to state that the 2 and 6 schilling, which were printed in 1867 from blocks arranged in groups of three horizontal rows above and two below, were printed in May, 1879, in groups of two horizontal rows above and three below, thus altering the position of the varieties of type of those values; that of the 2 sch. becoming the first stamp in the third row, while that of the 6 sch. became the second in the fifth row. In August, 1879, and in 1884, the groups were arranged as in 1867.

The register marks on the sheets are as follows:—

a. Printing of May, 1879.

A coloured mark, *red* for the $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., with *red* frame, the $\frac{1}{2}$ and the 2 schilling, *green* for the other values, at each end of the third horizontal row, and above and below the sixth vertical row.

An uncoloured puncture above the second, third, and eighth vertical rows, and at each end of the upper margin, on the sheets of the perforated and rouletted stamps.

b. Printing of August, 1879.

Red marks for the 2 sch. and *green* marks for the 6 sch.,

in the same positions as the coloured marks in the preceding edition.

Uncoloured punctures at each end of the upper margin, and above the third and eighth vertical rows.

Characteristics.—All the *imperforate* impressions are of an entirely fancy nature, none of the Heligoland stamps having been issued in that condition, and the 1 schilling of this type *rouletted* is of the same class. The $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. with *green* frame, the same value with *rose* frame, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are of a still more fancy description, as the effigy upon them is not of the same type as that employed for the original stamps; instead of the head of *Type 1*, they have that of *Type 2*. The 2 and the 6 schilling, *perf.* $1\frac{1}{2}$, should equally be classed as fancy impressions, as those values were never issued thus.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, *rouletted*, was not originally printed, as in the case of these reprints, in a more or less deep shade of *yellow-green*, but in *blue-green*; there can thus be no confusion with this value. The $\frac{3}{4}$ sch., *perforated*, is reprinted in too bright colours. The 1 sch., both *rouletted* and *perforated*, resembles in a rather deeper *carmine* the 1875 printing of that value; the spandrels are in *yellow-green*, of a more pronounced shade than that of the originals.

The 2 sch. *rouletted* is not in the same shade as the same value perforated, and this is explained by the fact that the former was printed in May, 1879, and the latter in the following August. The *rouletted* stamp is in a *vermilion* shade of *carmine* and in *yellow-green*; the *perforated* is bright *carmine-rose* and bright *yellow-green*.

The *rouletted* 6 sch., of May, 1879, is in a *green* of a rather more *yellow* shade than that of the *perforated* stamp of August, 1879. It is very difficult to distinguish the *rouletted* reprints of the 2 and 6 schilling from the originals of those values.

The paper of the reprints is not so rough as that of the original impressions of the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, but it resembles that of the originals of the other values.

Varieties of type of the 2 schilling.

In addition to the variety in which the upper label differs from that of the other stamps on the sheet, we find by the side of this another, which, through some accident to the block, shows a flaw in the *white* line of the frame above the "H" of "SCHILLING." This defect exists on the sheets of all the subsequent reprints. We find also a figure "2," the head of which is damaged; it exists on the second stamp of the second row in the *rouletted*, and on the second stamp of the fifth row in the perforated impressions, owing to the blocks being rearranged for the second edition.

* * *

We now come to a reprint of a very singular nature: a reprint of a stamp which was still in use when it was reprinted! Let us explain.

On September 24, 1879, Mr. J. Goldner became the possessor of the stock of the 3 pfennig stamps of 1876, and the dies, &c., for printing that value, as was stated on page 163 of our last volume. On April 15, 1880, taking full advantage of the authority given him by the Government of Heligoland, Mr. Goldner forwarded to Berlin an order for 100,000 3 pf. stamps, sending at the same time, as usual, the blocks of this value. These were supplied on June 6th, 1880, and on the 12th of the same month appeared the notification, given on the page to which we referred above, by which the 3 pf. stamps were withdrawn from circulation from and after the date of that notification, that is, from June 12, 1880.

Thus, after having disposed of the stock in bulk, together with the plates for printing a certain stamp, and after having given permission for making reprints, it was not until *nine*

months later that the authorities decided to withdraw that value from circulation; and this was actually not until six days after the delivery of a private edition, which might have been made use of for postal purposes, had its owner so desired.

In view of this oversight on the part of the postal administration, we may ask ourselves whether the stamps in question should, or should not, be considered as reprints. A reprint, as generally understood, except in the case of reimpressions admitted to postal use, belongs to an edition struck off after the stamp has been withdrawn from circulation; this was not the case here, as at the date of the production of this printing, the postal department had not yet forbidden the use of the 3 pfennig stamps. Nevertheless, as this edition was not printed to the order of the Government, but to that of a private individual, who intended to employ the stamps, not for postal purposes, but for sale to collectors, we think that, in spite of all that may be urged to the contrary, these stamps must be considered to be reprints.

The case is a curious one, and altogether exceptional; we doubt if another of the same kind has ever been met with.

Printing of June 6, 1880.

The edition was of 100,000 copies.

The stamps were upon strips of yellowish white paper, 230 mm. long by 70 mm. deep. Perf. 14½. 3 pfennig (2½ farthings), frame yellow-green, Arms black, deep green, bright red, and brownish orange.

The strips may be found either with or without a register mark in orange below; perforation A or B. Of the latter we have only seen four single copies, in which the end of the upper margin was without perforation, and one of these copies showed a register mark (above?) in green.

Varieties.

During the printing of this supply an accident happened, of which we find the traces upon certain of the strips with and without the orange register mark:—

The sixth stamp shows the following coloured marks in the left-hand corners—(a) in the white portion, near the centre, below the (upper?) triangle; (b) at the upper angle of the triangle in the lower corner.

The gum is brownish, and extends, as a rule, over the whole of the back of the strip; in some cases, however, it is wanting at one of the ends.

Manufacture.—The sheets contained forty stamps, divided into horizontal strips of ten. The top strip showed a green register mark above the sixth stamp, and had perforation A. The second and third strips showed no register marks, and had perforation B; and the fourth strip showed an orange mark below the sixth stamp, and likewise had perforation B.

Characteristics.—The paper is always yellowish; the colours of the impression vary considerably in shade, the yellow-green varying from pale to full and deep; the red is always bright, and the orange is brownish, and sometimes pale. The colours red and yellow-green alone will serve to distinguish this edition from that of 1877, when the stamp is without its upper or lower margin. The brownish gum is also distinctive.

* * *

On February 12, 1882, a fresh order from Mr. Goldner, countersigned by the Government, was forwarded to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. The supply was delivered on March 2nd following.

Printing of March 2, 1882.

This consisted of only one value, the 1 pfennig of 1875, of which 2000 sheets were struck off.

1 pfennig (1 farthing), "éosine" * and deep green.

* "Eosine," according to Dr. Kalkhoff, is the name of a group of colours produced from coal tar. These colours are employed mainly in

Among the sheets of reprints there was one with the head upside down; this was purchased by a dealer in Berlin, who had sold a portion before he discovered the error. Ridiculous prices are now asked for this valuable curiosity!

Variety with the head inverted.

1 pfennig, éosine and deep green.

The *éosine* is a colour of a rosy flesh tint, reproducing very imperfectly the *carmine* of the originals.

The paper is white; the perforation gauges 14½, and shows arrangement C.

The gum is white instead of yellowish, and covers the whole of the back of the sheets.

Manufacture.—The only distinctive points are the register marks, colour *éosine*, at each end of the third horizontal row, about 10 mm. distant from the sides of the stamps, and above and below the fifth vertical row. Uncoloured punctures at each end of the lower margin, and below the third and eighth vertical rows.

Characteristics.—The peculiar shade of the impression and the paper are quite distinctive.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Cologne Congress. CALLED by courtesy a Philatelic Congress, but where philately comes in, I fail to see.

Really and truly this annual meeting is a huge "Stamp Bourse," with beer, billiards, and talk thrown in. However, it is a really enjoyable annual event, and affords one an opportunity of meeting many old friends whom otherwise one would seldom see.

The business part of the affair was as dry as possible, and I think more real business could be done in one day at an English Congress than in the four days of this meeting.

The thing that struck me here most forcibly was the extremely small attendance of collectors. Germany, France, and Austria altogether were not represented by six out of hundreds of men who have fine collections, and who are keen on the acquisition of stamps. What is the reason of this? Is it that there is nothing at these meetings to attract collectors? If so, it is time that some remedy was found; and I would respectfully propose to the authorities of the next Congress in Hamburg the consideration of this point. How would a Grand International Exhibition of Stamps, &c., act as a draw? If it could be arranged, I feel sure that there would be a much greater attendance of collectors than has hitherto been the case.

Another thing that struck me is the great amount of time and talk wasted on minor Society affairs, that, according to English ideas, could be best settled by small committees, instead of all the details of drawing up rules, &c., taking up some four hours' time of over two hundred men.

Now as to the notables present. First, the ladies—"God bless 'em"—were worthily represented by Mrs. Larish, of Munich, and Miss Lehmann, of Hamburg.

Several dealers had their wives with them, but at the dance on the Petersberg I should think many odd couples might be seen—*did* anyone happen to spot either of the following couples "toeing the green"? Messrs. Castle and Scheindling, Messrs. Hilckes and Griebert, Messrs. Zarmickian and Gordon Smith!!!

Among English representatives were Messrs. M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, T. Buhl, Harry Hilckes, D. Brosnan, H. A. Kennedy, Hamilton Smith, C. Coleby.

Germany naturally showed up strong, amongst the best-known men being Messrs. Stock, Stotzer, Kosack, Cohn, and Augspach, of Berlin; Dr. Franz and Mr. Richard Senf,

dyeing silk or paper, and also in the manufacture of writing and printing inks. They are likewise used for tinting microscopical objects. The practical use of these colours for ink dates from about 1878, and these rich and brilliant tints soon took the place of the old *carmine-lake*. The result may be seen in almost all the stamps of that colour:—The Belgian stamps of 1881, 40 c. postage and 1 fr. telegraph; the U. S. United States of 1890, &c. Their use commenced in Berlin in 1879.

of Leipzig; Mr. H. Decker, of Hanover; Messrs. Umpfenbach, Schäfer, Rosenberg, Sohn, Reinheimer, of Frankfurt; Mr. Kreitz, of Königswinter; Mr. Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz; Mr. Willadt and Mr. Kiehle, of Pforzheim; Mr. Wagner of Heidelberg; Messrs. Drahn and Köhler, of Cologne.

Austria sent Mr. R. Friedl and Mr. Fellner, of Vienna.

France was very sparsely represented, none of the prominent dealers turning up. I only noticed Mr. Schmidt de Wilde and Mr. Formé from this country.

Russia was worthily represented by Consul A. Steudel, the first collector of Moscow, and by Mr. Eugene Lentz, the popular secretary of the St. Petersburg Society.

America was represented by two of the prominent dealers, viz. Mr. Henry Calman, of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and Mr. R. F. Albrecht.

Belgium sent Messrs. Gelli and Ricci, of Brussels; and Denmark, Dr. Vedel, Messrs. E. M. and Julius Ruben, and R. Kronmann, of Copenhagen.

The meetings, &c., were all held in the "Lese," or Cologne Reading Rooms, at No. 6, Langgasse.

The dealers, on Friday, June 19th, had a private meeting and exchange bourse at the "Lese," but the real business commenced on Saturday, June 20th, when there was a reception of the delegates from some sixty German and Austrian societies, followed by a "Beer fight, with music."

Sunday, June 21st, the meetings commenced at 9 a.m., with the choice of Mr. Köhler, of Cologne, as President of this the eighth Congress of Philatelists.

Mr. Wagner, of Heidelberg, then brought forward his great scheme for a general "Bund," or union, of all the chief Societies of Germany and Austria; and after many speeches a resolution was carried, agreeing "That the foundation of such a union was sensible and desirable." And then some three or four hours' valuable time was wasted in drawing up a set of rules which could have best been done by a committee. Delegates of some 60 Societies, representing over 5500 members, gave their adherence to this "Union," so the affair is already started on a grand scale.

Mr. Wegmann then brought forward the report of the Elberfeld Society, which is apparently the "S. S. S. S." of Germany, because it has chiefly been concerned during the past year in fighting speculative and unnecessary issues, and for this purpose has issued over ten thousand circulars, and no doubt done much good.

The next business was to consider the advisability of establishing a Central Expert Committee. This was ultimately referred to a committee of the newly-formed Union to report at next year's Congress.

In the evening a great banquet took place in the Wedding Saloon of the "Lese." Many speeches were made, songs sung, and, in fact, a Paris carnival on a small scale took place.

Monday, June 22nd, was the great day of the Congress. A special steamer, the *Undine*, had been chartered and, gaily decked with hundreds of flags, started at 7.30 a.m. to the Siebengebirge (Seven Mountains). After a pleasant journey, during which some delightful views of the Rhine scenery were caught, the steamer arrived at ten o'clock, and the ascent of the Petersberg was commenced. After walking some distance we came to the station of the "Cogwheel" railway, by which the ascent to the top of the mountain is made. This railway is worked by toothed cog-wheels, and the views, as one gets higher and higher, are very fine. The Rhine can be seen for miles on either side, and with mountains all round, many crowned with Castles (not the Brighton variety), the scene is one to be long remembered.

A large hall on the top of the Petersberg had been engaged, and business commenced at eleven o'clock. Mr. Glasewald proposed to lower the price of the tickets to less than the 10s. which they cost at present. The idea was spoken against all round, and it was left to the Society of the town in which the Congresses are held to decide what the cost should be.

After this there was some talk about Insurance against fire of Exchange Club packets while on their rounds, but the premiums were so high that the matter was allowed to drop, upon Dr. Kloss suggesting it should be referred to Mr. Bernard Blauhuth, of Leipzig, for report later.

It was announced that the Mannheim Society would not carry on the "Confidential Correspondence Sheet," and the Pforzheim Society undertook this work for another year.

The last business was to decide where to hold the next meeting, and Hamburg was finally selected, and in that

beautiful city we hope next year to renew acquaintance with many friends.

A *table d'hôtel* lunch was served about 2 p.m. First came the soup, then the big drum had an innings. When he was tired, various members gave songs and speeches. After half an hour to refresh the appetite, we came to the fish, followed by the big drum, fiddle, etc., as before. The waits between courses were so long that a considerable amount of liquid was consumed, lending strength and high spirits to some of our German friends, and many comic incidents took place. We noticed Harry Hilckes seized by the back of the neck, lifted from his seat, and bundled out of the room. We don't think the duel has yet come off!

After lunch a large group photograph was taken, which can be inspected in our window during the next month.

Many of the visitors returned to Cologne by train, and finished up the evening at the Café Bauer with billiards, etc. In this delightful game, of course on small tables with no pockets, our friend, Mr. Henry Calman, proved pre-eminent, being by far and away the best cannon-game player in the crowd.

A large section of the visitors stuck to the *Undine*, and had a pleasant two hours by moonlight on the Rhine, arriving at Cologne about midnight, and parting with a final "slumber drink," or, as we say, "night-cap."

So ended the business of this jovial reunion. Now just a word as to the stamps, of which one got pretty well tired before the three days were past, and which one had to refuse to look at any more.

The best things sold at the meeting no doubt came to England, Mr. Castle and our own firm being probably the two largest buyers present. Mr. Castle secured, for a sum of about £300, an unsevered and unused sheet of 20 Saxony 3 pf. red. This is believed to be the only sheet known, and is the one formerly in the Friedl museum of Vienna. Mr. Friedl got it from a Castle in Saxony, where it was found pasted on a fire-screen, and varnished over! Naturally it is not in the most brilliant condition, but it is a unique piece, and well worth the price paid.

We secured a number of fine things, such as Nova Scotia 1s., with enormous margins, fine Swiss, and some good West Indies. Among other things we got a fine unchronicled variety, viz. Oldenburg, third issue, 3 gr., yellow on white, printed on *both sides*. The blue 1 gr. was the only value previously known thus double printed.

Some stamps that are priced high were as common as possible here. For instance, blue Naples, both arms and cross—there must have been 200 on sale—every prominent dealer had some.

Mr. Richard Senf had about the second best lot of stuff to ourselves, and we were pleased to buy some £50 worth from him. He is an extremely amiable and pleasant gentleman, and if he would only make his catalogue reflect the correct market prices, we should think there would be no better and pleasanter dealer on the Continent.

The other dealers who showed the best selections of rare stamps were Mr. Willadt, of Pforzheim; Mr. Stock, of Berlin; and Mr. Kreitz, of Königswinter.

Reports of Philatelic Societies.

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-ninth meeting of the season 1895-96 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 15th May, 1896, at 7.30 p.m.

Thirteen members were present, in addition to one visitor.

The Secretary read a letter from the General Manager of the Crystal Palace Company in reference to an exhibition of stamps proposed to be held at Sydenham early in next year, and inviting the co-operation and assistance of the Society.

After some discussion, the letter was referred to the Council for consideration, with directions to consult with the leading members of the Stamp Trade on the subject.

In the absence of the author, who was unable to attend the meeting, the Secretary read a paper, by Mr. D. Garth, on "Straits Settlements Stamps," containing much valuable information in reference to the stamps surcharged for the several states, and the varieties of type employed. The paper was illustrated by a number of specimens from Mr. Garth's collection, showing the principal varieties referred to, and extracts were given from press notices and correspondence, showing the speculative nature of the recent issue of the two-cents orange stamp of the "tiger" type, and of the three-cents stamp of 1895.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Garth for his interesting paper, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Castle.

The thirtieth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, 22nd May, 1896, at 7.30 p.m.

Fourteen members were in attendance.

Mr. Bacon read a note from Mr. J. T. Köster, warning collectors of the fact that a person was on his way from Mexico to this country with many remainders of the 1883 and 1886 issues of Mexico, and forgeries of the 4 and 8 reales of the 1856, 1861, and 1862 issues, both with and without forged surcharges and cancellations.

The Chairman showed a curiosity, consisting of two half stamps of the first 4d. Cape of Good Hope "se tenant," and cut to shape, forming one triangular stamp, and used as such; and also a 5s. Natal stamp with the Crown and CC watermark, the paper being of a distinctly bluish tinge, probably due to discolouration by the ink. Both of these were sent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for inspection by the members attending the meeting.

Major Evans then read the first part of his paper on the stamps of Mauritius, dealing with the native printed, and the first English printed stamps. The paper contained a large amount of valuable information, obtained from official sources, on the history of the stamps dealt with, and in reference to the dates of the several issues described, and it is intended to be published as an introduction to the lists of the Mauritius stamps in the next volume of the Society's work on the stamps of the African Colonies.

On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Major Evans for his most interesting and valuable paper.

THE thirty-first meeting of the season, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 29th May, 1896, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by nineteen members.

The Secretary read his report on the work of the Society during the past year, and, after some discussion on the matters referred to, it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, that the report be received and adopted, and published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. A. W. Chambers, as one of the auditors, read and explained the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1896. He congratulated the Society on the continued improvement in its financial position, and, in dealing with the balance sheet of assets and liabilities, made various suggestions on matters of detail which occurred to himself and his co-auditor, Mr. Pearce, which were deserving of consideration at the hands of the Council. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Chambers complimented Mr. Biggs on the admirable manner in which he had performed his duties as Honorary Treasurer. Many of the members present took part in the discussion which ensued, and, on the motion of Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was resolved that the accounts be adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Auditors for their services.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the appointment of a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Earl of Kingston. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had graciously signified his willingness to accept the position, was elected President by acclamation.

Mr. M. P. Castle, proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, and seconded by Mr. Meyer, was then re-elected Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Tilleard being elected Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. Pearce, Assistant Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. N. Biggs,

Treasurer, and Mr. T. Maycock, Librarian; the Council for the ensuing season being completed by the election of Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Major E. B. Evans, Mr. D. Garth, Mr. T. Wickham Jones, and Mr. H. R. Oldfield.—From *The London Philatelist*.

THE BARBADOS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THERE was an exhibition of several fine collections of stamps by the members of the above Society, at the Planters' Hall, on Saturday. Numbers of ardent philatelists of both sexes visited the hall during the day, and up to 5.30 p.m. visitors were still arriving. Among the early arrivals we noticed Lady Hay, who seemed much pleased and interested with the rare specimens shown her. The exhibits were as follows:—Gambia, Mr. J. E. Mayers; Grenada, Mr. Laborde; Great Britain, *Mulready's*, Major McCracken; Haiti, Mr. H. W. Cox; Jamaica, Mr. H. W. Cox; Sarawak, Mrs. Gardner; Dominica, Mr. Laborde. The two pair of *Mulready's*, which, for the benefit of those not learned in philatelic lore, we may say are postage envelopes with an engraving representing Britannia sending forth her messengers to the ends of the earth, were the feature of the exhibits. The date of the issue is 1841, and we understand that they are extremely rare. The Grenada and Dominica collections comprised several rare and beautiful specimens. At catalogue rates they are valued at £24 each.—From *The Barbados Advocate*, June 22nd, 1896.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE annual picnic of the above Society took place on Saturday, June 20th. The places selected were Chatsworth and Haddon.

After tea, the subject of the proposed exhibition in 1897 was discussed, and upon the motion of the President, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society considers the offer of the Crystal Palace Authorities to be so advantageous in every respect, that it strongly recommends the offer be accepted."

A pleasant evening was spent; the stamps to be offered at the coming auction (the first in Manchester) were discussed.

The trip was marred only by one or two heavy showers of rain.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, LANCs.

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. J. N.—We are much obliged for your letter. The stamp shall be safely returned if you like to send it to us for inspection, but we do not think it can be an error of impression.

J. B. L.—Our observations on page 188 of last volume did not refer solely to your letter. We had heard rumours of the supposed lithographed Canadian envelopes before, but your specimen was the only one we had seen that professed to be one of those envelopes. We are still of opinion that the stamp upon the envelope you sent us was not lithographed.

E. H. F.—The word "ΚΕΜΑΗΚΟΤΑΑΝ" means, we believe, *Coronation*.

M. H.—Without seeing your specimen of the 40 c. Tuscany, it is impossible for us to pronounce any opinion upon it. If you can send it to us some time after September 15th, we will examine it.

E. H. W.—The Hongkong 4 c., wmk. Crown & CA, was chronicled last February.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

NORWAY.

1895. Type 2646.
1 öre, grey-brown
35 ,, deep green

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
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. 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., vermilion (,, 146)
2 c., blue (,, 147) 2 0
5 c., carmine (,, 148)
20 c., blue 1 6

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1896. Type 2885.
1 m. de p., blue 0 1
" brown 0 1
5 " blue-green 0 1
½ de c., slate-blue 0 1
1 c. de p., green
2 " ultramarine 0 2
" pale brown 0 3
5 " lilac-brown 0 6
5 " green 0 6
6 " carmine-rose 0 6
8 " red-brown 0 9
10 " orange-brown 1 6
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
" 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
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

Set of 10, 2/6.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1896. 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

PUTIALLA.

- 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.
½d., green (burled) 0 6
1d., (Wmk. 2990) 0 6
1d., (embossed)
1d., vermilion (embossed) . 0 6
Thick paper, no wmk.
½d., green
2d., blue
1s., mauve
Wmk. 2990.
1s., mauve 5 0

ROUMANIA.

1895. Delivery stamp.
25 bani, red-brown
1896. Type?
1 bani, chestnut
UNPAID LETTER STAMP. 1896.
Type 3052. Wmk. Arms. Perf. 134.
50 bani, green

RUSSIA.

- 1895? Type 3062. Error with ground
of 5 hecks on wove paper.
3 kop., black and green
Errors with centre inverted.
14 kop., blue & rose (No. 43)
14 " " (,, 58)
GOVERNMENT LOCAL STAMPS.

BELEBI.

1895. (Nov.)* For Registration.
5 kop., pink and blue

BELOZERSK.

- 1895-96. Type 3142.
2 kop., brown 0 3
" green

BOGORODSK.

- Type of 1884.
10 kop., blue
Type 3167, with date erased.
JUNE, 1895.
2 kop., deep blue
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.
1896. Type 3212.
Frame and numerals only in blue.
5 kop., gold and blue

CHERSON.

1896. Type 3220.
5 kop., blue-green 0 6
JEGORIEWSK.
1896. (Feb.)*
3 kop., blue 0 4
3 " violet-rose 0 4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GADIATSKH.

- Type 3250. Perf.
3 kop., violet and pink

JELETZ.

- 5 kop., 3309, brown-violet 0 6
1896. Kowletted.
5 kop., 3307, violet on rose .
5 " 3308 " " "
5 " 3338, violet on white

KAZAN.

1896. (Dec.)*
3 kop., bright blue

KOLOMNA.

- FOR UNPAID LETTERS.
1896. (Nov.)* Perf. 114.
1 kop., orange 0 2
2 " green 0 3
3 " carmine 0 4

KOUNGOUR.

1896. Type 3345.
2 kop., rose

LOUBNY.

1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 114.
5 kop., green, blk., & gold. 0 6

MALMYCHE.

- 2 kop., 3391, magenta 0 3

NOWOMOSKOWSK.

1896. (June.)*
3 kop., rose

OCHANSK.

1895. New type. (Jan. 1896.)*
2 kop., green 0 3

OBBA.

- 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
1896. Without lined ground.
2 kop., pale blue and rose .. .

OUSTYSOLSK.

1895. Type 3485.
Oval with ground of blue dots.
2 kop., blue, red, & brown

PODOLSK.

1892. Type 3508. Imperf.
2 kop., yellow-green

PSKOFF.

1896. (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. 144. (Feb. '96.)*
3 kop., black on green 0 4

BOLIKAMSK.

1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 114.
2 kop., blue 0 3

STAROBYELSK.

1895. Type 3588. Perf. 124.
2 kop., green on green 0 4

STAWROPOL.

1896. Type 3589. Perf. 134.
3 kop., bright blue

TIOHVIN.

1895. Type 3608. Dated 1895.
5 kop., slate, rose, gold & red 0 6

TOTMA.

- 1895-96. (Nov.)*
3 kop., black, yellow, red,
gold and blue 0 4
6 " black, yellow, red,
gold and blue 0 4

TSCHERDINA.

- 3 kop., 3620, green 0 4

WEBBIEGONSK.

1895. (Aug.)* Perf. 10.
3 kop., brown and gold 0 4
10 " blk., red, grn., & gold 1 0

ZADONSK.

1896. (May.)*
5 kop., mauve 0 6
1 kop., brown
5 " red and blue

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used. s. d. s. d.
ZIENKOW.
Provisionals. (Feb. '96.)* *Perf. 9.*
1 kop., bronze ..
1+1 "tte-bêche ..
2 " gold ..
2+2 "tte-bêche ..
Varieties. Imperf.
1 kop., bronze ..
1+1 "tte-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
1896. Type 3699.
1 c., yellow-grn. & brn.-red ..

ST. VINCENT.
Wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 12.
5s., lake ..

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
1 dinar, red on blue ..

SHANGHAI.
1896. (July.)*
4 c. on 15 c., blk. & yellow ..
c. on 20 c., black & lilac ..

SIAM.
1895-96. Type 3891. *Black surcharge.*
10 atts on 24 atts, No. 13 .. 1 0 1 0
4 " " " 12 " ..
OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.
1896. (Sept.)*
No value, rose ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
1896. *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 ..
1d., green (*perf. 13*) ..
2d., red (" ") ..

SPAIN.
OFFICIAL STAMP.
1896. (June.)*
No value, deep rose ..

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 BEMBILAN.
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. & yellow-grn. ..
5 " " blue ..
PAHANG.
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4 0 4

Un. Used. s. d. s. d.
PERAK.
1895. Type 4048.
2 c., orange .. 0 6
1895-96. *New types.*
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 ..

BELANGOR.
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 ..

SURINAM.
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.
1895. Type 4063.
50 c., black and lilac; I. ..
50 c. " " II. ..
50 c. " " III. ..

SWEDEN.
1896. Type 4078.
20 öre, slate-blue ..

TOLIMA.
1886? Type 4192. *Perf.*
20 c., yellow ..
20+20 c., tte-bêche ..
1895. Type 4192.
1 c., blue on rose ..
2 c., green on green ..
20 c., blue on yellow ..

REGISTRATION LABELS.
1895. (June, 1896.)* *Dated "18-"*
5 c., brown ..
1 c., red ..
5 c., blue ..
1896. (June.)*
20 c., brown on white ..
10 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 ..

TONGA.
1895. (Nov.)* *New type.*
1d., dull green .. 0 2
2½d., rose .. 0 5
5½d., blue .. 0 10
7½d., orange .. 1 3
Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*
½d. on 2½d., black and red .. 0 6
1d. on 2½d. " " .. 1 0
7½d. on 2½d. " " .. 3 0
1896.
½d. on 7½d. No. 29 .. 2 6

TRANSVAAL.
1895. (Nov.)* *Various surcharges.*
½d., in red, on 1s. (No. 210) .. 0 6
1½d., in green, on 2½d. (No. 195) .. 0 4 0 3
6d., green and rose ..
Type 4220. *Pole to waggon.*
2½d., mauve? ..
4d., olive-black ..
1896. *Same type.*
½d., green .. 0 1 0 1
1d., carmine and green .. 0 2 0 1
2½d., blue and green .. 0 4
1s., brown and green .. 1 9
2s. 6d., lilac and green ..
5s., yellow and green ..

TURKS ISLANDS.
1895. Type 4291.
Name and value in blue.
4d., blue and lilac .. 0 6

Un. Used. s. d. s. d.
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., deep green .. 25 0 12 6

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.
1896. Type 4400. *Wmkd.*
10 c., blue ..
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.
1896. 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.
1895-96. (Nov. '95-Mar. '96.)* *Perf. 15.*
1 c., ochre .. 0 2
2 c., blue .. 0 3
5 c., brick-red .. 0 5 0 2
7 c., green .. 0 8
10 c., brown .. 0 9
20 c., black and green .. 1 6
25 c., black and red-brown .. 1 9
50 c., black and blue .. 3 6
1 p., black and brown .. 6 6
2 p., sea-green and mauve ..
3 p., blue and carmine ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1895. *Black surcharge.*
1 c. (No. 108), dull blue ..
2 c. (" 109), brown-red ..
5 c. (1895), brick red ..
1896. *New types. Black surcharge.*
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 ..

VICTORIA.
1865. *Variety of No. 144, imperf.*
9d., in blue, on 10d. ..
1895. *Wmk. V and Crown.*
2s., 4863, emerald-green ..
9d., 4811, rose .. 1 6
2s., 4863, blue-green .. 3 6
1896. *Large rectangular.*
5s., carmine-red ..

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 black, on 1 a. ..
2½ a., in red, on 1½ a. .. 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."
½ a., green ..
6 a., bistre ..
Error. "Zanzibar."
2½ a., in red, on 1½ a. ..

ZULULAND.
1896. Type 4952.
2s. 6d., black and green ..

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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1896. SANTIAGO.	
Red-brown	
COCHIN.	
Type 827. Laid paper.	
½ puttan, orange	
COLOMBIA.	
1896. Provisional? (June.)*	
1 c. on 2 c., green	
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 3
5 " slate-blue	0 5
10 " emerald-green	0 10
20 " violet	0 18
CURACAO.	
1895. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*	
2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c.	3 0
2½ c., in black, on 30 c.	3 0
CYPRUS.	
1896. Type 1076.	
30 paras, lilac and green	0 2
½ piast., 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
DENMARK.	
Type 1095. Perf. 12½.	
4 øre, blue and grey	
8 " rose and grey	
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 & CA.	
2d., plum	0 4
9d., vermilion	1 6
1s., yellow-brown	2 0
FERNANDO PO.	
1895. Types 1301, 1302.	
50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green	
10 c. de p., claret	1 0
2 " carmine-rose	
5 " green	
10 " grey-violet	
FINLAND.	
1895. Type 1327. Perf. 13½ x 13.	
10 pen., carmine	
25 " blue	0 5
FRANCE.	
FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.	
1896. Current Stamps surcharged.	
5 c., green	Set of 8, unused, 10/6
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., bronze-green	
5 fr., lilac	

	<i>Un. Used.</i> <i>s. d. s. d.</i>
1896. Surcharged with value. (June.)*	
5 c. on 1 c., black on azure	
15 c. on 2 c., red-brown	
25 c. on 2 c. "	
25 c. on 3 c., grey	
25 c. on 4 c., claret on azure	
25 c. on 40 c., red	
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.	
FOR OFFICES AT ZANZIBAR.	
1896. Type 1404. Black surcharge.	
7½ a. on 75 c., black on yellow	
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac	
FRENCH COLONIES.	
MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.	
1896. Current Colonial type.	
5 c., red and green	
10 c., blue and black on lilac	
15 c., red and blue	
25 c., red and black on rose	
40 c., blue and red	
50 c., blue and carmine	
75 c., red & black on yellow	
1 fr., red and bronze	
1 fr., blue & bronze (error).	
GERMAN EMPIRE.	
FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA.	
1896. Surcharged with name. (May.)*	
2 pesa on 3 pf., brown	
3 " 5 " green	
5 " 10 " carmine	0 2
10 " 20 " ultramarine	
25 " 50 " red-brown	
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 2 3
Error, without value.	
(10 c.) carmine	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
OFFICE OF WORKS.	
Surcharged o.w. OFFICIAL, in black.	
½d., vermilion	
1d., lilac	
GREECE.	
1895. Type 1646. 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.	
1895-96. (Nov.)* Crown and CA.	
Perf. 14. Name and value in 2nd colour.	
½d., lilac and green	
1d., lilac and carmine	
2½d., lilac and blue	0 6
3d., lilac and yellow	Set of 5, unused, 10/6
6d., lilac and green	
8d., lilac and black	
1s., green and orange	
GUATEMALA.	
Surcharged "1 CENTAVO 1895" in red.	
(June, 1896.)*	
1 c. on 5 c., puce (centavo wide)	0 3
1 c. on 5 c., puce (centavo narrow)	0 3 0 6
Surcharged "1895-1 CENTAVO."	
1 c. on 5 c., puce	0 6
GWALIOR.	
INDIAN STAMPS SURCHARGED. 1896.	
2½ a., green	
1 r., carmine and green	
2 r., carmine and brown	
3 r., brown and green	
5 r., blue and violet	
SERVICE STAMPS. 1895.	
Surcharged in Indian characters only.	
(May, 1896.)*	
½ a., green	Set of 5, unused, 10/6
1 a., plum	
2 a., blue	
4 a., olive	
8 a., purple	
3 a., orange?	
HAYTI.	
1895-96. Type 1772. Perf. 14.	
2 c., maroon	
20 c., brown	1 6 1 0

	<i>Un. Used.</i> <i>s. d. s. d.</i>
HOLLAND.	
1895. Types 1805, 1806.	
22½ c., deep blue-green	
5 gl., green and brown	
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.	
1895. Type 1201, var. III.	
1 c., black and ultramarine	0 1
1½ c. " "	0 1
20 c. " "	0 1
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. 1895. Type 1892.	
50 aur, mauve	1 3
INDIA.	
1895. (Dec.)*	
2 r., carmine and brown	4 0 2 6
3 r., brown and green	6 0 4 0
5 r., blue and violet	10 0 4 0
ITALY.	
1895-96. New types.	
1 c., brown	
2 c., red	
10 c., carmine	
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	0 2
MEXICO.	
1895. Type 2312.	
4 c., orange	0 4 0 2
1896. Type 2313. Pin-perf. 12.	
1 c., green	
2 c., carmine	
3 c., yellow-brown	
4 c., vermilion	
5 c., ultramarine	
10 c., rose-lilac	
15 c., blue-green	
1 p., brown	
OFFICIAL STAMPS. 1895.	
Types 2311-2315. Black surcharge.	
1 c., green	Set of 11, unused, 10/6
2 c., carmine	
3 c., chestnut	
4 c., orange-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	
CAMPECHE.	
Type 2362.	
5 c., blue	
MONTENEGRO.	
RETURN RECEIPT STAMP. 1895. (Dec.)*	
10 nov., ultramarine & pink	1 0 0 6

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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
Pelure paper. Imperf.
3d., lilac

1895. (July.)*
4d., black (perf. 12½) 0 3
4d., " (" 10) 0 1 0 1

Current types. Perf. 10.
4d., green
8d., blue

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1894. Type 2557. Perf. 10.
1d., blue
2d., red-brown

NORWAY.

1895. Type 2646.
1 öre, grey-brown
35 " deep green

NEWUGGER.

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
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. 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
5 c., carmine
20 c., blue 1 6

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1896. Type 2885.
1 m. de p., blue 0 1
2 " brown 0 1
5 " blue-green 0 1
1 de c., slate-blue 0 1
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 8
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.
1/2 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 3
4 " ultramarine 0 5
5 " mauve 0 6
8 " bright rose 0 8
20 " greenish grey 2 0
40 " red 4 0

PORTUGAL.

1896. 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

1896. Value in red.
500 reis, black on blue 3 0

PORTUGUESE INDIES.

1896. Type 2964.
9 reis, pale lilac

PUTTIALA.

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 (Feb.)* 0 9 0 3

Type 2994.
4d., green (burell) 0 6
4d., " (Wmk. 2990) 0 6
4d., " (embossed)
1d., vermilion (embossed) 0 6

Thick paper, no wmk.
4d., green
2d., blue
1s., mauve
1s., mauve Wmk. 2990. 5 0

ROUMANIA.

1894. Delivery stamp.
25 bani, red-brown 0 1

1896. Type?
1 bani, chestnut

UNPAID LETTER STAMP. 1896.
Type 3052. Wmk. Arms. Perf. 13½.
50 bani, green

RUSSIA.

1865? Type 3062. Error with ground
of 5 kopeks on wove paper.
3 kop., black and green

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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.

1895-96. Type 3142.
2 kop., brown 0 3
2 " green

BOGORODSK.

Type of 1884.
10 kop., blue

Type 3167, with date erased.
JUNE, 1895.
2 kop., deep blue
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

OHARKOFF.

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.
1895. Type 3212.
Frame and numerals only in blue.
5 kop., gold and blue

1896. (July.)*

5 kop., blue and gold

CHERSON.

1895. Type 3220.
5 kop., blue-green 0 6

DANKOFF. 1896.

Type 3223, with horse coloured green.
3 kop., black and green

ELIZAVETGRAD.

1896. Type 3248.
2 kop., green

GADIATSCHE.

Type 3250. Perf.
3 kop., violet and pink

JEGORIEWSK.

1896. (Feb.)*
3 kop., blue 0 4
3 " violet-rose 0 4

JELEZ.

1896. Roulletted.
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 " 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

MALMYOHE.

2 kop., 3391, magenta 0 3

NOWOMOSKOWSK.

1896. (June.)*
3 kop., rose

OCHANSK.

1895. New type. (Jan. 1896.)*
2 kop., green 0 3

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un.	Used.	
s. d.	s. d.	
OBSA.		
1894-96. (July.)*		
1	kop.	red-brown & green. o 3
4	"	green and yellow .. o 3
4	"	blue and red .. o 3
<i>Arms on lined ground.</i>		
2	kop.	blue and red .. o 3
1896. <i>Without lined ground.</i>		
2	kop.	pale blue and rose .. o 3
OUSTSÿSOLSK.		
1895. Type 3485.		
<i>Oval with ground of blue dots.</i>		
2	kop.	blue, red, & brown
PODOLSK.		
1882. Type 3508. Imperf.		
2	kop.	yellow-green
PSKOFF.		
1895. (Nov.)*		
<i>Surcharged in various types.</i>		
"3," in black, on No. 10 ..		
1896. <i>New types. (Aug.)*</i>		
1	kop.	brown, blk., & yell.
3	"	brown, blk., & grn.
5	"	brown, blk., & blue
10	"	brown, blk., & car.
40	"	brown, blk., & lilac
RJEFF.		
1895. Type 3536. Imperf.		
2	kop.	red and brown
1896. (March.)* Perf. 113.		
2	kop.	blue and red
SCHATZK.		
1895? Perf. 143. (Feb. '96.)*		
3	kop.	black on green .. o 4
SOLIKAMSK.		
1895. (Nov.)* Perf. 113.		
2	kop.	blue .. o 3
STAROBYELSK.		
1895. Type 3588. Perf. 123.		
3	kop.	green on green .. o 4
STAWROPOL.		
1896. Type 3589. Perf. 133.		
3	kop.	bright blue ..
TICHVIN.		
1895. Type 3608. Dated 1895.		
5	kop.	slate, rose, gold & red o 6
TOTMA.		
1895-96. (Nov.)*		
3	kop.	black, yellow, red, gold, and blue .. o 4
6	"	black, yellow, red, gold, and blue .. o 4
TSCHERDINA.		
3	kop.	3620, green .. o 4
WEBBIEGONSK.		
1895. (Aug.)* Perf. 10.		
3	kop.	brown and gold .. o 4
10	"	blk., red, grn., & gold 1 o 4
ZADONSK.		
Type 3666.		
5	kop.	mauve .. o 6
1896. (May.)*		
1	kop.	brown ..
5	"	red and blue ..
ZIENKOW.		
Provisionals. (Feb. '96.)* Perf. 9.		
1	+	1 kop., bronze ..
1	+	" <i>tte-bêche</i> ..
2	"	" gold ..
2	+	" <i>tte-bêche</i> ..
<i>Varieties. Imperf.</i>		
1	kop.	bronze ..
1	+	" <i>tte-bêche</i> ..
1895. (Dec.)*		
1	kop.	red .. o 2
2	"	blue .. o 2
1896. <i>Same types.</i>		
1	kop.	orange-brown .. o 3
2	"	gold .. o 3
3	"	deep blue .. o 4
ZOLOTONOSCHTKA.		
1896. (July.)*		
3	kop.	green, gold, & blk.
ST. THOMAS, & C.		
(DANISH WEST INDIES.)		
1895. (July.)* Black surcharge.		
10	c.	on 50 c., mauve .. 1 o
1896. Type 3699.		
1	c.	yellow-grn. & brn.-red

Un.	Used.	
s. d.	s. d.	
ST. VINCENT.		
<i>Wm. Crown and CA; perf. 12.</i>		
5s.	,	lake ..
SALVADOR.		
Type 3755, surcharged in red. (Jan. 1896.)*		
1	c.	on 30 c., deep blue .. o 4
2	c.	on 20 c., green .. 1 o 1 o
3	c.	on 30 c., deep blue .. o 4 o 4
1	c.	on 24 c., mauve ..
<i>Surcharged in black.</i>		
1	c.	on 12 c., lake ..
SANTANDER.		
1896. (Feb. '96.)* Perf. 113.		
5	c.	brown .. o 6
5	c.	yellow-green ..
SERVIA.		
1895-96. Type 3840.		
1	para,	pale red .. o 1
1	dinar,	red on blue ..
SHANGHAI.		
1896. (July.)*		
4	c.	on 15 c., blk. & yellow ..
6	c.	on 20 c., black & lilac ..
SIAM.		
1895-96. Type 3891. Black surcharge.		
10	atts	on 24 atts, No. 13 .. 1 o 1 o
4	"	" 12 " " 12 ..
OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.		
1895. (Sept.)*		
No value, rose ..		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
1895. <i>Current types.</i> Perf. 13.		
1d.	,	green ..
2d.	,	red-brown ..
4d.	,	deep mauve ..
<i>Perf.</i>		
£5.	,	brown ..
SERVICE STAMPS.		
<i>With narrow O.S.</i>		
2½d.	,	ultramarine ..
5d.	,	deep brown ..
1d.	,	green (perf. 13) ..
2d.	,	red (") ..
2s.	,	carmine ..
SPAIN.		
OFFICIAL STAMP.		
1896. (June.)*		
No value, deep rose ..		
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
1894. <i>Wm. Crown and CA.</i>		
32	c.	rose (error) ..
Type 4024, double surcharge.		
1	c.	on 6 c., lilac ..
FOR THE PROTECTED STATES		
1895. (Nov.)* <i>New types.</i>		
NEGRI SEMBILAN.		
1	c.	lilac and green ..
2	c.	" brown ..
3	c.	" carmine .. o 4
5	c.	" ochre ..
8	c.	" ultramarine ..
10	c.	" orange ..
50	c.	" black ..
1	dol.	blue-grn. & yellow-grn.
5	"	blue ..
PAHANG.		
3	c.	lilac and carmine .. o 4 o 4
PERAK.		
1895. Type 4048.		
2	c.	orange .. o 6
1895-96. <i>New types.</i>		
1	c.	lilac and green .. o 2
2	c.	" brown .. o 3
3	c.	" carmine .. o 3
5	c.	" ochre .. o 4
8	c.	" ultramarine .. o 5
10	c.	" orange .. o 6
50	c.	" black .. 2 o
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 ..
25	c.	green and carmine ..
50	c.	lilac and black ..
1	dol.	green and yell.-grn.
2	"	" carmine ..
3	"	" olive ..
5	"	" blue ..
10	"	" purple ..
15	"	" orange ..

Un.	Used.	
s. d.	s. d.	
SUNGEI UJONG.		
1	c.	lilac and green ..
2	c.	" brown ..
3	c.	" carmine .. o 4
5	c.	" ochre ..
8	c.	" ultramarine ..
10	c.	" orange ..
50	c.	" black ..
1	dol.	blue-grn. & yell.-grn.
5	"	" blue ..
SURINAM.		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1895. Type 4065.		
50	c.	black and lilac; I. ..
50	c.	" " " II. ..
50	c.	" " " III. ..
SWEDEN.		
1895. Type 4078.		
20	öre,	slate-blue ..
TOLIMA.		
1886? Type 4192. Perf.		
20	c.	yellow ..
20	+ 20	c., <i>tte-bêche</i> ..
1895. Type 4192.		
1	c.	blue on rose ..
2	c.	green on green ..
20	c.	blue on yellow ..
REGISTRATION LABELS.		
1895. (June, 1896.)* Dated "18-"		
5	c.	brown ..
10	c.	red ..
20	c.	blue ..
1896. (June.)*		
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 ..
TONGA.		
1895. (Nov.)* <i>New type.</i>		
1d.	,	dull green .. o 2
2½d.	,	rose .. o 5
5d.	,	blue .. o 10
7½d.	,	orange .. 1 3
<i>Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*</i>		
½d.	on 2½d.	black and red. o 6
1d.	on 2½d.	" " " 1 o
7½d.	on 2½d.	" " " 3 o
1896.		
½d.	on 7½d.	No. 29 .. 2 6
TRANSVAAL.		
1895. (Nov.)* <i>Various surcharges.</i>		
½d.	in red	on 1s. (No. 210) o 6
1d.	in green	on 2½d. (No. 195) o 4 o 3
6d.	in red	on 7½d. ..
Type 4220. <i>Pole to waggon.</i>		
2½d.	,	mauve? ..
4d.	,	olive-black ..
1896. <i>Same type.</i>		
½d.	,	green .. o 1 o 1
1d.	,	carmine and green .. o 2 o 1
2½d.	,	blue and green .. o 4
1s.	,	brown and green .. 1 9
2s.	,	6d., lilac and green .. 4 o 1 o
5s.	,	yellow and green ..
TURKS ISLANDS.		
1895. Type 4291.		
<i>Name and value in blue.</i>		
4d.	,	blue and lilac .. o 6
UGANDA.		
1895?		
5	(cowries)	mauve ..
10	(")	" ..
20	(")	" ..
50	(")	black ..
60	(")	" ..
UNITED STATES.		
1895. Types 4387-4398. <i>Wm. US PS.</i>		
<i>Only part of letter showing on each stamp.</i>		
1	c.	blue .. o 1 o 1
2	c.	carmine .. o 2 o 1
3	c.	purple .. o 3 o 2
4	c.	deep brown .. o 3 o 2
5	c.	brown .. o 4 o 1
6	c.	red-brown .. o 5 o 4
8	c.	plum .. o 6 o 3

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.


Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

AUGUST 31, 1896.

No. 74.

EDITORIAL.

S far as our experience goes, and we have known a considerable number of Augusts during the last half century or so, there is not much stamp collecting going on during that month, or not in the country, at any rate. In remote spots like London, there may be a certain amount of stamp business carried on at this period; indeed, we have even heard rumours of a Stamp Auction somewhere in that neighbourhood during the past month, which, we presume, may have been attended by some misguided enthusiasts intent on picking up bargains; but at Splashingham-next-the-Sea we have been troubled with none of these things. The village shop-window does not even exhibit fly-blown approval sheets, with curious and interesting sun and sea changelings; the village post-office, in the same shop, is hopelessly destitute of old stock: no chance of 2s., *brown*, or even scarce varieties of telegraph forms to be secured; the common domestic ½d. and 1d. adhesives are all that resident or visitor is expected to require, and a registered letter is a solemn, and almost sacred thing: not to be dealt with lightly, just before the daily bag is made up, but to be handed in in due time, and with appropriate ceremony, and the receipt will be delivered with the letters the next morning. To mistrust the powers that be, in a matter of this kind, would be fatal; we have never tried it, but we feel sure that a want of faith would be severely visited.

Splashingham-next-the-Sea (wild horses should not drag its real name from us) is not, thank goodness, frequented by Mr. and Mrs. Legion and their numerous family; they generally stop short at Bloatersboro'—the copyright of this name, for a residence of any of our great amalgamators, may be had at a reasonable figure—where the concertina twineth, the banjo bloometh, and the cyclist scorceth; there is a pier there also, on which performs a band, made in Germany!

We have found genuine watermarks at both places, and we have noticed traces of rouletting, principally of the various pneumatic patterns; the cyclers and cyclesses tell us that perforations also

are not infrequent—but this by the way, and we have only heard a few cursory remarks on this important subject. Of other matters connected, however distantly, with philately, we have heard nothing down here; even the news of the Great International Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 has not reached these parts at present; this is truly the land of the Philistines.

* * *

THE Exhibition is a subject upon which we could write volumes; but we will spare our readers this month, and merely direct their attention to a letter, which will be found in another column, from Mr. Tilleard, the Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, who so ably fills at present a similar office in connection with the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Tilleard's letter is intended to correct an impression which appears to have arisen in some quarters, to the effect that the show was going to be run by a few members of the London Philatelic Society, without reference to the views and wishes of English philatelists in general, or even to those of that Society in particular. Those who have read what we stated in our last number do not need to be told that this was by no means the case; no sooner had the Exhibition idea taken any definite shape, than it was laid before a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, as the body most fitted to take a leading part in any preliminary arrangements for an Exhibition to be held in London. The Society placed the matter in the hands of its representative Council, with instructions to confer with the leading members of the stamp trade; and the question has thus for some time past been under the consideration of a body of the most experienced collectors and dealers in England, whose decisions we are sure will carry weight with every philatelist. Before anything else could be done it was necessary to find a place in which the Exhibition could be held: a very important business, which could only be carried out by those on the spot. This has now been done; but all the details of the Exhibition programme have yet to be arranged, and in this task representatives of philately in every part of the United Kingdom we trust will assist.

ON another page our readers will find a full account of the Philatelic Exhibition that has recently been held at Geneva, at which we are glad to be able to announce that the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., has been eminently successful. A Gold Medal was gained by a magnificent collection of the Stamps of St. Vincent and Trinidad, upon which Mr. C. J. Phillips has for some time past been lavishing tender care and untold cash, with an enthusiasm which we are very glad to find has been rewarded. Silver Medals were awarded for the publications of the firm generally; for their blank Philatelic Albums for Advanced Collectors, and also for the Imperial Albums; while finally the humble *Monthly Journal* was similarly honoured, and the Editor feels inclined to hold his head higher than ever, and to compose a double number with a few blank pages in it, to celebrate the occasion.

* * *

TALKING of celebrating the occasion reminds us of a letter which we have received, containing a suggestion that next year, the year in which Her Majesty completes the 60th of her reign, should be celebrated by the issue of a Penny stamp, of a design that should really be worthy of the country in which Penny Postage was first introduced, and of the Sovereign under whose rule that boon was first given and who, in a very short time, will have reigned over this kingdom for a longer period than any of her predecessors. Strongly prejudiced as we are against anything in the nature of an unnecessary stamp, we should nevertheless be fully disposed to support this suggestion, but for one difficulty which stands in the way. The issue would, of course, be a permanent one, the present Penny stamp being superseded by the new one, and we feel sure that even the strictest member of the S.S.S.S. would not deny that sixteen years is a long enough life for such a design as we have had since 1881. Our one difficulty is that we have no confidence in a new design, in any degree worthy of the occasion, being produced.

We all know what were the results of the searching of hearts and flourishing of trumpets in 1887, and we also know that the Penny stamp of 1881 was considered such a magnificent work of art, printed in what we are given to understand is the modern representative of the Royal Purple, that it was not thought advisable to change it—lest any change should have been for the worse, which indeed we are inclined to fancy it might have been. Under these circumstances, what is likely to be the result on this occasion? We do not want to see a head with a microscopic crown

like a fancy scalp-knot, perched on the top of it, such as has been abandoned for the coins, and transferred to some of the Indian stamps; the napkin-covered head is an improvement, but that, to our mind, looks far better on the larger coins than on the smaller, and reduced to a size suitable for the postage stamps would lose much of its substantial dignity. It is evidently no easy task to produce a really fine profile upon so small a scale. Perhaps the most beautiful bust that we have had yet, is the full-face portrait which adorned the early issues of New Zealand; but that would not be suitable at the present day. What is wanted is, not the profile of the young Princess who was welcomed to the throne in 1837, with perhaps some natural misgivings on the score of her youth and inexperience, but a portrait of the Sovereign lady who for close upon sixty years has reigned over an Empire of an extent unrivalled in the world's history, and under whose beneficent rule that Empire has attained to unexampled prosperity.

Rather than one of the finicking little conventional profiles, representing nobody in particular, we should prefer to see a plain figure "1," followed by a big, big "D," which would at least indicate the value of the thing plainly, and might be taken as the crudest possible symbol of Penny Postage in the abstract! But it is not Penny Postage that we want to celebrate on this occasion, but the long and prosperous reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and we have grave doubts whether that is likely to be worthily commemorated by such a stamp as our official designers would produce.

* * *

THE following curious little poem is cut from a paper of fifty years ago, *The Illustrated London News*, June 27, 1846, for a page of which we are indebted to a correspondent. It laments the abolition of the ringing of bells by Letter Carriers, a practice which had been put a stop to, by order of the Postmaster General, a few days previously. It was not the ringing of door-bells, or hammering of knockers, that was interfered with, but the use of a bell like that of the Dustman or Muffin-boy—the latter has since returned to the obnoxious instrument. We celebrate in 1896 the Jubilee of the Abolition of the Postman's Bell!

THE WAR AGAINST THE BELLS.

Bell-ah! horrida Bell-ah! *The Postman's Bell.*

Don't talk of the Punjab—of Hardinge and Gough;
 Don't talk of Bugeaud and his feats in Algiers;
 Don't "fling me the picture" of old Kutseroff,
 Of Wellington, Bony, and all their compeers.

A war still more horrid than ever that florid
Old minstrel, hight Homer, could tune to his shell,
Rests for my poor singing—the war against ringing
The Dustman's, or Postman's, or Muffin-boy's Bell.

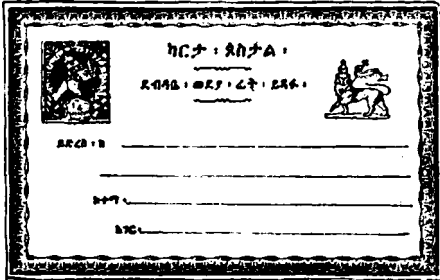
The Dustman was first to forego his brass clapper ;
The Muffin-boy speedily followed his shade ;
And now 't is the Postman—that double-tongued rapper—
Must give up his Bell for the eve's promenade.
"Tanta Animis?" sage Legislators!
Why rage against trifles like these? Prithee tell,
Why leave the solution to rude commentators,
Who say that at home you've enough in one Belle?

What! *there* you get tongue enough! Out on the libel!
You feel more respect for the 'public of letters;
Were I in the House, I would introduce my bill;
To free every Bell from dull silence's fetters.
Next stop the dumb-waiter's Bell—muzzle St. Paul's—
No more let "Old Tom" on the atmosphere swell.
But there's one exception—when Cupid entralls,
Obey the old maxim, and pray *Ring the Belle*.

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.—The latest addition to the list is a series of Post Cards, of the annexed design. There are cards also without an impressed stamp, intended principally for the use of the Italian prisoners. *Le T.-P.* states that these unstamped cards vary in the species of Lion in the right



upper corner; but we gather from the description given by Mons. Maury, who seems to have Abyssinian postal matters under his special protection, that one of these Lions is an *Essay*, which we trust will not be let loose among collectors. The formula in all is in *black*, the stamp in colour.

Post Cards.	No value, black on buff.
1	guersch, green and black on cream.
1	rose-red
1	ultramarine " "

Afghanistan.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a number of stamps received by them lately, amongst which are some forgeries of the early issues that are new to us. They represent the *sunar* dated 1288, with dotted inner circle, the *abasi* of the same date with plain inner circle, and the *shahi*, in a *greenish brown* shade, of Type 15 in the catalogue. All three are on *wove* paper, instead of *laid*. The two imitations of the 1288 issues have, in most cases, all the projections clipped off close to the outer circle, to conceal the fact that the smaller projections are shown in white upon a solid *black* rim, instead of being only outlined in *black*; those of Type 15 are on a very thick wove paper.

With them are some impressions of the *abasi* of 1880, Type 19, in a very bright *vermilion*, on thin wove paper, which we think may possibly be reprints—if that type is out of use.

Antioquia.—We have received a series of stamps, in a new design, which bears some resemblance to that of 1892, but has the numerals at the centre of the circular band, below the Arms, and the word "CENTAVOS" across the bottom of the stamp. The paper is white wove, perf. 14.



Adhesives.	
2 c.	ilac-grey.
2½ c.	red-brown.
3 c.	pale red.
5 c.	green.
10 c.	ilac.
20 c.	orange-brown.
50 c.	grey-brown.

Argentine Republic.—*El Philatelistas Sud Americano* notes a second variety of the 2 c., lithographed, of 1888, in which the head is lower down in the frame than in the ordinary type. Possibly the die of the head is separate from that for the frame, and a second transfer was not fitted together with the two portions in the same relative positions as in the first.

Adhesive. 2 c., yellow-green; 2nd type.

British Bechuanaland.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. warn us against some dangerous forgeries of the surcharge "Protectorate," larger type, on the ½d., *vermilion*.

British East Africa Protectorate.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue of adhesives, which is, we believe, also that impressed upon the envelope.

We are told of an error "British," on the 2½ a. on 4½ a. envelope.

In a recent number of *The Ph. R.* is published a long letter from the Postmaster-General of British East Africa and Zanzibar, explaining the reasons for the issue of the divers surcharged provisional stamps for those territories. One important point, however, is still left unsolved, and that is why, with only one Postmaster-General, two distinct sets of stamps are required at all.



British South Africa.—*The Ph. R.* tells us that the fifth stamp in every row of six, on the sheets of the overprinted stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, shows an interesting variety, the right leg of the final "A" of "AFRICA" being broken off short—bringing the word to a "lame and impotent conclusion," as the poet says.

The Ph. J. of G. B. adds the following values in the new type:—

Adhesives.	
2s.	blue and green on rose.
2s 6d.	brown and purple on yellow.
3s.	green and ilac on blue.
4s.	red and blue on green.
5s.	red and green on white.
10s.	slate and carmine on rose.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Postal Card Society's *Bulletin* reports the 1½d. card with an additional line of heading—"Union Postale Universelle."

Post Card. 1½d., grey on buff; new formula.

Chili.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that in addition to the Official Seal which we chronicled in July, 1895, and which we are told exists on various shades of *green*, as well as on *buff*, paper, there is one measuring 32 x 41 mm., bearing the head of Columbus, and inscribed "ADMINISTRACION P. DE CORREOS SANTIAGO."

Official Seal. No value, red-brown; perf. 12.

Cuba.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a half of the 5 c., *light green*, cut diagonally, and used last year as a 2½ c. stamp.

Ecuador.—We chronicled and catalogued the envelopes of 1894, so we presume that we must chronicle the fact, reported by *Le T.-P.*, that it has been considered necessary (?) to add the date "1895-1896," in *black*, above the stamp on the 5 c.

Fernando Po.—Has the colour of the 10 c. been changed again, or is it only being seen by different eyes? It was chronicled in *violet-brown* in 1894; we saw it last year

in a tint which we described as *claret*, and *Le T.-P.* states that it has now appeared in *grey-violet*.

Adhesive. 10 c., grey-violet.

"Oh, where, and oh, where, is our Tintometer gone?"

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* gives the numbers of the stamps recently surcharged in Madagascar to supply a want of certain values:—

5 on 1 c., 500.	25 on 3 c., 900.
15 on 2 c., 900.	25 on 4 c., 900.
	25 on 40 c., 1000.

They were not sold to the public, but affixed to letters at the Post-office. The Decree does not mention a 25 on 2 c. which it may be hoped does not exist.

French Colonies.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that Obock, Djibouti, and the coast of the Danakils, whoever they may be, are to be amalgamated under the designation of "Côte Française des Somalis," a union which will doubtless be celebrated by a fresh issue of stamps for the Danakils, &c. It was, if we recollect right, in relation to these that our old classical friend gave the advice, "Timere Danakilos et dona (stamps) ferentes."

Madagascar.—*Le T.-P.* says that 21,000 copies of the 1 franc stamp had the name "MADAGASCAR ET DÉPENDANCES" printed, in error, in *blue*, instead of *rose*—and were issued, of course, nevertheless.

Adhesive. 1 fr., blue and bronze; *error*.

Great Britain.—Our list of *Official* surcharges will, we suppose, in time rival in length that of South Australia. In addition to the "O. W. OFFICIAL," we hear of "W. O. OFFICIAL" for the War Office, and "ARMY OFFICIAL" for other Military correspondence on the public service; but what values are to be thus adorned we do not yet know.

Greece.—A correspondent describes to us a specimen of the 1 lepton first type, Athens print, which appears to be a heavily inked impression from a worn plate, the cross at the right top corner and the Greek pattern border at the right side being quite invisible. He also tells us of a variety of the 20 l., *red*, of the second type, on *laid* paper, which is quite new to us.

Gwalior.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that the current higher values of India have received the usual surcharge, in English and Hindostani. *The A. J. of Ph.* adds the 2½ annas.

Adhesives. 2½ annas, green.
1 rupee, carmine and green.
2 rupees, carmine and brown.
3 " brown and green.
5 " blue and violet.

Holland.—*Le C. de T.-P.* describes the new 5 gulden stamp, of the same type as the 2 gl. 50 c.

Adhesive. 5 gl., red-brown centre, bronze-green frame.

India.—We are informed that the obsolete 9 pies stamps have been surcharged "POSTAL—ONE ANNA—SERVICE" in three lines, and thus converted into Customs Revenue stamps.

Indian Native States:—

Bundi State (Rajputana).—A correspondent kindly sends us a small block of stamps, which were sent him at the end of last year as specimens of an issue for this State. The design is an exceedingly rough copy of that of the Alwar stamps, and no doubt exists in as many types as there are stamps on the sheet, the eighth in the block before us being each more rudely drawn than its neighbour. They appear to be lithographed, on thin, greyish-wove paper, imperforate.

Adhesive. 1 anna (?), grey-blue.

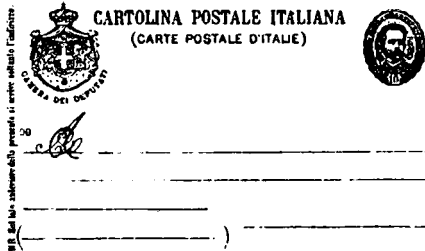
Las Bela.—In this State, the same correspondent tells us, a handstamp is used, which is simply struck upon letters brought to the native Post-office, and for which a ½ anna is paid. This mark bears no indication of value, but merely an inscription, which is translated "Government of Yam Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Ruler of the Las Bela State," and must rather be considered a postmark than a postage stamp, although it indicates that postage has been paid.

Italy.—We are indebted to Dr. E. Diena for a specimen of the card for the Chamber of Deputies with the new oval stamp, as shown in the annexed illustration.

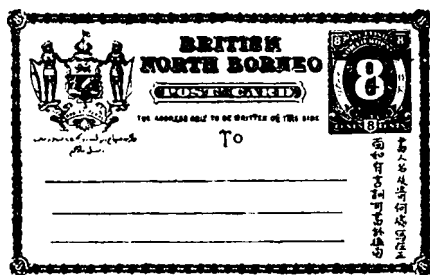
Post Card. 10 c., carmine on cream; for Chamber of Deputies.

We have also seen the new 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, with the Arms in the centre, as upon the 5 c., which were issued, we believe, upon the 10th or 11th inst., and the new 10 c. stamp.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown; *new type*.
2 c., red "
10 c., carmine "



Labuan.—That our readers may be in no doubt as to the existence of the interesting card, which we chronicled in May, we annex an illustration.



Mexico.—The second value which we chronicled last month, with the pin perforation, should have been "3 c.," not "2 c." *The Weekly Stamp News* adds the following values with this perforation:—

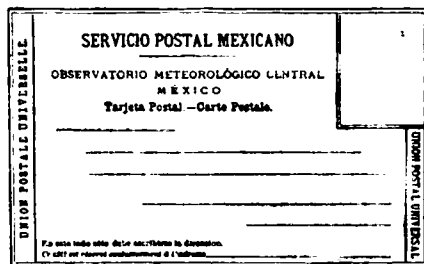
Adhesives. 2 c., carmine; *pin perf.* 12.
4 c., vermilion "
10 c., rose-lilac "
15 c., blue-green "
1 p., brown "

The Ph. R. reports the discovery of a used copy of the 2 reales of 1861, printed in *green on brown*, the colours of the 8 reales.

Mr. C. A. Bjorklund kindly sends us a specimen of a new letter card, for which his son has obtained a patent, and which he hopes may be adopted by the Government, and issued with an impressed stamp. It consists of an outer sheet of thin laid paper, with a heading and a framed space for an adhesive stamp, and with the margins gummed and perforated in the usual manner. Within is a sheet of paper, folded so as to come inside the perforations, and on this the communication is intended to be written. In its present form it is a private piece of stationery, such as can be used anywhere.

The following illustration shows the formula of an Official Post Card, which we gather circulates in the Republic without a stamp, but is also used for foreign correspondence with the addition of an adhesive.

Official Card. No value, black on grey.



New Zealand.—A correspondent, upon whose judgment we can fully rely, assures us that he has at last seen an undoubted specimen of the 3d., first type, upon *pelure*, a variety the existence of which has never before been satisfactorily proved.

Adhesive. 3d., lilac on *pelure*.

Paraguay.—We have received the following articles of stationery, with stamps of the types of the current adhesives of corresponding values:

Envelopes. 5 c., mauve on cream laid; 148×82 mm.

10 c., blue " "

Post Cards. 2 c., green on white; 136×78 mm.

2+2 c., " " "

4 c., red " " "

4+4 c., green " " "

Letter Card. 2 c., green " 148×85 mm.

The correspondent who sends these states that the telegraph stamps, which were recently surcharged, were not employed in their original condition for any purpose, and that they were converted into 5 c. postage stamps solely for reasons of economy!

Portugal.—A certain number of apparently unused copies of the 50 and 100 reis of the 1853 issue have turned up of late. According to a writer with the initials "M. J. S.," in a Portuguese philatelic journal, these are stamps that have been employed upon Documents, or Official correspondence, obliterated in writing, and cleaned by some chemical process. We have seen unobliterated copies of the 100 reis, within the last few months, most of which were without gum, and the story told us was that they had been used upon documents of some sort, but had escaped obliteration—which is the true history we cannot say, but if the copies we saw had been cleaned, it was very well done.

Undeterred by the fate of St. Anthony, the Portuguese Government has issued a programme of the "National Celebration in 1897 of the Fourth Centenary of the Departure of Vasco di Gama for the Discovery of India," and with a simple faith which, in the words of the poet, should be "more than coronets," but which we trust will not be crowned with success, has selected as a prominent item "A series of postage stamps, with the types, limits and proportions that may be competently established." (For translation see *English as She is wrote*.) There are to be all sorts of other amusements during the three days that the festivities are to last, and if it were not for the issue of stamps, which at once places the affair outside the pale of philatelic sympathy, we could almost recommend our readers to take a trip to Lisbon next July.

Queensland.—We have received the 2½d. adhesive with the background of the head removed.

Adhesive. 2½d., rose; new type; *wmk.* Crown & Q.

Russia.—A correspondent of *Le T.-P.* has discovered a copy of the 2 kopeks of 1875 with the background inverted. The specimen was used in July, 1880.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black and carmine; ground inverted.

Russian Locals.—From *Le T.-P.*, except as otherwise described:—

Dankoff.—The horse, on the type of 1883, is now coloured green, like the ground of the stamp, instead of being left white.

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

Elizavetgrad.—The 2 kopeks of current type has been again changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., green.

Odessa.—We gather, from a description sent us by a correspondent, that the Red Cross Society's envelopes for New Year's visiting cards are still issued annually, as hitherto, and that they are used in Moscow also. The current design appears to be a plain cross, with the letters "O. M. Y." above, and the date below, not enclosed in a frame of any kind. We are sent a drawing of this, with the date 1895, and are told that the envelopes have the watermark of those issued in 1892-93. Doubtless there were similar emissions for 1894 and 1896.

Envelopes. (10 kop.), red; 1894?
(10 " " " 1895?
(10 " " " 1896?

Oster.—The stamp of 1885 has been found imperforate horizontally.

Pskoff.—This District apparently desires to collect its revenues in advance. The following illustrations are stated to represent an issue for Jan. 1, 1897! The Arms are in



brown upon all the values, the rest of the design partly in black and partly in the third colour given in the list. White paper, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 1 kop., brown, black and yellow.
3 " " " green.
5 " " " blue.
10 " " " carmine.
40 " " " lilac.

St. Lucia.—Our publishers send us the registration envelope, size H, with the stamp in a dull blue colour, very different from the ultramarine shade previously known. The first mentioned envelope has only recently been received from St. Lucia, but it has all the appearance of being old stock. The gum has turned brown, and the colour of the impression resembles that of some of the earlier Colonial envelopes.

Reg. Env. 2d., dull blue; size H.

Santander.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces the 5 c. of current type in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green; perf.

Servia.—Our publishers tell us that they have found in their stock a pair of the 1866 40 c., ultramarine on *pelure*, perf. 9½ all round, and imperforate between the two stamps.

Seychelles.—We extract from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* the following account of the stamps, &c., issued in this colony up to June 1st, 1896:—

VALUE.	NUMBER ISSUED.	STOCK ON HAND.
2 cents	169,440	81,000
3 "	131,880	72,000
4 "	156,720	79,440
8 "	145,680	69,000
10 "	99,960	196,560
12 "	107,880	90,000
13 "	28,800	115,000
15 "	100,860	60,000
16 "	161,200	112,000
45 "	47,160	137,200
48 "	28,200	3,000
96 "	16,800	1 None.

* Those not sold for postage are surcharged 4 cents and used for inland revenue purposes.

† When present stock is disposed of, no more will be issued.

‡ Obsolete.

Surcharges.

VALUE.	NUMBER ISSUED.	STOCK ON HAND.
3 c. on 4 c.	90,480	Out of issue.
12 c. on 16 c.	23,760	5,880
15 c. on 16 c.	24,000	5,160
45 c. on 48 c.	13,200	Out of issue.
90 c. on 96 c.	8,160	Out of issue.

No further supplies of these values will be issued.

Stamped Envelopes.

VALUE.	NUMBER ISSUED.	STOCK ON HAND.
8 cents	30,700	23,200
15 "	31,175	27,100
30 "	31,300	26,770

Issued in March, 1895, are being disposed of very slowly. The 30 c. will probably be overprinted 18 c.

Postal Cards.

4 cents	number issued,	15,275
6 "	" "	12,175
8 "	" "	15,275

‡ A large stock of these cards still on sale, both single and reply.

Errors, etc.

Inverted surcharges appeared on two denominations, only 120 being so issued in each case. These denominations were: 3 c. on 4 c., and 15 c. on 16 c.

Of the 12 c. on 15 c. surcharge, 4 copies were issued with double surcharge, this being by long odds the rarest Seychelles stamp.

Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. have shown us an entire pane (60 stamps) of the 1½d. wmk. Crown and CA, with the "HALF PENNY" surcharge inverted. The error "HALF PFNNY" exists on one specimen only.

Adhesive. ½d. on 1½d., lilac; *surcharge inverted.*

Uganda.—Another correspondent confirms the genuine nature of the primitive labels assigned to this place. He adds that they do not frank letters so far as Mombasa, but only within the territories of King Mwanga, for whom they were printed by the missionaries, with a type-writer. We are still in want of a full list.

United States.—*The Post Office* is publishing, under the title "A Descriptive Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps," a serial paper describing all the minor varieties of die, which those of our readers who collect the stamps of this country will find extremely useful for reference.

The Eastern Philatelist gives a list of the varieties of the current 2 c. stamp, that have appeared since Oct. 5, 1894, when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing commenced supplying the adhesives. We summarize the list as follows:

1. 2 c., pale pink; on thin paper, with thin white gum.
2. 2 c., dark rose; on thick paper, thickly gummed.
3. 2 c., light scarlet; on medium paper.
4. 2 c., carmine; with the lines of shading inside the triangles in the upper corners reduced in thickness; paper almost as thin as that of No. 1, and smooth gum.
5. 2 c., dark carmine, varying to rose; with the shading between the double outlines of the triangles removed; medium paper.
6. Similar to 5, but on wmkd. paper.

Nos. 1 and 2 are stated to be comparatively scarce, especially the former.

The Philatelic Monthly reports that the 3 c. has appeared with the latest variety of triangle in the upper corners.

Adhesive. 3 c., purple; *triangle type 3.*

Uruguay.—The new 25 c. (or is it the 20 c.?) is reported, by *La R. P. F.*, to have been found with the centre inverted.

Victoria.—*The M. B. of the P. C. S. of A.* reports the receipt of the 2d. letter card printed in *vermillion*, instead of *rose*; the type remains unchanged.

Letter Card. 2d., *vermillion on grey-blue.*

Western Australia.—The ubiquitous Bicycle figures upon stamps issued by a "Cycle Express Company," started a few months ago to convey letters in the Coolgardie District. It has since been suppressed, and if a supply of *remainders* has not been thoughtfully stowed away, the stamps will probably be scarce.

Adhesives. 1s., blue; *private Express Company.*

2s. 6d. " " " " " "

Zanzibar.—*The L. P.* has seen the ½ a. and 1 a., of the new British East Africa Protectorate issue, surcharged "Zanzibar" in *black*. The current 1 rupee of India has also been surcharged, and the 2 a. 6 p. envelope.

Adhesives. ½ a., yellow-green
1 a., carmine-rose.
1 r., carmine and green.

Envelope. 2½ a., orange.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 12.)

UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

1861-63.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. of New York. White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

- 1 c., blue (deep to pale) (14 Aug., 1861); XII.
1 c., very deep blue (first impression); I.
2 c., black (1 July, 1863); IV.
3 c., rose-red (14 Aug., 1861); XVII.

- 3 c., deep rose-red (first impression); I., I.
3 c., vermillion; II., I.
5 c., ochre (14 Aug., 1861); IV., I.
5 c., yellow-brown; 3.
5 c., red-brown; IV., I.
5 c., dark brown; V.
5 c., black brown; III.
10 c., green (14 Aug., 1861); VIII.
12 c., black (14 Aug., 1861); VIII.
15 c., black (1 April, 1866); III.
24 c., bluish purple (14 Aug., 1861); II.
24 c., dull purple; XI.
24 c., purple; IV.
24 c., reddish purple; V.
30 c., orange-yellow (14 Aug., 1861); V.
90 c., blue (14 Aug., 1861); VI., 2.

Varieties.

(a) Imperf.

- 1 c., blue; I.
3 c., rose-red; I.
3 c., vermillion; 2 (pen stroked).
5 c., dark brown; I.

(b) Colours changed.

- 5 c., greenish yellow; I.
5 c., brick-red; I.

(c) Showing line between stamps.

- 3 c., rose-red; 1.

This stamp shows part of the adjacent stamp to the right, and is also imperforate on that side.

Embossed with grilles of various dimensions.

(1) Covering the entire stamp.

- 3 c., rose-red; II., I.

(2) Measuring 13 × 16 mm.

- 3 c., rose-red; II.

(3) Measuring 11 × 14 mm.

- 1 c., blue; II.
2 c., black; II.
3 c., rose-red; IV.
10 c., green; I.
12 c., black; II.
15 c., black; I.

(4) Measuring 9 × 13 mm.

- 1 c., blue; I.
2 c., black; I.
3 c., rose-red; III., 2.
5 c., dark brown; II.
5 c., black brown; II.
10 c., green; II.
12 c., black; II.
15 c., black; I.
24 c., purple; II.
30 c., orange-yellow; III.
90 c., blue; I., I.

Reprints.

March, 1895.

- 1 c., blue; I.
2 c., black; I.
3 c., deep brown-rose; I.
5 c., dark brown; I.
10 c., green; I.
12 c., black; I.
15 c., black; I.
24 c., deep purple; I.
30 c., orange-yellow; I.
90 c., blue; I.

19 March, 1869.

Engraved and printed by National Bank Note Co. of New York. White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

Grille measuring 9½ × 9½ mm.

- 1 c., yellow-brown; V.
2 c., pale brown; III.
2 c., dark brown; IV.
3 c., blue; VI.
3 c., deep blue; II.
6 c., blue; II.

- 6 c., dark blue; III.
 10 c., orange; IV.
 12 c., green; IV.
 15 c., blue and brown;
 (1) with frame to central picture and colon after "u:" of "u:s."; IV.
 (2) Without frame and with period after "u." of "u.s."; IV.
 24 c., purple and green; III.
 30 c., carmine and blue; III.
 90 c., black and carmine; IV.

*Varieties.**(a) Imperf.*

- 3 c., blue; I.
 6 c., blue; I.

(b) Without grille. Brown gum.

- 1 c., yellow brown; I.
 2 c., pale brown (no gum); I.
 2 c., dark brown; I.
 15 c., blue and brown (var. 2); II.
 24 c., purple and green; I.

(c) Without grille. White gum.

- 1 c., yellow brown; I.
 2 c., dark brown; II.
 3 c., blue; I.
 6 c., blue; I.
 10 c., orange; I.
 12 c., green; I.
 15 c., blue and brown (var. 2); III.
 24 c., purple and green; I, I.
 30 c., carmine and blue; I.
 90 c., black and carmine; I.

(d) Central design considerably misplaced (with grille).

- 24 c., purple and brown; I.

(e) Design in second colour inverted.

- 15 c., blue and brown; I.
 24 c., purple and green; II.
 30 c., carmine and blue; I.

May, 1870.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. of New York. White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

(1) Grille measuring 9 x 11½ mm.

- 1 c., blue; IV.
 2 c., brown; IV.
 3 c., green; II.
 6 c., rose; II.
 7 c., vermilion (July, 1870); I.
 10 c., dark brown; I.
 15 c., orange; III.
 24 c., violet; I, I (on entire original).
 30 c., black; II, I.
 90 c., carmine; II, I.

Imperf.

- 2 c., dark brown; I.

(2) Without grille.

- 1 c., blue; IV.
 1 c., deep blue; III.
 2 c., brown; VIII.
 3 c., green; VI.
 6 c., rose; VIII.
 7 c., vermilion; III.
 10 c., dark brown; VI.
 10 c., pale brown; I.
 12 c., purple; IV.
 15 c., orange; VI.
 24 c., violet; VII.
 30 c., black; IV., I.
 90 c., carmine; III., I.

Imperf.

- 30 c., black; I.

1873.

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.; a distinctive mark being added to each value. White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

- 1 c., blue; IV.
 1 c., ultramarine; XVII.
 2 c., brown; IV.

- 3 c., green; XIV.
 6 c., pale rose; III., I.
 7 c., vermilion; II.
 10 c., brown; II.
 12 c., deep purple; IV.
 15 c., orange; I.

*Varieties.**(a) Imperf.*

- 1 c., blue; I.
 1 c., ultramarine; I.
 3 c., green; I, I.
 6 c., pale rose; I.
 7 c., vermilion; I.
 10 c., brown; I.
 15 c., orange; I.

(b) Perf. 10 (!)

- 2 c., brown; I.

(c) Forged grille.

- 6 c., pale rose; I.
 12 c., deep purple; I.

1875.

Same printers, paper, and perforation.

- 2 c., vermilion (5 Oct.); V.
 5 c., blue (1 July); VII.

Imperf.

- 2 c., vermilion; I.
 5 c., blue; I, I.

Forged grille.

- 2 c., vermilion; I.
 5 c., blue; I.

Divided stamp.

Half of 2 c. = 1 c.; I (on entire original).
 10 April, 1882.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

5 c., sepia; III.

November, 1882.

Re-engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Same paper and perf.

1 c., ultramarine; III.

3 c., green; I.

6 c., dull rose; I.

10 c., brown; IV.

1 October, 1883.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Same paper and perf.

2 c., marone; V.

4 c., blue-green; IV., I.

SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY STAMP.

"Secures immediate delivery at a Special Delivery Office."

10 c., blue; I.

June, 1887-88.

Printers, paper, and perforation as above.

1 c., ultramarine; III.

2 c., green (12 Sept., 1887); III.

3 c., vermilion (17 Nov., 1887); III.

4 c., carmine-lake (Dec., 1888); III.

5 c., indigo (March, 1888); II. (pair), III.

30 c., chestnut-brown (March, 1888); III.

90 c., violet (April, 1888); II.

Variety. Double perforation at top.

5 c., indigo; I.

December, 1888.

SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY STAMP.

"At any Office" instead of "at a Special Delivery Office."

Paper and perf. as before.

10 c., blue; II.

February, 1890.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Paper and perf. as before.

1 c., ultramarine; II.

2 c., carmine; II.

3 c., violet; II.

6 c., brown-red; II.

10 c., green; II.

15 c., Prussian-blue; II.

30 c., black; II.

90 c., deep orange; II.

THE GENEVA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

NOTES BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

GREAT SUCCESS OF STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

FIVE HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS. ONE GOLD AND FOUR SILVER MEDALS.

THIS Exhibition was opened on Saturday, August 8th, and closed on Sunday evening, the 23rd. The Administrative Council of the town of Geneva kindly placed the Grand Hall, and some minor galleries, in the Museum of Decorative Arts, at the disposal of the Committee of the Geneva Philatelic Society. The Council not only allowed the Society the use of these fine rooms gratuitously, but also lent a large number of show-cases, usually used for displaying prints, &c.

The President of this Society is Monsieur C. Muriset-Gicot, but, this gentleman being occupied with business affairs, the bulk of the work has fallen on the shoulders of Monsieur A. Germandt-Roux, to whom we must award full praise for his untiring energy and great amiability; we fully believe that a great share of the success of the Exhibition is due to him personally; certainly for the three days preceding the opening M. Germandt-Roux not only worked day and night in completing the arrangements, but actually slept in the Exhibition itself. We may remark that during the whole of the Exhibition two members of the Committee and two gendarmes were always on duty, day and night, thus every precaution was taken to protect the exhibits.

Four Committees were formed for carrying out the work of the Exhibition, each consisting of from 4 to 9 members. These Committees were termed respectively, Organization, Finance, Publicity, and Awards Committee.

The Jury was an international and thoroughly representative one, being well calculated to satisfy all, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Switzerland . . .	Messieurs Le Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Eder Blaul, and J. Joerin-Suter.
England . . .	M. P. Castle.
Germany . . .	E. Stock.
France . . .	J. Bernichon.
Italy . . .	Dr. Em. Diena.

No opening ceremony took place on the first day, and the attendance was rather poor.

On Sunday, however, things were much livelier, and some hundreds of people were present. In the afternoon of this day an auction was held in the large Council-room above the Exhibition, but it was a pure farce; no catalogue was issued, and the stamps were not on view beforehand. In addition to this almost every lot had an enormous reserve upon it, in many cases fully 25 per cent. above the market value, consequently there was but very little sold.

One of the features of the Exhibition was a grand Tombola, or Lottery, for which 5,000 tickets were issued at 1 franc (9½d.) each. Altogether there were 113 prizes, consisting entirely of Swiss stamps on letters. Among these there were a fair specimen of the double Geneva 10 c., half of a 10 c. used as a 5 c.; 2 Vaud 4 cts., 4 Zurich 6 rappen, and a good number of Orts-posts, Postes-locales, and Rayons. About £40 worth of these prizes were given by Swiss collectors, and about £80 purchased. The profits of this Tombola—if any—will go towards the expenses of the Exhibition.

Among some of the best known men that we saw at the Exhibition during its course were the Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Dr. Stanley Taylor, M. P. Castle, W. T. Willett, M. Giwelb, Th. Buhl, Blanchard, Paul Stroelin, E. Mertzanoff, C. Willadt, E. Stock, Ruggisino, V. Capanna, Dr. Em. Diena, A. Beddig, C. Fino, Pierre Mahé, Schmidt de Wilde, Eder Blaul, Baron de Girsewald, E. Weinmann, Reich-Langhams, G. Gelli, Dr. Vedal, &c., &c.

Sunday, August 16th, was, perhaps, the most important day of the Exhibition. There was a grand reception in the afternoon of the delegates from the various Swiss Societies, held in the Council Chamber. This is an annual meeting of the Union, and only formal work takes place. This year the St. Gallen Society was appointed to elect a President and Secretary of the Union from their own body. This takes place later, and we understand the choice will probably fall upon Mr. Eder Blaul, President of the St. Gallen Society.

In the evening a grand banquet was held in the Treiber Salons, in the Terrassière, M. C. Muriset-Gicot being in the chair. He was supported on the right by M. Le Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, C. J. Phillips, Pierre Mahé, Dr. Diena; and on the left by Herr E. Stock, Eder Blaul, and Jules Bernichon. About 120 sat down to dinner, which was an enjoyable and lively affair.

Various speeches were made and toasts given, followed by singing, music, and various amateur performances on the stage at the end of the hall, all being much enjoyed. It was amusing to see each guest rise in turn and call out his name and town. Some of the announcements were interesting, e.g., Mr. Hauser, the well-known proprietor of the Schweizer-Hof, in Lucerne, called out, "W. Hauser, Lucerne, Marchand de Potages" (Soup Merchant); Mr. Schuh, of Brussels, announced himself as "Schuh, de Bruxelles," which sounded like "Choux de Bruxelles," i.e., Brussel Sprouts. The only discordant feature of a pleasant evening was caused, we regret to say, by M. Blanchard, of Lausanne, who, we presume out of pique at not getting an award for his exhibit—or, possibly, from an excess of the light wines of the country—made a speech reflecting very seriously upon the judgments of the International Jury. M. Blanchard, in a long speech, stated that foreigners had been allowed to come to Geneva and carry off the best awards, and that local men had been neglected. But what else could be expected when the exhibits of the foreign competitors were so much better than his own and those of his unsuccessful friends? The Jury undoubtedly judged all classes most carefully, and were occupied two days upon their unthankful task. M. Blanchard shows a really lamentable want of tact, good breeding, and the spirit of fair play in having made this attack in such a puerile and peevish manner. From what we heard at the moment, he found no one to agree with him, and the speakers who followed him were totally against the views he set forth.

After a most enjoyable stay of ten days at the beautifully-situated Hôtel Beau Rivage, on the shore of the Lake of

Geneva, we had to leave, unfortunately, before the close of the Exhibition.

Before giving details of the exhibits, we wish most heartily to thank the Committee of the Geneva Philatelic Society for their kindness and amiability to us in every way. We found them, one and all, always anxious to help and to give information; and, if it will not be invidious to pick out two gentlemen from such an amiable body of men, we would like to thank especially M. Muriset-Gicot, the President, and M. Gernandt-Roux, the Vice-President; and we hope that when the London Exhibition takes place next July, we may be able to return some of the many kindnesses that we have received in Geneva.

NOTICE OF EXHIBITS.

First of all, we should like to notice one or two of the fine exhibits that were *hors concours*.

Chief among these, and a long way ahead of anything else, may be placed the fine, valuable, and also philatelic, display of Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld exhibited, in our opinion, absolutely the finest thing in the entire Exhibition. We refer to a reconstructed plate of the 5 c. Vaud, including an unsevered block of 48 stamps, unused, and in perfect condition. This formed the left-hand half of the sheet, excepting two stamps in the two bottom rows, and showed a portion of three lines of inscription above the top row; the sheet was made up of four more copies unused, and of 44 used specimens, leaving only four numbers wanting to complete the plate. From a careful review of all the exhibits, we have formed the opinion that the finest thing shown was this block of 48 5 c. Vaud.

M. de Reuterskiöld also showed a magnificent collection of the stamps of Turks Island and the Leeward Islands. Noticeable among these were, first of all, the Nevis stamps, which were shown either in uncut or constructed sheets, both used and unused, and mostly in complete plates. Perhaps the best plate was the engraved 1s., perf. 15, in the yellow-green colour, of which there were eight unused, and the complete plate of 12 used. The lithographed 4d. and 6d. were complete unused, and there were nine of the 6d. lithographed used.

Of the other stamps, we can only say they were mostly on the same scale, and the collection was a superb and most valuable one in every respect.

Another country to which M. de Reuterskiöld has given much attention is Turks Island, and we would draw attention to the magnificent article, written by this gentleman two years ago, in *The London Philatelist*, on the types of this country. Of the 2½d. on 1d. red, a block of 13 out of the 15 types were shown. Of the 2½d. on 1s. prune, there were 11 types of the large 2 with straight foot, and six of the large 2 with curved foot. Of the 2½d. on 1s. blue, there were 11 types; and in the 2½d. on 6d. black, we noticed that extreme rarity—the small fraction ½—of which, we believe, the only other known copy is in the collection of H.R.H. the Duke of York. Of the ½d. on 1d. red, there were the 15 varieties of setting E, 15 varieties of setting F, the three varieties of setting C², one only of the three varieties of setting D, and three specimens of a new setting termed G¹, which has been recently discovered, and of which none of these varieties are found in the other settings. ½d. on 1s., prune, settings C, C¹, C², D, and F, were complete.

The other varieties of the surcharges were very strong. The only weak spot in this country appears to be the ½d. on 4d. grey, which is a much more interesting stamp than people think, and to which we hope to draw attention shortly in these columns.

In the other countries shown by Baron de Reuterskiöld, there were not many interesting stamps; but in St. Vincent we saw the very rare 1d. with the compound perforation B x A.

Another fine show—also *hors concours*—was a remarkably fine and beautifully-arranged large exhibit of Swiss stamps, by Mr. J. Joerin-Suter, of Basle. In our opinion, this was the prettiest in the Exhibition, and was surrounded by a beautiful hand-painted design of roses and other flowers. Details of the contents will be found in the summary of the Cantonal.

In this section was also shown a joint collection by Mr. W. Hauser and Dr. Schumacher of letters from 1798 to 1852,

showing by their obliterations, franks, and contents a section of the history of the Swiss Post Office during that period.

SECTION I.

The best Collection of the Stamps of Switzerland.

PASTOR H. LIENHARD,

Gold Medal for Swiss stamps,

and very well Mr. Lienhard deserves it. His collection is an enormous one, and fills two long galleries, although many of the stamps have been placed so high that a telescope is needed in order to see them.

Mr. Lienhard has made a thorough study of everything connected with postage or with the Post Office in Switzerland. Space will not allow us to give nearly so many details as we should like, so we can only mention a few prominent things. For the fine lot of Cantonal see schedule below.

There are complete constructed plates of the Rayon stamps in all shades, and thousands of stamps on and off letters, and with all known obliterations. In the silk thread issue there is a magnificent lot, among which we note a vertical strip of four of the 5 c. brown, the three lower stamps with thread and the upper one without it. We also note without thread the 5, 10, 40, and 1 franc, and errors with two threads, the 5, 10, and 20. In the 1867 issue (Helvetia) there is that very rare stamp the 25c., green, double-printed, the only one shown in the Exhibition, and we believe that there are only about three other copies known so far.

The entire envelopes are a very fine lot, containing many errors, e.g., the 10 c., carmine, two sizes, with stamp printed on back, several varieties of the inverted water-mark, some double-prints, and some printed without colour.

There is also a fine collection of post-cards and money-order cards, and, taken altogether, we consider Pastor Lienhard's collection one of the most complete that we have ever seen, the only weak spot being the paucity of fine unused stamps in the Cantonal.

I. DREYFUS,

Silver Medal.

A very nice collection of Swiss stamps, the Cantonal being in exceptionally fine condition, and the award is well merited.

The exhibit would have been finer in the Swiss, but that Mr. Dreyfus shows a general collection containing almost complete sets of fine unused Cantonal, which are, therefore, missing in his Swiss collection.

A. STRAESLE-COTTET,

Silver Medal.

had a very large exhibit of Swiss stamps. For details of his Cantonal see schedule annexed.

In addition to these he has very nicely constructed plates of the Rayons, e.g., the 5 rappen without the cross is shown complete in the 40 types in green-blue, violet-blue, dark blue, and pale blue. The later issues of the stamps are also a good lot, nicely arranged, and well classified.

F. SCHOELLHORN,

Bronze Medal.

shows a really fine collection of Swiss. For Cantonal see schedule below.

This collection, however, seems to be enormously overloaded with thousands of essays and proofs, many in entire sheets. We think that this space might have been utilised to much better advantage. Mr. Schoellhorn has a very nicely arranged collection of rarities of post-marks, and is strong in the Rayons and silk thread issue. In the latter he has a 2 rappen, grey, and a half 2 rappen used on letter, making up the 3 rappen rate to Italy. This is one of the rarest bisected stamps of Switzerland.

DR. YERSIN,

Bronze Medal.

A very nice exhibit of the stamps of Switzerland. For the Cantonal see schedule.

The strongest portion of this exhibit, outside the Cantonal, are the silk thread stamps, of which almost all varieties are shown, the bulk of them on letters. There is also a very good lot of the later issues, but we did not notice very much out of the ordinary.

W. HAUSER,

who will be so well remembered from the magnificent show of Swiss stamps which he made in the last French Exhibition. Since, then, however, Mr. Hauser has parted with that grand collection, retaining only the unused stamps. Here, again, we see the extreme difficulty of getting a fine collection of unused Swiss stamps, and we note how much they have been neglected on the Continent. Certainly in one collection in England there are more unused fine Swiss by far than in the whole of the Geneva Exhibition.

We cannot say that Mr. Hauser's Swiss are fine. He has a lot, certainly, but we think that instead of terming the collection one of "unused stamps," he should have termed it one of "washed stamps," for a more palpable lot of cleaned stuff we have not seen for a long time. The 4 c. Vaud is mounted all round; the Zurich two 4 rappen consist of one cut close on the sides, and one scraped all over. The Geneva 10 c. is slightly penmarked, and could well do with a wash like the other stamps. In the constructed sheet of post-locales with cross there is a pair of the rare variety with no cross. There are constructed plates of the rare Rayons 15 c. and 15 r., but we think that many stamps are washed.

Altogether we were considerably disappointed with this exhibit, which is certainly not up to the reputation of the owner.

SECTION II.

The best Collection of the Federal Issues of the Stamps of Switzerland.

A. GERNANDT-ROUX,

Bronze Medal,

is in this Section practically alone with a very fine case of Federal stamps.

In our opinion the sheets of 5 rappen are the finest and best matched, as regards colour, in the Exhibition. There are four plates of the dark blue stamps—two made up of mixed obliterations, one consisting entirely of stamps post-marked P.P., and the last plate being of stamps all with border line to cross.

The esteemed owner must have spent a great deal of time in making his exhibit so complete.

SECTION III.

The best Collection of the Obliterations of the Swiss Stamps.

J. BIÉLER,

Bronze Medal,

is the only exhibitor in this class, and shows a very pretty case of the rarest obliterations of the Swiss stamps, all on letters. Not thoroughly understanding these, it is difficult to draw attention to the best stamps, but we are informed that the exhibit of postmarks is very complete, and contains many things almost unique.

SECTION IV.

The most Complete Collection of the Stamps of One Country.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIM.

GOLD MEDAL.

We have much pleasure in announcing that our Publishers secured the highest possible award for stamps outside the stamps of Switzerland. To do this, they exhibited a complete collection of Trinidad and St. Vincent; the two countries occupied 20 large cases, and the stamps were worth between £5,000 and £6,000. It is not for us to blow our own trumpet (which we are incapable of doing), but we might just mention that this collection contained, among other choice stamps, 100 examples of the Trinidad 1d., blue, lithographed, divided scientifically into the six different printings that occur in them. In the pin perf., rough perf., and the perf. 11 and 13, no watermarks, which are so difficult to make up, there were pages of used and unused in every shade, and all in the most perfect condition.

In *St. Vincent* the unused were especially fine. About 20 selected copies in shades were shown of the 1s. lake, rose-red, and pink; seven of the Provisional 4d. on 1s.; four pairs and four singles of the 1d. on half of 6d.; and, in

fact, almost every known shade and variety were shown—used and unused.

C. FINO,

Silver Medal.

During the past seven years, this gentleman has devoted a great deal of time to making a collection of the stamps of Italy and its old States, entirely on letters, and the result is very interesting, as the collection contains things that one hardly ever sees in England. We might mention, before describing them, that all the postmarks have been expertised by the first judges, and are authentic. Half of these stamps that are nowadays offered bear forged postmarks.

The collection is mounted on 150 sheets, of very large size, and with an extremely ornate border. Amongst the most interesting things which we saw were—Naples, four of the 50 Gr.; in Tuscany, a 60 Cr., 9 Cr., on white, and four of the 2 soldi. In the Naples Head issue there is a pair of the 2 gr., blue, with head inverted; in Romagna, there is a beautiful specimen of the rare 6 B., and two of the 20 B., also half stamps of the 4 B. and 6 B. used for half their nominal value.

Roman States were especially strong in the bisected stamps, there being half stamps of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 B.; also an extremely rare 3 B., grey, perforated, and a pair of the 3 B., grey, imperforate. In Modena was a large figure 9 and the 1 lira; also about a dozen of the errors of inscription in the value, which are seldom found used on letters.

The Parma were a very fine lot; missing, of course, the 80 c., yellow. The Austrian-Lombardy contained a very fine lot of Fiscals, used postally, the best being a 5 c., with value and central inscription in blue, and a large 50 c., with the value only in the centre in black. We noted, also, another interesting thing, namely, the 5 soldi envelope, cut out and used as an adhesive stamp.

In Italy itself the most important things seemed to be the newspaper stamps errors, namely, figure 2 in centre on the 1 cent, of which Mr. Fino possesses two examples in black and in grey, used on letters. He has bisected specimens of the 1856, 10 c., brown, and the 20 c., dark blue, used for half their value. Taken altogether, the collection is a very interesting one, and we had much pleasure in inspecting it.

Another very interesting exhibit by Mr. Fino was a very large volume containing a collection of the autographs and letters of Verdi, all written to one of his friends, and ranging from 1845 to 1870, thus forming practically a history of his life which should be very useful when the history of this great composer comes to be written. The letters are nearly all franked with stamps of Italy, especially of Naples; occasionally, some were posted from France; but, of course, their interest is but little from a philatelic point of view, although the collection is one worth noting.

E. J. MERTZANOFF,

Silver Medal,

shows in this Section a special exhibit of Greece and Ionian Islands.

The Greek stamps were very interesting to us, and Mr. M. was kind enough to allow us to go through his collection with him and make some notes on the varieties which appeared to us to be most interesting. He informed us that he had been three years at work on this collection, and that during that time he has examined 80,000 used stamps, and 3,000 letters, so that he has been able to arrive at what is probably the most accurate classification of these stamps which is possible; and the dates of the issues have been fixed very closely from the large number of stamps which he has sorted.

Mr. M. states that in November, 1861, some sheets of the Athens printed, 20 l., blue, were issued without numerals on the back. He shows specimens, used and unused, one on letter being dated Nov. 28, 1861; they appear in bright and in dull blue, and are, undoubtedly, not the Paris prints. He has also some very interesting shades in the Athens seldom seen; e.g., a 1 lepton, dark chocolate brown, in the same shade as the first Paris. In 1865, a better and more surfaced paper was used; on this he shows the 5 and 10 lepta. In 1870, on the receipt of new printing machines, the plates of the 1 and 20 lepta were slightly retouched, especially about the eyes, the bridge of

the nose, and the shading on the neck. All the plates were thoroughly cleaned, but the retouch appears to apply only to the 1 and 20 lepta, which are certainly very distinct from the other prints. Among the most interesting errors which Mr. M. showed were the 1864 10 l., orange on blue, with the figures "10" printed on the face instead of on the back; 20 l., blue, error, with "80" on the back; 5 l., green, error with two 5's on the back; an Athens of 1873 pair of 10 lepta, orange on greyish paper, without figures on the back; one specimen is shown of the 1879, 30 l., dark brown, printed on both sides, and in the unpaid letter stamps a 2 Drachmae with inverted centre. Of the small letters, there was a strip of three of the 40 lepta, imperf., and of the large letters a strip of three of the 90 l., imperf. In the 1 Drachma my attention was drawn to a block of four, a variety of one stamp having the "M" in the word Drachma printed very wide, the letter occupying nearly twice as much space as in its normal condition. This is found once in every 25 stamps.

Of the rouletted stamps of 1873, which have always been somewhat of a puzzle to collectors, Mr. Mertzanoff has found out that the only genuine ones are those issued by the Corfu Postmaster, who, at that date, used for his own convenience a rouletting edge which he happened to have by him. Another curious roulette is one on some of the 1882 stamps, when the wife of the Postmaster in the Greek Post Office at Constantinople used a sewing machine, in order to perforate some of the stamps for her husband to distribute.

Taking it altogether, this collection was an extremely interesting one, and is the most neatly arranged one in the Exhibition.

T. LEMAIRE,

Silver Medal.

A special collection of stamps of France, and some of the Colonies. In France we noted a pair and three singles of the 15 c., green, 1848 issue, unused, and in fine shades; a pair and two singles, unused, of the 1 f., orange-vermilion; and a magnificent range of shades of all the later issues. In the Journal stamps, imperf., were the rare errors 5 c., blue, and 5 c., carmine, and in the perf. errors the 5 c., violet, blue, and red.

Mr. Lemaire's space was very limited, and the sheets overlapped one another, so that but little could be seen; hence we could note nothing else of special interest.

A. E. GLASEWALD,

Bronze Medal,

showed a fine collection of the stamps of Greece, of which he has been known as a student for a considerable time, and on which he has written many articles in the German papers. The collection is certainly a large one, and is strong in shades, but we do not consider that it is nearly so well arranged or so well classified as that of Mr. Mertzanoff.

Amongst the most interesting things that we noticed was a very fine set of the errors of figures on the back, e.g., 42 varieties of the 10 lepta, with the double, treble, and inverted figures; 25 varieties of the 20 l., blue; a pair of 80 l., carmine, with orange figures; a 40 l. with double figures, and a 40 l. printed on a 2.

In the unpaid stamps the two varieties, 1 and 2 D., were shown with inverted centres. There were also a very fine lot of Greek stamps on letters, the Paris printing, 1st issue, being remarkably strong.

Mr. Glasewald also showed a large collection of the obliterations of the stamps of Thurn and Taxis, containing probably every known variety.

C. WILLADT,

Bronze Medal,

shows a special and interesting collection of the stamps of France.

Among them we noticed a 1st issue 15 c., dark green, unused; 1 franc, orange-vermilion, a pair unused and two used, one of these being on letter. Of the *ville-étche* stamps there was a very pretty lot shown. Among these a block of four of the 1 franc Republic on letter, dated Sep. 5, 1851; the 80 c. and the 1 franc, Empire, imperforate, used in pairs; the 4 c., grey, Empire, perforated, a block of nine with the centre stamp inverted; and in the large Journal stamps we noticed a pair of the 2 c., blue, imperf.

J. LOSSAU,

Diploma,

showed a special collection of the stamps of Hamburg, in one large book. There were used and unused, in blocks and singles, and with various cancellations. They were a pretty lot.

M. CAMPBELL,

Diploma,

one of the few English exhibitors, has a collection of the stamps of Spain and Colonies, mostly unused.

Among others we noted the 2 reales, 1851, -2 and -3, all fine, and the later issues complete, with one or two small exceptions.

The Philippines were not so fine as the Spain, and the first issue might be considerably improved. Also a good many varieties are wanting in the later issues of this country. Cuba, &c., contain the ordinary things, but no attempt has apparently been made to take the types of Y 4.

J. SCHIEB,

Diploma,

showed in one album a special collection of the stamps of Great Britain. We saw only one page, as the collection was locked up, and we were not able to spot the esteemed owner in order to get a look through it. However, we gather that the whole of the collection is used; at any rate, the stamps which we saw were used.

L. BLANCHARD,

formerly one of the large collectors of Swiss stamps, has now parted with that section of his collection, and has specialized in France and its Colonies, of which he has a nice medium collection, neatly and artistically arranged, but not containing much of exceptional interest; and the collection is much marred by stamps of French Colonies being shown as French, and Reprints included as originals.

SECTION V.

The most Complete Collection of the Stamps of One Continent.

F. BANG,

Silver Medal.

A very fine collection of the stamps of Europe, stated to be complete, except four pieces. It well deserved the silver medal, as the stamps are in first-rate condition all through, and that could not be said of most of the other exhibits.

E. J. MERTZANOFF,

Bronze Medal,

shows in this Section a collection of stamps of Europe, mostly used. Among the better stamps in it we noticed Roumania 27, 54, and 108 paras circular, and the next issue 5 paras, black on blue, on entire newspaper, an undoubtedly genuine specimen, not to be classed with the things that came from Vienna some years ago. A single specimen of this 5 paras, black on blue, was shown used. It is very rarely met with thus. In Tuscany there were the 60 crazia and the 3 lire; in Spain the three 2 reales and the 3 cuartos of Madrid; Oldenburg complete, &c.

E. CRÉMIEUX,

Diploma.

A collection of the stamps of Europe. The Swiss stamps were rather fine. The other countries were weak, and we noticed nothing of special interest.

SECTION VI.

The most Complete General Collection.

J. DREYFUS,

Diploma.

There were six exhibits, but only one award was made; and certainly, with the exception of Mr. Dreyfus' collection, they were very, very poor shows. Mr. Dreyfus had a fine page of unused Swiss Cantons, and a very good lot of

Spain and Wurtemberg; but, outside Europe, there was not much of interest, and the collection was sadly marred by the great number of reprints which it contained.

GASTON PORTAL.

Among the stamps on letters we noticed a pair of 8d. laureated N.S.W., which are extremely scarce in pairs or strips; Zurich, 4 rappen; France, two of the 1 franc, orange-vermilion.

SECTION VII.

The most Meritorious Collection of Great Rarities on Letters; maximum 50 Pieces.

V. SAUER,

Silver Medal,

exhibited one case of Swiss rarities; details to be seen in the schedule.

Diplomas were given to Mr. L. de Rameru and to Mr. O. Friese, who both showed nice things, but nothing of special interest.

SECTION VIII.

A Collection of at least 100 Rarities not on Letters.

ROBERT EHRENBACH,

Silver Medal.

This exhibit had practically a walk over. There was nothing else worth looking at in this Section after one had seen these great rarities and noted their fine condition. Space will only let us notice a few, viz., Buenos Ayres, two yellow and two red "steamships," unused, and two yellow and two red, ditto, used; Antioquia, 10 of the rare 1st issue; Columbia, 1862, pair of the 20 c., red, and the 50 c., red, error; Brazil, vertical strip of four unused of the 600, slanting figures; Moldavia, 54, 81, 108 paras, unused; Tuscany, 2 soldi, 60 cr., and the 3 lire, all unused; Naples, arms and cross, unused; and a number of other first-class rarities.

T. LEMAIRE,

Bronze Medal,

showed some nice stamps, chief among them being an early print of the 2d. Mauritius, used; Newfoundland, 1s., carmine, used; Mecklenberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., rouletted, unused; Naples, strip of four of the 50 gr., unused.

L. DE RAMERU,

Bronze Medal,

100 stamps in nice condition, but nothing very special.

GASTON PORTAL,

Diploma.

This exhibit of single stamps was greatly marred by the number of forgeries which it contained. Not only were there absolute, out and out forgeries, like the Schleswig-Holstein first issue, but there were also forged postmarks, forged obliterations, and mounted stamps. However, there were a few good things, such as a pair of 10 c. Geneva, cut the wrong way; a Vaud, 4 c.; Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion; Ceylon, 8d. and 2s., imperforate; Tuscany, 3 lire; Nova Scotia, 1s.; and English, V.R.

SECTION IX.

The most Complete Collection of Entires of one Country.

H. LIENHARD,

Silver Medal,

entires of Switzerland, which we have noted more fully in Section I., in the report on his general collection.

L. DE RAMERU,

Bronze Medal,

for collection of entires of Switzerland.

SECTION X.

General Collection of Entires.

Only two exhibits in this Section, and only one award was made, *i.e.*, to M. Picord, who secured a diploma for a small collection.

SECTION XI.

For a Collection of 500 good Stamps, remarkable for their rarity and good state.

An exceedingly poor show; only three exhibits, and none of them of much interest; but *diplomas* were given to Madlle. Duperrex and M. D'Estienne Fils.

SECTION XII.

The most complete Collection of Fiscals of one Country.

C. E. HOFFMAN,

Silver Medal.

The only exhibit, and contained—as we were told—a fine lot of fiscals of Switzerland; but we know nothing about fiscals, and cannot point out any rarities.

SECTION XIII.

The most useful Collection of Works for the study of Philately published by the Exhibitors.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
SILVER MEDAL,

for their Catalogues and Handbooks.

J. B. MOENS,

Silver Medal.

Catalogue and Handbooks.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY,

Silver Medal,

for Advanced Catalogue.

H. KRÖTZSCH,

Silver Medal.

Handbooks on German stamps.

3 *Diplomas*

were given; viz., to

W. BROWN,

for *Stamps of the Straits Settlements.*

E. HEITMANN,

Publications.

And to Messrs. Däniker, E. Salinger, Kübler, and Leinhard, for their joint work on Swiss obliterations.

SECTION XIV. (A)

For the best Blank Album.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
SILVER MEDAL,

for the *Philatelic Albums.*

H. KRÖTZSCH,

Bronze Medal.

J. JOQUIER,

Diploma.

SECTION XIV. (B)

For best Album with Spaces and Printed Description.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
SILVER MEDAL,

for the *Imperial Albums.*

W. BROWN,

Silver Medal,

for the *British Empire Album.*

BAUMBACH & COMPANY,

Silver Medal.

C. F. LÜCKE,

Bronze Medal.

G. DAPINO,

Diploma.

SECTION XV.

For a Collection of Materials Best Adapted to the Study of Philately, including also Photographs, Tableaux, &c.

H. KRÖTZSCH,

Diploma.

This was the only award made in this Section.

SECTION XVI.

Philatelic Journals.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
SILVER MEDAL,

for the *Monthly Journal.*

J. B. MOENS,

Silver Medal

for the *Timbre-poste.*

Bronze Medal:

Schweizer Brief-marken Zeitung.

Diplomas were given to the following:—Gazette. Timbologique, Il Francobollo, and Die Post.

We have carefully gone through the exhibits of Swiss Cantons and made a Schedule, which we attach, as it may be of some interest to our readers as tending to show the relative rarity of Swiss stamps of the early issues.

No doubt it will be noticed that *unused* fine Swiss are little shown, and we believe the day will come when fine unused and unwashed stamps of this beautiful country will be more appreciated than postmarks.

SCHEDULE OF SWISS CANTONAL STAMPS

Shown at the Geneva Exhibition.

BASLE. 2½ Rappen.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	1	1
Dr. Yersin	1	2
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	3
L. de Rameru	1	2
I. Dreyfus	1	7 and a pair
"Billodes"	1	1
J. Ofterdinger	1	1
E. Crémieux	1	1 and a pair
W. Hauser	4	1
J. Joerin-Suter	2	3 and two pairs
F. Schöellhorn	1	4 and a pair
V. Sauer	1	5
H. Lienhard	1	6
E. Semminger	1	1
G. Portal	1	1
	12	48

GENEVA. 10 Cent.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.	Used and cut wrong way.	Half of 10 c. cut for use as 5 c.
F. Menke-Huber	1	1	1	1
Dr. Yersin	2	1	1	4
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	1	1	4
L. de Rameru	2	1	1	5
I. Dreyfus	2	1	1	3
J. Ofterdinger	1	1	1	1
E. Crémieux	1	1	1	1
W. Hauser	1	1	1	1
J. Joerin-Suter	1	1	1	2
F. Schöellhorn	1	3	1	4

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.	Used and cut wrong way.	Half of 10 c. cut for use as 5 c.
V. Sauer	2	4*	2	2
H. Lienhard	2	1	1	2
R. Ehrenbach	1	1	1	1
G. Portal	1	1	1	1
E. Semminger	1	1	1	1
	4	17	12	30

* Two of these are the two varieties of the 10 c. cut vertically, which are much rarer than those cut horizontally.

5 c., yellow-green, large eagle.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	1	1
Dr. Yersin	8	8 and a pair
A. Straessle-Cottet	3	11
L. de Rameru	5	5
I. Dreyfus	1	5
"Billodes"	1	1
E. Crémieux	1	1
W. Hauser	1	1
J. Joerin-Suter	2	2
F. Schöellhorn	1	5
V. Sauer	1	1 and a pair
H. Lienhard	1	12
E. Semminger	1	1
	8	56

5 c., yellow-green, small eagle.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	1	1
Dr. Yersin	4	4
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	13
L. de Rameru	1	2 and a pair
I. Dreyfus	1	3 and a pair
"Billodes"	1	1
E. Crémieux	1	1
W. Hauser	1	1
J. Joerin-Suter	2	2
F. Schöellhorn	1	4
V. Sauer	2	2 and a pair and strip of three
H. Lienhard	6	6 and a pair
G. Portal	1	1
E. Semminger	1	1
	7	51

5 c., blue-green.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	1	1
Dr. Yersin	2	2
A. Straessle-Cottet	2	9 and a pair
L. de Rameru	1	3 and a pair
I. Dreyfus	1	3 and a pair
J. Ofterdinger	1	1
E. Crémieux	2	2
W. Hauser	1	1
J. Joerin-Suter	2	2
F. Schöellhorn	1	4
V. Sauer	3	3 and a pair
H. Lienhard	1	10
E. Semminger	1	2
	11	50

5 centimes envelope stamps cut out and used as adhesives on the entire letter.

Exhibitor.	Postmark.
Dr. Yersin	Black Confederation grille.
A. Straessle-Cottet	Black " Geneva grille.
L. de Rameru	Black " Geneva grille.
I. Dreyfus	Red rosette.
F. Schöellhorn	Red town postmark of Geneva.
"	Red rosette.
V. Sauer	" " "
"	Black " Geneva grille.
H. Lienhard	" " "
"	Blue " Confederation grille.
"	Red rosette.
G. Portal	" " "

Twelve in all.

A number of detached specimens are also shown, but they are not of sufficient interest to note, unless on the entire envelope.

5 c. envelope, used and entire.

Exhibitor.	Small.	Middle.	Large.
H. Lienhard	1	...	...
G. Portal	1	...	1
V. Sauer	1	1	...
	3	1	1

VAUD. 4 centimes.

Exhibitor.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	...	1
E. Semminger	...	1
Dr. Yersin	...	1
A. Straessle-Cottet	...	3
L. de Rameru	...	1
I. Dreyfus	1	4
"Billodes"	...	1
E. Crémieux	...	1
W. Hauser	1*	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	1
F. Schœllhorn	1	3
V. Sauer	...	2 and a pair on letter.
R. Ehrenbach	1	...
G. Portal	...	1
H. Lienhard	...	6
	4	28

* Poor and remounted.

5 Centimes.

F. Menke-Huber	...	1
Dr. Yersin	...	5
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	19
L. de Rameru	...	6
I. Dreyfus	1	8
A. de Reuterskiöld	52*	44
"Billodes"	...	1
E. Crémieux	...	1
W. Hauser	2	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	4
F. Schœllhorn	1	11
V. Sauer	...	10
H. Lienhard	1	10
G. Portal	...	2
E. Semminger	...	2
	58	124

* Includes an unsevered block of 48 stamps in mint state.

ZURICH. 4 Rappen.

Exhibitor.	Horizontal lines.		Vertical lines.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	...	5	...	10
I. Dreyfus	...	5	1	6
W. Hauser	1	...	1	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	1	...	1
F. Schœllhorn	1	7	...	8
V. Sauer	...	1	...	2
H. Lienhard	...	6	...	7
G. Portal	...	1	...	1
A. Straessle-Cottet	...	5	...	5
Dr. Yersin	...	...	...	1
L. de Rameru	...	...	...	2
E. Crémieux	...	...	...	1
E. Semminger	...	...	...	1
	2	31	2	45

6 Rappen.

F. Menke-Huber	...	6	...	10
Dr. Yersin	...	5	...	5
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	18	1	18
L. de Rameru	3*	5	...	6
I. Dreyfus	4	15	...	5
"Billodes"	...	1	...	...
E. Crémieux	...	1	...	...
W. Hauser	3	...	1	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	5	...	5
F. Schœllhorn	1	14	...	8
V. Sauer	...	1	...	2
H. Lienhard	5*	11	1	9
G. Portal	...	2	...	1
E. Semminger	...	5	...	5
	17	89	3	74

* Unsevered strips.

WINTERTHUR. 2½ Rappen.

Exhibitor.	Used.		Unused.	
	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.
F. Menke-Huber	...	...	2	...
Dr. Yersin	...	...	2	...
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	...	8	and 3 pairs
L. de Rameru	...	...	6	...
I. Dreyfus	1	...	2	and 5 pairs
W. Hauser	1	...	1	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	...	5	...
F. Schœllhorn	1	...	6	and a pair
V. Sauer	...	...	pair	...
H. Lienhard	1	...	10	and a pair
R. Ehrenbach	1	...	2	...
G. Portal	...	...	1	...
E. Semminger	...	...	1	...
	6	67		

NEUCHATEL. 5 Centimes.

Exhibitor.	Used.		Unused.	
	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.
F. Menke-Huber	...	...	1	...
Dr. Yersin	...	...	4	...
A. Straessle-Cottet	1	...	6	...
I. Dreyfus	...	...	6	...
E. Crémieux	...	...	1	...
F. Schœllhorn	1	...	5	...
J. Bieler	...	...	1	...
V. Sauer	...	...	5	and a pair
H. Lienhard	1	...	5	...
R. Ehrenbach	1	...	2	...
G. Portal	...	...	2	...
E. Semminger	...	...	1	...
	4	39		

ORTS-POSTE. 2½ Rappen.

Exhibitor.	With frame to cross.		No frame to cross.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
Dr. Yersin	...	3	...	1
Straessle-Cottet	7	67	1	45
L. de Rameru	...	48	...	47
I. Dreyfus	1	55	...	42
"Billodes"	...	1	1	...
E. Crémieux	1	...	...	...
W. Hauser	28*	...	1	...
J. Joerin-Suter	...	45	...	2
F. Schœllhorn	1	47	3	45
J. Bieler	...	15	...	6
H. Lienhard	...	76	1	65
G. Portal	...	1	...	1
	38	358	7	254

* In my opinion mostly washed.

POSTE-LOCALE. 2½ Rappen.

Exhibitor.	With frame to cross.		No frame to cross.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
F. Menke-Huber	2	38	...	...
Dr. Yersin	...	5	...	5
A. Straessle-Cottet	3	54	...	2
L. de Rameru	...	50	...	...
I. Dreyfus	1	45	...	1
"Billodes"	...	1	...	...
E. Crémieux	1	...	...	...
W. Hauser	35*	...	Pair	12†
J. Joerin-Suter	...	42	...	1
F. Schœllhorn	1	43	...	15‡
J. Bieler	...	14	...	...
H. Lienhard	1	146	...	...
G. Portal	...	5	...	...
	44	443	2	36

* In my opinion some are washed.

† Includes a used strip of three.

‡ Includes a square block of four.

THE STAMPS OF CANADA.

WITH A REFERENCE LIST.

By DONALD A. KING.

PART II.

(Continued from page 10.)

In 1859, a change in the monetary system rendered it necessary that a new series of stamps should be issued, with the values in the decimal currency. This change came into effect on the 1st of July, 1859. In reference to this the Postmaster-General says:

"Decimal stamps of the value of 1, 5, and 10 cents for ordinary correspondence, and of 12½ c. for Canadian, and 17 c. for British Packet Post rates, were obtained in readiness for the commencement of the Decimal Postage Law in July, 1859, and have from that date been issued in lieu of the stamps previously in use."

The yearly reports of the Postmasters-General do not contain anything of interest from a philatelic point of view, excepting the annual table of the sales of stamps. These are given complete up to Confederation, and as I have given in Part I. the sale of the Pence issue, the Cents series will be included, as though rather dry reading, yet it is worth preserving, the more so as it is the only one of the provinces that has such a complete record of the sales.

The total number of each value issued to postmasters is as follows:

1 cent	24,166,550	} A quantity of each value would be returned by postmasters on the issue of the Dominion of Canada series.
2 "	689,500	
5 "	35,139,072	
10 "	4,952,598	
12½ "	2,790,882	
17 "	516,026	

For manufacturing these stamps the American Bank-note Co. were paid at various dates the following sums:

Sept. 30, '59.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps	\$1487.49
Sept. 30, '60.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps, and stamped envelopes	\$1697.95
Sept. 30, '61.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$1451.87
Sept. 30, '62.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$1583.63
Sept. 30, '63.	A. B. Note Co. Manufacturing letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$1946.62
June 30, '64.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department	\$619.25

	1 c.	5 c.	10 c.	12½ c.	17 c.	dols.	cts.
Received from manufacturers quarter ending 31st September, 1859	1,000,400	1,000,089	200,000	200,000	50,000	113,508	45
Issued for sale during quarter	649,800	693,900	112,150	90,700	22,700	67,604	50
Balance on hand September 30th, 1859	350,600	306,189	87,850	109,300	27,300	45,903	95
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1860	2,000,000	2,499,986	300,000	300,000	50,000	220,999	80
Total	2,350,600	2,806,175	387,850	409,300	77,300	266,903	75
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1860	1,986,400	2,576,700	314,950	215,550	47,575	215,275	50
Balance on hand September 30th, 1860	364,200	229,475	72,900	193,750	29,725	51,628	25
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1861	2,200,100	3,400,300	499,998	199,996	50,000	275,514	58
Total	2,564,300	3,629,775	572,898	393,746	79,725	327,192	83
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1861	2,262,000	3,085,875	401,400	276,450	43,425	259,332	75
Balance on hand September 30th, 1861	302,300	543,900	171,498	117,296	34,300	67,860	18
Received from manufacturers year ending September 30th, 1862	2,799,900	3,300,350	400,000	399,996	50,000	291,516	72
Total	3,102,200	3,844,250	571,498	157,292	84,300	359,376	80
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1862	2,658,100	3,544,850	450,198	324,450	57,685	299,195	50
Balance on hand September 30th, 1862	444,100	299,400	121,300	192,842	26,675	60,181	00
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th September, 1863	3,500,200	4,300,450	600,450	300,000	100,000	364,529	50
Total	3,944,300	4,599,850	721,350	492,842	126,675	424,710	50
Issued for sale during year ending 30th September, 1863	3,119,300	4,099,050	564,550	381,492	68,950	352,008	50
Balance on hand 30th September, 1863	825,000	500,800	156,800	111,350	57,725	72,702	00
Received from manufacturers 9 months ending June 30th, 1864	3,000,000	3,999,999	800,000	399,999	49,999	368,498	53
Total	3,825,000	4,500,799	956,800	511,340	107,724	441,200	53
Issued for sale during 9 months ending June 30th, 1864	2,384,900	3,556,299	525,700	280,290	51,150	300,475	70
Balance on hand June 30th, 1864	1,240,100	944,500	431,100	231,050	56,574	140,724	83

"A new postage stamp, of the value of two cents, was added to the other denominations, supplied from the 1st of August, 1864."

	1 c.	2 c.	5 c.	10 c.	12½ c.	17 c.	dols.	cts.
Balance on hand June 30th, 1864	1,240,100	—	944,500	431,100	231,050	56,574	140,724	83
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June, 1865	3,064,800	360,000	4,890,598	700,000	676,600	100,000	453,952	90
Total	4,304,900	360,000	5,835,098	1,131,100	907,650	156,574	594,677	73
Issued for sale during year ending June 30th, 1865	3,280,700	180,250	5,439,898	736,200	373,650	71,749	420,930	48
Balance on hand June 30th, 1865	1,024,200	179,750	795,200	394,900	534,000	81,825	173,747	25
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June, 1866	3,910,000	300,000	8,100,000	800,000	400,100	50,000	588,612	50
Total	4,934,200	479,750	8,895,200	1,194,900	934,100	131,825	762,359	75
Issued for sale during year to 30th June, 1865	3,553,600	257,150	5,697,200	894,650	408,550	71,450	478,219	25
Balance on hand 30th June, 1866	1,380,600	222,600	3,198,000	300,250	525,600	60,375	284,140	50
Received from manufacturers year ending 30th June, 1867	5,100,000	200,500	5,100,500	999,650	299,950	100,000	464,493	75
Total	6,480,600	423,100	8,298,500	1,299,900	825,500	160,375	748,634	25
Issued for sale during the year to 30th June, 1867	4,971,700	252,100	6,445,300	952,800	439,750	78,402	531,601	09
Balance on hand 30th June, 1867	2,408,900	171,000	1,853,200	347,100	385,750	81,973	217,033	16

June 30, '65.	A. B. Note Co. Engraving letter and newspaper stamps for the Post-office Department . . .	\$2743.78
June 30, '66.	A. B. Note Co. Postage Stamps	\$2630.11
June 30, '67.	A. B. Note Co. Postage Stamps	\$1699.08

The stamps of the decimal series were practically of the same designs as the preceding issues, except that the values were in the new currency. They were manufactured by the same people, engraved in *taille-douce*, printed in sheets of one hundred stamps, ten rows of 10, and perforated 12; the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12½ cents had eight imprints on each sheet, two at each side, top and bottom; the 17 cents had no imprint. There are not the varieties of paper in this series that there are in the pence set, but this is made up for by the large number of shades, especially in the 10 cents, in which value they are almost innumerable. In this value there would be no difficulty in making up a page of a hundred different colours and shades. Many of these are of considerable rarity, noticeably the *brown* and *black-brown*.

The imperforate varieties that are given in the reference list are all legitimate, and undoubtedly genuine, having been seen in pairs, or in single copies with margins beyond cavil.

The 10 cents, perforated 12 by 14, is an oddity that cannot be explained. It was found amongst a lot of the ordinary 10 c. that were offered for sale, the original owner not noticing the error. It is a clean cut 14 perforation.

The papers upon which these stamps are printed may be divided into five classes:

- I. Ordinary, coarse, white wove paper.
- II. Similar paper, of a *yellowish* tint, and slightly ribbed.
- III. A hard *greyish* paper, very slightly ribbed.
- IV. White wove paper, very slightly ribbed.
- V. A white paper, very hard and closely ribbed.

The last is the rarest, and in appearance is nearly the same as that of Series IX. in the pence issue. The best way to distinguish this paper from the others that have the appearance of ribbing, is to hold the stamp before a strong light, when the ribbing will appear like fine horizontal laid lines in the 5 c., and vertical laid lines in the other values. Looking through the paper is the only sure test, as many of the stamps on the other papers have the appearance of being ribbed.

The papers of all the values of this set come in different thicknesses, and if they were noted separately, would make the reference list double the length. It will be sufficient to say that, in each series, a set can be made of each variety of thickness of the paper.

REFERENCE LIST.

Series I. *Coarse white wove paper, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

JULY 1, 1859.

- 5 cents, deep vermilion.
10 cents, purple, reddish brown, purplish brown.

Series II. *Yellowish paper, slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

- 1 cent, light rose (shades).
2 cents, rose.
5 cents, brown-red, vermilion (shades).
10 cents, brown, red-purple.
12½ cents, deep yellow-green.
17 cents, deep blue.

Series III. *Greyish-white paper, slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

- 1 cent, brownish rose, rose (shades).
2 cents, light reddish rose, rose, deep rose.
5 cents, vermilion (shades).

- 10 cents, red-purple, purplish brown, brown, purple (shades).
12½ cents, blue-green (shades).
17 cents, slate-blue, deep blue.

Series IV. *White paper, very slightly ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

- 1 cent, rose, light red, brownish red (shades).
2 cents, rose (very light to very dark), light red, brownish rose.
5 cents, vermilion, brownish red, red-brown (shades).
10 cents, purplish brown, reddish purple, bluish purple, very deep purple, brownish purple, purple (light to dark), red-purple, pink-purple, brown (light to dark).
12½ cents, green, blue-green, yellow-green (shades).
17 cents, slate-blue, blue (light to dark).

Variety, top, bottom, and right side, perf. 12; left side, perf. 14.

- 10 cents, red-purple.

Series V. *White paper, hard, and closely ribbed, varying in thickness; perf. 12.*

- 1 cent, rose
2 cents, red-rose.
5 cents, vermilion.
10 cents, brown (light to dark), deep reddish purple, dark purplish brown (shades).

Series VI. *White paper, slightly ribbed; imperforate.*

- 1 cent, rose.
2 cents, rose-red.
5 cents, vermilion.
12½ cents, green.
17 cents, deep blue.

[These should probably be classed as varieties of Series IV. —ED. M. J.]

NOTES.—There are certain points in both parts of Mr. King's most valuable and interesting paper, upon which we venture to make a few remarks. We deal with these points in the order in which they occur:

1. On pages 8, 9, allusion is made to variations in the sizes of the impressions of the various values of the *pence* issue, and to the very marked differences that have been noted in the dimensions of the rod. As the writer very justly observes, "it does not seem possible that more than one plate was necessary" for each value. He goes on to say, "but if only one plate was used, all these varieties of size would be found on all the papers," which he then proceeds to point out is not the case. That there was only one plate of each value we see no reason whatever to doubt, and we see equally little reason for supposing that, if there had been more than one, the engravings reproduced upon them would have been found to vary appreciably in size. The cause of the variations in the size of the impressions is, no doubt, to be found in the fact, mentioned by Mr. King, that they were printed upon very different qualities of paper.

The expansion and contraction theory, which we proposed some fourteen years ago to account for the variations in size of the similarly printed stamps of Ceylon, is briefly as follows:—The paper is wetted for printing from *taille-douce* engraved plates, and being wetted, expands: after the printing, the sheets are dried, the paper shrink again to its original size, and the stamps are therefore always a little smaller than the engravings on the plate. Differences of paper expand to very different extents, and the amount of contraction is greater or less, in like degree: hence the variations in the size of the impressions, which is also, of course, affected by the amount of moisture in the paper at the time at which it is used, and the stretching to which it may be subjected in laying it on the press. It is

difficult to say why the rod. should vary to a greater extent than the other values, of most of which very much larger quantities were printed, and a greater number of lots supplied; but there may be circumstances connected with the printing of one or both of the supplies of that value which would account for the marked variations in its size and shape. At any rate, we feel sure that the variations in this, and in the other values, are due to the paper, and not to the plate.

2. It will be observed that a very large proportion of the varieties of paper mentioned are described as *ribbed*, in a greater or less degree. We have not seen all these papers, but we have seen Canadian stamps in which a ribbed appearance was very plainly perceptible, and we have seen others, stated to be upon ribbed paper, in which we were unable to discover the ribbing. *Ribbed* paper, such as some of these stamps appear to be printed upon, is not, in our experience, at all a common article of stationery. *Ribbed* paper, such as is met with nowadays as writing paper, is, we should say, most unsuited for printing upon, and we have never seen it used for that purpose; and we should doubt whether this kind of paper (or any kind of *ribbed* paper) was commonly manufactured (if at all) forty years ago—but these are points upon which we do not pretend to speak with any sort of authority. This question of manufacture seems to us to be a rather important one; some of the thick, hard *laid* papers that may be met with are practically *ribbed*, that is to say, their surface is uneven, showing ridges and furrows; but we believe that in a true *ribbed* paper, as distinguished from *laid*, the appearance is produced by some process applied to the paper after its manufacture is almost, if not quite, completed, whereas the laid lines are produced in the manufacture itself, and while the future paper is in the form of pulp—in fact, we might almost look upon ribbed paper as artificially *laid*, like paper with an *impressed* device in it, as distinguished from that with a genuine watermark.

The earliest Canadian stamps have always been supposed to have been those upon *laid* paper; indeed, there seems to be no doubt that this was the case. Why a *wove* paper was afterwards employed appears to be quite unknown, but Mr. King states that the earlier thin *laid* and *wove* papers of the first issue are virtually of the same texture, and that it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish them one from the other. This seems to indicate that the change was quite unintentional, perhaps unperceived even by the printers, while the use for a time of a *stout white laid paper*, and of a number of different varieties afterwards, would tend to prove that no special quality of paper was considered necessary. Under these circumstances it is surely extremely unlikely that the process of *ribbing*, even if known at that date, was applied to these papers, and more especially to so large a number of different qualities of them.

Our own idea with regard to these Canadian, and also the United States stamps, which are found upon so-called *ribbed* papers, has always been that the papers were not ribbed at all before the stamps were printed upon them, but that they owe their appearance to something that took place in the printing. There are certain stamps, notably some of those of the Confederate States, and of Mexico, which appear to exist in sheets that are partly *wove* and partly *laid*, which we believe to be practically impossible. Badly made *laid* paper may be found, in parts of which the laid lines are almost, or wholly invisible; but in such instances the majority of the stamps will plainly be on *laid*, which is certainly not the case with the Confederate stamps to which we allude. We have examined a number of sheets of these, and have never found one in which the appearance of *laid* lines extended beyond the margin of the *plate*; and although

we should not like to affirm that no Confederate States stamps (we allude to the Government issues only) were printed upon genuine *laid* paper, we are fully convinced that in the vast majority of cases the *laid* lines are artificial, and the appearance was produced in the printing of the stamps, and not in the manufacture of the paper. A few months ago, as we think we have previously mentioned in these pages, we were struck by the appearance of the back of some of the recent Mexican post cards. The stamp is heavily struck from a die engraved in *taille-douce*, and the card, which is a piece of ordinary pasteboard, has, in many instances, all the appearance of a thick, rough *laid* paper, at the back of the stamp, and in that part only. This appearance is plainly due to the nature of the surface of the pad upon which the card is laid when struck with the die; and we believe that to a similar cause—the surface of the material used for pressing the paper into the plate—is due the appearance of the stamps we have just been referring to, and possibly that of the so-called *ribbed* paper stamps of Canada and the United States.

Of course it is fair to argue that we must take the stamps as we find them, and that, if we find the paper to be *ribbed*, it is of small consequence whether it was done before the stamps were printed, or in the process of printing; but it is equally fair to point out that in the latter case the ribbing will be apt to be very irregular, and may not indicate a particular edition of the stamps. For instance, at one press stamps might be produced upon *ribbed* paper, while at another by the side of it, using the very same paper, the stamps might not be *ribbed*, simply because a different quality of blanketing was being employed. This theory to account for the *ribbed* paper stamps is, of course, based largely upon conjecture; but the existence of all these varieties of actual *ribbed* papers appears to us in the last degree improbable.

3. The last point upon which we have any remarks to make is the perforation. Mr. King says, "It is an open question whether these stamps" (the *pence* series) "were delivered to the Canadian Post-office Department in a perforated condition or not." Here we are inclined to differ with him. We are of opinion that there can be no question whatever that the ordinary 12 gauge perforation, as applied first to the later printings of the *pence* issue, and afterwards to the similar stamps with values in *cents*, was done by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, and their successors, the American Bank-note Company. The gauge appears to be the same throughout, so that if the earlier stamps were perforated in Canada, the later ones would have been so likewise, and some evidence of this should be forthcoming. On the other hand, if we had the details of the sums paid to the manufacturers for the *pence* stamps, it is probable that we should find a charge made for perforating the later supplies. And further, if the Canadian Government had possessed a perforating machine in the latter part of 1857, it is surely extremely improbable that nearly 60,000 7½d. stamps, and more than 84,000 rod., would have been issued between October 1, 1857, and June 30, 1859, without being perforated. A difficulty certainly arises on the other side, from the fact that, during the period in question, at least one supply of rod. stamps was received from the manufacturers, and it would seem that, according to our theory, they should have been perforated also; but it is possible that, if there was an extra charge made for perforating, that process might have been ordered to be applied, in the first instance, only to the three values most in use.

The Postmaster-General's report for 1857, quoted on page 8, was probably presented in October of that year, as the accounts at that time were made up to the end of September.

It does not read as if perforated stamps had actually been received during the period under review, and from the expression employed—"measures for obtaining the Canada postage stamps on sheets perforated in the dividing lines"—one would gather that the stamps were to be supplied in that condition by the manufacturers, rather than that the Government contemplated buying a perforating machine. In connection with this question, it would be of great interest to know at what date the first perforated stamps were issued in Canada. Mr. King does not quote any particular dates, and we do not know whether any used copies are known with early dates attached. We gather that he takes it for granted that the whole of the stamps shown as "Received from Manufacturers" in any particular year, or at least in the year ending September 30th, 1858, and again in the period ending June 30th, 1859, were one lot. If this were the case, and any of the stamps *perf.* 12 were found used before 30th September, 1858, it would tend to show that the whole of the stamps received in the year ending with that date were perforated. But, if we look at the total numbers issued, we shall see that this could hardly be the case. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3,389,960 are shown to have been issued for use; of these, if the last two supplies shown were perforated, only 1,341,600 imperforate copies were issued, against 2,048,360 perforated; of the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. 3,528,700 were issued, and of these 2,200,500 would have been imperforate, and 1,328,200 perforated; and of the 6d. 402,900 were issued, of which 250,478 would have been imperforate, and 152,422 perforated—and this, supposing that the whole of the balance of these three values on hand on June 30th, 1859, consisted of perforated stamps. According to these figures the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. perforated should be nearly twice as common as the same value imperf.; of the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. we should find about one copy imperf. to two perf.; and of the 6d. a rather larger proportion, some three perforated to five imperf.; and any priced catalogue will tell us that these proportions are by no means correct. Judging by the comparative rarity of perforated and imperforate specimens, one might almost conclude that the only perforated supplies were the 850,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the 449,900 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and the 70,000 6d., received between October 1st, 1858, and June 30th, 1859; but this would postpone the date of issue of these stamps until near the end of 1858, in place of the date usually given—1857. Unless the later date is after all the correct one, we must suppose that there were various consignments of these values between October 1st, 1857, and September 30th, 1858, the later of which were perforated, and the earlier not, though this again would give the date 1858 as that of the issue of the perforated stamps.

There still remains to be solved the mystery of the existence of the 6d. on *laid* paper, *perf.* 12. But with regard to this variety the question seems to be whether it has any genuine existence at all. We have never seen an undoubted specimen, or, rather, we should say that we have never seen a specimen, the perforations of which have not been absolutely condemned by competent authority, and we have very grave doubts whether any genuine *laid* and perforated copies exist.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *perf.* 14, and *perfor. en scie* 13, may be instances of trial perforations, but are more probably unofficial varieties, of one kind or another, and the perforation on the left side of the curious variety of the 10 cents, we should assign to the same origin.—ED. M. J.

NEVIS VARIETIES.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

THE object of the few following notes is to draw attention to two prominent varieties amongst the stamps of Nevis that I have not hitherto seen chronicled, although I have known of them for some considerable time.

During the past two years I have got together a very large and valuable collection of these most interesting stamps, the backbone of which was a superb lot of uncut sheets contained in the collection of H.I.H. the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia, which I luckily secured last year.

To facilitate reference I have had the stamps I refer to photographed, and some single copies enlarged four times the normal size; and two plates of illustrations will be found attached.

The One Penny, Vermilion.

Here I have to draw attention to a palpable retouch of No. 1 on the plate of the lithographic transfers of 1879. This retouch is only found on stamps printed from very worn stones, and consists of a line drawn along the top outline of the hill, with three horizontal lines lower down, each one crossed with five or six vertical lines, and also of a few slight traces of diagonal lines to the left of these lines. This variety is only found on stamps of the latest printing from a very worn stone, and so far I have only met with it in the stamps perforated 15.

The 1d. vermilion, *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, is usually considered a later printing than that *perf.* 15, but from a close study of a number of sheets of each perforation, I have come to the conclusion that the order should be—first, the stamps *perf.* 15, clear, sharp impressions; second, the stamps *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the stamps showing some traces of wear; and third, and lastly, a re-issue of the 1d., *perf.* 15, with No. 1 on the sheet, retouched, as shown in the illustrations.

One Shilling, Green.

Here I find a variety that is very curious. A reference to the plate of illustrations will clearly show two short, crossed lines on the top of the hill, under the E and V of Nevis.

This cross I do not know in the 1s. stamps of 1861, *perf.* 13, nor on the 1s. stamps of 1867, on the blue-green; but it is first found in the rare yellow-green engraved stamps of this latter year, and is No. 9 on the sheet.

In 1879 lithographic transfers were made from the original plates, and these stamps are found in two very distinct shades, namely, green and pale yellow-green, both about equally scarce. Now comes the interesting point, which is, that in several uncut sheets of each shade that I possess, all the sheets of the pale yellow-green stamps show the variety No. 9, with the cross on hill; and all the sheets of the other shade—the deeper green—do not show any traces of such a cross.

This cross cannot in any way be termed a retouch, but is more of the nature of an accidental blow from some tool; but its existence on some sheets, and not on others, may be interesting as tending to prove two transfers from the engraved plate, especially as on the sheets of the darker green stamps I notice that, in stamp No. 9, the outline of the hill, on the right, is not as sharp and distinct as in the other stamps, thus tending to show that this accidental flaw had been removed before a second transfer was made.

Thus I think we may assume the order of these stamps to be,

- (1) Engraved, *perf.* 15, blue-green, no cross.
- (2) Engraved, *perf.* 15, yellow-green, with cross.
- (3) Lithographic transfer, *perf.* 15, pale yellow-green, with cross.
- (4) Second litho. transfer, *perf.* 15, darker green, with cross removed.



No. 1. Not retouched.



No. 1. Retouched.



Early print with No. 1 not retouched.



Later printing with No. 1. retouched.



1867. Engraved.
Yellow Green.
Variety with cross on hill.
No. 9 on sheet.



1879. Litho.
Dark Green.
No. 9 on sheet. No cross.



1879. Litho.
Yellow Green.
No. 9 on sheet. With cross.



1867. Engraved.
Blue Green. No. 9. Without cross.



1879. Litho.
Yellow Green. Showing No. 9 with cross.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 14.)

AN order of April, 1883, countersigned by the Governor of Heligoland, was forwarded to the Imperial Printing Office, and executed on July 2nd following.

Printing of July 2, 1883.

Two values:—

4000 sheets of 1 pf., rose and yellow-green.
2000 ,, 2 ,, pale yellow-green and bright carmine.

The paper is *white*; perf. 14½, arrangement C.

The *gum* is *white*, and covers the whole back of the sheet.

Manufacture.—Similar to that of the printing of 1882, except that the register marks are *rose* for the 1 pfennig, and *green* for the 2 pfennig. Those at the sides are about 6 mm. away from the stamps.

Characteristics.—The shade of the impression and the colour of the paper.

* * *

A further order, considerable in amount, dated March 1, 1884, and duly authorized by the Government, was supplied on May 30th.

Printing of May 30, 1884.

This supply consisted of the following:—

1. Perf. 14½; arrangement B.

	1000 sheets of	½ sch.,	carmine and bright yellow-green.
1000	,,	½	?
500	,,	½	bright yell.-green and bright carmine.
400	,,	½	?
500	,,	1	deep carmine and deep yellow-green.
600	,,	1½	bright yell.-grn. and deep violet-carm.
400	,,	2	carmine-rose and bright yellow-green.
400	,,	6	blue-green and deep carmine.

2. Rouletted; arrangement D.

500 sheets of ½ sch., bright yellow-green and bright carm.
500 ,, 1 ,, deep carmine and deep yellow-green.

The *paper* and *gum* are *white*.

The *perforation* is the same as that of the previous editions.

The *rouletting*, as in 1879, was done all in one process; the horizontal lines extend slightly beyond the stamps at each side. The vertical blades appear to have been each in two pieces—one above, the length of three rows, and the second below, the length of two rows. This is shown by the two pieces not being set exactly in continuation of one another, and thus is produced a peculiarity which serves to distinguish the sheets of the 1884 edition.

Manufacture.—Similar to that of the previous printings. The register marks are *carmine* for the ½ and 2 schilling, and *green* for the ½, 1½, and 6 schilling. They are placed at about 6 mm. from each end of the third horizontal row, and above and below the sixth vertical row. Uncoloured punctures at the ends of the upper margin, and above the second, third, and eighth vertical rows of the perforated stamps, except the ½ schilling, which has no puncture above the second row.

We have not seen the ½ sch. with *green* frame, the ½, ¾, or 1 schilling in entire sheets.

Characteristics.—The 1 sch. (of this type) rouletted, and the 2 and 6 sch. perforated, were never issued thus, and are therefore fancy varieties. The ½ sch., with *carmine* frame, is the only Berlin reprint of this value that has the same head as the originals; but the *bright yellow-green* shade of the impression, and the smoothness of the paper, render it easily recognizable.

The ½ schilling closely resembles the reprint of 1879.

The 1½ sch. is a fancy impression, having the head *Type 2*, instead of *Type 1*; its colours, *bright yellow-green* and *deep violet-carmine*, distinguish this from other editions.

The 2 and 6 schilling are of a fancy nature, in respect to their perforation; the first is in *carmine-rose*, with the centre in *bright yellow-green*, and the 6 sch. in *bright yellow-green* (*blue-green* according to the table above—ED. M. J.), and the centre in *carmine*.

Varieties of type of the 2 and 6 schilling.

The groups of blocks being set with the three horizontal rows above and two below, the 2 sch. has its original variety the first stamp of the top row, and the one with the defective figure "2" is the second in the fifth row. The 6 sch., with the variation in the "s" of "SCHILLING," is the second in the third row.

* * *

The last order that was forwarded to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin is dated November 10, 1884; it is countersigned by the Government of Heligoland, as usual, July (Query, November or December) 24, and the supply was delivered January 23, 1885.

Printing of January 23, 1885.

One value only was printed on this occasion, to the number of 200,000 copies. The stamps were delivered in strips, 232 mm. long by 47 mm. deep.

3 pf. (2½ farthings), *frame* in green, *Arms* in black, deep yellow-green, vermilion, deep yellow.

The *green* varies in shade; these impressions exist also in *pale yellow-green*.

The paper is *white*; perforation 14½.

The *gum* is *white*, and one end of the strip, at left or right, is un gummed.

Manufacture.—Each entire sheet contained three horizontal rows of ten stamps, with a space the depth of half a stamp between the rows. The top strip shows a *green* register mark above the fifth stamp, and arrangement A of the perforation. The second strip also shows perforation A, but has no register marks. The bottom strip has a register mark in *vermilion* below the fifth stamp, also, in some instances, an uncoloured puncture below the eighth stamp; it has perforation C.

Characteristics.—The shade of the impression, and the colour of the paper are sufficient to distinguish this edition. The sixth stamp in each row of ten has always a *green* dot in the white line between the triangle and the oval frame, in each of the left-hand spandrels. During the printing of this edition, the block of the tenth stamp in the row was damaged, so that the upper part of the Cross at the top of the Arms almost entirely disappeared. (We gather that this defect is not shown in the tenth stamp of every strip of this edition, but only in those printed after this accident took place.—ED. M. J.)

* * *

B. IMPRESSIONS STRUCK AT LEIPSIK.

Being able no longer to get the reprinting done at Berlin, Mr. Goldner applied to Messrs. Giescke and Devrindt, of Leipzig, who delivered a supply on March 9, 1888.

Printing of March 9, 1888.

This consisted of the following values; the 3 pfennig is wanting, and was not reprinted on this occasion:—

Rouletted.

½	schilling, yellow-green and carmine.
1	,, bright red and pale green.
2	,, vermilion and yellow-green.
6	,, blue-green and brownish carmine.

Perf. 14½.

½ schilling,	red and deep yellow-green.
¼ "	dull green and brownish carmine.
½ "	yellow-green and carmine.
¾ "	reseda-green and dull rose.
1 "	bright red and pale green.
1½ "	grey-green and brownish carmine.
2 "	vermilion and yellow-green.
6 "	blue-green and brownish carmine.
1 pfennig,	pale vermilion and deep green.
2 "	pale yellow-green and brownish carmine.

The paper is *white*, and *highly surfaced*.

The *gum* is slightly *yellowish*, and covers the whole of the backs of the sheets; it appears to be applied by machine.

The *rouletting* is similar to that of Berlin in 1884, being done both ways at one process. The horizontal lines of rouletting, however, extend slightly beyond the stamps at each side. The vertical blades were probably in two parts, the depth of two and three stamps respectively, the shorter ones being at the top of the sheet; there is thus a break in the lines of rouletting between the second and third horizontal rows of stamps. The arrangement is D.

The *perforation* also resembles that of Berlin, being applied to the whole sheet at once, and gauging $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; but the diameter of the holes is rather smaller than before. The arrangement is C.

Manufacture.—Similar to that of Berlin. The blocks of the 2 and the 6 schilling were in groups of three rows above and two below.

The register marks upon the sheets are as follows:—

½ schilling. A *red* (or a *green*) dot at each end of the 1st horizontal row; two dots, *rose* and *red* (or two *green*), at each end of the 3rd row; a *red** (or a *green**) dot between the 1st and 2nd, the 2nd and 3rd, and the 9th and 10th vertical rows. The colour varying in this value with the colour of the frame.

¾ schilling. Two dots, *rose* and *green*, at each end of the 3rd horizontal row.

¾ schilling. Two *green* dots in the same positions.
1 " A *red* dot at each end of the 1st, and two dots, *green* and *red*, at each end of the third horizontal row; a *red* dot between the 2nd and 3rd and the 9th and 10th vertical rows.

1½ schilling. Dots, as described for the 1 sch., all in *green*.
2 " " " " " " *rose*.
6 " *Green* dots—one at each end of the 1st, two at each end of the 3rd horizontal, and between the 9th and 10th vertical rows.

1 pfennig. As on the 2 schilling.

2 " " " 1½ "

Characteristics.—As in the preceding editions of the reprints, there are again impressions of a fancy nature, namely, the 1 schilling of this type *rouletted*, and the 2 and 6 schilling perforated, which were never issued thus. The colours, except those of the ½ and 1 schilling, differ in shade from those of the other reprints. But the principal distinguishing points of this printing, generally, are the highly-surfaced paper and the smooth gum. In the 2 sch. there are often defects to be noticed in the figures, the ends of which are sometimes wanting.

Varieties of type of the 2 and 6 schilling.

Those of the 2 sch. are placed thus:—

Variety in the upper label, 1st stamp in first row.

* These marks, and those in the same positions on the 1½ schilling, are often colourless. (It is not stated whether these are in the upper or lower margin, or in both.—Ed. M. F.)

Flaw above the "H" of "SCHILLING," 2nd stamp in first row. Figure with broken head, 2nd stamp in fifth row.

In the 6 sch. the stamp with the variety in the word "SCHILLING" is the 9th in the third row.

* * *

C. IMPRESSIONS STRUCK AT HAMBURG.

Mr. Goldner, having now no necessity for obtaining special authority every time he desired to reprint the Heligoland stamps, went to work with a light heart, and applied to the establishment of F. Schlotke, of Hamburg.

If the reprints of Leipzig were inferior to those of Berlin, the impressions taken at Hamburg are still poorer, especially the last editions. There exist:—

a. Printing of January 31, 1891.

There are 16 varieties this time, without counting the imperforate impressions:—

Rouletted.

½ schilling,	reseda-green and rose.
1 "	bright vermilion and grey-green.
2 "	vermilion and reseda-green.
6 "	grey-green and red.

Perf. 14½.

½ schilling,	red and reseda-green.
¼ "	reseda-green and red.
½ "	" " rose.
¾ "	pale grey-green and brick-red.
1 "	bright vermilion and grey-green.
1½ "	dull green and red.
2 "	vermilion and reseda-green.
6 "	grey-green and red.
1 pfennig,	vermilion and reseda-green.
2 "	yellow-green and red.
2 "	" " vermilion.
3 "	grey-green and black, grey-green, pale vermilion, and pale yellow.

Imperforate.

½ schilling,	reseda-green and rose.
6 "	grey-green and red.
2 pfennig,	yellow-green and red.

White, surfaced *paper*, very slightly *bluish*.

The *gum* is *white*, covers the whole of the backs of the sheets, and is apparently applied by machine.

Rouletting.—Done in one process, as at Leipzig, and at Berlin in 1884. The horizontal lines extend rather further than before beyond the stamps at each side; the vertical blades have the longer piece at the top, the break occurring between the third and fourth horizontal rows. The arrangement is D.

Perforation.—This was done in two processes, one for the horizontal, and one for the vertical lines. The gauge is $14\frac{1}{2}$ vertically by 14 horizontally, thus differing from that of either Berlin or Leipzig. The holes are of about the same diameter as those of the Leipzig perforation; that is, a little smaller than the Berlin. The arrangement is F, but the horizontal lines of perforation do not always extend quite to the edges of the sheets.

These remarks apply to all the Hamburg printings.

Manufacture.—This was carried out somewhat carelessly; the blocks of which the plates were formed not being very securely fixed, slight slipping appears to have taken place. The results of this are stamps with double or triple impression of the embossed head; others with embossing in colour, embossing in white, or the effigy in white, but

without embossing. Such copies might almost be termed waste sheets.

The plates of the 2 schilling were arranged with the groups of two horizontal rows above and three below; the 6 schilling with the three horizontal rows above and two below. The 3 pfennig stamps were printed in rows of ten stamps, repeated four times on the sheet; this was cut up into strips 230 mm. wide and 48 to 50 mm. deep.

The sheets show register marks as follows:

One coloured mark at each end of the third horizontal row—

green for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 schilling, and 1 pfennig.
red ,, $\frac{2}{3}$ and 6 ,, 2 ,,

Two coloured marks at each end of the third horizontal row—

green and *red* for the $\frac{1}{2}$ (*green* frame), 1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.
red and *green* ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. (*red* frame).

The 3 pfennig has no register marks.

Characteristics.—The colours, the paper, and the inferior execution are sufficient to distinguish this printing. The 3 pfennig exhibits the following peculiarities, in addition to the quality of the paper and the colour of the ink:—The fifth and the tenth stamps on the strip have the top of the cross considerably damaged, this is especially conspicuous in the fifth stamp; the tenth has also a dot over the "A" of "HELGOLAND." The sixth stamp has the defect in the left lower corner, as in the Berlin reprints. When these 3 pf. stamps are examined closely, innumerable minor defects may be discovered, the blocks not having been cleaned before or during the printing.

As in the preceding editions, there are fancy varieties here also:—The 1 sch. *rouletted*, the 2 and 6 sch. *perforated*; the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. with head *type 2*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 schilling and 2 pfennig *imperforate*.

Varieties of type of the 2 and 6 schilling.

The 2 schilling stamp with a variety in the upper label is the first in the third row, that with the defect above the "H" of "SCHILLING" is the second in the same row. The impression is so defective as to show figures "2" of all shapes.

The 6 sch. with the variety of the "s" of "SCHILLING" is No. 22 on the sheet.

Defective impressions.—In all printing there are, as a rule, proofs or defective prints, which are thrown into the waste paper basket, and usually destroyed. Mr. Goldner, however, seems to have thought that he was doing a service to collectors by rescuing these waste sheets. He thus obtained:

i. *Rouletted.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, bright red and bright yellow-green.
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, dull green and brownish carmine.
1 ,, bright red and grey-green.

The last of these has the spandrels misplaced, printed partly over the frame and the central oval, as is also the case with the 1 sch. that follows.

ii. *Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

1 schilling, bright red and grey-green.
2 ,, vermilion and yellow-green.

The latter has the central portion placed too low, thus leaving a white space, from 1 to 3 mm. wide, above the head.

iii. *Imperforate.*

$\frac{3}{4}$ schilling, pale grey-green and deep brick-red.

* * *

b. *Printing of July 12, 1892.*

This included the same values as the last edition.

Rouletted; arrangement D.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, reseda-green and bright rose.
1 ,, vermilion and olive.
2 ,, ,, and reseda-green.
6 ,, grey-green and bright red.

Perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; arrangement E.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, bright rose and deep green.
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, grey-green and carmine red.
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, reseda-green and bright rose.
 $\frac{2}{3}$,, grey-green and brick-red.
1 ,, vermilion and olive.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$,, grey-green and carmine red.
2 ,, vermilion and reseda-green.
6 ,, grey-green and bright red.
1 pfennig, vermilion and reseda-green.
2 ,, pale yellow-green and vermilion.
3 ,, grey-green and black, grey-green, vermilion and yellow.

Imperforate.

1 schilling, vermilion and deep green.

The paper is *white*, and not surfaced.

Gum. As in the last printing.

Manufacture. This is even more carelessly done than in the case of the last edition. The blocks of the 2 and 6 schilling were arranged with the three horizontal rows above and two below. The 3 pfennig were printed as in 1891.

The register marks on the sheets are as follows:—

Coloured marks at each end of the third horizontal row—
red for the 6 schilling and 2 pfennig.
green and *red* ,, $\frac{2}{3}$,,

Uncoloured marks at left of the 4th horizontal row, and at right of the 3rd—

for the 1 schilling.

No register marks—

for the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 schilling, 1, 3 pfennig.

Characteristics.—The 1 sch. *rouletted*, the 2 and 6 schilling *perforated*, the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. with head of *type 2*, are fancy varieties, as is also the 1 sch. *imperforate*.

As in the case of the edition of 1891, the colours, the paper, and the defective printing furnish distinguishing points for these reprints. For this purpose we may also note the second stamp on the sheet of the 1 schilling, which shows a white flaw in the oval close to the Crown, due to some injury to the block, and unless this block is renewed the same defect will always be found there. The 3 pfennig shows all the peculiarities of that value of the 1891 edition, and differs therefrom only in its rather brighter shade of *vermilion*.

Varieties of type of the 2 and 6 schilling.

The 2 sch. with the variety of the upper label is the first stamp in the first row; that with the flaw above the "H" of "SCHILLING" is the second stamp in the first row. The defective printing of this value produced figures of various shapes, as before.

The variety of the 6 schilling is the 22nd stamp on the sheet.

Defective impressions.

With the head *inverted*; the sheets (50 stamps) have no register marks.

i. *Rouletted.*

2 schilling, vermilion and reseda-green.

ii. *Perf.* 14½.

- ¼ schilling, bright rose and deep green.
 ½ „ grey-green and carmine-red.
 ¾ „ „ brick-red.
 1 ¼ „ „ carmine-red.
 1 pfennig, vermilion and reseda-green.
 2 „ pale yellow-green and vermilion.

iii. *Imperforate.*

- ¼ schilling, rose and deep green.
 ½ „ grey-green and carmine-red.
Head not embossed; imperforate.
 ½ schilling, deep yellow-green and carmine.
 ¾ „ bright yellow-green and bright carmine.

The same with the designs of the spandrels misplaced, and encroaching upon the central oval.

- ½ schilling, deep yellow-green and carmine.
 ¾ „ yellow-green and carmine.

The same, but with the spandrels blank.

- ½ schilling, deep green.
 ¾ „ yellow-green.

Head embossed, and spandrels blank.

- ½ schilling, black; *imperf.*
 ¾ „ „ rouletted.
 ¾ „ „ green; *imperf.*
 ¾ „ „ „ rouletted.
 ¾ „ „ „ double impression of head.

Head and frame embossed without colour on ordinary paper.

- ½ schilling, white; rouletted.

Printed in sheets of 25; no register marks; imperforate.

- 2 pfennig, green.
 2 „ „ and carmine. —

Printed in strips of 5 in a horizontal row (the last 5 of the usual 10 stamps); imperforate.

3 pfennig, pale grey-green, black, grey-green, vermilion and yellow.

* * *

c. *Printing of July 19, 1893.*

We are informed by Mr. Goldner that this consisted of two values, copies of which we have found it impossible to recognise, as they are stated to have been all employed for making up packets.

- ¾ schilling, ? ?
 1 „ ? ?

* * *

d. *Printing of March 21, 1895.*

This consisted of two fancy varieties; perf. 14½; arrangement E.

- ¼ schilling, carmine-rose and olive.
 ½ „ „ dull green and deep red.

Gum and paper as in the preceding editions.

Manufacture.—The impressions are worse than ever, so much so that the little lock of hair below the chignon is invisible in the majority of cases. The sheets have a coloured register mark, *green* for the stamps with *red* frame, and *red* for the stamps with *green* frame, at each end of the third horizontal row.

Characteristics.—The head being of *type 2*, these impressions are of a fancy nature; their colours are also entirely different to those of the other editions of these values.

In concluding this portion of the paper, it may be well to state that most of the reprints described above are regularly sold as genuine stamps at the shops in Heligoland, which keep them in stock; and visitors are frequently taken in by them. The reprints also exist with forged obliterations, but the ink of these is usually too black.

Before proceeding further, as we have given lists of the dies, &c., sold to Mr. Goldner, let us complete the information by enumerating the articles which were not sold, but which became the property of the German Empire on August 9, 1893, and are now deposited in the Postal Museum at Berlin.

1. *For the adhesives.*

A steel die for the 20 pfennig.

10 sets of blocks (for the outlines of the shield, the frame, and the first colour; for the *red* portions of the crown and of the shield; for the *orange* portions of the crown and the frame of the shield).

4 steel dies, for the frames of the 5, 10, 25, and 50 pfennig of 1875.

2 groups of 25 blocks (five rows of 5) of each of the frames of the 5, 10, 25, 50 pfennig.

A similar group in steel (for arrangement see page 103, vol. vi.), for the heads of these four values.

2 steel dies for the 1 and 5 marks, bearing the design and the value.

3 original plates, in copper on type-metal, of 25 blocks each, for the three colours of the 1 mark.

3 galvano matrices taken from these original plates.

4 original plates, in copper on type-metal, of 25 blocks each, for the four colours of the 5 marks.

4 galvano matrices from the plates of the 5 marks.

2. *For the 10 pfennig post-card of 1878.*

a. An original plate in copper, for the Arms and the scroll inscribed "5 FARTHING—10 PFENNIG," and for the lines "HELIGOLAND" "FOREIGN-POST-CARD," with the cable frame.

b. A galvano negative plate, for 4 cards.

c. A galvano plate for printing from, produced from plate b.

3. *For the 10 pfennig card of 1879.*

a. The original plate in one piece no longer exists in its original condition, as it was altered to produce the reply paid card, No. 4.

b. A galvano negative plate, for 4 cards.

c. A galvano plate for printing from, produced from b.

4. *For the 10+10 pfennig card.*

a. Original plate in copper, in one piece, being the plate of No. 3 altered.

b. A galvano negative plate, in two pieces, one for the first half and one for the second.

c. Two galvano plates, in two pieces, for printing from, produced from b.

5. *For the wrappers.*

a. Original die in type-metal, containing the Arms and the inscription "HELIGOLAND," with the ribbon inscribed "3 FARTHING—PFENNIG" (no second figure).

b. A galvano matrix (negative?) taken from a.

c. An original galvano block, on type-metal, inscribed "3 FARTHING 5 PFENNIG."

d. A galvano matrix taken from c.

e. An original galvano block, taken from b, with the value engraved "1½ PENCE 10 PFENNIG."

f. A galvano matrix taken from e.*

* We have translated the descriptions of these articles to the best of our ability, but are not absolutely certain that we are correct in all cases; an *original die*, or plate, we take to mean one wholly or partly engraved; a *galvano matrix* ("matrice galvanique") and a *galvano negative plate* ("relief galvanique") we take to be of the same nature, being in each case a plate produced direct from the *original die*, or plate, and thus with the engraving and relief reversed; the plates for printing from were, of course, produced, in a similar manner, from the *matrices or negatives*.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space. We will publish also, at least once in each season, a list of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c.; but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose name may appear in our list.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXCHANGE OF ABERDEEN.

WE gather that this Club was founded early in the present year, and, commencing upon a modest scale, is gradually enlarging its scope and membership.

A. E. C. LVALI, *Secretary.*

73, LOANHEAD TERRACE, ABERDEEN.

BATHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE first annual general meeting was held on May 23rd, W. Clunies Ross, B.Sc., in the chair. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President: A. Whitehead, Esq.; Vice-Presidents: Rev. P. Dowling, C.M., W. Cleaves Ross, Esq., B.Sc.; Committee: W. J. Sinell, L. D. Marshall, P. C. White; Exchange Superintendent: T. W. Willman; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. C. Slade.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

President—Rev. Gilbert H. Raynor, M.A.

Vice-President—Hubert F. Lowe, Esq., P.P.A.

Committee—Messrs. W. G. Hawkins, Guy Semple, H. A. Slade, and Dr. E. F. Marx.

Solicitor—Mr. Thomas Huggill, 118, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

OBJECTS of the Society:

(a) To warn Secretaries of Exchange Clubs against undesirable collectors, and members generally against badly-managed clubs.

(b) To promote a more speedy circulation of club packets, and more prompt settlement of club accounts.

(c) To bring well-managed and desirable clubs before the notice of collectors.

(d) To arrange, through the Society's Solicitor, for the collection of overdue club accounts.

(e) To take such other legal proceedings, in the interests of members, as the Committee may deem desirable.

(f) To arbitrate in club disputes when desired.

(g) To obtain expert evidence on the genuineness of stamps submitted by members.

Subscriptions—Ordinary members, 2s. 6d. per annum; Club Secretaries, 5s.

Rules and all particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Fredrick A. Wickhart, 70, Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

AT the annual meeting on June 30th, the following officers were elected for 1896-97:

President . . .	Mr. J. Davis.
Vice-President . . .	Mr. W. Davies.
Librarian . . .	Mr. H. C. Swindells.
Committee . . .	Mr. A. S. A. Whelen.
	Mr. A. J. Derrick
	Mr. S. E. Innes.
	Mr. B. Marks.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent—
Mr. W. Brettschneider, 312, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

40, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Committee of Management.

Samuel Rawson, Esq., 30, Linden Gardens, Chiswick, Chairman.

H. Houston Ball, Esq., The Elms, Rustington.

R. Raikes Bromage, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., 32, Gledstones Road, W.

The Rev. Bruce Cornford, M.A., 12, Denzil Avenue, Southampton.

Francis A. Dod, Esq., 64, Darville Road, N.

W. R. Umfreville Ridout, Esq., 99, Strand, W.C.

Walter T. Willett, Esq., West House, Brighton.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Club may be obtained on personal application, or will be sent through the post on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

H. LAWRENCE HARRIS, *Secretary.*

THE "NORTHERN" STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Founder and Secretary—Fredk. A. Wickhart

(Editor of *Spare Moments*, and Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society).

70, Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.

Entrance Fee, 2s.; 5 per cent. Commission charged on net sales. Over a hundred members now enrolled. Two exchange packets monthly. Section I.—For British and Colonial and United States stamps only. Section II.—A general packet for the stamps of all countries. Monthly settlements. Rules and all information from the Secretary on application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor, "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The letter from "G.," published in the issue of *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, of Saturday last, is so calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the action of the Philatelic Society, London, and the views and intentions of the promoters of the proposed exhibition, that I think it desirable to explain what has actually been done.

Some time before any communication from the Crystal Palace Company, the idea of holding an exhibition in London in the coming year had been discussed between some of the leading collectors and dealers, and steps had been taken with the object of initiating the movement.

While the matter was thus under consideration, the *London Society* was invited by the authorities to arrange and organize for the Crystal Palace Company an exhibition at Sydenham. The suggestion was brought before a general meeting of the Society, and was referred to the council to be dealt with.

Feeling the necessity of securing the co-operation of the dealers, a large number of the principal members of the trade, and of the Philatelic Press, were invited to meet the council. After a full discussion, representatives of both bodies interviewed the Manager of the Crystal Palace, and ascertained in detail what arrangements could be made, and only after full enquiries had been instituted as to the cost of insurance (an expense which had to be provided for), and of other matters of vital importance for ensuring success, it was decided that the Crystal Palace would not be a suitable place for the exhibition.

None of the very great advantages of the offer of the Crystal Palace Company were by any means overlooked, and it was only with very great reluctance and regret that an adverse decision was arrived at.

The principal reasons for this decision—there were many minor ones—were, the heavy cost of insurance; a doubt as to the possibility of sufficiently guaranteeing the safety of exhibits; and the fact that several of the largest collectors, whose co-operation is absolutely necessary to the success of any philatelic exhibition, were so strongly opposed to the idea that their stamps would not have been available.

Under these circumstances the council had no alternative but to decline the offer, as the Society could not be expected to organize an exhibition without the certainty of being able to make it a success.

At the same time, as there was a generally-expressed opinion that an exhibition should be held in London, it was felt that the meetings afforded an opportunity of taking the preliminary steps for securing this object. Enquiries were accordingly made as to the most suitable places, and almost every available place in London was visited and inspected, with the result that the galleries of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colours were found to be the most suitable under all the circumstances which had to be considered.

In order to make a beginning, a Provisional General Committee was formed, consisting of persons who had attended any of the meetings, with power to add to their number, and although possibly this Committee is not yet thoroughly representative, so far as the collectors are concerned, the trade is already strongly represented.

A start having been made, it is intended, at the first meeting to be held this week, to propose that the President and Secretary of each of the principal provincial societies, together with other prominent collectors and dealers who have not yet promised their support, should be invited to join the Committee, and the members will, I feel sure, gladly welcome suggestions as to any other well-known philatelists, willing and able to help them in the exceptionally heavy work which the exhibition will entail.

I think I have said enough to show that there is no intention that the exhibition should be "confined to a few

members of the London Society," and that there is no foundation for the suggestion of "autocratic measures."

In conclusion, I trust that there will be an end to recriminations, and that all lovers of our hobby will heartily co-operate to make the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 the great success which I feel sure it will be.

Yours truly,

J. A. TILLBARD.

4, LOMBARD COURT, LONDON, E.C.,

July 27th, 1896.

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*.

H. S. G.—We are much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use in our New Issues. The envelopes you mention are catalogued among the Russian Locals, under Odessa. We were not aware that they were used in Moscow also.

F. H. S.—Many thanks for your letter; we have seen the B. S. A. stamps you mention.

G. G.—We quite agree with you as to the poor design of the current British 1d., and the desirability of an issue of something more artistic, and more nearly up to date, but the powers that be are hard to move.

R. M. C.—1. You can obtain papers relative to the S. S. S. from the Secretary of that Society, 391, Strand, London, W.C. 2. Doubly printed, or blurred impressions, are curiosities, not, we think, of very special value. 3. There is no actual distinctive mark by which reprints of the *blue* or *pink* "Carriers" stamps can be recognized.

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.

	<i>Un.</i>	<i>Used</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
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.
1896. Type 4400. *Wmkd.*

10 c., "	0	4
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UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.
1896. Type 4424. *Wmkd.*

1 c., carmine ..	0	3
2 c. "	0	3
3 c. "	0	3
5 c. "	0	6
10 c. "	1	0
30 c. "	1	0
50 c. "	1	0

URUGUAY.

1895-96. (Nov. '95-Mar. '96.) * *Perf.* 15.

1 c., ochre ..	0	2
2 c., blue ..	0	3
5 c., brick-red ..	0	5 0 2
7 c., green ..	0	8
10 c., brown ..	0	9
20 c., black and green ..	1	6
25 c., black and red-brown ..	1	9
50 c., black and blue ..	3	6
1 p., black and brown ..	6	6
2 p., sea-green and mauve ..		
3 p., blue and carmine ..		

OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1895. Black surcharge.

1 c. (No. 108), dull blue ..		
2 c. (" 109), brown-red ..		
5 c. (1895), brick red ..		
1896. <i>New types.</i> Black surcharge.		
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 ..		

VICTORIA.

1865. *Variety of No. 144, imperf.*
gd., in blue, on 10d.
1896. *Wmk. V and Crown.*

2s., 4863, emerald-green ..		
gd., 4851, rose ..	1	6
2s., 4863, blue-green ..	3	6
1896. <i>Large rectangular.</i>		
5s., carmine-red ..	6	6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1895. *Provisionals.*

1d., in green, on 3d., brown 2	6
1d., in red and green, on 3d.	

ZANZIBAR.

Indian stamps surcharged. (Feb. 1896.) *

1/2 a., green ..	0	3
1 a., plum ..	0	6
1/2 a., brown ..	0	9
2 a., blue ..	1	0
1/2 a., green ..	1	3
2/2 a., in black, on 1 a. ..		
2/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a. ..		
3 a., orange ..	1	6
4 a., olive ..	2	0
6 a., bistre ..	3	0
8 a., purple ..	3	0
12 a., brown on red ..	4	0
1 r., slate ..		
1 r., carmine and green ..	4	6
2 r., carmine and brown ..	8	0
3 r., brown and green ..	12	0
5 r., blue and violet ..	20	0

Error, "Zanzidar" for "Zanzibar."
1/2 a., green ..
6 a., bistre ..

Error. "Zanzibar."
2 1/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a. ..

With blue surcharge.
1 a., plum ..

New stamps of British East Africa surcharged.
1/2 a., yellow-brown ..
1 a., carmine-rose ..

ZULULAND.

1896. Type 4952.

2s. 6d., black and green ..		
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POST CARDS & LETTER CARDS.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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.

POST CARDS. 1896. (June.)
3 c., orange on buff ..
4 c., grey ..
6 c., mauve ..
6+6 c. " ..
LETTER CARDS. 1896. (June.)
3 c., orange on buff ..
4 c., grey ..
1898. *For the President.*
3+3 c., green ..

BAVARIA.

POST CARD.
1895. Type 209. *Stamp redrawn.*
5 pf., green on buff ..
5+5 pf. "

BELGIUM.

POST CARD.
Error, 2nd half on back of first.
5+5 c., yellow-green ..

BRAZIL.

POST CARDS. 1895. Type 463.
40 r., gm. & blue on buff ..
40+40 r. " ..
80r., mauve & blue on blue ..
80+80r. " ..
LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 464.
200 r., black, orange, and blue on lilac ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

(NASSALAND PROTECTORATE.)
POST CARDS. 1895.
1/2d., black and orange .. 0 2
1d. " " .. 0 4
2d. " " .. 0 6

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

POST CARDS.
1895. Type 524 surcharged.
1/2 a., brown ..
1 a., violet ..
BRITISH GUIANA.
POST CARD. 1892.
Type 553 surcharged as Type 557.
2 c. on 3 c., carmine ..

CANADA.

POST CARDS.
1896. *Current type.*
1 c., black on amber ..
1+1 c., black on buff ..
LETTER CARDS. 1895. Type 636.
1 c., black on blue ..
2 c., green on blue ..

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LETTER CARD. 1895. (Jan. 1896.) *
1d., red on grey ..

CEYLON.

POST CARDS. 1895. No. 639 surcharged.
THREE in red, on 5 c., blue
CENTS' in blk., on 5 c. ..
3 cents, in blk., on 5 c. ..
LETTER CARD. 1896. 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 ..

CUBA.

POST CARDS. 1896. *No frame.*
2 c. de p., green on buff ..
4 " blue on buff ..

ERITREA.

POST CARD.
New Italian card surcharged.
10 c., rose on cream ..

FIJI ISLANDS.

POST CARDS. 1896. (Sept.) *
1d., black .. 0 3
1d.+1d., violet .. 0 6
1 1/2d., deep green .. 0 4
1 1/2+1 1/2d., carmine .. 0 8
LETTER CARD. 1895. (Sept.) *
1 1/2d., red on drab .. 0 4

FINLAND.

POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.) *
10 pen., rose & blk. on cream ..
10+10 p. " " ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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
POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.
Carmine surcharge.
POST CARD. 1896.
10+10 centimos on 10+10 c. ..

25 centimos on 25 c. ..
POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.
POST CARDS. 1896.
1 anna on 10 c. ..
1+1 anna on 10+10 c. ..

LETTER CARD.
2 1/2 annas on 25 c. ..

FRENCH COLONIES. MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.

LETTER CARDS. 1896.
15 c., blue on grey ..
25 c., black on rose ..

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

GERMAN EMPIRE.

FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
POST CARDS. 1895. (May.)
3 p. on 5 pf., green ..
3+3 p. on 5+5 pf., green ..
5 p. on 10 pf., carmine ..
5+5 p. on 10+10 pf., carmine ..

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

GWALIOR.

SERVICE POST CARD.
1896. *Surcharged in Indian characters.*
1/2 a., red-brown on buff ..

HOLLAND.

POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.
2 1/2 c., mauve on rose ..
2 1/2+2 1/2 c. " " ..
5 c., ultramarine on blue ..
5+5 c. " " ..

HONDURAS.

POST CARDS. 1896.
2 c., blk. & blue on pink ..
2+2 c. " " ..
3 c., brown on grey ..
3+3 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

HUNGARY.

POST CARD. 1896. *Dated.*
2 kr., brown on buff ..
5 " carmine ..

INDIA.

SERVICE POST CARDS.
1895. Type 1941. *Instruction altered.*
1/2 a., pale blue on toned ..
1/2 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
1/2 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 ..

LABUAN.

POST CARD.
Name and Value surcharged.
4 c. on 8 c., green ..

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
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.)* *White card.*
2 c., carmine and rose
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
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 lawn .. 0 4
1½d., mauve on grey-blue .. 1 0
1½d., mauve on granite .. 1 0
1½d., mauve on cream .. 1 0
1½d., mauve on yellow .. 1 0
1½d., mauve on pink .. 2 6

NORTH BORNEO.
1895. *Surcharged "4 cents," in black.*
4 c. on 8 c., green

NORWAY.
POST CARDS. 1895. *With Type 2646.*
3 Bre, 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.) 0 6
(1½d., in black, on 2d., mauve) 0 8
(1½d., in red, on 2d. ") 2 0

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
LETTER CARD. 1896.
3 c., vermilion

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

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
PORTUGAL.
POST CARDS. 1890. Type 2946.
Error, without PAKA.
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.
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.* (May.)
1d., green 0 2
½+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 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
½+½ a. " "
1 a. on 1½ a., blue
1+1 a. on 1½+1½ a.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
1896. *New type.* (June.)*

ENVELOPES.
5 c., pink on cream (2 sizes)
WRAPPERS.
½ c., pale blue on straw
1 c., brown on straw
2 c., green on straw
4 c., grey on straw

BARBADOS.
WRAPPER. 1896.
Handstamped "PAID IN BARBADOS."
(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).

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.
NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
4d., blue (F)
4d. " (H)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.
ENVELOPE. 1895.
Type 522 *surcharged with name in black.*
2½ a., green
1896. *Envelope of India, surcharged with name in blue.*
2½ a. on 4½ a., orange
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1895. Type 523, *surcharged.*
2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes)

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 a., 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

COCHIN.
ENVELOPES.
With name embossed on flap.
½ puttan, orange
1 " magenta

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
POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Surcharged in red.*
½ anna on 5 c., green

FRENCH COLONIES.
MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.
ENVELOPE.
1896. *Current colonial type.*
5 c., green

GIBRALTAR.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1896. *Address on flap side.*
20 c., red (5 sizes)

GREAT BRITAIN.
ENVELOPES STAMPED TO ORDER.
1890. *Without outer line to design.*
1½d., brown

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1896. *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., carm.
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.
Inscription in 3 columns.
No value, red

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

		<i>Un. Used.</i> <i>s. d. s. d.</i>				<i>Un. Used.</i> <i>s. d. s. d.</i>				<i>Un. Used.</i> <i>s. d. s. d.</i>	
MEXICO.											
ENVELOPES.											
1894? Type 2310. <i>Laid paper. No Arms.</i>											
12 c., vermilion											
1895. Types 2312, 2313. <i>No Arms.</i>											
4 c., orange-red											
5 c., ultramarine											
WRAPPERS. 1895. <i>Error, stamp at left.</i>											
2 c., carmine on buff											
<i>With FAJILLA correctly spelt</i>											
1 c., green on buff											
2 c., carmine on buff											
NEW ZEALAND.											
WRAPPER. <i>Instruction in 5 lines.</i>											
½d., rose on yellowish											
PERU.											
ENVELOPES. 1896. (April.)*											
5 c., indigo 0 6											
10 c., yellow 0 10											
20 c., orange 1 8											
WRAPPERS. 1896. (April.)* <i>On straw.</i>											
1 c., ultramarine											
2 c., indigo											
5 c., deep blue											
20 c., orange											
ROUMANIA.											
WRAPPER. 1896.											
1 bani, chestnut											
QUEENSLAND.											
ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 2995											
1d., orange on various											
2d., blue											
RUSSIA.											
GOVERNMENT LOCAL ISSUES.											
CHERSON.											
ENVELOPE. Type 3220.											
5 kop., green											
KAZAN.											
ENVELOPE. 1896. Type 3323.											
(4 kop.) lilac-blue (2 sizes) ..											
OUSTYSOLSK.											
ENVELOPE.											
1896. Type 3487 <i>redrawn.</i> 2 sizes.											
2 kop., blue, red, and brown											
TOTMA.											
ENVELOPE. <i>Type of current Adhesives.</i>											
4 kop., red on white laid											
4 " red on grey-blue											
7 " ultramarine on laid											
7 " " on wove											
SALVADOR.											
ENVELOPE.											
1894. Black surcharge. (Jan. 1896.)*											
2 c. on 11 c., carmine											
1895. Type 3766, <i>inscription above stamp.</i>											
1 c., grey-brown											
2 c., deep green											
SWITZERLAND.											
WRAPPER. 360x81 mm.											
2 c., black on buff											
TRINIDAD.											
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.											
1896. <i>Address on flap side.</i>											
2d., blue (G)											
TURKS ISLANDS.											
ENVELOPE. 1895. Type 3696.											
2½d., ultramarine (2 sizes) ..											
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.											
1896. Type 3696 <i>on flap.</i>											
2d., ultramarine (G)											
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. <i>Thick white paper.</i>											
10 pf., rose											
20 pf., blue											
ZANZIBAR.											
<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											

NEW PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

GREATLY IMPROVED AND ALL WARRANTED GENUINE.

- No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Siam (Greece, 1 lepton, perf.), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.
- No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, Morocco, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 2/1.
- No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Czernawoda, Newfoundland, Portuguese Indies, Bhopal, Labuan, rare Egypt envelope, provisional Italy, official Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 16.—The Ninepenny Packet of Local Danish Stamps contains 20 varieties, all different. Post-free, 9d.
- No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.
- No. 18.—The Half-Crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including amongst others, Holker, Tolima, Cashmere, Hayti, Jhind, Curaçao, Hawaiian, Deccan envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Soruth, Zululand, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), provisional South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

- No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Victoria, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Faridkot, rare Siam, Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., rare provisional Uruguay, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwur, Chamba, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico, Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere service, Brunswick, Bolivia (figure of Justice), Swiss new-band, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.
- No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.
- No. 22.—The FOUR POUND Packet of Rare UNUSED Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others, scarce and obsolete, Alwur, Angola, Antiqua, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1868, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, and unpaid, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela. Western Australia, Zululand. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 4/4.

PACKETS OF GOVERNMENT POST CARDS.

Greatly Improved, all Unused, Entire, and Warranted Genuine.

- No. 27.—The Sixpenny Packet contains 6 varieties, including obsolete Japan, Perak, Cashmere, obsolete Cyprus, obsolete German Empire, and Roumanian Post Cards. Post-free, 7d.
- No. 28.—The Shilling Packet contains 12 varieties, including provisional Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Holland, Surinam, Bulgaria, Danish, Servia, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria 3 pf. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 29.—The Two and Sixpenny Packet contains 20 varieties of Post Cards, including Sandwich Isles, Nicaragua, Greece, Nepal, Guinea, Swiss, Travancore, Wurtemberg 5 pf., Jheend, Hungary, Iceland, Gwalior, and other Post Cards. Post-free, 2/7.
- No. 30.—The Five Shilling Packet contains 36 varieties, including some of the rarest issued, viz., Siam, Macao, and Timor, Bulgaria, Chili,

- Orange Free State, Grenada, North Borneo, Wurtemberg, Austrian Italy, Dutch and Belgian Reply Cards, Bavarian 6 pf., Luxemburg, Portuguese Indies, Brazil, Norway, Cyprus obsolete, Tasmania, Shanghai 20 cash, set of 5 Austrian Cards with inscriptions in Bohemian, Italian, Ruthenian, Slavonian, and Polish, Gibraltar, International Swiss, Italy, Dutch Indies, Roumania, Chamba, &c. The packet of 36, post-free, 5/1.
- No. 31.—100 Post Cards, all different, unused and entire, including many rare and long since obsolete. Post-free, 20/-; abroad, extra.
- No. 32.—The Shilling Packet of Used Post Cards contains 15 varieties, including Hungary, India, Portugal, Austria, Canada, Finland, United States, Victoria, Belgium, Bulgaria, &c. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 40.—20 Newsbands, all different, unused and entire, and many obsolete. Post-free, 2/7.

THE STANDARD ALBUM OF THE WORLD.

NOW READY.

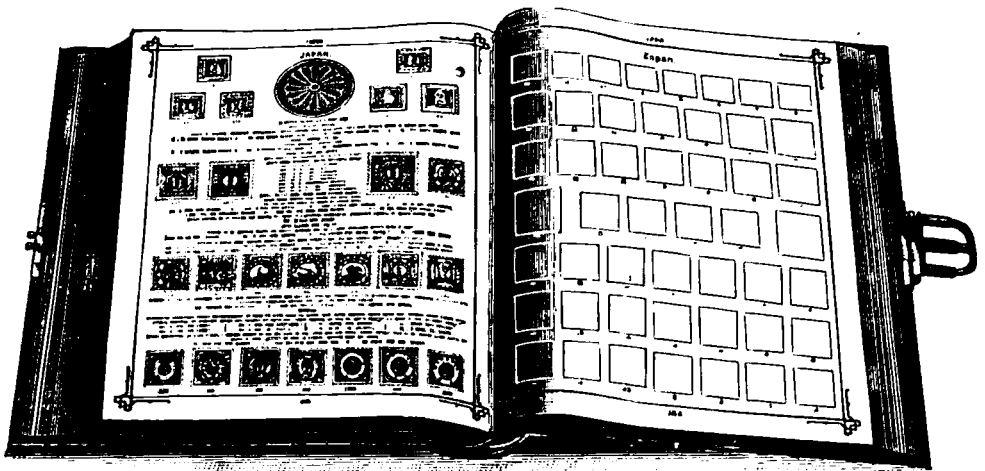
THE SEVENTH EDITION

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

No. 75.

EDITORIAL.

WE wonder how many philatelists, who duly studied their *Standard* on September 5th, caught sight of the following little paragraph :

"Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper celebrated their golden wedding at Folkestone on Thursday, and a number of relations and friends proceeded there to offer them their congratulations. Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper were married at St. James's Church, Sydney, New South Wales, on the 3rd September, 1846."

And we wonder how many of those who read this announcement were aware that Sir Daniel Cooper was not only at one time one of the most enthusiastic of British Stamp collectors, but was also one of the founders of the London Philatelic Society, and was the first President of that body, from its formation in 1869 until some ten years later.

The occasion of so auspicious an event in the life of its first President seems a not unfitting one for a few words upon the foundation of the Society, as related in the magazines of the period. During 1867-68 a good deal of correspondence took place upon the subject of forming a Society of Stamp collectors, to have its headquarters in London, with branches in various parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of bringing collectors into communication with one another; of obtaining and publishing information upon philatelic subjects; and of compiling, in course of time, a complete and trustworthy catalogue. The efforts of the promoters of this association resulted in a meeting, the importance of which, to us philatelists, can hardly be over-rated. We extract an account of it from *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for May 1st, 1869 :

"A meeting of amateurs of the philatelic science was held on Saturday, the 10th April, at 93, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a Philatelic Society. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., F.R.G.S., etc., occupied the chair, the meeting being opened by a few words from Mr. Atlee.

* * * *

"The following rules were then discussed and approved :

"1st. That this Society be called *The Philatelic Society, London.*

"2nd. That the objects of the Society be to collect all possible information respecting stamps; the prevention of forgeries; the facilitating and spreading of the knowledge of philately; and the facilitating the acquisition and exchange of stamps among members, etc. etc.

* * * *

"The above rules having been carried, Mr. Philbrick (seconded by Mr. Hayns) proposed that the amateurs present at the meeting constitute themselves THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON. This having been agreed to, the following gentlemen were named, to form the Provisional Committee of the Society :

President :

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., F.R.G.S., etc.

Vice-President :

Frederick A. Philbrick, Esq.

Secretary :

W. Dudley Atlee, Esq.

Members of the Committee :

Edward L. Pemberton, Esq.

Charles W. Viner, Esq., A.M., PH.D.

Thomas W. Erskine, Esq.

J. Speranza, Esq., R.M.F. ARTILLERY.

W. E. Hayns, Esq."

From this comparatively small beginning arose the oldest of the existing Philatelic Societies, if not the earliest association of its kind; the one which some of its members are conceited enough to think ranks first among the Philatelic Societies of the world, and one which has certainly done a great amount of work of the very highest class. Out of the eight names given above, three still figure in the list of members of the Society, a fair proportion after a period of twenty-seven years. Sir Daniel Cooper resigned the presidency in 1878 or 1879, on the occasion, we believe, of the sale of his grand collection to Herr von Ferrary (the first, we fancy, of the *great* purchases of that arch-amalgamator), but he still remains a member. He was succeeded in the chair by Mr. Philbrick, whom we now know as His Honour Judge Philbrick, Q.C., and who presided over the Society for some thirteen or fourteen years, and also is still on the list; while the last of the survivors is that veteran philatelic scribe, Dr. Viner who

has probably done more for the popularizing of philately than any of us.

We have strayed perhaps a little away from our original subject; but, after all, it is Sir Daniel Cooper's connection with philately that is our excuse for introducing his name here. We have only to conclude by tendering our heartiest congratulations to him and to Lady Cooper, wishing them many more years of health and happiness.

* * *

IN connection with the ever-interesting question of postmarks, and their effect upon the identity of the stamp on which they have been impressed, a correspondent of *The Philatelic World* brings forward, as an argument to prove that the postmark may serve to distinguish a stamp used in one way, from a specimen of the same stamp used in another, the most curious case of double employment that perhaps ever occurred. Most of our readers are no doubt aware that the Mauritius, figure of Britannia, stamp, without indication of value, printed in *magenta*, was first issued, in 1859, as a *ninepence* stamp, and, having been replaced a year later by the 9d. stamp with the Queen's Head, the remaining stock was issued as *penny* stamps in November, 1862. The Editor of *The Philatelic World* alludes to this story as one that requires confirmation, but there is no doubt about it; all the official correspondence connected with it was published just sixteen years ago, and it is an absolute fact that copies of the same identical stamp were issued in 1859 as of the value of 9d., and in 1862 as of the value of 1d., and that in certain cases such stamps can be distinguished by the postmarks which they bear. But, what then? No one denies that the postmarks will distinguish a stamp used in Dublin from one used in London, or from another used in Edinburgh. But no one, as yet, insists upon cataloguing the first as an Irish stamp, the second as an English, and the third as a Scotch. The same is the case with the Mauritius stamp; it was the very same all through, that was the curious part of it, and even *used* copies cannot always be distinguished. Those with the "B 53" mark were certainly used as 1d.; those with the similar obliteration of bars, with a blank centre, were certainly used as 9d.; those with the various circular marks, which were in use for a number of years, may have been used at either period. But the *stamp* itself remains the same, "Mauritius, Britannia, no value indicated, *magenta*": there is no other way of describing it. Its postal value *unused* was at one time 9d., at another 1d.; after it was *used* its postal value was *nothing*, in both cases.

* * *

WE are indebted to its author for a copy of an interesting paper entitled *Zoology in Stamps*, which appeared in *The Asian*, of Calcutta, a short time ago, and which we reproduce on another page. Whether zoological subjects are entirely suitable, as designs for a species of paper money, issued by a great Government Department, is an open question; the Arms of the State, the portrait of its Sovereign, or some other specific device, indicating and distinguishing an issue made by the supreme authority, has been almost universally considered the most fitting design for coins, and hence for stamps. But there is no question whatever that, as far as popularity among Stamp Collectors is concerned, the less normal devices, with the zoological ones at their head, have always taken very high places. The triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps owed their reputation to their abnormal, and inconvenient, shape; but in the race for popularity they were always run close by the Canadian Beaver, and the Black Swan of Western Australia. Whether some adaptation of the zoological principle would afford a solution to the question, alluded to last month, of a suitable design for a Penny stamp for the United Kingdom, seems doubtful. It would have, we presume, to be a combination of the British Lion with the Irish Bull and the Scotch—the Scotch? The name is somehow connected in our mind rather with the spiritual than with the animal world; but there must be something that would work in. It would be a curious mixture anyhow, and perhaps Scotch, diluted with a little boiling water, would be preferable this weather.

* * *

OUR friend Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury, like most persons of artistic talent, is an Idealist. We have a list of his "Ideals," from a Pocket Perforation Gauge to an Anti-Oxidiser, with most of which our readers are doubtless familiar. The latest, which has not yet found its way on to the list, is an "Ideal Club Sheet"; this is not, as some might suppose, an extra large sheet, of fine linen, for covering the luxurious members of Clubs (Philatelic and other) when they go to bye-bye, but a sheet of superfine, thin, tough, wove paper, with elaborate ruling, outside and in, for the accommodation of the duplicates of members of Exchange Societies, and for the necessary memoranda and accounts. It is a good many years since we belonged to an Exchange Club, and we hardly feel competent to express an opinion upon stationery of this description; but the specimens before us appear to be made of excellent material, light, tough, and at the same

time pleasant to write upon, while the columns and spaces are, as far as we can judge, well-suited for their respective purposes.

* * *

MESSRS. HARRY HILCKES & Co., LTD., send us a copy of their *Auction Summary* for last season, covering the period from September 1, 1895, to July 31, 1896. It gives in a handy form the prices bid for all the stamps of some degree of rarity that have been offered for sale by auction during those months, and, by a division into three classes, indicates in a rough-and-ready manner the condition of the specimens. We have not tested its actual accuracy, but we do not doubt that it has been carefully compiled. Whether its compiler is correct in terming it "a complete guide to the values of rare postage stamps," is a question about which there may be some difference of opinion; to those who know how to make use of such a work, it will afford much valuable and interesting information, but we believe that auction prices form a very unsafe guide to the inexperienced.

* * *

OUR monthly discourse would be incomplete without some allusion to the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1897. We much regret to find that one of our contemporaries is still harping upon the rejection of the Crystal Palace scheme, a matter which is over and done with, and to which we hoped there would be no further occasion to allude. No one was more strongly in favour of the Crystal Palace proposal than ourselves, and no one is more fully convinced that, through the unfortunate prejudice of some two or three (or perhaps of an even smaller number still) of the leading philatelists, the most magnificent opportunity that has ever been offered of advertising and popularizing our pursuit has been, for the time, lost. But the question, so far as the Exhibition of next year is concerned, has been settled, and any attempts at re-opening it now can only have the effect of causing dissension in a matter where union is of the utmost importance. We still look forward to a time when annual Philatelic Exhibitions, at Sydenham, will be as much a matter of course as the Dog, Poultry, and Flower Shows, and the best means to attain that end will be to make the Exhibition in Piccadilly next year a triumphant success.

* * *

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.—Just too late for our chronicle last month, we received two more values on the wmkd. paper.

The *L. P.* adds the 10 c.

Adhesives. 10 c., carmine.
12 c., deep blue.
1 p., lake.

Brazil.—The *I. B. J.* reports the current 80 reis card ruled in blue on the back, instead of in red.

British Central Africa.—Divers of our contemporaries have chronicled certain new post cards, differing from those issued last year in the absence of the British Arms in the upper centre, and of the word "PROTECTORATE." Have these cards the stamp of the type of the current adhesives, or are we right in supposing that they are simply the cards of 1893, which some one has resuscitated?

British East Africa Protectorate.—We have seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the B. E. A. Company with double overprint of the name of the Territory. Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* reports the current 1 rupee of India surcharged; and *Die Post* describes two cards, with stamps of the type of the new adhesives.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown; double surcharge.
1 r., carmine and green; surcharged.
Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on buff; 120 x 75 mm.
1 a., carmine ,, 140 x 90 mm.

British Guiana.—The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a 4 c. stamp of 1863 (we suppose var. *b* of the 1860 type) on thin paper, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Can this be a variation of the 12 gauge?

Bulgaria.—Our publishers send us a copy of the 5 stotinki card of 1887, with a fine clear impression on each side; also a vertical pair of the 2 st. adhesive, the upper stamp of which is surcharged "oi," while the lower is not surcharged.

Adhesive. "oi," in red, on 2 st., and 2 st. unsurcharged se tenant.
Post Card. 5 st., green on white; double impression.

Cape of Good Hope.—Our publishers have found, among a quantity of used stamps, a single copy of the "ONE PENNY" on 2d., of 1893, with a very plain double impression of the surcharge.

Adhesive. 1d., in black, on 2d., ochre; double surcharge.

Ceylon.—What is the matter with the 2 c. envelope? All our friends are chronicling it as changed in colour to green on green, but we have never seen it otherwise.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following list of the numbers issued of the various stamps that have now been superseded by the bi-coloured series; the numbers include the supplies of stamps with both varieties of watermark, as, of course, no separate accounts of these were kept:

30 paras,	mauve	.	.	187,920
$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre,	green	.	.	3,039,840
1	,,	carmine	.	424,800
2	,,	blue	.	983,700
4	,,	olive-green	.	90,000
6	,,	grey-black	.	54,000
12	,,	orange-brown	.	19,000

Ecuador.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a provisional 5 c. stamp, formed by surcharging the 10 c. revenue stamp of 1887-1888 with "1896-Correos-5 cts." and a flourish, in four lines, in black.

Adhesive. 5 c., in black, on 10 c., orange.

Fernando Po.—If any scientific tintometrist will turn his attention to the recent issues of the Spanish Colonies, and give us designations by which we can recognise the curious tints that have been adopted for some of the values, we shall be greatly obliged to him.

In reply to our enquiry of last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have very kindly sent us the 10 c. of 1895,

which we are still content to call *claret*, and the same value of 1896, which we can only call *brown*—we can see no sign of either *grey* or *violet* about it. The 10 c. of 1894, the same correspondents assure us, is in a similar colour to that of 1896, but very distinctly darker; possibly, this might be *violet-brown*.

From the same source we receive other values of a new issue, in the same type, the 12½ c. in a very similar colour to that of the 10 c.; also the 10 c. surcharged "HABILITADO—5—C. DE PESO," the words in curves above and below the figure.

Adhesives.	½ de c.,	bronze-green.
	6 c. de p.,	violet.
	10 "	brown.
	12½ "	bistre.
	20 "	blue.
	25 "	carmine.
	5 c., in blue,	on 10 c., brown.

In addition to the above, our publishers have received a large rectangular fiscal stamp, with Arms in centre and inscription "TRES MOVIL F^{DO} POO 1896" above, which is stated to have been issued for postal use for one day only. Knowing what we do of the manner in which fiscal stamps of this kind are allowed to do postal duty in Spain, we are inclined to think that the news of a special issue of this stamp as a postal requires some confirmation.

Fiscal Postal(?) 10 c. de p., carmine; imperf.

Fiji.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1d. of current type in a new colour.

Adhesive. 1d., lilac-rose.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* describes an unsevered pair of the 15 c., *blue*, of the current design, one stamp of which is of the first type and the other of the second. We must suppose that an odd block or so of Type I. was used in making up a plate of Type II., for the 15 c., *blue*, has only hitherto been catalogued in the second type.

Adhesive. 15 c., blue; Type I. (found joined with II.)

A correspondent kindly sends us a cutting from *L'Autorité* of August 29th, of which the following is a free translation:

"SUPPRESSION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Mons. Boucher, Minister of Commerce, has decided upon the suppression of the following classes of postage stamps, the demand for which is very small, and which have the inconvenience of uselessly increasing the numbers of postal values in stock at each Post-office:

1. Adhesive stamps at 75 centimes.
2. Large-sized envelopes at 5 centimes.
3. Small " " 15 "
4. Stamped wrappers 3 "
5. Unpaid letter stamps at 60 c. and 1 franc."

Great Britain.—We are indebted to Mr. Morley for notes of the following items, which should be of interest to collectors of the stamps of our own country:

2d., blue, wmk., Small Crown, perf. 16 and perf. 14, plates 4 and 5. Mr. Morley finds that these can be readily distinguished by means of the corner letters. (This has, we believe, been previously noted elsewhere.)

Fiscal stamps admitted to Postal use. 1d., lilac (Draft or Receipt), wmk. Foul Anchor; there are three varieties of this anchor 16 mm. in height, but a copy has turned up with the Foul Anchor measuring 18 mm.

1s., vermilion (Inland Revenue), wmk. Anchors, Die F; Die E only has been previously noted.

Government Parcels stamp. The 1s., green, current type, without the stop under the letter "T" of the surcharge.

Letter Card. The card is found in two distinct varieties of shade, the paler of the two being the earlier, we believe.

Finally, the *Telegraph Form*, with 6d. embossed stamp, with the formula which we described in January, and added in the right lower corner on the face, the number printed, date, &c., thus "100,000—2/96. Wt. 24764." The number of the die, on the form sent us, is 36, which we have also seen on the form without the addition just described.

Mr. Morley further tells us that he has recently received, from France, a number of the 1s., *salmon*, stamps which have been cleaned; they are without gum, and had apparently been used for some fiscal purpose, and cancelled with a rubber stamp, or with blue or red pencil-marks, which had been more or less successfully removed. The stamps were offered as unused. The attention of the Inland

Revenue Department might usefully be turned to this matter.

We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Ewen for copies of the Army Official stamps to which we alluded last month. There are three values: ½d., 1d., and 2½d., the surcharge upon the first and second being in the thin *sans-serif* capitals employed for the "I. R." and "O. W." stamps, and upon the third in much heavier type of a similar nature; in *black* in each case. We believe that these are instead of, not in addition to, the reported "W. O." officials.

Army Official stamps. ½d., vermilion.
1d., lilac.
2½d., lilac on blue.

Greece.—In reference to the variety of the 1 lepton which we noted last month, Mr. W. D. Beckton informs us that such varieties exist in, probably, all the values, and are stamps from the edges of the sheets. They are due either to bad printing or to damaged or dirty plates, the outer edge (or edges in the case of corner stamps) being mere blotches of colour.

The A. J. of Ph. reports the discovery of a vertical pair of the 5 lepta of 1891, perf. 11½ all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

Grenada.—According to the same journal, the Postmaster of Grenada says that the ½d. of the new type has not yet been issued, and is not likely to be wanted at present, as there is a large stock of the old type of that value on hand.

Haiti.—We believe that all the values of the current type are coming out in fresh colours, which we will chronicle when we see them. We have received the 3 c.

Adhesive. 3 c., brown-lilac; perf. 14.

Indian Native States.—*Jhind.*—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us of the 2, 3, and 5 rupees with the surcharge "JHIND STATE," and the current 1 rupee with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Adhesives. 2 rupees, carmine and brown.
3 " brown and green.
5 " blue and violet.
Service Stamp. 1 rupee, carmine and green.

The L. P. describes an envelope with a variety in the surcharged Arms of this State. The principal differences are that the lettering of the words "JHIND STATE," above the Arms, is larger than in the normal type, and the scroll at the base is 12 mm. long, instead of 10 mm.; there are also minor variations in other details.

Envelope. ½ s., green; black surcharge, variety.

Raj Nandgaon.—A correspondent in India tells us that the above is the correct title of the State which we have hitherto called "Nandgaon" only. He adds that there are three other places in India called Nandgaon, from which this one should be distinguished.

Liberia.—We have seen a specimen of the 3 c. card, of 1892, on which the second word in the top line of the inscription is "POSTAL," instead of "POSTALE"; and we are told that the first lot of these cards that was sent out all showed this error, but that they were used until a second supply with the corrected inscription was received. The corrected type, however, was the one which first reached collectors.

Mauritius.—A paragraph in *Le Vrai Mauricien*, for July 29th, sent us by Messrs. Cameron & Co., states that "the Post-office Committee has recommended the surcharging of a certain number of stamps now existing in the Treasury, afin d'en faciliter l'écoulement." This is plain speaking; the S.S.S.S. will know what course to recommend.

The following extract from *The Merchants' and Planters' Gazette*, Port Louis, August 7th, shows that the colony is determined to keep up its philatelic reputation—let the holders of "POST OFFICE" 1d. and 2d., in bulk, beware lest Mauritius go out of fashion:

"SECOND INTERIM REPORT OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"With reference to the question of determining the values of the new stamps, to be indented for from England, consequent on the alteration in our postal rates, and in presence of the suggestion from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch, No. 323, of 18th December,

1894, that in future postage stamps should be applicable to both postal and revenue purposes, the Committee recommend that stamps of the following values be ordered, viz.:

Of 1 c. to be used for making up differences with other stamps, when necessary.

- do. 2 c. for Post Cards, Christmas and New Year's cards.
- do. 4 c. Inland Postage and Receipt.
- do. 5 c. do. Letters, Drafts at sight.
- do. 8 c. do. Local Registration.
- do. 15 c. do. Letters, Drafts, Bills, &c.
- do. 18 c. do. Present Postal Tariff for abroad.
- do. 25 c. do. Letters, Drafts, Bills, Bills of Lading.
- do. 50 c. do. Letters, Drafts, Bills of Lading.
- do. R. 1 do. Civil Status Acts, Bills, &c.
- do. Rs. 2.50 for Letters, Bills, &c.
- do. Rs. 5 for Letters, Bills, &c.
- do. 18 c. and 36 c. for envelopes similar to existing sizes of Registered Envelopes, F. & G.
- do. 8 c. for Post Cards, single.
- do. 8 c. for Reply Post Cards (each page).

"This combination, it is calculated, will meet all probable requirements, both postal and revenue.

"The stamps to be of the new design; i.e. 'the Arms of Mauritius.' Each series to bear a different colour.

"To obviate the necessity of the words 'Postal and Revenue' appearing on the stamps, for which there does not appear to be sufficient space on the die already cast, the Committee recommend that a Regulation be framed, enacting that the stamps of the new issue shall be available for both postal and revenue purposes.

"There being no possibility, however, of including in the above combination the Inland Revenue Stamps which are, at present, issued in series of three, and Insurance Stamps, as per Ordinance No. 2 of 1869, the Committee consider that these stamps may continue to be issued for certain Revenue purposes, for which they were designed, the dies being preserved to meet future requisitions.

"The Committee beg to draw attention to the fact that the cost of the new stamps is not likely to exceed by much the sum of Rs. 3,000, including exchange; since in terms of a letter from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, of 12th December, 1894, the same die will serve for the printing of all the stamps. The only additional expenditure to be incurred will be on account of the *overprint*, including the different values of the stamps required, and the printing of the stamps, which cost only 10d. per thousand.

"W. T. A. EDWARDS, M.D.,
Chairman,

"Postal Department Enquiry Committee.

"COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 28th July, 1896."

Mexico.—A new wmk. has been adopted for the adhesives, consisting of the letters "R. M." in script type, in a monogram, on each stamp; we have received the 1 c. and 2 c. values on this paper, and with the ordinary perforation very badly done—perhaps this is the *pin-perforation* of which we have heard lately. *The Weekly Stamp News* adds the 12 c. with this perforation.

We have also received some fresh envelopes of the *Express Hidalgo Company*, with the usual oblong vignette 10 c., on the upper left, in black, and the 5 c. of current type in the right upper corner; the envelopes are all of laid paper, measuring 153 x 90 mm.

Adhesives. 1 c., green; new wmk.
2 c., rose-red
12 c., olive; *pin-perforated*.

Express Hidalgo Envelopes.

5 c., ultramarine, 10 c. (vignette), black, on grey-blue *silurian*, green *silurian*, yellow, orange, and blue.

Naples.—*The London Ph.* describes some ingenious forgeries of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, produced by discharging the colour from genuine used specimens of the commoner values of the pink stamps, and then printing a good imitation of the rarity upon the pieces of paper with a genuine watermark and cancellation. Imitations of the *Cross* type only appear to have been met with at present, and these are not quite good enough to deceive an expert.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Ph.* tells us that, in consequence of a reduction in the rate for Letter Cards to Fiji, an alteration has been made in the inscription

on the back of the current card; the word "and" after "Tasmania," and all of the third and fourth lines after the word "Australia," are erased, and the words "and Fiji" added—all in red ink.

Letter Card. 1d., red on drab, pink inside; inscription altered.

A correspondent of *The L. P.* reports that he has seen copies of the 2d., blue, 1880 (1888?), with forged surcharge, "O.S." in red.

New Zealand.—Our publishers have shown us a horizontal pair of the 1d., of 1873, watermark six-pointed Star, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ all round, and imperforate between the two stamps. A correspondent tells us that he possesses the current 1d. stamp, perf. 11.

Adhesive. 1d., black; perf. 11.

Paraguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1 c. with the inscription at foot rectified, it now reading "CENTAVO," instead of "CENTAVOS."

Adhesive. 1 c., grey.

Peru.—*The Weekly Stamp News* tells us that the "GOBIERNO" surcharge, which we fondly hoped was done away with altogether, has reappeared, in thick *sans-serif* capitals, without the frame. It has been seen on the following stamps of current types:

Official Adhesives. 1 c., ultramarine; black surcharge.
10 c., yellow " "
50 c., rose " "

Roumania.—*Der Philatelist* states that the current adhesives are now wmkd. with letters "P.R.," 15 mm. high, instead of 11 mm., but we do not know which values have appeared with the new wmk. Presumably the 1 bani will not commonly be found on the older paper. We have not yet mentioned that this value is in the type of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bani, which it supersedes.

Russian Locals.—We have received the following:

Morschansk.—There is a new 5 kopeks stamp for this district, of an extraordinary design, printed in a pleasing variety of colours. In the centre are the Arms in a shield, surrounded by an inscribed horse-shoe label, at each side of which are curious arabesque ornaments, terminating above in Crowned Dragons' heads; there is a further inscription on an arched label at top, value in words on a straight label below, and a numeral below the Arms and in a circle in each corner. The outlines, inscriptions, and figures in the corners are in black; the ground of the horse-shoe, the lower label, and the corner circles are blue (the first two lined, the third solid); the ground of the upper label is buff; the arabesques are in buff, carmine, and gold; the figure below in white on gold, and the general ground is green; very fine and large.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black, blue, buff, carmine, gold, and green; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Solikamsk.—We have a 4 kopeks stamp, of the type of the 2 kopeks, of which we gave an illustration last November.

Adhesive. 4 kop., mauve; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Stavropol.—We have the 3 kop., red-brown, with the perforation chronicled in June for the same value in bright blue. No doubt both colours are in use at the same time.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red-brown; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tschwin.—The local postage here seems to have been reduced to 3 kopeks; at least we have received a stamp of that value, in the same type as the 5 kopeks of 1894 and 1895, but dated "1896." The design is in dull blue, with the Sun and Crown in gold, the latter on a solid ground of light blue; the netted background is in red.

Adhesive. 3 kop., blue, red, and gold; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Vincent.—Some authorities appear to doubt the genuineness of the perforation of the 5s., perf. 12, that has recently been chronicled.

Seychelles.—We have received a copy of the *Government Gazette* of this colony, for July 13th, 1896, which consists of the following:

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE

"No. 65 of 1896.

"It is hereby notified for public information that in virtue of Art. 1 of Ord. 5 of 1890, His Honour the Administrator in Executive Council has been pleased to alter the present rates of postage from Seychelles to the countries of the Postal Union.

For Letters

not exceeding 15 grammes	Rs. c.	
	O.	18
Exceeding 15 grammes, but not exceeding 30 grammes	O.	36
With 18 c. for each additional 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.		

For Post Cards

to countries of the Postal Union (single cards)	Rs. c.	O. 08
" " " " (reply cards)	O.	16

For Commercial Papers, Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, Patterns, &c.

For 50 grammes	Rs. c.	O. 04
With a proviso of a minimum for a packet of commercial papers of	O.	18
and		
for Patterns or Samples	O.	08

The new rate will come into operation on and from the 1st August, 1896.

The following values now existing will be abolished from that date:

c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
13:	15:	45:	48 &	96.

Pending the arrival of new stamps, 18 c. and 36 c. overprints will be supplied; and 18 c. overprint envelopes.

By Order,

GEO. GEMMELL,
Government Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, SEYCHELLES,
13th July, 1896."

Messrs. Cameron & Co. have received information that the numbers of the suppressed values on hand are:

13 c.	10,800
15 c.	60,000
45 c.	37,200
48 c.	3,000

and that all the 45 c. will be utilized for conversion into the new values required.

We have since seen the 45 c. adhesive, and the 30 c. envelope, surcharged "18 CENTS," the former in tall sans-serif type, the latter in Roman capitals.

Adhesive. 18 c., in black, on 45 c., carmine and brown.

Envelope. 18 c. " on 30 c., brown.

Siam.—Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us he has seen a specimen of the 4 atts on 24 atts, large surcharge, with double impression of the English overprint and single impression of the Siamese!

Sirmoor.—Mr. Wm. Brown very kindly sends us specimens of the 3 and 6 pies, with a new setting of the "On S. S. S." overprint; the lower value is surcharged two rows together, and the higher one row at a time, giving 20 varieties of the former, and 10 of the latter. There are noticeable varieties in the 3 pies: No. 1, having the "S" at the bottom vertically under the "O" of "On"; No. 11, the "S" at the left inverted, and with the period too high; and Nos. 16 and 17, with the period after the right-hand "S" too high. Mr. Brown also obtained one block of this value with the surcharge inverted.

Official Stamps. 3 pies, orange; black surcharge, 20 varieties.
6 " blue " " " " " " " " "
3 " orange; surcharge inverted. "

South Australia.—We have received the ½d. stamp with the current perforation.

Adhesive. ½d., brown; perf. 13.

A correspondent of *The L. P.* states that the 3d. and 1s., perf. 15, and the 3d. with narrow "O. S.," are unknown in this colony.

The same correspondent gives the following list of the stamps now in use; which it is of interest to preserve for reference:

½d., red-brown	perf.	15;	issued	Jan., 1893
1d., green	"	13	"	July, 1895
2d., orange	"	13	"	"
2½d., blue-lilac	"	13	"	1895
3d., olive-green	"	10	"	1892

4d., bright violet	perf.	13;	issued	Jan., 1896
5d., brown-purple	"	13	"	1895
6d., bright blue	"	13	"	March, 1896
9d., lilac-rose	"	11½	"	1892
1s., light sepia	"	11½	"	June, 1895
2s., crimson	"	11½	"	1876-96
2s. 6d., lilac	"	11½	"	1894-95
5s., rose	"	11½	"	"
10s., green	"	11½	"	"
15s., yellow-brown	"	11½	"	"
£1, blue	"	11½	"	"
£2, red-brown	"	11½	"	"
50s., Venetian red	"	11½	"	"
£3, sage-green	"	11½	"	"
£4, lemon	"	11½	"	"
£5, olive-brown	"	11½	"	"
£10, bronze	"	11½	"	"
£15, silver	"	11½	"	"
£20, mauve	"	11½	"	"

Service Stamps, with narrow "O. S."

½d., red-brown	perf.	15;	issued	May, 1896
1d., green	"	13	"	Jan., 1896
2d., orange	"	13	"	"
2½d. on 4d., brown and green	"	10	"	1892-93
4d., dull violet	"	15	"	1894
5d. on 6d., carmine and brown	"	10	"	1891
6d., bright blue	"	15	"	1893
1s., brown	"	11½	"	1894
2s., crimson	"	10 × 11½	"	May, 1896

Spain.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 5 c. War-tax stamp of 1873 printed in blue. Is this an error in the sheet of the 10 c., like the 5 c., blue, of 1876, or an error of impression?
War-tax Stamp. 5 c. (1873), blue; error?

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—*The Australian Ph.* reports some further novelties of the Tiger-head type.

Adhesives. 15 c., green and mauve.
25 c. " " carmine.
50 c. " " black.

It is probable that the 50 c., lilac and black, is non-existent, and we are not sure that any other values, except the 3 c., have been issued yet.

Timor.—Divers of our contemporaries chronicle a 300 reis stamp surcharged "30," and further overprinted "5 avos." This, we presume, is the 300 reis stamp of Macao, surcharged with new values and with the name "TIMOR," which we believe was never issued for use, except attached to one of the halves of a reply-paid post card. There is no 300 reis adhesive in Portugal or her colonies, and no 5 avos adhesive in Macao or Timor. If these surcharged curiosities exist as adhesives, we take them to be both speculative and unnecessary.

Trinidad.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of the new stamps for this colony, which, as shown by the following extract from *The Port of Spain Gazette* (for which we are indebted to Messrs. Cameron & Co.), were issued on Monday, August 17th:

"Saturday was an important day among stamp collectors and speculators, and there was a good deal of activity among them. To-day a new lot of stamps were issued, and the old issue was therefore withdrawn at 12:30 on Saturday. There was quite a rush for stamps, and £650 worth were sold in 5s. stamps alone, the largest purchase being one of £280 worth. The new issue are rather neat, but are of only two colours, though they are well chosen. The new stamp has a picture of Britannia, seated, with the ocean in the background. This replaces the Queen's head of the old issue. The stamps are of mauve colour up to 6d., and green from that to £. The new issue are for both postage and revenue, and all denominations will do for both. The 5d. stamp is a new feature."

The prominent feature of the design is the usual seated figure of Britannia, as upon the early issues of the island, which, on the values up to One Shilling, is enclosed in an octagonal frame; on the higher values, which are of long upright shape, the central figure is of larger size, and its surrounding frame is curved above and below. At the top, in each case, is the word "TRINIDAD," on a straight label, and below is

the value; "POSTAGE &" "REVENUE" at the sides; and in the spandrels are interlaced triangles, which no doubt have reference to the name of the colony. The wmk. is the ordinary Crown and C A for the small-sized stamps, and the same device, but with the letters above the Crown and further from it, for the large stamps. Perf. 14.

Adhesives.

jd., lilac;	value in green.
1d.	" " carmine.
2jd.	" " blue.
4d.	" " yellow.
5d.	" " mauve.
6d.	" " black.
1s., green	" orange.
5s.	" " "
10s.	" " blue.
£1	" " carmine.

We are not surprised to hear from various sources that complaints are being made, already, of the inconvenience caused by various values of the same design being printed in the same colour. We should have thought that the result of the experiment made upon the *vile corpus* of the Post Office Department at home, in 1884, would have been sufficient to prevent a repetition of this foolishness.

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes an unchronicled local, a specimen of which has been discovered upon a letter dated Cincinnati, October 19th, 1848. The design consists of a horseman at full speed, within an oblong oval hand inscribed "H. FRAZER'S CITY EXPRESS POST—2 CENTS," enclosed in a plain oblong frame.

The Daily Stamp Item reports the discovery of another novelty of a similar nature, the 3 c. City Despatch Post on crimson instead of white paper. This is also on the original cover, but the date of use is not quoted.

City Despatch Post.

Adhesive. 3 c., black on crimson.

H. Frazer's City Express Post.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on salmon.

Uruguay.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 c., grey, of 1884 surcharged "OFICIAL" in black; this type has hitherto only been found in green with that overprint.

Official Stamp. 1 c., grey; type of 1884.

Victoria.—*The L. P.* reports that some of the reprints which were struck off last year, and which it was understood would not be issued without some distinguishing mark, are leaking out and being sold as originals. The following have been seen:

Adhesives: *comb.*, V and Crown.

9d., brown on rose.
4d., carmine; 1s., blue; 2s., blue; surcharged "STAMP DUTY."
1886. 1s. 6d., blue.
1888. jd., grey.
Envelope. 1892. 1d., carmine.

The first of these is described as being on the paper used for the 1d. of 1887, which is not of so brown a tint as the older paper. The 4d., 1s., and 2s. are hardly distinguishable from the originals, except that the colours are perhaps too bright. The 1s. 6d. is in a lighter shade than the original. The jd. cannot be distinguished. It is believed that some of these reprints were on their way to London, and should have arrived there before now.

Western Australia.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 4d., blue, of 1860, *rouletted*; a horizontal pair in the possession of Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., having been submitted to the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society and pronounced genuine.

Adhesive. 4d., blue (Type 4908); *rouletted*.

Zanzibar.—*The Ph. R.* reports the ½ a. of India surcharged "Zanzibar," in blue. We have seen the new 2½ a. of British East Africa, with the same surcharge in red; and we are told that the 5 a. also exists with this overprint, and the 3 a. of India with the error "Zanzidar."

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have received the 2 a. of India converted into a 2½ a. stamp, with the same surcharge as upon the 1½ a.; and another correspondent adds that he possesses the 8 a. of India in two distinct shades, with the surcharge for this territory.

Adhesives.

½ a., green (India); blue surcharge.
2½ in red, on 2 a. blue (India); black surcharge.
3 a., orange (India); error "Zanzidar."
5 a., lilac ("); black surcharge.
2½ a., blue (B. E. A.); red " "
5 a., bistre ("); black (?) "

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 23.)

UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1 April, 1865.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12.

- 5 c., blue; I.
- 5 c., Prussian blue; I.
- 5 c., sky-blue; I.
- 10 c., green; II., I.
- 10 c., deep green; I.
- 25 c., vermilion-red; III.

Reprints.

March, 1875.

- 10 c., deep green; I.
- 25 c., rose-red; I.

Forgeries.

Perf. 11.

- 10 c., green; I.
- 25 c., red-lilac; I.

1867.

Without coloured border. Perf. 12.

- 5 c., sky-blue; I.
- 5 c., Prussian blue; II.

Reprint.

March, 1875.

- 5 c., blue; I.

Forgeries.

Perf. 11.

- 5 c., deep blue; I.
- 5 c., black; I.

NOTE.—The forgeries of both issues are cancelled with a bogus post-mark.

1 January, 1875.

Engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12.

- 2 c., black; II.
- 3 c. " II.
- 4 c. " III.
- 6 c. " II.
- 8 c. " I.
- 9 c. " I.
- 10 c. " I.
- 12 c., rose-carmine; II.
- 24 c. " III., 2.
- 36 c. " II., 1.
- 48 c. " II.
- 60 c. " III.
- 72 c. " III.
- 84 c. " II.
- 96 c. " II.
- 81/92, brown; I.
- 3, vermilion; I.
- 6, blue; I.
- 9, orange-yellow; I.
- 12, green; I.
- 24, purple; I.
- 36, brick-red; I.
- 48, chestnut; I.
- 60, bright lilac; I.

1885.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12,

- 1 c., black; I.

For Letters

	Ra. c.
not exceeding 15 grammes	0. 18
Exceeding 15 grammes, but not exceeding 30 grammes	0. 36
With 18 c. for each additional 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.	

For Post Cards

	Ra. c.
to countries of the Postal Union (single cards)	0. 08
" " " (reply cards)	0. 16

For Commercial Papers, Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, Patterns, &c.

	Ra. c.
For 50 grammes	0. 04
With a proviso of a minimum for a packet of commercial papers of	0. 18
and	
for Patterns or Samples	0. 08

The new rate will come into operation on and from the 1st August, 1896.

The following values now existing will be abolished from that date :

c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
13	15	45	48	& 96.

Pending the arrival of new stamps, 18 c. and 36 c. overprints will be supplied ; and 18 c. overprint envelopes.

By Order,

GEO. GEMMELL, Government Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, SREYCHELLES, 13th July, 1896."

Messrs. Cameron & Co. have received information that the numbers of the suppressed values on hand are :

13 c.	10,800
15 c.	60,000
45 c.	37,200
48 c.	3,000

and that all the 45 c. will be utilized for conversion into the new values required.

We have since seen the 45 c. adhesive, and the 30 c. envelope, surcharged "18 CENTS," the former in tall sans-serif type, the latter in Roman capitals.

Adhesive. 18 c., in black, on 45 c., carmine and brown.
Envelope. 18 c. " on 30 c., brown.

Siam.—Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us he has seen a specimen of the 4 atts on 24 atts, large surcharge, with double impression of the English overprint and single impression of the Siamese!

Sirmoor.—Mr. Wm. Brown very kindly sends us specimens of the 3 and 6 pies, with a new setting of the "On S. S. S." overprint ; the lower value is surcharged two rows together, and the higher one row at a time, giving 20 varieties of the former, and 10 of the latter. There are noticeable varieties in the 3 pies: No. 1, having the "S" at the bottom vertically under the "O" of "On"; No. 11, the "S" at the left inverted, and with the period too high; and Nos. 16 and 17, with the period after the right-hand "S" too high. Mr. Brown also obtained one block of this value with the surcharge inverted.

Official Stamps. 3 pies, orange; black surcharge, 20 varieties.
6 " blue " " 10 " "
3 " orange; surcharge inverted. "

South Australia.—We have received the ½d. stamp with the current perforation.

Adhesive. ½d., brown; perf. 13.

A correspondent of The L. P. states that the 3d. and 1s., perf. 15, and the 3d. with narrow "O. S.," are unknown in this colony.

The same correspondent gives the following list of the stamps now in use; which it is of interest to preserve for reference :

½d., red-brown	perf. 15; issued Jan., 1893
1d., green	" 13 " July, 1895
2d., orange	" 13 " " "
2½d., blue-lilac	" 13 " " 1895
3d., olive-green	" 10 " " 1892

4d., bright violet	perf. 13; issued Jan., 1896
5d., brown-purple	" 13 " 1895
6d., bright blue	" 13 " March, 1896
9d., lilac-rose	" 11½ " 1892
1s., light sepia	" 11½ " June, 1895
2s., crimson	" 11½ " 1876-90
2s. 6d., lilac	" 11½ " 1894-95
5s., rose	" 11½ " " "
10s., green	" 11½ " " "
15s., yellow-brown	" 11½ " " "
£1, blue	" 11½ " " "
£2, red-brown	" 11½ " " "
50s., Venetian red	" 11½ " " "
£3, sage-green	" 11½ " " "
£4, lemon	" 11½ " " "
£5, olive-brown	" 11½ " " "
£10, bronze	" 11½ " " "
£15, silver	" 11½ " " "
£20, mauve	" 11½ " " "

Service Stamps, with narrow "O. S."

½d., red-brown	perf. 15; issued May, 1896
1d., green	" 13 " Jan., 1896
2d., orange	" 13 " " "
2½d. on 4d., brown and green	" 10 " 1892-93
4d., dull violet	" 15 " 1894
5d. on 6d., carmine and brown	" 10 " 1891
6d., bright blue	" 15 " 1893
1s., brown	" 11½ " 1894
2s., crimson	" 10 x 11½ " May, 1896

Spain.—The Ph. R. chronicles the 5 c. War-tax stamp of 1873 printed in blue. Is this an error in the sheet of the 10 c., like the 5 c., blue, of 1876, or an error of impression?

War-tax Stamp. 5 c. (1873), blue; error?

Straits Settlements.—Negri Sembilan.—The Australian Ph. reports some further novelties of the Tiger-head type.

Adhesives. 15 c., green and mauve.
25 c. " carmine.
50 c. " black.

It is probable that the 50 c., lilac and black, is non-existent, and we are not sure that any other values, except the 3 c., have been issued yet.

Timor.—Divers of our contemporaries chronicle a 300 reis stamp surcharged "30," and further overprinted "5 avos." This, we presume, is the 300 reis stamp of Macao, surcharged with new values and with the name "TIMOR," which we believe was never issued for use, except attached to one of the halves of a reply-paid post card. There is no 300 reis adhesive in Portugal or her colonies, and no 5 avos adhesive in Macao or Timor. If these surcharged curiosities exist as adhesives, we take them to be both speculative and unnecessary.

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"Saturday was an important day among stamp collectors and speculators, and there was a good deal of activity among them. To-day a new lot of stamps were issued, and the old issue was therefore withdrawn at 12-30 on Saturday. There was quite a rush for stamps, and £650 worth were sold in 5s. stamps alone, the largest purchase being one of £280 worth. The new issue are rather neat, but are of only two colours, though they are well chosen. The new stamp has a picture of Britannia, seated, with the ocean in the background. This replaces the Queen's head of the old issue. The stamps are of a naive colour up to 6d., and green from that to £. The new issue are for both postage and revenue, and all denominations will do for both. The 5d. stamp is a new feature."

The prominent feature of the design is the usual seated figure of Britannia, as upon the early issues of the island, which, on the values up to One Shilling, is enclosed in an octagonal frame; on the higher values, which are of long upright shape, the central figure is of larger size, and its surrounding frame is curved above and below. At the top, in each case, is the word "TRINIDAD," on a straight label, and below is

the value; "POSTAGE &" "REVENUE" at the sides; and in the spandrels are interlaced triangles, which no doubt have reference to the name of the colony. The wmk. is the ordinary Crown and CA for the small-sized stamps, and the same device, but with the letters above the Crown and further from it, for the large stamps. Perf. 14.

Adhesives.

½d.	lilac;	value in green.
1d.	"	"
2½d.	"	"
4d.	"	"
5d.	"	"
6d.	"	"
1s.	green	"
5s.	"	"
10s.	"	"
£1	"	"

We are not surprised to hear from various sources that complaints are being made, already, of the inconvenience caused by various values of the same design being printed in the same colour. We should have thought that the result of the experiment made upon the *vile corpus* of the Post Office Department at home, in 1884, would have been sufficient to prevent a repetition of this foolishness.

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes an unchronicled local, a specimen of which has been discovered upon a letter dated Cincinnati, October 19th, 1848. The design consists of a horseman at full speed, within an oblong oval band inscribed "H. FRAZER'S CITY EXPRESS POST—2 CENTS," enclosed in a plain oblong frame.

The Daily Stamp Item reports the discovery of another novelty of a similar nature, the 3 c. City Despatch Post on crimson instead of white paper. This is also on the original cover, but the date of use is not quoted.

City Despatch Post.

Adhesive. 3 c., black on crimson.

H. Frazer's City Express Post.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on salmon.

Uruguay.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 c., grey, of 1884 surcharged "OFICIAL" in black; this type has hitherto only been found in green with that overprint.

Official Stamp. 1 c., grey; type of 1884.

Victoria.—*The L. P.* reports that some of the reprints which were struck off last year, and which it was understood would not be issued without some distinguishing mark, are leaking out and being sold as originals. The following have been seen:

Adhesives: wmk., V and Crown.

9d.	brown on rose.
4d.	carmine; 1s., blue; 2s., blue; surcharged "STAMP DUTY."
	1886. 1s. 6d., blue.
	1888. ½d., grey.

Envelope. 1892. 1d., carmine.

The first of these is described as being on the paper used for the 1d. of 1887, which is not of so brown a tint as the older paper. The 4d., 1s., and 2s. are hardly distinguishable from the originals, except that the colours are perhaps too bright. The 1s. 6d. is in a lighter shade than the original. The ½d. cannot be distinguished. It is believed that some of these reprints were on their way to London, and should have arrived there before now.

Western Australia.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 4d., blue, of 1860, rouletted; a horizontal pair in the possession of Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., having been submitted to the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society and pronounced genuine.

Adhesive. 4d., blue (Type 4908); rouletted.

Zanzibar.—*The Ph. R.* reports the ½ a. of India surcharged "Zanzibar," in blue. We have seen the new 2½ a. of British East Africa, with the same surcharge in red; and we are told that the 5 a. also exists with this overprint, and the 3 a. of India with the error "Zanzidar."

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have received the 2 a. of India converted into a 2½ a. stamp, with the same surcharge as upon the 1½ a.; and another correspondent adds that he possesses the 8 a. of India in two distinct shades, with the surcharge for this territory.

Adhesives.

½ a.	green (India); blue surcharge.
2½ a.	in red, on 2 a., blue (India); black surcharge.
3 a.	orange (India); error "Zanzidar."
5 a.	lilac ("); black surcharge.
2½ a.	blue (B. E. A.); red
5 a.	bistre ("); black (")

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 23.)

UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1 April, 1865.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12.

- 5 c., blue; I.
- 5 c., Prussian blue; I.
- 5 c., sky-blue; I.
- 10 c., green; II., I.
- 10 c., deep green; I.
- 25 c., vermilion-red; III.

Reprints.

March, 1875.

- 10 c., deep green; I.
- 25 c., rose-red; I.

Forgeries.

Perf. 11.

- 10 c., green; I.
- 25 c., red-lilac; I.

1867.

Without coloured border. Perf. 12.

- 5 c., sky-blue; I.
- 5 c., Prussian blue; II.

Reprint.

March, 1875.

- 5 c., blue; I.

Forgeries.

Perf. 11.

- 5 c., deep blue; I.
- 5 c., black; I.

NOTE.—The forgeries of both issues are cancelled with a bogus post-mark.

1 January, 1875.

Engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12.

- 2 c., black; II.
- 3 c. " II.
- 4 c. " III.
- 6 c. " II.
- 8 c. " I.
- 9 c. " I.
- 10 c. " I.
- 12 c., rose-carmine; II.
- 24 c. " III., 2.
- 36 c. " II., I.
- 48 c. " II.
- 60 c. " III.
- 72 c. " III.
- 84 c. " II.
- 96 c. " II.
- \$1.92, brown; I.
- 3, vermilion; I.
- 6, blue; I.
- 9, orange-yellow; I.
- 12, green; I.
- 24, purple; I.
- 36, brick-red; I.
- 48, chestnut; I.
- 60, bright lilac; I.

1885.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co. White wove paper. Perf. 12,

- 1 c., black; I.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1879.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.
White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

1 c., brown (9 May);	III.
2 c. " "	III.
3 c. " "	III.
5 c. " "	II., I.
10 c. " (Aug.);	I.
30 c. " "	I.
50 c. " "	I.

Imperf.

3 c., brown; I.

OFFICIAL SEALS.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co.

(a) For Registered Letters.

14 February, 1872.

No value, green; II.

(b) For Letters found open in the post.

Early in 1877.

With groundwork of *Post Obitum*.

No value, brown; II.

1879.

With reticulated background.

No value, brown; I.

1888.

Engraved on wood.

No value, dark brown; III., I.

SECTION IV.—OFFICIAL ISSUES.

1 July, 1873.

Engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.
White wove paper. *Perf.* 12.

AGRICULTURE.

1 c., orange-yellow;	I.
2 c. " "	I.
3 c. " "	I.
6 c. " "	I.
10 c. " "	I.
12 c. " "	I.
15 c. " "	I.
24 c. " "	I.
30 c. " "	I.

EXECUTIVE.

1 c., carmine;	I.
2 c. " "	I.
3 c. " "	I.
6 c. " "	I.
10 c. " "	I.

INTERIOR.

1 c., vermilion;	II., I.
2 c. " "	II., I.
3 c. " "	III.
6 c. " "	III.
10 c. " "	II., I.
12 c. " "	III.
15 c. " "	II., I.
24 c. " "	II.
30 c. " "	II.
90 c. " "	II., I.

JUSTICE.

1 c., violet;	II.
2 c. " "	II.
3 c. " "	V.
6 c. " "	III.
10 c. " "	IV.
12 c. " "	II.
15 c. " "	II.
24 c. " "	II.
30 c. " "	I.
90 c. " "	I.

NAVY.

1 c., blue;	II.
2 c. " "	I.
3 c. " "	II.
6 c. " "	I.
7 c. " "	II.
10 c. " "	II.
12 c. " "	II.
24 c. " "	I.
30 c. " "	I.
90 c. " "	I.

Error.

2 c., green; I.

POST-OFFICE.

1 c., greenish black;	III.
2 c. " "	III.
3 c. " "	IV., I.
6 c. " "	III.
10 c. " "	III.
12 c. " "	III.
30 c. " "	IV.
90 c. " "	III.

Imperf.

6 c., greenish black; I.

STATE.

1 c., green;	I.
2 c. " "	I.
3 c. " "	II.
6 c. " "	II.
7 c. " "	I.
10 c. " "	II.
12 c. " "	II.
15 c. " "	I.
24 c. " "	I.
30 c. " "	I.
90 c. " "	I.
\$2, green and black;	I.
5 " "	I.
10 " "	I.
20 " "	I.

TREASURY.

1 c., brown;	I.
2 c. " "	III.
3 c. " "	II.
6 c. " "	I., I.
7 c. " "	I.
10 c. " "	II.
12 c. " "	II.
15 c. " "	II.
24 c. " "	I.
30 c. " "	II.
90 c. " "	II.

WAR.

1 c., dull red;	V.
2 c. " "	IV.
3 c. " "	IV.
6 c. " "	III., I.
7 c. " "	II.
10 c. " "	III.
12 c. " "	IV.
15 c. " "	III.
24 c. " "	II.
30 c. " "	III.
90 c. " "	I.

The cancellation on the 6 c. is a donkey!

SECTION V.—POSTAGE CURRENCY NOTES.

1862.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co.

5 c., brown;	I.
10 c., green;	I.
25 c., brown;	I.

NOTE.—These notes were exchangeable for postage stamps.

SECTION VI.—PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

Imperf. (One specimen of each).

PROOFS.

(a) *Of the 1847 issue.*

- 5 c., black.
- 5 c., sepia.
- 10 c., black.

(b) *Of the 1856 issue.*

- 5 c., brown-olive.
- 5 c., brown.
- 90 c., blue.

(c) *Of the 1861-66 issue.*

- 1 c., ultramarine, blue, very deep blue.
- 2 c., greenish grey, greenish black, grey, black, orange-vermilion, scarlet, dull rose.
- 3 c., deep red.
- 5 c., brown.
- 10 c., green.
- 12 c., black.
- 15 c., "
- 24 c., purple.
- 30 c., yellow, black.
- 90 c., blue, black.

(d) *Of the 1870 issue.*

- 1 c., blue.
- 2 c., brown.
- 3 c., green.
- 3 c., " on yellowish (perf. 12).
- 3 c., " on coloured laid "
- 6 c., rose.
- 10 c., brown.
- 12 c., purple-black.
- 15 c., orange.
- 24 c., red-purple.
- 30 c., black.
- 90 c., carmine.

ESSAYS.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.

1857.

- 3 c., green (head to left).
- 3 c., red-purple (head to right).

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co.

1863.

- 3 cents, dull purple.

LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

A VERY important meeting of the Provisional Committee was held at the Rooms of the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, on the 24th inst., at which the preliminaries may be said to have been finally settled. The Rooms of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colours, in Piccadilly, have been secured for next summer; the actual date has not yet been fixed, but this will be announced as early as possible. We give below a list of the names of those who have been invited to act upon the General Committee of the Exhibition, and who have accepted that invitation; * this list will, we think, be seen to be a sufficiently comprehensive and representative one. Out of this number, an Executive Committee of twenty has been elected, upon whom the greater part of the actual work will fall. Everything, therefore, is now in due order, and we do not doubt that a very successful Exhibition will be the result.

* Replies have not yet been received from all.

COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
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| C. N. Biggs, | T. Maycock, |
| M. P. Castle, | H. R. Oldfield, |
| R. Ehrenbach, | R. Pearce, |
| Major E. B. Evans, | J. A. Tilleard |
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(Members of the Council of the Philatelic Society, London).

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| W. D. Beckton, | E. J. Nankivell, |
| M. P. Castle, | H. R. Oldfield, |
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| M. Giwelb, | C. J. Phillips, |
| S. E. Gwyer, | Gordon Smith, |
| W. Hadlow, | J. A. Tilleard, |
| G. F. Hynes, | W. T. Wilson. |

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 38.)

CHAPTER II.

I. THE STAMPED ENVELOPES.

THE public awaited, without too great impatience, the fulfilment of the promise made (see the Postal Notice on page 102, vol. vi.) of an issue of envelopes for New Year's Day, 1875, which envelopes, however, were only ordered from Berlin on the 9th of the same month of January.

On the 4th of February, the Imperial Printing Office forwarded to the Secretary of the Government of Heligoland four proofs, which were afterwards lost, with the remark that stamping in two colours would cause so much difficulty, and necessitate such expense, that it would be better to employ one colour only for the impression of the stamps upon the envelopes. The Heligoland authorities yielded to these arguments upon the 6th of the same month, and the printing was accordingly done in one colour.

On March 24th, 1875, the Printing Office requested instructions as to the despatch of the envelopes, which could not therefore have been issued in January, but in April, as announced in No. 149 of *Le Timbre-Poste*. Further, Mr. Lindenberg discovered, from the books of the Post-office, that the first supply was received there on April 13th, 1875.

There was only the one edition, of 100,000 copies, ordered on January 9th, 1875, a portion of which was afterwards converted into another value, as we shall see later.

Issue of April 13, 1875.

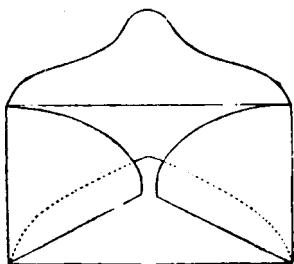
Embossed profile to left of Queen Victoria, type of the 10 pfennig adhesive of 1875, but with the frame re-engraved, and differing, therefore, slightly in the details. Engraved on steel by M. Schilling, and printed in the right upper corner of envelopes of white wove paper, with



a *seuron* of the annexed pattern on the flap.

The shape of the envelope is as shown below, and the size 147 x 84 mm.

10 pfennig (1½ pence), carmine.



Gum. The flap is gummed for a length of about 95 mm.

Manufacture. The envelopes were stamped with a steel die, all in one piece, the frame and the head being both upon the same block. This in itself is nothing extraordinary, but what is curious is that the head in this instance is identical with that of the adhesives and cards of 1875. Now, as it is impossible for any engraver to produce by hand an absolutely exact copy of a die, it is plainly still more impossible for him to produce two such copies. These heads must, therefore, have been obtained by impression from one original—the matrix die of the ½ schilling adhesives of 1868. There would thus have been produced, first, a die with head

in relief; from this die was taken an impression upon red-hot steel—M. Schilling employing hydraulic pressure. Round this second impression was engraved the frame, which consequently differs in type from that of the adhesive stamps of the same date.

This process, as may be seen, is totally different to that employed in 1868-71, when it seems to have been thought necessary to engrave the head afresh for each of the values ½ and 1 schilling.

The *Manual of Metal-Work*, published by Roret, states that Mr. Jacob Perkins was the inventor of a cylinder composed of rollers, 50 to 75 mm. in diameter, of steel, which was decarbonized so as to render it soft. While the metal was in this condition, the rollers were rocked backwards and forwards, under strong pressure, upon the surface of an engraved and hardened steel plate, until all the designs, letters, or marks cut into the plate were transferred exactly, and in sharp relief, to the cylinder; the latter was then in its turn tempered and hardened, and was thus rendered capable of transferring, in a similar manner, to other plates the impression which it had received. [This was the method employed for the manufacture of the plates of the first 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain, and is, we believe, the same as that still used for those of the United States. Cylinders, however, were never used for the stamp-plates of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., each plate being produced from a roller bearing only one impression of the stamp design, which was reproduced 240 times on the plate, one impression at a time.—ED. M.J.]

Characteristics. The shade of the impression is a full *carmine*; the paper differs from that of the reprints, being *greyish white*.

Essays. All that we know about the Essays is what we stated at the commencement of this chapter.

As a result of its joining the Universal Postal Union, on July 1st, 1879 (the date is also given us as March 1st, 1879), the Postal Administration of Heligoland took it into its head to surcharge the envelopes, which were never sold, and thus convert them into 20 pfennig, to correspond with the Postal Union rate. This was notified to the public on July 10th, 1879, as follows:

"NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified to the public that the Royal Post-office of this town, until the definite series of the new values shall be issued, will put in circulation, provisionally, the former post cards and envelopes surcharged with the required higher values; of these there will be issued from this date:

- "1. 5 pf. post cards, surcharged 10 pf.
- "2. 10 pf. envelopes, " 20 pf.

"And from the 10th August:

- "3. 5 + 5 pf. post cards, surcharged 10 + 10 pf.

"Heligoland, July 10th, 1879.

"By order,

"(Signed) R. PILGER, *Postmaster.*"

There is no other official document to be found relating to these surcharges, but it would appear from an examination of the Post-office records, the result of which was published by Mr. Lindenberg, that the surcharging (of the envelopes?) was done at two different periods:

July 29, 1879	10,000 copies.
June 21, 1881	3,000 "

The first date (July 29th, 1879) is certainly not quite correct, the Postal Notice quoted above being fully explicit upon this point. The words "from this date" are plain and distinct; they could not possibly mean from nineteen days later. We have, besides, the confirmation of the earlier as the real date of issue in *Le Timbre-Poste* of August 1st, 1879, which announces the date as July 10th; and at the

same time reproduces the type of the surcharge, which it could not possibly have done if the 20 pfennig envelope had only appeared on July 29th.

We believe that the records of the Administration are useful for reference, but that the information contained in them requires further confirmation, in some cases.

The results of our own researches tend to prove that there were only the two printings referred to above.

oblique stroke dividing the figures of the fraction, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the "P" of "PENCE."

(e) "20 PFENNIG" measures 23 mm.

(f) The distance between the period at the end of the first line of inscription and the large "2" of "2½" varies from 3 to 4 or 5 mm.

The uniformity of the letters in the word "PFENNIG" will serve to distinguish this type from the second. We may

POSTAL UNION. Union postale universelle. 2
HELIGOLAND.

FIRST TYPE.



POSTAL UNION. Union postale universelle.
HELIGOLAND.

SECOND TYPE.



POSTAL UNION. Union postale universelle.
HELIGOLAND.

FORGED SURCHARGE.



Issue of July 10, 1879.

The envelopes of 1875, surcharged as shown above (1st type), with an inscription in two lines along the upper part of the address side, the first line in fancy type, and the second line in italic capitals, and across the stamp at top "2½ PENCE," at bottom "20 PFENNIG," and heavy blocks covering the numerals at the sides.

20 pf. (2½d.), in black, on 10 pf. (1½d.), carmine.

Varieties.

Through carelessness in the printing, the surcharge upon the stamp was not always quite correctly placed; it was applied, in some cases, too high or too low, too far to the left or to the right, and thus the original figures were not completely obliterated. To remedy this irregularity, the printer sometimes passed these envelopes a second time through the press, and thus produced the following varieties:

a. *Second impression of the blocks at the side of the first and covering the original numerals.*

20 pf., in black, on 10 pf., carmine.

b. *Second impression of the blocks above the first.*

20 pf., in black, on 10 pf., carmine.

Characteristics of this type of the surcharge:

(a) The first line of the inscription, including the period at the end, measures 100 mm. in length.

A large, lozenge-shaped stop after "UNION."

The "t" of "postale" has a cross-bar on the right only.

The "v" of "universelle" has the top of the left limb slightly broken.

(b) "HELIGOLAND" measures 38½ mm.

(c) The rectangular blocks at the sides of the stamp are 3½ mm. wide x 4 mm. high.

(d) "2½ PENCE" measures 19½ mm.

The small "1" is thick, and has a horizontal serif below.

The small "2" is on a level with the bottom of the

also observe the following points in the relative positions of the two lines of inscription:

The "H" of "HELIGOLAND" is below the "O" and "N" of "UNION," and the "E" below the period that follows; the "I" is below the second limb of the "U" of "Union," and the second "L" is below the final stroke of the second "n" of that word; the "A" is to the right of the first stroke of the "p" of "postale," and the period is below the space between the letters "al."

* * *

When Mr. Pilger, Postmaster of Heligoland, retired, September 30th, 1879, he left to his successor, out of the 10,000 envelopes that had been surcharged, a stock consisting of 6,269 copies. This supply was ample to fill all the requirements of 1880, the sales during the summer of 1879 having only amounted to 3,731 envelopes. As a proof that the envelopes of the first printing were all surcharged with the same type, we have been shown a copy, addressed to St. Petersburg, obliterated August 25th, 1880, which was undoubtedly purchased at the Post-office, at that time, by a visitor staying in Heligoland.*

The records of the Government show that a second lot, of 3,000 copies, was overprinted on June 21st, 1881, in anticipation of the large demand that there was each year during the bathing season. Of this second printing, in a second type, we have specimens obliterated August 1st, August 29th, and September 5th, 1881, which proves to us that they were put on sale at the commencement of the bathing season of that year.

* The fact that an envelope surcharged with this type was purchased in Heligoland in August, 1880, is hardly an actual proof of the fact that all the envelopes surcharged in July, 1879, bore the same type. The figures show that the 10,000 envelopes overprinted at the latter date had not been exhausted, and it is unlikely that more than one setting was used.—Ed. M. J.

Reference to the figures quoted from the records by Herr Lindenberg, shows that the sales were as follows :

3rd quarter of 1879	.	.	3,731
4th	"	"	894
1st	"	1880	511
2nd	"	"	680
3rd	"	"	1,977
4th	"	"	516
1st	"	"	379
2nd	"	"	441

Total 9,129

leaving of the printing of 1879 only 871 envelopes with which to commence the season of 1881. The figures we have given above indicate that these should certainly have been exhausted by the end of July (the consumption during the 3rd quarter of 1881 amounted to 2,093 copies), and the second type would therefore have come into use by August 1st, as is also shown by the specimen obliterated on that date, to which we alluded above

(To be continued.)

ZOOLOGY IN STAMPS.

By R. LYDEKKER, F.R.S.

(From *The Asian*, Calcutta, July 10.)

POSTAGE-STAMPS being now-a-days so much prized and so intently studied, anything that can make their study of deeper interest than the mere identification of water-marks and issues ought to commend itself to all who are responsible for their design. We have nothing to say against the appearance of the head of Her Gracious Majesty on the stamps of Great Britain and nearly all her numerous Colonies; but in the case of States which, like many of the American republics, are constantly changing their rulers, something more than an endless series of portraits of uninteresting Presidents might surely be attempted. In very many cases this has been done, as in the views of Rio harbour on the lower current issues of Brazil, and the local scenery on some or all of those of Egypt, Nicaragua, Salvador, Hawaii, Chifu, Chungking, etc. In other cases pictures of one or more of the animals characteristic of the particular country have been selected to adorn its stamps. Both these ideas are excellent in their way; and the further adoption of each method is to be highly commended.

In this article we may put local scenery on one side, and devote our attention to what has been done, and what might be accomplished, in regard to making use of the portraits of distinctive animals for the decoration of stamps.

In Europe very little has been done in this way; and probably for two very good reasons: *Firstly*, the majority of European countries have sovereigns, whose occupancy of the throne is, fortunately, in most cases life-long; and, *secondly*, but few of these countries possess large and easily recognised animals, absolutely confined to their respective limits. An exception to this rule occurs, however, in some of the local issues of Norway, where we have the brown bear introduced on those of Tonsberg, and the reindeer on those of Tromsø. Again, on the three stamps issued by Namsos a picture of the codfish forms a by-no-means inappropriate cognizance. Something more might, however, be attempted in this direction among some of the European States where there is no monarchy. Switzerland, for instance, now adopts a somewhat meaningless figure of Liberty; whereas a chamois on the stamps of one value, an

ibex on those of a second, and a lammergeier on those of a third, would be far more interesting and instructive. Even in monarchical countries there are in some cases opportunities for adopting animals for some special issue. Norway, for instance, has an absolutely peculiar mammal in the lemming, while the walrus might likewise be introduced. Spain, too, has a grand opportunity in the case of the Spanish ibex, which is absolutely restricted to the Iberian Peninsula. Surveying what has already been done in "Stamp Zoology" among the British dependencies, we find that in Asia, North Borneo and Labuan have adopted the effigies of several animals, although none of these are, unfortunately, absolutely characteristic of the country. On one stamp they have a well-executed head of a sambur, on a second a peacock with its tail displayed, and on a third a crocodile. The peacock is doubtless the species characteristic of the Malay Peninsula and Islands generally; but in omitting the orang-utan the designers have missed a grand opportunity, as that ape is absolutely characteristic of Borneo and Sumatra. Schlegel's gavia of Borneo would, moreover, have been a far more distinctive reptile than the common "mugger." The only other British dependencies in Asia that have adopted animals are some of the Straits Settlements, such as Pahang, Perak, and Selangor. These have taken the effigy of a rather impossible tiger, rushing from a jungle at an invisible foe. Since the "Royal Bengal Tiger" has become so indissolubly associated with India, it would have been better if some more characteristically Malayan animal, such as the banteng, or, still better, the Malayan tapir, had been taken. The thameng, or Eld's deer, is another Malayan mammal that would well serve the purpose.

None of the British dependencies in Africa having adopted "Stamp Zoology," we pass on to America. Here, in its issues of 1851 and 1860-64, Canada adopted an excellent figure of its very characteristic mammal, the American beaver, on two of its stamps. Subsequently, to our regret, this design has been discontinued, although the legend surrounding the Queen's head on the envelope stamps is still surmounted by a beaver. Should the Dominion ever again issue stamps with animals, they might also take the wapiti, the musk ox, and the wolverine, in spite of the circumstance that the latter animal has a circumpolar range. A second British dependency in America that has adopted "Stamp Zoology" is Newfoundland. Since 1865 this colony has engraved a seal on one stamp and a codfish on the other. In the first issue the seal was drawn in a very unnatural posture, with its fore paws stretched out in front, like an angry terrier at bay; but in a subsequent issue the design has been much improved. In 1887 a third animal was added to the series, in the shape of a well-drawn head of a Newfoundland dog. Nothing could be better chosen than this.

Among the Australian Colonies, New South Wales "goes very strong" in zoology, in its centennial issue of 1888, and has, moreover, been thoroughly well advised in its choice of subjects. In this series an excellent view of Sydney Harbour forms the illustration on the penny stamp, while distinguished personages are well represented by Captain Cook on the fourpenny, and Her Majesty on the sixpenny. The zoological subjects comprise an emu on the twopenny, a lyre-bird on the eightpenny, and a kangaroo on the shilling. All are well-drawn and life-like pictures of the animals they represent. In its recently issued twopence-halfpenny, South Australia has endeavoured to combine portraiture and zoology by introducing, on a stamp showing on one side a kangaroo standing beneath a tree-fern, a lozenge with a portrait of the Queen. The combination is, however, scarcely satisfactory. On its fiscal—although not

its postal—stamps Tasmania has a picture of that peculiar and distinctive Australian mammal the duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus*). The creature is represented sitting on a bent tree-stem; and when examined with a lens is seen to be exquisitely drawn. Unfortunately, there are two dark lines running down the sides of the stem, which give the impression to the naked eye that the picture represents a long-legged animal galloping. The choice, too, of the subject is not good. It is true, the duckbill is found in Tasmania; but it is also found in Australia, and would thus be more appropriate for one of the colonies on the mainland. There are, moreover, two large and very remarkable marsupials—now alas! verging on extinction—absolutely peculiar to Tasmania. These are the thylacine, or native wolf, and the Tasmanian devil, each representing by itself a genus now found nowhere else in the wide world. Clearly one or both of them should have been selected as the cognizance of the stamps of this colony. On the score of appropriateness, nothing can be urged against the selection of that *rara avis in terris*, the black swan, as the emblem for the stamps of Western Australia. This design, which is used for all the stamps, is coeval with the first issue in 1855, and has been used with some modification and improvement ever since. Western Australia thus appears to be the only British Colony which has never issued any stamps bearing the Queen's head. Perhaps some of our readers may think that the Cape and British Guiana form exceptions to this; but they will find that Her Majesty's portrait appears on the envelope stamps, and in the case of the former Colony also on the newspaper bands. We should like to know the reason of this peculiarity on the part of Western Australia.

It remains to notice those non-European countries, other than British Colonies, which have employed animals as symbols for their stamps. First comes Ichang in China, where on the 15 candarin stamp appears the portrait of an otter, holding in its paws a fish suspiciously like a salmon. Such a widely-distributed genus of mammals as are the otters is surely the least appropriate for selection as the emblem of any particular country. Some of the earlier Japanese stamps have small pictures of birds in the centre; but as these are of the conventional style of art characteristic of that country, it is somewhat difficult to determine the species they are intended to represent.

In Africa, with its host of species of peculiar animals so admirably adapted for delineation, Liberia is the only State which has hitherto utilised them for its stamps. One of them bears a picture of the African elephant, while a second shows a hippopotamus, which may be presumed to be intended for the diminutive species (*Hippopotamus liberiensis*) characteristic of the State in question. While neither are first-class pictures, no serious objection can be taken to either; and the Liberian hippopotamus is perhaps the most characteristic mammal of the district.

Turning to America, we find, among the numerous issues of the United States of Colombia, a fair representative of the condor on one issue of the five centavos. In two of its issues the Central American State of Guatemala has taken for its emblem the quetzal (*Trogon*). In the 1879 and 1881 issues the bird forms the whole of the centre of the stamp, and is very effective; but in the current issue it is considerably smaller, and consequently is far less conspicuous. The species is well chosen as emblematic of the State, since its range extends only from Guatemala to Panama.

Since 1851 the United States have abandoned animals on their stamps; but at that date the "1 cent. prepaid despatch" bore an effigy of the "Bird of Washington" (*Haliastur leucocephalus*).

In 1867 Peru took a group of llamas for the design of

some of its stamps; and a more characteristic mammal could not well have been selected. Modifications of the same design obtained till 1873, since which this animal appears to have been discarded in favour of uninteresting allegorical designs—recently defaced by the surcharge of a still more uninteresting president.

Although some have probably been omitted, this closes the list of "Stamp Zoology" so far as our acquaintance goes. It shows how little has been done hitherto in this line, and how wide a field remains for future designs. To our thinking, it would be most interesting could each of the countries beyond Europe show one or more characteristic animals on some of its stamps. "Philatelist" would then acquire an interest which it lacks at present; and the young student would not only, as now, acquire an easy road to topography, but would likewise learn something of the important and interesting subject of the geographical distribution of animals. Before any such attempt be made, it is, however, essential that the countries interested should confer with a competent zoologist and determine what animals should be selected for illustration, as otherwise disastrous results are likely to follow. Whereas in some cases the most common animals are those which should be selected, in others the choice should fall on the rarest; and it is only the naturalist—and especially one who has made geographical distribution his particular study—that is competent to decide the question.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

West Indian Stamps.

WE have just priced the magnificent collection of West Indian stamps that we have been arranging for the past few years.

This is almost without doubt the finest lot of West Indies ever offered to collectors. The books are arranged so as to show all shades and varieties, used and unused, both in singles, pairs and blocks, where possible, with plate numbers attached where such exist; and, in such a case as Nevis, with the plates reconstructed or entire, both used and unused.

The collection at present is in eight volumes, divided as under, and we have attached the total marked values of each book, so that collectors can see on what a grand scale this collection has been made. The books containing the collection are the Philatelic albums "E," which are too large to send out of the country, but any well-known collector in Great Britain can have any one of the books sent on approval, for three days, on application, and in rotation. They are divided as follows:

Vol.		£
1.	Barbados and Grenada	2,421
2.	Nevis	4,242
3.	Antigua, Turks Islands and Bahamas	2,333
4.	Virgin Isles, Tobago, Jamaica and Montserrat	1,975
5.	Dominica, British Honduras, Bermuda and St. Christopher	1,862
6.	St. Lucia	1,033
7.	St. Vincent	2,731
8.	Trinidad	3,738

£20,335

* * *

New Stock Books.

IN addition to the West Indies that we have priced, as above, we have been making up a number of new stock books, of which the following have been priced since we published a list three months ago. All these are now ready to be sent out on application:

	value	£
Mexico, vol. 2		207
" " 3		71
" " 4		317
Guatemala and Liberia		230
British Columbia and Canada		641
Greece, vol. 1		226
" " 2		132
Orange Free State, Oil Rivers, Zanzibar and Griqualand		352
Cyprus		269
Switzerland		1,103
Finland		114
India		421
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos and Sierra Leone		584
New South Wales, vol. 1		1,329
" " " " 2		277

* * *

Officials and Stamp Dealers.

ON one or two previous occasions we have drawn attention to the fact that officials in certain post-offices buy up stamps and then sell them for a higher price, a thing that we know to be against the rules of the Berne Convention and of the Postal Union. We draw the attention of the authorities to the following letter, which we have recently received, and which speaks for itself. We have not the slightest idea who Mary Tobin is, but as the letter is on official note-paper, and written from the Stamp Office, G.P.O., it is evidently by someone employed there :

"Stamp Office,

General Post Office, Perth, 6/2, 1896.

Mr. Stanley Gibbons.

Sir,—What price will you give for the following W.A. stamps? :

- 3d. CC (now obsolete), used and unused.
- 3d. CA " " "
- 3d. CC, surcharged half penny in green, used and unused.
- 3d. CC, double surcharge in green and red (error).
- 3d. CA " " " " "

A reply by the bearer (Mr. Deakin), or by post, to above address, will much oblige

Yours respectfully,

MARY TOBIN."

* * *

Tonga Provisionals not Speculative.

UNDER date June 8th, we have received a very courteous letter from Mr. W. Campbell, chief postmaster, Tonga. Mr. Campbell, after some remarks referring to an order he has executed for us, states as follows :

"I would like you to bear in mind that Tongan stamps are not issued for speculation. There is not a single postmaster allowed any commission for the sale of stamps, and neither am I. Therefore my salary would just be the same whether the sale of stamps amounted to £5 or £500. I simply execute foreign orders as a matter of courtesy, and because it slightly increases the returns of my department. I am open to admit that the recent issues of stamps are very far from what they ought to be. But having no other stamps to go on with we were compelled to put them in circulation to meet the public convenience."

* * *

Sale of Dr. Hans Brendicke's Business.

We hear from our esteemed friend, Mr. Hugo Krotzsch, of Leipzig, that the philatelic establishment of Dr. Hans Brendicke, of Berlin, has been transferred to him. Included in this transfer are various handbooks written by Mr. Lindenberg, and also the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, which has been published

for seven years by Dr. Brendicke. Mr. Krotzsch is very well known on the Continent as one of the leading publishers of advanced philatelic works. He is specially notable for the magnificent reproduction, by photography, of postmarks and plates of various stamps. Under his able editorship we feel sure that the German journal will have a long career, and we trust a very successful one.

* * *

Reprints of Victoria.

We have received a communication,¹ from a first-rate authority in Australia, that some reprints of various issues of old Victorian stamps have lately been put on the market, without any distinguishing overprint, such as the word "Reprint" or "Specimen," which has been used on former occasions. We also hear that a certain Swedish collector, coming from Melbourne, will be likely to offer these stamps in England within a short time; the stamps may be described by him as remainders, but they are actually reprints, as any remainders there were have been destroyed. We think that the Victorian postal authorities are to be severely condemned for allowing this to take place. It is only about twelve months ago that the Philatelic Society of Victoria brought under the notice of the Postmaster-General the issue of reprints of their colony. A promise was then made that no further supply should be printed, without some distinguishing mark, but, by the connivance of some one in the Post-office, they are still being put on the market in that Colony; and from Melbourne, of course, by degrees they get to London and the Continent. The stamps reprinted are the following, and have the same watermark, perforation, etc., as the originals :

1885. 4d., carmine, surcharged "Stamp duty," our number 197.

" 1s., blue, surcharged "Stamp duty," our number 198.

1886. ½d., grey, our number 200.

1888. 1s. 6d., blue, our number 203.

1892. 1d., carmine, envelope, our number 638.

We are also informed that it is possible that the 9d., red-brown, on rough paper, watermark V and Crown, and also the 1d. + 1d., brown, envelope have been reprinted, but our informant is not sure on this point.

* * *

Addenda to Catalogue.

We have to give notice that in future we propose to issue, in this Journal, addenda to the current catalogue every three months. The next addenda will therefore appear in the number to be issued on November 30th. In those numbers in which no addenda are published, we propose to give one or two pages of special bargains, or single rarities, that we may have to dispose of at the time of going to press. The first of such pages will be found in this month's number, and we would draw our clients' attention especially to this page, as on it there will be some stamps well worth securing. As in many cases there are but few of these stamps in stock, it is advisable to order as quickly as possible.

* * *

Geneva Exhibition Correction.

OUR attention has been drawn to a small printer's error in the schedule of Swiss Cantonal stamps in the last number. On page 29, the Geneva 5 c., yellow-green, large and small eagle, and the 5 c., blue-green; and on page 30 the Winterthur 2½ rappen and the Neuchatel 5 c., have in all cases the words "used" and "unused" transposed. The unused should of course be the first-named in every case. Probably the relative numbers will enable any connoisseur to spot this mistake at once, but it is best to draw attention to it.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space. We will publish also, at least once in each season, a list of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c.; but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose name may appear in our list.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON.

Vice-Presidents: R. HOLLICK AND W. PIM.

Committee:

V. LUNDEBLAD	C. A. STEPHENSON
W. S. VAUGHTON	W. F. WADAMS

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

THE first meeting of the next session will be the Annual General Business meeting, for election of officers, passing accounts, revision of rules, etc., on Thursday, October 1st, at 8 p.m.

All subscriptions commence from October 1st.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

THE meetings are held every alternate Monday, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C.

Applications for membership, and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The annual subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for country and foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the official organ.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

THE Club's third soirée took place on Thursday, 6th August, at 40, Jermyn Street, and was well attended. The musical arrangements were under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. H. Lawrence Harris, and the members of the Club were assisted by a number of talented artists.

These "At Homes" are given the first Thursday in each month, and invitation cards are sent to each member for four friends.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

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.

25. URUGUAY.—From the *Monte Video Times*, of July 14th, and also from an official circular received from the Direccion-General of Posts and Telegraphs, we learn that it was proposed to issue a set of stamps to commemorate the inauguration of the statue of Don Joaquin Suarez. The set consists of the following values:

1	centesimo (portrait of Suarez) black and violet.
5	" (statue of Suarez) " and sky-blue.
10	" (the Suarez monument) black and carmine.

This set was to be concurrent with the regular issue, from the 18th July to the 25th August.

The following extract from the newspaper above named expresses very pertinently what business people think of such an issue:

"After August 26th they will no longer be valid for postal purposes, but may be changed for similar values of the current emission until September 30th. This issue will not affect the present emission, which remains valid, and may be used concurrently. This is all very well, but instead of attending to these 'celebration' emissions—which have been so grossly abused by many countries of late years that they have lost all value with genuine stamp collectors, and are shunned by the more respectable dealers—we think it would be far better if the Post-office endeavoured to supply the present painful deficiency of post cards, stamped envelopes and wrappers, the want of which is a serious detriment to commerce. As we said recently, it is a monstrous thing that a note or acknowledgment of two or three lines cannot be sent abroad except in a letter costing 10 cents., instead of on a post card of 2 or 3 cents. It is some two years now that we have been without post cards, and the Post-office is seriously to blame, besides being a loser, for not paying more attention to the ordinary wants of the public."

26. VENEZUELA.—A commemoration set has lately been issued, consisting of the following values: 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bolivar, but we have at present no further information concerning them.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary to Special Committee,
London Philatelic Society.

29th August, 1896.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED MAY, 1890.

UNDER the control and management of Mr. C. Forbes, Hon. Sec. to the City of London Philatelic Club; and member of the International Philatelic Union.

The Stamp Collector's Exchange Society is conducted on rules of "Exchange" pure and simple, being the first society worked on these lines. Subscription 1/- per annum. The number of members at the present time is nearly 200, amongst whom are many well-known philatelists.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

FOUNDED in 1892. Membership, up to date, 269. Four packets despatched on the 20th of each month, two of which are composed exclusively of sheets, valued at not less than £5 gross each. Good sales, and prompt returns and settlements. Collectors of all grades invited to apply for information, rules, etc., to H. A. Slade, Tudor House, St. Albans.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. C. H. D.—1. The initials of Mr. Wyon figure upon the embossed stamps of Great Britain because he engraved the dies for the heads upon those stamps. 2. We do not know what are the ingredients of the colours used for printing the stamps of Great Britain, but we should fancy that they include both mineral and vegetable matter.

R. A. B.—If you had carefully studied your *Monthly Journal* for July, you would have found the surcharged Cape stamps, which you enquire about, duly described under "British South Africa."

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80 centavos, slate-violet used	1	0	
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3 " black, green and brown "	12	6	
BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 1890-91.			
½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, set of 10	3	6	
Twelve sets for 36/-			
½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees, set of 15	16	6	
Six Sets for 90/-			
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.			
1895. Thick paper. Perf. 12½. Type 571.	1		
2d., red and green	25	0	
Ditto used	5	0	
4d., black and yellow-brown	25	0	
Ditto	6	0	
BULUWAYO PROVISIONALS.			
1d. on 4s., red and grey-black	35	0	
3d. " 5s., black and yellow	20	0	
Cape of Good Hope Stamps. Surcharged in black.			
½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., set of 6	40	0	
FINLAND. 1891. Russian type.			
2 kop., yellow-green used	0	1	
3 " rose "	0	2	
4 " " "	0	2	
7 " indigo "	0	1	
10 " " "	0	2	
14 " blue and carmine "	0	4	
1895-6. Perf. 14 x 13.			
5 pennia, green	0	1	
10 " rose	0	1	
20 " orange-yellow	0	2	
25 " ultramarine	0	1	
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Overprinted ARMY OFFICIAL in black.			
½d., vermilion	0	6	
Ditto used	0	3	
1d., lilac	0	9	
Ditto used	0	2	
2½d., purple on blue	1	6	
HONDA (Colombian Republic).			
Current 2 c., Colombia, surcharged in black.			
Habilitado Vale, \$0.01. Honda.			
1 c. on 2 c., green	7	6	
Ditto used	7	6	
JAPAN. 1896. New type.			
2 sen., carmine, "Prince Arisgawa"	0	3	
5 " violet "	0	6	
2 " carmine, "Prince Kitashirakawa"	0	3	
5 " violet "	0	6	

	Each.	s.	d.
MEXICO.			
Current type, but Watermarked R.M., interlaced.			
1 centavo, green	0	1	
2 " rose-carmine	0	2	
PARAGUAY. 1896.			
Provisionals, surcharged on large oblong telegraph stamps.			
5 centavos on 2 c., black, brown and grey used	1	0	
5 " on 2 c., black, orange and grey	1	0	
SALVADOR.			
Official Seals. Large oblong. No value expressed.			
Brown	0	6	
Olive brown	0	6	
1896. Figure of "Peace" in centre.			
5 centavos, yellow-brown used	0	3	
10 " yellow	0	4	
12 " blue	0	4	
15 " mauve	0	8	
20 " magenta	0	9	
1896. Various designs.			
5 " blue (Volcano)	0	2	
10 " brown (Steamship)	0	3	
15 " green (Mint)	0	4	
PROVISIONALS.			
"1 Centavo" in red on 11 c., vermilion	2	6	
"UN Centavo" in black on 12 c., lake	1	0	
" " red " 30 c., blue	0	4	
OFFICIAL STAMPS. Surcharged in black.			
1 c., blue used	0	4	
2 c., brown	0	4	
3 c., green	0	4	
5 c., olive-brown	0	4	
1 c., green	0	4	
2 c., carmine	0	6	
10 c., yellow	0	6	
SEYCHELLES.			
"18 CENTS" on 45 c., black, carmine and brown	0	9	
SHANGHAI.			
JULY, 1896.			
"FOUR CENTS" on 15 c., black and yellow used	1	0	
"SIX CENTS" on 20 c., black and lilac	1	0	
TRINIDAD.			
AUGUST, 1896. New type.			
½d., mauve and green (per 12, 8d.; per 100, 5/6)	0	1	
1d. " and carmine (per 12, 1/4; per 100, 10/6)	0	2	
2½d. " and blue (per 12, 3/3)	0	4	
4d. " and orange	0	6	
5d. " and deep mauve	0	8	
6d. " and black	0	9	
1s., green and orange-brown	1	6	
5s., green and orange	7	6	

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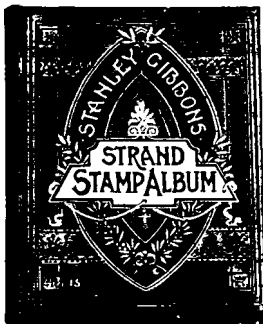
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Among the chief improvements we may mention that in Great Britain we quote the correct market rates for all plate numbers shades, and prominent varieties, both in Stamps, Envelopes, Registered Envelopes, and Cards.

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.

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.

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➡ We therefore strongly recommend all purchasers of the Catalogue to subscribe to "The Monthly Journal"—forming, as it does, a complete continuation of the Catalogue up to date.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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391, STRAND, LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIPTION

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

L' ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés pour que chaque volume soit complet.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

OCTOBER 31, 1896.

No. 76.

EDITORIAL.

DIVERS of our contemporaries, both on this side of the Atlantic and the other, appear still to be greatly exercised in their minds as to the supposed woes and troubles of the young collector, who is said to be in danger of being repelled and discouraged by the too scientific philately of the present day. It seems to be assumed that unless you can catch your collector when he is young and tender, you cannot expect to catch him at all, and that, therefore, if the boys and girls cease to collect there will be no collectors in the next generation. In the hope of preventing this dreadful state of affairs, the most strenuous efforts are to be made to attract "the boys" (we do not hear quite so much about the girls), and all kinds of traps are to be set to catch them; packets are to be distributed broadcast, and free, *gratis*, for nothing! All the sweepings of the back shop are to be made up into neat little sheets, "for the good philatelic youth," and the young collector generally is to have a good time, with special articles and magazines, treating of the Science of Philately, carefully diluted with milk and warm water, with a view to making it suitable for his feeble digestion! And the moral, or one of the numerous morals, of it all appears to be, that the Seebeck Annual and the Commemoration Quarterly are not to be too rigidly discouraged, lest there should be any falling short in the crop of gaudy chromo-lithographs and cheap remainders, which are believed to delight "the boy" as much as they disgust his philatelic elders.

Now in this case, as in most others, there is of course something to be said on both sides. But, in the first place, it must not be too hastily assumed that all, or even a majority, of the recruits that join our ranks are of tender years; and, in the second place, we have very grave doubts whether the young collector is one bit more anxious to fill his album with rubbish made on purpose for him than are the older and more experienced. A fair number of the boy collectors develop, no doubt, into serious philatelists in after-

life, but we are inclined to believe that a far larger proportion of our advanced philatelists took up collecting long after their boyhood was past. On the other hand, the British Boy appears to have, like the rest of us, the trading instinct pretty strongly developed; it is a great joy to him to buy a stamp for twopence, and to swop it with another chap for a stamp that is catalogued at sixpence! And when he reckons up his collection, we fancy that it is not so much, as it used to be in the old days, to see *how many* stamps he has got, as to ascertain *how much* they amount to at catalogue prices. We may be quite wrong about this, and if we are libelling the Boy we at once apologise; but there is a lot of human nature in boys—and in girls, too.

* * *

WITH the desire to afford information to beginners, whatever their age may be, we fully sympathize; but we venture to think that answers to random questions, scattered through the numbers of a magazine, do not present that information in a particularly convenient form. The answers are, of course, of great service to the persons who asked the questions, and they may also be of use to some of the other readers of the periodicals in which they appear; but the difficulty in both cases is to remember where the information is to be found, on some future occasion when it may be urgently required. At the risk of being charged with puffing our own wares, we would venture to point out that a series of papers, dealing with every subject that we could think of connected with philately, appeared in this magazine a few years back. In these papers will, we believe, be found the answers to a large majority of the questions that are so frequently asked; answers which it should not be necessary to repeat over and over again in the magazines, since the papers we allude to were afterwards published in the form of a small book, entitled *Stamps and Stamp-Collecting*, which is not yet out of print. Let it not be supposed that we wish to claim any monopoly in information of this kind; we only wish to point out that the beginner has not been left so entirely without guidance as some of his friends seem to suppose.

THE SUBSCRIPTION

To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is posted after July, back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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ANOTHER of the proposed plans for the benefit of the beginner is the provision of a special catalogue, compiled upon first principles, from which all the intricate and troublesome varieties of paper, watermark, and perforation are to be rigidly excluded, and only those suited to his, presumed to be, limited capacity included. But the funny part of this is, that some of the most eager promoters of the *Expurgated Catalogue* are, at the same time, the most enthusiastic devotees of the *Postmark*, *Hair-line*, and *Marginal Number* fashions of the present day; and this fact, combined with the frequent assurance that "Codlin's the friend—not Short," must somewhat puzzle the inexperienced collector. But all this outcry about philately becoming too scientific, and consequently dying out for want of new adherents, is a very old story. We well remember, some eight and twenty years ago, how a vain attempt was made to found what was to be termed an "English School" of Stamp Collectors, who

In spite of all temptations,
Of wmk. and perforations,

were to stick to the good old principles of the gum-pot and the scissors; were to disregard everything that did not fall within the four corners of the *design* of the stamp, and that could not be seen upon its face; to remove margins and perforations as useless encumbrances; and to make use of the original gum for the purpose for which it was originally intended. These enthusiasts, led by a gentleman who employed the *nom de plume* "Pendragon," maintained, among other curious doctrines, that the gum on the back of a stamp having been put there for the purpose of attaching it to a letter, *therefore* a collector—if he was so foolish as to admit unused stamps into his collection—was at least bound to employ that gum for attaching the stamp to the page of his album; and it was further enunciated that, inasmuch as when the stamp was properly and securely affixed, as Nature and the Post Office intended it to be, no watermarks or superfluities of that kind were visible, *therefore* the true and orthodox collector would pay no attention to such frivolities. It is unnecessary to state that the good old doctrine, which still finds acceptance in some quarters, that a stamp is not quite a stamp until it has ceased, by reason of being obliterated, to be a stamp at all (as far as its original purpose is concerned), was one of the main articles of the belief of the English School. The article, as we have said, still survives; but the School, alas! never got beyond the initial stage, the discovery of the fact that its great champion, Mr. "Pendragon," was at heart a heretic of the most advanced French principles,

having given it a death-blow almost before it had come into active existence.

* * *

An event of the month—at least we believe that it took place in the course of the past month—is the removal to London of the old-established firm of Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son. Among our earliest stamp-collecting recollections is the birth of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, for twelve years the leading philatelic periodical in this country, the publishers of which were known in the early days as Messrs. Stafford Smith and Smith, of Bath. Mr. Stafford Smith migrated to Brighton in 1866, and the business at Bath has been carried on for the last thirty years by Mr. Alfred Smith, and his son and successor, who has now joined the congregation in the near neighbourhood of that philatelic thoroughfare, the Strand.

* * *

MR. BACON informs us that he has changed the stamps in the cases at the British Museum, and that the issues of Victoria are now on view.

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.

Brazil.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that a 200 reis Unpaid Letter stamp has appeared, of the same design as the 2000 reis issued last year.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 200 reis, pale violet.

British Central Africa.—We have seen specimens of some other values of the Fiscal stamps, to which we alluded in July, which appear to have been postally used at Port Herald, in May last. The stamps are of long, upright rectangular shape, having the design of the British South Africa Company's stamps of 1891-94 in the centre, and "REVENUE—B.C.A." in large capitals, at top and bottom, respectively. The original value upon the stamps we have seen is in *orange-red*, the £1 being reduced to 1s. by an overprint in words, in *black sans-serif* capitals, in two lines.

Fiscal-Postals. 1s. on £1, blue and red.
2s. „ 6d., lilac and red.

The Australian Philatelist says, "The recently issued series has come to hand on watermarked paper, the values up to 1s. being on Crown CA, and those from 2s. 6d. upwards on Crown CC paper. Values and colours as before, except the £1, which is now *blue*." These, we suppose, are the monstrosities in *black* and colour which were issued on unwmkd. paper last year.

There is a history going the round of the magazines, in reference to certain copies of the "ONE PENNY" on the 2d. of the British South Africa Company, with double surcharge. The story is that 100 sheets were sent to the Government printing office at Blantyre to be surcharged; that the first sheet was put through the press twice over, presumably to show the Postmaster how nicely they could do it. The P. M., however, was not satisfied, and sent the other 99 sheets to Cape Town to be adorned; and thus is accounted

for a double overprint which differs in type from the single one.

This history comes from an unimpeachable source, and we have no doubt that it is perfectly true; but we think that waste products of this kind should be destroyed, instead of being preserved for sale to collectors.

British East Africa.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. wrappers, of India, surcharged with the name of this territory, in *black*.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green (India).
Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " " "
 1 a., brown " " "

British Guiana.—Our publishers send us a vertical pair of the "One Cent" on 1 dollar, of 1890, each stamp of which shows two impressions of the *red* surcharge, the one partly covering the other, but both quite plain and distinct.

Adhesive. 1 c., in *red*, on $\frac{1}{2}$, black and green; *double surcharge*.

Buenos Ayres.—Our publishers have found, amongst a lot of stamps recently obtained from the correspondence of a business house in Cordoba, a specimen of the "IN PS.," *blue*, printed on both sides. The impression on the face is in *dark blue*, and is well centred; that on the back shows about three-fourths of one stamp, and one fourth of another, in a paler shade, but quite sharp and well defined. We must suppose that the paler impression was defective in some part of the sheet, and that the paper was in consequence turned over, and put a second time through the press.

Bulgaria.—*Die Postwerthzeichen-Kunde* chronicles a 25 st. Unpaid Letter stamp, in the latest type for that series.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 25 st., carmine; *new type*.

Cape of Good Hope.—*The London Philatelist* contains an elaborate paper on the issues of this Colony, by Capt. Norris-Newman, giving a large amount of information obtained from official sources. There is, however, one most tantalizing omission—near the top of p. 251, in a paragraph dealing with the provisional issue of 1861, the writer speaks of the well-known *errors*, *id.*, *blue*, and *401*, *red*, and says "the exact position of each" (on the sheet) "being as follows, as shown by the sheet of reprints, &c."—but after this, and we have most carefully perused all that follows, no indication of the position of these *errors* is to be found! The most interesting part, perhaps, of the paper is that giving the history of the reprints of these very stamps.

We note with envy that the paper was written so long ago as 1894. Oh! fortunate Editor, to be able to keep matter like this lying in his drawer for some two years, while the rest of us have to be thankful if a little "copy" comes in month by month!

China.—Several of our contemporaries publish a translation of a long article in the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, giving a full description of the organization of an Imperial Post-office for China, under the direction of Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G., who has taken charge of the Customs Department so long and so successfully. As most of our readers are aware, there has been for a number of years a Postal Service in connection with this Department, by which mails were conveyed between the various Treaty ports, and, we believe, inland also to some extent. Stamps were issued in 1878, and it was only last year, when the Customs Post-office seemed to be giving itself up to the delights of philately, that its issues fell from the position which they had hitherto occupied in the estimation of collectors.

There seems to be reason to hope that the enlarged Postal Department, with its increased responsibilities, will be conducted upon business lines; and that, in due time, it will absorb the various local offices which so quickly reduced the "limited edition" business to an absurdity.

Colombia.—We gather from *The Ph. R.* that a description of some entire unused sheets of the earliest issues of this Republic has recently appeared in *The Metropolitan Philatelist*. The stamps appear to be those of the Granada Confederation, and are given as "First Type of 1859," which we take to be the issue usually catalogued

under that date; and "Second Type of 1859," which we fancy is the issue generally assigned to 1860.

Of the 1859 issue, the 10 c., *orange*, was found to exist in a sheet of 50, 5 (horizontal?) rows of 10. The 2nd stamp in the 2nd row inverted.

Of the 1860 issue, the 5c., *violet-blue*, and the 20 c., *blue*, were found in sheets of 55, 5 rows of 11. In the lower value, the 9th and 11th stamps in the first row, the 2nd stamp in the 2nd row, and the 6th in the 5th row, are inverted. The 5th stamp in the 4th row has the value given as "50," both above and below, and in the sheet shown this stamp had been cancelled by punching out the centre of it. In the 20 c. sheet, the 2nd stamp in the 1st row is inverted; the 3rd stamp in the 3rd row has the appearance of having had the value altered; the 2nd in the 4th row is a 5 c. stamp.

With the exception of the variety of the 20 c. with the value altered, all of those mentioned above have been previously described, but their positions on the sheets were not known. This find sets at rest the controversy that arose a few years ago upon the discovery of an unsevered pair of the *blue* stamps, one of which was a 5 c. and the other a 20 c.; one high authority claimed this as evidence of an error in the sheet of the 5 c., while another was equally certain that it was an error in the sheet of the 20 c.!

At about the same time was noted a variety of the 10 c. of 1859, which had "20" below the central circle and "10" above; this does not appear to have been noted on the sheet now described.

Cyprus.—A correspondent assures us that some of the values of the new series are not yet in regular circulation, as the old supplies are being worked off first; the new $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 piastres, in particular, he had been unable to obtain on the spot.

Ecuador.—Divers philatelic developments have taken place in this Republic, which our allegiance to the S.S.S.S. prevents our referring to in detail. A correspondent, however, has informed us of one interesting fact, to which it seems well to draw attention. We stated in May that there was an issue of 1896, which was to be the last of the Seebecks, and that it included Official and other varieties. We now learn that the 1, 2, 5, and 10 centavos, of the Official series, which was formed by printing the various values of the ordinary set in an *olive-brown* tint, and surcharging them "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in an oval, in *red*, are now being put on sale for general use! Comment appears to us to be quite unnecessary.

The same correspondent tells us that he has copies of the 5 c., of 1894, in *bright blue*; the colour of these is probably due to chemical action of some sort.

Egypt.—*The Phil. Record* for September contains the first portion of a very interesting paper, by Mr. G. B. Duerst, on the stamps of this country, which is evidently the result of careful study. The description of certain varieties of the first issue is, however, a little misleading; they are listed as Types I. and II., but we gather that there are in point of fact no actual varieties of type. The *designs* of these stamps, to which the Arabic inscriptions were added by a second printing, were so drawn that, although the upper and lower halves are for all practical purposes the same, the details of the corresponding portions are not absolutely identical. So much alike are the two ends of each design, that no one will be surprised to hear that, in making up the plates for printing the stamps, the blocks seem to have been arranged heads and tails, quite indiscriminately, and possibly the sheets received the impression of the overprint sometimes one way up and sometimes the other. If therefore we consider Type I. to have the design the right way up, Type II. simply has the design upside down; and where Types I. and II. are found side by side, we have, in fact, a *tête-bêche* pair of the *design*, with the overprint on both reading the same way. We regret to see that our contemporary's printer, or proof reader, shows a strong prejudice in favour of that extraordinary nondescript "*imperfectora*," which has no grammatical existence, the word *imperfectora* being an adjective, not a verb. We can hardly credit so experienced a philatelist as the author of the paper with this little eccentricity.

Fernando Po.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged stamp chronicled last month.



Finland.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 1 mark stamp with the new perforation.

Adhesive.
1 mark, grey and rose; *perf.* 13½ × 13.

France.—We had hoped that the visit of the Czar, who, we believe, is one of those unfortunate persons who have never learned to appreciate the

beauties of stamp-collecting, would have been allowed to pass without any unnecessary or speculative demonstration. Such abstention was, perhaps, rather to be desired than expected, under the circumstances; but we hardly thought that our friend Mons. Maury would have had a hand in the affair. He assures the readers of *Le C. de T.-P.*, however, that he resisted all impotunity for some time, but that at last his zeal for Heraklyr overcame his scruples as a philatelist, and he yielded, not to any mercenary temptation, but to the desire to see the Gallic Chanticleer crowing a welcome to the double-headed Eagle of Russia! He accordingly engaged artists, who produced him a gorgeous card, on which are depicted Emperor and President, Eagle and Cock, surmounted by the wreath of the Warrior and the "PAX" of the Civilian; which may be had plain or coloured, with or without an impressed stamp, and adorned with a postmark of October 6, for those who are very particular. It is magnificent, but not philately!

French Colonies.—*Madagascar and Dependencies.* Mons. Maury's journal also tells us of the following additions to the new issue:

- Adhesives.* 1 c., red and black on blue.
2 c., blue and brown.
4 c., blue and claret.
20 c., blue and red on green.
30 c., blue and brown.
Post Card. 10 c., blue and black on green.

Gibraltar.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes some good forgeries of the 2d. and 1s. of the first issue, made by printing the name of this place upon copies of the current stamps of Bermuda. Fortunately the shades of the stamps themselves are not identically the same in either case, and the forged overprint is stated to be a little larger than the genuine.

We are indebted to "A Gibraltar Philatelist" for a copy of the *Gibraltar Chronicle and Official Gazette* for Oct. 8, containing the following:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"The following stamps of obsolete issues, which are unfit for use through the Post, but may be of value to Collectors, may be obtained on application at the Colonial Treasury, where the stamps can be seen daily during office hours:—

- 194 specimens of 75 centimo stamp.
61 " " 1 peseta "
18 " " 5 " "

"Offers for the purchase of any or all these stamps should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Cashier, Colonial Treasury. Offers will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received, and no offer under the face value will be accepted.

"By order of His Excellency the Governor,
"H. M. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary for Colonial Treasurer.

"COLONIAL TREASURY, 8th October, 1896."

We presume that these stamps are damaged in some way, have lost their gum perhaps, and that they are not pronounced "unfit for use" simply because they may not be of the latest pattern. But the Gibraltar Treasury must be a little hard up, when it advertises such minute quantities of damaged stock!

Great Britain.—An error has been discovered in the overprint upon the Army Official stamps, one stamp on each sheet of the ½d. and 1d. showing the second word spelt "OFFICIAL." The last letter appears to be a distinct

"I," not a broken "L," and it always occurs in the same position on the sheet.

A set of Army Telegraph stamps was issued, we are told, for use during the Autumn Manœuvres, and contained two additional values to those which we chronicled last January as employed in the Ashanti Expedition. The ½d. is the ordinary postage stamp, overprinted in black; and the 8d. is from the *unappropriated die*, with overprint in carmine.

We have also received the current 10d., surcharged "4 PIASTRES," for use in the Levant Offices.

- Army Official Stamps.* ½d., vermilion; error "OFFICIAL."
1d., lilac " "
Army Telegraphs. ½d., vermilion and black. "
8d., lilac and carmine.
For Levant Offices. 4 piast., in black, on 10d., lilac and carmine.

Holland.—We gather from the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the 2½, 5, and 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamps have appeared in entire sheets of Type I. instead of Type III.

We have received a new 50 c. stamp, in the large size of the higher values, and printed in two colours, which we fancy might create some confusion between this and the 5 gulden stamp recently issued. The *D. B. Z.* adds a 1 gulden of the same type.

- Adhesives.* 50 c., pale brown centre, green frame.
1 gl., olive-green " brown "
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2½, 5, 10 c., deep ultramarine; Type I.

Indian Native States.—*Gwalior.*—*Le T. P.* reports the current 1 rupee of India with the Service surcharge, in Hindostani, at top and bottom.

Service Stamp. 1 r., carmine and green; black surcharge.

Patiala.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the high values of India surcharged "PATIALA STATE" in black.

- Adhesives.* 2 r., carmine and brown.
3 r., brown and green.
5 r., blue and violet.

Italy.—We give illustrations of the new 1 c. and 2 c. stamps.



Japan.—The following designs represent what we are informed is a more or less permanent issue, and the



varieties must therefore be chronicled. It will be noticed that there are two stamps of each value, differing only in the

portrait depicted upon them; it is evident therefore that at least one of the two pairs is quite unnecessary. The first pair shows the head of Prince Kitashirakawa, the second that of Prince Arisugawa, two leaders who fell in the late war with China. If one had been represented upon one value and one upon the other, their memory would probably have been more highly esteemed among philatelists.

Adhesives. 2 sen, carmine; *Kitashirakawa*.
 5 " violet "
 2 " carmine; *Arisugawa*.
 5 " violet "

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes a copy of the current 5 c. stamp, with the new wmk., which was used on Dec. 29, 1895, and copies of the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c., on the same paper, obliterated in February and March of this year. All the stamps we have seen with this watermark have a *blind* perforation, due probably to the punches being blunt. If this is the so-called *pin-perforation*, that term is not quite accurately applied.

The Ph. J. of G. B. adds the 1 peso to the list. The latter journal, on the authority of Mr. Chapman, notes some further varieties of the recent Post Cards, to be added to those which we chronicled in July.

Adhesives. 3 c., yellow-brown; *new wmk.*
 4 c., orange "
 5 c., ultramarine "
 1 p., brown.

Post Cards.

Interior; formula in rose.

2 c., rose on buff; 20 balls at each side.
 3 c., brown " 21 " " error "direccion."

Postal Union; formula in green.

2 c., rose on buff; 20 balls at each side.
 3 c., brown " 21 " "

The error "direccion" on the 3 c. also has 21 balls.

New South Wales.—A correspondent in this Colony has kindly sent us a cutting from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Aug. 22nd, showing that the 1d. Post Card has undergone similar changes to those which took place in the 1½d. card, earlier in the year:

"**NEW PENNY POSTCARD.**—It is announced that the introduction of a new penny postcard, of size and design in conformity with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, has been approved. In the new issue the waratah ornamentation has been omitted from the face of the card, and an emblematic waratah and leaves substituted for the words 'One hundred years' in the tablet below the central circle in the stamp denoting the value."

Post Card. 1d., lilac on white; without Waratah at left.

The A. P. describes a block of the 3d., wmk. Crown and NSW inverted, which is perf. 11 horizontally and imperf. vertically. The same journal contains a very interesting paper upon "The Diadem Series of 1856 to 1864," by Mr. Basset Hull.

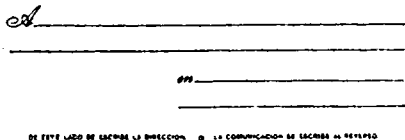
New Zealand.—There are two fairly distinct varieties of type of the 1½d. letter cards, to which attention has recently been drawn by divers of our contemporaries; the principal difference between them is that in the right lower corner of the design on the reverse side of one variety "N. Z. PRESS CO. LTD." can be distinguished, whilst this inscription cannot be traced upon the other. There are other differences also, the whole of the shading upon the former being lighter, and the general impression clearer than in the latter. We do not, however, look upon the variety which we have placed first as being the earlier of the two, for the reason that the copies sent us in January, 1895, were of the heavily-shaded type, while one which was posted to us in January, 1896, is of the clearer. We should gather that they are the result of two separate transfers from the same original, one or both of which may have been touched up a little.

Panama.—Messrs. Taylor Bros. inform us of the issue of a 1 peso stamp of the current type.

Adhesive. 1 peso, lake.

Paraguay.—We append illustrations of the letter card, and of one of the post cards recently chronicled.

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL. REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY. TARJETA POSTAL.
 UNION POSTALE INTERNATIONALE. REPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY. CARTE POSTALE.



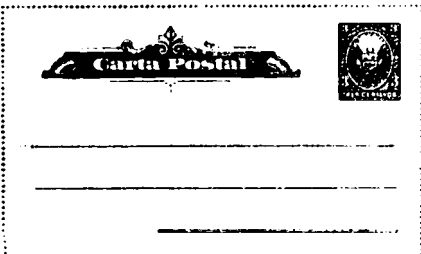
REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.

CARTA-TARJETA POSTAL.



Peru.—Our next illustration shows the design of the letter card which we chronicled in May last. *Le T.-P.* adds a 2 c., yellow (blue?), to the list of current adhesives with the "GOBIERNO" surcharge.

Official Stamp. 2 c., blue; black surcharge.



Portugal.—*The Deutsche Brief-Zeitung* reports the issue of the following articles of stationery, with stamps of the type of the current adhesives.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	25 reis, green on buff; 142 x 110 mm.
	50 " blue " "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	10+10 " green " 140 x 90 mm.
	20 " lilac " 144 x 86 mm.
	20+20 " " 138 x 86 mm.
	30 " brown " 144 x 86 mm.
	30+30 " " 138 x 86 mm.
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	25 " green on ochre yellow; 120 x 74 mm.
	50 " blue on ochre " "

Roumania.—*The A. J. of Ph.* draws attention to the fact that the recent printings of the current adhesives are upon paper with the "P.K." wmk. in larger letters than those in the paper of 1894. The earlier letters measured 13 mm. in height, while the later ones, which came into use as early as the commencement of 1895, are from 14 to 15 mm. high. All the values appear to be known with the larger wmk., as well as with the smaller.

Russian Locals.—*Ananieff.*—*Le T.-P.* reports that the design of 1883-86 has been touched up, as shown in the annexed illustration, and appears in two new colours; perf. 11½.

Adhesives.
 5 kop., lilac-brown.
 5 " rose (for Unpaid Letters?)

Boyarodsk.—We have received the customary annual double series for this District, some of the values of which appear to be printed in an unnecessary



variety of colours. The design is that which has been in use for the last few years, and now bears the date "1896" at foot.

Paid Letter Series.		Unpaid Letter Series.	
2 kop., green.		2 kop., dull red.	
2 " slate-blue.		3 " chestnut.	
3 " green.		4 " pale red.	
4 " purple.		4 " chestnut.	
4 " slate.		8 " brick-red.	
8 " purple.		8 " yellow-brown.	
8 " slate.		20 " dull pink.	
20 " dull blue.			

Koungour.—We have received two values of a new design, which is shown in the first illustration below.

Adhesives. 1 kop., grass-green; imperf.
2 " carmine



Morschansk.—We give an illustration of the gorgeous label which we attempted to describe last month.

Nowomoskowsk.—We have received the stamp which we described in June, and find that it is in black on rose, not in colour on white.

Perejaslav.—We have received a 5 kopeks stamp, of the type of 1891, printed in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 kop., red on grey; perf. 11.

Seychelles.—Mons. Maury has received the 36 c. on 45 c. adhesive, in addition to the varieties that we chronicled last month, together with the information that 12,600 of the 45 c. were converted into 18 c., and 6000 into 36 c.; also 614,000 30 c. envelopes into 18 c., but this number is plainly quite an impossible one, from the figures which we quoted in August.

Adhesive. 36 c., in black, on 45 c., carmine and brown.

Sierra Leone.—A correspondent at Free Town very kindly sends us specimens of the 1d. and 2½d. of a new issue for this Colony, in the same type as the new stamps of Grenada, with the name and value in a second colour; he adds that a 1s. stamp of this type has also appeared, and that its colours seemed to be blue and black. Probably the first colour, about which our correspondent was evidently not certain, is green. The wmk. is the usual Crown and CA, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 1d., lilac and carmine.
2½d. " blue.
1s., green (?) and black.

South Australia.—*La Revue Ph. Franc.* publishes a very interesting paper, by Mons. G. P. Grignard, on the subject of two varieties of type of the head upon the small ½d. stamp of this Colony. The types are described as differing in almost all the minor details of the engraving, and on a pane of 120 stamps examined by Mons. Grignard they were found side by side, so that a horizontal pair from any part of the pane showed the two types. The variations are stated to exist in the head alone, the two frames being identical; we may suppose them to be due to some touching up of a matrix bearing two impressions of the original engraved die.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore. The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces the receipt of the new stamps for this State; the head of the new Sultan replaces that of the former ruler, but the rest of the design, and the wmk., &c, remain unchanged.

<i>Adhesives.</i>			
1 c., green.		4 c., green and rose.	
2 c., green and blue.		5 c., green and brown.	
3 c., green and purple.		6 c., green and yellow.	
51	?		

Perak.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the following are to be added to the list of adhesives for this State:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>			
25 cents,	green and carmine.		
1 dollar	" "	" "	" "
3 "	" "	olive.	
10 "	" "	violet.	
25 "	" "	orange.	

Selangor.—The same authority notes the issue here of post cards with stamp of the now obsolete Tiger type.

Post Cards. 1 c., green on buff.
1+1 c. " "

Tobago.—We have just received the 1s. stamp, in a colour which is identical with one of the shades of orange-brown in which the 6d. is found. We presume that the colour of the lower value will be changed in the next edition, unless the printing of the 1s. in this tint was due to some mistake. The wmk. and perforation remain unchanged. The fact that a fresh printing of at least one value has taken place should be a sufficient reply to the rumours that have been industriously spread of an immediate supersession of the stamps of Tobago by those of Trinidad.

Adhesive. 1s., orange-brown.

Transvaal.—*Le C. de T.-P.* adds a 10s. stamp to the list of values in two colours.

Adhesive. 10s., pale brown and green.

Trinidad.—We give illustrations of the two types of the new stamps of this Colony, the smaller of which serves



for the values from ½d. to 1s., and the larger for those of 5s. and upwards. The paper of the latter is, we believe, the same as that upon which some of the long rectangular fiscal stamps and the first issue of Labuan were printed, the wmk. in which should be described as CA and Crown, the letters being at the top.

United States.—*Mckel's Weekly Stamp Nexus* states that there was a 1 c. value of the "H. Frazer" local, the 2 c. of which we described last month. The stamps were issued at Cincinnati in 1848, and were used, the 1 c. for unclosed circulars and the 2 c. for closed letters, on correspondence with Albany, Evansville, and Madison, in Indiana, and Louisville in Kentucky. The mails were conveyed by boats on the Ohio.

The report of the issue of the current 3 c., with triangles Type 3 in the upper corners, is contradicted. It is stated that no new plates of that value have been made recently.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 49.)

UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

SECTION VII.—TELEGRAPHS.

I. AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH CO.

Jan. (?), 1881.

Lettered "TELEGRAM." Perf. 12.

- 1 c., black; II.
- 5 c., brown; II.
- 15 c., green; II.
- 20 c., dull vermilion; II.
- 25 c., rose; II.

Jan. (?) 1882. Perf. 12.

- 3 c., orange; II.
- 10 c., violet; 2 (circular punch).
- 50 c., blue; II.

1881-82.

Lettered "DUPLICATE" and "COLLECT." Perf. 12.

1 c., sepia;
5 c., blue;
15 c., marone;
20 c., sage-green;

} Two pairs of each variety
vertically *set-tenant*.

2. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

14 April, 1885.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.
Perf.

(1) Without control numbers.

1 c., scarlet; I.
5 c., blue; I.
10 c., red-brown; I.
25 c., orange; I.

(2) With controls.

1 c., scarlet, control in blue; I.
5 c., blue ,, red; I.
10 c., red-brown ,, blue; I.
25 c., orange ,, blue; I.

1885.

Complimentary Frank. Stamp dated.

Brown, control in blue; I.

June, 1885.

Printed by Kendall Bank Note Co. Perf. 14.

Controls in red.

1 c., green; I.
5 c., blue; I.
10 c., sepia; I.
25 c., brown-orange; I., 2.

1886.

Complimentary Frank. Stamp dated. Engraved and
printed by the American Bank Note Co. Perf. 12.

Black, control in red; I.

January, 1887.

Lithographed by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore.

Perf. 12. Controls in red.

1 c., green; II.
5 c., blue; I.
10 c., sepia; I.

3. BALTIMORE & OHIO CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Similar design to preceding; lithographed in black on
coloured paper. Red bar across. Perf. 14.

1 c., yellow; I.
5 c., ,, I.
1 c., blue; I.
5 c., ,, I.

4. CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH CO.

1870.

Typographed. Perf. 13½.

Black on white; I.

The paper is covered with a blue diamond pattern net-
work; the control number is written with a red pencil.

Date in Centre.

Black and red; I.

1871.

Same type. Imperf.

Black and red; I.

New type. Date reading upwards.

Black and rose; I.

With blue control number across date.

Black and rose; I.

1873.

Date reading upwards. Black control number. Perf. 13½.

Red and rose; I.

1874.

Blue and rose; I.

1875.

Black control. Perf. 12½.

Brown, black, and green; II.

Without date; control reading downwards. Perf. 12.

Green and red; I.

5. CITY AND SUBURBAN TELEGRAPH CO.

1881.

Lithographed. Imperf.

1 c., black; I.
2 c., ,, II.

6. MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Perf. 14.

1882. Blue, control in blue; II.

1883. Rose ,, blue; I.

7. NORTHERN MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

1883.

Complete sheet with margins. Perf. 14.

Containing:—

25 c., brown, two rows = X.
20 c. ,, one row = V.
10 c. ,, two rows = X.
5 c. ,, ,, = X.

8. PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

1883. Lithographed. Perf. 14.

1 c., blue-black; I.
5 c., black on yellow; I.
10 c. ,, green; I.
25 c., blue-black on red; I.

9. POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

12 February, 1885.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co.
Perf. 14.

10 c., dark green; I., 2.
15 c., red; I., 1.
25 c., blue; I., 2.
50 c., brown; I., 2.

1892. Complimentary Frank. Perf. 13½.

Blue, control in red; I.

10. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co.
Perf. 12.

1872. Red, control in blue; II.
1873. Blue ,, red; II.
1874. Brown ,, blue; I.
1875. Green ,, red; I.
1876. Red ,, blue; I.
1877. Ultramarine ,, red; I.
1879. Blue ,, red; II.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

1880. Claret, control in blue; I.
1881. Green ,, black; I.
1882. Blue ,, red; II.
,, ,, ,, carmine; I.
1883. Brown ,, ,, II.
1884. Ultramarine ,, ,, III.
1885. Green ,, red; II.
,, ,, blue; I.
1886. Purple ,, red; I.
1887. Brown ,, red; I.
,, ,, violet; II.
1888. Blue ,, red; II. (pair), I.
1889. Sage-green ,, ,, I.
1890. Violet ,, ,, I.
1891. Brown ,, blue; I.
1892. Red ,, ,, I.

After 1875 the stamps are dated. From 1872 to 1877 the
stamps bear the engraved signature of William Orton,
President, and from 1879 to 1892 that of Norvin Green,
President.

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

1876.

Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co.
Perf. 12.

Vermilion, control in black; I.

2. AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Lithographed. Perf. 12.

Brown and blue, I.

3. A value of the series of stamps engraved in England for the Stamp Act of February, 1765, the enforced use of which was one of the main causes which led to the separation of the United States from Great Britain.

Duty Four Pence }
189 } Brown on white.

NOTE.—The next country to be placed on view will be VICTORIA. This will occupy the whole of the space available.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste.*)

(Continued from page 52.)

Issue of August 1, 1881.

The inscriptions impressed upon the envelope and the stamp were reset, as shown in the second type reproduced above.

20 pf. (2½d.), in black, upon 10 pf. (1½d.), carmine.

Characteristics of the second type of the surcharge:—

(a) The first line of the inscription measures 101 mm., including the period.

A small stop after "UNION."

The "t" of "postale" has a cross-bar extending on both sides.

The "s" of "universelle" is broken just below the middle.

(b) "HELIGOLAND" measures 39 mm.

(c) The rectangular blocks measure 3½ mm. in width + 4¼ mm. high.

(d) "2½ PENCE" measures 20½ mm.

The small figure "1" is thin, and has no bar at the foot.

The small figure "2" is on a level with the bottom of the oblique stroke, and 1½ mm. from the "P."

(e) "20 PFENNIG" measures 22½ mm., and the "I" is smaller than the other letters.

(f) The period at the end of the first line of the inscription is 2½ mm. from the large figure "2" of "2½." This distance may perhaps vary, as in the first printing, but we have only seen a small number of specimens of the second type, and therefore cannot speak with certainty upon this point.

The most prominent distinguishing mark of this printing is the "I" of "PFENNIG," which is of a different fount to the other letters.

The word "HELIGOLAND" is in a different position to that of the same word in the former printing:—

The "H" is under the "O" of "UNION," and the "E" is under the second "N" of that word and the period that follows it; the "I" is under the left-hand limb of the "U" of "UNION," and the "L" under the centre of the second "N"; the "A" is under the first stroke of the "p" of "postale," and the period is under the "a" of the same word.

Manufacture. The envelopes of both editions show the impression of the surcharge in relief on the reverse, it being heavily struck. As, the work could not be done in the island, recourse was had to the printing office of Mr. G. Rauschenplat, at Cuxhaven, who had previously (1874) printed and supplied the unstamped Post Cards, as we shall see later. The surcharges upon the envelope and upon the stamp, although printed at the same time, vary slightly nevertheless in relative position. Thus we have found, on envelopes of the same edition:—

1. That the inscription on the envelope and that upon the stamp are not always in the same line, and that the space between them is 3, 4, or 5 mm.

2. That the figure "1" of "2½" is not always in the same position.

3. That "2½ PENCE" and "20 PFENNIG" sometimes show irregularities in the setting, letters out of position, &c.

It is unnecessary to pay much attention to these varieties, when met with, as they are due merely to the carelessness of the printer, who, allowing too much play to the letters, caused these variations in their relative positions.

We borrow the following figures from Herr Lindenberg's papers:—

Sales of the surcharged envelopes.

1879	.	.	.	.	4,625
1880	.	.	.	.	3,684
1881	.	.	.	.	3,310
1882	.	.	.	.	1,281
1883	.	.	.	.	9
1884	.	.	.	.	6
1885	.	.	.	.	4
1886	.	.	.	.	2
1887	.	.	.	.	4
1888	.	.	.	.	1
1889	.	.	.	.	0
1890	.	.	.	.	72
Left on hand	.	.	.	.	2

Total 13,000

These figures show that there were only the two printings mentioned above, and therefore only two types of the surcharge, one of which replaced the other in the course of the summer of 1881, as we have already seen. These figures also prove that no *Essays* of these envelopes were ever sold by the Post Office; if, therefore, obliterated copies of these *Essays* exist, they must have been passed through the post in some irregular manner, or obliterated to order by some too good-natured official; they never were regularly put in circulation.

Forged surcharge (see third illustration).

This is a sufficiently dangerous imitation to be worthy of description. The following are the points by which it may be recognised:—

(a) The first line of the inscription measures 102 mm., instead of 100 or 101 mm.

The ends of the "S" of "POSTAL" are too much curved.

The dot over the "i" of "Union" is too high.

The letters "s" in "postale universelle" are too narrow, and their ends too fine.

The "t" of "postale" has a cross-bar.

(b) "HELIGOLAND" measures 37 mm., instead of 38½ or 39 mm.

The bar of the "G" is too small.

(c) The blocks measure 3½ × 4½ mm.

(d) "2½ PENCE" measures 20 mm.

The "1" is thin, and has a serif below ; it is too far from the large "2."

The large "2" is more open than in the genuine, and the foot is not curved under at the left.

The small "2" is level with the centre of the oblique stroke, and is above the level of the word "PENCE," from which it is distant 1½ mm.

(e) "20 PFENNIG" measures 22½ (? 22) mm.; the foot of the "2" is not turned under at the left.

(f) The period at the end of the first line is 4½ mm. from the figure "2" of "2½."

The letters of the surcharge upon the stamp are generally narrower than in the genuine surcharge, especially the "C" and "G."

The word "HELIGOLAND" is placed as follows:—

The "H" is under the left-hand stroke of the second "N" of "UNION," the first stroke of the "E" under the period that follows; the "I" is under the second stroke of the "U" of "Union," the "L" under the second "n" of that word, the "A" under the "p," and the period under the "a" of "postale."

The most prominent point is the position of the small figure "2" of "2½."

We have heard doubts expressed as to whether this is a forgery or a third genuine type. In our opinion there can be no possible doubt on the subject, and that for the following reasons:—

There were only two orders for the surcharging of the envelopes, thus accounting for two types, the only types found obliterated. The fancy letters employed for this third variety are merely imitations of those used for the undoubtedly genuine surcharges, and it is most unlikely that there would be found in the same printing office two different founts of the same style of fancy type, one a close copy of the other.

Finally, we have the confession of the guilty person, who, having recognised his error in time, assures us that he did all in his power to destroy the 200 copies that composed the edition of his forged surcharges. A few specimens escaped destruction—no one knows how—and these have been the subject of special articles in the philatelic papers. How this may be we know not; all that we can say is that, in spite of all our researches, we have only been able to discover one single copy of this surcharge, in a collection at Berlin.

This forgery was denounced at the end of 1894.

Essay.

Before proceeding to print the surcharge, Mr. Kauschenplat submitted an *Essay* which was not accepted, the type of the surcharge upon the stamp being too small, and thus not sufficiently distinct. We append a sketch of the setting; it was printed in *black*. The type employed was that termed "philosophie";* "2½ Pence" measured 14½ mm., and "20 Pfennig" 15½ mm.; the two heavy letters "I," intended to cover the original numerals, are ½ mm. in thickness and 3¼ mm. in height.

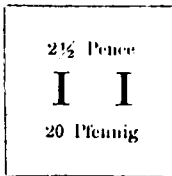
The inscription upon the envelope was the same as the first issued type, but differing from it in dimension to a very small extent—

The first line measures 100½ mm.

The second line ,, 38½ mm.

One of the lower corners of the envelope was cut off, evidently for the purpose of preventing its employment for the payment of postage.

* Query, what the corresponding English term may be.



If we now recapitulate the numbers that were sold of the 100,000 envelopes printed in 1875, we find:—

10 pfennig envelopes sold to the public	18,300
10 ,, ,, ,, remainders	68,700
20 on 10 ,, ,, sold to the public	12,998
,, ,, ,, remainders	2

Total printed 100,000*

The demand on the part of the public was evidently not very great. [It seems curious that it should have fallen off to so enormous an extent from 1883 to 1890.—ED. M. J.]

2. REPRINTS OF THE ENVELOPES.

Unofficially printed at Hamburg.

The die having been purchased by Mr. Goldner, in September, 1879, he at once set to work to make use of it. The first edition was printed by the firm of A. Kumpel, of Hamburg; the others by Mr. Schlotke, of the same city.

Printing of December, 1879.

Stamp similar to that upon the officially issued envelopes, but struck upon sheets and afterwards cut square. The same plan was followed in the subsequent printings. The paper is plain white wove.

10 pfennig (1¼d.), bright rose.

Printing of March 9, 1893.

10 pfennig (1¼d.), pale rose on thin white paper.

Printing of March 20, 1895.

10 pfennig (1¼d.), brownish rose on white.

The existence has been chronicled, by ourselves and by everyone else, of an envelope of the ordinary shape, and without any ornament on the flap. This envelope, which every collector wants to see, and which no one seems to possess, should never have existed at all, according to Mr. Goldner. The latter had excellent reasons for not reprinting upon entire envelopes; he possessed a stock of 68,700 original impressions. His only reason for having the reprints described above struck off, was to enable him to make up his sets of stamps for packets, without destroying his stock of envelopes.

Characteristics.—The impression of the originals is in a full *carmine*, and the envelopes are of white paper of ordinary thickness. The reprints, on the other hand, are in *bright rose*, *pale rose*, or *brownish rose*, on the papers mentioned above.

CHAPTER III.

I. STAMPED WRAPPERS.

To supply the demands of the public (?), the Post-office Department decided to issue stamped wrappers. The first order was sent to Berlin accompanied by a design, the handiwork, as usual, of Mr. Gätke, the Secretary to the Government, on December 8th, 1877. There was no question at that time of other values than the 3 and 5 pfennig. Proofs were forwarded to Heligoland on January 18th, 1878; these were approved on the 20th of the same month, and the supply was despatched on February 13th, an



* It is not stated which of these items includes the *Essay* (or *Essays*) just described.—ED. M. J.

illustration of the type having appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* of the first of that month.

It was not until April 1st that the public of Heligoland received news of this issue, as follows:—

“NOTICE.

“The Royal Government has decided upon the introduction of wrappers for newspapers and post cards for foreign correspondence. There are issued from this date:—

“1. Newspaper wrappers at 3 pfennig.

“2. ” ” ” 5 ”

“3. Foreign post cards at 10 ”

“Heligoland, 1st April, 1878.

“By order,

“(Signed) R. PILGER, *Postmaster.*”

A few days later the 10 pfennig wrappers were issued; these had been ordered at Berlin on March 4th, 1878, and, no doubt, were received in Heligoland within the first few days of April. At least this would appear to be the case from the following Notice, and from the fact that these wrappers were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* of May 1st, 1878:—

“NOTICE.

“New wrappers for newspapers, at 10 pfennig, have been issued.

“Heligoland, April 15th, 1878.

“By order,

“(Signed) R. PILGER, *Postmaster.*”

Issues of April 1 and 15, 1878 to 1890.

Arms of Heligoland, in a Shield, surmounted by a Crown; above, the word “HELIGOLAND,” in an arch; below, upon a scroll, the value in English and in German currency.

The stamp is printed at about 75, 80, or 85 mm. from the left-hand end of the wrapper; the latter has a border composed of two lines, the outer one thick and the inner thin, extending to within 10 to 20 mm. from each end; this border, which was set up afresh for each printing, varies. The left-hand end of the wrapper is gummed to a width of about 10 mm.

Impression in colour on thick, white wove surfaced paper, 350 × 73 mm. Different lots were struck off on the following dates:—

Value.	Number.	Date.	Total.
3 pfennig	5,000	Feb. 13, 1878	15,000
3 ”	10,000	May (?) ”	
5 ”	5,000	Feb. 13, ”	
5 ”	5,000	May (?) ”	25,000
5 ”	5,000	March 20, 1884	
5 ”	5,000	May 21, 1887	
5 ”	5,000	” 29, 1890	
10 ”	5,000	April 1878		5,000

There was also a printing of 5 and 10 pfennig, on August 16th, 1890, which we shall consider with the reprints.

The following are the points by which these printings may be distinguished:—

Printing of February 15, 1878.

The stamp is printed at about 80 mm. from the left-hand end. The two lines of the border occupy a space of 1½ mm., and exist in two varieties:—(a) With the thick line ¼ mm. in thickness. (b) With the thick line ½ mm. in thickness. The upper and lower borders are 67½ mm. apart.

3 pfennig (¾d.), bronze-green (a).

3 ” (¾d.) ” (b).

5 ” (¾d.), deep red-brown (b).

The two varieties of the 3 pfennig are the result, we presume, of that value being printed two copies together; hence the existence of the two blocks sold to Mr. Goldner in 1879. In addition to the difference in the thickness of the lines, variety *a* always has the thin line of the lower border shorter, at the left, than the thick.

Printing of April, 1878.

The stamp is impressed at about 85 mm. from the left end; the lines of the border are 1½ mm. wide in all, the upper thick one ¾ mm. (a), the lower, ½ mm. in thickness (b). The borders are 67½ mm. apart.

10 pfennig (1½d.), deep blue.

Printing of May (?), 1878.

The stamp is about 75 mm. from the left-hand end; the borders 1½ mm. wide, the upper thick line ½ mm. (b), and the lower ¾ mm. in thickness (a). The space between the borders is 67½ mm.

3 pfennig (¾d.), deep bronze-green.

5 ” (¾d.), red-brown.

Although these (the 3 pf.?) were very probably printed two copies together, we have not been able to discover any other difference than that the thin line of the lower border is shorter, at the right-hand end, on some copies than upon others.

Variety, on very thick white paper.

3 pfennig (¾d.), deep bronze-green.

The paper of the 3 pfennig has changed colour somewhat with age; in some copies it is yellowish throughout, in others it is tinted irregularly, yellowish and white.

Printing of March 20, 1884.

The stamp is placed 75 mm. from the left-hand end; the border lines are 1 mm. wide, the thick line being ½ mm. in thickness (c); the upper and lower borders 67 mm. apart. As a further distinguishing point of this edition, it may be noted that the thin line of the lower border is longer at the left than the thick.

5 pfennig (¾d.), pale red-brown.

Printing of May 21, 1887.

The stamp is 75 mm. from the left-hand end; the border lines are, as in the last edition, 1 mm. wide—the thick line ½ mm.; the upper and lower borders 66½ mm. apart.

5 pfennig (¾d.), pale red-brown.

Exposure to the sun or to the air changes the colour of this impression to *bistre*, and, where only a portion of the stamp has been exposed, it may be found partly in red-brown and partly in *bistre*.

Printing of May 29, 1890.

Similar to the wrapper of 1887, except that the space between the upper and lower borders is 66½ mm., a very slight difference.

5 pfennig (¾d.), pale red-brown.

There are no 3 and 10 pfennig wrappers with border of variety (c); the lower value had become obsolete before this change in the border lines took place, and of the higher there was only the one printing, with the border lines (a) and (b).

Characteristics.—In addition to those already pointed out, the 3 pfennig wrappers of February and May, 1878, show a slight flaw in the thin line of the lower border at 156 mm. from the left-hand end.

The 10 pfennig shows this flaw in the upper border, 139 mm. from the left.

In the stamp itself, on the 3 and 5 pfennig, there are two lines of shading at the left of the figure of value in the centre of the scroll below; on the 10 pfennig there is only one line, which ends in a hook.

Essay.—The only one we know is an impression of the 3 pfennig, in *black*, on India paper.

Table showing the quantities printed of each value of the wrappers, the numbers sold during their issue, and those sold as remainders after their suppression.

Values.	Printed.	Issued.*	Sold as remainders.*
3 pfennig	15,000	9,735	5,265
5 „	25,000	24,990	10
10 „	5,000	4,997	3
Totals	45,000	39,722	5,278

2. REPRINTS OF THE STAMPED WRAPPERS.

These were of two classes:—

The wrappers struck off to the order of the Government of Heligoland, and those printed to the order of a private person.

a. Official Reprints.

These were ordered at Berlin, a very short time before the final suppression of the Heligoland stamps, with the sole object of increasing the numbers on hand; they did not reach Heligoland until August 16th, 1890, when the German stamps had already been in use there for a week, and are therefore fairly to be classed among the reprints.

Berlin Impression, August 16, 1890.

Similar to the wrappers of the regular issue, but the paper is of a *rosy* white tint. The border lines are of variety (*b*), width 1½ mm., and the thick lines ½ mm. in thickness.

5 pfennig (¾d.), pale red-brown.

The stamp is placed 80 mm. from the left-hand end; the upper and lower borders are 67½ mm. apart.

10 pfennig (1½d.), bright blue.

The stamp is 75 mm. from the left-hand end; the borders are 67½ mm. apart.

Characteristics.—The *rosy* tinge of the paper, the colours of the impression, and the arrangement of the border lines.

b. Unofficial Reprints.

These were printed at Hamburg, to the order of Mr. Goldner, who, having purchased in September, 1879, the dies, blocks, and stock of stamps, thought it necessary to have an edition struck off three months later.

Hamburg Impression of December, 1879.

This was printed at the office of Mr. A. Kumpel.

The stamp is 80 mm. from the left-hand end; the border lines are of variety (*a*), 1½ mm. wide and the heavy line ¾ mm. thick; the upper and lower borders are 67½ mm. apart.

3 pfennig (¾d.), dull green.

Characteristics.—This edition resembles that of Berlin (1878). The thin line of the upper border has a break, in the form of a "V," 139 mm. from the left.

Another edition, printed at the same period and under more unfavourable conditions (less carefully?), was struck two copies together, on bits of *yellowish* white paper, highly surfaced.

* These numbers are approximate only.

The border lines are similar to those of the wrappers just described, and the same distance apart.

3 pfennig (¾d.), yellowish green.

Characteristics.—The impression is defective, showing blotches or dots of colour on the vertical lines in the shield, which sometimes extend beyond the line below (beyond the lower margin of the vertical shading?).

Printing of March, 1880.

These are entirely fancy impressions, struck off at the same place as the last.

The stamp is placed 85 mm. from the left-hand end; the border lines are 1½ mm. wide, the heavy line ¾ mm. thick (variety *d*); the upper and lower borders are 68 mm. apart.

The gum is *brown*, and the paper white.

3 pfennig (¾d.), pale green.

3 „ „ black.

3 „ „ ultramarine.

3 „ „ rose.

3 „ „ golden yellow.

3 „ „ gold.

3+3 „ „ green.

Characteristics.—The arrangement of the border lines, and the colours of the impressions. It is this reprint of the 3 pf., *green*, that is sold as a *rare variety*!

Printing of September 16, 1892.

These were printed, two copies together, on bits of thick white paper with a slightly *bluish* tinge, at the office of Mr. Schlotke, of Hamburg.

The border lines are of variety (*a*), and 67½ mm. apart.

3 pfennig (¾d.), bronze-green.

Characteristics.—The tint of the paper and the colour of the impression distinguish this reprint, which does not exist in the form of an entire wrapper.

IMITATIONS.

When Mr. Goldner purchased, in September, 1879, the stock of Heligoland stamps, with the various dies and blocks, he appears to have considered himself authorized to reproduce by *lithography* the 5 and 10 pfennig wrappers, in order to complete his sets, making use for that purpose of the design of the 3 pfennig, of which he possessed the blocks. Brought out as reprints, these adaptations passed unnoticed, and were accepted for what they professed to be. We ourselves catalogued them as reprints.

In the early part of 1894, the syndicate of Heligolanders who had purchased at a ridiculous price the remainders of the stamps, cards, wrappers, etc., and found that they could not get rid of them (they had only sold to the amount of some eight or ten thousand marks, out of the lot for which they had paid 70,000 marks in 1890), brought a charge against Mr. Goldner, before the Court at Hamburg, alleging an infringement by him of their rights, by the sale of imitations.

Messrs. W. and S. S., who were called as experts, gave an opinion in favour of Mr. Goldner. They declared that, in their opinion, there was no difference between a reprint and an imitation; and added that Mr. Goldner had only followed the example of the Government of the German Empire, which had not hesitated to sell in 1885, as reprints, certain stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, which were nothing but imitations.

These arguments were accepted by the Court, and as no

one had suffered any injury by the sale of these imitations, the defendant was acquitted, the costs being paid by the Treasury.

Mr. W., one of the experts, has stated that under similar circumstances he would have acted in the same manner as Mr. Goldner. This expert, however, probably did not realize the fact that these so-called *reprints*, of the 5 and 10 pfenning wrappers, had been made in December, 1879 (we received some of them on January 14, 1880), *when those wrappers were still in use*, those values not being suppressed until August, 1890. There was therefore an indubitable fraud committed by Mr. Goldner; there was no evil intention upon his part, no doubt, but the act was forgery nevertheless.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

New Edition of our Priced Catalogue.

We have pleasure in announcing that the eleventh edition (for 1897) of our priced descriptive catalogue is in the Press, and prepaid orders may now be booked, and

will be executed in rotation, as received. We feel that some comments are due from us upon the altered form and arrangement which will be adopted, after serious consideration and with an earnest wish to produce a work of the greatest convenience to the *majority* of our clients.

The new edition is to be published in three volumes, any one of which may be purchased separately. This, of course, has added very materially to the cost of the whole work, as there are now three bindings instead of one, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to raise the price of the complete catalogue.

PART I. consists of the *adhesive stamps* of *Great Britain* and all her *Colonies*. Almost the whole of this part of the catalogue has been entirely rewritten, and it is brought thoroughly up to date in all respects, especial attention having been paid to the actual prices at which we can supply all stamps.

The price of Part I. is 2s., post free.

Part I. is now in the Press, and we hope to be able to deliver it in December.

PART II. will consist of the *adhesive stamps* of all countries other than those included in the British Empire. This part has been arranged in alphabetical order, with a special political and geographical grouping of colonies and of those states and countries which no longer issue their own stamps, under the Mother Country. For instance, Germany is immediately followed by all the stamp-issuing German States; Italy is followed by the old Italian States; Portugal by the Portuguese Colonies, and so on. We believe that the great tendency nowadays is to collect groups, and we trust that this new arrangement may meet with the approval of our clients. Many of the countries in this part have been entirely rewritten, and all are thoroughly brought up to date in every respect.

The price of Part II is 2s., post free.

We hope to be able to deliver this part towards the end of January.

PART III. will consist of "entires," including *envelopes*, *post cards*, *wrappers*, etc., the lists of which will be care-

fully revised; it will be obtainable at the price of 1s., post free.

This part we hope to be able to deliver some time in February.

A prominent improvement in the '97 edition catalogue will be the insertion of about 2,000 illustrations of surcharges, shown in the exact size in which they appear on the stamps. Owing to the smaller size of the illustrations of the stamps in the last edition, it was found that the surcharges were, in many cases, quite illegible, and we trust that the new departure may add considerably to the lucidity of the letterpress.

A new method of numbering the illustrations will also be adopted. In previous editions the illustrations have been numbered right through, numbering up to many thousands; now the numbers will commence afresh with each country, and the number of the illustration will be placed as a second column throughout the catalogue, coming between the rotation number (which is the one used in ordering the stamp) and the description of the stamp.

Having divided the catalogue into three parts, we are now able to use a much thicker and superior, and, at the same time, more expensive paper, which will throw up more clearly the type and illustrations, and will wear much better than that used in the last edition. The binding is also much improved and strengthened.

The popular pocket size, as in the last edition, is still retained for each volume.

As a frontispiece to Part I. we shall give enlarged illustrations of dies 1 and 2 of the general colonial plate of the De La Rue stamps, with the differences between the two fully described.

An omission in the previous edition will be supplied in this one: a full *index*, with complete cross references, being bound up with each volume.

Prepaid orders can now be received for any or all of the three books. It will only be necessary to state which parts are required when ordering, and to remit for these. Only prepaid orders will be booked. The terms to the trade will be the same as for the last edition. The price for the complete catalogue will be 5s., post free.

* * *

London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897.

The Executive Committee, which was recently appointed at a meeting of the General Committee, as per report in our last journal, has now resolved itself into three committees, as under, for arranging and carrying out the preliminary work of the exhibition:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. B. Avery, Treasurer.

Major E. B. Evans.
M. P. Castle.

G. F. Hynes.
W. H. Peckitt.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Consisting of:

E. D. Bacon.
W. D. Beckton.
M. P. Castle.
R. Ehrenbach.
M. Giwlb.
W. Hadlow.

T. W. Jones.
H. R. Oldfield.
R. Pearce.
Gordon Smith.
W. T. Wilson.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

S. E. Gwyer.
E. Maycock.

E. J. Nankivell.
C. J. Phillips.

In reference to the last committee, all communications regarding advertisements in the catalogue, arrangements for press notices, etc., should be addressed to :

Mr. C. J. PHILLIPS, 391, Strand, London.

The prospectus of the Exhibition will be issued as quickly as possible, and full details will be given in this journal as soon as all matters are settled.

* * *

Philatelic Diary. WE find that the publication of the *Philatelic Diary* has not received sufficient support, after two years' trial, to enable us to continue it. We have therefore decided not to issue one in the future. We have a few of the current year's diaries still left, which we sell at the reduced price of 1s. each, post free, to clear.

* * *

Nova Scotia Reminders. WE shall now endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to relate all the facts in reference to the lot of remainders of these stamps, that we have been for some weeks supplying to the trade.

We should have published some particulars before this, but we are not the only persons interested, and we have had to correspond with Mr. Bartlett in Prince Edward's Island, which necessarily took up much time; and even now we cannot give as many details as we should wish.

The first intimation we had, of the existence of any remainder of the cents issue of Nova Scotia, was on May 14th last, when we received the following cablegram from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, but since advanced to the important position of Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada :

"For what quantity Nova Scotia stamps of cents issue will you give face value? Our Government guarantee them to be remainders.—FIELDING, Premier."

The same day we replied by cable as follows :

"State quantity of each value; we probably take all. The lot must not be broken, or market will be spoiled.—GIBBONS."

On May 15th we received a reply cable from the Premier :
"Denominations one, two, eight and-a-half, ten, and twelve and-a-half. You might offer for each denomination, with your own limits; if offer satisfactory, will close for whole.—FIELDING, Premier."

On the same, or following, day we cabled again as follows :

"Cable quantity of each value; our offer cannot be made until this is known.—GIBBONS."

No answer was received to this last cable, and the next information we had was that the entire stock of remainders had been purchased by Messrs. A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, and Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, both well-known philatelists of many years' standing.

We at once opened negotiations with Messrs. Bartlett and King, to see if a business arrangement could not be entered into, for us to have the sole sale of these stamps for certain districts, and eventually we secured the sole right of sale in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The following certificate was given with the stamps :—

"Halifax, N. S.,
"June 4th, 1896.

"A. A. Bartlett, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—For the information of all whom it may concern, I desire to say that, acting for the Government of

Nova Scotia, I have sold and delivered to you the remainder of the cents issue of Nova Scotia postage stamps, and that no other stamps of that issue are in the possession of this Government.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. S. FIELDING,
"Provincial Secretary."

As soon as we received a supply of the stamps, we prepared the following circular, for issue to the trade generally in the countries we represent.



"NOVA SCOTIA.

"GOVERNMENT REMAINDERS OF THE CENT ISSUE.

"THE Government of Canada, through the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, has just sold the whole remainder of the Cent Issue of that Colony to a strong syndicate of stamp dealers; and the entire sales of these stamps for the whole of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, have been placed in the hands of STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

"The stamps have been carefully sorted, and divided *pro rata* into three classes, to be sold respectively at £12 10s., £5 10s., and £10 3, net cash with order.

"The prices are guaranteed, and no lot will be obtainable for a less sum than that quoted. As soon as a certain number are sold, the price will be advanced.

"The following lots can now be supplied :—

No. 1. Price £12 10s., contains :

27 stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black.
26 "	2 "	.	.	mauve.
27 "	8½ "	.	.	green.
14 "	10 "	.	.	red.
6 "	12½ "	.	.	black.

100

No. 2. Price £5 10s., contains :

134 stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black.
133 "	2 "	.	.	mauve.
133 "	8½ "	.	.	green.
66 "	10 "	.	.	red.
34 "	12½ "	.	.	black.

500

No. 3. Price £103, contains :

320 stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black.
320 ,, 2 ,,	.	.	.	mauve.
320 ,, 8½ ,,	.	.	.	green.
160 ,, 10 ,,	.	.	.	red.
80 ,, 12½ ,,	.	.	.	black.

1200

"The stamps are all guaranteed GENUINE ORIGINALS, and all have the full gum.

"STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
"391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C."

We arranged that this circular should be posted on the last day of August, and no lot was delivered until September 1st, when Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, Buhl & Co., Limited, Richard Senf, etc. etc., had their lots either delivered or posted to them. Unfortunately, owing to delay in procuring the electros of the stamps for the heading of the circular, the issue of this was delayed a few days, and hence the fuss some of the small dealers have kicked up about lots having been offered at so many different prices prior to the issue of our circular.

No lot has been, or will be, sold by us for less than the sum stated in the circular; but it will be noticed that the purchaser of a lot for £103 may, if he thinks fit to work at a very close profit, retail our No. 1 lot at a less price than we have fixed as our minimum. For this reason, we propose to discontinue to supply No. 1 lot at £12 10s., and in future we shall only execute orders for the lots at £51 10s. and £103.

We further hereby give notice that from January 1st, 1897, the prices of these lots will be advanced to £80 and £120 respectively.

Arrangements are being made by which the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, of New York, will have the sole sale of these stamps in America and the West Indies; and they will sell them at the same prices as we do, and advance them at the same period.

Any of our customers in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, who want a supply of these stamps, should write direct to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, 18, East 23rd Street, New York.

In September we wrote to Messrs. Barlett and King, and suggested that the number of stamps of each value in the "remainders" should be published; and under date of October 1st, we have the following reply:

"We do not feel called on to take the dealers into our confidence, and give them details of the number of stamps we purchased; and so far as the collectors are concerned, we think they will scarcely find any grave cause for complaint, when we cheapen the set to them, as we do, and give them that queen of handsome stamps, the 8½ cents, at a quarter the price it has been selling at in the past year, and at the same time we guarantee never to lower the price."

Personally we think it would have been better to quote the actual numbers sold; but, as the price is guaranteed by responsible persons, the number is really not important.

In conclusion, we are very pleased to state that the sales, both here and on the Continent, have far exceeded our wildest expectations, and that the demand seems to be growing in place of decreasing; repeat orders have already come in from numerous dealers, and we believe that the advance in price will be more than justified long before January 1, 1897.

Our retail prices for these stamps will be found in the Special Bargain column of this journal.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, a list of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 1, Annual General Business Meeting.

The accounts, showing a balance of £19 11s. 5½d. in favour of the Society, were audited, approved, and adopted.

The election of the following members was confirmed: Messrs. J. Ferroni (Rep. of Colombia), R. Osborne (Spain), C. Dascalakis (Greece), D. Benjamin (China), H. Cunningham (London), E. G. Cullin (Straits), H. A. Hatton (Natal), P. Kohl (Germany), C. McNaughtan (London), J. N. Coumenos (Greece), Dr. jur C. S. Socolis (Greece).

The following were then unanimously elected members:— Messrs. M. Giwelb (London), C. Whitfield King (Ipswich), T. H. R. Crowle (London), Wilmot Corfield (India), J. H. Lewes (India), W. Salisbury (Birmingham), J. R. Smeaton (Birmingham), W. J. Austin (Natal), Guydon Hutson (Glasgow), F. J. Cade (Cheltenham), Mrs. Eaden (Birmingham), Miss A. Benson (Bath).

One application was refused, and several postponed through want of time to examine them.

The annexed programme was approved:—

1896.

Oct. 15. Presidential Address . MR. W. T. WILSON.

Nov. 5. Display—Ceylon.

„ 19. Paper—South Australian Officials . MR. G. JOHNSON.

Dec. 3. Display—South Australia

„ 17. Display—United States.

1897.

Jan. 7. Paper—Cape of Good Hope . MR. G. JOHNSON.

„ 21. Display—Postal Curiosities.

Feb. 4. Display—Trinidad.

„ 18. Paper—Mexico . MR. W. T. WILSON.

Mar. 4. Paper—"Used Stamps, and why I prefer to collect them," followed by a Display of his collection of West Indies . MR. R. HOLLICK.

„ 18. Paper—Barbados . MR. W. PIMM.

Apr. 1. Paper—Austria and Hungary . MR. V. LUNDEBLAD.

May 6. Philatelic Display . MR. W. B. AVERY.

„ 20. Paper—Roumania . MR. H. EDELMULLER.

Oct. 7, 1897. Annual General Business Meeting.

The Report of the past session, with Rules, Balance Sheets, etc., will be ready for distribution about Oct. 14th, and the Hon. Secretary will be pleased to send a copy on application, if such is received early. For although we have printed 4000 we can only send them to selected names from our lists.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1895.

Monthly Net Cash Settlements.

Secretary: C. J. M. LEHNER,

3, Bloomburg Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

(Member, Stamp Exch. Protection Society, on Bazaar Reference Book, South Oxford S.E.C., etc. etc.)

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

President: HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

E. HAWKINS, J.P. VERNON ROBERTS. Rev. W. BELL.

Vice-Presidents:

H. R. OLDFIELD. W. DORNING BECKTON. H. L. HAYMAN.

Committee:

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W. HADLOW, London.	Dr. MARX, Ealing.
W. G. HAWKINS, London.	B. W. NEAVE, London.
J. G. JOSELIN, London.	C. T. REED, London.
W. B. KIRKPATRICK,	W. SILK, London.
Bournemouth.	H. THOMPSON, London.
B. W. WARHURST, London.	

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

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Hon. Asst. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent:

S. C. SKIPTON, 78, Castle Street, Salisbury.

Hon. Librarian:

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Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

W. HADLOW, 1, Exeter Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors:

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD.

St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Applications for membership should be made to the Secretary, who will supply application forms. The entrance fee 2s. 6d., and annual subscription 5s., should be sent with application. This amount will be held as a deposit until the applicant is duly elected; and in the event of non-election it will be returned. All letters must contain stamped envelope for reply, and should be addressed to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE opening meeting of the session 1896-97 was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, September 25th, the President in the chair.

The President, in a few opening remarks, welcomed the visitors, and mentioned that the Committee, knowing their debt to Mr. Ridpath for his services in the last three sessions, felt that they could not trespass upon his kindness this year. Mr. J. H. Abbott had come forward and had offered his services and lantern for the occasion. He might point out

that the only difference noticeable would be that the stamps would not be thrown upon the screen in colours, but that in the near future, by Mr. Abbott's endeavours, even that might be done.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, October 9th, the President in the chair. Mr. Oxley, of Pendleton, was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. Blockey, of Adelaide (Australia), a corresponding member. The President read a paper on Philatelic Exhibitions.

A. H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NR. MANCHESTER.

SALISBURY AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents:

MR. W. BROWN | MR. S. C. SKIPTON

Committee:

MR. F. HORDER | MR. J. E. PODGER
MR. E. PALMER | MR. J. A. DIXON

Secretary:

MR. H. W. MAJOR, 35, Blue Boar Row, Salisbury.

Subscription 2s. 6d., due annually Oct. 1st.

The fixed meetings are held at 8 p.m., on the third Tuesday in each month, from October to May inclusive.

At present the place of meeting is Mr. Brown's Office, St. Thomas' Square.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T. D.—It is impossible to give any rule for the values of strips or blocks of stamps. In some cases they are worth no more than if they were separated into single copies; in others, such as early unperforated varieties, they may be worth infinitely more in pairs or blocks than they would be separate. The term "hair-lines" may be applied to any fine lines in the design of a stamp; in the case of English stamps it is used to describe either the fine lines across the corners of certain varieties of the 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., of the 1862 issue, or accidental lines found in some of the engraved 1d. and 2d. stamps.

F. B. B.—Many thanks for your letter. Copies of a great many surcharged stamps exist with a double impression of the overprint; we chronicle them, as we come across them, but they seldom find their way into the Catalogue.

A. F.—Your Orange Free State stamp, surcharged with Arms in *black*, is from one of the post cards. It has no particular value when detached from the card.

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.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Each.
s. d.

MAY, 1896. Long revenue stamps, used for postage.
"ONE SHILLING" on £1, black on blue and carmine, *used* 25 0
2/6, orange and purple-brown " " 5 0

CONGO STATE.

1894. Type 975.
5 francs, black and carmine *used* 3 6

FIJI.

1d., lilac-rose 0 2

FRANCE.

1881. Unpaid letter stamps.
1, 2, and 5 francs, set of 3 *used* 12 6

FRENCH COLONIES.

1894. Unpaid letter stamps, imperf.
5 centimes, pale blue *used* 0 3
10 " , pale brown " " 0 4

GWALIOR.

1896. Indian stamps, surcharged in black.
2 rupes, carmine and bistre-brown 5 0
3 " , chocolate-brown and green 7 6

HONDURAS.

MARCH, 1896. Head in oval.

1 c. blue, 2 c. bistre, 10 c. vermilion, 20 c. green,
30 c. blue, 50 c. carmine, 1 p. brown, set of 7 for . 10 6
NOTE.—These stamps do not come under the Seebeck contract.

HOLLAND.

50 cents, brown and emerald-green 1 3
1 gulden, brown and olive 2 6
5 gulden, red-brown and bronze-green 11 6

INDIA.

2 rupees, carmine and brown *used* 0 9
3 " , brown and green " " 1 0
5 " , blue and violet " " 2 0

ITALY. 1896. New type.

1 c., brown 0 1
2 c., red-brown 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2

JOHORE.

1896. Head of Sultan.

1 c., green 0 1
2 c., " and blue 0 2
3 c., " and purple-red 0 3
4 c., " and carmine 0 4

ENGLISH LEVANT.

" 4 PIASTRES," in black on current 10d. English . 1 3

MEXICO.

Each.
s. d.

Current type, but Watermarked R.M., interlaced.

4 centavos, orange 0 3
5 " , blue 0 4
1 peso, brown 4 6

PORTUGAL.

1895. Value in black.

150 reis, brown on yellow 0 9
200 " , purple on pale rose 0 6

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1894. Numerals in black.

2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis, set
of 10 *used* 2 0
150, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 reis, set of 5, high values " 10 6

QUEENSLAND.

Head on white ground.

2½d., carmine 0 4
5d., brown 0 9

SIERRA LEONE.

1d. mauve and carmine 0 2
2d. " , orange 0 4
2½d. " , ultramarine 0 5
1/- " , green 1 6

TONGA.

"Half Penny," in violet, on 7½d. on 2½d., red and
blue *used* 4 6

TRINIDAD.

1896. Long rectangular.

10/-, green and ultramarine 14 0
£1 " , and carmine 25 0

NOVA SCOTIA REMAINDERS.

Perfect specimens, with original gum.

YELLOWISH WOVE PAPER.

1 cent, black 2 0
2 " , mauve 2 0
8½ " , green 10 0
12½ cents, black 8 0

WHITE WOVE PAPER.

2 cents, mauve 2 0
8½ " , green 10 0
10 " , vermilion 6 0

Pairs and blocks of four supplied at same rate.

A set of 5, unused, mixed papers, consisting of 1, 2, 8½, 10,
and 12½ cents, price 24/-.

GRAND NEW VARIETY PACKETS for the 1897 SEASON.

IN order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1325 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The packets do NOT contain any Postcards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No.	Stamps of	Price	post-free
70	500 Europe, all different	8/6	8/8.
71	125 Asia	8/6	8/7.
72	125 Africa	8/6	8/7.
73	125 Australia	8/6	8/7.
74	125 West Indies	8/6	8/7.
75	125 South America, all different	8/6	8/7.
76	100 North America	8/6	8/7.
77	100 Central America	8/6	8/7.

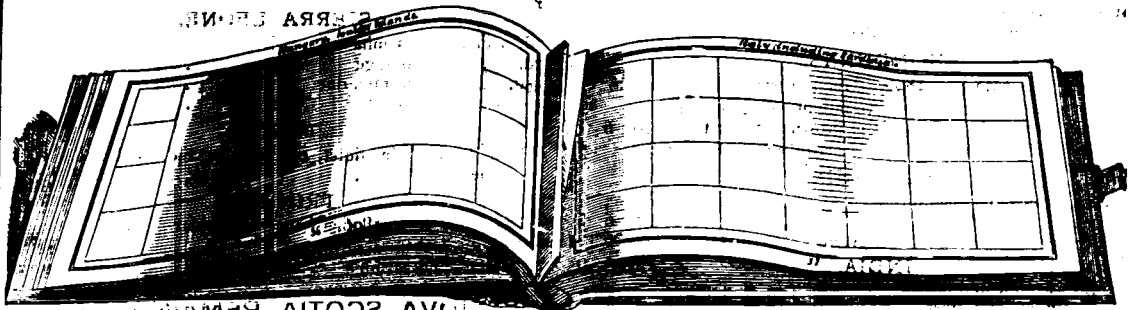
The set of eight packets, containing 1325 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of £3.
Postage abroad 2½d. extra for each 125 stamps.

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THESE Albums are fully brought up to date, and are so arranged by the experienced Editor as to be of really practical utility. As evidence of their comprehensiveness the following new issues will, amongst many others, be found to be for the first time included: British South, Central, and East Africa; Eritrea, Cook Islands Federation, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger Coast Protectorate, Zambesia, Zanzibar, Soudan, Benin, and others too numerous to mention; in fact, these works have been thoroughly reconstructed, No. 1 having 40 extra pages added, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 no less than 52 additional pages, without extra cost to the purchaser. The Countries are geographically arranged under Continents, and Post Cards have separate spaces devoted for their reception, arranged so as to be equally adaptable for Stamps if preferred. The size of No. 1 is 7 ins. by 5 ins.; of Nos. 2, 3, & 4, 6½ ins. by 10 ins. S. G., Limited, have no hesitation in placing these Albums before the public as the best and largest published at the price. None can compare with them as to quality of paper, quantity of pages (no less than 312), and general arrangement.



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"The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" states:

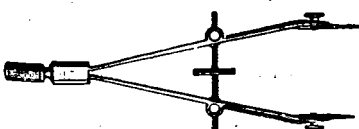
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The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimètres in length. In addition to the measure a millimètre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimètre 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. Price 7/6; post-free, 7/9.

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GOLD MEDAL—Paris, 1892.

GOLD MEDAL—Geneva, 1896.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

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To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés pour que chaque volume soit complet.

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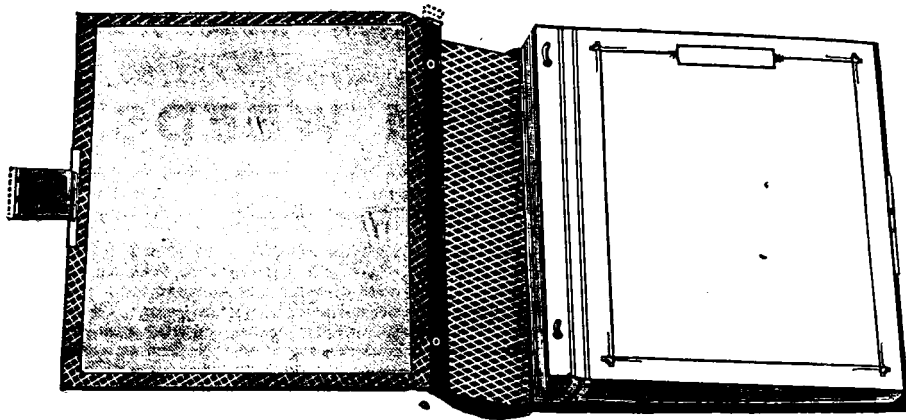
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	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c., black on yellow
4 c. " "
6 c. " "
8 c. " "
10 c. " "
16 c. " "
20 c. " "
30 c. " "
40 c. " "
1 c., rose on yellow ..	0 0	1 1
2 c. " " ..	0 0	2 2
4 c. " "
6 c. " "
8 c. " "
10 c. " "
20 c. " "
40 c. " "
50 c. " "
60 c. " "
80 c. " "
1 p. " "

Set of 9, unused, 18/6
Set of 12, unused, 15/-

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 ..

1896. **SANTIAGO.**
Red-brown

COCHIN.
Type 827. Laid paper.
½ puttan, orange

COLOMBIA.
HONDA.
1896. *Provisional.* (June.)*
1 c. on 2 c., green 7 6 7 6

CONFEDERATE STATES.
BATON ROUGE.
10 c., green

BEAUMONT.
10 c., blk. on yellow

MACON.
9 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.

1 m. de p., blue-green ..	0 1
2 " " ..	0 1
3 " " ..	0 1
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

CURAAQAO.
1896. (Jan. & Feb. 1896.)*
2½ c., in carmine, on 10 c. .. 3 0
2½ c., in black, on 30 c. .. 3 0

CYPRUS.
1896. Type 1076.

30 paras, lilac and green ..	0 2
1 pias., green and carmine ..	0 1
1 " rose and blue ..	0 3
2 " blue and purple ..	0 4
4 " olive and purple ..	0 8
6 " brown and green ..	1 0
12 " pale brown & black ..	2 0

DENMARK.
Type 1095. *Perf.* 12½.

4 Øre, blue and grey ..	0 1
5 " green ..	0 1
8 " rose and grey ..	0 2
10 " carmine ..	0 2
12 " pink & grey ..	0 8
16 " brown ..	0 4
20 " blue ..	0 4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
1895. (Nov.)*

1 c., green ..	0 2
2 c., red ..	0 3
5 c., blue ..	0 5
10 c., orange ..	0 9

ECUADOR.
1896. *Postal Fiscal.* (Nov.)*
5 c. on 10 c., orange ..

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 & CA.*
2d., plum 0 4
9d., vermilion 1 6
1s., yellow-brown 2 0

FERNANDO PO.
1896. Types 1301, 1302.
50 c., in blue, on 1 c., green ..
10 c. de p., claret 1 0

1896. Type 1302.
½ de c., bronze-green ..
2 c. de p., carmine-rose ..
5 " green
6 " violet
10 " brown
12½ " bistre
20 " blue
25 " carmine

Blue surcharge. (Oct. 1896.)*
5 c. on 10 c., brown
Surcharge inverted.
5 c. on 10 c., brown
Postal Fiscal. Blue surcharge. (Nov.)*
10 c., carmine

FIJI.
1896. Type 1320.
1d., lilac-rose 0 2

FINLAND.
1895. Type 1327. *Perf.* 13½ X 13.
5 pen., green 0 1
10 " carmine 0 1
20 " orange 0 2
25 " blue 0 5
1 mark, grey and rose 0 1

FRANCE.
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.
1896. Type 1380.
1 fr., rose on straw

FOR OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.
1895. *Current Stamps surcharged.*
5 c., green
10 c., black on lilac
15 c., blue
45 c., black on rose
40 c., red
50 c., carmine
75 c., black on orange
1 fr., bronze-green
5 fr., lilac 16 0

1896. *Surcharged with value.* (June.)*
5 c. on 1 c., black on azure ..
15 c. on 2 c., red-brown
25 c. on 2 c. "
25 c. on 3 c., grey
25 c. on 4 c., claret on azure ..
25 c. on 40 c., red

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.

FOR OFFICES AT ZANZIBAR.
1896. Type 1404. Black surcharge.
7½ a. on 75 c., black on yellow ..
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac 7 6 7 6

FRENCH COLONIES.
1896. *INDO-CHINA.*
5 fr., blue and lilac 6 6

MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.
1896. *Current Colonial type.*
1 c., red and black on blue ..
2 c., blue and brown
4 c., blue and claret
5 c., red and green
10 c., blue and black on lilac ..
15 c., red and blue
20 c., blue & red on green ..

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
25 c., red and black on rose
30 c., blue and brown
40 c., blue and red
50 c., blue and carmin
75 c., red & black on yellow
1 fr., red and bronze
1 fr., blue & bronze (error)

GERMAN EMPIRE.
FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
1896. *Surcharged with name.* (May.)*
2 pesa on 3 pf., brown ..
3 " 5 " brown ..
5 " 10 " carmine ..
10 " 20 " ultramarine ..
25 " 50 " red-brown ..

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 2 3

Error, without value.
(10 c.) carmine

GREAT BRITAIN.
OFFICE OF WORKS. 1896.
Surcharged "O.W. OFFICIAL," in black.
½d., vermilion
1d., lilac

WAR OFFICE. 1896.
Surcharged "ARMY OFFICIAL" in black.
½d., vermilion 0 4 0 3
1d., lilac 0 6 0 2
2½d., lilac on blue

Error, "OFFICIAL"
½d., vermilion
1d., lilac

ARMY TELEGRAPHS. 1895-96.
½d., vermilion and black ..
1d., lilac and black
2d. " "
3d. " "
8d. " carmine
1s., green and black
2s. 6d. " brown
5s. " puce
10s. " red
£1, lilac and black

FOR LEVANT POST OFFICES.
1896. Black surcharge.
4 pias. on 10d., lilac & car. 1 3

GREECE.
1896. Type 1666. *Athens print.*
25 l., reddish mauve (p. 114) .. 0 2
40 l., indigo (imper.) 1 0 0 8
40 l. " (perf. 114) 0 9

GRENADA.
1896-96. (Nov.)* *Crown and CA.*
Perf. 14. *Name and value in 2nd colour*
½d., lilac and green
1d., lilac and carmine
2½d., lilac and blue
3d., lilac and yellow
6d., lilac and green
8d., lilac and black
1s., green and orange

GUATEMALA.
Surcharged "1 CENTAVO 1895," in red.
(June, 1896.)*
1 c. on 5 c., puce (*centavo* wide) 0 3
1 c. on 5 c., puce (*centavo* narrow) 0 3 0 6
Surcharged "1895-1 CENTAVO."
1 c. on 5 c., puce 0 6

GWALIOR.
INDIAN STAMPS SURCHARGED. 1896.
2½ a., green 0 6
1 r., carmine and green 2 3
2 r., carmine and brown 5 0
3 r., brown and green 7 6
5 r., blue and violet 10 0

SERVICE STAMPS. 1896.
Surcharged in Indian characters only.
(May, 1896.)*
½ a., green
1 a., plum
2 a., blue
4 a., olive
8 a., purple
3 a., orange?
1 r., carmine and green

HAVTI.
1896-96. Type 1772. *Perf.* 14.
2 c., maroon 0 3
3 c., brown-lilac
20 c., brown 1 6 1 0

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

No. 77.

EDITORIAL.

WE publish in this number the official prospectus of the Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London next July, and we trust that it will be carefully perused by all our readers. The programme appears to offer opportunities to all classes of Collectors, both the advanced and the less experienced, for showing their philatelic treasures; and we have no doubt that a considerable share of the Medals that are offered in such profusion will fall to the lot of subscribers to the *Monthly Journal*. Even the humble scribblers of philatelic literature are remembered in an Appendix, while their natural modesty is thoughtfully provided for, by an arrangement under which their works are only to be exhibited by those who are rash enough to publish them, or foolish enough to collect them.

We note with great satisfaction that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of York, have consented to become patrons of the Exhibition, and that the Duke of Norfolk, as Postmaster-General, has allowed his name to appear in a similar position, at the head of the prospectus. The first of the two Royal Dukes, whom we then knew as Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Exhibition of 1890 by presiding at the opening ceremony, and was supported by the Postmaster-General of that day; and we hope that all three of the Patrons will be present at the opening of the Exhibition next July, which will, we are sure, be a far larger and more interesting one.

We would direct the special attention of intending exhibitors to the dimensions of the cards, which the Committee recommend as suitable for the cases which they propose to provide. The coming winter will afford ample time for the special arrangement of exhibits, and we would venture to suggest that where the pages of albums with movable leaves are employed, the stamps should be arranged so that the hinge part of the page comes at the top; the pages can then easily be secured to the back of the exhibition case, by a couple of drawing-pins through the hinge, without in any way damaging the page. A

little experience, in arranging pages of stamps at Exhibitions, has convinced us that this plan would save an immense amount of trouble to any "hanging Committee," besides being satisfactory to the exhibitor.

Remember that the Great Exhibition of 1897 is going to be a Great and Triumphant Success, and that those who are not in it will afterwards wish that they had been!

* * *

OUR good friend, the Editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, has heaped the warmest of coals of fire upon our devoted head, in response to our little attack last month upon those who hold that the boys, and other beginners, are being neglected. Our remarks, however, were addressed, not so much to those who, like our Salisbury friend, are able to recognise that there are two sides to the question, as to those who seem to think it necessary to encourage the *beginner* by abusing the *advanced*. The beginners, like the poor, are always with us, and we trust they always will be; but we want no philatelic agitators, to set class against class, and to try to persuade the beginner that the numerous varieties which puzzle him have been invented by advanced collectors on purpose to keep beginners out of it, and that "specialist" is only another way of spelling "speculator." That there are specialists who are at the same time speculators, no one will deny; but the great majority of the speculators are certainly not specialists, their only study being how they may most safely unload their "corners" on the market.

The varieties which our specialists discover have (as a rule) an actual existence, and if our pursuit is to be recognised as a humble form of science it must be a progressive one, and those who earnestly study it must go deeper and deeper into it. What the collectors of all classes must be taught is that, while all—even the most minute—varieties have their interest, the interest of all is not by any means equal. A catalogue, as we have more than once endeavoured to impress upon our readers, should not be looked upon as a list of what everyone must collect, but as a list of all the varieties that exist. We still hope some

day to see produced a work, the necessity for which we fully recognise, in which some attempt shall be made to enable the less experienced collector to discriminate between the principal and the minor varieties. A catalogue of this kind was commenced, some twenty years ago, by the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, the plan adopted being to print the lists of the principal varieties in large type, and the minor ones in small. The large type lists formed an excellent beginner's catalogue, whilst the small type showed him what varieties he might add as time and opportunity enabled him, and the insertion of prices would have shown him which of two specimens, differing only in some minor point, it was best for him to put into his collection, as the more difficult to replace if, or when, he decided to collect upon more advanced lines.

The compilation of a combined catalogue, such as we have referred to, is no easy task. The question of what are principal varieties and what are minor would need no small amount of discussion, and the discussion might not impossibly leave the question in no better position than it was before. Even under the editorship of so able a philatelist as Dr. Legrand, the lists of various countries, published from time to time in the *Bulletin* of the French Society, exhibited some small inconsistencies; and, alas! but a small portion of the enormous field to be dealt with has yet been covered. Still, we have there the principle upon which, at some future time, a catalogue will have to be arranged. There are great difficulties in the way, no doubt, and absolute consistency in the method of arrangement of the minor varieties will probably be found impossible. For instance, in some cases a change of perforation seems almost to mark a distinct issue, while in another varieties of perforation appear to occur in so promiscuous a fashion as to be almost accidentals; in one case a watermark indicates an entirely fresh series, while in another papers with different watermarks seem to have been used quite indiscriminately; shades again vary in importance from those changes which run backwards and forwards, and one into another, and are simply due to carelessness in mixing the colours, to those which mark an intentional change, and are due perhaps to the introduction of some fresh safeguard against forgery or fraud. The skeleton list, as we may call it, could perhaps be constructed without any very great difficulty, but the further arrangement should also be of a nature to assist the collector in his advance towards completeness, and should not leave him to suppose that all the minor varieties are equally unimportant.

* * *

THERE is another point which appears to be connected with this question of encouraging the beginner, and that is the question of the desirability of giving encouragement, or the contrary, to the floods of new issues—of various natures—so many of which are produced mainly for the purpose of extracting cash from the pockets of philatelists. Upon this point we wish to be understood as adhering, in the fullest possible manner, to the opinion we have so often expressed, that all unnecessary new issues do great harm to our pursuit. The constant discovery of new varieties in our older stamps is bad enough, as adding to the complication of our lists, and thus rendering them more and more difficult for the inexperienced collector to understand them; but such discoveries are inevitable—the varieties were there, and it only required careful study to detect them. The case of new issues, made either because the Post Office Department of some small State desired to make a profit out of collectors, or because speculators on the spot saw their way to putting money in their pockets, and were able to persuade the Post Office Department to help them; or again, because speculators succeeded in clearing out the stock of some value of a current issue, or in buying up provisionals that had been issued to meet a genuine emergency; the case of all such is very different. Philatelists desire to collect the stamps that have really been issued because they were required for use, not to have stamps made because there are people who collect them; and looking at the enormous numbers of varieties that already exist, and at the large numbers of perfectly legitimate new issues that are made, and must be made, we fail to understand the attitude of any collector or dealer, who has the interests of philately and the interests of his own business at heart, and who is not anxious to discourage all unnecessary additions to the lists.

There is another aspect of the question, undoubtedly. We can quite understand a dealer saying, "Such and such stamps exist; they are regularly used upon letters; my customers ask for them; if I do not supply them they will go elsewhere for these, and perhaps for other things." It is then for him to consider which, in the long run, will be the best for his business; and we believe that the interests of philately, and those of the dealer who wishes to build up and keep up a good business, will be found to lie in the same direction. And if anyone should say that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," we would reply that this cuts both ways, and that a serious collector, who gives up country after country in disgust at finding them falling into

philatelic habits, is worth several possible beginners, who might be attracted by pretty labels at small prices.

* * *

MR. H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN sends us a copy of the 5th edition of *The Standard Priced Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps and Postmarks of the United Kingdom*, a book which we are not surprised to find is very considerably thicker than the previous edition, and indeed contains more than double the number of pages of the latter. We do not profess to have examined this catalogue in such a way as to be able to vouch for the accuracy of all its contents, but we can speak very highly of the method of arrangement adopted. Mr. Ewen, as our readers are aware, is a specialist in the stamps of Great Britain, and considers no variety, however minute—in the adhesives at all events—to be unworthy of notice; but he fully perceives that all varieties are not of equal importance, and he has compiled his catalogue upon this principle. Thus he commences with lists of the principal varieties, and relegates those which he considers of minor interest to a separate chapter, while Postmarks are treated of in a kind of second volume, which is bound up with the first. Of course opinions will differ as to which are principal and which minor varieties, but the great point is that the necessity for a classification of this kind should be recognised and acted upon.

Mr. Ewen for the first time includes "stationery," under which are comprised Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, &c., but we regret to see that at present he only advocates the collection of the stamps cut from these articles. Here we are unable fully to agree with him, and we feel sure that he will come to see the error of his ways in this respect, the more so as he is not quite a consistent clipper, since he recognises the difference between the Mulready Envelopes and the Mulready Covers or Letter Sheets, and apparently would have these collected entire. In due time he will see that the inscriptions upon Wrappers and Post Cards are really essential parts of the stamped form, as they distinguish the Wrappers issued by the Post Office from those stamped to order, while the Post Cards cannot exist without the formula; in fact the corner of a Post Card is nothing at all. Envelopes stamped to order may perhaps be fairly represented by pieces of paper holding the stamps impressed upon them, but the envelopes issued by the Post Office are in a different position, and Registration Envelopes can only be collected entire, though it may not be necessary to take all the minor

varieties of them. Mr. Ewen includes the Shilling Telegraph stamp, embossed upon forms; to this he should add the 10d., in *blue* and in *brown*, upon *yellow*, as Post Office issues; the 10d., blue on *white*, exists both as a Post Office issue upon Telegraph forms, and as struck to order (by mistake?). But it is upon this new Stationery department alone that we have any adverse criticism to make.

* * *

OUR attention has been drawn by a correspondent to some remarks made by a certain Mr. Campbell Smith, who appears to be Sheriff of Dundee, upon the subject of stamp collecting, which remarks some of our contemporaries appear to have considered worthy of serious notice. In passing sentence upon a prisoner, who was convicted of having attempted to defraud persons by obtaining from them collections of stamps, Mr. Smith took occasion to state his opinion that "the whole business of dealing with postage stamps and small curiosities of that kind was a mere temptation for swindling, and a botheration without any other purpose than that of amusing girls too young to play at blind man's buff." The worthy Sheriff, whose name seems to indicate a somewhat mixed nationality, went on to say that "he was glad that only Englishmen had been led into this trap." And, apparently considering that Englishmen and stamp collectors were specially intended by Providence to be swindled by Scotchmen, he let off the prisoner with twenty days, to date from the time of his arrest. There are foolish and ignorant persons, it would seem, even in Scotland, but we need not take their opinions too much to heart.

* * *

Referring to the paper on "Zoology in Stamps," which we published in September, a correspondent points out a small error. The fish depicted upon the stamps of Namsos is not the Cod, whose liver provides us with the delicious (?) oil that we know so well, but the good red Herring—we gather that Namsos is the Yarmouth of Norway.

An enterprising writer, on the other side of the Atlantic, has found this same article of such interest that he has transferred the greater part of it bodily into a paper, which he contributed to the October number of *The Pennsylvania Philatelist*. This person, who signs his name "R. W. Ashcroft" to the work of other people, has not copied from our pages, but apparently from the original—in *The Asian*—in which were certain little mistakes that Mr. Ashcroft has not taken the trouble to correct. A more impudent case of literary piracy we have never seen.

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.

Afghanistan.—A correspondent sends us a stamp of similar shape and design to that of 1893, Type 25 in the Catalogue, but without the long horizontal character, which seems to divide the inscriptions into two portions. We have not been able to ascertain what the nature of this label is, whether postal or fiscal. It is printed in black on buff-yellow paper. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us.

Antioquia.—A complete new set of adhesives, of the type which we illustrated in August, has been issued here; three higher values are added to those which we then chronicled, and in order that the two series may be equally strong, these new values appear each in two varieties. There are also Registration labels of the accompanying design, likewise printed in two



colours. At least one of these sets is plainly unnecessary.

- Adhesives.**
- 2 c., rose-lilac.
 - 2 1/2 c., dull blue.
 - 3 c., olive.
 - 5 c., dull yellow.
 - 10 c., brown-lilac.
 - 20 c., light blue.
 - 50 c., carmine.
 - 1 peso, ultramarine; centre black.
 - 2 " red " "
 - 2 " orange " "
 - 2 " green " "
 - 5 " mauve " "
 - 5 " rose-lilac " "
 - 2 1/2 c., deep blue.
 - 2 1/2 c., rose.
- Registration Stamps.**
- 2 1/2 c., rose.

Argentine Republic.—*Le T. P.* adds the 1 c. to the list of stamps on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive. 1 c., brown; with wmk.

Belgium.—We are indebted to Messrs. Gelli & Tani for specimens of the curious label depicted in the annexed illustration, which has been issued to advertise the Exhibition to be held at Brussels next year, and which we therefore only allude to here by way of warning. It may be of interest to mention that the figure in the foreground, which appears at first sight to be a lady, in a coalscuttle bonnet and a divided skirt, is said to be intended for the Archangel Michael; while the gentle-looking individual on the ground, who seems rather to enjoy being trodden upon and prodded with a spear, represents the D—1! S. S. s.



It should be noted that the word "POSTERIUM" on this label appears to have been originally engraved "POSTER- UEN," and the "1" subsequently formed by cutting a notch in the "u." The application of the usually harmless benzine has a disastrous effect upon this curiosity—plays the d—1 with the colour, and produces a diabolical odour.

Since writing the above we have received another value (5 c.) of these interesting labels, on which St. Michael (or it might almost be St. George) is depicted in a suit of composite armour, trampling upon a Dragon. The picture is surrounded by scrolls bearing appropriate inscriptions—appropriate, not to St. Michael or the other gentleman, but to the occasion which these curiosities are intended to celebrate.

The Philatelic Monthly and World draws attention to the fact that there is a variety of the current 25 c. stamp, in which the figure "5" in the left upper corner is without the

usual ball at the end of its tail. We find this to be the case with the second stamp in the second row on the sheet of this value.

Brazil.—*Le T. P.* announces the issue of an 80 reis Letter Card, of the current type, ruled in blue on the inside. We presume that there is no confusion between this and the Post Card, of similar description, recently chronicled.

Letter Card. 80 r., mauve and blue on blue.

British Central Africa.—We have received another value of the large Revenue stamps, with what appears to be a postal cancellation.

Fiscal Postal. 4s., black; value in red.

The second of the two stamps chronicled last month should have been described as "2s. 6d., lilac and red," not "2s. on 6d."

British East Africa.—*Le Coll. de T. P.* reports that the 1 a. on 1 1/2 a. cards of India, single and reply paid, have been provided with the usual surcharge for this territory, in black. *The Ph. R.* describes two varieties of the B. E. A. surcharge on the single card, the second being in blue and in larger type than the ordinary; also two varieties of this surcharge upon the 2 1/2 a. on 4 1/2 a. envelope, one in blue and the other in black. This is beginning to get monotonous.

Post Cards. 1 a. on 1 1/2 a., blue; two varieties. 1 + 1 a. on 1 1/2 + 1 1/2 a. "

British Guiana.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* assures us that the 24 c. of 1863 exists perf. 11 1/2, like the 4 c. to which we alluded in September.

British South Africa Company.—We give illustrations of two of the overprinted Cape stamps, that



were used at Buluwayo; we have also received the current Cape 1s. with the same surcharge.

Adhesive. 1s., yellow; black surcharge.

Canada.—*The A. J. of Ph.* gives an illustration of a new 2 c. post card, which is very superior to anything of this kind that the Dominion has brought out of late years, if it is not quite equal to the early Canadian cards. The stamp closely resembles in design the 5 c. adhesive of the larger rectangular type, but has the profile to the left; the formula is of the usual Postal Union nature, in English and French.

Post Card. 2 c., red on buff.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have at last seen the new 1s. and 5s. stamps; the lower value is in a rather dull yellow colour, the higher in orange-brown, or chestnut. Both are quite distinct from the old 5s., when placed side by side with it.

Cyprus.—We extract the following from *The Am. J. of Ph.*: "Mr. John N. Luff calls our attention to two unchronicled plate numbers of Cyprus, viz.: Great Britain 1d., red, overprinted 'CYPRUS,' plates 193 and 196. Complete sheets of these two plates, together with a number of other sheets of the same country, have been for several years in the rooms of the Philatelic Society of this city." (New York.) "It is certainly surprising that these plates have so long escaped the attention of philatelists. The sheets are the property of Mr. Wm. Thorne." Oh! Mr. Thorne; if this be thus, why have you concealed it from us all these years?

We have received the new 1/2, 2 and 4 piastres, and find that the name and value in the second are printed in purple, like the corresponding words on the third.

Denmark.—We have received the following values with the new perforation:—

- Adhesives.**
- 5 ore, green; perf. 12 1/2.
 - 10 " carmine "
 - 12 " pink and grey "
 - 16 " brown " "
 - 20 " blue " "

Ecuador.—We give an illustration of the Fiscal stamp adapted to Postal use, which we chronicled in September.



Fernando Po.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the recently issued 5 c. on 10 c. with the surcharge upside down. The same journal tells us that the Fiscal stamp, which we described in September, was issued for postage with a surcharge, in blue, as shown in the above illustration.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 10 c., brown; inverted surcharge.
Fiscal Postal. 10 c., carmine; blue surcharge.

France.—*Le T.-P.* contains a most interesting account of certain supposed *tête-bêche* pairs of the 15 c. and 40 c. of the 1849 issue, which have been discovered recently—to be not quite all that they appeared to be. The pair of 15 c. is said to have been sold for 6500 francs, while the 40 c. was produced in response to a bet of 500 francs that no such variety existed. It took some seven minutes boiling, we are told, to solve the problem, and dissolve the bond which united these ill-assorted couples!

From the same source we learn that some dangerous forgeries of the 1 fr., *vermilion*, upon original letters, are being hawked about by an innocent-seeming gentleman with a pronounced German-Jewish accent.

We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the Pneumatic Post envelope is reduced in value to 50 c. for a weight of 7 grammes. Hitherto letters in these envelopes that weighed more than 7 grammes have been handed over to the ordinary Postal Service; in future the rates are to be, for 7 grammes 50 c., for 15 grammes 1 fr., and for 30 grammes 1 fr. 50 c., which will perhaps necessitate the issue of two more envelopes.

We have since obtained, through the kindness of Mons. Maury, a specimen of the only variety which at present results from this change in the tariff; it consists of the 60 c. envelope with the stamp surcharged in four horizontal lines "TAXE—RÉDUITE—à—o, 50," in black, and the word "MAXIMUM," in the instruction on the flap, crossed out with a pen.

Pneumatic Post Envelope. 50 c., in black, on 60 c., rose on lilac.

We learn from *La Revue Ph. Franc.* that the 1 franc Unpaid Letter Stamp was issued, for a few days only, prior to the withdrawal from use of this value and the 60 c., both of which are now obsolete. Ingenious persons are therefore manufacturing these, by perforating the similar stamps that were issued *imperforate* to the Colonies.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 fr., rose on straw; perf.

French Colonies.—*Indo-China.*—We have received a 5 francs stamp of the current Colonial type.

Adhesive. 5 fr., lilac; name in blue.

Great Britain.—*The London Ph.* presents us with a little puzzle, in the shape of a paragraph headed "The One Penny, Large Crown, perf. 16," in which is related the discovery of a specimen of this stamp used as early as Jan. 8, 1858. As the stamp was issued some time in 1855, we did not at first perceive the point of the paragraph, but we gather that what has been discovered is a copy of the 1d., *rose-red*, perf. 16, used about a week earlier than any other copy known with a date attached!

Mr. Morley tells us that the registration envelope, size H², has appeared with the latest variety of the instruction on the back.

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine, H²; new formula.

Greece.—We hear that the Olympian curiosities have received a fresh prolongation of life until March next. Why not make them Immortal, like the Olympians of old, and withdraw the ordinary issue in their favour? *Le T.-P.* reports a supposed error, 25 l., *carmine*, produced from the ordinary stamp in violet!

Guatemala.—The following curious announcement is copied from *The Daily Stamp Item* of Oct. 3. Is it possible that the object described in it is intended for a provisional Letter Card?

"The 3+3 c. Guatemala reply card has been surcharged with a three-line overprint as follows: 'Provisional—Tartajas-Cartas 12 Expresas—Servicio.' The '12' evidently represents the new value, both parts receiving the same decoration, and the whole card being perforated around the edges like a letter card. The French instructions are overprinted with the Spanish equivalent, and there is a note in Spanish on the fourth side, limiting and defining the use of the surcharged card."

If we can get a sight of one of these we will endeavour to ascertain what the "note in Spanish" says about it.

Hawaiian Islands.—*The A. J. of Ph.* publishes a statement showing that the whole of the dies and plates for the stamps, envelopes, and post cards of these Islands, earlier than the issue of 1894, were destroyed by the American Bank Note Co. in March, 1894.

Indian Native States.—*Jeypore.*—We are indebted to a correspondent, who occupied a short time back the post of British Resident in this State, for some more information upon the subject of the stamps surcharged "Raj' Service." He tells us that these stamps were employed by the Public Works Department, that their use was fully sanctioned by the authorities of the State, and that they have as much claim to be considered an official issue as those of Gwalior or Patiala. Their use was discontinued owing to the fact that the Government of India objected to stamps being surcharged except by their own officials, all the other surcharged stamps being supplied thus disfigured by the Imperial authorities. It would seem, however, that there was no great necessity for surcharged stamps in Jeypore, since the officers of the Public Works Department, when forbidden to overprint the stamps for themselves, appear to have got on equally well without them.

Patiala.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the current 1 rupee of India with the overprint "PATIALA STATE," in black.

Adhesive. 1 r., carmine and green.

Travancore.—A correspondent kindly sends us a portion of a wrapper, impressed with the $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram stamp, type of the adhesive, in green.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., green on buff; size?

Italy.—*Le T.-P.* records the discovery of a genuine used specimen of the 15 c. of the issue of January, 1863, with the embossed head reversed; a variety which has hitherto only been seen amongst the waste sheets obtained from the printers. In the same journal we find the translation of a Decree, dated 14th July, 1896, under which the so-called Unpaid Letter stamps of 50 and 100 lire were declared obsolete from the 1st of August.

Signor Pio Fabri very kindly sends us specimens of the 10 c. cards of the current issue, which were adorned with an artistic device on the back in honour of the Marriage of the Prince of Naples. These possess, of course, but little philatelic interest; but being formed by the impression of designs on the reverse only of the ordinary cards, they do not call for any severe condemnation.

Labuan.—To meet the requirements of the Labuan Post Office," or rather the supposed necessity for a separate issue of stamps for this portion of the territory of the State of North Borneo, divers values of the stamps of the latter have, as we learn from *The L. P.*, been printed in fresh colours and surcharged "LABUAN," in black.

Adhesives.
25 c., green. | 50 c., red-brown. | 1 r., blue.

Mexico.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 12 c. of current type with the new watermark.

Adhesive. 12 c., olive; wmk. "R. M."

Mr. Chapman sends us some fresh varieties of the Wells Fargo & Co. envelopes, all of which have the stamp of the current type in the right upper corner, and the latest variety of the Company's vignette on upper left. The envelopes are all of white wove paper, blue inside, 153 x 90 mm.

1. 5 c., ultramarine, with 10 c. vignette in yellow-green.
2. 10 c., rose-lilac, with same vignette surcharged "Precio 15 cvos.," and "Para cartas 1 oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente" in rose, and "y a los Estados Unidos" added in violet.

3. The same, but in the *rose* inscription "½ oz." has been converted into "1 oz." by a large figure, in MS., in red ink, and "exclusivamente" begins with a small "e."
 4. The same as 3, but with 15 c. vignette.
 5. 20 c., lake, with 25 c. vignette, in *deep green*, altered first to 40 c., and then to 30 c. "Para cartas 2 oz. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente," the last word struck out in red ink, and "y en la Republica Mexicana." added—all the additions in *rose*.
 6. 20+20 c., lake, 10 c. vignette in *emerald-green*.

Mr. Chapman also sends us copies of the official card, chronicled in August, in black on *yellow*, as well as on *grey*.

We have since received from the same correspondent copies of the originals and the reprints of the 12 c., *vermilion*, Type 2310, and he expresses a hope that we may be able to describe the points which distinguish the one from the other. The specimens before us are practically identical in colour, the reprints being rather the clearer of the two, having been printed from a plate that was not so much overloaded with ink, and that was more carefully cleaned before the impression was taken; the gum on the reprints seems to be quite *white*, whilst that on the originals is *yellowish*, but this may be merely a matter of age, or the colour may be the result of exposure; the paper in both cases shows the now obsolete watermark, and is vertically laid, more or less distinctly, varying no doubt in this respect in different sheets, or in different parts of the same sheet. The problem is a tough one!

Orange Free State.—We are indebted to two correspondents for the sight of a new provisional, formed by surcharging the long-suffering 3d. stamp with a large "½d.," the fraction being 11 mm. high, in *black*.

We regret to find, on examination of an entire sheet, that there are no less than *seven* varieties of this surcharge, showing five distinct types of the figure "2," and two of these each with two types of figure "1." These are distributed unequally over the setting, which covered 120 stamps (two panes of 60), and to add to the confusion one of the seven types (we may be thankful that it was not an eighth) was applied by hand to specimens, usually at the left-hand side of the sheet, on which the original surcharge had failed to print or was not sufficiently clear. We thus find this variety of type doubly impressed, or in combination with more or less indistinct impressions of four out of the six others! The season for ½d. oranges commences well.

We have also been shown a variety of the "2½d." on 3d., with two big black blocks (the impression of an inverted type) in front of the surcharge.

Adhesives. ½d. on 3d., blue.
 ½d. on 3d., blue; double surcharge.

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the new 10 reis card. The stamps on the cards and envelopes have the value in colour, not in *black* as upon the adhesives.



From table of an annex to the issue
 (See opposite page)

Queensland.—We have received the 1d. in a new variety of the current design, formed by inserting white figures "1" in the lower corners. The watermark appears to be the usual Crown and Q, and the perforation 13.

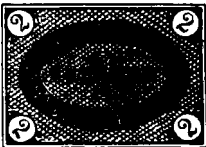
Adhesive. 1d., vermilion; new type

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 4 kopecks card has appeared with the whole impression in colour, instead of the formula being in *black* as hitherto.

Post Card. 4 kop., carmine-red; formula in colour.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*—*Biejetsk.*—The good news which we quoted in January has been confirmed, the offices in this district having been taken over by the Imperial Postal Department.

Glascow.—The current design has been tinkered at again here, with the result shown in the annexed illustration. The 2 kopecks stamp has Roman numerals "III" now at the ends of the oval, and the figures "2" in the upper corners are no longer inverted; there are two varieties, showing thick and thin figures, and the former exists with and without a period after the word "MAPKA."



Adhesive. 2 kop., black and yellow-green.

Kotelnitch.—Only a slight change has taken place here, the design of 1892 being printed in *brown*, with a slight *bronze* tinge, instead of in *reddish-bronze*. There are the same four varieties of type in a vertical row, but the order is changed—they are now placed 2, 1, 3, 4.

Adhesive. 3 kop., brown; 4 varieties.

Morschansk.—The stamp recently chronicled is said to have been issued so long ago as June, 1895.

St. Helena.—The fervent desire of the inhabitants of this Island for a raid upon the pockets of philatelists seems at last to have been acceded to, and the beautiful engraved design, which has so long been the admiration of collectors, is now replaced by the variety of the patent De la Rue adaptable that has been already used for the 1½d. The name and value are printed in the same colour as the rest of the design, and the stamps have the current wmk. and perforation. There are also 1d. post cards, single and reply paid, copies of which have been most kindly posted to us by a correspondent on the spot; the stamp on these is a pleasing change from the conventional profile: it is of oblong shape, and shows a view of the Harbour and surrounding parts of the Island. The formula is the usual Postal Union one.

Adhesives. 1d., rose. 2½d., blue. 10d., brown.
 2d., yellow. 5d., mauve.
Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
 1+1d. "

We are indebted to the same correspondent for a copy of the *St. Helena Guardian* for Oct. 1st, from which we extract the following notification of new rates of postage:

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.



"RATES OF POSTAGE.

"In Terms of Ordinance No. 1 of 1896, the Governor in Council has this day fixed the following Rates of Postage from this Colony:

Letters to all parts of the World per half ounce	2½d.
Post Cards	1d.
Reply Post Cards	2d.
For Newspapers, Books, Printed papers, Commercial papers, Patterns and Samples per 2 ounces	½d.
with the Postal Union proviso of a Minimum payment of 2½d. for a packet of Commercial papers, and of 1d. for a packet of Patterns or Samples.	
Registration Fee	2d.
For an acknowledgment of the receipt of a Registered Article	2½d.

"By command,
 "ROBT. R. BRUCE,
 "For Colonial Secretary.

"The Castle, St. Helena, 29th Sept. 1896."

A cutting sent us by another correspondent runs as follows: "St. Helena joined the Postal Union on October 1st, 1896. The stamps on sale at the Post-office are:

10d.	brown.
5d.	violet.
2½d.	dark blue.
2d.	yellow.
1d.	red.

Single and Reply Post Cards."

Samoa.—It is reported that a supply of 2½d. stamps, current type, was printed in *black* by mistake. We have an idea that the Samoan stamps are printed at the same place as those of Tonga; we do not wish to draw any unfavourable inferences from that fact, if it be a fact.

Adhesive. 2½d., black; error.

Seychelles.—We give an illustration showing the 18 c. on 45 c. stamp, recently described.



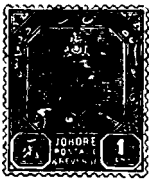
Shanghai.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes two new values of the design of 1893, also a 2 c. stamp, in the same colour as before apparently, but "printed on the paper prepared for the large 2 c. Jubilee stamp." In what respect this paper differs from that employed for the other stamps we have not been able to ascertain.

Adhesives. 2 c., black and red on?
4 c., black and orange on yellow.
6 c., black and carmine on rose.

Sierra Leone.—We have seen the 1s. stamp which we chronicled last month, and find that the design is in green, as we supposed. *The Ph. R.* adds a 3d. to the list, and *La R. Ph. F.* three higher values.

Adhesives. 3d., lilac and slate.
2s., green and ultramarine.
5s., green and carmine.
£1, brown on red.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—The accompanying illustrations show the design of the new stamps, and of the watermark in the paper on which they are printed. The colours of the 1 dollar, which we were unable to state last month, are purple and green.



Selangor.—We have received the following values of the new type, and can therefore vouch for their existence:—

3 c., lilac and carmine.	10 c., lilac and orange.
5 c., " olive.	25 c., green and carmine.
	50 c., lilac and black.

Our publishers obtained at the same time the 1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 2 c., orange, and 5 c., ultramarine, of the 1891 type.

Transvaal.—We have received the 6d. of the current bicoloured issue, also a "10 SHILLING" stamp of the same type, but printed all in one colour. *La R. Ph. F.* chronicles a 4d., and a 5s. in slate.

Adhesives. 4d., olive and green.
6d., mauve and green.
5s., slate.
10s., brown.

Trinidad.—We have received size F of the Registration Envelopes, with the new formula which we described in May. *Reg. Envelope.* 2d., blue; size F, new formula.

Messrs. Cameron & Co. kindly send us a copy of *The Port-of-Spain Gazette* for Sept. 25, containing a suggestion which, if carried out, would probably produce the exact contrary to the effect which its proposer desires:—

"A CENTENNIAL STAMP.

"A couple of correspondents have suggested the propriety and suitability of issuing a Centennial Stamp during the Centennial week. We understand that the Postmaster-General objects to this on the ground that speculators would buy up the whole issue, and they could not be prevented from doing so. In response to this we would suggest that a sufficient number be printed to last a year, and then the speculator need not be feared. It would furnish a keepsake of the Centennial that the poorest could obtain; and as they would go abroad upon the face of letters they would advertise Trinidad, and convince those doubting Thomases who refuse to believe that Trinidad is not a dependency of Brazil. The stamps might be in the same style as the Chicago World's Fair Stamps, which were conceded by all to be very handsome."

Zanzibar.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 4½ a. and 7½ a. of the new issue for British East Africa, surcharged "Zanzibar" in black.

Adhesives. 4½ a., orange-yellow.
7½ a., lilac-mauve.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 64.)

VICTORIA.

TYPE I.* THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

5 January, 1850-1857.

Three values, the dies for which were engraved by Mr. Thomas Ham, of Melbourne, and the stamps lithographed by him on yellowish white paper. *Imperf.*

(a) ONE PENNY.

(1) *No frame round stamps.*
1d., brown-red; I., 2 (pair), 2.

(2) *With outer frame.*

1d., brown-red; I., 2 (pair), 1.

(3) 1854. *With outer frame, but stamps wider apart.*

Printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson.

1d., dull rose-red; VII., 2.
1d., bright rose-red; 2 (pair), 3.
1d., dull vermilion; III. (horizontal strip), II., 3.
1d., dull rose, pale to deep; XXI., II. (pair).

Varieties.

1d., dull rose (top label defective); 1.
1d., dull rose-red (rouletted 5½); 1.
1d., dull rose (rouletted 17); 1.
1d., dull rose-red (pin-perf.); 2.
1d., " (perf. 13); 1.

(b) TWO PENCE.

(1) 5 Jan., 1850. *Fine background and border.*
2d., dull lilac to reddish lilac; I., 10.

(2) Jan., 1850. *Coarse background and fine border.*
2d., dull lilac (shades); I., 7.

Variety. Rouletted 8½.

2d., dull lilac; 1.

(3) *Same as last, but stamps with outer frame.*

2d., dull lilac to brownish lilac; 7, 1 (on original).
2d., dull warm lilac; VI., 2.

(4) *Coarse background and border. With outer frame.*

2d., dull red-lilac; IV. (block), II., 5.
2d., brownish lilac; 2 (pair), 11.
2d., brown; 3.
2d., pale brick-red; 2 (pair).
2d., greyish brown to bistre; III. (horizontal strip), II. (pair), VIII., 2 (pair), 6.

Variety of printing with value erased.

2d., lilac; 1.

Die proof of (1) on glazed card.

2d., blue-black; I.

(c) THREEPENCE.

(1) *Without frame to stamp.*

3d., blue; II.

(2) *Die re-engraved.*

3d., blue; IV., 1.

(3) *Same as last, but with outer frame.*

3d., blue; 6 (3 pairs), 1.

(4) *Same as last, but stamps wider apart.*

Printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson.

3d., pale blue; IV., 1.
3d., blue; VII., 2 (pair).
3d., deep blue (shades); VI., 2 (pair), 7.

* However desirable it may be to maintain a strictly chronological order in describing the stamps of a country, I have thought, in the present instance, it is better to catalogue the earlier issues of this country under Types, in order to facilitate reference.

Varieties (1857).

- 3d., blue (rouletted 5 $\frac{3}{4}$); 1.
 3d., blue (rouletted 7); 1.
 3d., blue (roul. 7 horizontally, imperf. vertically);
 2 (pair).
 3d., blue (pin-perf.); 2.
 3d., blue (perf. 12—1859); III., 2.

TYPE II. QUEEN ENTHRONED.

December, 1852.

- (1) *Engraved on steel, and printed by Mr. Thomas Ham.*
 50 varieties, arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 10.
 2d., brown; XIII., 1 (brown gum).

These stamps are lettered as follows: NR, WZ (II.),
 NS, YB, QV, ZC, VZ, XB, MR, GM, RW, and LQ.

Reconstructed sheet.

2d., brown; 50.

- (2) *December, 1853. Printed by Messrs. Campbell and
 Fergusson from lithographic transfers.*

- 2d., grey-purple; III. (strip), V., 2 (pair), 6.
 2d., grey-lilac; III., 5.
 2d., dull lilac (shades); XI., 2 (pair), 13, 1 (pen-
 stroked).
 2d., red-lilac to purple (shades); V., 2 (pair), 34.

Reconstructed sheets.

- 2d., purple-brown (early state); 50.
 2d. " (showing wear); 50.
 2d. " (much worn); 50.

Varieties. (a) Errors of transfer.

2d., red-lilac; 4 (2 pairs), consisting of stamps lettered
 TX+MQ and DI+WA respectively.

(b) Steps of throne broken.

2d., purple; 2.

(c) Word "TWO" broken, reading "TVO."

2d., purple; 1.

TYPE III. OCTAGONAL.

6 July, 1854.

Engraved and lithographed by Messrs. Campbell and
 Fergusson. *Imperf.*

1s., blue; V., 5.

1857. *Variety. Rouletted.*

1s., blue; 4.

1859. *Perf. 12.*

1s., blue (shades); XII., 2 (pair).

TYPE IV. "POSTAGE STAMP."

1854.

Engraved on boxwood by Mr. S. Calvert, and printed by
 him. Many slight varieties of type. *Imperf.*

6d., orange, pale to deep (10 Sept.); XIII., II. (pair), 1.
 2s., green (1 Sept.); III. (strip), 1.

Varieties.

- 6d., orange (rouletted—Sept. 1857); I., 4.
 6d. " (pin-perf.); 1.
 6d. " (serpentine perf.—Nov. 1857); I., 6.
 6d. " (serrated perf.); I., 3.
 6d. " (serpentine and serrated perf. combined); I., 1.
 2s., green (rouletted); 2.
 2s. " (perf. 12—1859); V., 1 (colour changed).

June, 1861.

Wmk. value in words. Perf. 12.

6d., black; IV.

1864. *Wmk. single-lined "2." Perf. 12.*

2s., blue on yellow-green; VIII.

Variety. Colour of paper changed.

- 2s., blue on deep blue; 1.
 2s., blue on pale blue; 1.

TYPE V. QUEEN ENTHRONED (*small size*).

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.
Watermark Large Star. Imperf.

October, 1856.

1d., green; IV. (block), VI.

With false rouletting.

1d., green; I.

November, 1858.

Rouletted in the Colony by Mr. F. W. Robinson.

6d., blue (shades); II. (pair), VI.

With false perforation at bottom.

6d., blue; I.

Variety Imperf.

6d., blue; II. (pair).

Plate proof on unwatermarked paper.

6d., black; II. (pair).

TYPE VI. EMBLEMS IN CORNERS.

1857-60.

Engraved by Messrs. Calvert Bros., and printed from
 electros.

(1) Wmk. Large Star. Imperf.

1d., green (Feb. 1857); VIII., 2.

4d., rose; XI., 4.

4d., deep rose; 2.

(2) Wmk. Large Star. Rouletted.

4d., rose; 6.

(3) No Wmk. Imperf.

1d., blue-green (Jan. 1858); III. (strip), I., 2 (pair), 2.

2d., lilac; VIII.

4d., rose (Jan. 1858); 2 (pair), 4.

(4) No Wmk. Rouletted.

1d., blue-green; III., 2.

2d., lilac; 2.

4d., rose; I., 5.

Variety, Imperf. vertically.

2d., lilac; 2 (pair).

(5) No Wmk. Perf. 12.

1d., green; VII.

1d., yellow-green; II., 3.

2d., lilac; I.

4d., rose; VIII., 2.

(6) Horizontally laid paper. Imperf.

2d., reddish lilac; II. (pair), VI., 2.

2d., purple; V., 3.

(7) Horizontally laid paper. Perf. 12.

1d., green; II., 1.

4d., rose; V., 2.

(8) Vertically laid paper. Imperf.

4d., pale rose; I., 2 (pair), 1.

4d., rose; 3.

Variety. Rouletted 16.

4d., rose; 1.

(9) Vertically laid paper. Rouletted.

2d., reddish lilac; I., 2.

4d., pale rose; V., 2 (vertical pair), 4.

(10) Wmk. value in words. Perf. 12.

1d., green; VII., 1.

2d., bluish lilac; IV., 2.

2d., deep lilac; II. (pair); I., 1 (specimen).

(11) Wmk. THREE—PENCE. Perf. 12.

2d., dull lilac; III., 2.

(12) Wmk. single-lined "2." Perf. 12.

2d., reddish lilac; III., 1.

2d., dull lilac; III.

2d., purple; II., 1.

2d., bluish lilac; VIII., 1.

2d. (colours changed); II.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

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(To whom all Communications should be addressed.)

PROSPECTUS.

A period of nearly seven years has elapsed since the holding of the London Philatelic Exhibition in 1890, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London.

During this interval very remarkable progress has been made in Philately. The immense increase in the ranks of Philatelists, and the great interest which is now taken in the pursuit in its more scientific aspects, justify the conclusion that the time has arrived when an International Exhibition could advantageously be held in the Metropolis.

It has accordingly been decided to invite Philatelists to join in the festivities of the ensuing year in celebration of the fact that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been spared to reign over her subjects for a longer period than that vouchsafed to any previous Sovereign, by organizing the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897.

The Exhibition will embrace British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Newsbands, Proofs, Essays, etc., as well as Albums, Books, and Philatelic appliances, Literature and Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

It will be opened at the GALLERIES of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 191, PICCADILLY, W., on THURSDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1897, and it is hoped that the Committee will have the hearty co-operation of all Philatelists in their endeavour to make the undertaking a success worthy of the occasion, and thoroughly representative of all aspects of the pursuit to which it is devoted.

The Galleries chosen have been specially constructed for the exhibition of valuable paintings in oil and water colours, and combining as they do the advantages of ample space, good light from above without fear of damage by exposure to the sun's rays, security against the risk of fire, and a position in a leading central thoroughfare in the West End, they have been selected as the most eminently suitable place in London for an Exhibition of Stamps.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases, night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure Exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

The provisions against the risk of loss by fire or theft are specially referred to in the Rules and Regulations set out below.

The support of Philatelists throughout the world is cordially invited, and it is hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies and all Foreign Countries will, by sending Exhibits, co-operate in making the Exhibition thoroughly representative of the best interests of Philately.

Special arrangements will be made to facilitate the passing through the Customs of Exhibits from abroad without risk of damage, and for such examination (if any) as may be deemed necessary being conducted in the presence of a representative of the Committee.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public until the evening of THURSDAY, the 5th AUGUST, 1897, and all Exhibits will be returned to the owners as soon as possible after that date.

It will be a great convenience, and the work of the Committee, especially in the preparation of the Official Catalogue, will be considerably lightened, if intending Exhibitors will send full particulars of their Exhibits at the earliest possible moment.

It has been decided that the Exhibition shall be subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of which all Exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in Classes I., II., and III. must be mounted on cards, paper, or loose pages. Although no special size of cards or other material is obligatory, it is hoped that Exhibitors who mount their stamps specially for the Exhibition will as far as possible endeavour to assist the Committee in securing uniformity, for the sake of economising the space at their disposal. This object will be attained by the use of cards of the following sizes, viz.: 10 inches in height by 8 inches or 12 inches in width, or 15 inches in height by 12 inches in width, and, if desired, cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied on application to the Secretary, at a trifling cost. *The sizes in Centimetres will be 25½ by 20¼ or 30½; or 38 by 30½.*

2.—A charge for space according to the size of the Exhibits, or of the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale:—

For each square foot	3d. (minimum charge 2s. 6d.)
For each album or volume of stamps	5s.

For each volume shown in Divisions 1 and 2 of Class VIII., and for each album or volume, etc., shown in Class IX. 4s.

For Exhibits in Division 3 of Class VIII., for each foot run of space occupied 1s. (minimum charge 2s. 6d.)

Arrangements have been made by the Committee for Insurance against loss by fire or theft of Exhibits while in the custody of the Committee, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of Exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such Exhibits are accepted for Insurance; but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to loss.

The charge for space and Insurance (if any) will be payable by the Exhibitor on sending in his Exhibit. All Exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—Insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the Exhibits, with the value for Insurance, should be sent to the Secretary as early as possible, *but not later than the 1st May, 1897*, on the accompanying form.

4.—All Exhibits must be delivered post or carriage paid, between the 7th and 10th July, 1897, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Secretary. Punctuality in delivery is particularly desired to ensure accurate description of the Exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any Exhibit without assigning any reason for such refusal is reserved by the Committee, as also the right of showing such part of any Exhibit as the Committee may decide in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All Exhibits entered for competition must be *bonâ fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in the joint names, or firm name, as the case may be; but no combination made solely for the purposes of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the written permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification that it is for sale may be affixed to any Exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Committee his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made accordingly to facilitate this fact and the price being made known. No Exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition, and in case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase-money, after deducting 5 per cent. to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will in all cases be final. They will be seven in number, of whom it is proposed that three at least shall be chosen from representatives of Foreign Countries.

10.—No Exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee; but all Exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "Not for Competition" will be so marked in the several classes in which they may be shown. *In making their awards, the Judges will be requested to take into special consideration, not only the rarity and completeness of the Exhibit, but also the neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting and condition of the specimens submitted, and the Philatelic knowledge displayed by the Exhibitor.*

CLASS I.

Will consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain.

Division 1.—Adhesive Postage Stamps (including fiscals available for Postage), unused only.

" 2.— " " " " " used "

" 3.—Telegraph Stamps.

Awards in this Class.—*Division 1.*—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

" 2.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

" 3.—One " 1 "

CLASS II.

For Special Collections of Postal Adhesive Stamps of any one of the Countries or combinations of Countries named below:—

Division 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE, including Protectorates, etc.

British Guiana.
Cashmere and Native States of India.
New South Wales.

A.

Mauritius.
Victoria.

Awards.—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

Canada, British Columbia (including Vancouver),
and Prince Edward Island.
Ceylon.
India.
Natal.
New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.
New Zealand.

B.

Queensland.
South Australia.
Do. departmental stamps.
Tasmania.
Trinidad.
Western Australia.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals.

Bahamas and Bermuda.
Barbados.
Cape of Good Hope.
Fiji Islands.
Grenada and Jamaica.

C.

Griqualand.
Nevis.
St. Vincent and St. Lucia.
Straits Settlements and Dependencies.
Turks Islands.

Awards.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

D.

Any three or more of the following, or any other British possessions or protectorates not enumerated, viz. :—

Antigua, British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa and British Central Africa, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Ionian Islands, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Montserrat, North Borneo, Oil Rivers and Niger Coast, St. Christopher, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Virgin Islands, Zanzibar, Zululand.

Awards.—One Silver and 3 Bronze Medals.

Division 2.

EUROPE.

Austria, Austrian Italy, and Hungary.
Germany (any three of the following):—
Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick,
German Confederation and Empire (in-
cluding Alsace and Lorraine), Hamburg,
Hanover, Heligoland, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-
Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia,
Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis,
Wurtemberg.

A.

Italy (any three of the following):—
Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma,
Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany.
Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia.
Russia, Finland, Russian Levant, and Poland.
Russian Locals, Livonia, and Wenden.
Spain.
Switzerland.
Turkey.

Awards.—One Gold, 3 Silver, and 3 Bronze Medals.

Belgium.
Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, and Montenegro.
France and Monaco.
Greece.

B.

Holland and Luxemburg.
Norway, Denmark, and Iceland.
Portugal.
Sweden.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals.

Division 3.

ASIA AND AFRICA.

A.

Afghanistan.	|	Philippine Islands.
Azores and Madeira.	|	Portuguese India.
French Colonies and Possessions.	|	Other Portuguese Colonies.
Japan.	|	Transvaal.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals.

B.

Egypt and Suez Canal.	|	Persia.
New Republic.	|	Shanghai and China.

And any two of the following, or of others not enumerated, viz.: Congo, Dutch Indies, Liberia, Orange Free State, Sarawak, Siam.

Awards.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Division 4.

AMERICA.

A.

Colombian Republic (including the various States).	|	Mexico (including Locals).
Confederate States of America (including postmasters' stamps).	|	United States of America (including postmasters' stamps).
Hawaii.	|	United States Locals.

Awards.—One Gold, 2 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

B.

Argentine Confederation and Republic, Corrientes, and Cordoba.	|	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia.	|	Peru and Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Brazil.	|	San Domingo.
	|	Uruguay.

Awards.—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

C.

Chili.	|	Paraguay.
Cuba and Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo.	|	Venezuela and La Guaira.
Guatemala.	|	

And any two of the following, viz.: Costa Rica, Curaçao and Surinam, Danish West Indies, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador.

Awards.—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Exhibitors may compete in all or any of the divisions or subdivisions, and the number of Exhibits is not limited.

CLASS III.

For Collections of Rare Stamps.

Each Exhibit to consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred stamps.

Awards.—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IV.

Will consist of entire Collections of Postal Adhesives, with or without Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., in albums or volumes.

Division 1.—Special or General Collections, without limit as to number.

" 2.—	"	"	"	"	total number not to exceed 4000.
" 3.—	"	"	"	"	" 2000.

Awards.—*Division 1.*—One Gold, 1 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals.

" 2.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

" 3.—One " " 1 " Medal.

CLASS V.

Is for Collections of Entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—

Austria, Hungary, and Lombardy.
Germany and all States.
Great Britain.

Mauritius.
Russia, Finland, and Poland.
United States of America.

Division 2.—Any four countries not named in *Division 1.*

Awards.—*Division 1.*—One Gold and 1 Silver Medal.

„ 2.—One Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

CLASS VI.

Will consist of Collections of Entire Post Cards and Letter Cards.

Division 1.—One or more of the following countries:—

Finland.
Germany and all States.
Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad.
Japan.

Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Roumania.

Division 2.—Any six countries other than those named in *Division 1.*

Awards.—*Division 1.*—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

„ 2.—One „ „ 1 „ „

CLASS VII.

For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

N.B.—Stamps shown by any person, firm, or company in this Class must be limited to specimens of their own work, and may comprise Stamps as issued, Proofs, or Essays, or all three.

Awards.—One Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

CLASS VIII.

For Philatelic Literature and Works.

Division 1.—Current Philatelic Journals, exhibited by the Publishers.

„ 2.—Philatelic Works published since 31st October, 1890, and shown by the Publishers.

„ 3.—Collections of Philatelic Literature, published prior to 1880.

N.B.—In the case of serial publications, in *Division 1* the last volume published, and in *Division 3* the first volume only, to be shown.

Awards.—*Division 1.*—Two Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

„ 2.—Two „ „ 2 „ „

„ 3.—One „ „ 1 „ Medal.

CLASS IX.

For Albums, etc.

Division 1.—The most suitable Album or Book for a special collection.

„ 2.— „ „ „ „ general collection.

„ 3.—The best Book, Method, or System for arranging and showing Classes V. and VI.

Awards.—One Silver and 1 Bronze Medal in each *Division*.

CLASS X.

For Philatelic Accessories and Appliances for use by Collectors.

Awards.—Two Bronze Medals.

CLASS XI.

Special arrangements of Stamps, Stamps on Original Letter Sheets or Envelopes, Telegraph Stamps (except those of Great Britain), Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

Awards.—Two Silver and 4 Bronze Medals.

A Special Gold Medal, being the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, will be given for the most meritorious Exhibit of Adhesive Postage Stamps shown in Classes I. or II.

The following special prizes will also be awarded :—

One Silver and one Bronze Medal in each of Classes I., II., III., IV., and XI., for the best Exhibits by members of Provincial Philatelic Societies resident in the United Kingdom, who do not gain prizes in the open competition in the Class for which the special prizes are awarded.

The *Philatelic Society, London*, will give two Prizes for the best Collections shown by any Exhibitors under the age of 16 years, and also Prizes for the best Exhibit by any amateur not a member of the Society; for the neatest and best arranged Exhibit shown; and for the best Exhibit of Stamps in the finest condition; and also two Silver Medals to be awarded to authors of Philatelic Works shown in Class VIII.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have placed at the disposal of the Committee one Gold and one Silver Medal to be awarded for the two best Collections exhibited in any Album of English manufacture containing over 8000 stamps, and one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections in any Album of English manufacture containing under 8000 stamps.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt offers one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of unused Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, and also one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Exhibits shown in Class III.

Mr. W. T. Wilson will give one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of the Stamps of Mexico.

Mr. M. Giwelb offers one Gold Medal for the best Collection of the Stamps of the Colombian Republic and States.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by ordinary members of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. M. P. Castle, one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Exhibits of European Stamps.

Mr. W. Hadlow, one Silver Medal for the most complete Collection of the Stamps of Queensland.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach, one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by Continental Collectors.

A further limited number of medals will also be placed at the disposal of the Judges, for award in any cases in which they may consider an Exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No Exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class (exclusive of special prizes) except in Class II., in which Class not more than two prizes may be taken by one Exhibitor. The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any prize if from insufficiency of competition or for any other reason they shall think that it should not be awarded.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

New Price Catalogue. OUR new departure in issuing our Catalogue in three volumes—the English and Colonial *Stamps* in one volume, the Foreign *Stamps* in another, and Post Cards, Envelopes, etc., in a third—appears to be meeting with general approval, judging by the numerous letters of commendation we have received. In fact, out of many hundreds of orders already to hand, we have so far only found two collectors who have complained that they would have preferred the old form, with everything mixed up together. Our only object in publishing the Catalogue in the three volumes is to meet the convenience of the bulk of our clients; and we shall wait with much interest to hear the opinions that may be formed upon the Catalogue *when it is issued*.

Up to the time of going to press the first Part of the Catalogue is printed up to letter S, and the whole of it is priced, so we fully expect to deliver all prepaid orders for Part I. just before Christmas. At any rate, we are working hard for this end.

We are getting many enquiries about our wholesale terms, and for the convenience of the trade, and also for that of Secretaries of Societies at home and abroad, who buy for their members, we beg to state that the following are our *trade terms for Cash orders only*:

Under 12 copies of any one Part,	no discount.
12 to 35 " " " "	25 per cent. discount.
Over 35 " " " "	33 " " "

It has been an agreeable surprise to us to find, during the past few weeks, that a very large number of our clients are ordering the three Parts of our Catalogue; in fact, so much is this the case that we shall have to order a larger edition than we contemplated of Parts II. and III.

We would strongly impress upon our readers the necessity of ordering at once, if they desire to receive Part I. immediately it is published. The prepaid orders will take the best part of a week to wrap up and despatch; and although a supply will be on hand, we shall, in justice to those who have booked their orders, not sell any over the counter in our shop until the whole of such booked orders have been executed.

Barbados.

WE are pleased to announce the publication of No. 5 of the *Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks*, treating of the stamps of Barbados, and containing also the history and description of the Star watermarked paper of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. It is edited by those well-known philatelists Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieut. F. H. Napier. This Handbook contains three sheets of autotype illustrations of stamps, two of which consist entirely of illustrations of the surcharges of the "1d." on half of the 5s., showing the different varieties of the genuine, and also the forgeries that are known to us. In addition to these illustrations there are three full-page reproductions of the Star watermark of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., together with an appendix, containing copies of the original correspondence, numbers of each stamp printed—both of the Perkins-Bacon and the De la Rue Series—and finally a very complete reference list, with the publishers' present prices for copies in mint condition. This book we consider to be by far the best of the series of Handbooks that we have yet published; and we strongly recommend it, not only to the notice of those who are specialists in the stamps of Barbados, but also to collectors of books and to Secretaries of Philatelic Societies, as the work will no doubt be a standard one upon this interesting country, and should be at hand for reference everywhere that Philatelists are in the habit of meeting together. The price of the Handbook is 7s. 6d., post-free 7s. 9d., in strong cover; or 10s. 6d., post-free 10s. 9d., extra well bound in blue cloth with gilt edges and gilt lettering.

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Trinidad. Obsolete Issues.

WE have just received a letter, in reply to an enquiry of ours, from the Postmaster-General of Trinidad, informing us that all stamps of the old issue have been destroyed. We consider this a much more satisfactory course than that adopted by some Colonial offices, of sending the supplies back to London and having them sold by tender or otherwise. We think that the obsolete 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps will considerably advance in price in a short time, and recommend them to the notice of collectors. Our new prices will be found in our Catalogue shortly to be published. We, of course, cannot supply any at the old Catalogue price.

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Geneva Exhibition.

IN our report of this exhibition, some months ago, we regret to state that a small error crept in. We credited Mr. C. F. Lücke, of Leipzig, with having received a bronze medal under Section 14 B for an album with spaces and printed description. Mr. Lücke informs us that he secured a silver medal for his albums, thus ranking equally with our Publishers with Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, and Messrs. Baumbach & Co., who also secured silver medals of equal value; and we owe him an apology for the clerical error in a former number of this magazine.

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Norwegian Stamps.

SPECIALISTS in the interesting stamps of Norway should make a point of securing the little price list that has just been published by Mr. Hubert Buckley, Rosenkrantz gd 2, Christiania, Norway. The list is in English, and Mr. Buckley quotes the actual price at which he can supply stamps in fine condition. Having been studying the stamps of Scandinavia for the past twelve months, and having learnt a good deal about their relative rarity, we are able to bear out, to a very large extent, the prices in this list, which, on the whole, we consider are very fair.

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Philatelic Society of Bengal.

At a meeting of this Society, held on Oct. 3rd last, the following letter was drafted and authorised to be sent to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, protesting against unnecessary issues for various Native States:—

"On behalf of the Philatelic Society of Bengal, I beg to address you on what appears to us to be the issue of unnecessary stamps to Native States.

"These stamps being intended for use only within those States of British India need not, it appears to us, be either of numerous denominations or of high values. We desire to raise no objections to the use of the following denominations:

½ anna.	8 annas.
1 anna.	12 annas.
2 annas.	1 rupee.
4 annas.	

"We would point out very respectfully that these are all which can possibly be necessary for the purely postal purposes of the States concerned. Nearly all the supplies of stamps of other denominations are, according to our information, sold to stamp dealers and collectors. With regard to the values over Re. 1 this is specially true. In short, our information leads us to believe that these States buy many denominations of stamps from Government at cost price, and sell to dealers and collectors at face value, thus deriving a considerable income without trouble and at the expense of Government.

"Very respectfully we should like to say that this course is not advantageous to Government. Nor is it dignified for the Government of India to lend itself to practices which have hitherto been considered peculiar to countries such as the Republics of Central America and others. We feel sure that this has only to be pointed out to be remedied.

"While on this subject, we venture to take up your time with another branch of it. The surcharging of these stamps is done by the Government Press, apparently without special precaution in correcting the proof, so that almost every printing discloses some mistake. This has led to the belief among collectors that the Government of India order these mistakes to be made, in order that it may dispose of the 'errors' at high prices. No one acquainted with the circumstances of the case could give credence to such an absurd theory; but it is an ascertained fact that this is a very common idea among collectors of all classes in England, Europe, and America.

"We would, therefore, suggest that very special precautions should be taken in correcting the proofs of these surcharges in future. It appears to us that a little more care would do away with cases of 'wrong fount' and 'broken letters' being used, and prevent cases of transposing."

Letters of this kind, from influential Philatelic Societies, may be productive of a certain amount of good. At any rate, they cannot do any harm. We are glad to see our philatelic brethren aiding in this way the objects of the S.S.S.S., and we trust that they may be successful to a large extent in their endeavours to prevent future unnecessary issues being made.

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REMARKABLE STAMP FRAUDS AT LIVERPOOL.
MEDICAL STUDENT AND SHORTHAND WRITER "RAISING THE WIND."

AT the Liverpool City Police Court, before Mr. Stewart, stipendiary magistrate, a medical student named Edmund Forsythe, and a professional shorthand writer named Ernest Atkinson, were charged with stealing a book from 131, Saxony Road, the property of Lucretia Briscoe. It appears that on the 27th inst. the prisoners called at Mrs. Briscoe's, purporting to enquire for apartments. One prisoner went

upstairs with Mrs. Briscoe to look at the rooms, while the other remained in the parlour. When Mrs. Briscoe came downstairs she noticed that the man who had remained in the parlour seemed to be very bulky, but both went away, saying that the lodgings were not suitable. Mrs. Briscoe missed the book immediately the men had gone. Detective-Sergeant Wishart said he had been watching prisoners for some time, and arrested them at noon. He had ascertained that on the 21st inst. prisoner Forsythe engaged lodgings at 101, Chatham Street, and said he would take possession of them on Friday, the 23rd, and if any letters came for him to take them in. He turned up on Saturday morning, accompanied by Atkinson, whom he introduced as Mr. Jones, of Egremont, and with whom, he said, he was staying until Monday. He asked for and received several bulky letters from various parts of the country. All those came from stamp dealers, with the exception of a post card, which came from Forsythe to himself, and which was worded as follows: "Dear Dick,—I have sent you on a cheque for £15, your com. Hope you are well, etc." Prisoners afterwards went to 2, Oxford Street, where the same trick was perpetrated, a number of letters being sent to Forsythe in the name of "Stevens," together with a post card similarly worded to the other one. On the Monday the prisoners went back to Chatham Street. Atkinson went into the house—the other man remained outside—and represented that Forsythe had gone to London, and he (Atkinson) asked for his letters. There were none, however, and Atkinson rejoined Forsythe, and the two went back to Oxford Street, and Atkinson made the same representation about "Stevens" having gone to London. They afterwards took lodgings in Bedford Street and Oxford Street, again giving fictitious names; and several letters were here received by them in the same way, the missives coming from stamp dealers from various parts of the country. These came in reply to letters which were sent out by prisoners stating that they were stamp dealers, and asking for foreign stamps to be sent for approval. When Sergeant Wishart visited the apartments in Falkner Street, he found three letters and one post card. Two of the letters contained foreign postage stamps valued at £1 18s. 4d. and £1 6s. He also found a book of stamps addressed to Forsythe at Chatham Street, and this was valued at £5. From papers found in the possession of the prisoners it was evident that they had been carrying on an extensive system of fraud in various towns throughout the country. As a rule prisoners only stayed about twelve days in each town. The stamps obtained in Liverpool were sold to dealers in Prescott Street. Most of the addresses which were in the possession of prisoners had been obtained by false pretences through the *Exchange and Mart*. Inspector Robertson applied for a remand, so that further information could be obtained concerning another charge. Prisoners were remanded for eight days.

COUNTY COURT CASE OVER A POSTAGE STAMP.

At the Liverpool County Court, before his Honour Judge Collier, an action was brought by Mr. H. G. Bradbury, for whom Mr. P. C. Kelly appeared, against Mr. G. S. Dodman, to recover £3 8s. 9d., balance of the sum of £6 deposited by plaintiff with defendant as security for the return of a "Great Britain" stamp, buff, plate 13, left with plaintiff for purchase or return. The plaintiff's case was that he ultimately declined to purchase the stamp at the price of £10, which was asked for it, and returned it to defendant. Having received £2 11s. 3d. on account, he brought the action to recover the balance of the amount deposited. The defence was that the plaintiff had purchased the stamp out-and-out. His Honour having heard the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

London Philatelic Exhibition.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., and the Duke of York, K.G., have both most kindly consented to act as Patrons of the Exhibition to be held next July. If anything were needed to ensure the success of the Exhibition, the presence of these names at the head of the programme would assuredly supply it.

We have had several enquiries as to whether our publishers intend to exhibit, and if so, what countries. After some consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it would be advisable for us not to exhibit at all for competition, as owing to the immense stock that we carry it would be quite possible for us, in many cases, to show an exhibit of certain countries that would quite outclass that usually made by a collector; and we do not think it would be fair to compete in this way against our own clients. Therefore we shall not show any stamps whatever. Of course in the Publication Department we shall show rather extensively; but the same reasons do not apply here that apply to exhibiting collections of stamps.

New Stock Books.

SINCE the publication, in our September *Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but to show all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps, blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books; but the lists we publish here, from time to time, are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are chiefly classed after our new Catalogue that is now in the press.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

British Guiana	value	£
Roumania	"	282
Cashmere	"	307
Mauritius	"	540
Fiji and Hawaii	"	525
Sarawak, Tonga, Samoa, and Cook Islands	"	174
South Australia	"	800
" O. S. and Departmentals	"	298
Bolivia	"	170
Victoria	"	1346
Brazil	"	377
Tasmania	"	700
Western Australia	"	400
Belgium	"	37
Norway and Sweden	"	176

Caution.

MR. AUG. SCHNEIDER, of 82, Chaussée Haecht, Brussels, has during the past two or three weeks been largely giving our name as a reference. We must have had at least two dozen enquiries about him. We beg to state that we know absolutely nothing of this man. We do not know who he is, and know nothing at all

about him, and we have communicated with the Prefect of Police in Brussels to try to trace this Mr. Schneider, and to find out what he is doing.

Further than this, in the private correspondence sheet of the Berlin Dealers' Society, dated October 24th last, dealers are warned against sending goods to him. We therefore now beg to caution all our friends, and advise nothing to be sent without cash remittance in advance.

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Ceylon Wanted.

WE especially want a few minor shades and special varieties in Ceylon stamps to complete an order. All must be unused and in the most perfect condition. For any of these we are prepared to pay a good price according to their rarity, and we shall be glad to have them on approval for a few days. The numbers given below are those of our Catalogue—current edition :

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| No. | 6. | 6d., claret, imperf. on white paper. |
| „ | 13. | 1s. 9d., yellow-green in shades, are wanted.
(Only the pale yellow shades.) |
| „ | 21. | 6d., brown, all shades, wmk. Star. |
| „ | 44. | 2d., <i>very dark</i> green, wmk. Crown and CC. |
| „ | 55. | 10d., vermilion, not orange. |
| „ | 92. | 5 c. on 24 c., green. |
| „ | 95. | 5 c. on 48 c., carmine. |
| „ | 98. | 10 c. on 16 c., lilac. |
| „ | 118. | 5 c. on 4 c., lilac-rose. |
| „ | 122. | 5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown. |
| „ | 123. | 10 c. on 16 c., lilac. |
| „ | 157. | 2 c. (Type 709) on 4 c., lilac-rose. |
| „ | 163. | 5 c., on 15 c., olive, error "Flve." |
| „ | 164. | 5 c., on 15 c., olive, without the word
"Revenue." |
| „ | 167. | Postal Com., 3 "cents," error for "cents," on
4 c., rose. |
| „ | 169. | Postal Com., 3 cents on 4 c., lilac-rose, sur-
charged in <i>blue</i> and also in <i>black</i> . |

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STAMP ROBBERY AT BOURNEMOUTH.

AT the Bournemouth Police Court on Saturday, November 14th, before Mr. T. J. Hankinson (in the chair), Dr. J. Roberts Thomson, and Mr. J. Haggard, Arthur Woolland, a young man, was brought up on remand charged with stealing 660 Norwegian stamps and various other stamps, post cards, envelopes, and five books, altogether of the value of £350, the property of his employers, Frederick John Bright and Son, at Bournemouth, between November 11th and December 14th, 1895. Mr. Harry Trevanion defended.

Francis Higby Oliver, manager of the prosecutors' Stamp Department, said prisoner was employed as an assistant in that department between the dates mentioned in the charge. During that time witness was engaged in the compilation of a large catalogue of stamps, and whenever he was absent prisoner had charge of the stock of stamps. The book produced, containing 660 Norwegian stamps, was the property of his employers. He also identified a sheet of 60 Grenada stamps produced; another book containing, among others, 36 Gibraltar stamps, and a number of post cards and envelopes; and a packet of 30 Gibraltar stamps, besides other stamps. Eight Gibraltar stamps which had been missed had not been recovered. Messrs. Bright and Son found, on taking stock in May last, that 900 Norwegian stamps were missing. Only one other dealer had such a large stock of stamps as his employers, and the whole of the stock of that dealer was about equivalent to the number of stamps prosecutors had lost. Witness gave details as to

when other books and boxes of stamps were purchased, and stated how he identified them. From the cover of one book he pointed out the name of "Bright and Son, Arcade, Bournemouth," had been obliterated. With few exceptions all the stamps produced were formerly in the stock of the prosecutors. Their ordinary value was about £300, but their commercial value, sold singly, would be about £600. None of the books were ever given to prisoner. At the stock-taking in May last a deficiency was discovered of over £300, instead of, as had usually been the case, a surplus of about £100. The whole of the stamps named in the charge were, at the time of prisoner's employment, arranged in stock books, stock drawers, and selections of stamps on the prosecutors' premises. Stock books were never sent out for approval, and he had never given away any of the books to the prisoner.

Cross-examined: Prisoner entered prosecutors' employ with a good character. He came for a month on trial, and witness was not aware that he had notice of an appointment at the East India Docks, London, on the day that he entered the service. He left two days after the month's trial expired, saying he was going to America. The firm had intended giving notice to prisoner. The prisoner's duties included the arranging of certain stamps alphabetically in stock books, and he had access to the entire stock. There were two young ladies also employed in the Stamp Department. Only 600 Norwegian stamps had been recovered out of the 900 lost. The books produced might have been emptied of stamps by prisoner in the course of his work, but witness denied that he ever gave them to prisoner. Prisoner was engaged on November 11th, and the stock-taking was in the following May. In the meantime prosecutors had engaged a man named Young, who was in their employ two or three months. A large number of stamps were missed before Young left, and others were missed after he left. Young was prosecuted for the theft of stamps, and was convicted. He was not aware that prisoner brought some stamps with him when he came to Bournemouth, but he knew he had been in business on his own account as a dealer. Copthall Avenue, London, was a place where stamps were bought and sold, but witness did not think it possible for prisoner to have bought a large number of the stamps produced at that place. In further cross-examination witness said the more valuable of the stamps were kept in a safe, which was not kept locked in the daytime.

Mary Riggs, living at 9, Jeafferson Avenue, Springbourne, said prisoner lodged with her parents at the beginning of November, 1895. He was then in no regular employment. Soon after he entered prosecutors' employ he brought home stamps, and witness used to assist him in sorting them. She did this on three or four occasions. She recognised the stamps on certain pages of the books produced as some which she had seen prisoner stick in them.

Cross-examined: Prisoner had a large number of stamps in his possession before he entered Messrs. Bright's employ. He took stamps from a bag before he went into service, and from his pockets afterwards. She had no difficulty in identifying the stamps after examining them. She had not been able to identify any of the stamps which prisoner possessed before he went to Bright's.

Annie Millbank, of 42, Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, said she was engaged to prisoner. The letter produced, dated 28th November, 1895, addressed to her, was in his handwriting. On the 29th November, 1895, she received two of the books produced. In one of them there were no stamps. A box of stamps (produced) was sent to her with the books. She had placed certain stamps which prisoner had sent to her in the empty book. She saw

prisoner at Waterloo after he left Messrs. Bright's employ, and handed the books to him. Another letter (produced) was also received by her from prisoner. In October last prisoner was in possession of £50, which he placed in the Post Office Savings Bank. The money was obtained, he told her, by the sale of stamps.

Cross-examined: Before prisoner entered Messrs. Bright and Son's employ he had a large number of stamps, having been in business for himself. A few months ago she and prisoner were contemplating marriage, and with that object in view prisoner sold 55 stamps, £47 of the money realized being placed in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of Mr. Millbank.

Walter Parker Rock said he was an accountant in a railway clearing house, and resided at 39, Haviland Road, Stoke Newington. He had dealings with the prisoner in October last through Mr. Hiscox, who was a shopkeeper. He went to see prisoner at his residence, and purchased the six books and two boxes of stamps (produced), and a quantity of loose stamps, for the sum of £55. He said he had been years accumulating the collection, and he got a great many of the good ones through exchange and exchange clubs. With reference to the Norwegian stamps, he said he had received them through a friend, believing they would be valuable. Witness had sold a number of the stamps, but the whole of the remainder (produced) he had handed over to the police. Witness said he gave what he considered a fair price, as a collector, for the stamps, to sell to dealers. He had never had any dealings with Copthall Avenue. When he saw Bright and Son's name and address on the post cards he questioned prisoner, but was not suspicious about the answers. This was the first big deal in stamps which he had had.

William Elkin Coe said he was an accountant in a railway clearing house, and resided at Stroud Green, London. He accompanied witness to prisoner's residence in Digby Road. Witness questioned prisoner, who said he had been offered £45 for the stamps. Witness and Mr. Rock jointly offered £55 for the stamps, and subsequently witness abstracted what he considered the best stamps, pasted them on sheets, and disposed of them in the City to various dealers.

George Frederick Thickbroom, a telegraphist, residing at 13, Haviland Road, Stratford, Essex, said he bought eight Gibraltar stamps of prisoner in October last for the sum of 12s. 7d. He had since disposed of them through the Exchange. He did not question him as to how he became possessed of the stamps, as he had previously known him to be a dealer. He had been unable to repurchase the stamps, but he thought he could get back one of them.

Cross-examined: He had seen prisoner purchasing stamps in Copthall Avenue, but not since 1894.

Harry Hiscox, assistant to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, stamp dealers, of 391, Strand, London, spoke to purchasing a number of stamps from the witness Rock on the 27th October.

Cross-examined: He had never had any dealings with prisoner.

Guy Semple, managing clerk to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, foreign stamp dealer, of 440, Strand, deposed to purchasing some stamps (produced) from the witness Coe recently.

Harry Hilckes, managing director to Harry Hilckes and Company, Limited, stamp dealers, of 64, Cheapside, London, said he was formerly manager for Messrs. Bright and Son, Bournemouth. He bought some stamps (produced) of the witness Coe in the beginning of the present month, and having suspicions, he subsequently communicated with the prosecutors, and forwarded to them the stamps.

Thomas Henry Court, stamp dealer, of 157a, Portland

Street, London, deposed to buying stamps (produced) of the witness Rock on November 4th.

Maurice Giwelb, stamp dealer, carrying on business at 88, Strand, London, identified stamps produced as some he purchased of the witness Rock on November 4th.

Detective-Sergeant Bowles said that on March 25th last, in consequence of the report of the loss of stamps by Messrs. Bright and Son, he called on the prisoner at 35, Bowerstock Street, Tuffnell Park, London. He asked him if he had had any dealings in stamps with a man named Young, and he replied, "No; I have not seen him for a very long time." He asked him if he was then a dealer in stamps, and he replied in the negative. Asked whether he had any stamps, he replied, "No; I have had none since I gave up my business some time ago." On Wednesday, the 4th November, in company with a detective from Scotland Yard and the witness Coe, he went to 42, Digby Road, Finsbury Park, and there saw the prisoner. On being questioned, prisoner admitted that he had sold forty-two stamps to Mr. Coe for £55, and said he purchased the stamps of a stranger in Copthall Avenue. Witness informed him that the stamps sold to Mr. Coe had been identified as the property of Messrs. Bright and Son, and told him he should arrest him and charge him with stealing the stamps. He then charged prisoner, who repeated that he had bought the stamps in the street. Although prisoner denied that he had any stamps in his possession, when his room was searched the book (produced), containing stamps and envelopes, was discovered. Prisoner said he bought this book of a man in the street. Mr. Oliver was then called into the room, and in the presence of prisoner identified the book as belonging to Messrs. Bright and Son. Prisoner said nothing to this, and witness then said that the four leather books sold to Mr. Coe had also been identified as the property of the prosecutors. Prisoner said to Mr. Oliver, "You know I asked you for them, and you gave them to me." This Mr. Oliver denied. Asked as to what he did with the money realized by the stamps sold to Rock, prisoner said he had put £50 of it into the Post Office Savings Bank, and had since transferred the account to the credit of his young lady. Since he had been under arrest prisoner had begged of witness not to oppose bail, as he wanted to get back to London, and, he added, "Bright has got all his stamps back." He also said that he brought to Bournemouth three bundles of stamps which were declared to be the property of prosecutors, and the remainder of the stamps he purchased at Copthall Avenue.

Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the assizes.

• •

At the assizes at Winchester on November 19th the prisoner Arthur Woolland was again brought up on this charge, and pleaded guilty.

The Judge told prisoner that someone who should be very dear to him had been placed, innocently no doubt, in a dangerous position. He took into account that the forfeiture of his prospects in life would be a substantial part of prisoner's punishment, and he sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Prisoner asked to be allowed "an interview with Miss Millbank," and permission was granted.

Mr. Giles applied to the Judge for an order that £50 in the Finsbury Park branch of the Post Office Savings Bank, in the name of Mr. Millbank, should be surrendered.

His lordship doubted his power to make such an order, and remarked that there was a civil remedy.

• •

Messrs. BRIGHT & SON, under date November 23rd, state as follows: "We should be glad if you would add at the end of your report in the *Monthly Journal* that we are greatly indebted to all those concerned in this case, for the way in which they came forward and gave us all necessary help."

* *

The Kingston Collection of English Stamps.

SINCE the greatly-lamented death of the late Earl of Kingston, President of the Philatelic Society of London, much wonderment has been expressed as to what would become of his valuable collection of English unused postage stamps. We are very pleased now to be able to inform our clients that, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Peckitt, we have jointly bought this collection, the sum paid by us being £1800, which is the largest sum ever paid for a collection of stamps of one country, so far as is within our knowledge. Both Mr. Peckitt and our own firm for some time past have been making special efforts to increase our stocks of English stamps, and both badly wanted this collection. To save competing with one another it was thought advantageous to buy it on joint account. The whole of the sales, however, will be in our hands, and any one of our clients, who may now want fine English stamps, has an opportunity that will probably never occur again. The collection is beyond doubt the finest and the largest in existence of the stamps of our own country, and many collectors have expressed their sorrow that such a fine and magnificently-arranged collection should be broken up, one collector in fact going so far as to suggest that we should start a subscription—which he would have headed with a considerable amount—to purchase the collection and present it to the British Museum. However, much as we should have liked to have seen this done, we are afraid that not enough would have been forthcoming to carry out this laudable object.

The collection is arranged in three very large albums, which we are prepared to send out on approval to any advanced collector of the stamps of our own country. Among the stamps in it we will mention a few of the prominent ones as they occur in the books:—

1d., *black*.—Two die proofs on India paper, one engraved by Heath being die 1, the second one die 2 with Humphrys' retouch. These beautiful stamps have the Maltese cross in the upper corner, and the lower corners are vacant. They are almost, if not quite, unique, and would be desirable in any collection.

1d., *black, V.R.*, is represented by two unused specimens, and by one cancelled with the figures "52" between bars. This is apparently a regular postmark used at the time, and is not the ordinary trial cancellation of concentric circles that is often met with.

The next stamp of note is a 1d., *deep blue*, which is probably a proof of 1840, but it is used and postmarked, and still on a part of the original paper.

The ordinary 1d., *black*, are very strong, there being a large portion of a sheet consisting of six rows right across the plate, viz., seventy-two stamps in all unsevered, and with original gum. There are also several blocks of four and six, and pairs.

The 1d., *red*, Archer's roulette, are represented by a strip of three slightly creased, and by a horizontal pair in mint condition, and by two single specimens.

The rare 1d., small crown, die 1, perf. 14; small crown, die 2, perf. 14; and large crown, perf. 16 are represented in all shades, from the deepest plum-colour to pale carmine, and often in pairs and blocks.

In the 1d., large crown, perf. 14, the most noticeable block is a square one of four, in the *orange*-colour

on white paper. Here also we find one of the 1d., *red*, overprinted "O.U.S." This is unused, and is the only unused specimen we have met with. Used ones are common.

Of the unperforated 1d. of this issue there are a pair and a single of plate 116, being from the celebrated sheet sent unperforated to Cardiff in error.

The 1d. plate numbers are strongly represented. As a rule there are about six single shades of each, and pairs and blocks of four where such could be obtained.

2d., *blue*.—The copies of the first issue, without lines, are very fine, the best thing being a magnificent block of six with original gum. There are also a fine horizontal pair, and seven single specimens mostly in shades.

In the next issue we find a very fine horizontal pair of the 2d. with waxed corners, without letters in the lower angles, and printed on the Dickinson paper with silk thread. This 2d. on the Dickinson paper is extremely rare, whereas the 1d. is comparatively common.

Of the rare perforated 2d. we have the following:—

Die 1, small crown, perf. 16. A pair and five singles.

Die 1, small crown, perf. 14. Two singles.

Die 1, large crown, perf. 16. This is one of the rarest, if not the rarest, of all English stamps, and is represented by two fine copies.

Die 1, large crown, perf. 14, thick lines, comprise a block of nine, two pairs, and two singles. Thin lines, which are much rarer, are shown only in a pair and two singles.

Of plate 7, of the 2d. with plate numbers, there is a fine square block of four.

One Shilling.—The octagonal stamps are, right through, very fine. Here we find in the 1s. green an unsevered and almost entire sheet of eighteen stamps, but two stamps being missing from the left-hand corner; these, for convenience of sale, have been broken up into a block of eight, two pairs, and the rest singles. In addition to this sheet there are five fine single copies in shades of this beautiful stamp.

The 1s., no letters, comprise amongst others a block of four and also a pair in the dark green shade.

The 1s. with small letters in angles include the rare error, lettered "DK.KD," with the lower K enclosed in a circle. This stamp unused is of great rarity, and we only know of one other specimen.

The plate numbers of the 1s. are exceedingly strong, in some cases entire panes being shown, and of almost all plates there are pairs and blocks as well as numberless varieties of shades.

Ten Pence.—The 10d. octagonal are also a good set, including as they do a block of 6, a pair, and 7 singles. One of these latter is a very deep *black-brown*, a colour that we have never seen before either used or unused. There is also a single specimen of plate 2 of the 10d., wmk. spray; this is, however, used. Very few copies are known of this plate.

Six Pence.—Here again the octagonals are strong, comprising a block of six, a strip of three, and nine single specimens; several of them are in the rare shade. In the later 6d.'s, the most noticeable stamp is a used specimen of plate number 13 in pale brown.

Four Pence.—Here there is a very pretty page of five specimens of the 4d., small garter. Included in these is one of a very dark colour that is seldom found unused.

The middle garter is represented by two fine copies on white paper.

Nine Pence.—Here we find a used specimen of the 9d. with hair lines. Unfortunately this is one of the few specimens in the book that is damaged, the perforations being cut at the top. The other 9d., both small letters and large letters with both wmk.s., are extremely strong.

The higher value stamps are also beautifully represented by picked specimens.

The 2s., blue, comprise a block of four and eight single specimens. The 2s., brown, a pair imperf., and three singles perforated; 5s., rose, plate 1, five singles; plate 2, five singles; and three copies of plate 4, wmk. anchor, one on very deep blue paper, and in most excellent condition.

The 10s. include three wmk. Maltese cross, and three wmk. anchor, some being on blue and some on white paper.

The £1 being much rarer, are only shown in two specimens of the cross, and one of the anchor.

We have mentioned now some of the chief rarities of this collection, from which collectors will be able to form an opinion as to the extensive scale on which it was made. We shall be very pleased to hear from anyone who desires to see it in London, and to fix an appointment at almost any time that may be named; but about a week's notice would be required, as the collection is occasionally away.

* * *

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. have kindly favoured us with the following copy of a letter they have received from the Postmaster-General of B.C.A.

"November 13th, 1896.

"SIRS,—I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your enquiry of yesterday, that none of the Revenue stamps of British Central Africa were ever used postally.

"The one you sent me has been taken off an old expired licence, and has been improperly obliterated.

"There is a special stamp issued to cancel Revenue stamps, and in addition Revenue officers are instructed to write the date across the stamp.

"In the case in question the Revenue officer at Port Herald is also Postmaster, and the mistake has thus arisen.

"I return the stamp sent for me to see.

"I have the honour to be, Sirs,

"Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "J. E. McMASTER,

"Postmaster-General B.C.A."

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,

"IPSWICH."

On receipt of this we carefully examined a number of stamps that we have bought, which came from the Postmaster of Port Herald, and although it may have been contrary to the law for these stamps to be used postally, we are absolutely convinced that they were so used.

We have before us some of the 2s. 6d. and the 1s. on £1 stamps, and find at least four different and distinct cancellations, some of which are similar to those found on the ordinary postage stamps themselves, issued from and used in this part. These cancellations we should describe as follows:—First, the words "Port Herald," in a circle, and the letters B.C.A. at the bottom, and the date "My 23 95," in two lines in the centre; about the same size circle as that of the ordinary cancelling stamps of most English country towns. Second, we find a larger double-lined circle with the words "British Central Africa" in full, between the two lines and the date, in one line across the centre. Third, we find another small, but much thicker, circle containing the name and date, exactly of the size of the first-named one, but in different type and with thicker characters. Fourth, we have the numbers "852" in an oblong, enclosed between an oval of thick bars, somewhat similar to old English cancellation stamps used about 1850.

We are making some further enquiries into the use of these fiscal postals, and shall communicate with the Post-

master of Port Herald, and hope to publish here any particulars we can get in due course. In the meantime, if any of our customers who have bought these stamps from us care to return them at the prices they have paid, we will at once refund the money; in fact we should be rather glad to have them back, because we are sound believers in the stamps, and consider they will be rarities in a short time. If any of our customers in South Africa have any of the other values except the 2s. 6d. and 1s. on £1, we shall be glad to negotiate for the purchase of them.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. STANLEY GIBBONS propose leaving England, about the middle of December, on a visit to the United States of America, Japan, etc. Mr. Gibbons will be pleased to meet any Philatelists, or others, resident in the various cities or places he purposes visiting. Letters should be addressed as given below. The approximate dates are:—

1896.
Dec. 26-30. Windsor Hotel, New York, U.S.A.
" 31. Arlington Hotel, Washington "
1897.
Jan. 3. Poste Restante, New Orleans "
" 6. Menger Hotel, San Antonio "
" 9. Hollenbech Hotel, Los Angeles "
" 11. Raymond Hotel, Pasadena "
" 13-15. California Hotel, San Francisco "
" 24 to Feb. 8. Poste Restante, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Feb. 28 and Mar. 17. Astor House, Shanghai, China.
Mar. 4-12. Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong "
" 7. Boa Vista Hotel, Macao "
" 22. Oriental Hotel, Kobe, Japan. "
" 25. Jintei Hotel, Osaka "
" 27. Ya-ami Hotel, Kyoto "
" 29. Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshiba, Japan.
April 3. Imperial Hotel, Tokio "
" 6-12. Grand Hotel, Yokohama "
May 2. Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, U.S.A.
" 5. Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska "
" 7. Auditorium Hotel, Chicago "
" 10. Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo "
" 12. Cataract Hotel, Niagara Falls "

EXPOSITION OF
THE HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THE
PERUVIAN STAMPS (PROVISIONAL)

ISSUED IN TUMES FROM THE 21ST OF MARCH TO THE
30TH OF APRIL, 1895.

(From *Makel's Weekly Stamp News.*)

THE "Sociedad Filatelica Peruana" gives herein, once for all, a detailed and minute exposition of the origin and history of these stamps, the official and perfectly legal issue of which has been impugned by persons that, entirely ignorant of the true facts, have carried their allegations to the extreme temerity of attacking, in insulting terms, the unblemished reputation of this "Society," supposing it to be interested in the speculation that they believe exists in this affair, merely because we have taken the trouble to investigate and study the facts, and have published our conscientious opinion of the issue referred to.

On the death of the President of Peru, General Remigio Morales-Bermudez, on the 1st of April, 1894, certain difficulties arose between the first and second Vice-Presidents, his legal successors, as to which should assume supreme power,

with the result that the first Vice-President, resenting the course taken by the other, left Peru and joined the party of Señor Nicolas de Pierola, who was at that time in the South, organizing the revolution which shortly afterwards broke out.

As soon as the bases and programme of operations were agreed upon between these two leaders, Señor Nicolas de Pierola undertook the full direction of the revolutionary movement, under the title of "Supreme National Delegate"; and, in order to secure the better distribution and success of his plans, divided the whole of Peru into three political and military divisions: North, Centre, and South; confiding the military and political administration of the North to Colonel Augusto Seminario y Vascones, and conferring upon him the title of "Jefe Superior, Politico y Militar del Norte," *i.e.* "Commander Superior, Political and Military of the North."

In June, 1894, this commander, together with six of his nephews (all of them colonels), and a number of their partisans, assaulted and took the port of Payta, North of Peru, and in which department the Port of Tumbes is also situated.

On this occasion a group of speculators, taking advantage of the occupation of Payta by the revolutionary forces, sent out a *supposed issue* of stamps, *that were never current in any place whatever*, and which were merely the stamps of the issue of 1886 surcharged in violet with a new value.

On the Port of Payta being retaken by the Government troops a few days later, the revolutionary forces were dispersed, and Colonel Augusto Seminario y Vascones retired to Chili to cure a severe wound received in the battle.

As soon as his wound healed Colonel Seminario y Vascones took steamer in Valparaiso for Guayaquil (in December, 1894), in order to enter the North of Peru from Ecuador, carrying with him, having been fully and formally authorized to do so by the "Supreme National Delegate," a small issue of stamps (10,000) of five different values (5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 cents, and 1 sol), which he had ordered to be printed in Valparaiso, and which he intended to issue as soon as he could recapture the territory of the North placed under his military and political authority, in order to provide funds with which to continue the revolutionary campaign against Government.

Whilst he was still on his voyage to Guayaquil his nephews had seized Tumbes, the northernmost port on the coast of Peru, and there the group of speculators already referred to, and who took good care to lose no favourable opportunity, immediately sent out stamps exactly similar to those that Colonel Seminario y Vascones had with him, and which a certain gentleman (whose name is known to us, but which we refrain from publishing unless future circumstances should force us to do so), had been able to obtain by means of a *private* arrangement with the printer of the issue ordered by the "Commander Superior."

During the fifteen or twenty days that the revolutionary troops held the port before the Government forces again dislodged them, these speculators did not lose their time, but despatched right and left all kinds of communications, bearing only the stamps obtained clandestinely from the printer in the manner shown.

It was on this occasion that the Director-General (Government) of the Post Office in Lima, discovering this fact through letters arriving from Tumbes with these stamps on them, issued an order to all the Post Offices in Peru still held by Government, to stop and seize all letters bearing these stamps; and a little later on forwarded a circular to the Post Office authorities of all the neighbouring republics, declaring the issue unauthorized and illegal.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents: R. HOLLICK, ESQ., W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee:

Mr. H. R. BEWLAY.

Mr. V. LUNDEBLAD.

Mr. P. T. DEAKIN.

Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Mr. H. E. GREATOREX.

Mr. W. S. VAUGHTON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 15. Presidential Address.

Messrs. T. Locker (Birmingham) and J. Bramah (Sheffield) were elected members.

Mr. W. T. Wilson gave a most interesting and instructive address on Philately, especially touching on what to collect and what to avoid in shades and colours.

Nov. 5. Display: "Stamps of Ceylon."

The following were unanimously elected members:— Messrs. C. F. Larmour (India), I. Knaster (Cambridge), G. H. Call (Sussex), W. H. Maunder (Surrey), T. W. Peck (Birmingham), R. Kronmann (Denmark), W. F. Harvie (London), G. Gelli (Belgium), H. F. Lowe (London), H. Buckley (Norway), H. Tebbitt (France), P. C. Bishop (London), W. J. Pattison (Newcastle-on-Tyne), O. Mangold (Germany), T. S. Parkinson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), J. A. Margoschis (Birmingham), F. J. Buckler (Birmingham).

It was decided to purchase a "Suggestion Book," in which any member may enter his suggestions and difficulties on any philatelic subject. These will be answered by the Committee or discussed at the next meeting.

Then followed the display of "Ceylon." Most of the rare varieties were shown in profusion, many of the pence issues being handed round in large blocks, the imperfs. in pairs and strips.

In connection with the above the Hon. Sec. desires to warn members against a recent "fake," which he has not seen mentioned in any paper. Some time since, part of a proof sheet of the first issue 6d., on blue paper, was found. It has no wmk., but some copies have had a star impressed in the gum. This simple expedient, combined with the irregular transparency of the centre of the stamp, and the similarity of the colour to the original 6d. on blue, has already deceived several fairly advanced collectors, who have not given themselves sufficient time to examine the stamps sufficiently.

The subjects for Dec. 3 and Jan. 21 on the programme have been transposed:—

On Dec. 3rd the Display will be "Postal Curiosities."
"Jan. 21st " " " " "South Australia."

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the above was held on October 19th, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C.

The officers for the present year were elected.

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. HARRY HILCKES and Mr. JOHN J. LANE.

Secretary and Librarian:

Mr. C. FORBES.

Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent:

Mr. J. E. JOSLIN.

And for the *General Committee:*

Messrs. T. H. Thompson, W. Morley, Theo. Buhl, D. T. Nops, F. D. Carr, H. Thompson, N. Z. Dracachis, H. Plumridge, H. Atherley, and J. B. Camaschalla.

It was decided also to continue the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* as the official organ of the Club.

Meetings for the season have been decided as follows:—

Dec. 7. First Annual Dinner.

„ 14. Paper: "British Colonial Revenue Stamps," and Display of same . W. MORLEY, Esq.

„ 20. Paper: "English" . H. HILCKES, Esq.

Jan. 11. Twelfth Auction Sale.

Future dates will be published in due course.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After the reading of the annual report, it was suggested by the Secretary that a Dinner should take place every season: this met with the unanimous approval of all the members present. It was therefore decided, after a little discussion, to hold the First Annual Dinner on Monday, December 7th, at Kennan's Hotel. Tickets for the same to be about 5s. each.

The Secretary will be greatly obliged if members will kindly advise him if they intend being present. On receipt of this notice, a ticket will in due course be sent to them.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE third meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, October 23rd, 1896; the President in the chair, supported by sixteen members and one visitor. Mr. Duerst read his paper on the first issue of Austria and Lombardy Venetia, and illustrated it by stamps from his collection.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, November 6th; the President in the chair, supported by thirteen members. Mr. Guybon Hutson, junr. (Glasgow), and Mr. J. C. Cadle (Cardiff), were elected corresponding members.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Secretary.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NR. MANCHESTER.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1896-7.

President: CAPT. G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

Vice-President: R. TYETH STEVENS.

Exchange Secretary: H. TUCKER, JR.

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: W. J. W. MILLER, 5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

Committee:

E. MILLMAN. | W. E. HARVEY. | F. A. COCKS, R.N.

THE first ordinary meeting of the sixth session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, October 7th, at 7.30 p.m.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the chair.

The Hon. Secretary read letters from the following members tendering their respective resignations, viz.: Mrs. Mayne, the Very Rev. Monsgr. Bickerstaff-Drew, Miss Fowler, and Mr. E. Honeysett. All the resignations were accepted with regret.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from Mr. A. E. L. Westaway, in which he accepted with thanks the honorary membership conferred on him at the previous meeting.

Mr. W. A. Walker, of Garfield House, Stoke, Devonport, was unanimously elected an ordinary member of the Society.

THE second ordinary meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, October 21st, at 7.30 p.m. There were seven members and one visitor present. Mr. Mayne in the chair.

Dr. M. H. Bulteel, of Durnford Street, Stonehouse, and Mr. W. Pryor, of 9, Westwell Street, Plymouth, were unanimously elected ordinary members of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on the Stamps of Greece.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: J. H. CHAPMAN, 54, Winter Street.

Hon. Sec.: JAMES BRAMAH, 145, Gell Street.

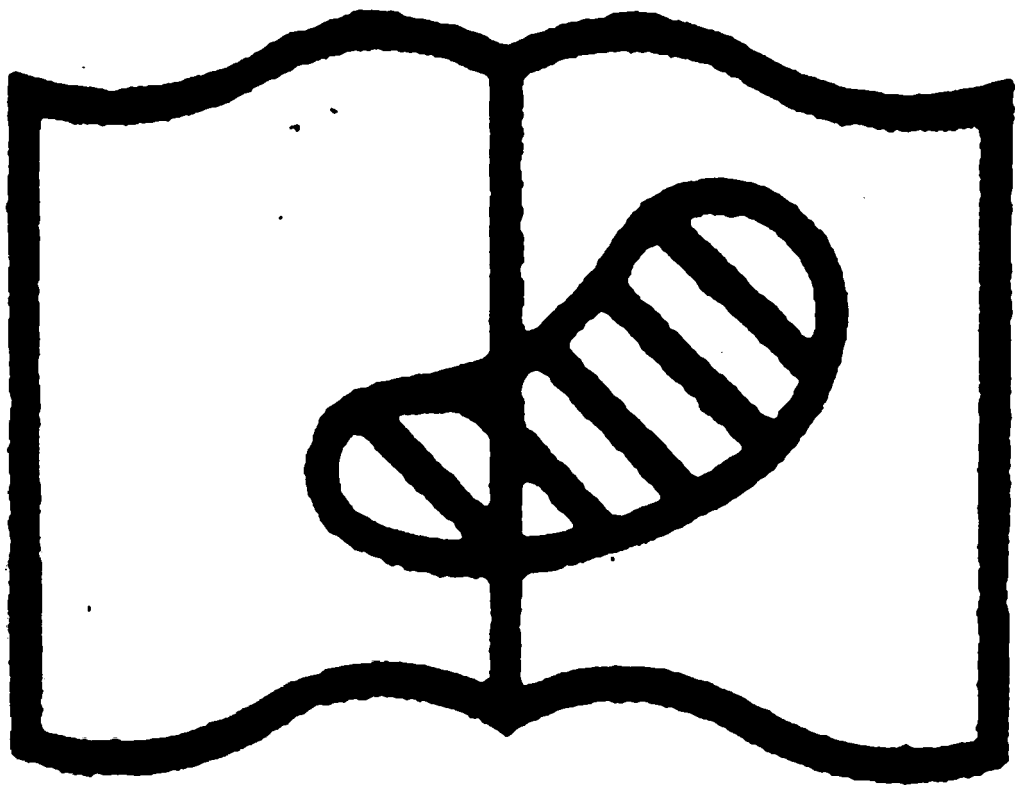
THE usual fortnightly meeting was held in the Albany Hotel on October 21st, at 7.30 p.m. The President took the chair, and the following officers and committee were appointed by ballot for Session 1896-97: President, J. H. Chapman; Vice-President, T. E. Clough; Treasurer, G. H. Hunt; Exchange Secretary, R. Sneath; Librarian, H. Hawley; Committee, J. L. Pike, W. Taylor, F. Atkin; Hon. Secretary, J. Bramah. Mr. Hawley showed a very interesting collection of rd., red, English, imperf., on originals, with Maltese Cross obliterations, with numbers in centre, and other curious cancellations. Mr. Hunt showed his splendid collection of African stamps.

THE third ordinary meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, November 4th, at the Albany Hotel. The President in the chair. A general discussion took place on the forthcoming debate on Reprints, to be held on December 4th. Finally Mr. Hunt kindly promised to take the affirmative side, and Mr. Sneath the negative side.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. G.—Norway, 2nd issue, 3 sk., *light green*, is a chemical changeling.

R. R. P.—Italy: 1. All the values of the 1856 issue are known with the head inverted, copies having been obtained from the waste sheets at the printer's. They are not known to have been issued in that condition, and the cancellations on yours are probably fraudulent. 2. We do not know a "3 in black on 5 green"; the 2 c. on 5 c. is No. 49 in the Catalogue. The 3 lire does not exist with official perforation. France, Empire, 20 c., blue on *rose*: we have never heard of this, but possibly someone has tinted the paper. Roumania, No. 83, is No. 72 in the Imperial Album, 7th Edition.



NOW READY.—No. 5 of the STANLEY GIBBONS PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS on the Stamps of

BARBADOS,

By Messrs. E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER. With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.

This New and Important Publication, consisting of 120 pages, is Illustrated with three sheets of Autotypes of Stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three fac-simile reproductions of the Star Watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of Original Correspondence, &c. &c., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. PERKINS, BACON, & Co., and Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., and a full Reference List, with the Publishers' Prices for Stamps in perfect condition.

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1897 CATALOGUE. } Now in { *PREPAID* Orders booked, and Orders
the Press. } *executed in rotation as received.*

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This, of course, has added very materially to the cost of the whole work, as there are now three bindings instead of one, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to raise the price of the complete Catalogue.

PART I. consists of the *Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain* and all her *Colonies*. Almost the whole of this part of the Catalogue has been entirely rewritten, and it is brought thoroughly up to date in all respects, especial attention having been paid to the **ACTUAL PRICES** at which we can supply all stamps.

The price of PART I. is 2/-, post-free. PART I. is now in the Press, and we hope to be able to deliver it in December.

PART II. will consist of the *Adhesive Stamps of all Countries* other than those included in the British Empire. Many of the countries in this part have been entirely rewritten, and all are thoroughly brought up to date in every respect.

The price of PART II. is 2/-, post-free. We hope to be able to deliver this Part towards the end of January.

PART III. will consist of "entires," including *Envelopes, Post Cards, Wrappers, etc.*, the lists of which will be carefully revised.

It will be obtainable at the price of 1/-, post-free. This Part we hope to be able to deliver some time in February.

A prominent improvement in the '97 Edition Catalogue will be the insertion of about 2000 Illustrations of *Surcharges*, shown in the exact size in which they appear on the stamps. Having divided the Catalogue into three parts, we are now able to use a much thicker and superior, and at the same time more expensive paper, which will throw up more clearly the type and illustrations, and will wear much better than that used in the last edition. The Binding is also much improved and strengthened. The popular pocket size, as in the last edition, is still retained for each volume. As a Frontispiece to Part I. we shall give enlarged Illustrations of Dies 1 and 2 of the general Colonial plate of the De La Rue stamps, with the differences between the two fully described. An omission in the previous edition will be supplied in this one; a full *Index*, with complete cross references, being bound up with each volume.

Prepaid Orders can now be received for any or all of the three books. It will only be necessary to state which Parts are required when ordering, and to remit for these. Only Prepaid Orders will be booked. The Terms to the Trade will be the same as for the last edition.

The Price for the Complete Catalogue will be 5/-, post-free.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

ANTIOQUIA.		Each.	FRENCH ZANZIBAR.		Each.
2 centavos, pale red-lilac	0 3	s. d.	50 annas in blk. on 5 fr.	7 6	s. d.
2½ " grey-blue	0 4		75 annas in blk. on 5 fr. used	7 6	
3 " olive-green	0 5		INDO-CHINA.		
20 " pale blue	2 0		5 francs, blue and lilac		6 6
AUSTRIA.			MEXICO.		
1 gulden, pale lilac; 2 gulden, green; the two used		1 6	1884. THIN LAID PAPER.		
BELGIUM.			50 centavos, green	1 0	2 pesos, blue
For Brussels Exhibition. 1897.			1 peso, blue	2 6	
Large size, lettered "POSTERVEN" for "POSTERIJEN."			1887. No Watermark.		
10 c., terra cotta		0 2	3 centavos, scarlet	0 4	20 centavos, scarlet
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.			6 " "	0 6	25 " "
On Indian Stamp.			10 " "	0 9	
2½ in red on 1 anna 6 pies		20 0	1891. Watermark—"CORREOS E.U.M."		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.			3 centavos, scarlet	0 2	20 centavos, scarlet
1896. Watermark—Anchor.			6 " "	0 4	25 " "
2½d., ultramarine	0 4	5/-, orange-brown	10 " "	0 9	
1/-, yellow	1 6		QUEENSLAND.		
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.			1896. Figures in lower angles.		
1896. (MAY, 1895.)*			1d., orange-red		0 2
1/-, green and blue	2 0	10/-, slate & crmn. on rose	ST. HELENA.		
2/-, blue and green on rose	4 0		1896. Same type as 1½d.		
2/6, br. and prpl. on yell.	5 0	NOTE. —New plates of these B. S. A. Coy.'s stamps have been made, and these stamps are now, or shortly will be, obsolete and therefore desirable.			
3/-, grn. and lilac on blue	6 0		1d., carmine	0 2	5d., mauve
4/-, red and blue on green	8 0		2d., yellow	0 4	10d., brown
5/-, rd.-bn. & gr. on wh.	10 0		2½d., ultramarine	0 5	
FIJI.			SELANGOR.		
1d., lilac-rose		0 2	1894. Tiger in jungle.		
FINLAND.			1 cent, green	0 1	2 cents, orange
1893. Type of high value Russian stamps, but with a ball added in each corner.			2 cents, carmine	0 2	5 " blue
1 rouble, br. & org. used	3 3	7 roubles, yel. & blk. used	1896. New type—Tiger's head.		
3½ " gry. & blk. used	11 0		3 cents, carmine	0 2	25 cents, grn. & carmine
			5 " ochre	0 4	50 " lilac and black
			10 " orange	0 6	
			TRANSVAAL. 1896.		
			6d., lilac and green		0 9

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

WESSIEGONSK.
1896. (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

1896. (May.)*
1 kop., brown .. 0 2
5 " red and blue .. 0 6

ZIENKOW.
Provisionals. (Feb. 1896.)* *Perf.* 9.
1 kop., bronze
1+1 " *tte-bêche*
2 " gold
2+2 " *tte-bêche*

Varieties. Imperf.
1 kop., bronze
1+1 " *tte-bêche*

1896. (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

ZOLOTONOSCHTKA.
1896. (July.)*
3 kop., green, gold, & blk. 0 4

ST. HELENA.
1896. Type 3685.
1d., rose .. 0 2
2d., yellow .. 0 4
2d., blue .. 0 5
5d., mauve .. 0 9
10d., brown .. 1 4

ST. THOMAS, & C.
(DANISH WEST INDIES.)
1896. (July.)* *Black surcharge.*
10 c. on 50 c., mauve .. 1 0

1896. Type 3699.
1 c., yellow-grn. & brn.-red

ST. VINCENT.
Wmk. Crown and CA; Perf. 12?
5s., lake

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 1 0
3 c. on 30 c., deep blue .. 0 4 0 4
1 c. on 24 c., mauve

Surcharged in black.
1 c. on 12 c., lake .. 1 0

SANTANDER.
1896. (Feb. 1896.)* *Perf.* 13.
5 c., brown .. 0 6
5 c., yellow-green

SERVIA.
1896-96. Type 3840.
1 para, pale red .. 0 1
1 dinar, red on blue

SEYCHELLES.
1896. *Surcharged in black.* (Nov.)*
18 c. on 45 c., carm. & brn. 0 9
36 c. on 45 c. " " " "

SHANGHAI.
1893. Blue *surcharge.* *Error.*
1/2 c. on 20 c., brown

1896. (July.)*
4 c. on 15 c., blk. & yellow .. 1 0
1 c. on 20 c., blk. & lilac .. 1 0

Type 3868.
4 c., blk. & oran. on yellow
6 c. " carmine on rose

SIAM.
1896-96. Type 3891. *Black surcharge.*
10 atts on 24 atts, No. 13 .. 1 0 1 0
4 " " " " " " " " " "

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.
1895. (Sept.)*
No value, rose

SIERRA LEONE.
1894. *Wmk. Crown CA. Inverted surcharge.*
1/2 d. on 1/2 d., lilac
1/2 d. on 1/2 d. " (PNNV)

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1896. *New type.*
1d., lilac and carmine .. 0 2
2d. " orange .. 0 4
2d. " blue .. 0 5
3d. " slate
1s., green and black .. 1 6
2s. " ultramarine
5s. " carmine
1/2 s., brown on red

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
1896. *Current types.* *Perf.* 13.
1/2 d., brown .. 0 1
1d., green .. 0 2
2d., red-brown .. 0 4
4d., deep mauve .. 0 8

Perf.
1/2 s., brown

SERVICE STAMPS.
With narrow "O.S."
2 1/2 d., ultramarine .. 3 6 1 9
5d., brown .. 6 0 2 6
1d., green (*perf.* 13) .. 1 0 1 0
2d., red (") .. 1 6 0 3
2s., carmine

SPAIN.
OFFICIAL STAMP.
1896. (June.)*
No value, deep rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
1894. *Wmk. Crown and CA.*
3 c., rose (*error*)
Type 4024, *double surcharge.*
1 c. on 6 c., lilac

FOR THE PROTECTED STATES.
1896. (Nov.)*
1 c., green .. 0 1
2 c. " and blue .. 0 2
3 c. " " purple .. 0 3
4 c. " " rose .. 0 4
5 c. " " brown
6 c. " " yellow
1/2 s., purple and green

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
10 c. " orange
15 c., green and mauve
25 c. " " carmine
50 c. " " black
1 dol., blue-grn. & yellow-grn.
5 " " blue

PAHANG.
3 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 4 0 4
15 c., green & mauve
25 c. " carmine
50 c. " black

PERAK.
- 1895. Type 4048.
2 c., orange .. 0 6
1896-96. *New types.*
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
25 c., green and carmine .. 2 0
50 c., lilac and black .. 2 0
1 dol., blue-grn. & yell.-grn.
2 " " olive
3 " " blue
10 " " violet
25 " " orange

SELANGOR.
1 c., lilac and green
2 c. " " brown
3 c. " " carmine .. 0 2
5 c. " " olive .. 0 4
8 c. " " ultramarine
10 c. " " orange .. 0 6
25 c., green and carmine .. 1 3
50 c., lilac and black .. 2 0
1 dol., green and yell.-grn.
2 " " carmine
3 " " olive
5 " " blue
10 " " purple
15 " " orange

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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

SURINAM.
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.
1895. Type 4065.
50 c., black and lilac; 1.
50 c. " " II.
50 c. " " III.

SWEDEN.
1895. Type 4078.
20 öre, slate-blue

TASMANIA.
1896. *Wmk. "TAS" close.*
9d., light blue .. 1 6 1 6

TOBAGO.
1896. *Wmk. Crown CA.* *Perf.* 14.
1s., orange-brown

TOLIMA.
1896? Type 4192. *Perf.*
20 c., yellow
20+20 c., *tte-bêche*

1895. Type 4192.
1 c., blue on rose
2 c., green on green
20 c., blue on yellow

REGISTRATION LABELS.
1895. (June, 1896.)* *Dated "18-"*
5 c., brown
10 c., red
50 c., blue

1896. (June.)*
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

TONGA.
1895. (Nov.)* *New type.*
1d., dull green .. 0 2
2 1/2 d., rose .. 0 5
5d., blue .. 0 10
7 1/2 d., orange .. 1 3

Same redrawn and surcharged. (Nov.)*
1/2 d. on 2 1/2 d., black and red .. 0 6
1d. on 2 1/2 d. " " " " " " " " " " 1 0
7 1/2 d. on 2 1/2 d. " " " " " " " " " " 2 0

1896.
1/2 d. on 7 1/2 d. No. 29 .. 4 6

TRANSVAAL.
1895. (Nov.)* *Various surcharges.*
1/2 d., in red, on 1s. (No. 210) 0 6
1 d., in green, on 2 1/2 d. (No. 195) 0 4 0 3
6d., green and rose .. 0 9

Type 4220. *Pole to waggon.*
2 1/2 d., mauve?
4d., olive-black

1896. *Same type.*
1/2 d., green .. 0 1 0 1
1 d., carmine and green .. 0 2 0 1
2 1/2 d., blue and green .. 0 4
4d., olive and green .. 0 4
6d., mauve and green .. 0 9
1s., brown and green .. 1 9
2s. 6d., lilac and green .. 4 0 1 0
5s., yellow and green
5s., slate
10s., brown 3 0

TRINIDAD.
1896. (Oct.)*
1/2 d., lilac and green .. 0 1
1d. " " carmine .. 0 2
2 1/2 d. " " blue .. 0 4
4d. " " yellow .. 0 6
5d. " " mauve .. 0 8
6d. " " black .. 0 9
1s., green and orange .. 1 6
5s. " " " " " " " " " " 7 6
10s. " " " " " " " " " " 14 0
1/2 t " " carmine .. 25 0

* Illustration in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TURKS ISLANDS.

1895. Type 4291.

Name and value in blue.

4d., blue and lilac 0 6

UGANDA.

1895?

5 (cowries), mauve
10 { " } "
20 { " } "
50 { " } black
60 { " } "

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 0
15 c., deep blue 1 0 0 4
50 c., orange 3 0 1 0
1 dol., black 5 6 2 0
2 dol., bright blue 10 6 6 6
5 dol., deep green 25 0 12 6

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1895. Type 4400. Wmkd.

10 c., blue — 0 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1895. Type 4424. Wmkd.

1 c., carmine 0 3
2 c. "
3 c. "
5 c. " 0 6
10 c. " 1 0
15 c. "
20 c. "

URUGUAY.

1895-96. (Nov. 1895-Mar. 1896.) Perf. 15.

1 c., ochre 0 2
2 c., blue 0 3
5 c., brick-red 0 3 0 2
7 c., green 0 8
10 c., brown 0 9
20 c., black and green 1 6
25 c., black and red-brown 1 9
50 c., black and blue 3 6
1 p., black and brown 6 6
2 p., sea-green and mauve
3 p., blue and carmine

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1884. Black surcharge.

1 c., grey

1895. Black surcharge.

1 c. (No. 108), dull blue
2 c. (" 109), brown-red
5 c. (1895), brick-red

1896. New types. Black surcharge.

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

VICTORIA.

1865. Variety of No. 144, imperf.

9d., in blue, on rod.

1895. Wmk. V and Crown.

2s., 4863, emerald-green 1 6
2s., 4851, rose 1 6
2s., 4863, blue-green 3 6

1896. Large rectangular.

5s., carmine-red 6 6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1895. Provisionals. (July, 1896.)

1d., in green, on 3d., brown 2 6
1d., in red and green, on 3d.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ZANZIBAR.

Indian stamps surcharged. (Feb. 1896.)

1/2 a., green 0 3
1 a., plum 0 6
1 1/2 a., brown 0 9
2 a., blue 1 0
2 1/2 a., green 1 3
2 1/2 a., in black, on 1 a.
2 1/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a.
2 1/2 a. " " 2 a. 1 6
3 a., orange 2 0
4 a., olive 3 0
6 a., bistre
8 a., purple
8 a., lilac
12 a., brown on red 4 0
1 r., slate 4 6
1 r., carmine and green 8 0
2 r., carmine and brown 12 0
3 r., brown and green 20 0
5 r., blue and violet

Error, "Zanzidar" for "Zanzibar."

1/2 a., green
3 a., orange
6 a., bistre

Error. "Zanizar."

2 1/2 a., in red, on 1 1/2 a.
1/2 a., green
1 a., plum

New stamps of British East Africa surcharged in black.

1/2 a., yellow-brown
1 a., carmine-rose
4 1/2 a., orange-yellow
5 a., bistre
7 1/2 a., lilac-mauve

Surcharged in red.

2 1/2 a., blue

ZULULAND.

1896. Type 4952.

2s. 6d., black and green 4 0 4 0

POST CARDS & LETTER CARDS.

ABYSSINIA.

POST CARDS. 1896. (July.)

No value, black on buff
1/2 g., green & black on cream
1 g., rose-red
1 g., ultramarine

ANGRA (AZORES).

POST CARDS. 1896. Type 39.

20+20 r., lilac on buff 8
30+30 r., blue on buff 10
LETTER CARD. 1896. Type 38.
50 r., blue on blue 8

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

POST CARDS. 1896. (June.)

3 c., orange on buff 2
4 c., grey 3
6 c., mauve 4
6+6 c. " " 8

LETTER CARDS. 1896. (June.)

3 c., orange on buff 2
4 c., grey 3
1898. For the President.
3+3 c., green

BAVARIA.

POST CARD.

1896. Type 309. Stamp redrawn.
5 pf., green on buff
5+5 pf. " "

BELGIUM.

POST CARD.

Error, second half on back of first.
5+5 c., yellow-green

BRAZIL.

POST CARDS. 1896. Type 463.

40 r., grn. & blue on buff
40+40 r. " "
80 r., mauve & blue on blue
80+80 r. " "
Ruled in blue on back.
80 r., mauve & blue on blue

LETTER CARDS. 1895-96. Type 464.

80 r., mauve & blue on blue
200 r., black, orange, and blue on lilac

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

(NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE).

POST CARDS. 1895.

1d., black and orange 2
1d. " " 4
2d. " " 6

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

POST CARDS.

1895. Type 524 surcharged.

1/2 a., brown
1 a., violet
1896. Cards of India surcharged with name in black.
1 a. on 1 1/2 a., blue
1+1 a. on 1 1/2 a. " "
1 a. on 1 1/2 a. " " with name in blue.
1896. New type.
1/2 a., green on buff
1 a., carmine

BRITISH GUIANA.

POST CARD. 1892.

Type 553 surcharged as Type 557.

2 c. on 3 c., carmine
CANADA.
POST CARDS.
1896. Current type.
1 c., black on amber
1+1 c., black on buff
New type.
2 c., red on buff

LETTER CARDS. 1896. Type 636

1 c., black on blue
2 c., green on blue

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

POST CARD.

1896. "Union Postale Universelle," above.
1 1/2 d., grey on buff
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Jan. 1896.)
1d., red on grey

CEYLON.

POST CARDS. 1896. No. 639 surcharged.

THREE CENTS, in red, on 5 c., blue
3 cents, in blk., on 5 c.
1896. Type 745.
2 c., brown-yellow
LETTER CARD. 1896. Type 754.
5+5 c., black on blue 4

CHILI.

POST CARD. 1896. (Dec.)

1 c., green on green 1
2 c., carmine on rose
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Dec.)
2 c., carmine on rose

CUBA.

POST CARDS. 1896. No frame.

2 c. de. p., green on buff
4 " blue on buff

ERITREA.

POST CARD.

New Italian card surcharged.
10 c., rose on cream

FIJI ISLANDS.

POST CARDS. 1896. (Sept.)

1d., black 3
1d.+1d., violet 6
1d., deep green 4
1 1/2+1 1/2 d., carmine 8
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Sept.)
1 1/2 d., red on drab 4

FINLAND.

POST CARDS. 1896. (Nov.)

10 pen., rose & blk. on cream
10+10 p. " "

FRANCOE.

LETTER CARDS. 1896.

15 c.+15 c., blue on grey
With reply half imperf.
15+15 c., blue on grey

POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

POST CARD.

1896. Surcharged in carmine.
10 c., black on greenish 3
POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.
Carmine surcharge.
POST CARD. 1896.

70+10 centimos on 10+10 c.
LETTER CARD.

25 centimos on 25 c.

POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.

POST CARDS. 1896.
1 anna on 10 c.
1+1 anna on 10+10 c.
LETTER CARD.
2 1/2 annas on 25 c.

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
FRENCH COLONIES.
MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.
POST CARD.
10 c., blue & black on green

LETTER CARDS. 1896.
15 c., blue on grey
25 c., black on rose

FUNOHAL (MADEIRA).
POST CARDS. 1895. Type 1557.
20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 4
20+20 r. " " .. 0 8
LETTER CARD. 1896. Type 1556.
50 r., blue on blue 0 9

GERMAN EMPIRE.
FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
POST CARDS. 1896. (May.)
3 p. on 5 pf., green ..
3+3 p. on 5+5 pf., green ..
5 p. on 10 pf., carmine ..
5+5 p. on 10+10 pf., carmine

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

GWALIOR.
SERVICE POST CARD.
1896. Surcharged in Indian characters.
½ a., red-brown on buff ..

HOLLAND.
POST CARDS. 1895. 1812, 1815, 1816.
2½ c., mauve on rose ..
2½+2½ c. " " ..
5 c., ultramarine on blue
5+5 c. " " ..

HONDURAS.
POST CARDS. 1896.
2 c., blk. & blue on pink
2+2 c. " " ..
3 c., brown on grey ..
3+3 c. " " ..

HORTA (AZORES).
POST CARD. 1895. Type 1867.
20+20 r., lilac on buff .. 0 3
LETTER CARD. 1896.
50 r., blue on blue 0 9

HUNGARY.
POST CARDS. 1896. Dated.
2 kr., brown on buff
5 " carmine

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. 1896.)*
10 c., rose on cream
OFFICIAL CARD.
1896. (Aug.)*
10 c., carmine on cream ..

JHIND.
POST CARD.
Type of No. 404, &c. Arms in black.
½ anna, brown

LABUAN.
POST CARD.
Name and Value surch
(Aug. 1896.)*
4 c. on 8 c., green

THE LEVANT.
POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov.)*
4 kop., green on buff
4+4 kop. " "
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Nov.)*
10 kop., carmine on white ..

LUXEMBURG.
POST CARDS. 1895. (Jan. 1896.)*
5 c., green on buff .. 0 2
5 c. " " .. 0 3
10 c., carmine on buff .. 0 3
10+10 c. " " .. 0 4

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
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
1896. (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
1896. Types 2347, 2348, reset. Buff card.
20 balls at each side.
2 c., rose and rose
3 c., brown " "
2 c., rose and green
3 c., brown " "

21 balls at each side.
2 c., rose and rose
3 c., brown " "
2 c., rose and green
3 c., brown " "
Error, " direccion."
3 c., brown and rose
Error, " direccion."
3 c., brown and green

OFFICIAL CARD.
1896. (Aug.)*
No value, black on grey ..
" " yellow.

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. 1896. Type 2530 redrawn.
1½ d., blue on lemon
1896. Without Waratah at left.
1d., lilac on white
1½ d., blue on lemon
LETTER CARD. 1896. Inside pink.
1½ d., red on drab

1896.
Inscription altered. "and Fiji" added.
1½ d., red on drab

NEW ZEALAND.
LETTER CARDS. 1895.
1½ d., mauve on green .. 1 0
1½ d., mauve on fawn .. 0 4
1½ d., mauve on grey-blue .. 1 0
1½ d., mauve on granite
1½ d., mauve on cream .. 1 0
1½ d., mauve on yellow .. 1 0
1½ d., mauve on pink .. 2 6

NORTH BORNEO.
1895. Surcharged "4 CENTS," in black.
4 c. on 8 c., green

NORWAY.
POST CARDS. 1896. 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.
(½ d., in blk., on ½ d., red-brn.) 0 6
(1½ d., in black, on 2d., mauve) 0 8
(1½ d., in red, on ad. ") 2 0

PARAGUAY.
POST CARDS. 1896. (Oct.)*
2 c., green 0 3
2+2 c. " " 0 6
4 c., red 0 4
4+4 c. " " 0 8
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Oct.)*
2 c., green 0 3

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
1896. New type of surcharge.
1 c., in red, on 5 c., black
LETTER CARD. 1896. (Oct.)*
3 c., vermilion

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
POST CARDS.
1895. Current type.
2 c., red-violet on yellow ..
3 c., deep blue
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 .. 0 2
10+10 r. " " .. 0 3
20 r., lilac " " .. 0 2
20+20 r. " " .. 0 4
30 r., brown " " .. 0 3
30+30 r. " " .. 0 6

LETTER CARD. 1895. Type 2954.
50 r., blue on azure
1896. With stamp of new type.
25 r., green on yellow .. 0 3
50 r., blue on azure 0 6

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.
1896. Type 3093. Formula in colour.
4 kop., carmine-red
GOVERNMENT LOCALS.

P8KOFF.
POST CARD.
1895. (July.)* Black surcharge.
1½ kop., blue on blue
Red and black surcharge.
1½ kop., blue on blue

ST. HELENA.
POST CARDS. 1896.
1d., carmine on buff
1+1d. " "

SAMOA.
POST CARD. 1896. (July, 1896.)*
1d., green on greenish
1+1d., carmine

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

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
BELANGOR.
POST CARDS. 1896. Type 4052.
1 c., green on buff
1+1 c. " "

TRANSVAAL.
POST CARDS. 1896. Type 4220 *redrawn*.
1d., carmine on cream
1896. *Same type.* (May.)
1d., green 0 2
1+1d. " " 0 4
1+1d., carmine and green .. 0 6

TURKEY.
LETTER CARD. 1896. (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. 1895.
2d., in blue, on No. 956 .. 1 0
2d., rose on azure
2d., red

WURTEMBERG.
OFFICIAL POST CARD.
1894. (May, 1895.)
5 pf., green on buff

ZANZIBAR.
Indian Cards surcharged in blue.
1/2 a., brown on buff
1+1/2 a. " "
1 a. on 1 1/2 a., blue
1+1 a. on 1 1/2+1 1/2 a.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
1896. *New type.* (June.)
ENVELOPES.
5 c., pink on cream (2 sizes) 0 4
WRAPPERS.
1/2 c., pale blue on straw .. 0 1
1 c., brown on straw .. 0 1
2 c., green on straw .. 0 2
4 c., grey on straw .. 0 3

BARBADOS.
WRAPPER. 1896.
Handstamped "PAID IN BARBADOES."
(1/2d.) 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. 1896.
Type 522 *surcharged with name in black.*
2 1/2 a., green
1896. *Envelope of India, surcharged with name in blue.*
2 1/2 a. on 4 1/2 a., orange
With name in black.
1/2 a., green
2 1/2 a. on 4 1/2 a., orange
New type. (Aug. 1896.)
2 1/2 a., blue

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1896. Type 523, *surcharged.*
2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes)
WRAPPERS.
Of India, surcharged in black.
1/2 a., green on buff
1 a., brown

BRIT. SOUTH AFRICA CO.
FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES. 1896.
Type 580, *surcharged "sd." or "FOUR-PENCE."*
4d., in red, on ad. (G)
FOURPENCE, in black, on ad. (H?)

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
CANADA.
ENVELOPES. 1896. Type 627 (and Aug.)
3 c., red on *zouze*
2 c., green on *laid* 0 3

CEYLON.
ENVELOPE. 1896. (Dec.)
5 c., blue 0 5
WRAPPERS. 1896. Type 729.
2 c., mauve on brown .. 0 2
5 c., yellow on brown .. 0 3

COCHIN.
ENVELOPES.
With name embossed on flap.
1/2 puttan, orange
1 " magenta

CONFEDERATE STATES.
MADISON. ENVELOPE.
5 c., black on buff

FRANCE.
POST OFFICES IN TANGIERS.
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Surcharged in red.*
5 centimos on 5 c., green
POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Surcharged in red.*
1/2 anna on 5 c., green

FRENCH COLONIES. MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.
ENVELOPE.
1896. *Current Colonial type.*
5 c., green

GIBRALTAR.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1896. *Address on flap side.*
20 c., red (5 sizes)

GREAT BRITAIN.
ENVELOPES STAMPED TO ORDER.
1890. *Without outer line to design.*
1 1/2d., brown

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1895. *New instruction on back.*
2d., blue (size F)
2d. " (" G)
2d. " (" H)
2d. " (" H?)

GUATEMALA.
ENVELOPES. 1896. (Nov.)
2 c., in blk., on 5 c., blue
6 c., in red, on 5 c., blue
6 c. " on 10 c., carm.
Surcharged with Arms and value (April.)
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
1 1/2 c., grey

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. 1896. *Error, stamp at left.*
2 c., carmine on buff
With "PAJILLA" correctly spell.
1 c., green on buff
2 c., carmine on buff

NEW ZEALAND.
WRAPPER. *Inspection in 5 lines.*
1/2d., rose on yellowish

PARAGUAY.
ENVELOPES. 1896. Types 2750-51.
5 c., mauve on cream
10 c., blue

PERU.
ENVELOPES. 1896. (April.)
5 c., indigo 0 6
10 c., yellow 0 10
20 c., orange 1 8

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.
WRAPPERS. 1896. (April.)
1 c., ultramarine
2 c., indigo
5 c., deep blue
20 c., orange

PORTUGAL.
ENVELOPES. 1896. *New type.*
25 r., green on buff 0 3
50 r., blue 0 6

ROUMANIA.
WRAPPER. 1896.
1 bani, chestnut

QUEENSLAND.
ENVELOPES. 1895. Type 2995
1d., orange on various
2d., blue

RUSSIA.
GOVERNMENT LOCAL ISSUES.
CHERSON. ENVELOPE. Type 3220.
5 kop., green

KAZAN.
ENVELOPE. 1896. Type 3323.
(4 kop.) lilac-blue (2 sizes)

ODESSA.
ENVELOPE. *Dated "1895."*
(10 kop.) red

OUSTYSBOLSK.
ENVELOPE.
1896. Type 3487 *redrawn.* (2 s.)
2 kop., blue, red, and brown

TOTMA.
ENVELOPE. *Type of current Adhesives.*
4 kop., red on white laid
4 " red on grey-blue
7 " ultramarine on laid
7 " " on wove

ST. LUCIA.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE. Type 3695.
2d., dull blue (H)

SALVADOR.
ENVELOPE.
1894. *Black surcharge.* (Jan. 1896.)
2 c. on 11 c., carmine
1896. Type 3766, *inscription above stamp.*
1 c., grey-brown
2 c., deep green

SEYCHELLES.
ENVELOPE. 1896. *Black surcharge.*
18 c. on 30 c., brown

SWITZERLAND.
WRAPPER. 360x81 mm.
2 c., black on buff

TRINIDAD.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1896. *Address on flap side.*
2d., blue (F)
2d. " (G)

TURKS ISLANDS.
ENVELOPE. 1896. Type 3696.
2 1/2d., ultramarine (2 sizes)
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1896. Type 3696 on *flap.*
2d., ultramarine (G)

VICTORIA.
WRAPPER. 1895. Type 4870.
1d., blue on white

WURTEMBERG.
OFFICIAL ENVELOPES. 1896. 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

ZANZIBAR.
Indian issues surcharged.
ENVELOPES. *Blue surcharge.*
1/2 a., green
1 a., brown
2 1/2 a. on 4 1/2 a., orange
2 1/2 a., orange
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
2 a., ultramarine (2 sizes)
WRAPPERS. *Blue surcharge.*
1/2 a., green
1 a., brown

* Illustration in Monthly Journal of this date.

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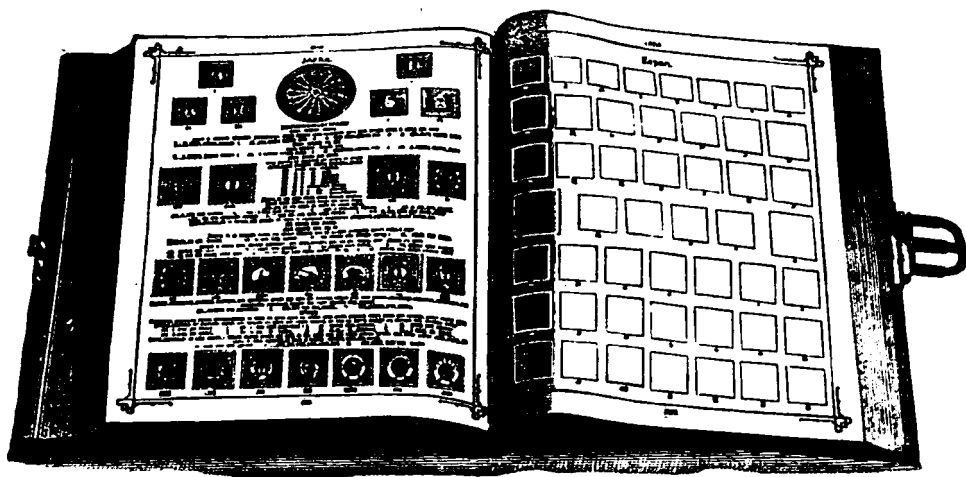
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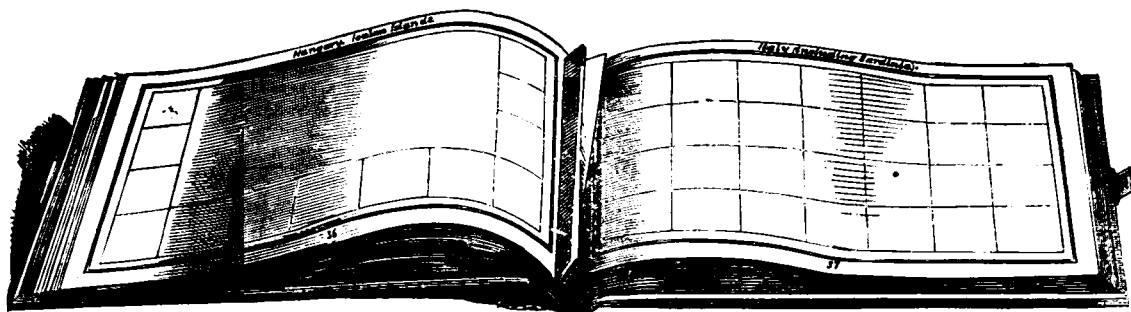
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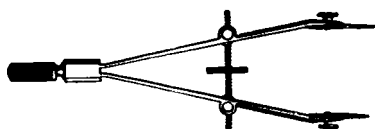
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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

No. 78.

EDITORIAL.

FOR some few years past we have had the pleasure of tendering our Christmas Greetings to our readers, and each year we have experienced increasing difficulty in finding anything fresh to say upon so well-worn a subject, or any fresh form in which to express those greetings. We trust therefore that those readers—may their shadow and their substance never grow less—will believe that our good wishes are none the less hearty and heartfelt if, on this occasion, we simply wish them a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and Many Happy Returns of this Festive Season, and then proceed to business.

* * *

THE prominent events, connected more or less closely with philately, of the past twelve months have not been very numerous. At the very commencement of the year we had to record with much sorrow the death of the late Earl of Kingston, President of the London Philatelic Society, whose magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain has recently passed into the hands of our publishers and Mr. W. H. Peckitt. The dispersion of so grand a collection may itself be considered an event of the year, and we must regret that it was unavoidable.

Some months later we had the satisfaction of announcing that H.R.H. the Duke of York had consented to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lord Kingston's untimely death; and the Society has thus at its head a president of still higher social rank, and we believe a not less keen philatelist, though doubtless with less time to devote to our pursuit.

Among the events of the year has undoubtedly been the projecting and the bringing, so far, to a most successful issue, of the arrangements for the Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London next summer. We have said so much about this of late that we think it hardly necessary to do more than refer to it here, especially as we published the programme in full in our last number.

An event of considerable interest to collectors

and others has been the discovery of a large quantity of remainders of the 1860-64 issue of Nova Scotia, and their purchase by two well-known Canadian philatelists. In view of the extraordinary comments upon this transaction that have been made by persons whose principal business appears to be to attend to the business of other people, it seems desirable to endeavour to take a dispassionate view of the case. What the exact numbers of these remainders may be we cannot divulge, for the very good reason that we do not know them: the only persons who know the numbers, besides some of the Nova Scotia officials, are Mr. A. A. Bartlett and Mr. Donald A. King, who bought the remainders in question; and we can see no reason why these gentlemen should take the rest of the world into their confidence, if they do not choose to do so. This is not the first important purchase of remainders that has taken place in the history of stamp collecting, and it will probably not be the last, though we do not suppose that there are many more nice little lots like these Nova Scotians hidden away. This is the first occasion, however, on which we have heard it seriously argued that the purchasers are bound to publish the quantities that they obtained. The transaction is a purely business one, and Mr. Bartlett and Mr. King are entitled to act in the matter as they think best for their own interests; whether, as a matter of policy, it would not be better for them to let the actual numbers be known is another question, but it is one entirely for their consideration. For our own part we cannot see that it would do them any harm, especially as we gather that the actual sale of the stamps has passed out of their hands; while, on the other hand, their refusal to divulge the numbers may be apt to injure the sales, by leading collectors to imagine that the numbers are much larger than they are in reality—but this is their business. Persons who think that the prices are bound to come down will be wise to wait; those who think otherwise had better buy before the prices go up!

Most of the excitement about this affair seems to have been occasioned by some funny person—forgetting that the First of April does not fall in the autumn—offering in jest sets of these stamps

at half a crown the set to a person whose sense of humour was not equal to the occasion. It is well to state once for all that no serious offer of sets at 2s. 6d. was ever made, and that a great deal of capital has been made out of what was merely a foolish joke.

* * *

As if to supplement the Catalogue published by Mr. Ewen, to which we referred last month, we have since received Mr. Morley's *Revised Catalogue and Price List of the Government issued Envelopes, Registered Envelopes, Newsbands, and Post Cards of Great Britain*, dealing very fully with those parts of the Great British subject which we thought were somewhat scantily treated by Mr. Ewen.

Mr. Morley, in the list before us, omits all mention of the various values of envelopes with stamps impressed upon them to order, and he likewise reserves the stamped Telegraph Forms for future study, confining his attention entirely to the envelopes, &c., which are (or have been) for sale at the Post Offices. His lists of these, we need hardly say, are very full and complete, and, as far as we are able to judge, accurate. The only allusion that we can find to *postmarks* is under the Mulready Envelopes, where a little higher price is assigned to copies with the Maltese Cross cancellation with number in centre. In the early embossed envelopes with silk threads, it might be worth while, in a future edition, to make some distinction between those with three threads across one or both of the side flaps, those with threads across two of the corners of the envelope, when folded (the upper right and lower left, or the upper left and lower right), and those with two threads across the stamp or the upper right-hand corner. The first of these have threads similar to those in the Mulready Envelopes, but as a rule, we believe, with the colours reversed; the second, of which we have only seen the 2d., appear to have the threads of the Mulready covers, and were possibly made from paper prepared for the latter; the third variety of paper is the ordinary one, which continued in use until the introduction of the dated dies.

Among these silk thread envelopes, we note that varieties with a *black* edge are listed. Is it certain that envelopes with this edging were ever issued by the Post Office, or is it not an unofficial addition to Government envelopes? We notice also that, although the die numbers of Die II. of the 1d. are mentioned, nothing is said as to those of Die I., or of the Mulready blocks. These die numbers, we fear, are of interest to very few collectors, even among those who collect envelopes at all; logically, they should receive the same

attention as plate numbers—practically of course they do not receive anything of the sort.

The list of Registration envelopes is very full; we believe there are some minor varieties in the heading of the address side, in the recent issues, that might be added, but there are varieties enough without them. The position to be assigned, philatelically, to the envelopes furnished with an adhesive label bearing the instructions, is one which it is a little difficult to decide upon. It must be remembered that these labels were applicable to any of the earlier forms of envelope, that were in existence at the time that the new instructions came into force: they would have certainly been applied to any envelopes that happened to be in stock at any Post Office, and we are not sure that they were not intended to be applied to envelopes of obsolete forms passing through the post. We can answer for it that, in some instances, the labels were handed loose to purchasers of envelopes who asked for the labels, and could of course then be applied to any envelopes in their possession. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the labels should be collected separately, as forms to be applied to the envelopes, more especially as it is sometimes not easy to ascertain the variety of the original envelope without removing the label.

The Catalogue is in a very handy size for the pocket, and we are sure will be found most useful by collectors of British Postal Stationery.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT, who appears to be an enthusiastic member of the class of philatelists to which we have just alluded, writes to us to suggest the compilation of a list of envelopes, &c., giving both the die numbers of the stamps and all the varieties of the stationery upon which they have been impressed. We fully sympathize with our correspondent, in his desire for such a list; it is one that ought to exist, or ought to be made; but we still more fully recognise the difficulty—amounting almost to impossibility—of compiling a complete one. Still, we are quite ready to open our letter-box for the receipt of information upon the subject, and if our readers will assist us, and the information we obtain is sufficient to make a commencement upon, we will endeavour to form a tentative list for publication in this magazine. We have already done a little in this direction, in our lists of Mulready block numbers, and in our paper on Telegraph Forms, in which we gave the numbers of the dies occurring upon all the varieties of the forms that we possessed or had access to. These lists were not of course complete as far as the numbers were concerned, and they were only intended as foundations for further information.

THE Mulready die (or perhaps we should more properly call them block) numbers are of especial interest to us, but we believe that it is hopeless to expect ever to compile a complete list of them. In the first place there are no official records of the approval of the blocks, and therefore we have no means of knowing which were approved and put in use, and which were not. We have every reason to believe that some of the blocks, to which numbers had been attached, were found defective in some way and were not used at all, but it is impossible to say what these were. In the second place, it seems certain that there must have been second plates, of twelve blocks each, for the 2d. covers and 2d. envelopes, which were never put in use, or of which we have never met with impressions—thus causing two large gaps in our list of numbers. And, lastly, we know that enormous numbers of the Mulready covers and envelopes were destroyed, and among these may have been the whole of the impressions from certain plates. Still, we have got together a fairly long list, to which we are ready to add as occasion arises.

There is one matter, however, in regard to impressions of Mulready's design, which it should not be so difficult to solve, and upon that we should be very glad to obtain information. How many copies of the proof upon India paper are there in existence? There are two varieties of this—one, the early impression supposed to have been printed in 1840, with no lettering except the names of the artist and the engraver; the other, taken in 1869, inscribed in the centre below, "IMPRESSION FROM ORIGINAL BRASS BLOCK—MDCCCLXIX." If any of our readers who possess, or know of copies of either of these, will communicate that fact to us, we shall be greatly obliged to them. We believe that the numbers of either are very limited, and, as proofs of the design upon the first envelopes issued by our Post Office Department, the actual numbers and their whereabouts seem worth ascertaining. We of course have no intention of publishing any list of the names of the owners.

One other question, before we part till the New Year. Can any of our readers tell us of specimens of Ackermann's Comic Envelopes, No. 1 and No. 2? A reward will be given for any information leading to the addition of these to the Editor's Collection! He will also be glad to hear of *used* copies of any of the early illustrated envelopes.

* * *

MR. ERNEST NISTER sends us for review a very neatly got up little book, entitled *Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting: an A B C of Philately*, which should form a useful Christmas present for some of our youngest readers. The information contained in it is, for the most part, of the primitive nature indicated by its title, and is on the whole fairly accurate. We are sorry that Mr. Hinton should have included among his facts the old, and now fully disproved, theory that the early Cape provisionals were produced from "wood blocks," and the more so because it was quite unnecessary to make any statement of the kind. These stamps are ordinary, very ordinary, specimens of typography; and as the author says nothing as to the material of which the dies for the other stamps to which he alludes consist, it seems a pity that in the one case in which he does mention the material he should have gone astray.

For the use of the words *surcharge* and *overprint*, Mr. Hinton gives a rule which we fancy is hardly warranted by general usage. He says:—"A stamp is said to be surcharged when it has some addition written or printed on it after it has been completed ready for use. When the new wording or value is added to the stamps before issue—as in the case of the stamps of St. Helena . . . —the stamp is said to be overprinted."

As a matter of fact the two words are used indiscriminately, and the St. Helena stamps in question would be better described as *bi-coloured*. Again, the early issues of Indian envelopes are *not* made of "India paper," which would be utterly unsuitable for any such purpose; they are of a thin laid paper, that was neither made in India nor of the nature of that employed for India proofs.

In regard to *original gum*, Mr. Hinton tells us:—"Unused stamps, having the full original gum, are always worth more than those from which it has been removed, as an uncanceled stamp without the gum is always open to the suspicion of having been cleaned, or of being a specimen which has been used but escaped postmark." This goes a little too far; the presence of the gum, intact, gives a value to a stamp principally because it indicates that the specimen is in the finest possible condition. There are thousands of copies, without a vestige of original gum, to which no suspicion of having been cleaned, or *used* in any way, attaches; and as far as collectors are concerned, a stamp that has escaped cancellation is as much *unused* as one that has been plastered into an album by means of its gum. On the other hand, a skilful cleaner could always apply some more or less original gum to his wares.

In regard to perforations, it is not quite accurate

to say that "when the number of perforations varies on the different sides of a stamp, it is called a compound perforation." It should be *when the gauge of the perforations, &c.* The method of gauging perforations is not quite sufficiently described; and it would be well to warn readers that the gauge shown on page 21 is not accurate, neither is the comparative scale at either side of it correctly drawn, as 100 mm. are not exactly four inches.

For some unknown reason, the *Private Locals* of the United States are placed under the heading "Government Locals," while the "Russian Locals" have a separate heading all to themselves, and "Private Locals" other than those of the U.S. are dealt with separately also.

Some very useful lists of Commemorative and other Unnecessary Issues, Remainders, and Reprints, are given, also tables of puzzling inscriptions and surcharges, and of current and obsolete coinage. Among these we question Afghan *reprints*—we have never seen or heard of these; and we note that the *anna* of India is described as consisting of "12 pice or 4 pies": it should be 12 *pies* or 4 *pice*.

It must not be supposed that, because we have noted a few little errors, the book is full of mistakes. On the contrary, we fancy that we have spotted pretty well all that there are, and that the rest of the information in it may be relied upon as correct.

* * *

THE latest arrival is Mr. Ewen's *Album for British Stamps*, of which he is making a Christmas present to no less than 1000 collectors. The general arrangement is, practically, the same as that of his Catalogue, which we reviewed last month, so we must confine our attention mainly to the get-up of this book. It is very neatly printed, on one side of the paper only, the description of the stamp and the place for it being together, and we gather that the rotation number is to be covered by the stamp. This is not quite a good plan, especially as the number is placed at the top, where it will be hidden by the hinge; it would be better placed clear of the stamp above or below. We notice also that the rows of stamps are not quite evenly spaced, so that on one page at least the bottom row is rather too close to the edge. But the one serious defect, which we trust Mr. Ewen will remedy in a future edition, or perhaps in binding further copies of this one, is the entire absence of guards, which will make the book bulge in an unsightly manner when filled as it should be.

* * *

WE are so firm in our admiration for our Salisbury contemporary, in the milk-white covers, which always remind us of the long sought-for Philatelic Dairy, that we cannot bear to have to differ with him, especially at this season. Fortunately, however, the presiding genius in St. Thomas' Square is not of those who condemn utterly all who do not accept his *dicta*, but one with whom we can agree to differ. But our condemnation of New Issues has never been quite so sweeping and comprehensive as our friend seems to suppose. There are perfectly legitimate new issues, quite enough, we believe, to satisfy both dealers and also collectors of all classes; and there are new issues which are of a very different kind. It is not a question of a postal department, in ordering its supplies, taking note of the fact that there will be a certain demand in excess of that by the letter-writing public, and providing for it accordingly when a new issue is made. No postal department, of a comparatively small State, could afford at the present day to ignore that fact, for, if it did, it would be liable to have its supplies run short every time that a new value or design was issued. What we protest against is the issuing of stamps that are not in any way necessary for postal requirements, and that would never have been thought of if Stamp Collectors did not exist. Of course they are postally used, and equally of course they are collectable by all who desire to collect them; but is it wise in those who have the interests of philately at heart, or in those who are pecuniarily interested in the pursuit, to encourage the manufacture of these things? It is a matter of opinion; we, personally, think it is not wise.

* * *

IN reference to the Exhibition Programme, our contemporary has also some objections to raise, and we are hardly in a position yet to say whether all those objections are well founded or not. As far as limiting the Exhibits is concerned, it is obvious, on the face of it, that unless the Executive Committee engaged the Universe, and roofed it in, they could not promise to show everything that might be sent in. The space available is limited, naturally, and therefore the Hanging Committee must have discretion in the matter of accepting and arranging Exhibits; if not, how is the allotting of space to be dealt with? Is it to be, first come first served? And if Mr. X. with his magnificent collection of the Stamps of Great Britain, in reconstructed sheets, showing every variety of shade, plate number and postmark, or Mr. Y. with his gigantic assortment of Newspaper Stamps, on the entire original newspapers, with every possible date, happens to be first in the field, is he to have the

whole show, and that without any charge for space? The whole success of the Exhibition depends upon its contents being of as varied and interesting a nature as possible, and with this object it is absolutely necessary that the Committee should have powers of selection, in the event of the space available being less than the total applied for. A small charge for space, and the charge is a small one, is also likely to act as a very wholesome check upon the sending in of Exhibits of no possible value or interest. The Executive Committee may, we think, fairly be trusted to use their best endeavours to arrange the Exhibition so that it may be of the greatest possible interest to the greatest possible number.

In regard to Dealers' Stalls, which are a matter of finance that it was hardly necessary to enter into in the general programme, we hope to be able to make an announcement in the present number, giving the plan adopted.

There is another point, mentioned in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, which appears to us of more moment, and that is the one relative to the extra prizes offered by various individuals, &c.; and the question why the opportunity of offering such prizes was not afforded to others. But we have never understood that the list of the prizes was supposed to be closed; on the contrary, we are quite sure that the Committee will be delighted to receive promises of as many more of them as Societies or individuals may be disposed to offer, and we have no doubt that a long Supplementary List will shortly be published.

* * *

At the last moment, just as we are going to press, we have heard, with very great regret, of the death of Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, whose philatelic work has so often appeared in this Magazine, and who has been known for many years as a most learned writer upon various subjects connected with our science, as well as a most genial and enthusiastic philatelist. We have personally to mourn the loss of a very old friend and correspondent.

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.

Afghanistan.—We illustrate below the stamp to which we alluded in our last number. We have not yet been able to ascertain its nature, or what value it represents.



Belgium.—We give above an illustration of the 5 c. of the Brussels Exhibition Advertisement series, which we referred to last month. Like the 10 c., it is very fine and large, and has the usual coupon attached. We understand that the S.S.S.S. is inclined to look with some favour upon these articles, possibly because the design is so admirably symbolical of the work which that Society was formed to carry out. But if St. Michael begins to show too much sympathy with the Dragon, unkind persons will be asking, "Which be which?"

Bulgaria.—A correspondent of *Le T. P.* states that it is impossible that the 25 st. Unpaid Letter stamp should exist in the new type, as that value has been superseded by the recently issued 30 st. Let us hope it is true.

Canada.—We annex an illustration of the handsome new 2 c. card, which we chronicled last month.



Ceylon.—We have received the 2 c. Reply Paid card in the new and ugly colour.

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

Colombia.—*The L. P.* gives an illustration of the sheet of 20 c. 1860 issue, of which we gave a description, copied from another source, in October. The sheet consists of five rows of ten (not eleven) stamps, and the inverted specimen is the second in the second row.

What value (or values) of the current type has recently appeared in *bistre on rose*, or *bistre on salmon*? Some of our contemporaries say the 5 c., which we know in *brown on buff*, others (the majority) the 10 c., which was issued in 1892 in *brown on rose*.

Congo.—We have received two more of those stamps of beautiful design, and fine execution, which we always



regret are intended so much more for philatelic than for postal use. They are not absolutely S. S. S. S. able; but who can doubt that, were it not for philately, Congo would have no such beautiful labels, and perhaps might even have no stamps at all? The 15 c. is of long upright rectangular shape, with name at top, value in words at bottom, and numerals at sides, with a vignette in the centre showing a native gentleman up a tree. The 40c. is oblong, with the name on an arched label above the central design, value in words below, and numerals in the four corners; the central vignette appears to represent the Ten Little Niggers, All in a Row—in a boat. The vignette is in *black*, in each case, and the frame in colour.

Adhesives. 15 c., black and orange-yellow; *perf.* 15.
40 c. " green "

Curacao.—We gather that the Unpaid Letter stamps, both of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, are now printed from plates containing Type I., only, of the four varieties which existed on the earlier plates, or the three which figured upon the former issue of this Colony. We are not told that in this particular instance there is any change in the colour, to distinguish this edition from the previous, but it is well to note that Types II. and III. have gone out of use.

Ecuador.—As is usual at the latter part of each year of the Seebeckian régime, certain values of the current issue have run short. Whether this is due to parsimony on the part of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., or to a desire on



the part of the Ecuador authorities to share in the plunder of collectors, we know not; the result, however, is that the 20 c. and 50 c. of the 1896 issue, which we have not chronicled because they were Seebeckulative and Unnecessary, have been overprinted "CINCO-CENTAVOS" and "DIEZ-CENTAVOS," respectively, in each case in two lines of *sans-serif* capitals; and as the necessity for their existence in this condition seems to be quite possible, we suppose we must chronicle them.

Adhesives. 5 c., in *black*, on 20 c., yellow.
10 c., in *carmine*, on 50 c., deep blue.

There have been some Commemorative labels issued here also, of late, but we think it unnecessary to do more than mention that fact.

France.—Mr. Bacon has discovered, in the Tapling Collection, a specimen of the 20 c., *red-brown*, of the 1876 issue, in Type II. of the current design; this stamp has hitherto only been known in Type I.

Adhesive. 20 c., *red-brown*; Type II.

Le T.-P. adds the following to the lists of stamps surcharged for use in the French Post Office at Zanzibar:—

Adhesives. 1½ a., in *red*, on 15 c., blue.
2 a., in *black*, on 20 c., red on *green*.
3 a. " 30 c., brown.
4 a. " 40 c., vermilion.

Great Britain.—We believe that the largest size of the Registration Envelopes exists with the latest variety of the formula on the back. What is the next change to be?

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine, K; *new formula*.

In Telegraph Forms, we can add to the list which we published in the last volume:—

No. 13a. Die 15, dated 21.3.89.
" " 16 " 28.11.89.
No. 14b. " 27 (this die therefore exists both with the 9-dot and 5-dot rosettes).
No. 16d. Die 35.
No. 17. " 35.

18. 1896.

a. Formula with the same wording as No. 17, but with the lines for the address on the back at the *top*.

Dies 32, 36.

b. With date of printing in right lower corner, on face.

Die 36.

Of the Stock Exchange Forms we have:—

107. 1896.

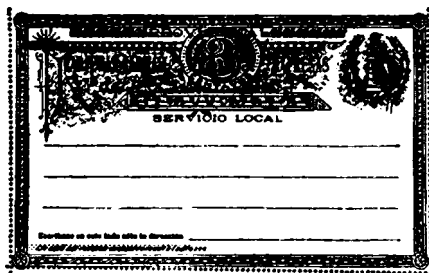
With the wording of par. 4 on the back the same as upon the latest ordinary forms. The same varieties of the setting on the face as in 106.

a. Die 37; *imperf.*

b. " ? *perf.*

We have also obtained a copy of No. 151, and find that the second line of the heading reads "(For use at Stock Exchange only.)"—not "Stock Exchange Offices," as we previously described it. There are also divers variations in the setting from that of No. 51.

Guatemala.—There appears to be little doubt that the curiosity to which we alluded last month, and of which we now give an illustration, is intended to be a Special



Delivery Letter Card, for local use, the third line of the surcharge, which is all in capitals, being "SERVICIO LOCAL." It seems to be the result of an ingenious scheme for utilizing the 3 c. reply paid cards, which are probably seldom employed.

Letter Card. 12 c., in *black*, on 3+3 c., *carmine*.

Holland.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for specimens of the new Letter Cards, of which three values, 3 c., 5 c., and 12½ c., have been issued. The stamp, which is at the left, is of a circular form, similar to that upon the previous letter cards, or letter sheets; it is surrounded by various ornaments, and the inscription "POST-BLAD" is on a scroll crossing the card to the right. There are two sizes of each of the lower values, the smaller size being intended to be enclosed in the larger for a reply, thus forming a reply-paid card in a very simple manner. The impression is all in colour, on card of a paler tint; the perforations are of form C, extending to the edge at the bottom only.

Letter Cards 3 c., green on *green*; 118×70 mm.
3 c. " " 140×85 "
5 c., blue on *azure*; 118×70 "
5 c. " " 140×85 "
12½ c., rose on *rose* " "

The following values of the Unpaid Letter stamps are to be added, we believe, to those we mentioned last month as having appeared in Type I and in the current tint.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1, 1½, 12½, 20, 25 c., deep ultramarine; Type I.

Italy.—In further reference to the question of the *dots* added to the design of the 15 c. of 1863, some account of which we gave in July, we publish this month a very interesting article, from the pen of that veteran philatelist Mr. Westoby, giving all that is known of these varieties up to date.

Jamaica.—An interesting little document has been going the rounds of our American contemporaries, and we have been watching its progress with some amusement; but now that it has crossed the Atlantic it seems well that its career, in its present form, should be checked. It authorises the use of 1d. stamps, divided in half diagonally, to represent the ½d. value, and is now quoted with the date "20th Nov., 1891," at which period we believe there was no dearth of ½d. stamps in Jamaica. The correct date is "20th Nov., 1861," and the document in question was published in *Le T.-P.* for November, 1891, in a review of the London Society's *West India* book, and afterwards in *The L.P.* for May, 1892. *Le T.-P.*, curiously enough, reproduces this document, with the new date attached, in its current number!

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us copies of the 2 c. Postal Union cards, current type, with the inscription, "PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS—Y CANADA," added at each side, in two vertical lines, in sans-serif capitals. This addition is overprinted, in green, upon the current stock, these 2 c. cards being only available for postage to the countries named. Our correspondent sends us five of the varieties of type in which these cards exist, and it is probable that the whole eight may be found.

Post Card. 2 c., carmine and green on buff; additional inscription.

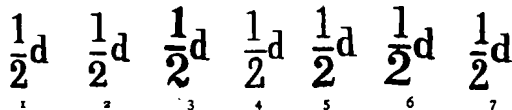
We find among those sent:—

"TARJETA," &c., large; 20 balls (2 varieties of heading).
 " " small; 21 " (2 " " ").

New South Wales.—*The Monthly Bulletin* of the P.C.S. states that the new 1d. card, which we chronicled in October, was ordered on white, but has been printed so far only on buff. Mr. Basset Hull very kindly sends us, under date of Nov. 2nd, the new 1½d. Letter Card, which had then just been issued. The stamp is of the new type, with the *Waratah* substituted for the words "ONE HUNDRED YEARS," and the first instruction on the back reads "*This Card may pass through the Post to any place within New South Wales, to the Australasian Colonies, and Fiji.*" The second instruction is more spaced than before.

Post Card. 1d., lilac on buff; new type.
Letter Card. 1½d. red on drab, inside pink; new type.

Orange Free State.—We give illustrations of the seven varieties of the "½d." surcharge, which we chronicled last month, arranged in the order in which they are given in the *addenda* issued with that number. It will be seen that, as we then stated, there are five distinct varieties of the figure "2"; Types 1 and 2 have the same figure "2," and 5 and 6 are also alike in that respect; but whereas 1 and 5 have figures "1" with a sloping serif at the top, 2 and 6 have figures with horizontal serifs.



The sheet, or rather half-sheet, of 120 stamps, has the Types arranged as follows, reckoning them in horizontal rows of 12, right across the sheet:—

Rows 1, 2, 3, 4 are Type 1, except Nos. 11 and 12 in row 1, 9 and 11 in row 2, 2 and 10 in row 3, and 9 in row 4, which are Type 2.

In row 5, stamps 1 and 2 are Type 3, 3 to 11 are Type 4, No. 12, Type 1.

In row 6, Nos. 1 to 4 are Type 5, the remainder are Type 3. The table in *The Am. J. of Ph.* gives No. 1 in this row as our Type 7, but this is a mistake; the surcharge on this stamp is generally indistinct, but on the sheet we examined it was certainly either our Type 5 or 6—we think Type 5. In all other respects our arrangement agrees with that to which we have alluded, though we have numbered the types in a different order.

In row 7, Nos. 1 to 5, 7, and 12 are Type 5, Nos. 6 and 8 to 11 are Type 6.

In row 8, Nos. 1 to 4 are Type 7, Nos. 5, 6, and 9 are Type 6, and Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 are Type 5.

Rows 9 and 10 are Type 7.

We thus find, in the original setting, 42 of Type 1, 7 of Type 2, 10 of Type 3, 9 of Type 4, 16 of Type 5, 8 of Type 6, and 28 of Type 7. But unfortunately some portion of the setting on every sheet appears to have failed to print clearly, and in consequence Type 7 was employed, hand-struck apparently, to cover this defect. As far as has been seen, the defective impression was confined to the first and second vertical rows of the sheet, the first two stamps from the left of each horizontal row; thus Type 7 is found in combination with more or less visible impressions of Types 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7, but not combined with Types 4 or 6.



We have also received a specimen of another provisional, of the same value, formed by overprinting the 3d. with the words "Halve—Penny." in two lines, with a bar below to cancel the original value; there are stated to be two varieties of this, one with "Peuny." for "Penny." (No. 1 in row 4), the other without punctuation. *Black surcharge.*

Adhesives. Halve Penny. on 3d., blue.
 Halve Penny. on 3d. " "
 Halve Penny on 3d. " " no stop.

Panama.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers kindly send us the 50 c. in the current type, which has at last been issued, and we suppose completes the series.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown.

Peru.—We would draw attention to an article upon another page, on the subject of certain provisional stamps of this Republic, the character of which has been called in question.

Roumania.—We have received the *Delivery Stamp*, "TAXA DE FACTAGIU," in a new colour; the paper has the arms wmk. as before.

Delivery Stamp. 25 bani, vermilion; perf. 13.

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

Ananieff. The type which we chronicled in two colours in October has since appeared in a third.

Adhesive. 5 kop., green; perf. 11½.

Bogorodsk. It appears that there are complete double sets of both the Paid and Unpaid Letter series, which we chronicled in October. One of them—it matters very little which—is believed to have been issued in the early part of the year, the other appeared on July 1st. We gather that this municipality pays its dividends half-yearly. We have therefore to add:—

<i>Paid Letter Series.</i>	<i>Unpaid Letter Series.</i>
3 kop., slate.	2 kop., orange-yellow.
20 " purple.	3 " rose.
	20 " "

Of the 3 kopecks, orange-yellow, there is said to be an error, with a figure "8" in the right lower corner. The sooner this rural post is suppressed the better.

Podolsk.—The last edition of the type of 1895 was printed in black and emerald-green; and the district Post Office has ceased to exist since Jan. 1, 1896—and a good job too!

Adhesive. 5 kop., black and emerald-green.

St. Helena.—We give an illustration of the card, with stamp of quite a novel design, which we chronicled last month for this colony.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 ST. HELENA
 POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



St. Vincent.—Our publishers have recently purchased a horizontal pair of the 4d., bright ultramarine, of the issue of Dec., 1881, perf. 11½ to 12 all round, but imperforate vertically between the two stamps.

Shanghai.—We have seen the stamps which we chronicled last month, and we find the new 2 c. to be in a distinctly deeper red than the former printing. The water-marks are also, we believe, further apart in the paper, but this difference can only be seen in pairs or blocks.



Sierra Leone.—We give an illustration of the adaptable type, as now employed for the colony.

South Australia.—A correspondent tells us that he has recently found a copy of the current 1d., perf. 15, with an extra line of perforations horizontally across the centre.

The *L. P.* chronicles the following varieties of perforation:—

2d., orange-red; *perf.* 10×11½.

The same type surcharged "O.S.," in black letters:—

2d., pale orange; *wmk.* "SA" wide; *perf.* 11½×12½; *used* July 27, 1874.

2d., orange-red; *wmk.* "SA" close; *perf.* 10×11½, and 11½×12½; *both used* in April, 1877.

The same journal also reports that the 1s. stamp has appeared in a *lake-brown* colour, nearly approaching the tint of some of the earlier printings, and *perf.* 11½ clean-cut, with larger holes than before.

Adhesive. 1s., lake-brown; *perf.* 11½.

The *Ill. Brief-Journal* reports that the current 1d. card has been surcharged "O.S.," in small letters (the narrow capitals?) in black.

Official Card. 1d., brown on buff; surcharged "O.S."

Straits Settlements.—Our publishers assure us that, as far as can be ascertained by enquiry on the spot and from other sources of information, only the values given below of the bi-coloured series for the Protected States have actually been issued. It is possible that full sets have been prepared, and that specimen copies have been seen, but some of these may never be issued at all; we propose therefore to adopt this list as a basis, and to make no additions to it until we are quite certain that other values have been put in circulation.

Negri Sembilan.—Our publishers have received the 3, 15, 25, and 50 cents, direct from the Post Office, with the information that no other values exist there. Further that the States of Negri Sembilan and Sungei Ujong are now amalgamated, under the name of the former, and that no further issues bearing the name of the latter will be made when the stamps now in stock are sold out.

Pahang.—The 3 cents only.

Perak.—The 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, and 5 dollars.

Selangor.—The 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1 and 5 dollars.

Sungei Ujong.—The 3 cents only.

Uruguay.—We learn from *Le Collectionneur de T. P.* that it is the 25 c. value, of the current issue, that has been discovered with inverted centre.

Zululand.—The Treasurer of this Territory tells us that he has frequently been asked whether stamps cancelled with a *rubber* handstamp bear genuine postal obliterations, and he very kindly gives us some information on the subject. It appears that these *rubber* stamps, with *violet* ink, are employed at all the Postal *Agencies* in Zululand, and all stamps used at those agencies are cancelled in that way. In illustration of this, Mr. Gardner (the Treasurer) kindly sends us specimens of the surcharged ½d. English, and 1d. Natal revenue, which he assures us were never used for fiscal purposes, together with other stamps on portions of envelopes, obliterated in this fashion with the date stamps of various offices in Zululand. He does not say that the same, or similar, handstamps have *not* been employed for cancelling stamps that have been fiscally used; but it is evident, from the copies before us, that stamps thus cancelled have not always been used for fiscal purposes.

THE 20 C. (1865) OF ITALY SURCHARGED ON THE 15 C.

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

It is a matter of notoriety among students of English stamps that, in 1858, the authorities at Somerset House, at the instance of the Post Office, determined to introduce double-check letters in the angles of the stamps, and to distinguish the plates one from another—a decision first carried out in the 2d. blue of the line-engraved stamps, in which, though the new lettering was a constant variety, the number of the plate introduced on each side necessarily varied as each fresh plate was brought into use.

A somewhat similar alteration was made in the surface-printed stamps, but not till 1861, as no new plates were required between 1858 and 1861. In this latter year new dies were engraved for the 4d. and 6d., and for the new values of 3d. and 9d., all adapted to receive double-check letters. It may be noticed that when new dies were introduced, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. usually constructed the plates in pairs, the second plate being registered within a few months after the first. In the case of the small-letter series, embracing the 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., the second plate was distinguished from the first by the introduction of what have been termed "secret" marks, consisting of lines across the outer angles of the letter-blocks, in the 4d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.; though in the 4d. and 1s. there were other additional indications. In the case of the 3d. the letter-blocks did not extend to the angles, and a dot was employed to distinguish between the two plates, introduced into the interior framing carrying the inscription. To call these various marks "secret" marks appears to be a little bit of official magniloquence, as if they were test marks like those made by engravers. The 4d. was the first to appear with the addition, which philatelists were not long in noticing (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, December, 1865), though they were as much puzzled to find a reason for them as they were over the "1" on each side of the 1s. issued in October, 1862, which was considered to be the numeral of value, and when it appeared with a "4" it was termed the "mystic 4." These marks were, I consider, nothing more than a simple device to distinguish between the two plates of the small-letter series; and before a third plate was required for any of the values the design was modified by introducing larger letter-blocks, carrying large white letters, and the number of the plate was inserted in all.

This may appear to be very much beside the question involved in my text; but my object has been, before entering upon the discussion, to show that in the early part of the sixties, when more than one plate was used for the impression of a value, the distinguishing between them by means of some mark or other was not strange to English manufacturers, as it was practised by both Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and Messrs. De La Rue & Co., for all the postage stamps at that time manufactured by them for the English Government.

In the year 1863, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. supplied the Italian Government with a series of postage stamps, of the values of 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 30 c., 40 c., 60 c., and 2 lire, in all of which, except the 1 c., the general design was the head of King Victor Emmanuel, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band inscribed in the upper part with "POSTE ITALIANE," and in the lower part with the monetary value in words, the two branches of the inscription being separated one from another by ornaments differing in each value. A double-lined rectangular frame completed the stamp, and the spandrels differed in design in

each value. At first sight it would appear as if the above exhausted the differences between the values, so far as the types were concerned; but a careful examination will show that the lined background also differs in each value, and the only constant element was the head, which was doubtless transferred mechanically to the dies for the various values, as absolute uniformity could not be attained unless the heads were derived from a common matrix; no engraver being able to engrave two exactly alike.

The series of 1863 was the outcome of the unification of Italy, which, however, was not brought about without creating such a serious disturbance of its finances as reduced them to a deplorable condition, and the Minghetti Ministry were driven to their wits' ends for money. It is not therefore a matter of surprise, that one expedient was to raise the rate of postage on letters posted and delivered within the kingdom from 15 c. to 20 c. This measure was contemplated early in 1864, but its execution, which required legislative sanction, was deferred in consequence of events which led to a change of Ministry. The necessary parliamentary powers were obtained later on in the year, by the La Marmora Ministry, and a decree of 8th December, 1864, ordered that the alteration in the rates should come into effect on 1st January, 1865. That it was contemplated early in 1864 is also evidenced by the fact that the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* has seen a proof, in black on enamelled card, dated 13th April, 1864, emanating from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., showing the mode in which they proposed to alter provisionally the existing stamps of 15 c. to 20 c., by means of a surcharge. The editor has also seen a similar proof, in black, of a stamp of 15 c. similarly surcharged, dated 30th April, 1864; but in this the stamp differed from the former, notably by the presence of four white dots, one above and another below the ornaments on each side separating the two branches of the inscription.

Philatelists were not long in discovering the existence of these dots after the issue took place, and the *Timbre-Poste* for March, 1865, contained a paragraph to the following effect: "The 15 c. was printed in sky-blue. The Government finding this tint too pale, requested Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, to make it darker. In the meanwhile an accident happened to the *machine*, and even to the *matrix*, obliging Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to apply for directions to the Government, who replied that they were to try and hide the damage to the *plate* by means of four small white dots to be placed at the damaged part. These four dots are in the two sides of the oval band above and below the fleuron separating the upper inscription from the monetary value. There are therefore:—

- 15 centesimi, pale blue;
- 15 " dark blue;
- 15 " " with four dots."

Before making any remarks on the above, I will continue the history by referring to a short article in the *Timbrophile* for June, 1865, in which Dr. Legrand says that "a friend at Milan mentions another variety, marked by the addition of eight more dots in the frame," situated at the points he describes; and he adds, "Our correspondent does not know the reason for the presence of these dots, which he supposes are intended to prevent forgery. The most probable explanation appears to be that mentioned by the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, namely, the necessity for concealing some damage that had happened to the *plate*. Has there been a new alteration? The 15 c. is also found with these 12 dots."

This last observation was a mistake equally with that in the *Timbre-Poste*, where it is stated that the 15 c. existed with four dots, as it has since been found that these never existed in an unsurcharged state.

The observations in the *Timbre-Poste* were transferred, without any acknowledgment, into the paper of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April, 1865, under the head of "The Vicissitudes of a Postage Stamp," with a few gratuitous and imaginative additions, for a story does not frequently lose in the repetition, and the *accident* became a sort of tradition. On happening to stumble on what I thought was the fountain head, I was struck with the inconsistencies. The accident was attributed to the *machine*, to the *matrix*, to the *plate*. I communicated my doubts to the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, that *facile princeps* of philatelists, making some suggestions as to how the presence of the dots might be accounted for, and stating that the notion of concealing damage to the die by peppering it with holes appeared to me an expedient too ridiculous, and one to which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. would have never resorted. In the *T.-P.* for July last the editor states that the notice in that journal in 1865 was the result of enquiries he made at Turin, to which he received a reply from an officer of the Post Office there, which, as he was rather "green" in his "salad days," he accepted without suspicion. It seems to me that this officer either thought that any story was good enough to "tell to the Marines," or was desirous of showing how clever he was, and that he knew all about it. There is nothing said about the twelve dots, though that was the first issued. My friend admitted that on looking at the story with his more mature experience he was convinced that it would not hold water, and that a mistake had been made.

But another philatelist has now taken up the question, and the results of his investigations appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for this month. The subject could not have been in abler hands than those of Dr. Emilio Diena, as he is an acknowledged authority upon Italian stamps, and he has thrown a good deal of interesting light upon it. I will sum up shortly the principal points in the paper.

1st. He proves that the surcharged stamps appeared in 1865 in the following order: the twelve dots in January, the four dots in February, and the no dots in March.

2nd. He contends that each of the three stamps was of separate type, independent of the dots, that of the no dot being identical with the 15 c., as issued originally in 1863.

3rd. He contends that part of the stamps with no dots were surcharged in London when the printing was made, and that the stock in hand in Italy was surcharged locally.

4th. He shows that the "C" in the right upper angle is *always* broken, which he thinks may have been intended as a kind of secret mark to prevent forgeries, as it was evidently an intentional defect.

I may add here that, thinking it might be of use to Dr. Diena in his investigations, I applied to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for particulars regarding the surcharged stamps, and they courteously informed me that, after careful search, the only particulars they could find were that they despatched 10,896,500 stamps of 15 c. surcharged with 20 c. on 8th December, 1864, but they found no record of any varieties. From this I inferred that, so far as the stamps were concerned, the varieties were deemed as of no importance, and that it was a matter which related to the internal economy of the manufactory.

Dr. Diena also contends that the dots are not intended as secret marks, for a very large number are without them. I agree in this with him, and the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* is also of the same opinion.

But the first question that strikes me is: Was the story, as told in the *Timbre-Poste* of March, 1865, all fudge, or were there some grains of truth in it—some rumour to which the officer of the Post Office (padded, possibly, with official importance), rather than expose his ignorance, endeavoured to give some shape, and cast his net so wide as to embrace

everything, even the solitary printing-press of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.? It was undoubtedly true that the printings after the first were darker, even before the surcharging; and I think it is not beyond the range of probability that something did occur during the printing of the eleven millions.

We have evidence which proves the existence of two distinct plates, other than the original one of 1863. There were valid reasons for constructing a second plate. The order was large, the plates were small, the printing at that time was done in hand-presses, the plates were not so durable as at present. The second plate must have been constructed from a new die, for the details are entirely inconsistent with any alteration of the existing one. The engraving of the frame is more roughly executed, and the lines of the back ground are coarse. The ornaments on each side differ. For the purpose of making a single plate it was not necessary to engrave the die on steel, for other stamps printed from electro-plates at that time are known to have been made from copper dies. The reason for making a new die matters but little, as it was only the frame that had to be engraved. However, a proof of it was sent for the approbation of the Government.

Dr. Diena states that the specimens with the four dots from this second plate are the rarest of the three varieties. This also coincides with my own observation, which is more limited than his. On taking up a haphazard lot of 100, I found that the four dots did not amount to 10 per cent. of the whole; and in the remainder, consisting of no dots and twelve dots, the no dots rather preponderated. Is it beyond the range of possibility that, in the course of printing, the four-dots plate showed such signs of weakness that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. thought it advisable to construct a third plate, and thus colour was given to the rumour that there had been some kind of breakdown? My object is not to whitewash the officer of the post at Turin, but to account for the fact that the specimens of the four dots are rarer than those of the other two in a very marked degree.

The stamps on the third plate resemble those on the second one, and I at first thought that it might have been constructed from the same die as the second plate, which had been touched up by thinning the lines and removing the line at the left corner of the bust; but there are only eight lines in place of nine above the head, and the whole stamp is better and more clearly engraved than in the second plate. I have therefore come to the same conclusion as Dr. Diena, that there were three types, and from three different dies. These may, I think, be safely designated as Types I., II., III.

The stamps of 15 c. were rigorously called in on the issue of that value with the surcharge, and in the *Timbre-Poste* for June, 1865, we read that "the two workmen who printed the surcharge in London had gone out to Italy to surcharge the stock in hand of 15 c." This is very likely to be true, as a similar thing has been done in other cases, and we find a very large proportion of the stamps of Type I. in *pale blue*. Both Dr. Diena and the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* seem to have overlooked this, which also accounts for the unbroken record of the defective "C."

The *Timbre-Poste* also stated in its number for May, 1866, that it was reported that the new stamp of 20 c. would appear on 1st July then next; but its issue was delayed, as we read in the number for December of the same year that, though a specimen had been received, yet the issue to the public would not take place till the surcharged stamps were exhausted; but a decree of 2nd December, 1866, states that the new stamp would be put in circulation on 1st January, 1867. In the *Timbre-Poste* for January a copy of this decree appeared, and it was

stated that after its publication it was found that there were about seven millions of the surcharged stamps still in stock, and the issue of the new stamp was therefore deferred till March. On 11th March a decree ordered that the current stamps of 20 c. would continue in use till the end of July, and would only be replaced by those of the new design as the stocks became exhausted. The issue of the new stamps commenced, however, at the beginning of May, 1867.

If on 2nd December, 1866, there were about seven millions in hand, which were expected to last only till the end of July, 1867, four millions could not have sufficed for the period between 1st January, 1865, and 2nd December, 1866. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have no record of any other despatch of surcharged stamps subsequent to that of 8th December, 1864; it follows, therefore, that a very large number of the stock of 15 c. was at Turin, and was there surcharged. Probably the greater part of the surcharged stamps of Type I. belong to this stock.

I have said that in face of the fact that there must have been two other plates, or printings, of separate and distinct types, it matters very little as to the reasons which induced Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to construct the plates from different dies; but there is quite as much reason for this, and more so, than those have who consider the dots were in the nature of secret marks to raise a stumbling-block against forgery. A careful examination of a large number of specimens shows that the stamps from Plate II. are very roughly engraved, in comparison with those from Plate I. and that those from Plate III., though better than those from Plate II., are still inferior to those from Plate I. The dates on the proofs on enamelled card should also be observed. That of Die I. was dated 13th April, 1864; that of Die II. 30th April, 1864; so that it is clear that from the first Messrs. De La Rue contemplated the employment of a second plate, which, in face of the number to be supplied, appears to have been a matter of necessity. The quantity of impressions that could be taken from a plate before it became too deteriorated is variable; but at that period I do not think it could have amounted to 40,000. If we take the English stamp of 2½d., *lilac-rose*, which was issued as late as 1875, and continued uninterruptedly in use till the end of December, 1879, we find that the change to *blue* took place on Plate 17. This gives an average number of 33,000 sheets printed from each plate. It seems self-evident that a second plate was necessary to aid Plate I., which had already done considerable service. No proof in *black* of the die for Plate III. is known, and I conclude that this plate would be only regarded as a substitute for Plate II., and a pure detail of the manufactory.

The results of the discussion appear to be that that portion of the statement of the officer of the post at Turin, which attributes the presence of the dots to an attempt to conceal some accident, whether to the die or the plate, must be rejected, and the dots considered to be indicative of the particular plate from which the stamp was printed; at the same time, they might be of some secondary use in diminishing the chances of forgery, though I think that the construction of the plates from different dies presented another, if not a better, safeguard. It also seems to me that as the plates for the four dots and twelve dots were constructed from dies differing in many particulars from the original of 1863, the stamps have certainly as much right to be classed as distinct types as those of the 20 c. France of the Bordeaux impression.

I regret that my paper has extended to such a length, but I was desirous of laying the whole case before my philatelic brethren, and in my desire to abridge it as much as possible I have been compelled to omit many points in Dr. Diena's excellent article. We owe him especial thanks for drawing

attention to the broken "C," which I do not think has ever been noticed in print before. As it is so universal there can be no doubt that it was intentional, and in all probability Dr. Diena is right in attributing it to a desire to prevent forgery.

I may add that, as regards the dates of issue of the three types, Dr. Diena finds a postmarked specimen of Type III. dated 2nd January, 1865; the earliest of Type II. the 13th February, 1865; the earliest of Type I. the 19th March, 1865. Of course those sheets that first came to hand were the first issued; but this proves that Type III. was in use from the first and was part of the consignment.

EXPOSITION OF THE HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THE PERUVIAN STAMPS (PROVISIONAL)

ISSUED IN TUMBES FROM THE 21ST OF MARCH TO THE
30TH OF APRIL, 1895.

(From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*)

(Continued from page 94.)

Two points must be noted here :

First, that these stamps were issued whilst the "Commander Superior" of the North was still on his voyage from Valparaiso to Guayaquil, and consequently do not constitute the issue authorized by him. Secondly, that the Government of General Caceres, then in power in Lima, formally declared them illegal in a circular to the home and foreign Post Offices. Thus it follows that the stamps thus issued are recognized by *neither* of the contending parties, and must, therefore, be considered as "*illegitimate.*"

These are the stamps clandestinely printed from the same plates as those in possession of the "Commander Superior of the North," and are easily distinguished from the *legitimate* issue in that they have no surcharge whatever.

Tumbes, being once more and finally taken by the revolutionary forces in March, 1895, and the "Commander Superior" having been informed of the clandestine issue of stamps exactly similar to those he held, he immediately ordered the entire issue in his possession to be surcharged with a double circle, with "Provisional" above, "Centavos" below, and the number corresponding to the value in the centre.

This done, in virtue of the full powers invested in him, and in order to provide funds for the continuance of the war, he published a decree, dated March 21st, 1895, authorizing their issue.

It will be readily understood that the step taken by the "Commander Superior" in causing the stamps to be surcharged before issue, and in giving a decree formally authorizing same, was both necessary and indispensable, as much to avoid fraud on the part of the holders of the clandestine issue, as to give the legitimate issue all the necessary authority to ensure its proper recognition.

The stamps thus surcharged, put into circulation by a decree especially authorizing their issue for the purpose of providing funds for the revolutionary cause, and emanating from the "Commander Superior, Political and Military, of the North"—who was invested with full and perfectly legal powers—were issued to the public for forty (40) days, viz., from March 21st to April 30th, 1895, not only in Tumbes, but in the whole of the Department of Piura.

In view of these facts this Society could not refuse to recognize the issue as of perfectly legitimate and official origin.

Further, after the final triumph of the revolution in Lima on the 20th of March, 1895, and the "Junta de Gobierno," under the presidency of Señor Manuel Candamo, was invested with supreme power, the "Junta" formally recognized and approved all the decrees and acts (*amongst them being this issue of surcharged stamps*) of Colonel Augusto Seminario y Vascones "Commander Superior, Political and Military, of the North." Now, as all the decrees and acts of the "Junta de Gobierno" were recognized and approved later on by Congress, upon its election and installation, it follows, as a natural consequence, that this issue is recognized and sanctioned by the highest power in the land, the "Sovereign National Congress." Colonel A. Seminario y Vascones is now second *Vice-President of Peru.*

All the facts given above have been most minutely investigated, and thoroughly verified by the committee appointed by the "Sociedad Filatelica Peruana." The society has drawn up a special "Official Report" upon the matter, to which are appended many *original documents*, and copies of all others that prove every fact stated in this "Exposition"; amongst others may be cited a certificate of the Administrator-Principal of the Post Office in the department of Piura, stating that, in compliance with the "Commander Superior's" decree of March 21st, 1895, he issued the surcharged stamps in all the Post Offices within his jurisdiction, and to this certificate is appended a declaration signed by *all the principal and important commercial houses* in Piura, in which they declare that they have used the said stamps on all their letters, both for home and foreign postage, during the forty days already mentioned.

Philatelists will thus see that this issue of stamps bears a well-defined official character, and has all the requisite qualifications of authority, circulation, and acceptance, which cannot be denied by anyone that has taken the trouble to verify facts, and make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances connected with it.

As regards the speculators, who were so ready to take advantage of every favourable opportunity, they did not even then cease their operations; but a little later on, not being able to lay in a provision of stamps clandestinely as before, on account of the plates with which they were printed having been destroyed, they have tried to imitate them, with more or less success. But the false can always be distinguished from the legitimate stamps by the colour and difference in the drawing, and by the fact that the numbers indicating the value are much thinner in the false than in the legitimate stamps. As these false stamps have appeared with the surcharge, it will be readily understood that they have found means to forge the latter also, so as to make them more like the legitimate stamps, and thus deceive philatelists the more easily.

In conclusion, it only remains for us to observe that the issue of stamps, authorized in Tumbes by the "Commander Superior of the North," would not have had the legal and official origin that is connected with it to-day, if the result of the revolution had been different, for, in that case, the Government of General Caceres would have declared them illegal and of no value, on account of their having been authorized by a revolutionary commander. But as the latter was enabled to consolidate and legalize his authority and command, owing to the final triumph of his party and the formal approbation of all his decrees and acts by the "Junta de Gobierno"; and as all the acts of the "Junta" were finally sanctioned and approved by the National Congress afterwards elected, it is self-evident that this issue is as legitimate and official as any issue that ever was put into circulation by a Post Office.

We believe that the statements herein set forth will be

more than sufficient to convince all philatelists that the affirmations of the Society to which we have the honour to belong are based strictly upon the truth of the facts, without thus implying that we wish to impose our opinion upon others.

We beg to state here that we must decline to answer any further publication on the matter, unless same be to ask us to furnish the proofs of our statements, in which case we shall be happy to accede to the request and produce them.

WM. CONNING, *Secretary.*

CESAR A. BAZO, *President.*

JAVIER ESPINOZA, *Treasurer.*

LIMA, October 12th, 1896.

[The number of the *Weekly Stamp News*, containing this paper, reached us only just in time for us to make use of it in our last number. We published a portion of it as early as possible, and reserved our comment until we were able to lay the whole before our readers. The stamps in question were chronicled in this magazine in July 1895. In the following November we quoted a letter from a correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste*, according to which all these provisional stamps, both with and without the red surcharge, were fraudulent, and Colonel Seminario y Vascones denied all knowledge of the stamps and the Decree authorising their use. But, as there appear to be several colonels of this name, it is possible that the correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* got hold of the wrong one!

In any case, however, the circumstances of the issue of these stamps appear to us to be somewhat peculiar. The writers of this article lay great stress upon the fact that the party to which the "Commander Superior of the North" belonged eventually triumphed, and that his acts and decrees were sanctioned and approved by the National Congress; and they add that the position of these stamps would have been very different if that party had not been successful. But it appears to us that, from the point of view of philatelists, any issue of stamps, made *bonâ-fide* for postal use by an authority that was, *de facto*, in possession of a town or province, and in charge of the communications therein, would be fully collectable, even though the party to which that authority belonged were subsequently defeated. The whole question turns, not upon the confirmation of the authority, but upon the postal requirement and use.

According to the history given above, Colonel Seminario y Vascones was in command of a certain district, and he caused these stamps to be issued and used. But it does not appear that they were necessary for any postal purpose. We do not learn that any Postal Department asked for them, but that the Military Commander had them got up at Valparaiso, and carried them about with him as a kind of military treasure chest, issuing them, not for the purpose of defraying the expense of any postal service, but "in order to provide funds with which to continue the revolutionary campaign." The stamps appear to be very much on a par with those of the Republic of Cuba, which, if the revolution is ever successful, we may be told are duly approved and confirmed by a National Congress that had no existence at the time of their supposed use. In any case these curiosities were, at best, issued strictly for *revenue*, not for *postage*.—*Ed. Monthly Journal.*]

NOTES ON CERTAIN CHILIAN VARIETIES.

In the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica Santiago* for 1895, which have been lying before us for review for several months past, are two papers which deserve more than passing notice, and which should have been noticed earlier if we could have found time to study them. We do not intend to imply that the rest of the contents of the book are less worthy of attention; but the majority of them are more in the nature of additions and supplements to papers that appeared in an earlier volume, while those to which we wish to make special allusion are complete in themselves.

The first of these, as we propose to take them (it is almost the last in the book), treats of an unchronicled variety of the 5 centavos of the first issue of Chili, for which, as we know, the plates were prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and of which various editions were printed, both in London and in Chili itself. The writer of the article in question, whilst arranging and classifying the stamps of this first issue, for which purpose he had opportunities of examining some thousands of copies of the 5 c., noticed that there were among them some few specimens that either showed no watermark at all, or showed portions of a watermark which did not correspond with anything of that nature in the sheets of the ordinary stamps. In the absence of any allusion, in the official documents relating to the history of this issue, to any change in the paper employed from that with the well-known watermark of numerals, the writer's curiosity was naturally aroused by the discovery of these specimens, for the existence of which he could in no way account.

It appears, however, that he was informed by Señor Laval, another member of the Santiago Society, that in searching the archives of the Office of Accounts he had met with a document in which it was stated that the stock of paper intended for printing stamps upon, which remained on hand when the first type went out of use in 1867, was afterwards employed for the printing of bonds of the internal debt. The document referred to had unfortunately been destroyed, with other old papers, and no copy of it could be found; but it does not appear to have given any description of the paper employed, nor was it possible at this date to obtain one of the bonds, so that the watermark could be examined.

In the opinion of the author of the article, it was not very likely that, for the sake of effecting a very small saving, a paper so unsuitable as that watermarked all over with numerals "5" would have been employed for these bonds; and this, coupled with the fact of the discovery of the stamps alluded to above, led him to suspect that some other paper might have been employed for the stamps in 1867, and afterwards used up for the bonds. The correctness of this suspicion subsequently received practical confirmation by the discovery of an almost complete sheet of stamps, 5 centavos, red, showing as a watermark the Arms of the country, with Supporters duly displayed, and the legend "REPUBLICA DE CHILE" on a scroll below, the whole occupying a space rather more than 80 mm. square, twice over in the entire sheet of 240 stamps.

Only a few therefore of the stamps printed upon this paper would show any portion of the watermark, the rest being apparently on unwatermarked paper.

This sheet, which showed no signs of having been gummed, was a result of a search in the vaults of the Mint, where the stamps have always been stored prior to their distribution to the Post Offices as required. And the facts narrated seem to indicate that, even if this ungummed sheet was a kind of *proof* impression, there was a small quantity of 5 c. stamps printed upon this paper, and issued for use in 1867. An examination of one of those bonds of the internal debt of that period, which were printed upon the disused stamp paper, would show whether this theory is correct.

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The other article, which is signed by Señor M. de Lara, treats of a subject which is of less interest to the general collector, but it is a subject which has not yet attained to portentous dimensions, and which is dealt with here from its birth.

It appears that the Postal Regulations of Chili do not

expressly provide for the *free* transmission of official correspondence, addressed by officers of the department to private individuals; but that nevertheless, as is natural, such correspondence is carried *free*. A great part of this correspondence consists of extremely laconic communications, such as acknowledgments of the receipt of complaints on the subject of letters missing or delayed, &c. &c., occupying only a few lines, and hardly worth the trouble of folding up and putting in an envelope. Under these circumstances it occurred to Don Samuel Ossa Borne, Secretary to the principal Post Office at Santiago, in 1889, that the use of Post Cards would greatly simplify matters; and he accordingly proposed this innovation to the Head of the Office, with the result that his suggestion was approved of and carried into effect with a promptitude which some other postal administrations might well take for an example. It is these Official Post Cards, as employed first at Santiago, and afterwards at Valparaiso also, that are described in the paper now under review.

Official Post Cards are, we must confess, articles of stationery in which we do not feel any very consuming interest. An official communication—from a Department whose correspondence is carried free—practically franks itself by virtue of its nature. If it is enclosed in an envelope, that envelope must of course bear something upon the outside of it to show the nature of its contents; but if it is written on a card, its nature is evident to all through whose hands it may pass. No stamp, or elaborate device seems to be necessary, as a glance at the reverse of the card will show at once whether it is entitled to pass free or not. However, these cards exist; and, as such is the case, it is as well that we should know what they are, and all about them.

The suggestion was made in January, 1889, and before the end of that month, a supply (experimental perhaps) of 2000 cards had been struck off at the *Imprenta Cervantes*, in Santiago, and put in circulation.

SANTIAGO.

Issue of January, 1889.

Type-set formula. Heading in three lines:—"TARJETA DE SERVICIO," in fancy capitals, in an arch, over a small oblong ornament. "Administracion Principal de Correo," in fancy German type. "SANTIAGO DE CHILE," in small capitals, with an ornament below. Three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "*Señor*." This was printed in *blue* upon *pearl-grey* card, 148 × 95 mm. We gather from the illustration given that when this card was used there was struck upon it a postmark of oblong oval shape, with hollowed ends, inscribed "CORREO URBANO" above, "CONDUCCION GRATUITA" (transmission free) below, and "SANTIAGO" with date in the centre, and also the word "FRANCA" in an oblong frame. Some special mark, of the same nature as these, was no doubt always applied to these Official Cards at the office from which they emanated.

No value, blue on *pearl-grey*.

The small stock printed in January, 1889, lasted till March, 1892, when recourse was had to Don Eduardo Cadot for something rather more elaborate. He submitted a lithographed design, which was approved, and of which an edition of 2000 copies was ordered.

Issue of April 1, 1892.

The design of this, which is shown in part in the accompanying illustration, has a device in the right upper corner, consisting of the head of Columbus, above the Arms of Chili, within an oval frame inscribed "CORREOS—CHILE," with portions of an engine-turned circle at each side, and the corners of a rectangular background showing above

and below. In the upper centre of the card is the inscription "Tarjeta de Servicio," in fancy German type, in an arch, over the Chilian shield and ornamental scrolls.

Tarjeta de Servicio



Below are four dotted lines for the address, the first headed "Sr"; and the whole is surrounded by a frame of conventional ornaments, inscribed in the centre below "Lit. P. Cadot. Eduardo Cadot sucesor. Santiago." Of this, as described above, the printer submitted, on April 1, 1892, fifty copies, which may have been intended as specimens, but which it is stated were put in use, and which we shall see formed part of the 2000 copies ordered. The impression was in *black*, on cards of various colours, 149 × 96 mm.

No value, black on *very pale green*.

" " on *green glazed*.

" " on *greenish blue* card, *white* on the back.

" " on *lilac-blue* card, *white* on the back.

No sooner had these cards been put in use than it was perceived that their design was defective in one very important particular. These were not Official Cards for the general use of the Chilian Post Office Department, but a local issue of the office at Santiago, and it was considered absolutely necessary that they should bear some indication of that fact. The printer was accordingly ordered to strike off no more of these cards until there had been added to the design a copy of the Seal of the Santiago Post Office, which was inserted in the left upper corner.

Issue of April 18, 1892.

The same as the last, with the addition, in the left upper corner, of a device consisting of a Locomotive, within a plain circular frame, inscribed "ADMINISTRACION PRAL DE CORREOS. SANTIAGO." The impression was, as before, in *black*, on cards of various colours; and 1950 copies were printed, completing the 2000. The numbers of each colour were as follows:—

No value, black on	<i>pale rose</i>	300
" "	<i>bright rose</i>	300
" "	<i>sky-blue</i>	300
" "	<i>greenish blue</i>	300
" "	<i>very pale green</i>	300
" "	<i>yellow</i>	300
" "	<i>café-au-lait</i>	150

This issue remained in use from April 18, 1892, until the end of January, 1894; we are not told whether the use of these cards was then abandoned, or whether there have been other issues since.

In August, 1894, the office at Valparaiso adopted the use of Official Cards, and employed a design closely resembling the last of those described above.

VALPARAISO.

Issue of August 22, 1894.

This was also produced by Don Eduardo Cadot, and bears the same device in the right upper corner, and the same inscription in the upper centre, as upon the Santiago card. The Arms, however, below the inscription, are those of Valparaiso, consisting of a shield divided horizontally in the centre, the upper part bearing a *silver* star on *blue* (the Chilian Arms?), and the lower a Mail Steamer on a *red* ground (the colours are not shown on the card); behind the shield is an Anchor, the flukes of which appear below, and the Crest is a Naval Crown. In the left upper

corner is the Seal of the Valparaiso Office, a Mail Steamer to the left, within a transverse oval frame, inscribed "ADMINISTRACION PRINCIPAL DE CORREOS. VALPARAISO." The frame is of a Greek pattern, with the same inscription at foot as before. The edition consisted of 5000 copies, which have probably lasted down to the present time.

No value, green on green.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

London Philatelic Exhibition. Dealers' Stalls.

THE joint Committees of the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897, have sent us the following circular for publication. As the question of dealers' stalls is a very important one to the trade, we have inserted it at once, and would draw special attention to it. It will be noticed that the tenders received will be submitted to a Committee of five well-known philatelists, who are in no way connected with the trade, and therefore there will be no favouritism whatever. Every tender will be dealt with on its merits, and the decision of this Committee will be final, without any appeal. We can only say that this course of tendering for the stalls has been adopted, after most serious consideration and discussion, as being the fairest one all round that could be devised. We should advise everyone who intends applying for a stall to do so as soon as possible, and to carefully study the forms of tender, and the particulars given therewith.

"LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

"The Committee desires to announce that it is intended to allot 14 stalls, of various sizes, in the West Gallery of the Exhibition for the use of members of the stamp trade.

"The stalls will be let by tender, and full particulars, with plan, conditions of letting, and form of tender, can be obtained on application by letter to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, 4, Lombard Court, E.C.

"No tenders will be received after the 27th February, 1897.

"The tenders will be submitted *unopened* to a sub-committee, consisting of the following well-known collectors; viz., Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Douglas Garth, and T. Maycock, who alone will have any voice in the acceptance of tenders and the allocation of the stalls."

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New Price Catalogue.

JUST as we are going to press the final form of our Price Catalogue, Part I.—viz., England and Colonies—is being finished, and we hope that all prepaid orders will be filled before the end of the year. Part II. is now in the press, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible; but it is impossible to say yet when it will be ready, as there is such an immense amount of work entailed—first of all in arranging our stock on a new system, and thoroughly up to date, and then in endeavouring to purchase all the varieties that we are short of; after that comes the writing and the pricing of the new list, which will have taken four or five hard workers the best part of six months to complete.

Our agents abroad will be the same as last year, with a few additions, whose names will be published in due course in the foreign press of their particular countries. Supplies will be sent to all of these agents immediately the Catalogue is published, and our friends abroad can secure them by ordering at the usual published price

Cutting Prices of Our Publications. A FEW small and insignificant dealers have, during the last year, been trying to secure orders for our Catalogue by offering a reduction of 3d. or 6d. in the price, or by giving as a bonus some stamp worth a few pence. They have been able to do this by buying Catalogues by the hundred from us, and receiving the wholesale discount we gave of 40 per cent. In future, therefore, we intend to take such steps as to render this cutting of price practically impossible, unless the purchasers choose to sell at a loss. First, the discount on one hundred copies will only be 33 per cent., owing to the enhanced cost of the new Catalogue. Second, we shall require all members of the stamp trade, who purchase our Catalogue in large quantities, to send us a written agreement stating that they undertake not to sell our Catalogue under our published price, or to offer with it any inducement in the way of a bonus, thus reducing the price. We have already taken the opinion of many of the leading members of the trade, and they have, without exception, agreed to this course, which seems to give general satisfaction.

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Imperial Album. New Edition.

DURING the summer of 1897 we hope to publish a new edition of our well-known Imperial Album. Before doing so we should like the opinion of as many of our readers as possible on various points which we are considering, as we desire to make the Imperial Album suitable to the majority of collectors who use a spaced album. For this reason we are considering the following points:

First, the omission of all locals, such as those of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, &c., from the Album.

Second, the omission of all cut envelopes, wrappers, and registered envelopes, making the album solely one for postal adhesive stamps.

By omitting these two sections we shall be able to greatly improve the other portions of our Album, without increasing the price. If we should decide to omit the locals and the cut envelopes, &c., from the Imperial, it is probable that we shall publish two small Supplementary Albums, one for the cut-squares and one for the locals, in a similar style to the Imperial in every way, which could be either bought with the Imperial or separate. On these points we shall be glad of the opinion of those of our clients who are accustomed to use the Album. Further, we shall be glad to receive any suggestions that our friends may have to make for the improvement of this most popular general Album.

.*.*

Nova Scotia Reminders.

WE have to point out once more that the price of these remainders will be advanced on and from January 1st next, and will be as follows. Of course orders posted from abroad up to that date will be executed at the old price if cash accompanies the order.

No. 2. Price £60, contains:			
134 stamps of 1 cent			black
133 " " 2 "			mauve
133 " " 8½ "			green
66 " " 10 "			red
34 " " 12½ "			black
500			

No. 3. Price £120, contains:			
320 stamps of 1 cent			black
320 " " 2 "			mauve
320 " " 8½ "			green
160 " " 10 "			red
80 " " 12½ "			black
1200			

The stamps are all guaranteed GENUINE ORIGINALS, and all have the full gum.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. T. WILSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Nov. 19.—Paper: "South Australian Officials," by G. Johnson.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Brock and Nelson for donations to the Library.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. R. Palmieri (Italy), L. S. Wells (London), G. H. Howe (London), C. M. Forster (Newcastle-on-Tyne), W. W. Blest (Kent), J. S. Noakes (Sussex), N. H. Withee (U.S.A.), A. G. Serghiades (Turkey), and Lady Blanche Collen (India).

The Hon. Sec. then read his paper on "South Australian Officials," which was followed by a fine display of Departmentals and Officials comprising the collection of Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London); the stock-books of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, including their specially arranged books from the "Castle Collection." Hearty votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Kuttner, Stanley Gibbons, and the Hon. Sec.

Dec. 3.—Display: Postal Curiosities.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for a copy of their new handbook on *Barbados*; P. Kohl for a bound copy of the new edition of his *Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe*; R. Hollick for *Hilckes' Auction Summary*.

Messrs. Herman Lindberg (Sweden), C. A. Bornn (West Indies) and J. Graham Taylor (West Indies) were unanimously elected members.

The Hon. Treasurer was authorised to add *St. Vincent, Portuguese Indies*, etc., to the Library, and have all necessary binding done.

Mr. A. Levy (Plymouth) then exhibited his fine collection of South Australia; Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London) a fine collection of Postal Curiosities, including a very fine uncut copy of Docwra's Penny Post. Mr. W. T. Wilson and others also exhibited some scarce and interesting curiosities, errors, old letter sheets, etc. etc.

NOTICE.—It will save needless correspondence if it is understood that foreign membership in the B. P. S. is no guarantee and should not be accepted as such, owing to the Society's inability to make such strict enquiries as with home members who see the packets. References are required and enquiries made about all foreign members, but as they do not see the packets they are elected much more easily, in many cases, than if they resided in the British Isles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Have you come across a very amusing book by Mr. Basil Thomson, called *The Diversions of a Prime Minister*? Mr. Thomson, who is, I believe, a son of the late Archbishop of York, is apparently a Government official in Fiji, and he was sent to Tonga in August, 1890, to put affairs in order on the dismissal of the Prime Minister, an ex-Wesleyan preacher whom he terms "the Honourable and

Reverend Shirley Waldemar Baker." On page 156 of his book, Mr. Thomson writes as follows: "Two months had now elapsed since my arrival, and, but for the Customs' dues, we were still existing upon credit. To retain the wavering loyalty of our Civil Servants we had paid them a month's salary, and had given a public assurance that the arrears due to them by our predecessors would be dealt with by Parliament. With the remnant of our slender balance we had paid a quarter of our liabilities to merchants in New Zealand and Sydney—some £1500—so as to restore our credit abroad; but we had now to depend solely upon the arrears of the poll-tax for our current expenses. Before all things I was resolved not to negotiate a loan, and so exchange one set of liabilities for another, besides setting my colleagues a dangerous example which they were sure to follow in future times of financial embarrassment. It was better to make our creditors wait, and silence them by doling out instalments from time to time. I must now make a disgraceful confession. Among the letters in the postmaster's office were a number from firms in England and America which deal in postage stamps, some of which had enclosed considerable sums of money. The Treasury was in dire straits, and a sum of £200 well worth a sacrifice of self-respect. We determined to change our stamps. The change could be effected for £40; and the sale of our old stamps, thus enhanced in value, would bring us in £200 or more. I have since heard that a year later the Government of Costa Rica descended to the same disreputable expedient, but I believe I may fairly take to myself the discredit of being the first to devise the scheme."

Alas, sir! the example set by Mr. Thomson has been only too faithfully followed by his successors in office! but I do not quite understand the date of this scheme for raising the wind. According to Mr. Thomson the change was determined on in October or November, 1890, while the date of the surcharged stamps and of the 6d., orange, is given in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue as 1892. This allows plenty of time for getting a little overprinting done in New Zealand; and as the need for ready money was pressing, I think the wrong date must be given in the Catalogue.

I see from the same book that King George Tubou died on February 18, 1893, and that his grandson, George Taufaaah, succeeded without disturbance. In this case again there seems a long interval before the issue of the stamps with the new king's head; but in the meantime his ministers were evidently amusing themselves and annoying us by the crop of surcharges.

I am, yours faithfully,

NEVILLE BORTON.

BURWELL VICARAGE,
December 12, 1896.

[According to the magazines, the first surcharges were made in November, 1891, and it seems impossible that this date should be placed a year earlier. Perhaps Mr. Thomson has mixed his dates a little.—ED. M. J.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. G.—The stamp you mention is, we think, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. B.E.A. surcharged "Zanzibar," which we chronicled in August.

W. B. S.—The U.S. I. C., Columbian issue, has a letter in "COLUMBUS" that is as much like "r" as "b." It was said that the die was touched up in consequence for the later printings; but all the copies we have examined show this so-called error.

W. H.—Azores No. 72 no doubt exists in most of the shades in which the same stamp unsurcharged is found: copies in pale blue are changelings—exposure to the sun will do it. We believe that the post offices in Azores and Madeira have always been branches of the Portugal office, and therefore consider that Portuguese stamps used in those places remain simply Portuguese. You will notice that these provinces have never been furnished with stamps of the colonial type, and it is probable that Portuguese stamps could always be used there, the stamps sold in Azores and Madeira bearing a distinctive mark on account of some difference in rates of exchange.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

CYPRUS.

Each.
s. d.

½ piastre, green and carmine	0 1
2 ,, blue and purple	0 4
4 ,, olive ,,	0 8

CONGO STATE.

15 centimes, black and ochre (native climbing palm tree)	0 3
40 ,, ,, green (5 natives paddling houseboat)	0 8

DENMARK.

1896. Perf. 12½.

4 öre, blue and grey	0 1
5 ,, green	0 1
8 ,, rose and grey	0 2
10 ,, carmine	0 2
12 ,, pink and grey	0 8
16 ,, brown	0 4
20 ,, blue	0 4

MADAGASCAR.

1895. French stamps overprinted POSTE FRANÇAIS MADAGASCAR	
5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 75 centimes, and 1 franc, set of eight	12 0
5 francs, lilac	12 0

1896. Madagascar and dependencies.

5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 75 centimes, and 1 franc, set of eight	4 0
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HOLLAND.

1896. Unpaid letter stamps.

5 cents, black and bright blue	0 2
15 ,, ,, ,,	0 6
20 ,, ,, ,,	0 8
25 ,, ,, ,,	0 9

Letter cards.

3 cents, green on yellow-green, <i>small</i>	0 2
3 ,, ,, ,, <i>large</i>	0 2
5 ,, blue on grey-blue, <i>small</i>	0 3
5 ,, ,, ,, <i>large</i>	0 3
12½ ,, carmine on pale rose, <i>large</i>	0 5

The small sizes go in the larger ones, and are for use for replies.

MAURITIUS.

1896. Arms in shield.

3 cents, lilac	0 1
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ORANGE FREE STATE.

1896. Surcharged in large figures in black. Seven varieties.

½ d. on 3d., blue, Type 1	0 6
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 2	4 0
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 3	2 0
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 4	2 3
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 5	2 0
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 6	1 6
½ d. on 3d. ,, ,, 7	0 9

The set of 7 varieties price 10/-.

Double surcharge.

½ d. on 3d., blue	7 6
Half on 3d., black on blue	0 6
Penny	

ROUMANIA.

Parcel post stamp, similar to unpaid, but inscribed

"TAXA DE FACTAGIU."

25 bani, red	0 6
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SANTANDER.

5 centavos, green	0 4
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SHANGHAI.

2 cents, carmine and black	0 2
4 ,, orange and black on yellow	0 3
6 ,, carmine and black on rose	0 4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Tiger in jungle. 1 cent, green	0 1
,, 2 cents, carmine	0 2
,, 5 ,, blue	0 4
Tiger's head. 3 cents, lilac and carmine	0 2
,, 15 ,, green and mauve	0 9
,, 25 ,, ,, carmine	1 3
,, 50 ,, ,, black	2 0

SUNGEI UJONG.

Tiger in jungle. 2 cents, yellow	0 4
,, 5 ,, blue	0 6
Tiger's head. 3 cents, lilac and carmine	0 2

RARITIES IN EVERY COUNTRY FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

ZANZIBAR.

AUGUST, 1896. Surcharged in black.

2½ on 1 a., plum, two types, each	20 0
,, ,, used, each	20 0

Surcharged in red.

2½ on 2 a., ultramarine	25 0
-----------------------------------	------

1896. Stamps of British East Africa, overprinted with "ZANZIBAR" in black, except the 2½ a., which is in red.

½ a., yellow-green	15 0	15 0
1 a., carmine-rose	12 6	12 6
2½ a., deep blue	15 0	15 0
4½ a., orange-yellow	15 0	
5 a., bistre	17 6	
7½ a., mauve	17 6	

Set of 6, unused, £3 15s.

GREAT RARITIES,

In perfect condition.

VERY SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TUSCANY.

2 soldi	used	9 0 0
60 crazie	used	14 0 0
60 ,, on part of letter		15 10 0
60 ,, horizontal used pair		35 0 0
60 ,, ,,	unused	24 0 0
9 ,, on white		4 10 0
9 ,,	unused	17 10 0
3 lire	unused	155 0 0

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS.

5 c., on pelure paper, penmarked	40 0 0
10 c. ,, ,,	46 0 0
10 c. ,, postmarked in red, and parts of four other impressions on the back	55 0 0

State Department.

\$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20, perfect set with full gum; the 3 lower values show "imprint" on bottom margins

	65 0 0
--	--------

State.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, \$30, 90 c., set of 11, unused	11 0 0
,, ,, ,, set of 11, used	10 0 0

Agriculture.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, and 30 c., set of 9, unused	6 10 0
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Navy.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90 c., set of 11, unused	8 10 0
,, ,, ,, set of 11, used	6 10 0

Justice.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90 c., set of 10, unused	20 0 0
,, ,, ,, set of 10, used	20 0 0

Providence.

Original sheet of 12 stamps, being one 10 cent, and eleven varieties of 5 cents, with full margins and original gum

	17 10 0
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SWITZERLAND.

BASEL.

2½ rp.	used	7 10 0
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GENEVA.

10 c., fine pair	unused	60 0 0
10 c., fine, on entire envelope		35 0 0

VAUD.

4 c., fine	used	28 0 0
4 c., extra fine, used, on part of envelope		32 0 0

ZURICH.

4 rp., type 5, used, horizontal lines	30 0 0
4 rp. ,, 1 ,, vertical lines	25 0 0
4 rp. ,, 3 ,, ,,	25 0 0
4 rp. ,, 4 ,, ,,	25 0 0

Poste Locale.

2½ rp., no frame, extra fine	used	17 0 0
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NOW READY.—No. 5 of the STANLEY GIBBONS PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS on the Stamps of

BARBADOS,

By Messrs. E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER. With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

This New and Important Publication, consisting of 120 pages, is illustrated with three sheets of Autotypes of Stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three fac-simile reproductions of the Star Watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of Original Correspondence, &c. &c., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. PERKINS, BACON & Co., and Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., and a full Reference List, with the Publishers' Prices for Stamps in *perfect condition*.

Price 7/6 in strong cover, or 10/6 well bound in cloth with gilt edges; post-free, 3d. extra.

PART I. NOW READY.

1897 CATALOGUE. } Now in { *PREPAID Orders booked, and Orders*
the Press. } *executed in rotation as received.*

The New Edition is to be published in THREE VOLUMES, any one of which may be purchased separately.

This, of course, has added very materially to the cost of the whole work, as there are now three bindings instead of one, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to raise the price of the complete Catalogue.

PART I. consists of the *Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and all her Colonies*. Almost the whole of this part of the Catalogue has been entirely rewritten, and it is brought thoroughly up to date in all respects, especial attention having been paid to the ACTUAL PRICES at which we can supply all stamps.

The price of PART I. is 2/-, post-free. PART I. is now ready for delivery.

PART II. will consist of the *Adhesive Stamps of all Countries* other than those included in the British Empire. Many of the countries in this part have been entirely rewritten, and all are thoroughly brought up to date in every respect.

The price of PART II. is 2/-, post-free. We hope to be able to deliver this Part towards the end of January.

PART III. will consist of "entires," including *Envelopes, Post Cards, Wrappers, etc.*, the lists of which will be carefully revised.

It will be obtainable at the price of 1/-, post-free. This Part we hope to be able to deliver some time in February.

A prominent improvement in the '97 Edition Catalogue will be the insertion of about 2000 Illustrations of Surcharges, shown in the exact size in which they appear on the stamps. Having divided the Catalogue into three parts, we are now able to use a much thicker and superior, and at the same time more expensive paper, which will throw up more clearly the type and illustrations, and will wear much better than that used in the last edition. The Binding is also much improved and strengthened. The popular pocket size, as in the last edition, is still retained for each volume. As a Frontispiece to Part I. we shall give enlarged Illustrations of Dies 1 and 2 of the general Colonial plate of the De La Rue stamps, with the differences between the two fully described. An omission in the previous edition will be supplied in this one; a full *Index*, with complete cross references, being bound up with each volume.

Prepaid Orders can now be received for any or all of the three books. It will only be necessary to state which Parts are required when ordering, and to remit for these. Only Prepaid Orders will be booked. The Terms to the Trade will be the same as for the last edition.

The Price for the Complete Catalogue will be 5/-, post-free.

**New and Important
Announcement.**

IN TWO VOLUMES, OBLONG QUARTO.

Now Ready.

THE

BRITISH EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

Compiled and Arranged by S. C. SKIPTON.

WITH a view of meeting the often-expressed desire of a large section of those Philatelists who confine themselves to the collection of the Stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, have now the pleasure to announce the publication of the above very desirable work.

Inasmuch as no efforts have been spared to render this Album as complete and correct as possible, STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, can confidently recommend it to the attention of all those who specialise in this important branch of Philately, as the most comprehensive and elaborate work of the kind published. The arrangement of the pages is in accordance with the most *advanced and modern* ideas of specialism; at the same time the system of designated detached spaces, with accompanying letterpress, and corresponding numbers on the opposite side, renders the work equally suitable for the less experienced collector. Any anxiety as to errors in classification is immediately dispelled, and the practical value of the work, as an educational means of increasing the knowledge of the earnest collector, must at once be apparent.

All varieties of Watermark and Perforation are of course fully provided for; Plate numbers, in the case of Great Britain, being included. The insertion of a very large number of blank pages permits of the optional inclusion of entire plates, new issues, postal fiscals, or any other varieties, at the discretion of the Collector.

The absence of Illustrations will, no doubt, commend itself to those using this Album, as their insertion in a work of this kind is of very doubtful value. The paper employed is slightly toned, and is of a very superior, thick, heavy quality. The Album can be obtained either bound in two volumes or loose in sheets.

PRICES—

Unbound, in sheets, complete	£1 1 0	Post-free, £1 2 0
Strongly bound in Turkey morocco, with cloth sides ..	£2 2 0	Post-free, £2 4 0

Oblong 4to, size 12½ by 9 inches.

Specimen page post-free on application.

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No. 65 CONTAINS 250 DIFFERENT VARIETIES,

Both used and unused Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards and is well recommended as a capital start for a collector. Price 3/-; Post-free, 3/.

No. 66, 500 VARIETIES,

And is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, &c., are clean, picked specimens, fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade. Price 7/8; Post-free, 7/7.

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This packet contains 1000 different Stamps and cut Square Envelopes, Bands and Cards, both used and unused, and is the cheapest packet ever offered by S. G. Ltd., satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of scarce varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a list of the contents would be impossible, for the best Stamps are being continually changed. The Catalogue value is over four times the price at which we offer this packet. Price £1 7s. 6d., post-free and registered.

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This packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

No. 69, 2000 VARIETIES.

A grand packet for a dealer or collector, every Stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself or a stock to make up sheets or for exchange purposes. Price, post free and registered, £7 10s.

GRAND NEW VARIETY PACKETS for the 1897 SEASON.

In order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1325 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No. 70 contains 500 Stamps of Europe, all different	Price 8/6; post-free, 8/8.
„ 71 „ 125 „ Asia „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 72 „ 125 „ Africa „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 73 „ 105 „ Australia „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 74 „ 125 „ West Indies „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 75 „ 125 „ South America, all different	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 76 „ 100 „ North America „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.
„ 77 „ 100 „ Central America „	„ 8/6; „ 8/7.

The set of eight packets, containing 1305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of £3. Postage abroad 2½d. extra for each 125 stamps.

Nova Scotia Reminders.

PERFECT SPECIMENS,
WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

Yellowish Wove Paper.

1 cent, black	2/-
2 cents, mauve	2/-
8½ „ green	10/-
12½ „ black	8/-

White Wove Paper.

2 cents, mauve	2/-
8½ „ green	10/-
10 „ vermilion	6/-

Pairs and blocks of four supplied at same rate.

A set of 5, unused, mixed papers, consisting of 1, 2, 8½, 10, and 12½ cents, price 24/-.

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We therefore strongly recommend all purchasers of the Catalogue to subscribe to “The Monthly Journal,” forming, as it does, a complete continuation of the Catalogue up to date.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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391, STRAND, LONDON.

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The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 30, 1897.

No. 79.

EDITORIAL.

LIES ABOUT NOVA SCOTIA. Under the above complimentary heading, the Editors of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, in the number for the 9th of this month, published the following paragraph as a species of reply to certain remarks which we made in the last number of this journal:—

"With the view of throwing dust in the eyes of the philatelic public, many stamp journals have been circulating statements intended to discredit the articles we have published on the subject of Nova Scotia. Thus Major Evans, writing in the December issue of the *Monthly Journal*, says:—

"Most of the excitement about this affair seems to have been occasioned by some funny person offering in jest sets of these stamps at half a crown the set, to a person whose sense of humour was not equal to the occasion. It is well to state once for all that no serious offer of sets at 2/6 was ever made."

Now it is a most unfortunate thing that Major Evans, however well-informed he may be on most questions concerning the collection of stamps, knows nothing whatever about this Nova Scotia deal beyond what his friends in the Strand may have deemed it expedient to tell him. His statement that the offer of sets at 2/6 was made in jest is a mis-statement. The offer of sets at 2/6 was made in dead business earnest. The man who made it was prepared to take our publishers' order there and then. *But* the order was to be for 25,000 sets. That is a little detail which has apparently escaped the attention of the good people who have been industriously circulating this statement about offers made in jest. We do not know what clumsy idiot may have been perpetrating a stupid joke of this sort on other people, but we have the best of all reasons for knowing that the offer to our publishers was made in perfect good faith, and that, had business resulted, the 25,000 sets would have been forthcoming. We could give chapter and verse for all this, but we shall not. Instead, we will give our reasons for not doing so. In the first place, we have been asked not to do so by the parties concerned; in the second place, the offer of the sets was made to our publishers *sub rosa*, the gentleman who made it impressing the fact upon Mr. Hilckes before opening the subject; and, lastly, the explanation would prove a long story,

and would take up space which we feel sure our numerous readers would prefer to see devoted to some subject of more general interest. Until we saw this Nova Scotia fable in the *Monthly Journal*, we did not deem it worthy of serious notice; *but* when a foolish statement of this sort is adopted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons as a weapon wherewith to answer the strictures we have passed upon them, it is high time for us to step in and nail it to the counter."

Since this paragraph, although so worded as not to contain any direct impeachment of our veracity, nevertheless contradicted point-blank a statement made by us, and made not without some knowledge of the facts of the case, we felt that we could hardly do less than call upon the persons responsible for that paragraph to substantiate the detailed statements contained in it. We accordingly wrote them a letter, which, with their reply, we quote here:—

[COPY.]

"LONGTON AVENUE, SYDENHAM, S.E.,

"Jan. 12, 1897.

"To the Editors of the

"*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*."

"SIRS,—I regret to see that you have thought it right to refer, in the last number of your paper, to some statements made by me in the *Monthly Journal*, as 'Lies about Nova Scotia.'

"As this is a very strong term to apply to statements, which you say in the same paragraph were made by me in ignorance of the true facts of the case, I feel that I am justified in asking you to furnish me with evidence that my statements were erroneous, by producing proof—first, that anyone ever made your publishers an offer of 25,000 sets of Nova Scotia stamps at 2/6 per set; and, second, that the person who made the offer possessed 25,000 sets of those stamps.

"Awaiting the favour of your reply,

"I remain,

"Your obedient servant,

"EDW. B. EVANS."

"64, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

"14th Jan., 1897.

"Major E. B. Evans, Glenarm.

"DEAR SIR,—We have your letter of 12th inst., and, in reply thereto, beg to say that your regret is shared by us. What we wrote was written after mature consideration of the subject, and every

word in our article we must adhere to. If any reference to yourself in our editorial has given you pain, believe us it was not intended; but if you will be so good as to re-read same you will see that we scrupulously avoided any reflection upon yourself. We did not even charge Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., with lying, but merely stated that they had repeated a lie circulated by an American contemporary.

"Regarding the double request contained in your letter, allow us very respectfully to point out that you are *not* 'justified in asking' anything of the sort. You argue from a wrong standpoint altogether. You have seen fit to state that the offer to our publishers of sets of Nova Scotia stamps at 2/6 was made in jest—in fact, was a plant; we have retorted 'that statement is a mis-statement.' That reply of ours would be regarded by most people as being tantamount to a challenge to yourself to substantiate the very positive statement you have made. If you have not so regarded our reply, kindly understand now that we challenge you to prove, or to adduce some reliable evidence in support of the assertion made in your article.

"We are, dear sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"EDITORS.

"Major E. B. Evans."

Now, seeing that for the last four months the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* has been attacking in the most violent manner everyone connected with the purchase of these Nova Scotia remainders, we might fairly claim that *our* article was the *challenge*, and that it was for those who had been so persistently making charges to at last come forward and produce some proof of their statements. But as this might be looked upon as a kind of *tu quoque* argument, we shall not avail ourselves of it; and we think that if we show—first, that an offer of these Nova Scotia stamps, at 2s. 6d. per set, was made to the publishers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* by a person who never possessed any stock of those stamps; second, that if any other offer of sets at that price was made, it is practically impossible that the person who made it ever possessed 25,000 sets to offer; third, that this "little detail" about the offer being not less than 25,000 sets was never so much as hinted at in the *S.C.F.* until the 9th instant; and, lastly, that the numbers were evidently never seriously believed in by the conductors of the paper in question;—we shall have gone some way towards indicating in which of the two periodicals, the *Monthly Journal* or the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, statements have appeared which justly deserve to be characterized as "*Lies about Nova Scotia.*"

In the *S.C.F.* for Sept. 5, 1896, its publishers

advertised sets of these Nova Scotia stamps at £1 15s. per set, or three sets for £4. In the following number, that for Sept. 19, these prices were cancelled on the grounds that the publishers had been offered "these stamps at the rate of 2s. 6d. per set"; no numbers were mentioned, but it was added that another dealer had "been offered them (*in a comparatively small quantity*)"—the italics are ours—"at the rate of 5s. per set." A letter from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., was quoted in this same number, in which the opinion was expressed, not that the publishers of the *S.C.F.* were *incapable* of speaking the truth, but that the offer at 2s. 6d. per set was not *bonâ fide*; and this direct and prompt challenge was never responded to.

We are able, however, thus to fix approximately the date at which there was made an offer (presumably, *the offer*) of sets at 2s. 6d. It must have taken place between Sept. 5th and Sept. 19th. Now at that date, not only had the whole of the remainders passed into the possession of Mr. Bartlett and Mr. King, but those gentlemen had already made their arrangements with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in London, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., in New York, to conduct the whole of the sales for them; therefore, even supposing that the remainders include so many as 25,000 complete sets, it is, as we stated above, practically impossible that any person, outside the two firms we have named, should have at that date possessed, or been in a position to obtain, so large a number.

Further, what does this mysterious person with the 25,000 sets do? Instead of offering them to the firms most interested in keeping the sale in their own hands, and therefore most likely to give him his price, or to some other large wholesale firm which might be likely to buy them, he takes them to a small retail firm on whose part the purchase of such a stock would have been an act of absolute insanity; and, when his offer was not accepted, he vanishes into thin air and takes his 25,000 sets with him! It is true that, in subsequent numbers, we find vague statements as to these stamps being offered at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per set; but we have never been able to meet with one single person who ever even saw, far less was fortunate enough to purchase sets at those prices.

A further study of these subsequent numbers is both interesting and instructive. In the supposed interests of collectors, the excuse invariably given by busybodies for unbounded abuse of other people and for interference with other people's business, various calculations of, and guesses at, the total numbers of the great *find* are made.

In the paper for Sept. 19, the number is put at 200,000 sets, on the authority of Mr. J. W. Scott. In the following number, the Scott Stamp and Coin. Co. are quoted as putting the approximate figures at—

50,000	.	.	.	1 c.
50,000	.	.	.	2 c.
50,000	.	.	.	8½ c.
30,000	.	.	.	10 c.
12,000	.	.	.	12½ c.

A fortnight later the numbers are put at some four times these, by a calculation based upon a rumour that some £9000 was paid by the finders, and "supposing the figure of 200,000 sets given by Mr. J. W. Scott is correct."

The paper for Oct. 17 contains nothing of much importance, except an extract from *The Philatelic Record*, which shows that the production of these 2s. 6d. sets had been repeatedly challenged, without result, and even without the "little detail" of these sets being only offered in 25,000 lots being put forward.

Under the date of Oct. 31, we find Mr. Scott shown to have explained "that when he said the find consisted of 200,000 sets, he meant to say 200,000 stamps," and details are quoted from other American journals to the effect that the numbers were—

52,000	.	.	.	1 c.
54,000	.	.	.	2 c.
54,000	.	.	.	8½ c.
28,000	.	.	.	10 c.
12,000	.	.	.	12½ c.

Which are pretty nearly the same as the figures given by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. These figures are stated to have "so far no official corroboration," but they are quoted as if they had some bearing upon the case; and not the smallest hint is given in this, or in any other number of the *S. C. F.*, until Jan. 9, 1897, that the conductors of that journal were in possession, as they now ask us to believe that they were, of information which proved those figures to be utterly wrong. That is to say that they had "the best of all reasons for knowing" that one person alone was in possession of 25,000 copies of a stamp, of which, according to the figures they quoted as furnished to them by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., only 12,000 had been discovered.

We think that this fact alone is sufficient to show the readers of the *Monthly Journal*, and those of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* also, if they ever study the back numbers, what is the value of the statements that appear in the latter paper. But we are able to go further. About the time when these Nova Scotia stamps came over, a Mr. Penney, who is, we believe, in the stamp

business, was told by another dealer that a large quantity of such stamps had been sold at face value, and that there might be a possibility of getting them at a small advance. Mr. Penney thereupon went to the publishers of the *S.C.F.*, and asked whether they would be likely to purchase a large number of sets (say 25,000) at 2s. 6d. per set, if he were able to obtain them. The publishers of the *S.C.F.* very naturally asked for further details, which, equally naturally to those who know the whole story, were never given them; and there the matter ended. Whether that offer was made "in dead business earnest," or whether it was made in jest (as we were first informed), or in a purely speculative manner (as we are now told by Mr. Penney), we will leave our readers to judge. But if the persons to whom it was made have not, for months past, "had the best of all reasons for knowing" that the 25,000 sets would never have been forthcoming, they must be the only people in the stamp trade in London who did not know it; and, by what their *Editors* have published since, their readers have been given the best of reasons for believing that they knew this number to be a purely imaginary one.

As far as the *Editor* of the *Monthly Journal* is concerned, the matter of the Nova Scotia "find" is here closed. It is a purely business matter, and one to which we only referred in our annual retrospect. The distribution of the stamps has been dealt with in a business-like way, and, in spite of the strenuous efforts that have been made to spoil the sale, we have every reason to believe that the results have been perfectly satisfactory to our publishers; and this is the best possible answer to those who still believe that any sets were being hawked about at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s., or even at 5s., "in a comparatively small quantity."

Of statements in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, so long as it is conducted as hitherto, no notice of a similar kind will ever be taken by us again.

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, Glamarm, 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.—We have at last seen a set of the Unpaid Letter stamps, and we find that they are all of the type illustrated in our July number, and have the value indicated in Abyssinian only. The colours are approximately those given in the addenda, but we should term the ½ g., rose-red, the 4 g., lilac-brown, and the 8 g., lilac.

We understand that there is a variety of the unstamped card, without the lion in the right upper corner.

Afghanistan.—In reference to the stamp which we described in November, and of which we gave an illustration (inadvertently printed upside down) in our last number; the Co-operative Stamp Co. sends us a copy of what is stated to be a 1 abasi stamp, of a similar type, but the characters upon it, with the exception of those to the right of the circular device, are different from those in the stamp illustrated. In the upper left of the label now before us are characters closely resembling those for *shahi* on the earlier types. We are told that the newcomer exists as follows:—

Adhesive. 1 abasi(?), black on yellow-green.
1 " " green.
1 " " pink.

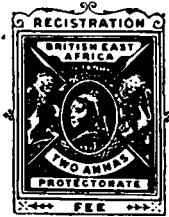
It is most unfortunate that the Editor of *Le C. de T.-P.*, who seems also to have recently been shown a specimen of the *black on buff* stamp, has been unable, like ourselves, to obtain any information as to its nature, whether postal or fiscal.

British Central Africa.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles two new values of the bi-coloured series of last year, which we presume are printed upon watermarked paper. From the same source we learn that the £1, to which we alluded in October as being reported to be printed in *blue*, is still printed in two colours, but the portions formerly in *orange* are now in *blue*.

Adhesives. 2s. 6d., lilac and green.
4s., black and green.
£1 " " blue.

British East Africa.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a Registration Envelope, of white wove lined paper, bearing a stamp of the annexed type. The size of the envelope and the position of the stamp are not stated. *Le C. de T.-P.* adds a wrapper, with stamp of the same value and colour, but of the design of the adhesives.

Reg. Env. 2 a., chocolate.
Wrapper. 2 a. "



British Guiana.—Some curious varieties have been found to exist in the *black* overprint of the stamps of 1888-89, the most curious part about them being the fact that, although they are quite distinct when pointed out, they seem never to have been noticed hitherto. In a pane of the "4 CENTS," shown us by our publishers, the third stamp in each horizontal row has a figure "4" of a distinctly different shape from that upon the other stamps, the triangular space in the figure being larger than in the others, as shown in the illustration given here. In a fragment of a pane of the

4 CENTS

4 CENTS

"6 CENTS" we find similar differences, though not quite so marked, the top of the figure "6" on the third and fifth stamps in each row curling over further than in the other four stamps. These variations tend to show that a row of six copies of the overprint was set up, and duplicated to cover an entire pane or sheet.

British South Africa.—As we understand that some doubts have been expressed as to the authenticity of the 1s. Cape stamps, surcharged for use in the Company's territory, we think it worth while to mention that we have been shown by Messrs. Cameron & Co. a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Company at Cape Town, stating distinctly that the overprinted 1s. stamps were issued.

Canada.—It is only to be expected that there will be, in the course of this year, some commemorations of Her Majesty's long and prosperous reign, of a more or less philatelic nature; and so long as they are not too evidently speculative our loyalty will hardly permit us to condemn them. This Colony, we are told, proposes to issue a new permanent series in honour of the occasion, probably with the portrait that now appears upon the 20 c. and 50 c.

The change in the design of the 2 c. card is said to have been caused by the authorities of the Postal Union having notified the Dominion that the frame round the card, and the name of the Bank Note Co. at foot, were contrary to

regulations. But if this be thus, what about the gorgeous productions of the "Hamilton Bank Note Co.," with every sort of "strange device," and their advertisement below? Possibly the Postal Union authorities have never seen these.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received the ½d. in its new colour, that previously employed for the 1s. In regard to the new 1s., one of our contemporaries remarks that it was heard of with the "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" surcharge before it was met with unsurcharged. This is a mistake: we saw a used copy of the 1s., *yellow*, in June last, and we were in error in November when we said, "We have at last seen the new 1s. and 5s.," but we had then for the first time seen the higher value in its new colour, and had an opportunity of comparing both with the old 5s. stamp.

Adhesive. ½d., green; *wmk.* Foul Anchor; *perf.* 14.

Ceylon.—The die with which the current 5 c. envelopes are stamped appears to have been retouched, and the frame of it reset. The lines of shading about the face are heavier, and either some fresh ones have been added, or some that had worn out have been restored; but the most noticeable difference is that the corners of the single-line frames, both the outer and the inner, which before were closed, are now slightly open, as if the parts of the die had become loosened. We have the first type in *light blue* on an envelope of vertically laid paper, and the second type in *dark blue* with the laid lines running, as is more usual, diagonally. Each has "GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, CEYLON," embossed along the upper edge of the left-hand flap, and the envelopes measure 134 × 109 mm., about ¼ inch more in each direction than the dimensions given us when the envelopes were first issued.

Envelopes. 5 c., light blue; 1st type; 134 × 109 mm.
5 c., dark " 2nd " "

Colombia.—*Bogota.* The ½ c. local stamp has been reset, according to *The A. J. of Ph.*, the inscription being in larger type than before.

Adhesive. ½ c., black; *perf.* 12.

Curaçao.—*Le T.-P.* announces the 20 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp in the current type. Is this in var. 1 of the design, or var. 3?

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 c., black and green.

Denmark.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the stamp on the current 5 öre card has reverted to the original variety with the larger figures in the corners, and is now printed in *green*, instead of *yellow-green*. There are three minor varieties, the second and third due apparently to defective blocks or printing:—1. "Side skives" with dots to both letters "i." 2. Second "i" without dot. 3. No dots.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on *white*.

Fernando Po.—We have seen the surcharged fiscal stamp, which we chronicled in November, and also the same stamp with another overprint consisting of "CORREOS — 5 — CENTAVOS," in tall narrow capitals 10 mm. high, and figure "5" a little shorter. At each side of the figure are three horizontal dashes, so that the whole stamp is pretty well covered. The surcharge, in both cases, is printed in a kind of ghostly tint—*celestial blue*, perhaps—and can be seen more clearly on the back of the stamp than on the face.

Fiscal Postal. 5 c., in *blue*, on 10 c., *carmine*; *imperf.*

Fiji.—A correspondent kindly sends us a list of current stamps that he has received lately, with the perforations, some of which seem to be new varieties:—

½d., grey; *perf.* 10.
1d., lilac-rose " 11.
2d., light green " 11.
3d., brown " 11.
4d., lilac " 11 × 10.
5d., blue " 11 × 10.
6d., rose " 11 × 10.

France.—We noted, in September, 1895, the fact that the current 10 c. cards had appeared with a number in the left lower corner, the meaning of which we were unable to explain. We have since learnt, from *Le C. de T.-P.*, that this number denotes the date of printing, the first figure, 4, 5, 6, or 7, indicating 1894-5, etc., and the two other figures the week in the year; thus the first card shown us, which was numbered "449," was printed in the 49th week of 1894.

We refer to this matter more especially now, because the numbers will enable us to fix, approximately, the date of issue of another variety, the changes in which are much more marked. The new card has a heading in three lines, "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE," with an ornament below it, being added at the top; the words "CARTE POSTALE" are in the same type, but more spaced than before, measuring 68 mm. instead of 54 mm. The instruction, on the other hand, is slightly compressed, from 61 mm. to 60 mm., the first three lines for the address are lengthened, the second and third being longer than the first, which is now headed by a letter "M," in script type. The card is of a much fuller green tint than before. The number on this is "636," and as we have the previous card numbered "633" the change must have taken place in August or September last.

Post Card. 10 c., black on green; new formula.

Great Britain.—A correspondent points out to us that the colours of the "Army Telegraph" stamps, as given in our *Addenda* in November, are not all of them correct; the right colours, however, are given in the Catalogue, which supersedes the *Addenda*, as far as Great Britain and Colonies are concerned. Our correspondent adds that he has a 6d. of that issue, which we find should be substituted for the 3d., chronicled and catalogued in error.

Army Telegraphs. 6d., lilac and green.

Another correspondent assures us that the "ARMY OFFICIAL" error is due, not to the insertion of a third "I," but to a broken letter "L." The effect, however, is the same when it comes at the end of a word.

Greece.—*The Ph. R.* gives some interesting information regarding Greek perforating machines, and their productions, upon the excellent authority of Dr. Socolis. In 1889 the Government obtained a machine which perforated to the 13½ gauge, and with it were perforated some sheets of all the values of the Belgian prints, from 1 lepton to 1 drachma; these therefore all exist perf. 13½. The 1, 2, 20, and 40 lepta of the Athens printing were also perforated by this same machine, and supplies of the 1 l., perf. 13½, went to Patras, and of the 20 l., with the same perf., to Syra. The machine which gives the 11½ gauge was obtained from Leipzig for the Post-office at Athens, and used upon the stamps circulated from that office, including all values of both the Belgian and the Athens printings, as well as the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 40 lepta of the first Greek type. Now we can all draw up a list for ourselves, which will contain some additions to that given in our publishers' last Catalogue, and perhaps also to that quoted by our contemporary.

Signor Pio Fabri shows us a curious specimen, used, of the 1 lepton, current type, Athens print, perf. 11½, with an extra line of perforation running down the stamp a little to one side of the head.

Hayti.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 5 c. stamp in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., slate-green; perf. 13½.

Holland.—We give illustrations of the two varieties of the new Letter Cards, which it will be seen differ in the



surrounding portions of the medallion containing the head. The illustrations are both reduced to the same size, and it is therefore necessary to explain that the upper one shows the design of the larger cards, and the lower that of the smaller.

Hong Kong.—A correspondent asks us a question as to a copy of the 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and C A, surcharged "ONE CENT," in Roman capitals, in black, both vertically and horizontally. The stamp is described as used, and the postmark is stated to be "undoubtedly over the surcharge"—but this is one of the most difficult points to decide that we know of, and in the absence of any history of this variety, we can only conclude that the surcharge is bogus.

Indian Native States.—*Cochin.*—We have received a 1 puttan stamp, of similar design to the issue of 1892, but redrawn upon a larger scale—the stamp being of the size of the British 2s. 6d., &c. The value is no longer given in figures in the spandrels, but in other respects the design is practically the same as before.

Adhesive. 1 puttan, mauve; perf. 12.

Jhind.—A correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of the ¼ a., orange, on laid paper, perforated, of the existence of which we expressed a doubt in the new Catalogue. Just like our luck! We have believed in this stamp for years, in spite of the fact that we could never obtain a specimen of it; and as soon as our faith fails us a copy is produced. *Jhind*, No. 29—for "?" read "orange."

Travancore.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the ½ ch. wrapper measures 128 × 305 mm.; also that the 3 ch. envelope is now of laid paper, and both this and the 4 ch. have "TRAVANCORE GOVT." embossed on the left flap.

Envelopes. 3 ch., violet on white laid; 137 × 99 mm.
4 ch., green on cream laid; 120 × 94 mm.

Labuan.—Our publishers have met with a vertical pair of the "TWO CENTS" on 40c., of 1893, with the surcharge inverted on each stamp. The old game with the North Borneo stamps is still being kept up; we have received the following, with the "LABUAN" surcharge in black capitals:

Adhesives. 25 c., green; black surcharge
50 c., claret " "
81, blue " "
2 c. on 40 c. (1893); surcharge inverted.

The L. B. J. reports that the greater portion of one of the current series of Labuan has been surcharged "1846—Jubilee—1896," to celebrate something or other; but if this had been the case the issue would hardly have been kept dark so long as this. In default of more direct information, we still hope—with that charity which hopeth all things—that this report may turn out to be a libel.

Liberia.—There has been no special news from here for some time, and it is a case in which we may safely affirm that "no news is good news." It is with much regret, therefore, that we have to announce that Liberia has already commenced to celebrate the year 1897 in the usual manner. With the exception that, on the highest value of the new set, there is depicted a most charming young lady—who, we presume, is the Goddess Philatelia Liberiensis—the designs are merely a shuffle round of those that we have seen before:—The Palm-tree; Leviathan in his two forms; portrait of President Johnson; Aunt Martha, in full dress; &c. &c. It is unnecessary to state that these stamps are beautifully engraved, and that the set, which Mr. Hayman has very kindly sent us, will be a great ornament to our album; but we hardly think that the plates of those values which are



not new can have worn out so soon as this. The paper has the usual watermark, and the perforation is 14½.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., mauve: *Palm-tree*.
 2 c., black and olive; *Hippopotamus*.
 5 c. " magenta; *Elephant*.
 10 c. " yellow; *President Johnson*.
 15 c., grey; *Aunt Martha*.
 20 c., red; *Arms*.
 25 c., green; *Star* (as 24 c.).
 30 c., grey-blue; *Arms*.
 50 c., black and brown-red; *Philatelia*.

Mexico.—As a pendant to the overprinted cards described last month, we have received the 2 c. "SERVICIO INTERIOR," current type, with those words cancelled by a bar and; "SERVICIO URBANO" added inside the rows of balls. We have only seen one copy at present, which has 20 balls at each side.

Post Card. 2 c., carmine and red on buff; SERVICIO URBANO.

Morocco.—*Mogador and Morocco Post.*—We have at last seen a full set of the labels which we chronicled so long ago as August, 1895, and we note that the Arabic inscriptions are the same upon all the values, from which we gather that the value is only expressed in European characters. We do not suggest that it is necessary that it should be expressed in any others—but why have any Arabic inscriptions at all?

New South Wales.—Our publishers have shown us a block of the 3d., possibly the same block or one from the same sheet as that to which we alluded in October, perf. 11 horizontally and imperf. vertically. We are able to add that the wmk., Crown and N S W, is inverted!

The following varieties have just been received:—

- Adhesives.* 3d., green; *perf.* 12.
 3d. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 3d. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 5d. " " " " " " " " " " " "
 9d. on 10d. " " " " " " " " " " " "

North Borneo.—We seem somehow to have failed to chronicle, or to catalogue, the 1 dollar stamps of this State, printed in red and surcharged with various values in black, without the addition of the word "LABUAN" above. Both sets certainly exist, for we have them before us, and we doubt not that both are equally necessary.

Adhesives. 4, 10, 20, 40 cents, in black, on \$1, red.

Portuguese Colonies.—Under this heading we propose in future to chronicle all the issues of the Portuguese possessions abroad, both those whose issues are usually of similar type to those of the mother country, and those who are supplied with stamps of another uniform design. The former have just got a new outfit, as described below.

Lovers of marginal inscriptions will rejoice to hear that the name of the province is printed, in black, in the upper and lower margins of the sheet; Angra, Horta, and Funchal only require a pair to show the name; but Ponta Delgada spreads over a whole strip of four!

Angra. An adaptation of the type adopted last year for Portugal has been issued here; the name is printed in black (in red on the highest value) on the label below the head, and the value in black (or red) in an oval in the left upper corner.

- Adhesives.* 2½ reis, grey.
 5 " orange-red.
 10 " pale green.
 15 " chocolate.
 20 " violet.
 25 " deep green.
 50 " blue.
 75 " " "
 80 " mauve.
 100 " blue on blue.
 150 " brown on yellowish.
 200 " purple on pale rose.
 300 " blue on rose.
 500 " black on blue.

Horta. The same set exists with the name of this district.

Funchal. Madeira is likewise provided with a set, with the name of its principal town upon it.

Ponta Delgada. This province is equally generously treated.

Portuguese Indies.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces the receipt of a ½ tanga card, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

Post Card. ½ t., green on cream; new type.

Queensland.—A correspondent tells us of two varieties which, he states, are common on the ordinary Crown and Q paper but rather uncommon on the Beer Duty paper, a 1d. with "Long Bust," and a 2d. with a second dash on the right of the "T" of "TWO," making it a combination of "F" and "T." We presume these are some of the varieties of Type 12 (1882, &c.), of which we hope some day to be able to publish a list.

We give an illustration of the new 1d. stamp, which we chronicled in November.

Roumania.—Signor Fabri shows us a curiosity of the 1869 issue, in the shape of a 50 bani stamp which appears to have received two impressions of the head, one inverted in reference to the other. This variety of *titre-bêche* printing produces a very curious effect.

Russian Locals.—*Ossa.*—The design, of which we have chronicled various modifications within the last eighteen months, is now printed all in rose; it is the type without a background of lines to the Arms. The specimen before us has margins that would delight a collector of engravings, or a manufacturer of imperforate rarities, but is perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 2 kop., rose.

Tichvin.—*Le T.-P.* announces a 3 kopecs stamp of similar design to that which we described in September, but printed in two colours only, and with "87" at right, in place of "96" only. Of each type there are stated to be four varieties, in two rows, repeated six times to form the sheet.

Adhesive. 3 kop., blue and gold; *perf.* 11½.

Salvador.—We have the usual annual surcharge from this Republic, one variety only at present, doubtless with more to follow. The 24 c. of current type is overprinted "Quince-centavos," in two lines, as shown in the accompanying illustration. There are said to be only two varieties in the sheet, showing the two words in slightly different relative positions.



Adhesive. 15 c., in black, on 24 c., mauve.

The kind thoughtfulness of the Hamilton Bank Note Co. provided this Republic with two complete sets of ordinary adhesives for 1896—whether as a parting gift, or as an encouragement to go on and prosper, we know not. Being unable to decide which was the necessary one (if either), we abstained from chronicling either, and we now only record the fact, stated in *The A. J. of Ph.*, that all the values of both issues, as well as the 15 c. on 24 c. noted above, have been surcharged "CORREOS—DE OFICIO—DE EL SALVADOR," in black. The hand of the "de'el" is plainly shown here!

Shanghai.—A correspondent on the spot very kindly sends us a specimen of the 2 c. stamp, in its new colour, with the black inscriptions inverted in reference to the rest of the design. He states that at least one whole sheet of 50 was thus printed. We do not doubt that this was an accident, and we trust that the Local Postal Department will not do anything to encourage the production of any more curiosities of a similar kind.

Adhesive. 2 c., red; with black impression inverted.

South Australia.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers send us a pair of the current ½d., with the narrow "O.S." surcharge, and *perf.* 10 all round, a variety that is not in the new Catalogue.

Service Stamp. ½d., brown; narrow "O.S." *perf.* 10.

Surinam.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 40 c. unpaid letter stamp in the current type, but which variety of that type is not stated.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 40 c., lilac and black.

Sweden.—We have received two new values of the current type with head.

Adhesives. 15 öre, chestnut.
 25 " orange.

Tobago.—We have received copies of a 4d. fiscal stamp, Type 1 in the current Catalogue, printed in *lilac* and with the value in *pink*, surcharged "4d." in the centre and "POSTAGE" along the lower label. Only 2000 are stated to have been thus overprinted, to meet quite a temporary want of 4d. stamps, and they were only allowed to be sold for actual postal use—though of course unused copies are to be met with. The watermark is Crown and CA, and the surcharge in *black*.

Adhesive. 4d. on 4d., lilac and pink (fiscal).

In reference to the still current rumours of the suppression of the stamps of this Colony, Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a letter of recent date from the Postmaster, in which he says that he has no official knowledge of anything of the kind, and does not think it at all likely.

Transvaal.—*Le T.-P.* notes the following additions to the list of the bi-coloured series:—

Adhesives. 2d., brown and green.
3d., violet "
5d., olive "

Turkey.—Signor Pio Fabri has shown us specimens of the 2 piastres, *blue*, of 1865, and the 1 piastre, *yellow*, of 1869, with more or less distinct impressions on the back; that of the 1 piastre is evidently a genuine double print of the *yellow* design only; the 2 piastres seems to have been laid upon another sheet that was not dry, and so to have received a reversed impression on the back, of both the design and the inscriptions.

Uganda.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us for examination a collection of the extremely simple labels, to which we have referred upon more than one occasion, and which there seems to be little doubt are really employed to denote postage paid upon local correspondence—principally, we gather, between various mission stations—in this country. The design consists, as we stated before, of the letters "U" and "G" in the upper corners of a rectangle of dashes, with numerals denoting the value in the centre of the rectangle. The printing is said to be done with a type-writer, and the whole appearance of the stamps confirms this. From an examination of the fifteen specimens sent us, we gather that the top and bottom lines of the rectangle are always the same distance, about 25 mm., apart; the side lines are not so regularly placed, the stamps varying in width from 24 mm. to about 17 mm., in those that we have been able to measure. Some of the specimens have one or both of the side lines absent, and a horizontal pair of one value shows us that these are only separating lines, and that each stamp has not a complete frame to itself, at the sides at all events.

In the course of last year, we are told, the service was taken over by the Military Representatives of Great Britain, with the result that a rather more elaborate inscription is now employed, consisting of "V. 96. R" at the top, and "Uganda" in full at the bottom of the rectangle, the value and the frame being as before. The varieties before us are as follows, all on thin, white laid paper imperf. :—

Adhesives. 5 (cowries), black; first type.
10 " " "
15 " " "
20 " " "
30 " " "
40 " " "
50 " " "
60 " " "
10 " violet "
20 " " "
50 " " "
100 " " "
20 " " "96" type.
100 " " "

The majority are used, and are cancelled with pencil or pen strokes, several being on portions of original letters or newspapers. It is not improbable that full sets of the first type exist both in *black* and in *violet*.

Western Australia.—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* reports that the 3d. card has been surcharged "1 1/2d." in *lilac*. Is this a new variety, or the provisional of 1892 resuscitated?

Zanzibar.—Mr. Hayman tells us that he has found the 6a. of India surcharged "Zanzibar," with double "r" at the end; such an error as this ought to be impossible, but so, for the matter of that, ought the others!

We have received what we hope is a complete set of the new issue, bearing a portrait of the Sultan in an oval, with Palm-trees and Arabic inscriptions at the sides, and crossed flags, in *red*, above. At the top is the name, at foot "ANNAS," with numerals in circles in the lower corners. The spaces between the stamps, as in the case of our own 4d., &c., are covered with coloured lines, in the colour of the flags. The engraving is in *taille douce*; the perforation 13 1/2. The paper has a watermark of similar design to that of the current stamps of Johore.

Adhesives. 1/2 a., yellow-green and red.
1 a., dark-blue "
2 a., red-brown "
2 1/2 a., ultramarine "
3 a., grey "
4 a., green-black "
4 1/2 a., orange "
5 a., bistre "
7 1/2 a., purple "
8 a., bronze "
1 r., ultramarine "
2 r., deep green "

The two high values are of larger size than the others, and have the Flags and Palm branches at the sides, and the Arabic inscriptions at the bottom, below the value in English.

We are told that the portrait is that of the Sultan who died some months back; we may therefore confidently expect a second set with the head of the gentleman who succeeded him for a few hours, and a third with the portrait of the present Sultan; then if the double-barrelled Postmaster will kindly have all of these overprinted "British East Africa," in various types, and with a sufficiency of errors, our joy will be full.

THE FIRST TWO CENTS STAMP OF BRITISH GUIANA.

By E. D. BACON.

I HAVE recently had an opportunity of examining the pair of 2 cents circular British Guiana stamps, the discovery of which was announced in the number of this journal for May last.

The stamps, as is now generally known, were found by a lady residing in the Colony, and they were afterwards acquired by an eminent Demerara philatelist. Some few weeks since they were sent over to this country on offer to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, by whom they were purchased for one of our largest collectors; and they may now be said, without fear of contradiction, to form the principal gem of the many fine rarities contained in this gentleman's albums.

Previous to the discovery of this pair only one other pair and four single copies of the 2 cents "circular" were known. From the description I am about to give, it will be seen that the newly-discovered pair differ in many particulars from the six other known specimens, all of which are alike. In the first place the new pair is attached to a letter-sheet post-marked "Demerara, Aug. 5th, 1851," a date which is earlier by two months than that of the other six copies, which were not used until the following October. Secondly, they are initialled "E.T.E.D." by Mr. E. T. E. Dalton, the then Deputy-Postmaster-General, and are therefore unlike the others, which bear the initials of Mr. James Belton Smith, a clerk in the Imperial Department of the Post-office. Thirdly, and most important of all, although both stamps are of the same type, this type is different from that of the other six specimens. In my paper on the stamps of British Guiana, which was published in the London Philatelic Society's work on the *Postage Stamps of the British West Indies*, I mentioned that the six copies of the stamp that were then known were all of the same type, and that it would appear from this that the 2 cents value

had actually been printed from a single die. The new pair now entirely upsets this theory, and shows us that, like the 4c., 8c., and 12c., the 2 cents was printed from more than one die. How many dies were used for the 2 cents I fear will never be discovered with certainty; but seeing that now two are known,* both of which are found in the 4c., 8c., and 12c., it is probable that some at least of the other dies, that were used for the three higher values, were employed equally for the 2 cents. The pair is described in the May number of the *Journal* as a horizontal one; but this is not so, as an examination of the illustration (1) clearly shows. Both this and the former pair, of which an illustration (2) is also given below, have been cut from vertical rows. This fact, and the difference there is in the spacing of the stamps in the two pairs, show that the stamps were printed in horizontal lines one row at a time, and that the sheet of paper was then pushed forward, a second row printed, and so on until the sheet was completed. There can be no doubt that the same method of printing was also employed for the three other values. And this necessitates a correction of the following paragraph in my former paper on these stamps, which I have previously had occasion to refer to:—"Mr. Luard tells me these stamps were printed by Mr.



(1)



(2)

Henry Mackay, at the *Demerara and Essequibo Gazette* Office. He says they were not printed so as to be easily cut square, as, although they were arranged in horizontal rows upon the sheet, they were not placed in a direct line vertically, but the stamps in the second row came beneath the spaces between those of the first row, and so on. The horizontal rows were also placed close together. This explains why pairs of these stamps are so rare, and it also accounts for the stamps being so frequently found cut round." I have demonstrated that part of the information contained in the above extract is untrue, and since it was published Mr. Luard has told me that although he obtained the particulars from a source he had every confidence in, he has since found out from further enquiries he has made that the information contained in the paragraph is not to be relied on.

The last pair found, as the illustration shows, is a much finer one than that previously known, as the upper stamp of the latter pair is badly damaged, and the postmarks on both stamps are heavier. The colour of the new pair is also better, being a rather deeper rose than the other six known copies; and altogether this may be considered one of the most interesting and important philatelic discoveries of recent years.

* The die of the new pair is the same as my second type of the 4c., 8c., and 12c., *Postage Stamps of the British West Indies*, page 35, and illustration No. 6s.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 80.)

VICTORIA.

(Continued.)

TYPE VII. BRADED OVAL.

Engraved by Mr. F. Grosse of Melbourne, and printed from electros.

(1) *No watermark.* Perf. 12.
31 January, 1860.

3d., blue (laid paper); III., 3.
20 April, 1860.

4d., rose; 6.

Varieties.

4d., rose (*imperf.*); 1.
4d., " (*rouletted*); 1.

(2) *Watermark value in words.*
Perf. 12.

1860.

3d., blue; X., II. (pair).

4d., rose; VII., 3.

6d., orange; I., 5.

6d., black (Aug. 1861); VII.

4d., lake; 1.

3d., blue (brown gum); II.

3d., lake; IV. (block), II. (pair), V.

(3) *Watermark FIVE SHILLINGS.*

4d., rose; II., 4.

(4) *Watermark "4."*

4d., rose; I.

4d., pale rose; VI., 1.

Varieties.

4d., rose (inner line of frame broken at top and passing across oval); 1.

4d., rose (*imperf.*); 2 (pair), 1.

4d., " (*rouletted*); 1.

TYPE VIII. NETTED CORNERS.

September, 1861.

Engraved by Messrs. De Grouchy & Leigh, of Melbourne. Perf. 12.

1d., green (wmk. ONE PENNY); IV., 3.

1d., green (wmk. 1—Jan. 1863); II.

1d., pale green " " X.

1d., green (escaped the wmk.); II.

1d., " (wmk. 1—Dec. 1863); II.



TYPE IX. LARGE FIGURES AT SIDES.

Engraved by Mr. F. Grosse, and printed from electros. Perf. 12.

6d., black (wmk. SIXPENCE); VIII.

6d., " (wmk. 6—June 1863); XIII.

6d., " (escaped the wmk.); II.

Varieties—Showing the white line inside the oval in varying states of wear of the plate.

6d., black (wmk. 6); IX.



TYPE X. LAUREATED. 1863-1867.

Perf. 12, 12½ and 13.

(a) *Varieties of the 1d.*

1d., green (wmk. 1); X.

1d., " " (*imperf.*); I.

1d., yellow-green (wmk. 4); III.

1d., " " (wmk. 6); I., 2.

1d., green (wmk. 8); I.

1d., " (no wmk.); III.

1d., yellow-green (wmk. 1); III., 1

1d., " (wmk. 4); 2.

1d., green (wmk. SIXPENCE); 2.

(b) *Varieties of the 2d.*

2d., red-lilac (wmk. 2); V., 1.

2d., purple " VII.

2d., " " (*imperf.*); I.

2d., " " (double print); 1.



- 2d., grey-lilac (wmk. 4); III.
- 2d. " (wmk. 6); III., 1 (double print).
- 2d., lilac (wmk. 8); I., 2.
- 2d. " (wmk. 11); II., 2.
- 2d. " (wmk. 41); II., 5, 1 (double print).
- 2d. " (no wmk.); I., 1 (no lines at bottom).

(c) Varieties of the 4d.

- 4d., rose, pale to deep (wmk. 4); XII., 4.
- 4d. " (no wmk.); II., 3.
- 4d. " (wmk. 41); III., 4.
- 4d. " (imperf.); I., 1.

(d) Varieties of the 8d.

- 8d., orange (wmk. 8); IV.
- 8d., brown on rose (wmk. 10—Feb. 1877); I., 1.

December, 1867, to 1877.

Watermark V and Crown. Perf. 12½, 13, and 11½.

- 1d., green; VI.
- 2d., lilac; IV., 2 (no lines at bottom).
- 2d., blue-lilac; II., 1.
- 2d., red-lilac; I.
- 2d. " (imperf.); I., 1 (flaw at bottom corner).
- 2d., lilac on lilac; II., 1 (double print), 1 (double perf.).
- 4d., rose; II., 5.
- 4d., rose (aniline); II.
- 8d., brown on rose (Feb. 1877); III.
- 8d., brown (aniline) on rose; IV.

Surcharged ½ HALF ½ in red.

¾d. on 1d., green; V.



TYPE XI. FIGURES IN CORNERS.

- 3d., reddish purple (wmk. 8); V.
- 3d. " (escaped the watermark); I.
- 3d., grey-lilac (wmk. 11); I., 1.
- 3d., purple (wmk. V and Crown); IV.
- 3d., grey-lilac " " II.
- 3d., orange " " VII., 1.

TYPE XII. FIGURES AT SIDES.

- 6d., blue (wmk. 6); VI.
- 6d. " (wmk. 11); II., 1.
- 6d. " (wmk. 41); I., 2.
- 6d. " (wmk. SIXPENCE); 2.
- 6d. " (wmk. THREEPENCE); I., 3.
- 6d. " (wmk. FOURPENCE); 2.
- 6d. " (wmk. V and Crown); XV., 1.
- 6d., ultramarine (watermark V and Crown); III.
- 10d., slate (wmk. 8—1865); II.
- 10d. " (escaped the wmk.); 1.
- 10d., brown on rose (wmk. 10—1866); VIII.
- 10d., grey (wmk. 10—colour changed); 1.



February, 1871.

Surcharged in blue.

- 9d. on 10d., brown on rose, (wmk. 10); II., 2.
- 9d. on 10d. " " (surcharge misplaced); I.



TYPE XIII. OCTAGONAL.

- 1s., blue on blue (wmk. 1); VI.
- 1s. " (escaped the watermark); II., 1.
- 1s., blue on blue (wmk. V and Crown—Aug. 1875); III.

TYPE XIV. THE FIVE SHILLINGS. 1868.

Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½.

- 5s., blue on yellow; IV.
- 5s., blue and red; V.
- 5s., pale blue and red; II.
- 5s., blue and red (aniline colours); I.



January, 1870.*

Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½, 13.

2d., mauve; XII.

March, 1873. Perf. 12½.

- 9d., brown on rose (wmk. 10); VI., 2.
- 9d. " (wmk. V and Crown—Aug., 1875); II.



March, 1873.†

Perf. 11½, 12½.

- 2d., mauve; V.
- 2d. " on buff; III.
- 2d. " on green; IV.

Retouch, double outer line to oval.

2d., mauve; II.



9 February, 1874.

- ¾d., rose (perf. 11½, 12½); VIII. (block), II. (pair), VII.
- ¾d., rose (aniline); II. (pair), I.
- ¾d., rose on rose (perf. 12½—1878); II. (pair), II.

1 December, 1875. Perf. 12½.

- 1d., green; IV.
- 1d. " on drab (1878); I.
- 1d. " on yellow; I.

August, 1876. Perf. 11½.

8d., in blue on 9d., brown on rose; II.



4 October, 1876. Perf. 12½, 13.

1s., blue on blue; VII., 2.

[Mr. Bacon informs us that the stamps of Victoria are no longer on view, and that those of South Australia and Tasmania are now in the cases at the British Museum.—ED.]

* From this date I have arranged each type under the date when it first appeared, without designating it by any particular title, as the previous method, which I adopted to avoid confusion in the earlier issues, would probably have the contrary effect in the later ones.

† From this date all stamps are wmk. V and Crown.

OFFICIAL PHILATELY IN VICTORIA.

WE have received a number of extracts from various Australian newspapers, giving accounts of certain curious occurrences in the Post-office Department at Melbourne, and of the results so far to some of the officials of that Department; and we think that a summary of what has taken place may not be uninteresting to our readers.

It may be remembered that some time back it came to the knowledge of philatelists that certain of the obsolete stamps of Victoria had been reprinted. The usual excuse of course was made, that copies were wanted for distribution to the various countries composing the Postal Union, and as it was supposed that some of these countries, or some of their stamp-collecting officials, objected to the stamps being overprinted "SPECIMEN" or "REPRINT," the copies thus distributed were not marked in any way to distinguish them from originals; and, if we may judge from past experience, and from what has transpired in Melbourne itself, we may safely assume that a considerable proportion of the copies supplied for official purposes have since found their way into unofficial collections.

As there was only too good reason to believe that some of these reprints might be supplied to favoured individuals in the Colony, the Philatelic Society of Victoria at once appealed to the Postmaster-General not to allow any of these reprints to be sold, or given out in any other way than that for which they had been officially intended, without some distinguishing overprint, and the Postmaster-General promised that this request should be complied with. A few months ago, however, it was found that some of these reprints, without any surcharge whatever, were finding their way into the hands of persons interested in philately, and were being sold as originals. Upon this the Philatelic Society again approached the head of the Department, with the result that a lengthy investigation has taken place, some very serious irregularities have been discovered, and consequences have ensued to divers officials, which we trust will prevent in future both the leaking out of reprints and the other trafficking in stamps which the inquiry has shown to have been prevalent.

The question of these reprints, which is so important to philatelists, has unfortunately been almost lost sight of in the official proceedings, in consequence of the discovery of irregularities of greater importance, from a Departmental point of view, than the mere sale to collectors of labels that were never printed for postal use. The most extraordinary laxity seems to have prevailed in reference to all kinds of stamps, and perhaps the Department is right in taking more serious notice of that part of the case.

As the result of a preliminary inquiry held by the Premier, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General of the Colony, into the alleged trafficking in old issues of stamps by some of the officials, the following officers—Mr. William Morkham, accountant and controller of stamps; W. H. Sinnott, a clerk in the accountant's branch; Albert Coulson, another clerk; and H. C. Treyvaud, a letter sorter at Geelong—were suspended from duty, and ordered to appear before the Public Service Board on charges of "trafficking in stamps; giving untrue statements to the Ministers when inquiring into the matter; and general neglect of duty." None of these officials were charged with defrauding the Department in any way; but it was alleged, and it was very plainly shown, that some of them took advantage of the position in which they were placed to obtain copies—large numbers of copies in some instances—of obsolete stamps, and disposed of them at a profit.

Mr. Morkham was the head of the Stamp Distributing Department, and the very person who should have prevented any irregularities from taking place. The evidence showed

plainly that on various occasions he had allowed sheets of stamps that had been put aside to be destroyed, and of reprints that should not have been sold at all, to be supplied to a Mr. Friedman, to the Peruvian Consul, and others. It was also shown that his son had sold various stamps of the Colony to dealers, at more than face value, and various foreign stamps, which it was believed had been received by the Department as specimens; some of which stamps he said his father had given him for himself, while others he stated he was selling for his father, who took the profit on them. It should be added that Mr. Morkham denied the truth of his son's statement, and it was not actually proved which of them was telling the truth—though it appears to be more probable that the son's story was the correct one. In any case, the fact remained that the son of the Controller of Stamps was found openly selling to dealers stamps which never should have left his father's office; and the Controller himself was found to have acted in a very similar manner.

The case of Messrs. Sinnott, Coulson, and Treyvaud was practically a single one. Sinnott was chief distributor of stamps in the Postal Department, and all the supplies passed through his hands, both of stamps newly printed for issue, of stamps withdrawn from circulation for any reason, and, we gather, of the reprints of obsolete issues. He seems to have taken full advantage of this to obtain possession of obsolete stamps and reprints that were likely to sell for more than their face value, and he employed the other two men to sell the stamps for him; Treyvaud being persuaded by him also to collect letters addressed to "C. W. Watkins, Post-office, Geelong," that being the name in which Sinnott transacted the stamp business.

Any old stamps brought in by the public, and exchanged for new issues, were placed in the safe under the head of "spoils," which seem to have been looked upon as *spoils* for the heads of the Department. Into these "spoils" went the remainders of the 2s., *light green*, stamps, which were issued for a few days in August, 1895, and withdrawn on account of their colour being so like that of the 9d. The "spoils" were supposed to be destroyed from time to time; but there was nothing to prevent Mr. Morkham, or Mr. Sinnott, from taking anything they pleased out of the "spoils," and replacing them with current stamps of equal value. In fact, all the stamps destroyed on any occasion might have been current stamps, which there was no occasion to destroy at all. Accordingly, when it was known that these 2s. stamps had become worth considerably more than their face value, Mr. Morkham sent to Mr. Sinnott for £10 worth, replacing them by a current £10 stamp; and Mr. Sinnott—following the example of his chief—took no less than £400 worth of these same stamps, and replaced them by four £100 stamps. Other obsolete stamps, or reprints of obsolete stamps, he seems to have obtained in a similar manner, taking them out of the stocks which were in his charge, and putting current stamps in their places; and there can be no doubt that he made very considerable profits by his dealings in the stamps thus obtained. He was further shown to have made false statements to the Postmaster-General when questioned upon these matters.

Finally, the Public Service Board found that all the four accused had been guilty of misconduct of a more or less serious nature, amounting, in the case of Mr. Morkham, to selling certain reprinted stamps after their sale had been forbidden by the Postmaster-General; omitting to properly distribute or account for the stamps received from the Universal Postal Bureau; and general negligence and carelessness in the discharge of his duties. In the case of Mr. Sinnott, to improperly trafficking in stamps; removing certain stamps from the Department (replacing them with others), and selling the stamps removed to his own profit;

arranging with Coulson and Treyvaud to dispose of these for him, etc. etc.; and making untruthful and misleading statements. And in the cases of Coulson and Treyvaud, to making untruthful statements. The charges against these two men, of assisting Sinnott in improper trafficking, are put down as not proven, it being apparently considered uncertain whether they were aware that Sinnott had obtained the stamps in any improper manner.

These very serious charges having been proved against two officials, in such highly responsible and confidential positions as those occupied by Messrs. Morkham and Sinnott, it might not unnaturally be expected that these persons would be invited to retire from the service, even if it were not considered necessary absolutely to dismiss them; and our readers will probably be as much surprised as the public of Victoria seem to be at learning that Mr. Morkham (whom we consider the worse offender of the two, as the irregularities of his subordinate could never have occurred without gross negligence on his part) has simply had his salary reduced from £730 to £700 a year; while Mr. Sinnott, who has certainly been shown to be utterly unfit for the position of trust which he occupies, is also awarded a reduction of salary only, though of a more serious amount, it being from £485 to £375 per annum. Coulson and Treyvaud are likewise punished by fines of £16 and £14 respectively, deducted from their salaries during the next twelve months.

We are glad to see that very loud protest has been raised in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria against the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted upon the chief offenders, and we gather that steps will be taken to remove them to other posts, where the opportunities for making illicit profits will be smaller.

The whole story, however, appears to us to contain lessons which it would be well for all Postal Departments to take to heart; and that not only in the interests of philatelists, but with a view to taking away, as far as possible, the temptation to "trafficking in stamps" from their officials of various classes. First, that no stamps should be reprinted for any purpose whatever, without being *at once* marked in some way to plainly indicate their character, unless—which would be better still—they are printed from plates which have been defaced, and in some colour in which no stamps of that type were ever issued. Secondly, that all original stamps, sent to the Postal Union Bureau for distribution, should be marked "SPECIMEN."

The distribution of *specimen* stamps is supposed to have some practical purpose, in which the mere making up of official, or unofficial collections, as matters of curiosity, is not included. Specimens of stamps that have long since been obsolete serve no practical purpose in these official collections; but of course they should remain in those collections when they have found their way into them. Reprints of obsolete issues, of which no original stock remains, are plainly of even less practical use, since officials in foreign countries are never likely to require such stamps for comparison; and if they did, the reprints would be of just as much use in *black*, or any other colour, as in a more or less inaccurate imitation of the original. And it is quite evident that, in all cases, copies that are marked "REPRINT," or "SPECIMEN," are far more likely to go into the official collections, and to remain there, than those which are not so marked! Finally, we would venture to offer a further argument, in the fact that copies marked "SPECIMEN"—even if they fall into the wrong hands—can cause no possible loss to the revenue; while stamps not so marked might very well do so.

We have since heard a rumour, which we sincerely trust is true, that the Postmaster-General of Victoria is so disgusted with the recent developments, that he has stopped entirely the sale of all stamps that do not belong to the current issue.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Warning. A SHORT time ago we saw an advertisement in one of the German papers from a Mr. A. Batifort, 4, Rue de la Darse, Marseilles, France, offering a number of the rarest French Colonial stamps for sale at moderate prices. Having found by experience some time ago that this man was not reliable, we sent him a list from his advertisement of stamps we should like to see, and on December 16th we received from him a consignment of the scarcer varieties of the stamps of Benin, Tahiti, Nossi-Be, etc. On examining these we formed the opinion that they were chiefly forgeries. To make quite sure, we sent the stamps to the leading authority in Paris, and we hear that all of the surcharged French Colonial stamps received from Batifort are absolute forgeries beyond doubt. We therefore beg to warn everyone against this man, and further than that we would respectfully ask the proprietors of Philatelic Magazines not to accept his advertisements.

We have very much pleasure in being able to announce that the *Société Française de Timbrologie* has just nominated five of its members to act as a committee for the purpose of denouncing forgeries, to secure the return of money from people who have sold forgeries to collectors, and to take steps to have the forgery-mongers prosecuted and condemned. Although this committee has only been at work for a few weeks, it has already been very successful, and it has forced M. Forbin of Paris to refund moneys he has received for forged French Chiffre Taxe, 1, 2, and 5 francs, *black*; for 60 c. and 1 f. stamps with false perforations; and for reprints of the 1849, 15 c., *green*, which have been made to appear to be unused originals by having been soaked in some solution.

We heartily congratulate our *confrères* in Paris on the success that has already attended their efforts, and we trust they will go on and prosper; we can assure them of the full support of the English trade in their laudable endeavours.

* * *

As announced in our last *Journal*, we 1897 Catalogue. were able to post the whole of the prepaid orders for our Catalogue by Christmas Eve. So far we have received an enormous number of letters, commending us on our new departure, and we are very glad to see that the bulk of our clients appear pleased at the division of the Catalogue into three parts. Part II. of the Catalogue is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, but the earliest at which it can be expected is the end of February; possibly it may not be finished till March. In any case the prepaid orders will have the precedence over all others, and will be despatched first. This Part II. will show many more alterations than Part I. The English Colonial stamps were fairly well catalogued previously, but European stamps had been for years sadly neglected. However, collectors are now waking up and finding out what an enormous amount of interest there is in the stamps of hitherto neglected countries. For instance Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Finland, France and her Colonies, Portugal and her Colonies, Italy and her States, are amongst the first names that come to hand of countries for the stamps of which we find a steady and increasing demand, and especially for minor varieties. In order to cater for the collectors of these as much as possible, we are endeavouring in Part II. of our Catalogue to thoroughly work out *every* country; but to do this properly an immense amount of time has been occupied in a thorough rearranging of our stock. Wherever varieties were found to exist that were not in stock, strenuous efforts have been made to buy them from all parts of the

world. In this connection, we may mention that we have spent during the last two months between £400 and £500 in filling up blanks in our stock of French Colonial stamps alone. Now we have nearly full lines, and we shall be able to price and supply most of the varieties of these interesting stamps. It is only by getting together a considerable stock of such stamps, as for instance the numerous types of Senegal, that one can by degrees learn the relative rarity of the different types. We have endeavoured most carefully to study this question, and the result will be given in the coming and long-expected Part II.

THE accompanying enlarged illustrations, of a genuine and a forged 5 fr. French unpaid stamp, will enable collectors to distinguish the false from the true without much difficulty. There are, however, a few points to which attention may be particularly drawn. In the first place, the forgery is a lithograph, and the photographic enlargement plays considerable havoc with the design, as may easily be seen. Like all lithographs, the impression is quite smooth, and the printing makes no indentation in the paper. The ends of the scroll, one below the figure "5" and the



GENUINE.

FORGED.

other next to the end of "PERCEVOIR," in the genuine are shaded with horizontal lines, which in the forged are entirely wanting at the one end, while at the other there is just a suspicion of them and nothing more. The ornaments in the tablet containing the word "CHIFFRE," and at the ends of those in which the words "POSTES" and "TAXE" appear, are clear and well defined in the original, with a dot or pearl standing out from the rest; but in the forged they are of uncertain form and irregular outline. Close inspection of the forgery and the genuine stamps, side by side, will also show that the pigment, the paper, and the gum all differ. These differences are equally characteristic of the two other values, the 1 and 2 francs, which have been similarly forged.

* * *

Errata and Alterations in Part I. of the New Catalogue.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to a number of alterations in the prices, &c., in the first part of our 1897 Catalogue, which will be found in detail on the back page of this *Journal*. A few of these are palpably printer's errors, such for instance as the Grenada 1s., priced 5s. in error for 35s., but the bulk of the alterations represent what may be termed the "ups and downs" of the market. A good instance of how this may occur is in the case of Gwalior (page 68). Here the numbers 36-46 were priced fairly high because we had but few, and found, from examination of full sheets of the low values, that these particular varieties were three times as rare as the Nos. 21 to 31; but having just purchased, in Gwalior, a lot of unused stamps

of all values, we find them to consist mainly of stamps with the longer native inscription which we formerly found to be rare; hence we hasten to make the considerable reduction which seems fair and honourable in the interests of our clients.

In British Central Africa, having bought a large parcel on very favourable terms, we are also enabled to make large reductions.

In British East and South Africa, on the contrary, we have nearly sold out in many cases, and quite in some, and cannot at the moment replace; so we have to raise our selling prices.

It is our intention—as far as possible—to continue this list of altered prices, month by month, in the *Journal*, and thus enable those who subscribe the nominal price of 2s. per annum to be fully in touch with the latest and most reliable London quotations.

In conclusion we would respectfully advise our readers to write these corrections in the Catalogue at once, and they will always be handy for reference.

* * *

WE get many enquiries as to date of Imperial Album and Supplement. We get many enquiries as to date of publication of the new editions of these popular works, and therefore we hereby beg to inform our clients that they will both be commenced as soon as the present Catalogue is finished. The New Imperial and New Supplement will, we hope, both be published early in the summer of 1897; but full details and dates will be given as soon as possible in the columns of the *Monthly Journal*.

We have to most heartily thank many correspondents for sending in various suggestions, all of which shall be carefully considered, and a good many of them will no doubt be adopted.

* * *

New Stock Books.

SINCE the publication, in our November *Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but to show all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps, blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books; but the lists we publish here, from time to time, are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are chiefly classed after our new Catalogue that is now in the press.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

	Value	£	s	d
SHANGHAI: Very fine lot of the large early issues	708	7	0	8
ITALY, MODENA, and NAPLES	433	4	3	3
PARMA, ROMAGNA, ROMAN STATES, SICILY, and TUSCANY	—	—	—	—
BERGDORF, CHINA, and CONGO	124	1	2	4
HONDURAS REPUBLIC, MOROCCO, etc.	35	0	3	5
FRANCE, vol. i.	484	4	8	4
FRANCE, vol. ii.	181	1	8	1
<i>(The French early issues, especially unused, are very fine).</i>				
RUSSIA, LEVANT, LIVONIA	—	—	—	—
SIAM	—	—	—	—
JAPAN	—	—	—	—

FORGERIES.

DIVERS of our contemporaries give warning on the subject of the following imitations, most of which emanate from an Italian source, and some of which are good enough to be dangerous. They may be met with unused, used, and on the original letter!

Austria and Austrian Italy: envelopes of 1861, reprints with forged addresses and obliterations.

Brazil: 1st issue, on original letters!

Cape of Good Hope: triangular; all values.

Gambia: 4d. and 6d., imperf.; ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., 1880 issue.

Ionian Islands: the three values.

Italy: with forged surcharges "Estero" or "Eritrea."

Mauritius.

Naples: all the engraved stamps, and some of the 1861 issue.

Nevis: 1d. and 4d.

Nova Scotia: the cents issue.

Parma: 1859, 80 c.

St. Helena: all varieties of surcharge.

St. Lucia: various.

Sicily: 1858.

Trinidad.

Tuscany: 2 soldi, 3 lire.

Zululand: forged surcharge on 5s. of Great Britain.

Zurich: 4 kreuzer.

6 ,, various types.

A fine list, to which we have no doubt "and others" may shortly be added, if the ingenious manufacturer of the majority of them does not receive some attention from the Italian police.

The *Australian Philatelist* describes a copy of the 2½d. on 9d., with fraudulent double surcharge, which is believed to have been manufactured in the Colony. The stamp bears a genuine impression of the surcharge with the "d." 4½ mm. above the figures—which does not exist, we are told, with a genuine double surcharge—and has a fraudulent overprint added in an inverted position above the original. The copy seen had been passed through the post, and franked a letter from Tasmania to Western Australia.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE first meeting of the season 1896-97 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 23rd October, 1896, at 7.30 p.m.

Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company, sending specimens of the 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar stamps, surcharged for use in Labuan, where a supply of these values was required, and the letter was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. A. Odell, Mr. G. J. Bailey, and Mr. B. Loewy were elected members.

A long discussion then ensued on the work of the season, and it was determined that the course adopted last season should be followed in the present season.

The Secretary referred to the forthcoming Exhibition to be held next year, and it was resolved that special prizes should be offered by the Society, if acceptable by the Exhibition Committee, to be awarded for the best collection shown by any exhibitor under the age of sixteen years; for the best exhibit by any amateur, not a member of the Society; for the neatest and best arranged exhibit shown; and for the best exhibit of stamps in the finest condition. Power was also given to the members of the Council on the Executive Committee of the Exhibition to add two further prizes if they thought fit.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 30th October, 1896.

Mr. Adolf Rosenberg was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Ehrenbach opened a discussion on "Minor Varieties of Stamps," reading notes which he had prepared on the subject. In these he called attention to the danger of multiplying varieties by collecting examples of stamps showing minute differences from the standard, due to trifling accidental causes in the manufacture, and not accounted for by actual variations in the dies or plates.

Many of the members present took part in the discussion, and the opinion was generally expressed that the inclusion of such minor varieties in catalogues should be discouraged.

THE third meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 6th November, 1896.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Curteis, announcing her resignation of membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. Castle mentioned the receipt of a letter from Mr. John N. Luff, as to the new Philatelic Club in New York; and it was resolved to present to the Club for its library volumes of the *London Philatelist*, and a copy of the Society's work on India and Ceylon.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach then produced for inspection by members present his fine unused collection of the stamps of Russia, Poland, and Russian Levant.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 13th November, 1896.

The Secretary reported that confirmation had been received of the death of Major Adam Smith, a member of the Society, an announcement which was received with regret.

A letter from Mr. J. Martin Cripps, resigning his membership, was also read, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The Secretary explained the arrangements made for the lantern display to be held on the 4th December, and the offer of assistance from Mr. T. Ridpath, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was passed for kindly volunteering to manage the display.

Mr. Castle then read a paper on the "1858 and 1859 Issue of the Stamps of Austria and Lombardy," in which he gave a full description of all the stamps of the issue under consideration, with particulars of the differences distinguishing the types. In dealing with the newspaper stamps Mr. Castle explained that, although in case of most of the reprints of the general issue the second type only was found, he had specimens of the newspaper stamps, which he believed to be reprints of the first type, a matter which appeared to call for further investigation and information which was not yet forthcoming.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 20th November, 1896.

The Secretary reported the offer made for sale to the Society of a box containing, amongst other things, several cancellation stamps submitted to the Treasury by Mr. Whiting in 1839 for approval, with some explanatory notes by Mr. Whiting himself, and an autograph memorandum of Sir Rowland Hill returning the stamps. The contents of the box were handed round for inspection, and the Secretary was authorized to endeavour to acquire the same for the Society at the price suggested by the firm from whom the offer came.

Mr. R. Meyer then opened a discussion on the "Status of Stamps Cancelled to Order," reading some interesting notes which he had prepared on the subject. Several of the members present joined in the discussion, and the matter was thoroughly considered in all its bearings. The general opinion was expressed that although the practice of obliterating stamps to order was one which should be discountenanced, no steps could usefully be taken by the Society, beyond warning collectors that, in dealing with used specimens, they should bear in mind the fact that in many cases of recent issues, stamps which have apparently done postal duty have been specially manipulated to give them this appearance.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 27th November, 1896.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. E. Lumley Cator resigning his membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of a copy of their newly-published *Handbook of the Stamps of Barbados*, by Mr. Bacon and Lieut. Napier, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on the "Status of the First Printing of the Transvaal Stamps," in the course of which he explained that the stamps in question, having been prepared in pursuance of the regulations contained in the Postal Law passed in June, 1869, and sold between September, 1869, and March, 1870, for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred in their preparation, should, in his opinion, be considered as the first issue of the stamps of the Transvaal.

In the discussion which ensued Mr. Pearce gave his reasons for classifying the stamps as proofs, and not as an issue for postal purposes. He explained that by the law the President was to declare the time when the postal arrangements were to come into operation, and the stamps to be issued, and that this time was fixed by proclamation as the 1st May, 1870, from and after which date only the second printing, which are generally recognised as the first issue, were on sale to the public.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on the 1st December last. Mr. H. W. Atkinson gave a paper on the "Stamps of Uruguay."

The January meeting of the Society was held on the 12th of the month.

The President gave an interesting and instructive paper on the "Largest Size of the Registered Envelopes of Great Britain," after which a display of English took place. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, 2d February, 1897.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, BRADFORD.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held on November 20th, 1896. Mr. Beckton read the first part of his paper on the "Stamps of Greece," giving interesting details from the Postal Decrees, also describing the printings of the first issue.

THE sixth meeting was held on December 4th. Mr. Beckton continued his paper. He gave the later printings in detail, and explained, by means of his collection, the differences by which they could be distinguished.

THE fourth annual dinner took place at the Grand Hotel on December 18th. Mr. Beckton, in a short speech, made special reference to the coming exhibition in London. The latter part of a most enjoyable evening was devoted to music and songs.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held on January 8th, 1897. The Hon. Secretary read the first part of his paper, dealing with the skilling issues of Norway, and pointed out the varieties, the types, and the mode of printing the various issues.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1896-7.

President: CAPT. G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.
Treasurer and Hon Secretary: W. J. W. MILLER,
5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE third ordinary meeting of the session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday, November 4th, at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President introduced as the subject of study, "The Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta."

THE fourth ordinary meeting was held on Wednesday, November 18th, at 7.30 p.m.

Subject of study, "The Stamps of Cyprus."

THE fifth ordinary meeting was held on Wednesday, December 2nd, 1896.

Subject of study, "The Stamps of Victoria."

THE sixth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on December 16th, 1896.

On the proposition of Mr. Mayne, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, it was resolved that a question-book be provided for the use of members.

On the proposition of Mr. Mayne, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, it was resolved that a display of stamps be held upon the date fixed for the second ordinary meeting of the Society in February, several members present promising to send exhibits.

Subject of study, "The Stamps of Norway."

Towards the close of the meeting the Hon. Secretary passed round what appeared to be two varieties of the current 1d. Great Britain. In the older variety the line of colour in front of the throat extended the whole way down the neck, whilst in the later variety this line of colour extended only to the 7th line of shading on the neck, and the eye-ball also appeared to be smaller. He also passed round the Straits Settlements 1 c. on 8 c., yellow, with four very distinct varieties of surcharge.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. S. R.—I. We hope and believe that the new issue for Madagascar is to supersede both the surcharged French stamps and the various issues for Diego Suarez, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary. 2. The Morocco labels, Sagador, etc., are all the issues of private letter-carrying firms.

HIBERNIA.—Many thanks for your letter about the Army Telegraphs. The wmk. of the stamps of those types are always the same. We cannot answer questions here as to values, and the stamp you mention is one that it would be very difficult to price.

BAMRA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on green, and the 1 a., black on yellow, of course exist in the 1891 setting with capital "P" to "Postage," but single specimens are the same as Nos. 14 and 15 in the Catalogue.

W. B. S.—Various nations have their own Post Offices in Shanghai, and receive letters for transmission abroad. At the French office the stamps surcharged "Chine" are used now; at the German office ordinary German stamps are used.

D. H. M.—Many thanks for the new card.

F. H. S.—We are much obliged for your letter. We have heard rumours of the intended alterations in the stamps, and are waiting to see the result.

E. C. H. D.—The 5/- St. Christopher surcharged "St. Kitts—Nevis—Revenue" is a fiscal stamp, and is not known used for postage; therefore not in the Catalogue.

E. G. H.—1. We are afraid that either your 1d. "Cyprus" has a forged surcharge, or you have not made out the plate number correctly. 2. The rare 1s. is plate 3, which was numbered "2." 3. The stamps you mention might be worth a little more in pairs than singly, but not much; inverted watermarks also add but little to the value at present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE 20 C. ITALY SURCHARGED ON THE 15 C. (1863).

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In my remarks on this stamp I was compelled to resort to my memory as to the legislation of 1864, as, at the moment, I could not lay my hand on Signor Crispi's work, nor on some notes that I made from it, and I now find that it has played me false to a certain degree, and I must ask you to allow me to correct my mistake.

A law of 5th May, 1862, fixed 15 c. as the postal rate for every 10 grammes up to 50 gs. on letters passing from one point to another within the kingdom, and this came into operation on 1st January, 1863, by virtue of a decree dated 21st September, 1862. This tariff does not appear to have been altered by the Legislature in 1864, but a decree dated 24th November, 1864, signed by the King and countersigned by Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance in the La Marmora Ministry, ordered the rate to be *provisionally* increased from 15 c. to 20 c., and a further decree of the 4th December, 1864, signed by the King and countersigned by Signor Jacini, ordered that this increase should take effect on 1st January, 1865. In this latter decree the mode in which the stamps of 15 c. would be surcharged is indicated, it being stated that the surcharge would be in *brown*, as is the fact, though sometimes it is loosely chronicled as being in *black*.

I cannot find that there was any *exposé* of the state of the finances until that made by Signor Sella, about November, 1864, nor any proposition before that time to raise the rate of postage. To find a proof of the intended surcharge dated in April of that year would therefore have sorely puzzled me, had not I ascertained from the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* that the die proofs he saw about 15 years ago were *not* surcharged, and that what he saw were die proofs of the 15 c. Type I., one dated 23rd May, 1863, previous to the first issue on December 1st, 1863, and the other dated 13th April, 1864, along with a third which was a die proof of Type II., with 4 dots. This proves, therefore, that the die of Type I. was in existence on 13th April, 1864, and that the die of Type II. had also been made in the same month. This latter does not appear to have been ever printed from for issue before the surcharging was ordered, the most diligent search having failed to find any used copy of this type unsurcharged.

Dr. Diena informs me that he knows of an *unsurcharged* copy of the 12 dots type, printed on the watermarked paper and perforated. I do not see, however, that this proves anything more than that one or more sheets of this type escaped the surcharge. It may be remembered that the correspondent of Dr. Legrand stated that the stamp existed, but it has never been found used, or heard of as having been issued.

Dr. Diena also says that he thinks that the plate of the 12 dots preceded that of the 4 dots. If the dates of the die proofs, as given by the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, are correct—and I have no reason to doubt them—I do not see any grounds for altering the order in which I have placed the three types.

On one point, however, which is the main one, we are all agreed, that there were three separate and distinct types of the surcharged stamps, the plates for which were made from separate and distinct dies, and that, independently of the dots, the dies of the 4 dots and 12 dots type differ essentially from the original die of the 15 c., and are utterly inconsistent with any retouch of it; so that the story of the dots being inserted to conceal some damage to the original die is an idle report, not resting on any foundation whatever.

Whether all the surcharged stamps with 4 and 12 dots have the underprint on them, I am not prepared to say, for it is never easy to discover it; but I think that they have not. It must have taxed the resources of even Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to have despatched 110,000 surcharged sheets of 100 stamps each on the 8th December, 1864, unless the order had been given prior to the production of Signor Sella's budget of ways and means. I am, yours, etc.,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

FOLKESTONE, 18th January, 1897.

SIR,—I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Westoby for having been so good as to lay before the readers of your journal the results of my researches into the subject of the various types of the 20 c. stamp of Italy, 1865, made by surcharging the 15 c. The observations which Mr. Westoby has added confirm the opinions that I have expressed in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1896, and show that this question has not been neglected by English philatelists.

It is but a few weeks since the articles upon these stamps were published, and I have already seen a copy of the 15 c. of the type with twelve dots, without any surcharge whatever, whereas I stated in *Le Timbre-Poste* that the only type that was known without the surcharge was the one with no dots. And assuredly this is not the first time that a new variety has been met with, or some fresh information has been obtained, immediately after the publication of an article upon some special subject.

The stamp that I have seen is perfectly genuine, and has the usual perforation, gauging 14. I must add that it is in a small collection, containing various postage stamps, fiscals and essays, which came, *unfortunately*, from an official source; and it is possible, therefore, that the copy in question comes from a specimen sheet, sent to Turin by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. But, in the same manner as certain stamps of Great Britain, printed from plates from which only a few trial sheets were taken, or which were never "put to press," have yet been met with in a used condition, I should not be surprised to find it announced some day that the types with twelve and with four dots had been found unsurcharged, and with genuine obliterations. Besides, we know that imperforate copies of stamps of that issue of Italy have been met with, though rarely, with obliterations of that period.

There is one statement of Mr. Westoby, and one only, that I am unable to agree with. He says that in the Italian stamps engraved in 1863 by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. the frame and the horizontally-lined background alone differ for each value, and that the head is identically the same in all; that is to say, that the profile of the King was duplicated for the various values from one and the same engraving. Examination with a magnifying glass will show, on the contrary, that the head was also re-engraved for each of the seven values, 5 c. to 2 lire. I would state that it is in the line which marks the cutting-off of the neck that I have found the most distinctive point of difference between the 15 c., quite independent of the absence or presence of the famous dots.

There is, of course, no doubt that the plate of the type without dots was the one that was first constructed; and I have indeed a portion of a sheet of this showing the plate number "1" in the margin. The type with twelve dots was probably the second; it was the first to appear with the surcharge. Yours, etc., EMILIO DIENA.

[We are very glad to have an opportunity of publishing the interesting letters of Mr. Westoby and Dr. Diena, both of which tend to throw further light upon a very curious point, which had not received the attention that it deserved. Ed. M.J.]

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

ABYSSINIA.

	Each.	s.	d.
1896. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Diagonal surcharge.			
(a) In black.			
1/2 guerche, green	0	3	
3/4 " rose	0	4	
4 " lilac-brown	2	0	
8 " violet	3	3	
(b) In red.			
1 guerche, pale blue	0	8	
2 " brown	1	2	
16 " black	5	6	

Set of 7 unused, 12/-.

Post Cards.

1896. Crowned lion in upper right corner.			
(No value) Black on chamois	0	2	
With stamp impressed in upper left corner.			
1/2 g., green, 1/2 g., rose, 1 g., blue; set of three cards	1	9	

ANGRA, FUNCHAL, HORTA, and PONTA DELGADA.

These four islands have just issued a set of new stamps of similar types, colours, &c., differing in name only. The prices are as follows for each set :-

2 1/2 reis, grey	0	1
5 " pale red	0	1
10 " pale green	0	1
15 " chocolate	0	2
20 " purple	0	2
25 " pale green	0	2
50 " blue	0	4
75 " carmine	0	6
80 " violet	0	6
100 " blue on buff	0	9
150 " brown on buff	1	0
200 " mauve on flesh	1	3
300 " blue on rose	1	9
500 " black on azure	2	9

In sets at following reduced prices :-

2 1/2 to 50 reis, 7 stamps, price 10d.
2 1/2 to 150 " 11 " " 3/3-
2 1/2 to 500 " 14 " " 8/-.

FERNANDO PO.

1894. Head of boy King.			
10 centavos, lake	2	0	
1896. Same type.			
6 c., purple	1	0	
12 1/2 c., scpia	1	6	
20 c., blue	2	0	
25 c., lake	2	6	

Large fiscal stamp temporarily used as postage by overprinting.

(a) Surcharged "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS."			
10 c. de peso, rose-red	1	0	
(b) Surcharged "CORREOS 5 CENTAVOS."			
5 on 10 c., rose-red	1	6	

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Current German stamps surcharged diagonally "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA," and value in pesa.			
2 pesa, brown	0	3	
3 " green	0	4	
5 " carmine	0	5	
10 " blue	0	8	
25 " red-brown	1	6	
Post Card.			
3 pesa, green on buff	1	0	

LABUAN.

1896. Surcharged on North Borneo. Catalogue Nos. 69-73.			
4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.; set of 5 reduced to	4	3	
1896. New issue, surcharged LABUAN, in black, over North Borneo.			
25 c., pale green	1	3	
50 cents, lake	2	0	
1, blue	4	0	

LIBERIA.

	Each.	s.	d.
1897. Wmk. as previous issue. Perf. 15.			
1 c., purple (Palm Tree)	0	1	
2 c., olive-green and black (Rhinoceros)	0	2	
5 c., lake and black (Elephant)	0	4	
10 c., yellow and black (Johnson)	0	8	
15 c., slate (Negress)	0	10	
20 c., red (Arms)	1	3	
25 c., green (Star)	1	4	
30 c., blue (Arms)	1	8	
50 c., brown and black (Liberty)	2	6	

Set of 9 unused, 8/3.

MOGADOR.

1896. View of the City. Perf. 13.			
5 c., green	0	2	
10 c., carmine	0	3	
15 c., ultramarine	0	4	
50 c., dark brown	0	9	
1 peseta, red-brown	1	6	

Set of 5 unused, 2/6.

NICARAGUA.

1895. Arms in triangle.			
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos; set of 10 unused	2	0	
Officials.			
Green with blue surcharge; set of 10	2	0	
Ditto set 5 envelopes <input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	
" " 3 bands <input type="checkbox"/>	0	6	
" " 4 cards	1	0	

NORTH BORNEO.

1896. Surcharged in black on the \$1, red.			
4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cents; set of 5	4	3	

PARAGUAY.

1 centavo, pale grey (value in singular)	0	1	
10 centavos, blue	0	4	

PERU.

1896. Post Card.			
1 c. on 5 centavos, carmine and black on buff	0	3	
Letter Card.			
3 centavos, carmine on buff	0	4	

SALVADOR.

"Quince Centavos" on 24 c., black and mauve	1	3	
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SIERRA LEONE.

2s., green and blue	3	0	
5s. " carmine	7	0	
1/2, brown on red	26	0	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

JOHORE. 1894. Head of Sultan.			
1 c., lilac and mauve	used	0	1
3 c. " carmine	used	0	2

PERAK. 1895.

2 cents, yellow	used	0	3
3 cents on 5 c., black on rose	used	0	4

SELANGOR. 1895.

2 cents, yellow	0	3	
2 " "	used	0	3

TRANSVAAL.

10s., brown	15	0	
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TRINIDAD.

Registered Envelope. Blue band in place of red.			
2d., blue	0	6	

ZANZIBAR (FRENCH).

Surcharged on current French.			
1/2 anna, in red, on 5 c., green	used	0	6
1 " blue, on 10 c., black	used	0	6
2 1/2 " " 25 c. "	used	0	9
5 " " 50 c., carmine	used	1	6
10 " red, on 1 f., olive-green	used	2	6

NOW READY.—No. 5 of the STANLEY GIBBONS PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS on the Stamps of

BARBADOS,

By Messrs E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER. With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

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The New Edition is to be published in **THREE VOLUMES**, any one of which may be purchased separately.

This, of course, has added very materially to the cost of the whole work, as there are now three bindings instead of one, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to raise the price of the complete Catalogue.

PART I. consists of the *Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and all her Colonies*. Almost the whole of this part of the Catalogue has been entirely rewritten, and it is brought thoroughly up to date in all respects, especial attention having been paid to the **ACTUAL PRICES** at which we can supply all stamps.

The price of PART I. is 2/-, *post-free*. PART I. is now ready for delivery.

PART II. will consist of the *Adhesive Stamps of all Countries* other than those included in the British Empire. Many of the countries in this part have been entirely rewritten, and all are thoroughly brought up to date in every respect.

The price of PART II. is 2/-, *post-free*. We hope to be able to deliver this Part towards the end of January.

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It will be obtainable at the price of 1/-, *post-free*. This Part we hope to be able to deliver some time in February.

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Prepaid Orders can now be received for any or all of the three books. It will only be necessary to state which Parts are required when ordering, and to remit for these. Only Prepaid Orders will be booked. The Terms to the Trade will be the same as for the last edition.

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STANLEY GIBBONS' 1897 CATALOGUE.

PART I.

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

Great Britain.

53.	Price	40 0	should be	35 0
134.	"	30 0	"	17 6
138.	"	32 0	"	22 6

British Bechuanaland.

32 and 33. *The colour of the stamp should be black, and the surcharge green.*

British Central Africa.

2.	Price	0 6	should be	0 4
3.	"	1 0	"	0 8
4.	"	25 0	"	10 0
4.	Used	6 0	"	2 0
5.	Price	1 6	"	1 0
5.	Used	2 0	"	1 0
6.	Price	1 6	"	1 3
7.	"	2 6	"	2 0
8.	"	6 0	"	4 0
9.	"	7 6	"	4 6
10.	"	10 0	"	5 6
11.	"	20 0	"	7 6
12.	"	15 0	"	8 6
13.	"	25 0	"	17 6
16.	No price unused	"	"	130 0
17.	Ditto	"	"	250 0
	Prices		should be	
18.	40 0	50 0	25 0	30 0
19.	25 0	35 0	15 0	25 0

Nos. 21 to 29 on no wmk. paper are obsolete, and these prices are all cancelled for the present.

British East Africa.

41.	Price	45 0	should be	65 0
46.	"	40 0	"	60 0
47.	"	40 0	"	60 0
50.	"	50 0	"	70 0
			(used and unused),	
53.	Price	90 0	should be	100 0
54.	"	60 0	"	80 0
67.	"	6 6	"	10 0

British South Africa.

1.	Price	0 2	should be	0 6
3.	"	1 0	"	2 6
4.	"	1 9	"	4 0
5, 6, 7, and 8.	unused prices		should be omitted.	
10.	Add unused price			55 0
11.	"	"	"	130 0
12.	"	"	"	250 0
19.	Price	0 4	should be	0 8
20.	"	0 6	"	1 0
21.	"	0 8	"	1 0
23.	"	5 0	"	7 6

22 and 24. *The unused prices should be omitted.*

25 and 26. As it is reported that these values are still obtainable at a nominal value at the Cape, these prices are cancelled until more information has been received.

Canada.

62.	Price	3 6	should be	1 0
83.	"	0 10	"	0 1

Cape of Good Hope.

10.	Price	5 0	should be	15 0
55.	"	25 0	"	omitted.

Gold Coast.

26.	Price	16 0	should be	12 6
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Grenada.

	Prices		should be	
31.	7 6	6 0	10 0	12 0
32.	5 0	5 0	40 0	35 0

Hong Kong.

*Under Type 1 insert—
1862. No wmk. Perf. 14.*

India—

Gwalior.

32.	Price	2 0	should be	0 6
36.	No price unused		should be	0 2
38.	Price	1 6	should be	0 4
39.	No price unused		should be	0 4
40.	Price	4 0	should be	0 6
42.	"	5 0	"	0 9
43.	"	6 0	"	0 9
44.	"	7 6	"	1 0
45.	"	8 0	"	1 6
46.	"	10 0	"	2 0

Jhind.

212. Price 7 6 should be omitted.

Labuan.

69.	Price	0 6	should be	0 3
70.	"	1 0	"	0 8
71.	"	1 6	"	1 0
72.	"	2 0	"	1 3
73.	"	3 0	"	1 6

Add Set of 5, unused, 4/3.

Mauritius.

100. "Surcharged with 26" should be "27."

Montserrat.

Date 1813 should be 1883.

Queensland.

Illustrations 3 and 5 should be interchanged.

St. Christopher.

24. Price 2 0 should be 20 0

St. Helena.

42. Type 3 should be Type 1.

St. Lucia.

JANUARY, 1885, &c., "surcharged with Type 4," should be Type 5.

128. Type 1 in 2nd column should be 4.

Seychelles.

	Prices		should be	
7.	2 0	3 6	4 0	6 6
8.	4 0	6 0	7 6	10 0

South Australia.

30. Erase (being the same as No. 65).
Type 24 should be numbered 23.

Straits Settlements.

21.	Price	50 0	unused should be	30 0
38.	"	2 6	"	7 6

Turks Islands.

Omitted from Catalogue.

18a. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s., lilac, Type 3, price 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -, unused.

41. Price 3 0 should be 5 0

Virgin Islands.

31. Price 2 0 should be 3 0

Western Australia.

59.	For No. 45 read No. 47.
98.	" 63 " 64.
99.	" 64 " 65.
100.	" 74 " 75.

NOTE.—Other alterations of prices will be given month by month in *The Monthly Journal*. All dealers and collectors who desire to be up to date, and to have correct market prices, should send 2/- subscription to the *Journal* for one year.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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THE Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

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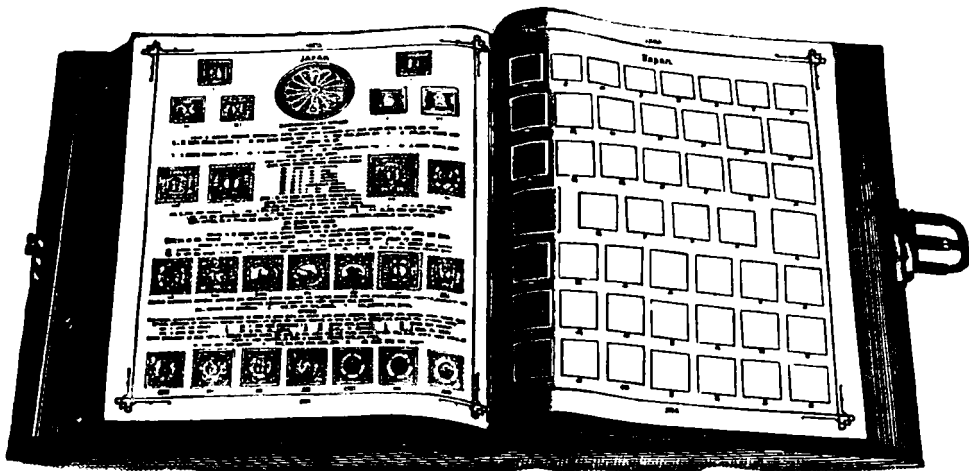
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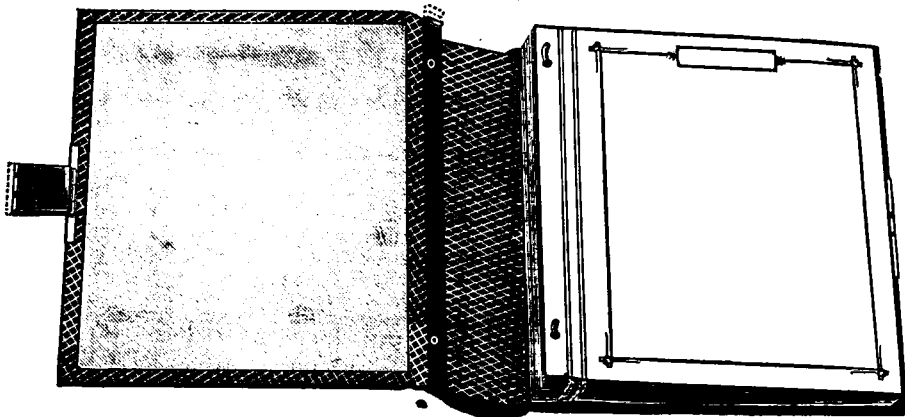
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

No. 80.

EDITORIAL.

WE believe that we may claim to have some exceptionally interesting articles to lay before our readers this month, and we may therefore let them (and ourselves) off with a short opening discourse. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, who has made special study of the intricate varieties of the Turks Islands surcharges, has written us a short paper upon the latest of the provisional issues of that Colony, an issue which has never yet been fully dealt with. The paper in question is modestly put forward as a tentative one, and it is hoped that the publication of it may lead to further information being obtained in regard to a thoroughly genuine and necessary provisional.

* * *

THE old, but ever interesting, subject of the Swiss Cantonal stamps is most carefully treated by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, in an article which will, we are sure, interest all classes of our readers, and should be of very great service to the less experienced collectors of those stamps. We were inclined, on first reading the paper, to think that Mr. Oldfield had somewhat minimized the difficulty of distinguishing the forgeries from the genuine, and it is not one that the tyro can afford to regard too lightly; but if he carefully studies the descriptions given, and the illustrations by which they are accompanied, he will not be taken in by any of the older imitations, and will probably see good reason for suspecting any new ones that he may come across. Such papers as these, with their careful examination, not only of the stamps themselves, but also of the postmarks which genuine copies are known to bear, are of infinite value to our younger brethren (and to some of our older ones too), and we trust that they do not give too many hints for the future guidance of the forger!

* * *

LAST, but by no means least, Mr. Westoby has described for us the varieties of type of one of the most interesting issues of France. The

stamps of that country have always, we believe, been special favourites with the author of the paper, and there are certainly few philatelists so well able to deal with them, or to give an opinion upon any doubtful points connected with them. The varieties now alluded to are not of recent discovery, indeed they were recognized by philatelists almost as soon as they were issued, more than a quarter of a century ago; but we have reason to believe that they are by no means fully understood by the great body of general collectors, and, as certain questions have been raised as to the actual number of different varieties, an illustrated paper upon them will be welcome.

* * *

IT will, we are sure, interest many of our readers to hear that H.R.H. the Duke of York paid a visit to the British Museum, on the 15th inst., for the special purpose of inspecting the "Tapling Collection." H.R.H. was received by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., the Principal Librarian and Secretary, and was conducted to the Crache-rode Room, where the collection was exhibited by Mr. E. D. Bacon. We understand that the portion of the collection in which H.R.H. took special interest was that including the issues of Great Britain and the British Colonies. The President of the London Philatelic Society was accompanied by the Hon. Secretary, the other officer of that body who has, we think, under the terms of the will of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, a special right of access to the collection for purposes of examination and study. Is it too much to hope that H.R.H.'s visit may have some effect in the direction of awakening the Museum Authorities to some sense of the value and interest of the collection, and to the importance of providing a little more ample accommodation for it than at present?

* * *

WE are very glad to be able to announce that the Committee of the London Philatelic Exhibition has already received promises of the following additional Medals for competition:—

From the City of London Philatelic Club, a

Gold Medal for the best collection of *used* British Colonial stamps.

From Messrs Whitfield King & Co., one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best collections of stamps that were in use in 1890, or were issued since Jan. 1, 1890, *used* or *unused*, and shown in any kind of album.

From Mr. W. Brown, a Silver Medal for the best collection of the stamps of the Straits Settlements, as used in the various Native States.

From Mr. Gordon Smith, a Silver Medal for the best collection of the Departmental Stamps of South Australia.

There is one little point connected with the Exhibition to which we have not previously referred, and upon which it may be desirable to say a few words. Many of our readers have doubtless received, with the prospectus of the Exhibition, a circular in which they are invited either to give a donation towards the expenses of the Exhibition, for which they will receive a full equivalent in tickets of admission to the show and to all entertainments connected with it, or to join in the Guarantee Fund which it is absolutely necessary should be raised, in order that the Committee may have funds to meet the not inconsiderable preliminary expenses. Now we have not the slightest doubt that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of collectors in this country who are perfectly willing to do their duty by contributing their guinea or less, or guaranteeing their five-pound note and upwards, to promote an undertaking in which they all take an interest; but ninety-nine out of every hundred are of opinion, either that no money is wanted for some months yet, or that a few dozen of the big collectors and dealers are guaranteeing £100 apiece, and that the modest sums that they (the ninety-nine) can afford would be looked upon with contempt. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the first place it is not fair that the few, however willing, should be allowed, as upon a previous occasion, to bear the whole of the burden; and in the second place it is the great body of collectors that the Committee are most anxious to interest in the Exhibition. The Exhibition is not being got up by any one Society, or by any exclusive Association of Collectors and Dealers; it is one in which all collectors and dealers in the United Kingdom should take a personal interest. The expenses have already begun: the receipts for rent of Dealers' Stalls, Advertisements in the Catalogue, space for Exhibits, and finally for admission to the Exhibition, will we have little doubt fully cover those

expenses; but the money will not come in for some time yet. In the meantime the Guarantee Fund is wanted to meet the expenses as they are incurred, and we can answer for it that small contributions, from a number of interested persons, will be received by the Treasurer with far greater pleasure than the same total amount from any one individual.

* * *

WE are very glad to have to congratulate the Italian Government, or its Postal Department, upon having secured the services of the leading Italian philatelist, Dr. E. Diena, for the arrangement of its Postal Museum, the future contents of which are, we believe, at present in a state of chaos. Divers treasures, in the way of original dies and plates, printer's waste sheets, &c., which should have been safely stored in the Museum, have, we fear, been lost to the nation, and that not to the advantage of philately; but we believe that there is a vast amount of valuable and interesting matter, which may be turned to excellent account in the good hands in which it has at last been placed. Dr. Diena's appointment is, we understand, only a temporary one at present; but we trust that when he has transformed the accumulations now on hand into a scientific collection, arrangements may be made for keeping up that collection under his care; and that the Italian Government may see its way to doing, what our impoverished Treasury apparently cannot afford, something in the way of adding to its official stamp collection.

* * *

FOR our own convenience, and we trust to that of others also, we have decided upon arranging our lists of New Issues, &c., in the order adopted for the new Catalogue. In the present number we commence with Great Britain, with the British Colonies in alphabetical order, the other countries following in the order (for the most part) in which they appeared in the last Catalogue. After Part II. of the Catalogue is published, we shall arrange all the countries and their dependencies in accordance with it. Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards we shall continue to chronicle with the adhesives, instead of describing them under separate headings.



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, *Glenasm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—Our list of Telegraph forms is growing apace. The forms issued in interleaved books are evidently largely used, the numbers now given at the foot showing that three lots of 1,000,000 at a time were printed during last year, while we have only seen so far that one edition of 100,000 of the forms to be sold singly was struck off. We add to the list published in December:—

18a.	Die 34.
18b.	„ 34, 37, 38, 40.
107b.	„ 37.

The form impressed with Die 40, which we find belongs to an edition of 1,000,000 printed in September, 1896, has a small alteration in the wording on the back. In paragraphs 1b and 2, the instruction now is that “the word ‘Post’” should be written at the end of the address, in certain cases, instead of “the words, ‘By Post.’” And similarly in par. 3, “Train” is substituted for “By Train.”

The *L.-P.* notes the discovery, by Mr. W. Morley, of a specimen of the 2½d., plate 2, on distinctly *blued* paper. As plates 1, 2, and 3 of this value were all registered before the issue took place, and plates 4 and 5 very shortly afterwards, it is not improbable that a few sheets of each of these were printed on the paper which has a tendency to go *blue*. Let us look for them!

Mr. Morley has shown us a copy of the embossed 1/-, red, Inland Revenue stamp, which appears to have been over-printed in *pale blue*, instead of *green*, and which he considers to be an error with the surcharge in the colour employed for that upon the “Customs” stamps. The specimen is unused, but knowing how easily certain *green* inks can be converted into *blue*, we are inclined to regard it with a certain amount of suspicion.

British Central Africa.—A correspondent has very kindly shown us specimens of some of the values of the 1895 types on watermarked paper; these are in the colours of the issue without wmk., and possibly there is a complete wmkd. set. No doubt all new varieties have the wmk.

Adhesives. 6d., black and ultramarine; *Crown and CA.*
 1/- „ carmine „ „
 9/6 „ lilac „ „ C.C.

The last has the wmk. sideways; but the paper is evidently that prepared for stamps of larger than ordinary size, the stock of which we presume is not yet exhausted. All three are perf. 14.

British East Africa.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles two wrappers and a reply-paid card, with stamps of the new type.

Wrappers. ½ a., green on buff; 125 × 300 mm.
 1 a., carmine „ „
Post Card. 1+1 a., carmine on buff; 139 × 89 mm.

British South Africa Company.—*The Philatelic Monthly and World* announces the receipt of three post cards with the new stamps and headed “RHODESIA” (1), on a “lined ground in an ornamental label.”

Post Cards. 1d., blue.
 1+1d., rose.
 1½d., yellow-brown.

Ceylon.—The 2c. on 8c., orange, surcharged, we gather, with Type 27 in the new Catalogue, the discovery of which is reported in divers Continental journals, is stated by *The A. J. of Ph.* to be a fraud. The publishers of the latter periodical add that they find the same fraudulent surcharge upon the 4c., lilac-rose. We would recommend any of our readers who happen to possess this stamp surcharged “2 cents” across the lower label to carefully examine the overprint.

Cook Islands.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers draw our attention to the fact that there are two very distinct shades of the current 1d. stamp, one a fairly *bright blue*, and the other a *deep dull blue*.

Gibraltar.—We have at last seen a copy of one of the current Registration envelopes, which we chronicled from hearsay so long ago as May last. The space for the address is on the flap side, but there are no inscriptions on the back; under the flap is, “THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., PATENT.”

Indian Native States.—*Deccan.*—We have been shown the ½ a. of the current type in a *bright vermilion* hue, which we think must be a recent printing.

Adhesive. ½ a., vermilion.

Labuan.—The Jubilee, about which we wrote hopefully last month, has afflicted this unfortunate place—or its stamps at least—as we feared. What Labuan has to be jubilant about, besides the fact that its recent issues occupy a great deal more space than they deserve, we do not know; but of course any excuse is sufficient for the issue of a little more rubbish, so long as collectors are willing to pay the bill.

New South Wales.—Mr. W. Morley has shown us a curious block of four of the 3d., wmk. Crown & N.S.W., perf. 11, surcharged “O. S.,” in *black*. On the fourth stamp the “O” of the surcharge is set sideways, and to add to the general peculiarity there is an extra row of almost blind perforations down the middle, close to the regular row dividing the two vertical pairs, and the bottom of the block is doubly perforated.

St. Helena.—We have received a ½d. stamp of the uninteresting new type.

Adhesive. ½d., green.

St. Vincent.—Our publishers tell us that a ½d. card, of the small size usually employed for cards of that value, was issued here on New Year’s Day.

Post Card. ½d., green on buff.

South Australia.—A correspondent of *The L. Ph.* states that the current 2½d. stamp has at last appeared with O.S. surcharge.

Service Stamp. 2½d., blue-lilac; black surcharge.

Straits Settlements.—Our publishers have shown us two blocks of surcharged stamps, which appear to be worth describing before they are broken up and dispersed. The first is a long vertical strip, seven pairs and two single ones at the top, showing portions of nine rows in all, of the “10” on 30 c. The two stamps at the top of our strip are No. 32 in the new Catalogue, with both the figures heavy; the two pairs that follow are No. 34, figure “1” with thin serifs and heavy “0”; the remaining five pairs are No. 31, with both figures of the narrower type. We cannot, of course, assume that the complete horizontal rows corresponded with the examples before us, and the position of No. 33 has still to be ascertained; but the above is a contribution towards the solution of the problem of the relative numbers of the varieties on the sheet.

The other block is a complete pane of 60 of the “TWO CENTS” on 8 c. of 1883. As those who have studied surcharged Straits Settlements stamps are aware, there was a common practice of setting up the surcharges in sets of three, so that when struck horizontally, two impressions covered the row of six; it was therefore a puzzle to find four types of the surcharge upon this 8 c. stamp. The pane before us, however, shows that the triplet system was adopted in this case also; but being set up lengthwise in a single row of type, and then printed vertically upon the stamps, the triplets did not work in properly, but left a single row of stamps, at the top of the pane in this instance, to be surcharged separately—and this was done with a different setting from any of the others. Thus the top row of this pane has the surcharge in variety (a), with “CENTS” in narrow letters; rows 2, 5, and 8 have variety (d), with wide “N”; rows 3, 6, and 9 have variety “f,” with wide “g” and “s”; and the remaining rows, 4, 7, and 10, have variety (e), with wide “s” only. Thus there are 6 of variety (a), and 18 of each of the others, upon this pane of 60.

Perak.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 5 c. of the new type, surcharged “Service,” in *black*.

Official Stamp. 5c., lilac and yellow.

Tobago.—There are divers minor varieties of the surcharge upon the 4d. fiscal stamp, which we chronicled

½d

½d

POSTAGE

POSTAGE

last month; we give an illustration showing two of the most prominent, and there is also one with the letter "d" sloping backwards.

Tonga.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers tell us that the second variety of perforation of the first issue, that of Nos. 5 to 9 in the new Catalogue, is, strictly speaking, 12 × 11½, and that the 1s., green, exists with that gauge.

Adhesive. 1s., green (1887); *perf.* 12 × 11½.

The Australian Ph. chronicles a variety of that complicated stamp, the ¾d. on 7½d. on 2½d., having the words "VÆVA OE BENI" reading upwards.

Turks Islands.—The Registration envelopes used in this Colony are not very interesting articles of stationery; but it may be well to note that size G has appeared with "DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT" under the flap. We believe that the report of an issue of these envelopes with an impressed stamp was unfounded.

Zanzibar.—Our cup of joy is being filled to overflowing, even without all the possible varieties which we alluded to last month. Two correspondents have already shown us provisional 2½ annas stamps, made by surcharging the new 1a. and 4a. with figures "2½," in red. A block of four of the 4a. showed the two types of the large figure "2," one with curly tail and the other with straight; of the surcharged 1a. we have at present only seen one specimen, which only showed one type of the figure. Surely it is time that this scandalous exhibition, either of utter incompetence or of something a good deal worse, was put a stop to. It is absurd to suppose that under proper management all this surcharging would be at all necessary.

We give illustrations of the new types. The D. B. Z. chronicles envelopes, wrappers, and post cards adorned with the smaller of the two.



- Adhesives.* 2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red
 2½ on 4 a., green and red; *two types.*
Envelope. 2½ a., ultramarine on white laid; 118 × 66 mm.
Reg. Env. 2 a., brown-carmine on white; 134 × 83 mm.
Wrappers. ½ a., green on buff; 126 × 300 mm.
Post Cards. 1 a., carmine " " " "
 ½ a., green " " 121 × 75 mm.
 ¾ a., " " " "
 1 a., carmine " " 140 × 89 mm.
 1+½ a., " " " "

We are indebted to Mr. J. Ribeiro, of Bombay, for the following letter, which contains some information upon some of the earlier varieties of surcharge that have appeared during the last year or so:—

"DEAR SIR,—I would like you to make a few corrections in the list and description of Zanzibar surcharged stamps, as given in the new Catalogue.

"The '2½' on 1½ a. was issued in December, 1895, in the type which I shall call I. I enclose a specimen, and you will see that the nearest illustration to it is the one given for No. 71 of British East Africa. There is no doubt that the same setting of the surcharge '2½' was used to make the provisionals for both the places.

"Then in May of 1896 came the second lot of provisionals, '2½' on 1 a. None of these seem to be correctly illustrated in the book. I do not know how they were printed, having seen only a block of 30. In this I find 12 of Type I., similar in every way to the surcharge of December, 1895; and 12 in Type II. (similar to, but not exactly like, Type 4 in the Catalogue); while there were only six in a thick surcharge (Type III.), which I have found from experience to be the rarest. In these provisionals a few occur with a very thin line in the fraction, while in the provisionals of December, 1895, the thin line is the rule, and only two or three copies in the entire sheet of 120 have fairly thick lines. The earliest postmarked copy of the '2½' on 1 a. that I have seen bears the date May 11th, and probably none were issued before that, for the letters franked with this stamp were at first treated as insufficiently paid.

"The provisionals surcharged on the ½ a., 1 a., and 2½ a. of the British East Africa type were issued in June. The stamps arrived towards the end of May, and the surcharging took place very soon afterwards.

"The '2½' on 2 a., and the 4½ a., 5 a., and 7½ a. were issued on August 15th. The two types of the former we enclose.

"In November (15th, 17th, and 18th) it became necessary to issue further provisionals. The 1½ a. value was again called into requisition; but the setting of the surcharge is in every way similar to that of the '2½' on 2 a. Very few, probably less than 900, were printed with this type. In each sheet of 120 there are two rows, of 12 each, with the larger type.

"In the '2½' on 1½ a. issued in December, 1895, there occur the errors 'Zanizbar' and 'Zanzidar.' I have genuine copies of these, one on an original cover and two in the sheet—so that their existence is undoubted.

"In the June printing occurred the error 'Zanibar' on the following values only:—

"½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 6 annas.

"You may utilize any of the above information in your Journal if you consider it of sufficient interest for the purpose.

"Yours faithfully,

"JULIO RIBEIRO."

PART II.

Afghanistan.—The annexed illustration represents a stamp of unknown value, chronicled by *The A. J. of Ph.* We suspect that this belongs to the series we described last month; but the stamp we saw had a background of flowers, &c., which has perhaps been omitted in the illustration.

Adhesive. ? value, black on white.

In reference to the stamp of which we gave an illustration in December, an Indian correspondent very kindly informs us that it is not a postage stamp, but a label employed in collecting Ferry dues at Shahganj. The inscription, he says, reads, in Persian, as follows:—"1310 Mahsul-i-bandarat daulat-i-Khudadad Afghanistan az Shahganj." Another correspondent in India says that this is a label denoting that Customs Duty has been paid. He gives the inscription as, "Masul ashie adadi daulat-i-Khudadad Afghanistan"; and translates it, "The God-granted Government of Afghanistan has been paid Customs Duty." It is evident that it has nothing to do with postage, and apparently it has no expressed value.

Bavaria.—*Le T.-P.* notes the 3 pf. Unpaid Letter stamp of 1876, with the carmine overprint inverted. Has the plague got so far as this already?

Belgium.—The 10 c. advertisement label of the Brussels Exhibition has appeared in a new colour, and we suppose we shall see these works of art in all the colours of the rainbow, and others, before the old farce of "Raising the Wind" is quite played out.

Exhibition Label. 10 c., claret.



Colombia.—*Le T.-P.* in noting the description of the sheet of 20 c. stamps of 1360, with various errors, to which we referred in December, adds that these stamps also exist in sheets of 55 (five rows of 11), without any errors, showing that there must have been two stones made up.

Congo.—We regret to learn that some of our constant readers have been trying their eyes and their tempers in endeavouring to count the Ten Little Niggers in the boat on the new 40 c. stamp. We ought perhaps to have explained that some of the number are in the cabin and out of sight! We are amused at finding that one of our contemporaries describes the design of the lower value as consisting of a "Banana Tree."

Costa Rica.—We have been shown a specimen of the 40 c. of 1883, with the word "Muestra" (specimen) obliterated by a thick black bar, like a gigantic letter "I" placed horizontally, and bearing something that resembles a postmark. We have an idea that we have heard of something of this kind before, but it is hardly possible that any specimens copies can have been issued for use in this condition.

Dutch Indies.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 5 c. card of current type is now printed in the same colour as the cards of the same value of the mother country.

Post Card. 5 c., ultramarine on blue.

Ecuador.—We have received several more Fiscal Postals, of the type of which we gave an illustration in November. All appear to exist with the surcharge inverted, and even in pairs showing the surcharges *tête-bêche*! We have also three values of the 1894 issue surcharged "1897-1898" diagonally, in black.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c. on 1 c., vermilion; of 1893-1894.
	2 c. on 2 c., blue " "
	5 c. on 10 c., orange " "
	10 c. on 4 c., brown " 1887-1888.
	1 c., blue (1894); surcharged 1897-1898.
	2 c., brown (1894) " "
	5 c., green (") " "

L'Echo de la T. reports that the stock of ordinary postage stamps of this Republic was destroyed by a fire at Guayaquil, and that in consequence the remainders of certain "Jubilee" stamps were brought into use again, distinguished by the overprint "Provisorio." What a pity the fire did not reach the "Jubilee" stamps first!

France.—The 15 c. Letter Card has appeared with the addition "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" at the head of the inscription.

Letter Card. 15 c., blue on grey; new formula.

In reference to the 20 c., red-brown, in var. 2 of the 1876 type, which we chronicled in December, the Editor of *Le T.-P.*—with a scepticism which is but too often justified—suggested that it was possibly a specimen of the Colonial stamp of this colour (which is only found in var. 2) furnished with fraudulent perforations; and, alas! closer examination has convinced Mr. Bacon that this is the case. He says that the perforation is beautifully done, and that it never occurred to him to doubt it until M. Moens suggested that it might be wrong. Another illusion gone! The world is hollow, and our dolls are filled with sawdust—which trickles out through forged perforations!

Guatemala.—The makers of Commemorative, and other kite-flying emissions, are becoming wise in their generation. The Greeks seem to be determined to keep up the Olympic Games until collectors are worried into recognizing them, and the good people of Guatemala, who want to advertise an "Exposicion-centro-Americana," have actually withdrawn their ordinary stamps in favour of a special set of oblong shape and hideous design. According to Mr. E. Rottmann, who has kindly sent us some of the stamps, there are no less than 14 adhesives, 4 envelopes, 2 wrappers, 5 post cards, and a letter card, all adorned with the same device. In the centre of it are two small oval frames, one containing the usual long-tailed bird, and the other a portrait of a gentleman in uniform, who is watching the bird suspiciously out of the corner of one eye. At the left of these is a steamship and at the right a locomotive, all within a transverse oval frame, and the whole is enclosed in an oblong, with arms and numerals in the corners.

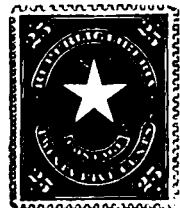
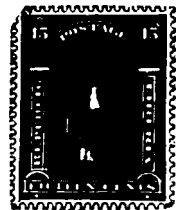
We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that all the adhesives (we have seen up to the 18 c., and also the 10 c. envelope) are printed in black on surface-coloured paper, perf. 12. The envelope bears the same device, in black, on a ground of crossed lines in colour, with ornaments at top, bottom, and sides. No doubt the other articles of stationery have the stamp similarly impressed.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., black on lilac-grey.	
	2 c. " greenish grey.	
	6 c. " orange.	
	10 c. " deep blue.	
	12 c. " carmine.	
	18 c. " white.	
	20 c. " vermilion.	
	25 c. " brown.	
	50 c. " rosy brown.	
	75 c. " blue.	
	100 c. " blue-green.	
	150 c. " rose.	
	200 c. " mauve.	
	500 c. " yellow-green.	
<i>Envelopes.</i>	2 c. " and purple on white wove.	
	6 c. " " orange " "	
	10 c. " " lilac " 250 x 88 mm	
	12 c. " " ? " "	
<i>Wrappers.</i>	6 c. " " green.	
	10 c. " " lilac.	
<i>Post Cards.</i>	1 c. " " violet on white.	
	3 c. " " orange " interior.	
	3+3 c. " " red " "	
	3 c. " " blue " Postal Union.	
	3+3 c. " " grey " "	
<i>Letter Card.</i>	12 c. " " brown on pale blue. "	

Hayti.—*The I. B. Z.* reports that three more values have been issued in new colours.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., light blue.
	7 c., slate.
	20 c., orange.

Liberia.—We append pictures of the new issue described last month, with the exception of the portrait



of Mr. Johnson, which has not come to hand. Our illustration does but scant justice to the lady who adorns the 50 c. We are told that this is intended for Liberty, but we take the liberty of adhering to the belief that this is our own goddess, the Fair Philatelia!

Luxemburg.—Our publishers have received fresh supplies of the current stamps, both with and without the "s. p." overprint, and find that some of the values are perf. 11 instead of 12½. The following have the new perforation:—

Ordinary Stamps. 12½ c., 20c., 30c., 37½c.

Official Stamps. 20c., 30c., 37½c., 50c.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman sends us the 50c. adhesive (and *The Mel. Ph.* adds the 10c., 15c., and 20c.) on the current wmkd. paper, which is soon to be superseded by a paper ordered from England; also a new Letter Card in the form which we described last August, made of thin laid paper, with a folded sheet inside for writing the letter upon. The formula is printed in blue, and the copy before us has a 5c. stamp of current type impressed in the right upper corner, and an instruction on the back showing that it requires extra stamps if addressed to foreign countries other than the United States and Canada. It is a useful form of stationery, but not a novelty, for a similar article has been employed in Spain for some years past as an advertisement Letter Card.

Adhesives. 10c., rose-lilac; R.M. wmk.
15c., blue-green " "
20c., brown-lilac " "
50c., mauve " "

Letter Card. 5c., blue on white; with interior sheet.

The metrical system of weights and measures has come into force here with magnificent results for the collectors of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s envelopes. Mr. Chapman sends us a number of varieties, due to the conversion of *onces* into *grammes*. He adds that if you want to buy a pound of tea now, you must ask for ½ a kilogramme; but whether these envelopes are given away with a kilometre of stamps we are not told.—The vignette is always in *gram*.

1. With 10 c. impressed stamp:—

a. 15 c. vignette. "Para cartas 1 oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente," in *rose*; "y a los Estados Unidos" added in *carmine*; "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS," above the vignette, in *mauve*. "1 oz." is cancelled in pencil. 152 × 90 mm.

b. Same vignette and size. "Para cartas ½ oz. a Europa Exclusivamente," in *mauve*, with a line across it in *red* ink; "PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA," added below in *mauve*.

c. Same vignette and size. "Para cartas ¼ oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente," in *rose*; "PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA," added below in *mauve*.

d. 25 c. vignette, value cancelled in *rose*, "Precio 20 cvos." added at side, in *rose*; this cancelled in *red*, and "Precio 15 cvos." added below it. "Para cartas 1 oz. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente," the last word cancelled and "y en la Republica Mexicana" added below; "1 oz." struck out with a *mauve* pencil, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above the vignette; all these additions are in *rose*. 227 × 100 mm.

2. With 20 c. impressed stamp and 25 c. vignette:—

a. Value on vignette cancelled in *red*. "Precio 30 cvos." at side in *mauve*; "PARA CARTAS DE 15 GRAMOS A EUROPA," below the vignette, in *mauve*; "15" struck out in *red*, and "PARAS CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS," above the vignette, also in *mauve*. 152 × 90 mm.

b. Same size, &c., but new value in *rose*. "Para cartas 2 oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente," in *rose*; "2 oz." struck out with *mauve* pencil, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above the vignette in *rose*, the figure "3" being then altered to "6" in *red* ink.

c. The same as the last in every respect, with the addition of "y a los Estados Unidos," in *mauve*, below.

d. Value on vignette cancelled in *black*, same new value added in *mauve*. "Para cartas 1 oz. a Europa exclusivamente," in *mauve*; "1 oz." cancelled with *mauve* pencil, and "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above. 227 × 100 mm.

e. Same size as last, but new value in *rose*. "Para Cartas 2 oz. en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente," in *rose*; "2 oz." struck out, and addition, with alteration to "60 GRAMOS," as upon *b* and *c*.

3. Two 20 c. impressed stamps; 10 c. vignette, with "1" changed to "6" in *red* ink. "Para Cartas ½ oz. a los Estados Unidos Exclusivamente y en la Republica Mexicana," in *mauve*; "½" struck out in *red* ink, "PARA CARTAS DE 30 GRAMOS" added above, in *mauve*; "30" struck out, and "120" written at side, in *red* ink. 152 × 90 mm.

4. This is the latest 15 c. impressed stamp; 10 c. vignette; "Para cartas de 15 gramos en la Republica Mexicana — o a los Estados Unidos," in *green*. 152 × 90 mm.

Orange Free State.—It seems hardly necessary to state that the "Halve Penny" on 3d. provisional may be found with the bar across the top of the stamp, instead of across the lower label, and that specimens exist (top row of the sheets showing the above peculiarity) with no bar at all. A talented French scholar of our acquaintance declares that this is a compound variety of Orange Free State and an East African territory—can he be trying to work up *sans se* bar into a joke?

La R. Ph. F. chronicles the 3d. stamp surcharged "2½", without "d." A new edition, we believe.

Adhesive. "2½" on 3d., blue.

Persia.—We are shown the 12 shahi envelope stamp, with *black* surcharge, cut out and used as an adhesive.

Peru.—A set of labels, which are termed Parcel Post stamps, has been issued here. We give an illustration of the design and a list of the values, but have some doubt whether they are not of a similar nature to the stamps employed by the Railway Companies in England. Our readers must exercise their own judgment as to whether they are collectable or not.

Parcel Stamps.

1 c., lilac.
2 c., yellow.
5 c., blue.
10 c., brown-lilac.
20 c., red.
50 c., green.



Philippine Islands.—According to *Madrid Filatelico*, quoted by *The A. J. of Ph.*, the 10c., *green*, of the type of 1880, was in circulation unsurcharged for a few days at least. This stamp is only catalogued with the oval surcharge, "HABILITADO PARA COMUNICACIONES"—"2½ CMS." in *carmine*; and, although copies no doubt exist without the surcharge, we should like to have some evidence of its issue in that condition before listing it. It is stated to belong to a series supplied in 1888, consisting of 1c., 5c., 6c., 8c., and 10c. stamps, of which apparently only the 1c. (50mil. for 5c.?) and 6c. are catalogued as differing from the issue of 1880-82.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angra.*—We give an illustration of the new type adopted for the various parishes of the Azores and Madeira. To illustrate the manifest necessity that exists for all these parochial emissions, the Editor of *Le T. P.* states that the letter in which he received specimens was franked by a combination of Angrese and Hottese adhesives! Some little joke about *Horticulture* and the growing of *carottes* ought to work in here.



Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* states that Envelopes and Post Cards have appeared impressed with the type of the new adhesives. The formula is similar to that of the previous issue, but there is no frame to the 20 and 30 reis cards; the Reply-paid are joined at the left; the stamp is all in colour. The *D. B. Z.* adds two Letter Cards with the same stamp.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	25 reis, green on buff; 143×110 mm.
	50 " blue " " "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	10 " green " 142×90 "
	10+10 " " " 140×88 "
	20 " violet " 143×86 "
	20+20 " " " 139×86 "
	30 " brown " 144×87 "
	30+30 " " " 138×87 "
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	25 " green on yellow; 120×75 "
	50 " blue on azure " "

Funchal.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles the whole list of stationery for this place also.

Horta.—The same here, on the same authority.

Ponta Delgada.—And here of course also.

Russia.—We have always taken an interest in postal stationery, but we feel that we are too old to begin studying Money Order cards, except from a purely utilitarian point of view—still we gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of the Editor of *Les Timbres-Poste* in sending us a copy of a card of this nature, which was issued in Russia on Jan. 1. The journal we allude to is not our patriarchal contemporary of Brussels, but a Russian philatelic magazine, the contents of which we have vainly endeavoured to master with the aid of our publishers' stock-books of Russian Locals! We have never been able to get further than the title—which is given in French.

Russian Locals.—*Oustioujna.*—*Le T.-P.* reports that the current type, reset in four varieties, exists on the following varieties of coloured papers, some of which we believe are quite new:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 kop., black on grey-granite; perf. 11½.
	3 " " bright green "
	3 " " lilac-rose "
	3 " " orange-red "

Salvador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 15c. envelope of the 1896 issue, with the stamp surcharged "CINCO CENTAVOS," in narrow capitals, in black. It was the 15c. value that was reported as wanted last month.

Envelope. 5c. on 15c., blue-green; 160×91 mm.

San Marino.—We have received the 2c. in a colour which is rather carmine than rose, but are not sure whether this is the stamp of 1895 or a new printing in a deeper shade.

Sweden.—*The L. P.* states that the 20 ore of current type has appeared in a brighter shade than before, and that the 10 ore official stamp is also changed in tint.

Adhesive. 20 öre, bright blue.
Official Stamp. 10 " deep rose-red.

Transvaal.—A correspondent in Natal informs us that there is, or is to be, a full set of the current type with the value in green, and that the following additions to, or changes in, those already announced will be made:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1s., yellow and green.
	6s., orange "
	10s., light grey and green.
	£6, dark brown "

United States.—According to the New York correspondent of *Mikel's Weekly*, the obsolete series of Periodical Stamps, 1 cent to 60 dollars, has been reprinted by the Bureau of Engraving, for the benefit of a Syndicate of Dealers who guarantee that only 50 sets of these reprints exist—at present! Comment seems hardly necessary.

Württemberg.—The *D. B. Z.* states that a 3 pf. stamp, of the *Portopflichtige Dienstsache* issue, appeared on Jan. 10th.

Municipal Service Stamp. 3 pf., brown.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 121.)



January, 1881-1883. Perf. 12½.

2s., brown; VII., 1 (colour changed).

2s., blue on green (June, 1881); IV.

4d., carmine (January, 1882); III.

1d., green (October, 1883); VI.

2d., mauve (December, 1883); III.

1 January, 1885.

Surcharged STAMP—DUTY.

(a) in blue.

3d., orange; II.

4d., carmine; I., I.

1d., green (stamp cut from wrapper); I.



(b) in black.

1s., blue on blue; I., I.

2s., " green; I., I.



1885.

Engraved and printed in the Colony. Perf. 12½.

3d., pink; III.

1d., green; III.

2d., lilac; III.

2d., lilac-rose; II.

3d., bistre; II.

4d., lilac-carmine; I.

6d., blue; II.

8d., rose on rose; I.

1s., blue on yellow; I.



Re-engraved with lined background.
4d., scarlet.
1 July, 1886.
2s., green on green.



End of 1886.
½d., grey-lilac; II.
1d., green; IV.
6d., blue; III.



January, 1887.
Re-engraved with lined background.
2½., mauve; II.



May, 1887.
½d., pink; III.
1s., purple-brown; I.
1s. 6d., blue (July 1888); II.



January, 1890.
1d., brown.



1 December, 1854.
Engraved on boxwood by Mr. S. Calvert, and printed by him on wove paper.

(a) "Registered" Stamp.
1s., rose and blue; VI., 5, 1 (on original).
1s., rose and blue (rouletted—1857); 1.

1 January, 1855.
(b) "Too late" stamp.
6d., purple and green; IV., 5.

FISCALS ALLOWED TO BE USED FOR POSTAGE.

(a) "Stamp Statute."
½d., in red, on 1d., green; I., 1 (on part of original).
1d., green; 1.
3d., mauve; 2 (on original).
4d., rose-red; 1.
6d., ultramarine; 1.
1s., blue on blue; 2.
2s., blue on green; 1.
2s. 6d., orange; 1.
5s., blue on yellow; 2.
10s., brown on rose; 1.

(b) "Stamp Duty."
1d., green; 1.
6d., ultramarine; 1.
1s., blue on blue; 1.
1s., ,, on yellow; 1.
1s. 6d., pink; 1.
1s. 6d., carmine; 1.
2s., blue on yellow; 1.
3s., lake on blue; I., 1.
4s., orange-red; 11.
5s., lake on yellow; I., 1.
6d., apple-green; I., 1.
10s., brown on pink; I., 2.
1s., lilac; I., 1 (on part of original).
£1, deep yellow; I., 1, 1 (on part of original).
£2, blue; 1 (on original).

STAMPS OF VARIOUS ISSUES SURCHARGED "SPECIMEN."

½d., rose (1874); 1.
1d., green (1875); 1.
2d., mauve (1873); 1.
3d., orange; 1.
4d., rose (laureated); 1.
6d., blue (figures at sides); 1.
8d. on 9d., brown on rose (1876); 1.
9d., brown on rose (1873); 1.
1s., blue on blue (1875); 1.
1s., ,, (1876); 1.
2s., ,, on greenish (1867); 1.
5s., blue and red (1868); 1.

ENVELOPE AND POST CARD STAMPS USED AS ADHESIVES.

1d., rose; 2 (on original 1d., stamped envelope).
1d., rose (post card); 2 (on part of original).

OFFICIAL FRANKS.

Attorney-General; blue on blue; 2.
Solicitor-General; ,, 2.
Chief Secretary; ,, 1.
" red on blue; 2.
Postmaster-General; blue on white; 2.
Treasurer; blue on blue; 1.
" white; 2.
Minister of Justice; blue on blue; 2.
Commissioner of Public Works; black on blue; 2.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs; blue on blue; 2.
Minister of Lands and Agriculture; ,, 2.
Minister of Lands and Survey; ,, 2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



January, 1855 to 1859.

A. Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. *Watermark. Large Star. Imperf.*

1d., full green (Oct., 1855); IV. (2 pairs), I., 2 (pair), 4.
2d., dull carmine (1 Jan., 1855); IV. (2 pairs), IX., 1.
6d., dark blue (Oct., 1855); II. (pair), IV., 4 (2 pairs), 1.

Prepared, but not issued.

1s., violet (1856); I.

B. Printed in the Colony from 1856 to 1859.

Same wmk. Imperf.

1d., yellow-green; 2 (pair), 1.
2d., blood-red; I., 3.
2d., pale red; II. (pair), II., 4
6d., slate-blue; 2 (pair), 4.
1s., orange (8 July, 1857); I., 4 (strip), 6.

Early in 1859.

Same as last, but rouletted.

1d., yellow-green; VIII., 2.
2d., pale red; VII., 1.
6d., slate-blue; VI.
1s., orange; V.

Varieties. Printed both sides.

2d., pale red; 1.
1s., orange; II. (pair).

Later in 1859.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

6d., purple-blue; VIII., 2.
1s., yellow; V.
1s., olive-yellow; 2.

24 December, 1860.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

9d., brown-lilac; III., 1.

July, 1862.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

1s., grey-brown; III.

June, 1860 to 1868.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

1d., bright yellow-green; V.
1d., blue-green; V.
1d., sage-green; III.
1d., deep bright green; II.
2d., bright vermilion (1862); IV.
2d., pale " (1867); IV.
6d., greenish blue; IV.
6d., dull blue; VI.
6l., pale ultramarine; I., 1.
6d., sky-blue; 1.
6d., Prussian blue; 1.
9d., grey-lilac; V.
1s., brown; IV.

Varieties. Imperf.

1d., bright yellow-green; 1.
6d., dull blue; 1.

The above with Departmental Surcharges.

On 1d., (a) *In red.*

Unused: A.G., D.B., G.T., H.A., I.A., L.A., M.B., P.O., R.B., S.M.

Used: A., G.P., G.T., P.S.,

(b) *In blue.*

Unused: C., G.P., T.

On 2d., (a) *In red.*

Unused: A., B.D., B.M., C.O., C.P., C.S., E., G.S., G.T., H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., M., M.B., M.R., P.A., P.S., P.W., S.C., S.M., T., Y.

Used: A.G., C., C.P., L.L., LL., M.B., R.G., S.C.

(b) *In blue. Unused:* P.O.

On 6d., (a) *In red.*

Unused: A (no stop), A.G., B.D., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., D.B., E., G.P., G.S., G.T (no stop after T), H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C (no stop after C), L.L., L.T (no stop after T), M., M.B., M.R., P.O., P.W (no stop after W), R.B., R.Q., S., S.G., S.M., S.T (no stop after T), T., V.

Used: C.S., C. Sgn., L.L., S.G.

(b) *In blue.*

Unused: A.O., C., C.S., E.B.

Used: P., T.

(c) *In black.*

Unused: P.A.

Used: B.G., C.L., G.P., H.A., P.S., P.W., S.T., T., V.

On 9d., grey-lilac. *In black.*

Used: P.S.

On 1s., (a) *In red.*

Unused: A., A.G., B.D., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., D.B., E., G.P., G.T., H.A., L.A., L.T., M., M.B., P.O., P.S., P.W (no stop after W), R.B., R.G., S.M., T., V.

Used: C.L., G.S.

(b) *In blue. Unused:* C.



1866 67.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

Surcharged TEN PENCE in blue.

10d. on 9d., orange-red (20 July, 1866); VI., 1.
10d. on 9d., yellow (1867); III.

With surcharge cleaned off.

9d., yellow; 1.

24 January, 1867.

Same wmk. Rouletted.

4d., dull purple.

(a) Brown gum; IV.

(b) White " VIII.

2s., rose-carmine; III.

The above with Departmental Surcharges.

On 4d., (a) *In red.*

Unused: M.B.

(b) *In blue.*

Unused: C., C.S., E.B., S.M.

(c) *In black.*

Used: E.B., M.R. (?), S.M.

December, 1867 to 1868.

*Same wmk.*A. *Perf. 11½ × Rouletted.*

- 1d., blue-green; II. (pair), I. 1.
 1d., yellow-green; II. (pair), VI., 2.
 4d., dull purple; 2.
 6d., Prussian blue; IV.
 1s., dark brown; II.
 1s., chestnut; 2.

*The same with Departmental Surcharges.*On 6d. *In black.**Used:* I.S., M.R., P., P.S.On 1s. *In black.**Used:* H.A., M.R., P.S., P.W.B. *Perf. 12½ × Roulette.*

6d., Prussian blue; I.

*With Departmental Surcharge.*On 1s. *In black. Used:* H.A.

NOTE.—This variety is unknown without surcharge.

C. *Perf. 11½.*

- 1d., yellow-green; 2.
 2d., vermilion; 2.
 4d., purple; II.
 6d., sky-blue; I.
 1s., chestnut; II.
 2s., deep carmine-lake; IV.

D. *Perf. 11½ × 12½.*

- 1d., blue-green; I.
 1d., yellow-green; II.
 4d., dull purple; V.
 6d., sky-blue; 2.
 6d., Prussian blue; II.
 2s., deep carmine-lake; II. 1.

*The same (perf. 11½ or 11½ × 12½) with Departmental Surcharges.*On 1d. *In black.**Used:* B.G. (2), D.B., G.P., P.O.On 4d. (a) *In red.**Unused:* A., A.O., C.D., C.L., C.O., C. Sgn. (2nd type), D.B., E., G.T., H.A., I.A. (II.), L.A., L.L., L.T., P.S., R.B., S.G., T.*Used:* C.L., C.O., O.A., R.B.(b) *In black.**Used:* A.O., C.D., E., H.A., L.T., M.R., O.A., T.On 6d. *In black.**Used:* A.G., C., C.O., E., L.A., L.T., N.T.On 1s. *In black.**Used:* C.O., M.B.

September, 1868.

Wmk. Crown and SA (wide). Rouletted.

- 2d., deep orange-red; VII.
 2d., pale " I., 2.

Variety. Imperf.

2d., pale orange-red; 3 (strip).

The same with Departmental Surcharges.(a) *In blue.**Unused:* A.G., A.O., C., C.L., D.B., E.B., G.P., L.T., M.R.G. (no stops), O.A., R.B., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., S.T.*Used:* P., T.(b) *In black.**Unused:* C.S., C. Sgn. (both types), L.T., W.
Used: A.G., C.D., C.O., D.B., E., E.B., G.P., G.T., I.S., L.C., M.B., P., S.M., T.

November, 1868.

*I. Wmk. Large Star.**Surcharged TEN PENCE in blue.*

- 10d. on 9d., yellow (perf. 11½ × roul.); II. (pair), I.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 11½); 3.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 11½ × 12½); I., I.

II. Wmk. Crown and SA.

10d. on 9d., yellow; I.

July, 1869.

Wmk. Large Star. Rouletted.

2d., orange-red; V., I.

*The same with Departmental Surcharge.**In black. Used:* I.S., M.R., P.A., P.W.

1869.

*Wmk. Large Star.**Surcharged TEN PENCE in black.*

- 10d. on 9d., yellow (roul.); 3, 1 (surcharge inverted).
 10d. on 9d., yellow (perf. 11½); I.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 11½ × 12½); I.

1870.

Wmk. Large Star. Perf. 10.

- 1d., green; VII., I.
 4d., dull purple; IV., I.
 6d., Prussian blue; I.
 1s., chestnut; II.

*The same with Departmental Surcharges.**In black.*On 1d. *Unused:* M.R.*Used:* A.O., C., P.S., R.B., S.M.On 4d. *Unused:* E.B.*Used:* A.G., G., C.L., C.O., C.S., C. Sgn. (2nd type), L.A., P.S., S.G.

On 6d.

Used: C.S., M.B., R.G., S. (2), S.G., S.M.,

On 1s.

Used: A.G. (2), C.S., E., R.G.

May, 1870.

Wmk. Crown and SA.

- 2d., orange-red (perf. 10 × roul.); I.
 2d. " (perf. 10); VIII.
 2d., dull pale yellow (perf. 10); 2.

The same with Departmental Surcharges in black.

On 2d., perf. 10 × roul.

Used: P.O., R.G.

On 2d., perf. 10.

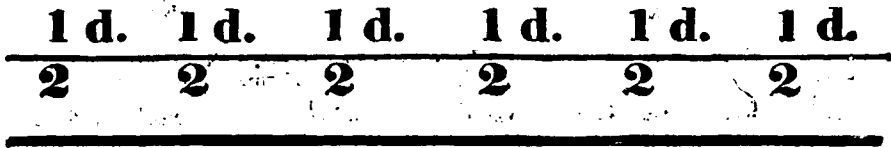
Used: A.O., B.G., C., C.L., H., H.A., I.E., L.T., M.R., M.R.G., O.A., P., R.B., S., S.G., S.M., S.T., V.A., W.

June, 1870.

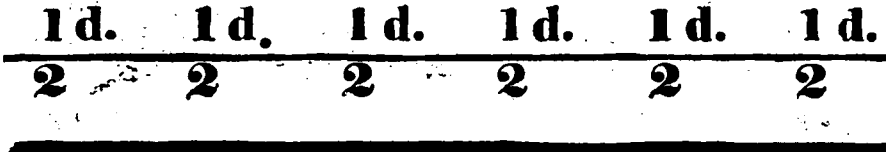
*Wmk. Large Star.**Surcharged TEN PENCE in black.*

- 10d. on 9d., orange-yellow (perf. 10 × 11½); I.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 11½ on three sides and 10 on the fourth); II. (pair), III.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 11½ horizontally, imperf. vertically); I.
 10d. on 9d. " (perf. 12½ at sides 10 or 11½ horizontally); III.
 10d. on 9d. " (double perf. 11½ at top); I.

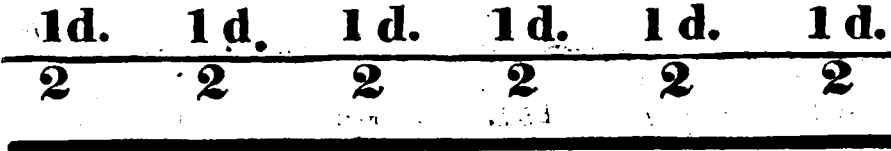
*The same with Departmental Surcharge.**P.S., unused and used, single specimens.*



A.



B.



C.

TURKS ISLANDS.

The 1893 ¼d. on 4d.

By A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

NOTHING has yet been written about this surcharge, though it is quite as interesting as the older surcharges of this country.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons having sent over to me their whole stock of these provisionals, I have compared them carefully with other specimens in my own collection, and with some kindly lent me by Dr. Stanley Taylor, and have been able to elucidate a few facts concerning them.

No doubt these stamps have been little studied on account of their rarity, as very few of them were issued. (Probably only about 1800 specimens.) As far as their history is concerned we find the following in the *Monthly Journal*:—

July, 1893. "A correspondent in this colony informs us that, owing to a dearth of ¼d. stamps, 600 of the current 4d. stamps have been surcharged '¼d.' in large type, with a bar obliterating the original value. The Postmaster, our informant states, was directed to use these solely for postal purposes; so we presume that they were affixed in the Post-office, and none sold to the outside public. The issue, if such it can be called, appears to have taken place about the beginning of June."

September, 1893. "We are informed that the expected supply of ¼d. stamps not having arrived in time, a second lot of 600 4d. stamps were surcharged. These, like the former, were all used for postal purposes, none being sold to collectors or dealers."

December, 1893. "We have received from Messrs. Cameron & Co. a vertical pair of the ¼d. on 4d. . . . The stamps were overprinted in horizontal rows of 6, with a continuous black bar, intended to cover the lower labels, and a thinner bar, also continuous, running across the centre of the stamp. Above the latter bar is '1d.,' and below it '2,' each repeated six times, thus giving $\frac{1d.}{2}$ on each stamp."

No other mention is made of this surcharge, though another printing must have taken place, probably in 1894, as we have seen several letters posted in October, 1894, bearing these surcharged stamps.

To each of these printings corresponds a special setting of the surcharge. Major Evans in 1893 wrote to the printer

for information about these surcharges. In answer he received the proofs illustrated as Setting B, with a letter saying that the type was broken up after the first printing, and that these proofs were from the form used for the second lot. Luckily all the stamps of these issues were not used for postage, and a few unused blocks have been found.

Setting A., which we illustrate from an uncut strip of six, can be recognised by the following characteristics: The distance between the two bars is 10½ mm., and the distance between "1" and "d" is 3 mm. or more.

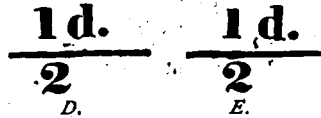
Setting B., illustrated from the proof copy received from the printer in September, 1893, is a new setting of the same figures (the broken figures "2" of Types 2 and 5 are now in Types 4 and 3; the "2" of Type 3 is now in Type 6, etc.). The characteristics of this setting are the distance between the two bars, 11½ mm., and the distance between "1" and "d" less than 3 mm. (In Type 2 the stop is low; in Type 6 the bar goes 1 mm. beyond the stop; whilst in A 6 it goes 5 mm. beyond it.)

Setting C. Of this we have a pair 1, 2, and a block 2, 3, 4, 5. This setting, which is invariably the one found on letters posted in 1894, is almost identical with Setting B, with the "1" of Type 1 and all the "2's" slipped to the right. The bars are 11 mm. apart. In this setting the characteristic is, except for Type 1 (which has only 1½ mm. between "1" and "d"), that the "2" is below the space between "1" and "d."

Type 6 of this setting we have not found *se tenant* with Type 5, but from the position of the "2," and the exact similarity of the upper part of the "d" with that in Type B 6, we think that the copy illustrated is undoubtedly the type missing in Setting C.

We have not attempted to describe each type, but the student will easily discover slight variations in the shapes of the figures and letters by which each may be recognised.

I add two illustrations of single specimens:—



D is, I think, certainly Type C 1, with the "1" in its normal position, as in B 1.

E is more puzzling, as the surcharge is certainly A 2, but both fraction-bar and obliterating-bar end at the right side of the stamp, as if it was the sixth stamp of another setting.

Anyone who possesses blocks of these stamps, or is able to add anything to the notes I have collected, would do me a favour by communicating with me, so that any new discoveries concerning these surcharges may be noted and published in a future number.

A PAPER ON THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON THE 6TH MARCH, 1896.

BY HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

[NOTE.—With this paper are given two plates, showing the stamps and the obliterations described. On the first plate is an illustration of the genuine type of each stamp, accompanied by the best of the imitations alluded to by Mr. Oldfield, the genuine being numbered 1, 2, &c., and the forgeries, 1a., 2a., &c.—ED.]

As regards the advantage of selecting the stamps of this country for collection and study much may be said. They not only appeal to those who desire to give or receive record prices, but, if the Cantonal are left on one side, they are within the reach of those whose means are limited, and who do not feel justified in expending more than a modest sum upon their hobby. Many varieties, differences, and shades are as yet wholly unappreciated, and for those who are prepared to take an interest (well deserved) in postmarks the field is almost unlimited.

At present there is just enough, and not too much, written (or perhaps I should say published) about these stamps to enable a student to obtain the requisite knowledge, without its being so prominently brought before the philatelic public as to deprive him of all the benefit he might reasonably expect to derive as the reward of his study.

I do not know what first attracted me towards the stamps of this country, unless it were pleasant recollections of the schoolboy days I passed there; but certainly it was not long before I began to appreciate the stamps upon their own merits, and to congratulate myself upon the fortunate chance which led me first to take them up.

One real, solid merit, which impressed itself upon me in the earliest stages, was the ample protection and practical immunity from the danger of forgeries, which the beginner can ensure with but little trouble. I do not mean that forgeries can be detected at a glance, but that, given a little care and examination, it is possible for even a beginner to satisfy himself (with some few exceptions) as to the genuineness or otherwise of the stamps he may possess, or of which he may desire to become possessed. Of course he must furnish himself with the necessary materials upon which to base his examination, and there is not much difficulty in obtaining these, for those who wish to do so; but when these have been obtained, the stamps themselves (I refer more particularly to the Cantonal and to the early Federal issues prior to 1854) are so beautifully executed, the workmanship so fine, and the details so elaborate, that it is a practical impossibility to produce a forgery which coincides in all respects with the original.

Strictly speaking, I should imagine that the stamps of Switzerland commence with the Federal issues, the prior Cantonal stamps being really of the nature of local issues; and, if so, there is no need for any hesitation in undertaking a collection of these stamps upon the ground of expense. All the stamps (in a used state, at least, and with one noticeable and possibly two other exceptions) can be obtained at as reasonable a cost as those of almost any other country, while many unappreciated varieties may be picked up from time to time at considerably under their real value.

The varieties in the postmarks are a most interesting feature in all Swiss stamps, and well repay study—some of them being exceedingly rare. Very little has been published

in the way of description, the only attempt to deal with them systematically, that I know of, being a pamphlet published by Mr. Otto Pfenniger, to which I am indebted for much of the detail I am able to give upon this point. I believe this is now out of print, and I have to thank Mr. Castle for the loan of a copy which he possesses.

Mr. Earée's volume of *Album Weeds* contains some few notes on the subject, but these are very incomplete. I have also obtained valuable information, more particularly as to dates, from a pamphlet published in 1889 by Baron de Reuterskiöld.

All of the stamps hitherto issued have been printed upon wove paper, of varying thickness, and collectors are not troubled with distinguishing between the numerous kinds of papers, which in the issues of some countries constitute a puzzle and a cause of premature old age to the anxious novice.

With this apology for the stamps of my favourite country, I will venture to bring under the consideration of beginners only a few comments upon the various stamps, with indications of what in my experience I have found to be the easiest and most convenient means of distinguishing the genuine from the forged.

BASLE.

This stamp was issued in July, 1845. It is, I think, the most beautiful of all the Swiss stamps. It is the only one in which a portion of the design is embossed, and the embossing of the Dove in the centre is a feature to which the collector should direct his attention, as it is somewhat rare to find this sharply defined. The *carmine-red* colour of the Shield upon which the Dove appears does not vary, but there are distinct shades of the *blue* in the outer part of the stamp.

The essay or proof can easily be distinguished, in that the *blue* portion is coloured *green* and the central background is *brick-red*. With these exceptions it is of course identical with the genuine stamp.

The only postmarks hitherto described in existing publications are:—*

- (a) The well-known double circle with the date in centre and the words "BASEL" and "VOR MITTAG" between the two circles, all in *red* (1).
- (b) "P P", in capital letters, in a single circle in *red*, and also in *black* (2).
- (c) The word "FRANCO," in an oblong octagonal frame, all in *red* (3).
- (d) "P D", in capital letters, in an oval, in *red* and also in *black* (4).

Besides these, I have in my collection one of these stamps with a postmark

- (e) Consisting of fifteen parallel lines, forming a diamond shape, in *black* (usually called, I believe, the *grille* of the Confederation) (5).

And I have also seen

- (f) Similar to (1), but without the word "Vor Mittag" (6).
- (g) "L B P H.", in capital letters, in a frame, all in *black*.

I have found the following tests the simplest and most useful for the detection of forgeries:—

- (1) The "L" of "BASEL," if prolonged to the left, would pass between "S" and "T" of "STADT," and just graze the "S."
- (2) The line of fraction of " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " at S.W. corner of stamp, if prolonged to the right, would pass clear below the outline of the frame containing the inscription.

* The number following the description of each is that of the illustration on the accompanying plate.

THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

PLATE I.



1



1a



2



2a



3



3a



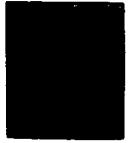
4



4a



5



5a



6



7



7a



8

8a



9

9a



10



10a



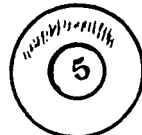
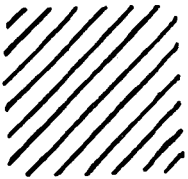
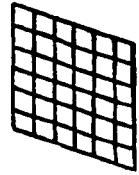
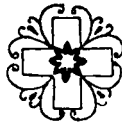
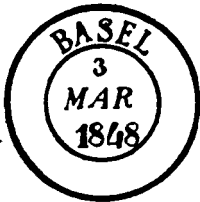
11



11a

THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

PLATE 2.

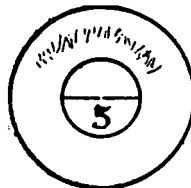


RYKON

21

FRANCO.

22



- (3) The figure "1" of the fraction does not touch either the fraction-line or the frame of the inscription.
- (4) The white space between the double-lined frame surrounding the shield is crossed by a short black line just between the "s" and the "E" of "BASEL."

I possess five distinct forgeries of this stamp, which amply illustrate the above.

In forgeries 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the "L" of "BASEL," if prolonged to the left, would pass right through the "s" of "STADT."

In 1, 2, and 4, the line of fraction, if prolonged to the right, would pass through the outline of the frame containing the words "STADT-POST-BASEL."

In 1, 2, 3, and 4, the "1" of the fraction touches either the fraction-line, or the frame of the inscription, or both.

In none of the forgeries does the short black line appear, which should cross the double-lined frame surrounding the shield, opposite the space between the "s" and the "E" of "BASEL."

In 1 and 4, the Dove is not embossed.

In 4 and 5, the wings of the Dove are much too close to the top of the frame.

No. 4 appears to be a forgery of the Essay or Proof, the colours being brick-red and green.

These forgeries are, I believe, fairly illustrative of the dozen or so which are known to exist, but I have not yet come across one that is at all dangerous, or which cannot be detected by the use of the four tests given above.

GENEVA.

The stamps of this canton consist of the following:—

- 1. The 10 cent., double stamp, issued on the 1st Oct., 1843.
- 2. The 5 cent., Small Eagle, issued some time between 2nd June, 1845, and 1st Jan., 1846.
- 3. The 5 cent., envelope stamps, issued on the 27th Feb., 1846.
- 4. The 5 cent., Large Eagle (*yellow-green*), issued early in 1847.
- 5. The same stamp (*blue-green*), issued in August, 1848.

THE DOUBLE GENEVA.

This is popularly but erroneously supposed to be the rarest of the Swiss stamps. The issue amounted to 60,000.

Detailed description is of course unnecessary, the stamp consisting of two 5 cent. stamps, alike in their general outlines, but differing from each other in many respects. They are properly said to constitute one stamp, because of an upper label running the whole length above the two stamps, and containing the words

"10. | PORT. CANTONAL. | Cent."

The regulations of the Post-office, however, permitted the stamp to be divided, and either half to be used in respect of a 5 cent. postage. Consequently they are frequently found so used, and occasionally without any portion of the upper label. The stamp is also occasionally found wrongly cut and postally used, with the left-hand stamp on the right side and *vice versa*.

I do not know whether any proof or essay of this stamp is in existence, but I have not seen one.

The only obliteration described in existing publications is:—

- (a) A single-lined cross, containing in its centre an eight-rayed star; the cross being surrounded by what is generally described as a rosette, and the whole struck in red (7).

I observe that the actual *postmark* (date mark) consists of a double circle, with date in centre and the word "GENEVE" between the two circles, always in red; and I should not be surprised to learn that in some cases the stamps may have been cancelled with this postmark, instead of with the proper obliteration mark.

Indeed I possess in my collection one of the Geneva envelopes which has been so cancelled.

For the half stamp the following further obliteration marks are also known:—

- (b) A double-framed cross, containing in its centre four large dots. Across each of the outer angles of the cross there are two circles set side by side (eight in all). This obliteration is struck in red (8).
- (c) The rosette, as described in (a), but without the internal cross and star. This also is struck in red (9).
- (d) The Zurich postmark (described later on) struck in red (15).

As regards tests of genuineness I have found the following to be most satisfactory:—

- (1) In the upper label the first "A" of "CANTONAL" has no cross-stroke. There is a stop after "10," after "PORT," and after "CANTONAL."
- (2) The vertical line, which separates the right from the left part of the stamp, is exactly underneath the second stroke of the first "A" of "CANTONAL."

It is also noticeable that there is a double vertical dividing line, separating each complete stamp from its neighbour, and also that the complete stamps are not set on the same level, but the one to the right is rather higher than the one to the left. This can only be observed in a block, or in stamps that are wrongly cut.

It would also appear that Mr. Earée is mistaken in stating, as he does in *Album Weeds*, that the "P" of "PORT" has a long top-stroke, which touches the vertical line after "10." It certainly does not do so in any of the five copies which I possess, nor in any which I have seen.

As regards the stamp on the right side:—

- A (3) The thin vertical inner line at the right cuts into the upper thick outline, very slightly to the left of the stop after "Cent."
- A (4) The upper thin horizontal line is broken at the left corner, just under the "NT" of "CANTONAL."
- A (5) The "G" of "Geneve" touches the upper frame, and there is a stop after that word.
- A (6) The central line of the shield runs into the thick outline at bottom, and if prolonged would pass straight along the first "l" of "local."
- A (7) The last "l" of "local" is exactly under the thick right-hand outline of the shield, and neither "l" touches the bottom of the shield.
- A (8) The figure "5" leans very much to the right.

As regards the stamp on the left side:—

- B (3) The thin vertical inner line to the left touches the thick outline, both at the top and bottom.
- B (4) The inner line of the frame is unbroken.
- B (5) The "G" of "Geneve" does not touch the upper frame, and there is no stop after that word.
- B (6) The central line of the shield runs into the thick outline at bottom, but if prolonged would pass between the "l" and the "o" of "local," just grazing the latter.
- B (7) Neither "l" of "local" touches the bottom of the shield.
- B (8) The figure "5" is upright.

In both the right and the left stamp:—

- (9) There is a distinct head-line to the letter "d" of "de" in "Poste de Geneve," the "d" does not touch the upper frame, and there are four lines of shading after the "s" of "TENEBRAS."
- (10) These stamps are printed only on yellow-green paper.

I have five forgeries of this also (three double and two single).

As regards the upper label:—

In forgery No. 1 there is a distinct cross-stroke to the first "A" of "CANTONAL," and in Nos. 2 and 3 there is no stop after "10" or after "PORT."

In No. 1, the central vertical line is too much to the left, and in No. 2 very slightly too much to the right.

As regards the stamp on the right side:—

In forgery No. 1 the thin vertical inner line at the right cuts into the upper thick outline, very much to the right of the stop after "Cent." (the upper label in this forgery does not extend the full width of the whole stamp as it should); in Nos. 2 and 3 the thin inner frame lines just meet, and in No. 5 (which is a right-hand stamp) the upper horizontal line extends too far.

In Nos. 1, 2, and 5 the thin upper horizontal line is not broken at the left corner.

In Nos. 1 and 5 the "G" of "Geneve" does not touch the upper frame, and in No. 5 there is no stop after that word.

In Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 the central line of the shield, if prolonged downwards, would pass more or less to the right of the "1" of "local."

In Nos. 2, 3, and 5 the last "1" of "local" is very much to the left of the right-hand outline of the shield.

As regards the stamp on the left side:—

Only in forgeries 2 and 3 does the thin vertical inner line at left touch the thick outline both at top and bottom.

In Nos. 1, 2, and 3 there is a stop after the word "Geneve."

In Nos. 2, 3, and 4 the central line of shield does not run into the thick outline below, and in No. 1 the line if prolonged would pass much nearer the "1" than the "o" of local.

In Nos. 2, 3, and 4 the first "1" of local touches the bottom of the shield.

As regards the general tests for both the right and the left-hand stamp:—

In Nos. 2 and 3 there is no head-line to the letter "d" of "de" in "Poste de Geneve."

In Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 there are more than four lines of shading after the "s" of "TENEBRAS."

There have been, I believe, some twelve to fifteen different forgeries of the double Geneva, and judging from the above and others which I have seen, tests 6 and 7 appear to be the most useful for purposes of detection.

THE SMALL EAGLE.

The total number of these stamps issued was 120,000.

The Eagle in the left half of the Shield is larger than the Eagle in the double Geneva, and of a different shape. It differs also from the large Eagle on the stamp issued in 1847, in that, in this stamp the wing of the Eagle is a considerable distance from the thin inner frame-line of the Shield, while in the large Eagle issue the feathers of the wing touch the frame in several places.

I have not seen any proof of this stamp.

The obliterating marks hitherto described are:—

(a) (b) and (c) As for the double Geneva, all struck in red (7), (8), (9).

(d) An outlined diamond, containing a lattice-work of lines parallel with the sides of the diamond, and struck in black. (This is the usual obliteration for 4 c. and 5 c. Vaud stamps, and is certainly very rare for this issue, though it is often found in the following or envelope issue) (10).

I am told that

(e) The Zurich postmark has also been used for this stamp, struck in red (15).

For distinguishing the forgeries, which are fairly numerous, the following tests may be used:—

- (1) The top-stroke of the "P" of "Poste" cuts right through the thin inner frame at the left.
- (2) The cross-stroke of the "G" of "Geneve" touches the following "e," and the top of the "G" is much larger than the bottom.
- (3) There are two small circles to the right and left of the handle of the key.
- (4) There is a stop after "5" and after "Cantonal," but not after "C."
- (5) Forked end of scroll containing "POST TENEBRAS LUX" does not touch the thin outer frame on either side, but is nearer on the left than it is on the right.
- (6) Centre line of Shield runs through inner frame up to thick outline at top of Shield, and if prolonged would pass between the "E" and "B" of "TENEBRAS" close to the "B."

THE ENVELOPE STAMP.

Only 40,000 of these stamps, on envelopes of various sizes, appear to have been issued. The shape of the Eagle differs materially from that in all the other stamps, the most noticeable difference being that in the envelope stamp there is a crown-shaped ornament on the Eagle's head; the shape of the wing is also altogether different, and the work is much more coarsely executed.

It is common knowledge that, in 1846 and 1847, a considerable number of these stamps were cut out of the envelopes and used as adhesives, so that there are actually four varieties of this stamp:—

- (1) The stamp on the large envelope, 140 × 110 mm.
- (2) The stamp on the medium-sized envelope, 140 × 75 mm.
- (3) The stamp on the small (or lady's) envelope, 140 × 55 mm.
- (4) The stamp cut out and used as an adhesive.

Of these, the only one which is at all common is the large envelope unused, for in its used state it is undoubtedly rare; and indeed I do not think collectors have ever properly appreciated the scarcity of these envelopes, although a comparison of the numbers issued of these, with those of the other varieties, is sufficient to prove this. The stamp has, however, been comparatively neglected, partly perhaps because of the dislike many collectors have to include entire envelopes in their collection, and still more, probably, because of the difficulty of being certain of the genuineness of the postmark upon the used variety.

The obliterating marks which have been described are:—

- (a) As described for the double Geneva; but this appears to have been struck in red, blue, and black (9).
- (b) As described for the Small Eagle, in black (10).
- (c) The grille of the Confederation (fifteen parallel lines forming a diamond shape) in blue and in black (5).
- (d) "P D" in capital letters in a circle, struck in black (11).

Some of these I have not myself seen, but I have in addition in my collection:—

- (e) The single-lined cross, containing a star and surrounded by a rosette, as used for the double Geneva, in *red* (7).
 (f) As previously mentioned, the double circle with the word "GENEVE" between and the date in the centre, struck in *red* (12).

For detection of forgeries, it is requisite not only to know something of the design of the stamp itself, but also to have some means of distinguishing the stamp when cut, and genuinely used as an adhesive.

As regards design:—

- (1) The top-stroke of the "P" of "Poste" does not touch the inner frame.
 (2) The "G" of "Geneve" is of normal size, and does not touch the "e." The "de" is midway between "Poste" and "Geneve."
 (3) The rays of the glory are longer than in either the Small or the Large Eagle type. *One ray runs up clear between the "de" and "Geneve" (this is an excellent test).*
 (4) There is no stop after "5" nor after "Cantonal," but sometimes a very small one after "C."
 (5) The forked end of the scroll containing the words "POST TENEBRAS LUX" almost touches the thin outer frame on the right, and goes much closer on the left than in the case of the Small Eagle stamp.

As regards the cut stamp:—

The edges at the top and right-hand side are usually roughly cut, while those at the bottom and on the left side are cleanly cut. The postmark is sometimes scarcely so well defined as it might be, hence there is often great difficulty in deciding whether it is genuine or forged. Even when the stamp is on an original envelope, or sheet, it must be carefully examined, as in many cases envelopes bearing other stamps have been tampered with, the stamp originally used removed, and the Geneva cut envelope stamp substituted and fraudulently cancelled.

An undoubtedly genuine specimen is, I think, the rarest of all the Swiss *used* stamps, although for the reasons before given collectors never seem to have appreciated its real value; at least this would appear to be the case, from the comparatively moderate price which the stamp fetches in the market.

THE LARGE EAGLE.

This stamp was issued on two different kinds of paper; in the first the design, in *black*, is on bright *yellow-green* paper, and in the second on *blue-green* paper of a darker shade.

The issue on *yellow-green* paper consisted of (?) stamps.

That on *blue-green* paper, of 50,000 stamps.

The drawing of the Eagle in this stamp shows much finer and more delicate work than in any of the others, as will be seen at once upon an examination of the illustration.

I have a proof of this stamp, showing the design in *black* upon *white* paper.

The obliterating marks already known are:—

For both shades:—

- (a), (b), (c) As for the double Geneva, all struck in *red* (7), (8), (9).
 (d) As for the Small Eagle, in *black* (10).
 (e) In *blue*, as for the envelope stamp (5).
 (f) A similar postmark to that described in (b) for the double Geneva, but the centre of the double-framed cross is left blank. This is struck in *red* (13).
 (g) The Zurich postmark, struck in *red* (15).

For the *blue-green* shade the following also have been noted:—

- (e) In *black*, as well as in *blue* (5).
 (h) The letters "P D" in a circle, struck in *blue* (11).

The date mark which was struck upon the double Geneva stamp, down to 1846 and perhaps later, consisted, as I have previously said, of a double circle with the date in the centre, and the word "GENEVE" between the two circles, all in *red*.

About the date when the Large Eagle stamps were being issued, this postmark seems to have been altered to a single-lined circle, containing within it, round a portion of the circumference, the word "GENEVE," with the date below, also in *red*.

The earliest date at which I have found this single circle is 15th May, 1849.

Just as in the case of the double circle one might expect occasionally to find a stamp cancelled with such postmark, instead of with the proper obliterating mark, so also there would be a similar probability in the case of the single circle.

I have in my collection a stamp on the *blue-green* paper which is obliterated with

- (i) This circle with name and date in *red* (14).

As regards forgeries I have found the following to be the simplest tests:—

- (1) The top-stroke of the "P" of "Poste" just touches the inner frame.
 (2) The "G" of "Geneve" is much larger at the bottom than at the top, and the word "de" is much nearer to "Geneve" than to "Poste."
 (3) *The letters "IHS" show traces of larger letters previously erased, the "a" of "Cantonal" is very square at top, and three rays of the glory run up clear between "de" and "Geneve." (These are the most characteristic points in this stamp.)*
 (4) There is a stop after "Cantonal," but none after the "5" or the "C."
 (5) The forked end of the scroll touches the frame on the right, but not on the left.

The forgeries of these three issues (I possess nine different ones) require all to be considered together, as the forgers frequently mix up the characteristics of each in one copy.

Judging from the Eagle alone, this being the simplest method of distinguishing the three varieties:—

No. 1 appears to be a forgery of the Small Eagle; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 appear to be forgeries of the Large Eagle; and Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 forgeries of the envelope stamp.

A glance at No. 1 shows the absence of the chief characteristics of this stamp, viz. the two small circles to the right and left of the handle of the key.

In Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 there is no trace of erasure behind the letters "IHS," and the top of the "a" of "Cantonal" is by no means square; in three of these stamps there are no rays of glory at all.

In Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 no single ray of the glory is to be seen running up by itself clear between "de" and "Geneve."

Speaking generally, the forgeries of these stamps are exceedingly easy to detect, and if the beginner will, first, bear in mind the distinction between the Eagles in the three varieties, so that he can decide which test to adopt in regard to any specimen of whose genuineness he may be doubtful, he will then discover, second, that there are very few forgeries which will successfully stand the test that, in each case, I have indicated as the simplest and best for the variety under examination.

VAUD.

4 and 5 CENTIMES.

These stamps were issued by the Confederation, for use in Geneva and French Switzerland, the 4 c. value in 1849, and the 5 c. value in 1850. They should strictly be classed under the Federal issues, the centralization of the Post having taken place in June, 1849.

The design is the same in each, both stamps having been printed from the same plate. In 1850 the figure "4" was obliterated from each stamp on the plate, and the figure "5" engraved by hand in the vacant place. Consequently there is some slight difference in this figure in each of the stamps of the higher value, and attempts have recently been made to reconstruct the plate with the slender aid thus afforded. Of course in the lower value the figure "4" is the same in each stamp, having been reproduced on the plate from the original die.

I have not seen any proof or essay of either of these stamps.

The obliterations which have hitherto been described are:—

For the 4 centimes:—

- (a) A single-lined cross, containing in its centre an eight-rayed star, the cross being surrounded by a rosette; the whole struck in red (7).
- (b) The rosette as above, struck in red, with the centre left blank (9).
- (c) The capital letters "PD" in a circle, in black (11).
- (d) An outlined diamond, containing a lattice-work of lines parallel with the sides (there being seven lines each way), in black (10).
- (e) A set of twelve parallel lines, of graduated length, forming a diamond shape, in black (16).

I find I have in my collection two stamps obliterated with:—

- (f) A double-framed cross, in each of the outer angles of which there are two circles set side by side. I think the four large dots in the centre of the cross are absent, but am not certain as to this so far as one of the stamps is concerned. The obliteration is struck in red (13).

I should also not be surprised to find (and since writing I have heard it does exist, and is struck in red):—

- (g) The single circle, with name and date in centre, which was the date mark then in use (14).

I am told the following have also been seen:—

- (h) The grille of the Confederation, in blue (5).
- (i) The Zurich postmark, in red (15).
- (j) The letters "PD", in black (18).

For the 5 centimes:—

- (a) The rosette, as for the 4c., but struck in blue and in black, as well as in red (9).
- (b) The capital letters "PD" in a circle, in black (11).
- (c) The outlined diamond, with lattice-work, in black (10).
- (d) The set of twelve parallel lines, forming a diamond shape, in black (16).
- (e) The grille of the Confederation (fifteen parallel lines shaped in the form of a diamond), in blue and in black (5).
- (f) The letters "PP", in an oblong rectangle with rounded corners, struck in red (17).

I understand the following have also been seen:—

- (g) The single circle, with name and date in centre, in red (14).

- (h) The Zurich postmark, in black and in red (15).
- (i) The double circle, with date in centre and name between the two circles, in red (12).

For the detection of forgeries, the tests are, of course the same for both stamps, and I have found the following the most useful:—

- (1) The outline of the frame is broken at the upper left-hand corner.
- (2) There is a small black dot at each of the upper and lower right-hand corners.
- (3) A short horizontal white line joins the outline of the narrow end of the horn to the black line which encircles the centre of the stamp.
- (4) The thin black line under "POSTE LOCALE" does not cut through the ornamental scroll work under the "L" of "LOCALE."
- (5) The scroll-work under "POSTE LOCALE" just touches the foot of the "P" on the left, and the bottom right-hand corner of the "E" on the right.

I have eight different forgeries of these stamps:—

In forgery No. 1 test (5) applies, as the scroll-work does not touch either the "P" or the "E" of "POSTE LOCALE."

Test (1), the break in the outline at the upper left-hand corner, is sufficient to indicate the forgery in Nos. 2 to 8.

No. 6 shows the black dot in the upper right-hand corner, but none of the others show it in either corner.

Any one of the five tests would be sufficient to detect forgeries 4, 5, and 6; and in these three the cross has a frame, and there is a black line round the red circle, neither of which is to be found in the genuine stamp.

ZURICH.

The stamps of Zurich were issued in March, 1843 (nearly seven months prior to the Geneva issue), and are consequently the earliest in date of all the Swiss stamps.

They are apparently simple in design; they have certainly no great pretensions to beauty, and were evidently intended to be useful rather than ornamental. There are no Shields, Coats of Arms, or unnecessary ornaments; the numeral of value, a "4" or a "6," appears in a large figure upon a background of lines diagonally crossed; and the whole is surrounded by a simple double-lined rectangular frame, with semicircular ornaments down the sides. At the top appears the word "ZURICH," and at the bottom, in the 4 rappen, the words "Local-Tax" (to indicate the limitation of the use of the stamp to the town district only), and in the 6 rappen the words "Cantonal-Tax" (to indicate the more extended district for which it was available). I do not know whether it is the simplicity of design that has tempted me to a description which I have hitherto shirked, but the stamps themselves are of no little interest, and the design is much more intricate than would be supposed from a casual glance; so that, although there are five types of each value, a little care and attention will be sufficient to protect even beginners from the snares and pitfalls of the wily forger.

The subject of types raises a question which up to now it has been scarcely necessary to consider. In the issues of Geneva, Vaud (except as regards the figure "5" in the 5 c.), Neuchatel, and Winterthur, each plate consisted of a number of accurate reproductions of the same die, and consequently all the stamps were exactly alike (the double Geneva being of course treated as one stamp). The issue for Basle comes under the same category, and is distinguished only by the embossing of a portion of the design.

The issue for Zurich, the figures "5" in the 5 c. Vaud issue, as also the early Federal issues (including the Rayon

Series) differ in that a portion of the design of each stamp on the plate was separately engraved by hand.

In the case of Zurich five intended reproductions of one type were separately drawn, and then reproduced a sufficient number of times to make up the plate from which stamps were to be printed; in the case of the "5" on the 5 c. Vaud, each stamp on the plate was altered by hand, and as regards the early Federal issues a part of the design of each of the forty stamps on the plate was engraved separately.

Now it is a curious fact that it appears to be practically impossible for any engraver, however skilful, to make by hand an exact copy of any design, however simple.

Consequently we find five types or varieties of the Zurich stamps, and thus this design, simple as it appears to be, gives us a series of varieties unknown in the other issues.

The cancellation marks upon these stamps previously described are :-

(a) A central cross surrounded by an irregularly-shaped border, having similar angles to those described in one of the Geneva cancellations. In each of the outer angles there is a small circle. The inside angles of both cross and border are joined by thin lines, which cross diagonally in the centre. This is known as the Zurich postmark, and was struck in *black, red, and blue* (15).

(b) The letters "P.P.," in *black* (20).

(c) The grille of the Confederation (15 parallel lines shaped in the form of a diamond), in *black* (5).

(d) The letters "RYKON," struck in *black* (21).

(e) The word "FRANCO" in slanting capital letters, struck in *red* (22).

(f) The double circle with date in centre and name between the two circles (12).

The giving of tests for the genuineness of these stamps, and for the detection of forgeries, is much more difficult than in the issues already described, in consequence of the existence of the five types. The two values require to be considered separately, but there are some general remarks to be made which apply equally to both values.

The paper on which the stamps are printed is covered with thin *red* lines, placed alternately two close together and one a little further off. These lines sometimes run vertically, and sometimes horizontally, across the stamp. When they are absent the collector should regard the specimen with suspicion. Such impressions may be *proofs*; I have never seen a used copy of the 4 rappen without lines, and although I have seen several used copies of the 6 rappen apparently without the *red* lines, it is difficult to be sure that they have not disappeared with age, or rubbing, as faint traces may often be found in a copy which at first sight appears to have none.

The following are *general* tests :-

(1) There are six semi-circular ornaments down the right and left borders of the stamp, with, in addition, a half semi-circle at the bottom in the right, and at the top in the left border.

(2) The diagonal lines forming the background are divided into groups of four, and counting either way there should be either 15 or 16 complete groups of such lines, with an odd line or lines in some one or more of the corners, according to the type from which the specimen is printed.

As regards the 4 rappen value, if there are more than 16 complete groups the specimen under examination will be an undoubted forgery. But as regards the 6 rappen there are two types (I. and V.) which have 16 complete groups, and one single line in addition at the left-hand bottom and right-hand top corner respectively.

In either value, if there are less than 15 complete groups, the copy will be a "bad 'un."

To detect the forgeries, however (some of them being really dangerous), it is essential for the collector to commit to memory, or keep for reference, a note of the variations of the background in each of the five types, and the two values require to be separately considered.

The 4 rappen.

(1) The following tables show the varieties in the five types. To count the groups under Table I., you must commence at the top left-hand corner, and count downwards to the right-hand bottom corner. Under Table II., you commence at the top right-hand corner, and count downwards to the left-hand bottom corner.

You will observe that in Type II. there are exactly 16 complete groups of four lines, and that there are not any odd lines in any of the four corners of that stamp.

TABLE I.

	Odd lines in left top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in right bottom corner.
Type I.	1 odd line ...	15 groups of 4 lines ...	3 odd lines
" 2.	No. ,, lines ...	16 ,,	No. ,,
" 3.	No. ,, ,, ...	16 ,,	No. ,,
" 4.	3 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	1 ,, line
" 5.	2 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	2 ,, lines

TABLE II.

	Odd lines in right top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in left bottom corner.
Type I.	No odd lines ...	16 groups of 4 lines ...	No odd lines
" 2.	No. ,, ,, ...	16 ,,	No. ,,
" 3.	3 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	2 ,,
" 4.	2 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	3 ,,
" 5.	2 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	3 ,,

(2) In the lower portion of the frame there are the words "Local-Taxe," with a hyphen between the two words. There is no stop after the word "Taxe," except in Type I.

(3) There are two dots over the "u" of "ZURICH," in each type, but there is no stop after the word "ZURICH" in any of the types.

The 6 rappen.

(1) The following tables show the varieties of the five types. They are compiled, and should be read, in the same way as those relating to the 4 rappen value.

You will observe that in each of the five types there is an odd line, or lines, in some one or more of the four corners.

TABLE I.

	Odd lines in left top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in right bottom corner.
Type I.	2 odd lines ...	15 groups of 4 lines ...	2 odd lines
" 2.	1 ,, line ...	15 ,,	3 ,,
" 3.	No. ,, lines ...	15 ,,	2 ,,
" 4.	No. ,, ,, ...	16 ,,	No. ,,
" 5.	2 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	1 ,, line

TABLE II.

	Odd lines in right top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in left bottom corner.
Type I.	No odd lines ...	16 groups of 4 lines ...	1 odd line
" 2.	3 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	1 ,,
" 3.	2 ,, ,, ...	15 ,,	3 ,, lines
" 4.	1 ,, line ...	15 ,,	3 ,,
" 5.	1 ,, ,, ...	16 ,,	No. ,,

(2) In the lower portion of the frame there are the words "Cantonal-Taxe," with a hyphen between the two words. There is a stop after the word "Taxe" in types 3, 4 and 5 only.

VAUD.

4 and 5 CENTIMES.

These stamps were issued by the Confederation, for use in Geneva and French Switzerland, the 4 c. value in 1849, and the 5 c. value in 1850. They should strictly be classed under the Federal issues, the centralization of the Post having taken place in June, 1849.

The design is the same in each, both stamps having been printed from the same plate. In 1850 the figure "4" was obliterated from each stamp on the plate, and the figure "5" engraved by hand in the vacant place. Consequently there is some slight difference in this figure in each of the stamps of the higher value, and attempts have recently been made to reconstruct the plate with the slender aid thus afforded. Of course in the lower value the figure "4" is the same in each stamp, having been reproduced on the plate from the original die.

I have not seen any proof or essay of either of these stamps.

The obliterations which have hitherto been described are:—

For the 4 centimes:—

- (a) A single-lined cross, containing in its centre an eight-rayed star, the cross being surrounded by a rosette; the whole struck in *red* (7).
- (b) The rosette as above, struck in *red*, with the centre left blank (9).
- (c) The capital letters "PD" in a circle, in *black* (11).
- (d) An outlined diamond, containing a lattice-work of lines parallel with the sides (there being seven lines each way), in *black* (10).
- (e) A set of twelve parallel lines, of graduated length, forming a diamond shape, in *black* (16).

I find I have in my collection two stamps obliterated with:—

- (f) A double-framed cross, in each of the outer angles of which there are two circles set side by side. I think the four large dots in the centre of the cross are absent, but am not certain as to this so far as one of the stamps is concerned. The obliteration is struck in *red* (13).

I should also not be surprised to find (and since writing I have heard it does exist, and is struck in *red*):—

- (g) The single circle, with name and date in centre, which was the date mark then in use (14).

I am told the following have also been seen:—

- (h) The grille of the Confederation, in *blue* (5).
- (i) The Zurich postmark, in *red* (15).
- (j) The letters "PD", in *black* (18).

For the 5 centimes:—

- (a) The rosette, as for the 4 c., but struck in *blue* and in *black*, as well as in *red* (9).
- (b) The capital letters "PD" in a circle, in *black* (11).
- (c) The outlined diamond, with lattice-work, in *black* (10).
- (d) The set of twelve parallel lines, forming a diamond shape, in *black* (16).
- (e) The grille of the Confederation (fifteen parallel lines shaped in the form of a diamond), in *blue* and in *black* (5).
- (f) The letters "PP", in an oblong rectangle with rounded corners, struck in *red* (17).

I understand the following have also been seen:—

- (g) The single circle, with name and date in centre, in *red* (14).

(h) The Zurich postmark, in *black* and in *red* (15).

(i) The double circle, with date in centre and name between the two circles, in *red* (12).

For the detection of forgeries, the tests are of course the same for both stamps, and I have found the following the most useful:—

- (1) The outline of the frame is broken at the upper left-hand corner.
- (2) There is a small *black* dot at each of the upper and lower right-hand corners.
- (3) A short horizontal *white* line joins the outline of the narrow end of the horn to the *black* line which encircles the centre of the stamp.
- (4) The thin *black* line under "POSTE LOCALE" does not touch through the ornamental scroll work under the "L" of "LOCALE."
- (5) The scroll-work under "POSTE LOCALE" just touches the foot of the "P" on the left, and the bottom right-hand corner of the "E" on the right.

I have eight different forgeries of these stamps:—

In forgery No. 1 test (5) applies, as the scroll-work does not touch either the "P" or the "E" of "POSTE LOCALE."

Test (1), the break in the outline at the upper left-hand corner, is sufficient to indicate the forgery in Nos. 2 to 8.

No. 6 shows the *black* dot in the upper right-hand corner, but none of the others show it in either corner.

Any one of the five tests would be sufficient to detect forgeries 4, 5, and 6; and in these three the cross has a frame, and there is a *black* line round the *red* circle, neither of which is to be found in the genuine stamp.

ZURICH.

The stamps of Zurich were issued in March, 1843 (nearly seven months prior to the Geneva issue), and are consequently the earliest in date of all the Swiss stamps.

They are apparently simple in design; they have certainly no great pretensions to beauty, and were evidently intended to be useful rather than ornamental. There are no Shields, Coats of Arms, or unnecessary ornaments; the numeral of value, a "4" or a "6," appears in a large figure upon a background of lines diagonally crossed; and the whole is surrounded by a simple double-lined rectangular frame, with semicircular ornaments down the sides. At the top appears the word "ZURICH," and at the bottom, in the 4 rappen, the words "Local-Tax" (to indicate the limitation of the use of the stamp to the town district only), and in the 6 rappen the words "Cantonal-Tax" (to indicate the more extended district for which it was available). I do not know whether it is the simplicity of design that has tempted me to a description which I have hitherto shirked, but the stamps themselves are of no little interest, and the design is much more intricate than would be supposed from a casual glance; so that, although there are five types of each value, a little care and attention will be sufficient to protect even beginners from the snares and pitfalls of the wily forger.

The subject of types raises a question which up to now it has been scarcely necessary to consider. In the issues of Geneva, Vaud (except as regards the figure "5" in the 5 c.), Neuchatel, and Winterthur, each plate consisted of a number of accurate reproductions of the same die, and consequently all the stamps were exactly alike (the double Geneva being of course treated as one stamp). The issue for Basle comes under the same category, and is distinguished only by the embossing of a portion of the design.

The issue for Zurich, the figures "5" in the 5 c. Vaud issue, as also the early Federal issues (including the Rayon

Series) differ in that a portion of the design of each stamp on the plate was separately engraved by hand.

In the case of Zurich five intended reproductions of one type were separately drawn, and then reproduced a sufficient number of times to make up the plate from which stamps were to be printed; in the case of the "5" on the 5 c. Vaud, each stamp on the plate was altered by hand, and as regards the early Federal issues a part of the design of each of the forty stamps on the plate was engraved separately.

Now it is a curious fact that it appears to be practically impossible for any engraver, however skillful, to make by hand an exact copy of any design, however simple.

Consequently we find five types or varieties of the Zurich stamps, and thus this design, simple as it appears to be, gives us a series of varieties unknown in the other issues.

The cancellation marks upon these stamps previously described are:—

- (a) A central cross surrounded by an irregularly-shaped border, having similar angles to those described in one of the Geneva cancellations. In each of the outer angles there is a small circle. The inside angles of both cross and border are joined by thin lines, which cross diagonally in the centre. This is known as the Zurich postmark, and was struck in *black, red, and blue* (15).
- (b) The letters "P.P.", in *black* (20).
- (c) The grille of the Confederation (15 parallel lines shaped in the form of a diamond), in *black* (5).
- (d) The letters "RYKON," struck in *black* (21).
- (e) The word "FRANCO" in slanting capital letters, struck in *red* (22).
- (f) The double circle with date in centre and name between the two circles (12).

The giving of tests for the genuineness of these stamps, and for the detection of forgeries, is much more difficult than in the issues already described, in consequence of the existence of the five types. The two values require to be considered separately, but there are some general remarks to be made which apply equally to both values.

The paper on which the stamps are printed is covered with thin *red* lines, placed alternately two close together and one a little further off. These lines sometimes run vertically, and sometimes horizontally, across the stamp. When they are absent the collector should regard the specimen with suspicion. Such impressions may be *proofs*; I have never seen a used copy of the 4 rappen without lines, and although I have seen several used copies of the 6 rappen apparently without the *red* lines, it is difficult to be sure that they have not disappeared with age, or rubbing, as faint traces may often be found in a copy which at first sight appears to have none.

The following are *general* tests:—

- (1) There are six semi-circular ornaments down the right and left borders of the stamp, with, in addition, a half semi-circle at the bottom in the right, and at the top in the left border.
- (2) The diagonal lines forming the background are divided into groups of four, and counting either way there should be either 15 or 16 complete groups of such lines, with an odd line or lines in some one or more of the corners, according to the type from which the specimen is printed.

As regards the 4 rappen value, if there are more than 16 complete groups the specimen under examination will be an undoubted forgery. But as regards the 6 rappen there are two types (I. and V.) which have 16 complete groups, and one single line in addition at the left-hand bottom and right-hand top corner respectively.

In either value, if there are less than 15 complete groups, the copy will be a "bad 'un."

To detect the forgeries, however (some of them being really dangerous), it is essential for the collector to commit to memory, or keep for reference, a note of the variations of the background in each of the five types, and the two values require to be separately considered.

The 4 rappen.

- (1) The following tables show the varieties in the five types. To count the groups under Table I., you must commence at the top left-hand corner, and count downwards to the right-hand bottom corner. Under Table II., you commence at the top right-hand corner, and count downwards to the left-hand bottom corner.

You will observe that in Type II. there are exactly 16 complete groups of four lines, and that there are not any odd lines in any of the four corners of that stamp.

TABLE I.

	Odd lines in left top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in right bottom corner.
Type I.	1 odd line	... 15 groups of 4 lines	... 3 odd lines
" 2.	No. ,, lines	... 16 ,,	... No. ,,
" 3.	No. ,,	... 16 ,,	... No. ,,
" 4.	3 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 1 ,, line
" 5.	2 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 2 ,, lines

TABLE II.

	Odd lines in right top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in left bottom corner.
Type I.	No odd lines	... 16 groups of 4 lines	... No odd lines
" 2.	No. ,,	... 16 ,,	... No. ,,
" 3.	3 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 2 ,,
" 4.	2 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 3 ,,
" 5.	2 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 3 ,,

- (2) In the lower portion of the frame there are the words "Local-Taxe," with a hyphen between the two words. There is no stop after the word "Taxe," except in Type I.

- (3) There are two dots over the "u" of "ZURICH," in each type, but there is no stop after the word "ZURICH" in any of the types.

The 6 rappen.

- (1) The following tables show the varieties of the five types. They are compiled, and should be read, in the same way as those relating to the 4 rappen value.

You will observe that in each of the five types there is an odd line, or lines, in some one or more of the four corners.

TABLE I.

	Odd lines in left top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in right bottom corner.
Type I.	2 odd lines	... 15 groups of 4 lines	... 2 odd lines
" 2.	1 ,, line	... 15 ,,	... 3 ,,
" 3.	No. ,, lines	... 15 ,,	... 2 ,,
" 4.	No. ,,	... 16 ,,	... No. ,,
" 5.	2 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 1 ,, line

TABLE II.

	Odd lines in right top corner.	No. of complete groups.	Odd lines in left bottom corner.
Type I.	No odd lines	... 16 groups of 4 lines	... 1 odd line
" 2.	3 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 1 ,,
" 3.	2 ,,	... 15 ,,	... 3 ,, lines
" 4.	1 ,, line	... 15 ,,	... 3 ,,
" 5.	1 ,,	... 16 ,,	... No. ,,

- (2) In the lower portion of the frame there are the words "Cantonal-Taxe," with a hyphen between the two words. There is a stop after the word "Taxe" in types 3, 4 and 5 only.

- (3) There are two dots over the "u" of "ZÜRICH," in each type, and there is no stop after the word "ZÜRICH," except in type 2.
- (4) The inner curl of the figure "6" runs some little way down the body of the figure in type 1, a greater distance in types 2 and 4, and a considerable distance down in types 3 and 5.

In illustration of the above tests, I would refer you to the accompanying reproductions, which show the five types of each value.

I have also seven different forgeries of each value (14 in all) :-

In forgeries Nos. 1, 2, and 9 the semicircular ornaments in the borders exceed six in number.

In Nos. 2, 8, and 9 the figures "1843" are substituted for the five little dots in each corner, and there are from 17 to 18 complete groups of four diagonal lines in the back ground.

No. 3 (a 4 rappen) is noticeable as having the words "Cantonal-Taxe" at the bottom, instead of "Local-Taxe."

In Nos. 4 and 11 the thin red lines are all at an equal distance apart, instead of being grouped two and one alternately, as in the genuine.

In Nos. 1 and 3 there is a stop after "ZÜRICH."

In Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 7 there is a stop after "Taxe." This only appears in type 1 of the 4 rappen, and on reference to Table I, you will observe that there should be one odd line in the left top corner. In Nos. 1, 5, and 6 there are three odd lines, and in No. 7 no odd lines.

Forgery No. 6 is, however, really dangerous, and proves the value of the two tables before given. Without these tables it would be exceedingly difficult to detect anything wrong with it:

It is essential for a collector to have a knowledge of the grouping of these diagonal lines, and with such knowledge he is fully protected against all counterfeits that have yet been met with.

Forgery No. 13 of the 6 rappen (and to a less degree No. 14 also) comes under the same category as dangerous, but may be detected by the use of these tables.

The grouping as regards forgery No. 13 is :-

Under Table I. 2 odd lines... 15 groups of 4 lines... 3 odd lines
 " II. 3 "

The grouping as regards forgery No. 14 is :-

Under Table I. 3 odd lines... 14 groups of 4 lines... 1 odd line
 " II. No., " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

This grouping does not agree with that of any of the five genuine types of this value.

In forgery No. 12, the inner curl of the figure "6" stops short where it joins the body of the figure.

NEUCHÂTEL.

This stamp, like those of Vaud and the 2½ rappen of Winterthur, should properly be included among the Federal issues.

It is of the value of 5 centimes, and was issued by the Confederation in 1851 for use in French Switzerland.

The central portion of the design consists of the Federal Cross, which first appeared in the Vaud issues. The white cross, surrounded by a red background, appears upon a shield, above which is a label containing the words "POSTE LOCALE," and below it one inscribed "5 Centimes." The vacant space within the outer framework of the stamp is filled with arabesque tracery. The stamp was printed from reproductions of one die, and there is only one type.

The cancellation marks described are :-

- (a) A set of 12 parallel lines, of graduated length, forming a diamond, struck in black and in blue (16).
 (b) The grille of the Confederation (15 parallel lines), struck in black, in blue, and in red (5).

I have not seen any other:

For the detection of forgeries the best test undoubtedly is :-

- (1) A distinct figure "8" in the arabesque tracery just above the first "L" of "POSTE LOCALE."

The following are also useful :-

- (2) The "s" of "Centimes" slopes to the right; there is no cross-bar at either end, and there is a large stop after this letter.
 (3) The horizontal, thin, inner line of the frame, at the top of stamp, runs too far to the right and touches the thick outline.
 (4) The thin inner frame is broken at the left lower corner.
 (5) The cross-stroke at the top of the "5" is a short and thick line, without any curve.

I understand there is one forgery of this stamp which shows the figure "8." I have not seen it, but I believe it can be detected by one or more of the other tests just mentioned.*

I have not come across a good forgery of this stamp, and the four that I have met with ought not to deceive anyone. The first test is sufficient to detect them all. The white cross is framed also in two of them.

WINTERTHUR.

This again is really a Federal stamp, and was issued, in October, 1849, by the Confederation, for use in the Canton of Zurich; the 4 and 6 rappen not being applicable to the then current rates of postage.

This stamp was also printed from reproductions of one die, and there are no varieties of type.

The cancellation marks hitherto described are :-

- (a) The Zurich postmark before referred to, struck in black and in blue (15).
 (b) The capital letters "P.P.," in black (20).
 (c) The same letters "P P" surrounded by a circle, in black (2).

I have also seen :-

- (d) The grille of the Confederation (15 parallel lines), struck in black (5).
 (e) Nine thick parallel lines, following a diamond shape, struck in black (24).

The following tests of genuineness I have found to be most useful :-

- (1) The top line of the frame of the stamp is distinctly curved, both ends being lower than the centre of the line.
 (2) The stem of the Horn is joined to the central ring by two thin black lines, just at a level with the "P" of "ORTS POST," and there is a thick black stop after this word.
 (3) The "R" in the right bottom corner does not touch the outline of the frame above it.
 (4) There are four lines across the broad end of the Horn, about the level of the letters "LE," and four across the stem, one level with "o," two level with "r," and one between "r" and "s" of "ORTS."

I have met with five forgeries of this stamp, all of which are so badly executed that detailed description is needless; the third test by itself is sufficient to expose them all.

* We give an illustration of this forgery, too in the plate; test (2) will at once detect it. — Ed.



I.



II.



III.

THE 20 C. FRANCE, 1870 (BORDEAUX).

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

IN October last an article appeared in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, by M. Reinheimer, of Frankfurt, describing the types of the 20 c. of France, of the series lithographed at Bordeaux in 1870-71, during the investment of Paris. In this article M. Reinheimer maintains that there are four types of this stamp, and though he is well known as a very painstaking philatelist, who has devoted great attention to German stamps and their obliterations, yet he is evidently not so well acquainted with French stamps, nor with what has been written upon them, and he has already been answered in the November number of the same journal. The subject has been threshed out till it is almost threadbare, and I should have thought it a work of super-erogation to have referred to it, had it not been that a translation of the article appeared in *The Philatelic Record and Stamp News* for December last, without the observations on it in the November number of the German journal. As this is the latest contribution to the history of this stamp, it may be calculated to unbinge the minds of some collectors, unless it is shown clearly that the existence of a fourth type, which finds an advocate in M. Reinheimer, rests on a rotten foundation, inconsistent with the facts of the case, which I will state as briefly as possible.

The contract for the Bordeaux issue was dated 3rd November, 1870, and it provided that the Master of the Mint of Bordeaux, who had agreed to undertake the manufacture, should commence his operations on the 5th November; but no stamps appear to have been issued till about the 13th of the same month. The 20 c. was the first to be taken in hand, as the demand for that value was the most pressing. The existence of two types was early chronicled, as it is mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste* for December, 1870, and even then one of these, the first, was a thing of the past. No other type is mentioned until the *Timbre-Poste* announced the existence of a third, in its number for August, 1871, where it says that this type "only appeared to disappear," for the manufactory had then been closed for some months. In the *Timbrophile* for October, 1871, Dr. Legrand records the results of his examination of the various types, which he thoroughly dissected with that clear anatomising faculty which we all so well know that he possesses in a remarkable degree, for when he once puts on his spectacles nothing seems to escape him. He made four types; but the additional one was, as he himself terms it, a variety of Type II., to which I will refer later on.

M. Reinheimer, in pointing out the differences which serve to distinguish the first, second, and third types from one another, takes as his principal test the Greek frets in the right lower portion of the frame. To a certain extent this

may be a correct test, but in the case of lithographic printing it is hardly one to which recourse would be had in the presence of other and more salient ones; for even the picture of the test portion of Type I., as given in M. Reinheimer's paper in the German journal, must have been taken from a badly printed specimen, for in those clearly printed the lines of the frets nearest the outer edge of the frame are all double.

Type I. differs from Types II. and III. in a very marked manner; the pearls in the circle enclosing the head are irregularly formed, and the circle is upwards of a millimetre distant from the upper tablet, while in Types II. and III. the pearls are more regular in shape, and the circle is not more than a third of a millimetre from the tablet.

Again, in Type I. the lettering is very small, and the numerals are pinched, while in Type II. the letters are better formed and the numerals more rounded. The shading, such as it is, on the face of Ceres in Type I., is in dots, and there are six grapes in the second row of the cluster, while in Types II. and III. the shading is in lines, and there are four grapes.

Type III. is readily distinguishable from Type II., as the lettering, especially that in the upper tablet, is much larger and more distinct than in the latter.



VARIETIES OF III.

There are two minor varieties of Type III., differing in the position of the head in relation to the frame. In one we find the left lower point of the bust in the line of the vertical stroke in the "P" of "POSTES" in the other it is not so, but both occur on the same sheet side by side.

Dr. Legrand describes the variety of Type II. above referred to, as differing principally in the angle made by the chin with the neck, being more rounded than in the normal type, and in the frame he finds the "T" has a perfect horizontal stroke, whereas in the normal type the right side is frequently wanting; also the "2" in "20" is a little

different in form. On the appearance of this paper, with the aid of the large stock of the stamps of Type II., which M. Moens possessed, I made a very careful examination, but failed to satisfy myself that there were any differences beyond such as might be fairly attributable to the printing, which is frequently blurred; but it may be, as suggested by Dr. Legrand, that the matrix itself was touched up, though I think the differences are only due to a fresh transfer.

Early in the year 1892, M. Victor Robert stated in the *Constitutionnel* that he had discovered a new and fourth type, in which the inscription in the upper tablet commenced at about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the angle ornament, and the lettering was heavier. Having ascertained from M. Robert that the stamp had been sold to M. de Ferrary, I communicated with the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, who examined the stamp, and a picture of it appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for May, 1892. This is M. Reinheimer's fourth type; but there is scarcely a doubt that the stamp was forged at Marseilles, the postmark of which town it bears, and this is stated to be the belief of M. de Ferrary himself. Although the stamp was said to be unique, yet oddly enough other specimens, I have been told, have since turned up. The whole history of the issue also tends to show that this variety formed no part of it.

Baron A. de Rothschild, in that part of his *History of the Post Office* which treats of the Bordeaux series, states that he was so fortunate as to have before him several documents relating to their manufacture, and it is the only work in which I have seen the process properly described. The first design for the 20 c. was drawn on the stone with a pen; but there was so much difficulty in making the transfer that a new design was made, which was engraved on the stone *à la pointe d'acier et du diamant*, and this mode was adopted for all the other values subsequently printed, there being a separate matrix for each value. The stone from which the sheet of 300 stamps, in 20 rows of 15, was printed, was prepared by double transfer; that is, 15 single impressions were taken from the matrix on transfer paper, and laid on a lithographic stone in a horizontal row. From this stone 20 impressions were taken on transfer paper, and laid down regularly on the stone from which the sheets were printed.

Before stating what I consider is proved by the above facts I will add that Dr. Legrand found no difference in the heads upon Types II. and III., except what I have mentioned, and he further found that there appeared to be a special type for each of the values of 5 c. and 10 c., but that the 30 c., 40 c., and 80 c. were absolutely identical with Type III. of the 20 c.; and I think that all philatelists who have studied these stamps agree with the diagnosis of the Doctor.

The evidence, I think, proves:—

1. That Type I. was the outcome of the first attempt.
2. That Type II. was the stamp as engraved on the stone.
3. That Type III. was the same as Type II., so far as relates to the head, but a new frame was adapted to it; and this is further proved by the fact that the head is not always in the same position within the frame.

The above are the only types recognized by philatelists who studied the stamps when they made their appearance in 1870-71, and the only varieties known are that mentioned by Dr. Legrand, and one or two arising from bad printing, such as "R" in place of "B" in "REPUB.," etc.; and it will take far more than the production of a specimen tainted with more than suspicion, and the simple assertion of M. Robert, to convince them that another exists.

It is almost needless to add that unused specimens of Type I. have always been scarce, for within a month from the commencement of the issue 10 francs was not an unusual price for a copy. The colour of the impression throughout

the issue appears to be a kind of *Prussian blue*, frequently mixed with *French blue*, varying in tone and depth of colour; but there is a variety in Types I. and II., and Moens says in Type III. also, which is pure *French blue* or *ultramarine*, and specimens of this are very scarce even in a used state. These varieties in the 20 c., and the similar ones in the other values, especially noticeable in the 40 c., were due to the difficulty of obtaining proper pigments at Bordeaux.

In concluding these remarks I would only observe that there is a mistranslation in the English version of that part of M. Reinheimer's paper where he says that Moens describes each of Types II. and III. as *type refait* (which he translates by the word *nachgravirt*). The translator of *The Ph. Record* renders this as "retouched," but this conveys an incorrect idea of what took place and of what Moens says. I am not an apologist for him, for he knows perfectly well how to take care of himself, but I think that he uses the word *refait* advisedly; for it really means that the type was remade, or redrawn. When he speaks of a "retouch" of a die, as in the case of the English One Penny Die II., he makes use of the word *retouché*. Any one will see at a glance that no simple "retouching" of Type I. could ever have made it serve for Type II.

A MUCH-TRAVELLED PROOF SHEET.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

WHEN searching the "records" for information to aid me in the compilation of my monograph on the Stamps of Tasmania, every entry or reference containing the magic word "stamp" was eagerly scanned and followed up. It was in the Chief Secretary's office, where every recorded paper is bound up and elaborately indexed, that I found an entry referring to a police-court case, where the accused were charged with attempting to sell some stamps "reasonably supposed to be forged."

The case was a curious one, and, as showing that matters of interest even to lay readers are to be found in the pursuit of philately, may be worth relating here.

So long ago as December, 1861, the police, "from information received," proceeded to that scene of mild excitement, the Hobart racecourse, and there effected the arrest of two men, against whom it was subsequently charged at the police court, that they did "on the 29th November, 1861, offer for sale at the General Post Office, Hobart Town, a sheet containing 240 postage stamps of the value of sixpence each, the said stamps being forged stamps."

Evidence for the prosecution disclosed the fact that the watermark of "6d." (*sic*), distinctly visible on each *bona fide* stamp, was wanting, and that the lined watermarks round the margin, and passing through the top row of such stamps, were wanting, or rather had been cut away. It was proved that the original stamps, obtained from England through the Colonial Agents, were on a different paper, and that subsequently the plate from which they had been printed had been forwarded to Tasmania, together with a supply of the same description of paper whereon to print the stamps in the Colony.

In view of these facts the Crown claimed that the stamps in court were forgeries, and threw the *onus* of proof to the contrary upon the prisoners.

Then those gentlemen rose up in their conscious innocence and rectitude, and told the following strange story:—

"They were travelling agents, gentlemen who, imbued with a strong commercial instinct, were not averse to a

little honest trading; and when a member of the Victorian detective force, residing in Melbourne, upon learning that they were going to Tasmania to the races, offered them £6 worth of unused Tasmanian stamps (at a slight "discount off face") in payment for some jewellery, they seized the opportunity and clinched the bargain.

Their solicitor produced a letter from the said detective, stating that he had obtained the stamps, for "valuable consideration," from a Ballarat resident.

This gentleman was also communicated with, and he stated that he had received them from his father in London, and produced, in support of his statement, three letters dated April, November, and December, 1858, referring to a certain £6 worth of stamps which were found in a barge, with some stuff from a fire at a stationer's in the "City." When found they were innocent of mucilage, but the resourceful father suggested that his son might "get a pennyworth of gum and make something of them."

(In these days of "original gum" who would venture to doubt a sheet of unused stamps with an unimpeachable pedigree of thirty years? And yet this case proves that there might be doubts.)

That London father was doubtless as hazy in his notions of Australian geography as some Londoners are at the present day, and probably thought that as Ballarat and Hobart Town were both in Australia, his son might stroll round to the latter village some fine evening and trade off the stamps for "something." Well, he did trade them off, but the result was certainly unpleasant for three perfectly innocent parties.

There being no evidence of fraudulent intent on the part of the sporting gents, they were discharged.

When writing *Tasmania*, I referred to this case, and hazarded the opinion that the sheet of stamps was now "on record" amongst the depositions in the case.

This opinion has recently been verified, and I have had the pleasure of seeing the stamps themselves.

The sheet, as I supposed from the first, is a proof impression struck by Messrs. Perkins & Bacon. The colour is that peculiar *true lilac* shade that characterises Perkins & Bacon's prints of the 6d. stamp, and presents the same remarkable varying depth of intensity—some portions of the stamp appearing to be more fully coloured than others.

But the most interesting thing about this proof impression is the paper. This is not unwatermarked, as might have been supposed from the evidence, but is the "*Large Star*" paper so elaborately described and illustrated in Bacon and Napier's splendid monograph on the Stamps of Barbados.

The expert witness, who testified to the absence of the "6d." watermark, evidently failed to note the presence of the *Star* watermark; otherwise his acquaintance with the then recently superseded 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps with that watermark might have led him to suspect the true origin of the alleged forged stamps.

As might be expected from its travels and vicissitudes, its acquaintance with fires, rubbish barges, Londoners, Ballarat residents, pen'n'orths of gum, detectives, and sporting gents, the unfortunate proof sheet is considerably creased and soiled; but the grand old *Star* watermark shines out to the initiated eye, and is proof positive of the genuine nature of the impression, despite all "postal expert" opinions to the contrary.

The sheet still remains "on record"; but should any copies of "*Tasmania*, 1858, 6d., with wmk. *Large Star*," appear in the stamp market, the collector who reads his *Monthly Journal* (and what collector does not?) will know that they are own brothers, or even nearer relatives, to the "much-travelled proof sheet."

"POSTAGE STAMPS AND THEIR COLLECTION."*

We have had this book upon our table for review for some weeks past, and have been trying to make up our mind what to say about it. On a casual glance, our inclination was to compliment the publisher upon the excellence of the paper, the printing, and the illustrations—for the book is indeed beautifully got up—and charitably to leave the matter of the work unnoticed; but a closer examination of its contents compels us, we much regret to state, to treat them with rather more consideration, if with less charity. The fact is that the book contains the most extraordinary conglomeration of mistakes that we ever saw brought together in such a limited space. What the general philatelic knowledge of the author may be it is difficult to judge, but he has certainly shown some ingenuity in concealing such knowledge, as he may happen to possess, under a mass of error.

To point out and correct all the mistakes in the book would take a whole number of the *Journal*; we must content ourselves with drawing attention to the more inexcusable or dangerous ones.

The process of preparing the plates for the 1d. and 2d. stamps of 1840 has been so often correctly described, that it is difficult to understand anyone at the present day stating that *the value* and the *Maltese Crosses* in the upper angles were engraved on the *plate*; the arrangement of the corner lettering is also given entirely wrong. Twice in the book an illustration is given of an interesting strip of stamps, two of which are *sideways*, to show what *little-bé-he* varieties are! The old *blued-by-the-gum* theory, which has been long known to be utterly incorrect, is solemnly resuscitated; and, in express defiance of the *Post-office Guide*, collectors are assured that the stamps cut from Telegraph Forms can be used in payment of postage. (They can only be used in payment of the charges on telegrams.)

But the long chapter, headed "Stamps to Look For," is the most curious part of the book. The information in it is varied and peculiar. The collector is taught to look for various rouletted Brunswickers that do not exist with genuine roulettes; for Cyprus *errors* with unknown plate numbers; for Great Britain 1d. on Dickinson paper (without any mention of the fact that these were never issued); Hanover 3 pf. with *close* network (another unissued stamp), an illustration of which is given with *large* aet; Malta 4d., *imperforated* (the printer may be responsible for the form of the word, but we do not know the stamp on that condition); 5, 6, and 7 sgr. envelopes of Prussia with *grey inscription*; *wool-engraved* issues of the Cape; Mauritius "filleted heads," inscribed "*Post-office*"; Canada "1s." and the 6d. on *laid* paper, *perf.* 12; Newfoundland 5 c., brown, *rouletted*; Peru ½ peso in the type of 1850; Prince Edward Island 9d., *perf.* 13½ × 11; Queensland 1s., first issue, *imperf.*; and other monstrosities too numerous to mention.

The misplacing of illustrations, in a book intended for a guide for distinguishing the stamps illustrated, is rather a serious defect. We find the Russian envelope illustrated under Poland, and the Polish under Russia; a portrait of the St. Petersburg envelope, labelled "Moscow Local Envelope"; an illustration of the ordinary 120 c. of Uruguay, given for the one "to look for"; the Afghan 1 rupee of 1872-73, entitled "1 sh."; for an imaginary 2 c., *slate, perf.* 12½, of Hong Kong, an illustration of the

* By OLIVER FIRTH. London: L. Upcott Gill.

ordinary 2 c., perf. 14; and for the rare 8 annas of Jhind, an illustration of the 1 anna!

With rigid impartiality, the anna of India is stated in three places to consist of 12 pies, and in three others to consist of 4 pies only! As values in pies are only found among the issues of British India (where it is plainly shown that 1 a. = 12 pies), and, we believe, on the post card of Nepal, it was quite unnecessary to run into such an error as this. Even under Scinde, with its single value $\frac{1}{2}$ a., we find "4 pies = 1 anna." On the other hand, the folus and paisa of Faridkot are severely left alone; and Soruth is credited with a rupee of 16 annas, instead of 20.

Amongst errors, we find the 6d., plate 13, of Great Britain, in yellow-brown; and among reprints an allusion to some of Thurn and Taxis; and the last few words of the book repeat the error as to stamps cut from Telegraph Forms being "available for postage."

We are extremely sorry to have been obliged to criticise this work so severely, but when a book, so beautifully got up and printed as this, is found to be filled with mistakes, which no philatelist of any experience ought to have allowed to pass, and of which many are of great danger to the class of collectors for whom such a book is intended, it is the duty of a reviewer to point some of them out.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

1897 Catalogue. THE work on this Catalogue is proving much more arduous than we expected, Part II. as the whole of it has been rewritten, and in many cases great researches

have been necessary in order to make accurate and up-to-date lists; but we feel sure the result will repay waiting on the part of our clients. As a Catalogue, and as a trade price list, we believe it will be the best that has ever been published. With regard to the prices there may be differences of opinion, but our honest endeavours are to affix the current and proper prices of the day, and such as we can supply stamps at, not only for the moment, but for some months to come. Where corrections are necessary they will be published from time to time in the *Monthly Journal*, in the addenda we shall give there. We doubt now if Part II. will be ready by the end of March, probably it will be early in April before it is finished, but the booked orders will be sent out as soon as possible. Part III. cannot be commenced until Part II. is finished, so this again will be thrown later. One thing we are rather curious about, and that is to know whether the delay in Part II. of our Catalogue will induce a similar delay in the issue of another Catalogue, by a certain firm of book-sellers in the South of England. Let us watch and see. We believe there will be a similar delay there. *Verbum sap.*

* * *

Of the excellent Catalogue for advanced collectors, that has been running for some years in *The American Journal of Philately* (Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited), we have just received the number for February, which contains, amongst other lists, that of Sweden, &c. Having devoted a good deal of attention to this country, we must state that the Swedish list is very incomplete, wrong in many cases, and certainly not a suitable and up-to-date list for such a fine Catalogue as this has hitherto been. Take for instance the issue of

1855, with value in "skill-bco.;" this issue is given as consisting of 10 stamps, and only one variety of paper is shown, although it is stated to be varying in thickness. All the leading collectors here make two sets of these stamps, giving them on thick and thin paper, and they are very easy to divide. Again in the colours of the same issue only blue and pale blue are given for the 4 sk. bco. This is most incomplete, for there is hardly any stamp, even in the numerous issues of Greece, that shows more variety of colour and shade than this one. In our own private collection we have deep indigo-blue, full blue, Prussian blue, lavender-blue, down to the pale slate-blues. Almost twenty distinct shades could easily be named. So, again, in a less degree in the 6sk. and the other values. Then the description of the reprints is certainly not right. Two sets are given only; our researches, backed by those of collectors in Sweden, show that there were three sets of reprints, which might be classed as follows:—

1868. Perf. 14.	3 sk. bco.,	pale green.
	4 "	deep blue.
	6 "	brown-lilac.
	8 "	orange-yellow.
	24 "	deep, bright vermilion.

1871. On similar paper to the last, but colours changed, viz. :—

	3 sk. bco.,	pale yellow-green.
	4 "	blue.
	6 "	dull lilac.
	8 "	yellow.
	24 "	dull, pale vermilion.

In 1885 the stamps were reprinted again, and were perf. 13.

	3 sk. bco.,	pale, dull green.
	4 "	(we have not yet met with, but no doubt it exists).
	6 "	bright lilac.
	8 "	orange-yellow.
	24 "	pale brick-red.

So much for the first issue only. The later issues might also be treated in a very much more scientific manner than in this Catalogue. There is one thing, however, that we must take exception to, in connection with the second issue. The Advanced Catalogue gives this as perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then the same values perf. 14 only. This difference we do not think exists.

The well-known error, "TRETIO" on the 20 sk. vermilion, is placed in the set perf. 14; we have it perf. 13, and do not know it in the first-named set.

* * *

Zululand Stamps.

RECENTLY we have heard remarks that the higher values of Zululand were out of use, and that there was a probability of stamps of the Cape being used in this district. In answer to an enquiry, which we addressed to the Postmaster-General of Zululand, he replies, under date January 6th, as follows:—"I know nothing of Cape stamps being used. I have enough for two years' consumption, and no provisional will be issued while I am in charge, unless my whole stock is burnt or swallowed up in an earthquake." Well done, Zululand! We only wish the authorities of other places would be as firm as the much-to-be-commended Postmaster-General of this district. We have received supplies of the high values up to £5, and can supply them at ordinary rates on application.

* * *

Postal Fiscals WE have received an interesting letter, dated December 29th last, from one of the *highest postal officials* in South Africa—who has requested us not to mention his name. We have liberty, however, to quote the following, which may be of some little interest:—

"I have been reading your journal of November, page 93, and perhaps might assist you in solving the mystery of a fiscal becoming a postal in the wilds of Africa. Were you to write to me in my official capacity, you would get an answer much the same as Messrs. Whitfield-King & Co. did. Fiscals have done duty as postals, though few. The letters out here are date-stamped by the office messenger, a native, who does not know one stamp from another; is it not possible that the same thing takes place in B. C. A.; and that the fiscal passes unnoticed by the postmaster? I distinctly remember, in 1893 I think, a letter bearing three 9s. and one 1s. fiscal instead of four of 1d., because the letter was shown to me, and I was asked if the stamps could be removed, as a mistake had been made. Of course having been posted and marked it could not be tampered with, and I passed it."

Of course this does not give any more information about the B. C. A. fiscals than is already known, but it does show on *very high* official authority that in South Africa fiscal stamps had undoubtedly passed the post.

* * *

The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition.

We have received from the brother of Mr. Armitage, one of the bold explorers of this expedition, a stamp produced by photography which was placed on letters sent from the steamship *Windward*, to be posted at the nearest land, whenever they could make communication. We have had one of these reproduced as an interesting souvenir, and show it herewith. The label, of course, is of no philatelic interest, and can be merely looked upon as a curiosity; but as a record of a most interesting voyage, we think it is well worthy of mention.



* * *

Stamps and Stamp Collecting.

THIS well-known work, by our esteemed editor Major E. B. Evans, has just been translated into Swedish, under the title of *Filatelistiska Termer*, the author being our friend Baron Carl von Platen. Unfortunately we are not able to read this language, but the book is got up in a beautiful manner, and has been carefully edited, and may be obtained from Mr. H. Lichtenstein, Stockholm, Sweden.

* * *

The Amateur Collector.

NOWADAYS one hears much about the collector, pure and simple, as distinct from the wicked dealer, and the following note, from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, will no doubt be rather amusing to some of our friends in the Philatelic Society of London. Of course we do not think for a minute that there is anybody in that Society on whom the cap could be fitted:—

"The collector, the *pure, straight-out collector of the olden time*, is one who abominates speculation, who speaks loudly against the *fabulous profits* of dealers, and who selects so-called neglected and unprofitable countries to study in order to retain that *unsullied name of amateur collector*; that name dear to him; poor soul! We all know him. *The amateur collector of to-day has strayed a bit from the straight and narrow path.* He has commenced to specialize—the world is so large, you know—he has now become fond of pairs, strips, and blocks; he is partial to shades; and he is a trifle weak upon the subject of arranging a page full of the same stamp, but of slightly different hues. Altogether the amateur collector is not what he was. He laments it himself, and I feel awfully sorry for him. I am afraid that our *amateur collector will die of philatelic plethora*, but he will die calling *anathemas upon the speculator and upon the dealer, for such is human inconsistency.*" (The italics are ours.)

Cashmere Stamps.

The following note, from the *Indian Civil and Military Gazette*, will be read with pleasure by collectors of Native Indian stamps:—

Philatelists, who go in for specimens of Native States postage, will be greatly excited to hear that all plates, dies, and seals used in the printing of Kashmir and Jammu State stamps, from the date of the earliest issue to the time of the supersession of the State Post Offices by the Imperial Post, have been recently destroyed by the Accountant-General of the State in the presence of European witnesses. This, of course, was necessary, though we have been assured that there has been no reprinting for the last fifteen years at least. Kashmir stamps will now go up largely in value."

Now that we know there is an end to reprinting in Cashmere, the stamps of this country will be quite collectable, and we anticipate a good demand for them within the next few years.

London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897.

THE following circular has been issued by the Committee of this Exhibition; it has been sent to many of the leading dealers and publishers during the last week or two, and we shall be pleased to forward copies, together with the necessary application form for advertisement space, to anybody on receipt of a card. Personally, we very strongly advocate the columns of the Official Catalogue, as one of the best advertising mediums ever offered to stamp dealers. The Catalogue is not a thing that is bought and read and thrown away, but it is a book that will be kept for constant reference for years to come, and it will be in the hands of the best known collectors throughout the world. The experience of the Exhibition of six years ago goes to prove that a very large number of orders will be received for the Catalogue, from those who are not able to come to London to attend the Exhibition, although the Committee are very careful only to guarantee an edition of 5000 copies. We have no doubt that a very much greater number will be sold, and we trust to see a large response in the way of advertisements to the circular printed below:—

"THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

"The Committee have decided to accept Advertisements for insertion in the Official Catalogue, to be issued for the use of visitors attending the Exhibition, which will be opened on the 22nd July, 1897.

"The compilation of the Catalogue will be entrusted to a Sub-Committee of well-known Philatelists, and, in addition to matters of general information and interest, it will contain a plan of the galleries; a list of all the countries represented, with their position in the Exhibition; a description of each

exhibit, noting its chief points and merits; and a complete index and list of Exhibitors and Advertisers.

"The Catalogue will be indispensable to all who visit the Exhibition, forming as it will a Philatelic guide to London. It will also doubtless be read by the Philatelic world generally; and it will probably find a place in the library of all serious collectors as a work of reference to the collections shown by the leading Exhibitors, from which all students of Philately can from time to time derive valuable information as to the status and comparative scarcity of the principal rarities shown in the several exhibits. In this respect it will differ from magazines or periodical publications, which are generally laid aside after they have been read, and are eventually bound up without the Advertisements.

"The advantage of advertising in such a publication, and of bringing before the notice of the leading collectors and the Philatelic world generally the names of Advertisers securing a position in the pages of the Catalogue, must be obvious to all persons engaged in the stamp trade.

"The Catalogue will be of the same size as this circular, and a form of application for space is annexed.

"It is intended to print at least 5000 copies of the Catalogue, and the Committee guarantee this number as a minimum.

"The following scale of prices has been fixed. For the special positions applications must be for the full page, and for other positions no application for less than a quarter page can be entertained.

"SPECIAL POSITIONS.

"For the outside back page of cover . . .	£20
" " inside front page, facing matter . . .	£7
" " inside back page . . .	£7
" " page facing index . . .	£7

"FOR ALL OTHER PAGES.

"Full page	£4
"Half page	£2 10s.
"Quarter page	£1 10s.

"All orders for special positions must be received by the 15th May next, and in case of more than one application being received for any particular page, the same will be allotted by ballot, to be conducted at a meeting of the Council of the Philatelic Society, London, who have kindly undertaken this duty for the Exhibition Committee.

"All other applications must be received, and all Advertisements with blocks, &c., must be forwarded so as to be in the hands of the Committee, by the 15th June next.

"In all cases the terms of payment are cash for one-half of the amount of the Advertisement, to be sent with orders, and the balance by the 15th June next. Default in this respect may entail forfeiture of any moneys paid on account. In the event of more than one-half of the price of the position actually allotted being remitted with any alternative offer, credit will be given against the full amount payable, or the balance will be returned, as the case may be.

"If the Committee, for want of space or for any other cause, should see fit not to accept any order, any money paid on account will be returned.

"In cases where special positions are applied for, Advertisers unsuccessful in obtaining one of them, and desirous of securing another position, should make their application in the alternative, and preference will be given to such alternative offers in allotting space in ordinary positions.

"It will be a convenience if intending Advertisers will make use of the enclosed form of application, which, with all other communications on the subject of Advertisements, should be sent to the Secretary,

"J. A. TILLEARD,

"4, Lombard Court, London, E.C.

"February, 1897."

Dies I. and II. of English Colonials.

WE have just had made autotypes, on a large scale, of Dies I. and II. in the De La Rue printed British Colonial stamps. These autotypes are printed on a stout card measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the points of difference between Dies I. and II. are most clearly set forth. These cards are a convenient size for the pocket, and, being made of a very stout material, will not easily break. We can supply them at the price of 6d. each, post-free 7d., or wholesale at the rate of 4s. per dozen, post-free.

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The International Philatelic Union Limelight Exhibition at Essex Hall, Strand, London.

ON Wednesday, January 27th, a social meeting of members of the I. P. U. and their friends was held at Essex Hall, Strand, for the purpose of witnessing a lantern show, prepared and manipulated by Mr. T. Ridpath, of Liverpool.

In the absence of the President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, Q.C., the chair was to have been taken by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, one of the Vice-Presidents; but here again indisposition intervened, and Dr. Marx was summoned by those present to occupy the position of Chairman.

The following is a list of the "slides" which appeared upon the screen, with the name of the demonstrator:—

PART I.

Descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

1. Zurich, 6 rappen, genuine and forgery.
2. Zurich, Type III., normal and retouch.
3. Neuchatel, genuine and forgery.
4. Neuchatel, special forgery.

Descriptions by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

5. Naples, Arms, normal and partly erased.
6. U.S.A., 1869, 15 c., Type I., II., and reprint.
7. St. Lucia, 4d., Types I. and II.
8. France, 1870, Bordeaux issue, 20 c., Types I. and II.
9. Victoria, 2nd issue, showing variety with broken steps.
10. Sydney Views, 1d., Plates I. and II.
11. " " 2d., Plates I. to V.

Descriptions by Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

12. Sydney Views, 1d., pair of forgeries.
13. India, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, pair, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a., proof in red.
14. " 4 annas, green, Types I. and II.
15. Great Britain, V.R., genuine and forged.
16. British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, forgery.
17. " " " 8 c., rose "

PART II.

Descriptions by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

18. Transvaal, 1d., black, genuine and forged.
19. " 3d., lilac, forged.
20. Chili, watermarks of the 5 centavos.
21. Liberia, 1897, new issue, 1 to 50 c.

Descriptions by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

22. Austrian Italy, 15 soldi, Types I. and II.
23. Hungary, 10 kr., litho., genuine and forged.
24. Hanover, $\frac{1}{2}$ th., genuine and forged.
25. " 3 gros., genuine and forged.
26. Saxony, 3 pf., genuine and forged.
27. " 3 pf., special forgery, showing correct ground-work.
28. Thurn and Taxis, 30 k., genuine and forged.
29. Montevideo, 240 c., genuine and forged.
30. " 80 c. " "
31. " 100 c. " "
32. " 120 c. " "
33. " 240 c. " "
34. Uruguay, 1 c. " "
35. " 2 c. " "
36. Finland, 10 kop., genuine and forged.
37. Holland, unpaid stamps, 4 varieties.

The interval was to have been occupied by Mr. Oldfield, with a short paper on "The Advantages of Stamp Collecting," but in the absence of that gentleman the paper could not be read; so, in order to supply this deficiency of food for the mind, the Committee thoughtfully substituted food for the body, in the shape of light refreshments.

To return to the programme. Amongst the most interesting (because novel) of the pictures shown may be noticed the forgery of the Great Britain 1d., "V.R.," a very rare counterfeit; and although not calculated to deceive the professional expert, still good enough to have remained undiscovered for some years in the collection of a very distinguished and very keen member of the London Philatelic Society. The enlargement shows, moreover, that the workmanship of the engraving is as fine as that of its prototype, although the obvious failure to hit off the identical likeness of the Queen gives the forgery away at once. The forgeries of the square Montevideo stamps are among the latest productions of a South American "smasher," if the current slang of the coin-counterfeiters may be applied to his brother in crime of the stamp world. These are *very* dangerous, and have deceived the *very* elect, but careful examination has rewarded the investigator; certain unflinching tests have been discovered to distinguish the bad from the good, but the publication of them would probably result in the manufacturer eliminating the difference from his next "issue."

At the close of Part II. a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. T. Ridpath, for his kindness in coming up to London with his apparatus, and for his interesting exhibition; also to Messrs. Tilleard, Bacon, Nankivell, and Ehrenbach for their interesting and lucid explanations of the various stamps thrown on the screen.

We must not forget to mention the services of Mr. T. H. Hinton, the Union's indefatigable Secretary, who had a considerable amount of extra work thrown on his shoulders by having to make *impromptu* arrangements for filling the programme, which he did to the entire satisfaction and pleasure of all present.

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Geneva Exhibition Medals.

We have just received the five medals, that were awarded to us at the Exhibition that was held in Geneva last summer.

These medals are typical of Geneva and of stamp collecting, and are a very pleasing souvenir of one of the most pleasant visits we have ever paid to the Continent. On the obverse we have a group of the Swiss Cantonal stamps, gracefully disposed on a wreath of laurel, occupying the left-hand side of the medal; the right hand and centre are occupied by a very good representation of Lac Lemman, showing the central bridge with the island on the right, in the foreground being one of the peculiar sailing boats to be found only, we believe, on this lake. In the far distance one can just catch sight of Mont Blanc, rising in the clouds. The inscription across the centre is "Société Philatelique, Genève, 1896," surrounded with a further inscription "Exposition Internationale de Timbres Poste." The reverse side of the medal bears a very good and clear-cut representation of the Arms of Geneva, as shown on the Geneva stamps. Within a shield we have the Large Eagle and Crown on the left, with the Key of the city on the right. At the bottom, in a scroll, there is the inscription in large letters "Post Tenebras Lux," the whole being crowned with a rayed sun, as upon the stamps. We congratulate our friends in Geneva on the production of so handsome and suitable a medal for their Exhibition awards.

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Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 4th December, 1896.

No ordinary business was taken, but the evening was devoted to a magic lantern display of stamps by Mr. T. Ridpath, who very kindly gave his services and lent his lantern and slides, many of which were prepared specially for this occasion. The stamps were all shown in their natural colours, and Mr. Ridpath was highly complimented on his success in the preparation of the slides.

The descriptions were given by Messrs. M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, and J. A. Tilleard, and the display proved eminently interesting and instructive. Amongst the stamps shown were the two types of the 1858 issue of Austria; genuine and forged copies of the 4 cuartos stamps of the Spanish issues of 1860-1864 and 1867; the original and the re-engraved dies of the first penny English, and the 5/- I.R. Official (genuine and forged); specimens of the blue Naples, arms, and cross; the 1 scudo Papal States, and the 10 kop. Finland of 1856 (both genuine and forged in each case); all described by Mr. Castle. Amongst those described by Mr. Bacon were the original and reprint of the 20 c. stamp of the first French Republic; the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, Indian stamp, and the proof, in the same colour, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with 8 arches; genuine and forged illustrations of the 1s. 9d. Ceylon; three varieties of the first 2d. stamp of Victoria, and a pair of the second 2d., one showing the variety with the broken steps; two varieties of the 15 c. of the 1869 issue of the U.S.A.; and the 6d., brown, laureated stamp of New South Wales (genuine and forged).

Mr. Ehrenbach described genuine and forged examples of the 3 pf. (first issue) of Saxony; the same of the 30 kr. stamp of Thurn and Taxis, and of some of the Hanover stamps; the two plates of the 6 kr., brown, Bavarian stamp; the 240 (block letters) of Uruguay, both genuine and forged; and the 3 kr. lithographed Hungarian adhesive stamp, with a forgery made out of the envelope stamp of the same type.

Mr. Oldfield undertook the description of the Swiss stamps, including the five types of the 6 rap. Zurich; genuine and forged specimens of the same stamp, and of the 5 c. Neuchatel and the 15 c. of the Federal issue.

The two types of the general Colonial plates were described by Mr. Gordon Smith, and Mr. Tilleard undertook the description of the two plates of the 1d., and all the plates of the 2d. Sydney View; a new error in the Mashonaland 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post card, discovered by Mr. Ridpath;

an original V. R. 1d. English, and a finely-engraved forgery of the same stamp; and the two dies of the third design of the 4 a. stamp of India.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, the best thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Ridpath for his valuable services, and for the most interesting display he had given.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1896-97 was held at Effingham House on the 11th December, 1896.

Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Gibb, sending for inspection by members attending the meeting a 10 cent Canadian envelope stamp, of the first issue, printed in red. The specimen forwarded has apparently done postal duty, and is probably an error printed in the colour of the 5 cent stamp.

Major Evans then read a further portion of his paper on the "Stamps of Mauritius," dealing chiefly with the adhesive stamps and envelopes supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., down to the end of the unwatermarked series.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 18th December, 1896.

The Vice-President having referred to the loss sustained by the Society and philately through the death of Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, moved "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with very great regret of the death of Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Lockyer in her affliction."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bacon, and duly passed.

Mr. Hall then produced for inspection by members present his very fine collection of the stamps of Peru, and read a very interesting series of notes which he had prepared in reference to the various issues, and the intricate subject of the various surcharges employed.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 8th January, 1897.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. C. Harrison, resigning his membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. R. Frentzel, Mr. N. H. Withee, Mr. J. S. O'Meara, Prince Pamphilj, and Mr. A. H. Stamford were elected members of the Society.

Major Evans read the concluding portion of his paper on the "Stamps of Mauritius," prepared for the Society's work on the Stamps of the African Colonies.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 15th January, 1897.

Mr. Gordon Smith produced for inspection by members present his fine collection of the stamps of South Australia, and gave a very clear description of the various issues. In dealing with the question of the 10d. stamp, he explained the six types of the surcharge, and his reasons for adhering to the opinion that the types are limited to this number, a view which was entirely concurred in by the members attending the meeting, notwithstanding the theory which has been recently advanced by another collector as to the existence of a larger number of types.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B. A.

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

DEC. 17.—Display: U.S.A.

JAN. 7.—Paper: "Cape of Good Hope," by G. Johnson.

JAN. 21. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. G. F. Hughes (Transvaal), F. C. Krichauff (South Australia), J. Debray (Belgium), E. Lintelo (Belgium), and A. Mattana (Gibraltar).

Mr. M. Z. Kuttner (London) exhibited his collection of the stamps of South Australia, which was extremely interesting and instructive to the members present.

FEB. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ely (Devonport) and R. W. M. Corbett, Esq. (Oswestry), were elected members.

Then followed the display of the stamps of Trinidad.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held on January 22nd. The resignation of Mr. T. L. Marsden was accepted with regret. Mr. E. W. Bramwell (Chorlton-cum-Hardy) was elected a corresponding member.

The Hon. Secretary read the continuation of his paper upon the Stamps of Norway.

THE ninth meeting took place on February 5th. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. H. Abbott, the following gentlemen volunteered to give short papers, and invited discussion thereon. The Hon. Secretary read a short article on the "Stamps of Iceland." The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Duerst) followed with concise and useful information on the issues of "Romagna."

Mr. Petri gave a detailed account of the cancellations upon the Modena stamps, illustrating his paper with *facsimile* drawings.

The President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) took for his subject the articles appearing in certain philatelic papers, on the "Stamps of the United States," giving a very instructive, if severe criticism upon them.

Before the close of a most enjoyable evening, it was announced that Mr. Duerst had accepted the editorship of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, whereupon he received the hearty congratulations and best wishes of all.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1896-7.

President: CAPT. G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary: W. J. W. MILLER.
5, Athenæum Terrace, Plymouth.

THE seventh meeting was held on December 30th, 1896.

The Hon. Sec. reported receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of Part I. of their new Catalogue, and from Mr. Ewen, a presentation copy of his new Album for English specialists, and was instructed to acknowledge same with best thanks of the Society.

Mr. E. R. Hudson, Plymouth, and Lieut. C. W. Keighley-Peach, R.N., H.M.S. *Cambridge*, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Mr. Mayne introduced the subject for study, "Some of the Stamps of Great Britain." His remarks were confined to the Mulready envelope and its caricatures, the 1d. V.R., and the Line Engraved series, of which he showed some good specimens. An interesting discussion followed. The Vice-

President exhibited a copy of the *Id. imperf.*, printed in blue, and stated that the authenticity of this stamp had been doubted by experts; but in a valuable collection which had recently changed hands there was, he believed, a similar variety found.

The Hon. Sec. was instructed to convey the best thanks of the Society to the following publishers for donations to the Society's Library during the year:—Messrs. Theo. Buhl & Co.; Mr. William Brown, Salisbury; and the Publishers of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*.

THE eighth meeting was held on January 13th, 1897.

Dr. C. E. Rendle, Plymouth, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Mr. Mayne continued his remarks, from last meeting, on the Stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 3d. and 4d. of the Surface Printed series.

The Vice-President showed some very unusual shades of colour of both the 3d. and 4d. values.

THE ninth meeting was held on January 27th, 1897.

Mr. A. W. Shield, Plymouth, was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Mr. Mayne continued his remarks on the Stamps of Great Britain, and dealt with the 6d. and 1/- values.

THE tenth meeting was held on February 10th, 1897.

Mr. A. M. Watkins, Stoke, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The Chairman, Mr. Mayne, gave the members an interesting account of how he commenced stamp collecting, and at the close of his remarks was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Secretary*.

5, ATHENEUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: J. H. CHAPMAN,
54, Winter Street.

Hon. Sec.: JAMES BRAMAH,
145, Gell Street.

A MEETING of this Society was held in Bird's Restaurant on the evening of Wednesday, 2nd December.

It was decided to hold future meetings at Bird's Restaurant, as the rooms the Society has hitherto occupied have been found too small.

A debate on "Reprints" was opened, and the question having been thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, a resolution was unanimously passed that "The Sheffield Philatelic Society is of opinion that all reprints should be legibly marked as such."

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of the readers of your Journal to a very dangerous and new forgery, which was recently laid before me, of a *Moscow envelope*, and which no doubt emanates from the same source as the many other forgeries that have come out here during the last two years, and against which, much to our regret, we have in vain appealed to the authorities for protection and for the prosecution of the generally known swindler? The present forgery being a very good imitation of the originals, both in the colour of the stamp, and in the type of the inscription, I wish to point out the principal differences by which it may be distinguished.

The upper ends of the wings of the Eagle are too sharp, as are also the feathers of the tail, and the separate feathers are scarcely to be distinguished; whereas, in the originals the ends of the wings are much more rounded, and the feathers quite clearly visible.

The three minute shields, which are upon each of the two wings, are also very indistinct, and the small Arms therein hardly visible.

The mouths of the posthorns are much too broad and open. The letters of the words are also too indistinct, whereas, in the originals they are much clearer and sharper.

Postmark.—"1 April, 1846," across the whole stamp, and the same postmark on the back of the envelope.

In the fifteen years that I have been collecting Russian envelopes, I never came across a single *Moscow envelope* that was postmarked on the face, all the postmarks I have seen being on the back, and of a large circular form; whereas the present forgery has an oblong postmark.

I would recommend everybody before buying a *Moscow envelope*, at the present time, to submit it to some competent authority, the present swindle having lasted long enough to arouse all serious collectors of Russian envelopes for combined action against the party in question.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

A. STEUDEL, *Consul*.

Moscow, 25/6 February, 1897.

[We are greatly obliged to Consul Steudel, who is one of the first authorities upon Russian stamps, for his letter, and we thoroughly endorse his warning, which is by no means unnecessary.—ED.]

PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

DEAR SIR,—As our names have been extensively advertised in connection with the above Club, we, having been elected by the members as the Committee of Management, desire to make known to Philatelists generally that we have resigned our membership. We, therefore, are no longer responsible in any way whatever for the management of the Club, and our connection with it has entirely ceased.

H. HOUSTON BALL.
BRUCE CORNFORD.
W. G. HAWKINS.
SAMUEL RAWSON.
W. R. UMFREVILLE RIDOUT.
W. T. WILLETT.

40, JERMYN STREET, January 26th, 1897.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BLACK PENNY."—The stamp you describe is a Spanish essay, of which some quantity were printed, and afterwards cancelled with black bars, like the Spanish *remainders*.

C. P.—We are much obliged for your card. There will perhaps be another supplement before very long; if not, we think the plan you propose would be a very good one.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

CEYLON.

1896. On Service.
3, 5, 15, 25, and 30 cents, set of 5 . . . used *s. d.* 4 0

GUATEMALA.

1897. Large oblong.
1 centavo, black on lilac 0 1
2 centavos ,, grey-blue 0 2

HOLLAND.

50 cents, brown and emerald used 0 6

MEXICO.

1896-7. With wmk.
3 cents, brown 0 2
50 cents, purple 2 6

ORANGE FREE STATE.

1897.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange 0 1
 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. in small black figure on 3d., blue 0 9

SAN MARINO.

1892.

1 lira, red and yellow 9 0
1 " " " " used 10 0

1895-96.

2 cent., rose used or unused 0 1
20 " lilac " " 0 4
1 lira, sky-blue " " 1 6

TOBAGO.

1897. Fiscal stamp surcharged for postage.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., in black, on 4d., mauve and rose 15 0
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " " used 15 0

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

TRANSVAAL.

2d., brown and green 0 4
3d., red-violet and green 0 5
4d., olive and green 0 6

STANLEY GIBBONS' 1897 CATALOGUE.

PART I.

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

SECOND LIST.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
13. No price should be 2 0 unused and 2 0 used.		
13a. Add 6d. blue unused 10 0 used 3 0		
41. No price should be 80 0 unused 80 0 used.		
42. " " " 40 0 " 60 0 used.		
44. Price 1 6 unused should be 1 0		
45. " 1 6 " " 1 0		
46. " 3 0 " " 2 0		
46. " 3 0 used " 2 0		
47. " 17 6 unused " 12 6		
48. " 7 6 " " 5 0		
49. " 15 0 " " 10 0		
50. " 30 0 " " 20 0		

NOTE.—Dangerous re-issues, reprints, or forgeries of this set are being offered for sale. Collectors should take care to only purchase from a reliable source.

CEYLON.

409. No price should be used 0 9	
410. " " " " 0 9	
412. Price 1 0 used " " 0 6	
412a. Add 25c. buff " " 1 6	
413. Price 2 6 used " " 1 6	

JHIND.

21. Price 8 0 unused should be 0 8

JAMAICA.

25. Price 3 0 unused should be 5 0	
25. " 0 9 used " omitted	
27. " 3 6 unused " 7 6	
27. " 3 6 used " omitted	
28. " 8 6 unused " 17 6	
28. " 8 6 used " omitted	

LABUAN.

30. Price 1 6 unused should be 2 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

175. Price 10 0 unused should be 4 0	
176. " 4 0 used " 1 6	
178. No price unused " 7 6	
178. Price 1 6 used " 1 0	
179. No price should be used 0 8	
180. " " unused 4 0 & used 1 0	
181. " " " 7 6	
182. " " used 0 6	
184. " " unused should be 0 6	

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
185. No price unused should be 0 6		
186. " " " " 0 8		
187. " " " " 0 8		
191. " " " " 2 6		
195. " " " " 3 0		
203. " " " " 2 0		
216. " used " 1 0		
217. " unused " 2 6		
217. " used " 1 0		
222. " used " 2 0		
226. Price unused 7 6 " 2 6		
227. Price used 5 0 " 1 0		
228. No price " " 2 6		
229. Price " 2 0 " 0 6		
230. " unused 5 0 " 3 0		
230. " used 0 6 " 1 0		
245. " unused 5 0 " 2 0		
245. " used 5 0 " 0 6		
246. No price unused " 4 0		
246. Price used 6 0 " 3 0		
254. No price used " 0 9		
546. " unused " 1 0		
546. Price used 2 0 " 1 0		
553. No price unused " 1 6		

TASMANIA.

118. Price used 5 0 should be 4 0	
121. " " 1 6 " 0 8	
127. No price used " 2 3	
128. " " " 7 6	
309. " " " 6 6	

VICTORIA.

121. Price used 5 0 should be 2 0	
124. " 6 6 " 2 0	
198. Add F.C. price " 5 0	
199. " F.C. " 2 0	
215. Price used 7 6 " 3 0	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

75. Price unused 15 0 should be 7 6	
76. " 12 6 " 2 6	

ZULULAND.

26. No price unused and used should be 4 1 0	
27. " " " 6 1 0	
28. " " unused " 26 6	
29. " " " 130 0	

These alterations in Part I. of the 1897 Catalogue should be written in at once, and will then be handy for reference.

ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE (Eleventh Edition).

VOL. I.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GREAT BRITAIN.
ARMY OFFICIAL STAMPS.
Errors, surcharged "OFFICIAL."
½d., vermilion 5 0 3 0
1d., lilac 5 0 3 0

FOR OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.
4 pias. on 10d., lilac & car. 1 3

ARMY TELEGRAPH STAMPS.
6d. (not 3d.), lilac & green.

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.
1896. Type 4, *wmk. Cr. CA*; Type 5, *wmk. Cr. CC.*
1d., black
2d., black & green
4d. " buff
6d. " ultramarine
1s. " carmine
2s. 6d. " lilac
3s. " yellow
4s. " green
5s. " olive
£1 " orange (?)
£1 " blue
£10 " vermilion

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1896. Type 3. *Wmk. Cabled Antior.*
½d., green 0 1

CEYLON.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1896. *Surcharged "On Service," in black.*
25 c., buff 1 6
1 r. 12 c., lilac-rose

FIJI ISLANDS.
1896. *Current types. Perf. 11 & 11x10.*
1d., lilac-rose (11)
2d., light green (11)
2½d., brown (11)
4d., lilac (11x10)
5d., blue (")
6d., rose (")

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.
COCHIN.
1896. *Design of Type 1, in larger size.*
1 puttan, mauve

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

DECCAN.
1896 (?) Type 3.
½ a., vermilion

GWALIOR.
SERVICE STAMP.
1896. *Surcharged with Type 3, in black.*
1 r., carmine and green

All the values of the issue for ordinary postage should exist with both varieties of the surcharge, Type 2.

PUTTIALA.
1896. *Surcharged "PATIALA STATE."*
Type 5, in black.
1 r., carmine and green
2 r., brown and carmine
3 r., green and brown
5 r., violet and blue

LABUAN.
1893.
Surcharged with Type 10, inverted.
2 c. on 40 c., amber

1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12.*
25 c., green 1 3
50 c., claret 2 0
\$1, blue 4 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.
1896? *Varieties of perforation.*
3d., green (p. 12)
3d. " (p. 11)
3d. " (p. 12x11)
5d. " (p. ")
9d. on 10d. (p. 11)

NORTH BORNEO.
1896. *Surcharged with value in black.*
4 c. on 1 dollar, red .. 0 3 1 0
10 c. on 1 " " .. 0 8 2 0
20 c. on 1 " " .. 1 0 3 0
30 c. on 1 " " .. 1 3
40 c. on 1 " " .. 1 6

ST. HELENA.
1896. Type 6.
½d., green 0 1 0 1

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1896. *Surcharged with Type 24, in black.*
½d., brown (p. 10)
2½d., blue-lilac

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
PERAK.
SERVICE STAMP.
Surcharged "Service" in black.
5 c., lilac and yellow

TASMANIA.
1896. Type 6, *wmk.* Type 8.
9d., light blue

TOBAGO.
1891. *Fiscal stamps, Type 1, surcharged in black.*
½d. on 4d., lilac & pink .. 15 0 15 0

TONGA.
1887. Type 1. *Perf. 12x11½.*
1s., green

ZANZIBAR.
Dec., 1896. *New type. (Feb. '97.)**

½ a., yellow-green and red.
1 a., dark blue " "
2 a., red-brown " "
2½ a., ultramarine " "
3 a., grey " "
4 a., green-black " "
4½ a., orange " "
5 a., bistre " "
7½ a., purple " "
8 a., bronze " "
1 r., ultramarine " "
2 r., deep green " "

Jan., 1897. *Surcharged with new value in red.*
Large "2" with curved foot.
2½ on 1 a., blue and red
2½ on 4 a., green "
Large "2" with straight foot.
2½ on 1 a., blue and red
2½ on 4 a., green "

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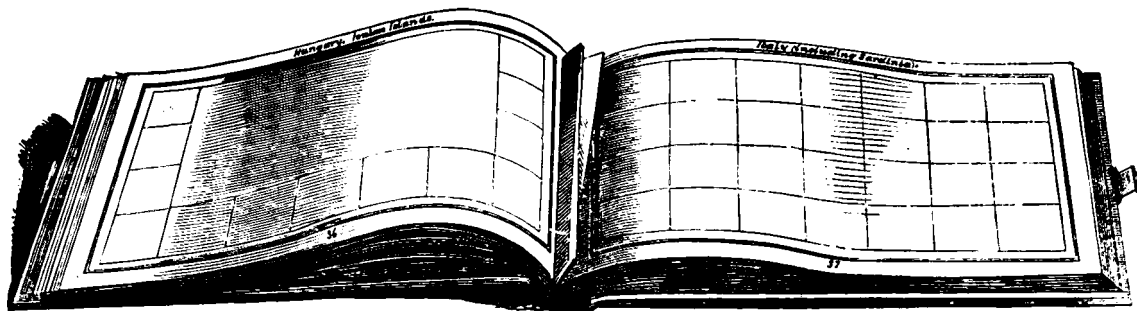
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"The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" states:

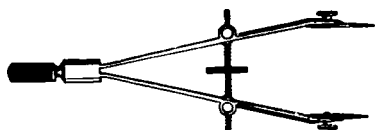
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SURCHARGE MEASURER.

The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimètres in length. In addition to the measure a millimètre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimètre 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. Price 7/6; post-free, 7/9.

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tion, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, &c. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in gilt cloth.

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WITH a view of meeting the often-expressed desire of a large section of those Philatelists who confine themselves to the collection of the Stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, have now the pleasure to announce the publication of the above very desirable work.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VII.

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STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

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The Latest Piece of Official Rascality, by Major E. B. EVANS.

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By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

THIS Work is intended to fill a void which has hitherto existed in the Philatelist's Library. It will be found invaluable as a most useful and indeed a standard book to refer to in all cases of doubt or obscurity appertaining to Postage Stamps and their surroundings. The collector is not infrequently perplexed by the various terms employed, and the fullest explanations are here given of such. Much interesting information is also included as to the various classes of and the manufacture of the paper employed, the typography, the embossing, the perforating or rouletting, together with many instructive and interesting details connected with the fascinating science of Stamp collecting.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

MARCH 31, 1897.

No. 81.

EDITORIAL.

WE have to apologise to our readers for the appearance of a number of the *Monthly Journal* in which an article, which we have usually endeavoured to make a conspicuous feature, is conspicuous by its absence. For the first, and we trust for the last time, in the course of our connection with this magazine, we have been obliged to go to press without our chronicle of *New Issues and Varieties*. Our excuse for this is that, at the very period in the month at which we usually devote attention to this portion of our work, we were obliged to leave England for about ten days; our fellow-workers being engaged upon the Catalogue, we were unable to shift the burden on to their shoulders, and the New Issues have to remain unchronicled until next month, when our readers may expect a double dose.

Their omission on this occasion is not, we think, without compensation, for it has enabled us to give a fair instalment of Mons. Moens' article on the *Stamps of Heligoland*, which we have sadly neglected of late, and we have some other papers that are far more interesting reading than descriptions of the novelties which trouble the collector month after month.

* * *

THERE are two little points in connection with New Issues which we may notice here. We rejoiced to see, in the daily papers of the 23rd inst., that in reply to a question asked the previous day in the House of Commons, by Mr. Henniker Heaton, the Secretary to the Treasury (as representing the Postmaster-General) was able to state that the Government have no intention of issuing a special stamp, or stamps, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen. We fully expected that this would be the answer, but we are none the less glad to see it.

* * *

THE other point is a very different one. It is over eighteen months now since the territory of the British East African Company was taken over by the Imperial Government, and, at the same time we believe, the Postal Administration of Zanzibar was separated from that of British India. We do not pretend to state exactly what administrative changes took place; it is sufficient for us, as philatelists, to know that was considered necessary to distinguish the stamps previously in use in those places from those which were employed after a certain date. Since that date confusion appears to have reigned supreme. For some occult reason, although one gentleman was considered sufficient to act as head of both the Postal Departments, it was thought necessary to have two distinct sets of stamps.

British East Africa commenced by using up the stock of the stamps of the Company; this was natural enough, but the stock would probably have lasted longer if it had not been overprinted, which we suspect was by no means necessary. Zanzibar used the Indian stamps with a similar disfigurement, which might probably also have been dispensed with. British East Africa then had a turn at the Indian stamps, and both Post-offices ran short of certain values, which had to be supplied by surcharging others. Then British East Africa got a permanent (?) set of its own, several of the values of which were immediately afterwards transferred to Zanzibar. More recently still the latter territory has been furnished with a series, which we believe is not permanent; one value at least of this set must have run short immediately after the arrival of the supply. Nevertheless, other values, which will probably run out also before long, were lent to British East Africa. And so, month after month, and we might almost say year after year, these complications are going on, to the very great discredit of the Postal Administration and its Chief. We do not say that there is Official Philately at the bottom of this, but we do say that, if it is not philately, nothing but utter incompetence could allow this state of things to go on for so long.

* * *

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 138.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Continued.)

August, 1870.

Wmk. Large Star.

(a) Perf. 10.

3d., in *carmine*, on 4d. slate-blue; IV.
3d., in *black*, on 4d., dark blue; IV.

(b) Perf. 11½.

3d., in *black*, on 4d., sky-blue; I.*The above with Departmental Surcharge, in black.*

Perf. 10.

P.S. on 3d., in *carmine*, on 4d., blue; I.P.S. on 3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; I., 1.

December, 1870, to 1871.

Wmk. Large Star.

Perf. 10, compound with 11½ or 12½. —

1d., green; IV., 1.
3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; I.
4d., dull purple; II., 1.
6d., blue; V., 2.
2s., deep carmine-lake; 1.*The same with Departmental Surcharges, in black.*On 1d. (*used*): H.A.

On 1s. ,, E., G.P., P.O., T.

On 2s., deep carmine-lake (*used*); G.P., T.

1871.

Wmk. Large Star.

(a) Perf. 11½.

1d., green; 2.
3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; III.
4d., dull purple; IV.
6d., dark blue; I., 1.
1s., red-brown; II.

(b) Perf. 11½ × 12½.

1d., green; IV. 1.
3d., in *black*, on 4d., blue; I.
1s., red-brown; I., 1.*Variety, without surcharge.*

4d. dark blue; 1.

*Variety, in colour of 6d.*3d., in *black*, on 4d., Prussian blue; 1.*The same with Departmental Surcharges, in black.*On 4d. (*used*): T.R.

On 6d. ,, T.R.

On 1s. ,, C.

On 2s. ,, E.

1871.

Wmk. V over Crown.

Perf. 10.

2d., orange-red; IV., 1.
4d., dull purple; I. (?), 3.*The same with Departmental Surcharges in black.*2d. (*used*): P., T.

June, 1872, to July, 1873.

Wmk. Large Star.

(a) *Kouletted and perf.* 11½.

9d., grey-lilac; 2.

(b) Perf. 11½.

9d., red-lilac; II.

9d., violet; 2.

9d., mauve; II.

(c) Perf. 11½ × 12½.

9d., red-lilac; III., 2.

9d., violet; I.

9d., mauve; 1.

The same with Departmental Surcharge, in black.

P.S., on 9d., violet; 1.

January, 1875.

Wmk. Crown and SA. (wide).

1d., blue-green (perf. 10); III.

1d. ,, ,, (perf. 11½); II.

1d. ,, ,, (perf. 11½ × 12½); I.

September, 1876-1885.

Wmk. Broad-pointed Star.

(a) Perf. 11½.

8d., in *black*, on 9d., burnt sienna; II.

8d. ,, ,, 9d., yellow-brown (1880); II.

8d. ,, ,, 9d., grey-brown (1885); I.

(b) Perf. 11½ × 12½.

8d., in *black*, on 9d., burnt sienna; I.

8d. ,, ,, 9d., yellow-brown; I.

1876-1877.

Wmk. Broad-pointed Star.

(a) Perf. 13.

6d., dark blue; II.

Variety. Imperf. vertically.

6d., dark blue; I.

(b) Perf. 10, 11½, 12½ compound.

4d., dull purple; II.

6d., dark blue; IV., 1.

2s., crimson-lake; II. 1.

(c) Perf. 11½.

4d., dull purple; I.

6d., deep bright blue; I., 1.

9d., lilac-rose; I., 1 (colour changed).

1s., red-brown; II.

(d) Perf. 11½ × 12½.

1s., red-brown; II., 1.

2s., crimson-lake; II.

Variety. Perf. 12½ on one side and 11½ on the others.

6d., dark blue; I.

1877.

Wmk. Crown and SA (close).

(a) Perf. 10.

1d., blue-green; IV.

1d., dark yellow-green; I.

2d., pale orange-red; IV. 3.

2d., dark brown (1880); 1.

(b) Perf. 11½ × 10.

1d., dark yellow-green; II., 3.

2d., orange-red; I.

1880.

Wmk. Broad-pointed Star.

4d., reddish-purple (perf. 10 × 11½); II.

4d. ,, (perf. 11½); I.

4d. ,, (perf. 11½ × 12½); I.

4d. ,, (perf. 11½ × 10); II.



1 January, 1882.

Wmk. Crown and SA (close).

Perf. 10.

HALF-PENNY, in *black*, on 1d., green; III.

March, 1883.

Same wmk. and perf.

½d., chocolate-brown; III., II. (pair).



1887.



Same wmk. and perf.

- 3d., sage-green; I.
- 6d., bright blue; II.
- 2s. 6d., lilac; III.
- 5s., rose; III.
- 10s., green; I.
- £1, blue; I.

And single specimens, overprinted "SPECIMEN" of 15s., £2, 50s., £3, £4, £10, £15, and £20.



Reprints.

- 1d. (roul.); 3.
- 2d. " 4.
- 2d. " (Type II.); 2.
- 6d. " 5.
- 1s. " yellow; 1.
- 1s. " brown; 1.
- 1s. (perf.); 1.
- 9d., grey (roul.); 2.
- 9d., red-lilac (perf.); 2.
- 10d., in blue, on 9d., orange-red (roul.); 2.
- 10d. " " 9d., yellow " 2.
- 10d., in black, on 9d. (perf.); 2.

The following are all perforated:—

- ½d. on 1d., green; 1.
- ½d., chocolate-brown; 2.
- 1d., green (Type II.); 2.
- 2d., orange-red (Type II.); 2.
- 3d., in vermilion, on 4d., blue; 2.
- 3d., in black, on 4d. " 2.
- 4d., purple; 5.
- 8d., in black, on 9d., brown; 4.
- 2s., crimson; 2.

Bogus Departmental Surcharges.

- (a) In red: M.B. on 1d. (Type II.): P.O., R.B. on 2d. (Type II.).
- (b) In blue: L.L. on 1d. (Type II.): C.L. on 2d. (Type I.); C.O., C.S. on 2d. (Type II.): M.B. on 9d., grey-lilac, CSGN on 10d.
- (c) In black: P.O. on 2d. (Type II.); D.B. on 1s., brown.

Surcharged "O. S."

Wmk. Star.

- 1d., green (perf. 10 compound with 11½, 12½); 1.
- 1d. " (perf. 11½ × 12½); 1.
- 3d., in black, on 4d., blue (perf. 11½ × 12½); 1.
- 4d., dull purple (perf. 10, 11½, 12½ compound); 1.
- 4d., reddish purple (perf. 10, 11½, 12½ compound); 2 (one has no stop after "s").
- 6d., blue (perf. 11½); 1.
- 8d. on 9d., burnt sienna (perf. 11½); 1.
- 9d., violet (perf. 11½); 1.
- 1s., brown (perf. 11½); 1.

Surcharge inverted.

- 2s., crimson-lake; 1.

NOTE.—In the above only the 1d. and 9d. have the large star; the others the broad-pointed star.

Wmk. Crown and SA (close).

- Halfpenny on 1d., green (perf. 10); I., 1
- 6d., ultramarine (perf. 10 × 12½); 1.
- 6d., bright blue (Type II.), (perf. 10); 1.

Proof.

½d. (small type), in green, on unwatermarked paper; imperforate pair.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

Continued from page 68.

THESE imitations have no sort of value; they may be recognised by the following characteristics:—

They are lithographed from a stone bearing a transfer from the engraving of the 3 pf. wrappers, the figures and the value being copied from genuine 5 and 10 pf. wrappers. They were produced in sheets, each containing a certain number of copies; the impression is heavy and wanting in clearness, and in no way resembles the editions of Berlin, which are cleanly printed and do not exhibit the following peculiarities:—

5 pfennig. (a) The distance between the upper and lower border lines is 67½ mm., instead of 67 mm.; the border lines are 1½ mm. in width, but the thick line is 1 mm. instead of ½ mm.

(b) The stamp is too wide, the shield being 20 mm. in its greatest width, instead of 19½ mm.; the shield also shows a white portion in the centre.

(c) The figure "5" almost touches the lower border of the scroll; it is ½ mm. from it instead of 1 mm.

(d) The ends of the scroll differ slightly from those of the genuine, having been retouched.

10 pfennig. (a) The distance between the border lines is the same as in the genuine; the lines are 1½ mm. in total width, the thick lines being ¾ mm.

(b) The stamp is the same size as the genuine; there is a white portion in the centre of the shield.

(c) The horizontal stroke of the figure "1" of "10" is too short; the line to the left of the figures, marking the end of the turn in the scroll, is incomplete; the word "PENCE" is too far away from the figures.

There are no lithographic impressions of the 3 pfennig wrapper, for the very good reason that Mr. Goldner possessed the blocks of that value.

CHAPTER IV.

I. POST CARDS.

Single Cards.

It was in June, 1873 (see the Notice reproduced on page 101, vol. vi.) that the question of the introduction of Post Cards first arose. As there was no printing office in Heligoland, the Government had the first cards struck off by its own small printing press, under the superintendence of Professor Parkinson. There were several editions of these, but, as they were printed one by one, there are no minor varieties of the setting. According to the information that we have received, the sale of these cards was extremely limited; not more than some hundred copies were printed at a time, as they were required for use. We have found amongst our correspondence a letter which confirms this, the Postmaster excusing the delay in sending us some cards that we had asked for, by stating that a supply had to be printed.

If the card varies sometimes, it is because the Government had to employ such card as could be obtained on the spot.

After the first printing of November, 1873, the authorities seemed to have perceived that they had been too liberal in the matter of lines for the address, two of which were accordingly suppressed in the next edition. Towards the end of the year the design was adorned with a frame; and finally, in 1874, with a view to the issue of something still more artistic, an arrangement was made with Mr. G. Rauschenplat, a printer at Cuxhaven, who printed a small stock—some two to five thousand at most—of a new type, on various kinds of card, no doubt as a temporary measure,

pending the production of something more suitable, which took place in November, 1874.

The Department also permitted the employment of private cards, and even sold at its offices Souvenir Cards, with an adhesive stamp attached.

Le Timbre-Poste for October 1, 1873, announced the arrival of the first cards, and we find from our correspondence that they were despatched to us on the 13th of September, which was no doubt the actual date of their issue.*

A. Issue of September 13, 1873.

Locally printed. In upper centre the Arms of Great Britain (within a circular garter) with Supporters, between the words "HELIGOLAND" and "POST-OFFICE." Followed by "POST-CARD"—"POST-KARTE." At the left "To (An)"; at the right a dotted rectangle (19 × 20 mm.) for an adhesive stamp, inscribed "Affix Stamp—Zum Aufkleb—der—Freimarke," in four lines. Six dotted lines for the address, the first and fourth short, the others long; at the end of the fourth line is the word "in."

No impressed stamp.

Black on buff; 143 × 89 mm.

An adhesive stamp was frequently affixed to the card before it was sold to the public.

B. Issue of November, 1873.

Locally printed. The same type as the last, but with the first and the fourth of the lines for the address omitted. The word "in" is between the second and third of the lines as now printed.

Black on iron-grey; 143 × 86 mm.

black-brown " "
" brown " "

Variety. During the printing of the cards on brown, or perhaps in printing a second edition on that card, the last of the lines for the address became displaced, being thus too much to the right, instead of too much to the left, as in the earlier printing. This variety is not found upon the iron-grey or black-brown cards, thus showing that those were the earlier colours.

Variety. Black on brown.

C. Issue of December, 1873.

Locally printed. Design of the November issue, but with a frame added, formed of a plain thick outer line, and a wavy inner line. Size of the frame 141 × 81 mm.

Black on brown.

This card was announced in *Le Timbre-Poste* of January 1, 1874.

D. Issue of August, 1874.

Printed at Cuxhaven. Similar to the preceding; the Arms are in an oval garter; the inscriptions are in different type, the first line in smaller, and the second in taller letters than before. A dotted rectangle (18 × 22 mm.) at right, without inscription. Similar frame to that of the December issue, measuring 133 × 76½ mm.

"POST-CARD" measures 25 mm.

"POST-KARTE" " 28 "

The lines for the address are dotted, not as shown in the illustration.

Black on grey.

" brown.

" brown-red.

We have seen a copy obliterated August 18, 1874.

Characteristics. The relative positions of the words in the two lines of the heading of the card. The frame of the rectangle is formed of several small pieces of dotted rule, not of four continuous pieces. (We gather that the frame of the card is formed in a similar manner.—ED. M. J.)

* The illustrations of the cards are not all on the same scale.

E. Issue of October, 1874.

Printed at Cuxhaven. The printer had probably not been able to obtain the card that he had ordered, and there being a demand for a further supply of post cards, he struck off an impression of a similar type to the last, but in a fresh setting. The rectangle has a frame of wavy lines, measuring 18½ × 21½ mm., and contains an inscription, in italics, in five lines: "To affix—stamp—Zum Aufkleben der—Freimarke." Frame of the card as before, measuring 131½ × 76½ mm.

"POST-CARD" measures 22½ mm.

"POST-KARTE" " 26½ "

Black on yellowish buff, not surfaced.

Characteristics. The relative positions of the words in the two lines of the heading. The left upper corner of the rectangle is under the first "F" of "OFFICE." The frame of the card is formed of small pieces of rule, but not of the same pieces as that of the previous card; the lines for the address touch the frame on the left.

F. Issue of November, 1874.

Printed at Cuxhaven. Fresh setting of similar type to the last. The rectangle measures 18½ × 22½ mm., and the frame of the card 132½ × 75½.

"POST-CARD" measures 23½ mm.

"POST-KARTE" " 26½ "

Black on buff; thick and highly surfaced.

" pale buff " "

Characteristics. The relative positions of the two lines of the heading. The left upper corner of the rectangle is under the second "F." The lines of the frame of the card are again set up differently from those of either of the preceding.

A Postal Notice of Jan. 1, 1875, announced the issue of stamped cards, which did not, however, make their appearance until the following April, the order for them having only been sent to Berlin on Jan. 9th.

G. Issue of April, 1875.

Stamp, similar to that upon the envelopes, impressed in the right upper corner. Heading in two lines:—"HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE—POST-CARD. POST-KARTE." "To (An)" in script type, at left. Two long and two short dotted lines for the address, the third headed "in."

The stamp was engraved by Mr. Schilling, and is struck in relief and in colour; the formula is printed in black.

5 pf. (¾d.), dark green on buff; 142 × 88 mm.

Variety. Stamp embossed without colour.

There was only one edition, of 100,000 copies, and these were not all used; a portion, 10,300 copies, was converted into another value, by means of a surcharge, and 47,000 were sold in bulk as remainders.

Manufacture. The printing was done at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, in two processes, the formula first and the stamp afterwards. The upper portion of the formula was set up from type, from which were taken two galvanomatrixes. From these were constructed a certain number of blocks, as shown in illustration H, for the purpose of printing the cards in sheets, the lines for the address being added below each block. As there was only one edition there are no varieties, except that the tail of the "n" of "in" varies somewhat in length. It is probable that after the formula was printed the sheets were cut up into separate cards, and the stamps impressed upon them one by one from the steel die, which was engraved all in one piece, as in the case of that for the envelopes.

Characteristics. The stamp is always in high relief, and shows all the details of the engraving. The colour is deep green. No Essays are known to us.

(To be continued.)

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.



To (An) POST-CARD. POST KARTE.

Affix Stamp
Zum Aufkleb
der
Freimarke

_____ in _____

A

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.




To (An) POST-CARD POST KARTE.

Affix Stamp
Zum Aufkleb
der
Freimarke

_____ in _____

B

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.




To (An) POST-CARD POST KARTE.

Affix Stamp
Zum Aufkleb
der
Freimarke

_____ in _____

C

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.




To (An) POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.

Affix Stamp
Zum Aufkleb
der
Freimarke

_____ in _____

D

HELIGOLAND  POST-OFFICE.


POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.

To (An)

To affix
Stamp.
Zum Auf-
kleben der
Postmarke.

in

E

HELIGOLAND  POST-OFFICE.

POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.

To (An)


To affix
Stamp.
Zum Auf-
kleben der
Postmarke.

in

F

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.

POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.



To (An)

in

G

HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.

POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.

To (An)

H

THE CANTONAL STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

By A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

HAVING read with great interest Mr. Oldfield's excellent paper on the Cantonal stamps, I should, as a specialist of these interesting issues, like to correct one or two inaccuracies and add a little information regarding the postmarks.

The postmarks should be divided into two classes:—

- 1st. Cantonal postmarks proper.
- 2nd. Federal postmarks.

These latter are the ones used after June 1st, 1849, when the Confederation took over the Post Office, though in many cases Cantonal stamps were still allowed to frank letters.

The Cantonal postmarks proper are the following:—

For Basle: The date stamp (Illustration No. 1) and "FRANCO" (3).

For Geneva: The 5 rosettes, which were issued in the following order—Nos. 7, 8, 13, 9, and one exactly like 13, but with the central cross erased. The Geneva grille (No. 10) may also be considered a Cantonal postmark, as also the date stamp with double circle (No. 11).

For Zurich: The rosette (No. 15), a large double-lined date stamp, larger than the Basle one; also a name in upright capitals, of which No. 21 is probably only a part.

BASLE.

These stamps when used through the Cantonal post are always obliterated with 1, in red, or 3, in red or black.

Basle stamps used in 1849 and 1850 generally bear the Confederation grille (No. 5) in black. A few specimens are known with the postmark "LBPH" in rectangle (Ligne-Bâle-Paris-Havre). No. 4 is said to exist on the Basle stamp, but this does not exist in any of the important collections in Switzerland. No. 2 I have never before heard of.

GENEVA.

In the description of the Double Geneva there is a mistake, which I take to be a misprint. Mr. Oldfield says there is a stop after "PORT." This is certainly intended to read "Cent.," as there is always a stop after "Cent." and never after "PORT."

The Double Geneva is known only with the 1st rosette (7). I have never heard of a half stamp with any other postmark, though it is very probable they may still have been used at a later date.

The Zurich postmark was never used on any of the Geneva stamps, but there exists a forgery of these stamps bearing an imitation of the Zurich postmark.

The Small Eagle is only known with the first two rosettes (7 and 8), the date postmark (12), and "LG" (Ligne de Genève) in a rectangle, in red.

We have never seen either 9 or 10 on this stamp.

The Large Eagle on light paper is also known with 7, 8, and 12, and with the Confederation grille in black or blue on specimens used after 1849. The Large Eagle on dark green paper is found obliterated with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th rosettes in red, the Geneva grille (No. 10) in black, and the Confederation grille (No. 5) in black or blue.

Re the envelope stamp, Mr. Oldfield makes the erroneous statement that they were cut and used as adhesives in 1846 and 1847. This is not the case; on the contrary all specimens used in 1846 and 1847 were used as envelopes, and are

invariably postmarked with the 1st rosette (7). The cut stamps used as adhesives in the latter part of 1849 and in 1850 have the following obliterations: 4th rosette (No. 9) in red or black; Geneva grille (No. 10) in black; single-lined date stamp (14) in red or black; "PD" in circle (No. 11) in blue, or the Confederation grille (No. 5) in blue or black.

VAUD.

I certainly do not know all the postmarks cited by Mr. Oldfield on the 4 c., Vaud. I only know of rosettes 13 and 9. I certainly doubt the existence of 7 on this stamp. Nos. 10, 11, and 14 may exist, but I deny the existence of 16, which is the postmark of Schaffhausen, which is found on the Winterthur and Rayon stamps.

The 5 c., which was in use much longer, is known with a variety of postmarks.

Rosettes, 13 in red; 9 and the 5th rosette described above in red, in black, and in blue; 10 in black; 17 in black or in red, and 11, 5, and 14 in red, black, or blue.

NEUCHATEL.

This stamp is only known in Switzerland with the Confederation grille in red, black, and blue.

ZURICH.

The Cantonal postmarks for these stamps are the Zurich rosette (No. 15). This was impressed in the town of Zurich in red; in all the other towns and villages of the Canton in black, except in Stäfa, where blue-black ink was used.

A few specimens of the 6 rp. are found obliterated with a large double-lined date stamp (larger than the Basle one), or with the name of a village in upright capitals (like No. 21), both in black.

Specimens used in 1849 may be found with postmarks 5, 20, and possibly 22.

WINTERTHUR.

This stamp is found with the Zurich rosette in black and blue; "P.P." (No. 20) in black; the Schaffhausen grille (No. 16) in black; and the Confederation grille (No. 5) in black. I have never heard of No. 2 being found on these stamps, and it is very unlikely No. 24 could be found on them, as this is a postmark used in Neuchatel a year or two later.

PHILATELY IN THE COURTS.

WATFORD COUNTY COURT.

Hinton and Skipton v. Ord.

THIS action came on for trial at the Watford County Court on Monday, the 15th February, 1897, before His Honour Judge Sir A. G. Marten. Mr. S. H. Leonard appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Woodin as counsel for the defendant.

The action was brought by the plaintiffs as Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent respectively of the International Philatelic Union, to recover from the defendant a sum of £8 5s. 4d., in respect of stamps removed from some of the exchange sheets of English members of the Union, and £2 for fines payable under the rules.

The defendant counter-claimed in the action against the plaintiffs to recover the sum of £28 17s. 6d., in respect of moneys due to him for stamps removed from his sheets which had been sent to a French Society termed "La Société Timbrophile d'Echanges."

On the opening of the case by Mr. Leonard, counsel for the defendant intervened, and eventually an agreement was come to, which was embodied by the learned judge in his notes, to the effect that no objection should be raised, on either side, on the ground that the action was wrongly constituted in respect of the parties thereto. It was stated that this agreement had been come to in order that the case might be fought on its merits.

Mr. Leonard, in opening the case, explained that in or about the year 1890 an arrangement had been made by Mr. A. G. Gardner, acting on behalf of the French Society above referred to, whereby sheets belonging to members of the French Society were to be circulated with the packets of the International Philatelic Union, and the members of the I.P.U. were to be at liberty to send sheets to be circulated with the packets of the French Society, payment being made by the French Society through Mr. Gardner to Mr. Skipton, in respect of any claims due to members of the I.P.U.

Among other members of the I.P.U. who sent sheets to the French packets was the defendant, Captain St. George Ord.

In or about May, 1894, Mr. Gardner received notice from the French Society that they would cease to make payments in cash for stamps removed by their members, and that all debts were to be settled in kind instead of in specie. Thereupon a notice was inserted by Mr. Gardner in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of the 10th August, 1894 (such journal being the official organ of the I.P.U.), which notice counsel read as follows:—

“*Re ‘Société Timbrophile d’Echange.’*—Having been unable to arrange for cash settlements with the above Society, which is now one solely for exchange, I have decided to discontinue sending sheets, but members of the I.P.U. will still have French packets sent to them until all outstanding credits have been settled. If, therefore, any members have a credit balance for sheets returned from France they must not place it against amounts they owe to the I.P.U. for stamps taken from sheets of English members, as Mr. Skipton has to pay owners of latter in cash monthly. The members who have credit for stamps sold in France will be paid as stamps are taken from French packets either by themselves or other members of the I.P.U.—A. G. GARDNER.”

The debt due at this time from the French Society to the English members of the I.P.U. amounted to over £100. Counsel further stated that unsuccessful efforts having been made by the solicitors of the I.P.U. to obtain payment of such moneys from the French Society, the Committee passed a resolution on the 23rd July, 1895, that as from that date members of the I.P.U. should not be entitled to set off their liability for stamps they might remove from the sheets of English members as against the moneys due to them from the French Society, and directed that specific notice of this resolution should be given to all the persons concerned.

Notice was accordingly given to the defendant Ord, prior to the receipt by him of the Exchange Packet for the month of September, 1895; but notwithstanding such notice, the defendant declined to pay for stamps to the value of £8 5s. 4d., which he had taken from the sheets of English members between September, 1895, to March, 1896, and claimed to set off against such liability the moneys due to him from the French Society.

Mr. Leonard then called Mr. S. C. Skipton, one of the plaintiffs, and after he had given some evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th February, 1897, the Judge having enquired what was the nature of the defence proposed to be raised, and defen-

dant's counsel having intimated that he would dispute the authority of the Committee of the plaintiff Union to pass any such resolution as had been done in this case which would bind the individual members of the Union.

At the adjourned hearing plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Leonard as before, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Hammond-Chambers.

Mr. Skipton, having been placed in the box, gave evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel, proving the figures in connection with the amounts claimed from the defendant in respect both of stamps removed and of the fines.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hammond-Chambers elicited from the witness that he claimed no personal interest in the amount sued for in the present action, which was due to various members of the I.P.U. Thereupon Mr. Hammond-Chambers contended the plaintiff's action must fail, as Mr. Skipton was evidently in the position of an agent for disclosed principals, and that the real contract in the case was between the defendant and the persons from whose sheets he had removed stamps. A legal argument ensued as to whether the defendant was not precluded from raising this point, having regard to the agreement come to at the opening of the proceedings, and the Judge read his notes, and expressed the opinion that the defendant, through his counsel, had clearly consented not to raise any point as to the constitution of the action, and that this would cover the point now raised by Mr. Chambers. He also added that he would never have fixed a special day for the hearing of the case, if he had not understood the action was to be fought on its merits, and without the raising of any technical point, and he considered that raising such a point at this stage was scarcely respectful to the Court.

Thereupon Mr. Chambers stated that the defendant had not so understood, and that he had only intended to waive an objection to the action being brought by the Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent instead of by the Society itself, and that he must withdraw the consent stated to have been given on the previous occasion, as according to his instructions it was never intended to have been given.

After some further discussion, the Judge expressed the opinion that, while he must take the admission to have been made in the first hearing in the terms appearing on his note, he did not see that he could refuse to allow the defendant to withdraw from the arrangement, as his counsel had applied to do so during the hearing of the case, and before it had concluded, and the legal point involved was then argued.

His Honour, in giving judgment, regretted that he was precluded from deciding the real question in dispute, as to whether Captain Ord was entitled to set off against the debt due to him from the French Society the sums owing by him in respect of stamps which he had taken from the sheets of English members of the Association. After recapitulating the facts as to the understanding which had been come to, he held that under the circumstances neither the Society itself, nor its Secretary or Treasurer, had any legal right of action to recover the value of stamps removed from the Exchange Packets, and that their only remedy was to expel the defendant from the Union, any right of action there might be remaining in the members from whose sheets stamps had been removed. His Honour added that societies such as these were formed in reliance on the mutual good faith of the respective members, and that if the members did not carry out their obligations it would, owing to the difficulty of enforcing them, be impossible for such a society to continue its existence. He must accordingly dismiss the present action, but each party would have to bear their own costs.

FROM OCCIDENT TO ORIENT.

BY E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

I AM leaving England again for a tour, intended, as far as I myself am concerned, to fill up the void occasioned by my secession from the actual activity of the postage stamp world. This severance, so to speak, I feel more during the winter months; hence it is that our wanderings mostly take place during that period. As of old I propose to jot down as they occur, in a casual sort of way, just such items as perhaps may prove of some little interest to the readers of the *Monthly Journal*. On several previous occasions I have contributed some similar descriptions of our roamings, intermingled with reminiscences of what has been termed the good old times; so that on the present occasion, more especially as I am not deviating much from beaten tracks, it may be difficult to find the necessary material; but as I have been asked to furnish some account, it is with pleasure that I respond.

With this apology, I will commence by stating that we left England by the American liner *New York*, a fine vessel of some 10,000 tons, and arrived in New York after a fairly fine journey of about six days. This being our first visit to that city, familiar to us by report but not by actual experience, there was of course much to interest us. After first trying the Windsor Hotel we removed later to the Waldorf, as being better suited to our personal requirements. This latter is simply a marvellous building, and although we in London pride ourselves on our hotels, we have nothing in our metropolis at all approaching to it in size, completeness, or general details. Its height is some twenty stories, and externally it is a most impressive building.

Here let me indulge in a grumble. Charges everywhere rule high, for accommodation and cabs especially. For instance, on arrival I was mulcted in a sum of \$4=16s. 8d., simply for a cab from the wharf to the hotel, and this did not even include baggage. To give another instance, on transferring ourselves from one hotel to the other, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, the charge for removing our packages, eight in number, and many of them small, was about 14s. In fact I began to think that a shilling in England would go as far as a dollar in the United States, but it was not quite so bad as that. I don't think the bestowal of fees on hotel servants is carried to so great an extent as in our own country, and it struck me, as far as my limited experience allowed me to judge, that the New York waiter is perfectly indifferent on the matter, for no thanks follow the giving of tips, no matter how liberal one is. I will not attempt a comparison of the overhead railways with our own underground, for each has its advantages. The traveller certainly fares the best on the overhead lines.

Of course I called and saw many of the leading lights of philately in New York, meeting for the first time many familiar to me by name. My very old friend, Mr. G. B. Calman, with whom I have done many thousands of pounds worth of business, together with his brother, extended a cordial welcome, and entertained us royally.

At the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's premises, where Mr. Henry Calman presides, assisted by such thorough-going philatelists as Messrs. Luff and Collin, and a numerous staff, I found a very large and representative business in full working order. The position is second to none, being most central, close to Madison Square, and half-way between the down town, or business portion of New York, and the more aristocratic upper part of the city. Lower down town, appropriately circling around the General Post Office, and right in one of the busiest parts, there is to be found a perfect nest of the stamp-dealing fraternity.

I did myself the pleasure of calling on two of the principal dealers of this district. One was Mr. R. R. Bogert, one of the earliest dealers and a very old correspondent of mine, whom I found as alert as ever, and still unwilling to resign the fascinations, worries, and pleasures of stamp dealing. The other was Mr. R. F. Albrecht, a most conscientious and enterprising philatelist. He informed me that he expected to be in a position to show some things at the forthcoming Exhibition, and hoped to be in England at the time.

One evening during our stay, we were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duveen, at the Savoy Hotel, on which occasion I had the pleasure of inspecting many of his philatelic treasures. Mr. Duveen wants but few of the standard varieties, and those few are not only costly, but extremely difficult to get, even putting aside the question of cost. The Philatelic Club of this city welcomed me very heartily, and admitted me to its privileges; and I only regret that our stay was so short that I could not avail myself of all the hospitalities offered.

It is a matter of only a few hours' rail from New York to Washington, and after the excitement of the former the more placid atmosphere of the stately capital was a pleasing and grateful change.

The city is magnificently laid out with wide, superb avenues, traversed by electric cars in abundance. For bicyclists it seemed to me a perfect paradise—all the roads being asphalted, and most of them very level. The Grand Capitol, on a slight eminence, dominates the whole. The various buildings devoted to the different departments, such as the Treasury, War, Interior, Executive, State, etc. etc., are all open and free to the public. They reminded me of the early days, when I had only to remit the necessary greenbacks, and by return of mail there would come to hand the asked-for Departmental stamps, in perfect condition, gum included. This did not last for long, for, no doubt owing to the numerous applications, the authorities thought it necessary to prepare a special supply, minus the gum and overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN," fortunately in an unobtrusive size.

All the buildings devoted to these various departments are modelled and built in a highly classic and ornate style, and are clustered more or less around the residence of the head of the Executive, so well known as the "White House." We were located at the Arlington Hotel, within a stone's throw of it, and on the morning after our arrival the New Year's reception was being held by the President of the United States. This function was free to all and anyone, and had not the line of people outside, patiently waiting their turn, been unconscionably long, I should have felt strongly inclined to have gone in for the honour of shaking hands with the President. Pennsylvania Avenue, the main street in this city, contains the new Post Office, a gigantic building, some fifteen stories high. It is as yet unfinished, but is noticeable, from its great height, a long way off. A little lower down in the same avenue I found the establishment of Mr. C. Rothfuchs, the only Washington stamp dealer I could discover, and a very old correspondent of mine. Unfortunately I only came across his place of business at the last moment, so was precluded from calling and having a chat on past days. Especially do I remember the reception from him of very large quantities of the Treasury and Interior issues, including thousands of sets of the former, all neatly made up, and priced about 3d. per set of 10 values. The 24 cents value was always omitted, and if sold with the rest would quadruple the price of the set. The marvel to me was how so many could be got together, for they were all undoubtedly authentic in every way.

It is a long journey of about thirty-four hours from Washington to New Orleans. The names of some of the stations were strangely familiar to me, inasmuch as they recalled to my mind the occasional Confederate locals that used to pass through my hands. This reminds me that Dr. Petrie was at that time a great purveyor of these specialties, and I have a very vivid recollection of the seemingly astounding prices then asked (and obtained!) for some of these mysteries of philately. We passed through Lynchburg, Danville (a great tobacco-growing region), Greenville, Mobile (remarkable to the passing tourist for its noble magnolia trees), and other names well known to the collector of Confederate locals.

Of New Orleans, where we made a stay of a few days, I have nothing to say in a philatelic sense, for I saw no evidence of stamp collecting in any way. It is a densely inhabited place, of somewhat untidy appearance, overrun by trams and such-like traffic. The St. Charles Hotel, where we put up, is a new and very fine building, situated in the heart of the city. The French creole quarter is decidedly antiquated, especially as regards its houses, many built of adobe and containing inner courts and gardens. The Opera House in this quarter is of great size, and remarkable for its enormous *foyer*. A masked ball, held on Twelfth night, the commencement of the "Mardi Gras" festivals, which we attended, was noteworthy to us for the brilliant toilets, with a certain French style underlying the same. This was so much the case that it was difficult to imagine that we were in the United States of America.

It takes two days and three nights to get from New Orleans to Los Angeles, and the track is for the most part over a desert, stony, flat, and uninteresting. The comfort of the train we travelled by, called the "Sunset, Limited," goes far, however, to alleviate the monotony of the journey. In addition to sleeping and restaurant accommodation we had "on board," to use a Yankee term, a well-stocked library, separate reading and writing rooms for the opposite sexes, hot and cold baths, and a barber! Our tickets contained on them a description of our personal appearance, age, sex, etc. This was, I suppose, to prevent transference, and they were available for 999 years, so we had ample time to perform the journey.

At Los Angeles I came across, accidentally, a very affable and lively stamp dealer, by name Mr. Edwin L. Viereck. This gentleman has his office in the Burbock Theatre Building, and on his business card he terms himself a "Stamp Fiend." This to me at the time was a new definition, but since then I have met with it on several occasions. There is another prominent dealer in the city of Los Angeles, Mr. W. A. H. Connor, in the same street; but our stay being of short duration, I managed to miss seeing him.

Whilst in this city I received the unexpected and sad intelligence of the death of my very old friend, Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, who had for many years been a constant visitor at my offices in Gower Street; he was in fact one of the few who had the run of the place. Mr. Lockyer, from time to time, had collaborated with me in cataloguing the stamps of certain special countries, and I always found him most thorough and conscientious, assisting me simply for the love of the science. A prominent example of the zeal displayed by him was his list of Mexican Surcharges, which ran through several editions of my Catalogue, but was finally abandoned on account of the lack of general interest in the subject. His loss is greatly to be deplored.

In my next I hope to have the pleasure of describing quite an interesting philatelic function, of which I was a witness at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

DEALERS' STALLS.

THE Committee of the Philatelic Society, who had in hand the receiving of tenders and the allotment of stalls in the Exhibition that opens in July next, have finished their work; and we are pleased to say that the whole of the stalls have been taken up at good prices, the total amount realized being the handsome sum of £425 5s. This is very gratifying to the Committee, and we now have every reason to believe that the Exhibition will be an *immense* success. The only regrettable thing that we see here is that none of our *confederes* on the Continent or America have come forward and taken stalls. We should have liked to have seen especially a representative firm of France, of Germany, of Belgium, and of the United States of America, in this grand International Exhibition. However, no doubt our friends the dealers from the various countries will muster very thick in London during July and the first week of August, and we believe that they will be well remunerated if they bring good stocks with them, as an immense number of buyers will be in London during the fortnight the Exhibition is open. The following firms are those to whom stalls have been allotted in this Exhibition:—

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich.
 Messrs. Bright & Son, Bournemouth.
 Mr. L'Estrange Ewen, London.
 Mr. W. H. Peckitt, London.
 Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.
 Mr. W. Morley, London.
 Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., London.
 Mr. W. T. Wilson, Birmingham.
 Mr. W. Brown, Salisbury.
 Mr. W. Hadlow, London.
 Mr. M. Giwelb, London.
 Messrs. Hamilton Smith & Co., London.
 Mr. T. H. Thompson, London.
 Messrs. G. Callf & Co., Seaford.

It will be seen that the London district is represented by nine dealers and the country by five, which strikes us as a very fair division, considering the vast importance of the London trade.

STILL MORE MEDALS.

The following additional medals have been offered as prizes in connection with the Exhibition:—

Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd.—Gold Medal for the best collection of the stamps of Peru.

Messrs. G. Callf & Co.—A Silver Medal for the best collection of Sydney Views.

Messrs. Butler Bros.—One Bronze and one Silver Medal for the two best collections not exceeding 2000 varieties, to be shown in any album of English manufacture, by exhibitors under the age of sixteen years.

The number of medals now offered for competition is nearly 200, and we hope that everyone will be successful in the class in which he competes.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

OUR publishers have had a good many

A £50,000 big collections in the last few years, and
Collection. we thought it would be hard to beat the

Castle collection for which we paid the

sum of £10,000, followed soon after by the Ehrenbach collection of German stamps for £6000. Now, however, these figures, great as they are, are rendered almost insignificant by the size and amount of the vast collection we have just acquired, the value of which is nearly £50,000. This collection is a part of that of Mr. F. W. Ayer, of the United States of America, well known as the largest purchaser of stamps in the States. The portion of the collection we have got consists practically of the rarities only. The common stamps Mr. Ayer has not troubled to part with or to value, but we have secured the finest lot of the *great* rarities that has ever been on the market since we have been stamp dealers. It is not our intention to publish a price list of this collection, as it would be giving too much information away in regard to the market price of the first-rate rarities. However, we will mention a few of the better things that we have, and earnest and keen collectors will gladly be supplied by us with the price at which we can sell the various stamps in question, if still unsold when application is made.

Space in this number of the *Journal* only permits us to mention a few of the prominent rarities, but in a future number we propose to draw attention to other parts of this wonderful and matchless collection.

First and foremost in this collection we should be inclined to place the stamps of

HAWAIIAN ISLES.

Most people know how seldom even a single copy of the first issue is seen, but here we have thirteen specimens, nearly all fine. Of the extremely rare 2 c. we have one specimen lightly cancelled; of the 5 c., four copies; of the 13 c., Type I., we have one unused and three used; of the 13 c., Type II., with the dice-box ornament after "13," two unused and two used. The later issues of this country are very strongly represented, Mr. Ayer having made quite a speciality of these stamps. Quite a number are shown of the 5 c. and 13 c., on thick and thin paper, used and unused, and some of them on letters. Most interesting amongst these is an envelope franked with a Hawaiian Isle 13 c., surcharged with pen and ink "5" in black, and used together with a U.S. 12 c. stamp; this makes up the postal rate of 17 c., which, as is proved by a number of other letters, was the amount used for franking single letters from the Hawaiian Isles to the United States of America. Another interesting series of this country that is strongly represented is that with the large figure in the centre. There are quite a quantity of these on letters, and in the loose specimens there are a good number of the light blue on greyish blue, which are very rare stamps; also the black on greyish blue, unused—another scarce variety; and that very rare stamp used, the 5 blue on blue, with the word "Interisland" on the left-hand side in place of "Hawaiian Postage." This specimen is cancelled exactly the same as the one in the Tapling collection in the British Museum.

CEYLON

is very beautifully represented by a fine set of the rare imperf. stamps, including the 4d., 8d., 9d., and 2s., in mint state, with full original gum. These stamps had never been mounted in a book when Mr. Ayer secured them, and they

are the most marvellously perfect specimens we have ever seen. There are quite a number of used imperf. copies of the scarce values of this country, fine sets of unused in the no wmk. issue, and used and unused rarities in the star perf. issue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Amongst the so-called wood-blocks there are three 4d., red, errors, and a pair of 1d., red; there is one 1d., blue, error, and a pair of blue stamps, one being the error penny joined to the 4d. a very beautiful square block, seldom to be found now; and there are also pairs of the light blue and the dark blue in fine condition.

BUENOS AIRES

is strongly represented, the best stamps being four specimens unused of the 4 pesos, vermilion, and one used copy. Of the 5 pesos, orange, there are two unused and three used. The 3 pesos, green, is represented by three unused and four used, in various shades; and amongst the blues we have a beautiful used specimen of that rare error the *Cuarto Pesos*, being the error on the plate with the value not altered.

UNITED STATES POSTMASTER'S STAMPS

are exceedingly strong. First we have the Baltimore, 1845, 5 c., hand-stamped on buff and on flesh colour envelopes. Then we come to an absolutely unique piece, the 10 c., on the buff envelope. Of the 10 c. adhesive, there are at least three specimens known, one being in the Ferrary collection; but of the 10 c. envelope, so far as we are aware, there is no other copy known in the world. Certainly we know it is not in the Ferrary or Tapling collections, and this is one of the very rarest things that Mr. Ayer ever secured. Of the Baltimore adhesives, used in 1846, there are two of the 5 c., on the bluish paper, on entire envelopes, and two 5 c., on white paper, on entire envelopes, all in much finer condition than usual, beautifully cancelled and with good margins. THE MILBURY, that great rarity, and one of the stamps most wanted amongst the leading American amateurs, is represented by two specimens, being about one quarter of those that are known. One is an exceedingly beautiful specimen, cut square, very lightly cancelled with one letter of the word "Paid," and on the whole envelope, in perfect condition. The second one is a little heavier impression and is blacker, but has been used as a seal on an envelope and is slightly torn on the left side. However, either stamp would be an ornament to anybody's album. The Brattleboro' is represented by a beautiful piece on the entire envelope. This makes the third specimen of the stamp our friend Palmer valued so highly that we have handled within the last twelve months.

CONFEDERATE LOCALS.

The Confederate Locals are not nearly complete, and many of those that are often found in collections are missing here. But on the other hand, we find in Mr. Ayer's collection the *greatest rarities*, several of the varieties probably being possessed by no other collector. First and foremost amongst these we put the celebrated *Madison*, the 3 c. with the value spelt correctly. In the Ferrary collection there is, we believe, the only other known specimen of this stamp, which came from the Philbrick collection, but which is the error wrongly spelt "CNETS." The stamp we have is cut square, with fair margin all round, and is lightly cancelled with a part of the town name and date. Next to this stamp we may place in order of rarity the *Uniontown* 2 c. The stamp is a corner one of the sheet with large margins, it is unused, it is on an envelope, and has missed cancellation. We do not know another of these 2 c. stamps in existence. The 5 c. *Uniontown* is represented by three specimens. One unused fine; another unused, but slightly damaged, having been used as a seal on an envelope; and a single used

specimen. Amongst the *Athens* we have a most magnificent specimen of the 5 c., vermilion, on entire letter, also a pair of the 5 c., plum, showing the two types, and unused, not often met with in this condition. Of the *Macon* stamps there are two specimens of the 5 c., on yellow paper, both on entire envelopes, one of them being the very rare variety with value in a plain rectangle. In the *Nashville* stamps there is a very beautiful specimen of the rare 10 c., green, postmarked in blue; also a curiosity in a vertical pair of 5 c., brown on bluish, but printed *l'le-hêche*. Another rare Confederate Local that is but little known is the Grove Hill 5 c., black, which is shown here on entire letter. Of the Marion stamps there is only one, namely, the 10 c., also on entire letter. *Tellico Plains* is represented by the 5 c. and the 10 c., both unused. *Rheatown*, by the 5 c., used. There are quite a number of other Confederate Locals, but space forbids us mentioning them all.

AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

Mr. Ayer was always very fond of unused Australians, and he has secured a beautiful lot. Among the rare N.S.W. stamps we think collectors could seldom see a prettier page than one we have, containing twenty-four of the 1d., red, Sydneys, plates 1 and 2, all unused, nearly every stamp in fine condition. Of the 2d., blue, Sydneys, various plates, there are fourteen specimens, and of the 3d., green, there are two, all fine, unused. Amongst the unused laureated stamps perhaps the most interesting is a fine 1d., on laid paper; a 2d., with stars in corners; and a variety of the 3d. that we have never seen before: it is the 3d., no watermark, error "WACES," and is on *strongly ribbed paper*. The 6d. laureated is represented unused, both with the fine and coarse background. In the square stamps of this country there is a beautiful horizontal pair of the 5d., green; there are fine specimens of the 8d., orange, and a most brilliant copy of the 1s., carmine; also a very fine specimen of the 6d., brown, wmk. 8; all these rarities are unused and fine. In New Zealand one of the prettiest sights is a row of five shades of the 1s., no watermark, on thick paper, unused, stamps difficult to find in this condition. Another pretty page contains a beautiful set of varieties of the fine serrated perforation and the straight roulettes, stamps that are very seldom found nowadays in fine condition. In the *pelure* paper, imperf., we have the complete set, unused, consisting of the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. In the N.Z. *wmk.*, among the rare varieties, we might mention the 6d., imperf., with full gum and large margins, unused; the 1d. and 6d., rouletted, but both used, very rare stamps even in this condition; and rarest of all, 1d., perf., a stamp that can hardly ever be met with in a genuine state.

The WESTERN AUSTRALIANS include that very great rarity the 4d., blue, with the *frame inverted*. This is one of the few stamps that Mr. Castle was unable to find when he was collecting Australian stamps so keenly. The early 2d., chocolate, and 6d., bronze, are represented by a fine lot, including several unused and beautiful early-printed used specimens. There are also quite a number of these stamps rouletted, including a pair of the 6d., bropze, used, with the 4d., blue, on part of the original envelope, and dated March 22nd, 1861. Of the later issues, wmk. Swan, we have two 6d., on blued paper, and the 1s., dark green, all unused; and in the CC issue, a used and unused specimen of the 2d., printed in pale lilac, the colour of the 6d.

VICTORIA.

There is a beautiful page of the first issue, all unused, including pairs and strips. Of the 2d., fine background and fine border, there is a very fine horizontal pair. The 1d., first issue, include amongst other things a very beautiful

copy of the wide roulette, a stamp seldom found in good state. The rare emblem issue of this country is worthily represented by twenty-seven unused specimens, which have now become so difficult to obtain. Perhaps chief amongst these, and worthy of mention, is a 1d., green, wmk. Star, and pin-perforated all round, a variety that seems perfectly genuine, and must be of a high degree of rarity. The 3d., blue, on laid paper is found here unused; of the 5s., blue, on yellow, we have two copies unused and two used. Of the "Too Late" stamp we have a magnificent strip of three unused, with gum, also a single copy; and of the very rare registered a fine copy, also unused.

TASMANIA

is perhaps not so strong as the other Australian Colonies, but there are four 1d., blue, unused, and a pair and strip of four used. Among the 4d., orange, are some nice singles and pairs unused, and that very rare variety the 4d. on wide laid paper.

QUEENSLAND.

A pair and a strip of three of the 2d., imperf., and a fine lot of the later issues, mostly unused.

Amongst odd rarities which appear in the collection we pick out as worthy of notice, *Naples*, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue Cross, and two fine specimens of the very rare blue Arms, all unused; one of them is exceptionally fine, with most of the original gum.

MOLDAVIA.

In addition to some used copies, there is a good specimen of the 108 paras, unused, bearing the endorsement of Pemberton, Wilson & Co.

REUNION

is represented by the 15 c., unused, but on part of original letter; and the 30c., used, and on letter, pen cancelled.

NATAL.

A beautiful page of the first issue, the best stamp being a very large 9d., postmarked, on part of the original, and sharply embossed. There are also an unsevered pair of the 6d., green, of an exceedingly large size, and a fine strip of three 1d., blue, very sharply embossed. In the later issues here we have the curved "POSTAGE" in black, double-printed on the 1s., green.

INDIAN

In the stamps we have that rarity the 4 annas, red and blue, with the frame inverted, a stamp, by the way, that by some means or other has been omitted from our publishers' Catalogue. Now we have one we will include it next time.

MAURITIUS

The stamps are a very bright lot; perhaps the best line consists of five single specimens, and a horizontal pair of the 2d. fillets. Of the early-printed 2d., with lines of shading all over the face, we have a beautiful vertical pair of the very first printing; also some single specimens. There are also several copies each of the 1d. and 2d. in fairly early state, unused.

WEST INDIAN

The stamps, as would be expected in a fine American collection, are a very good lot. It is difficult to pick out amongst so many good stamps things worthy of special mention, but the following are of interest: *Bermuda*, 1d., first issue, imperf. and used, with very large margins, a stamp that is very seldom to be found. *British Honduras*, "5" error for "50," on a 1s., grey; 3 c., in black, on 3d., brown, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, unused and used; *Dominica* error, 1d., in black, on 6d., green; *Turks Islands*, a very magnificent lot of surcharges, containing quite a number of the rarest varieties, perhaps the best thing being a block of ten of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1d. In *Barbados* there is quite a number of large blocks of from six to twenty each, and many good stamps of the

early issues. Of the 1d. on half of 5s. we find one pair and eight single specimens. In *Trinidad* there is a very beautiful range of shades and varieties of the blue lithographed stamp, containing also several pairs and several unused copies. The 6d., imperf., is shown in a beautiful horizontal pair, stamps seldom met with thus.

BRITISH GUIANA

contains some beautiful stamps; one of the best is a specimen of the 4c., *pelure* paper, on original envelope, dated July 29, 1850. The other circular stamps consist of one 4c., buff; two of the 8c., green; and three of the 12c., blue. In the oblong issue there is that great rarity the 4c., blue, on paper coloured on one side only. The specimen in question has been slightly mended in the bottom lower corners, but still is a good copy of the stamp, and one that can very seldom be found. Three pages are of the rare type-set stamps of the 1862 issue; altogether we find 22 of the 1c., 22 of the 2c., and 12 of the 4c., a much stronger lot than is contained in most collections.

NEVIS

The are a very strong lot, containing rows of most of the varieties. The best here are perhaps the 1s., green, on laid paper, and a strip of three 1s., green, lithographed, imperf. vertically, but perforated horizontally.

ST. VINCENT

The are a very beautiful lot indeed, containing rows of shades of most of the better varieties.

LABUAN.

In this country there is a fine specimen of that rarity the double "6" on 16, unused.

GREAT BRITAIN

In there are a few choice stamps, but no attempt has been made at plating, or collecting on the scientific lines which are adopted in our own country. Amongst the better single stamps there is a very fine V.R.; three copies of the 4d., wmk. Small Garter; and specimens with gum of the 10s. and £1, wmk. Cross. The series with Anchor wmk. is represented by the 5s. on deep blue, 5s. on pure white, 10s. on bluish, and £1 on blue, all unused.

SPAIN

there is a full set, and several shades of the early issues, unused. The rarities are also generally shown in pairs in a used condition. For instance, we find the 2 reales of 1852 and 2 reales of 1853 in unsevered pairs. The 1 real, pale blue, of 1854, is represented by a pair on a letter and also a single specimen.

OLDENBURG

The are a very choice lot, containing some beautiful specimens with large margins, unused, and also quite a large number on letters.

Unfortunately, in the limits of the *Monthly Journal* we have not the space necessary to give full details of such a collection as this; but our friends will now see that we are in a position to supply them with almost anything in the way of rare stamps, and the sooner application is made for these things the better.

* * *

ARE often met with, and many forged cancellations are quite well known. However, lately we have come across another that we have hitherto believed to be genuine, but which we are now convinced is bad, and that it is one of the productions of the old forgery gang of some years ago. We refer to a postmark, "B 62," which we have met with on the \$1, blue, and we believe on the 50c., purple, and possibly on one

**Hong Kong
Fiscals with
Forged
Postmarks**

or two other stamps. This ("B 62") is the well-known old postmark of Hong Kong, and is found ordinarily in black or in blue, especially on the unwmkd. stamps and the early issues with CC. The imitation we refer to is a very dangerous one and very good looking. We find, however, it can be detected by the postmark being slightly smaller, especially in the letter and figures inside, than in the originals. As it is possible we have sold one or two of these stamps before we found out the cancellation was a bad one, we shall be glad if any of our customers would return same, and the money will be at once refunded.

* * *

**Disappearance
of Hermann
Decker,
the German
Expert.**

THE following circular has been sent to us in German, and we hereby publish a translation of it, as the matter is an important one, and it almost passes our comprehension. Mr. Hermann Decker, one of the finest experts in German stamps there has ever been, has, in our opinion, always

been above reproach, although like everyone else he occasionally made a mistake in his opinion, perhaps on a perforation, or perhaps on a roulette; still his judgment was wonderful, and he was generally accepted as about the finest all-round expert on the stamps of the old German States. Now we are informed that serious matters have been brought to light, inasmuch as Mr. Decker is accused of having substituted forgeries, or stamps with forged cancellations, for genuine ones that were submitted to him for examination. For two months now Mr. Decker has disappeared, and no one knows his whereabouts. If we hear any further details of this matter we shall immediately publish them:—

"HANOVER, Feb. 23, 1897.

"The undersigned feel themselves bound to inform the whole philatelic world that the stamp dealer, Hermann Decker, has disappeared from Hanover since Feb. 15th.

"This disappearance is connected with misdoings in the matter of expertising stamps.

"It would, therefore, naturally be as well to make no further sendings to the above address.

"OTTO PILZECKER.
"HANS MÜLLER.
"W. GEORGES."

* * *

**Victoria
Reprints, etc.**

WE are just informed on perfectly reliable authority that, as an outcome of the recent scandal in Victoria, the Acting Accountant-General to the G.P.O. has had destroyed all the obsolete Victorian stamps, including the reprints and the Postage Due stamps, with the exception of a couple of sheets of each, which have been reserved for interchange with Berne and other head postal offices. We consider this is a very good result, which arises out of the recent stamp inquiry, and the destruction of this stock should give great stability to the more modern Victorian stamps.

* * *

**Nova
Scotia
Remainders.**

IN reference to these celebrated stamps, about which there has been so much discussion, we are now able to clear up for our readers' benefit one point which we were not able to settle when we wrote an account of our connection with these remainders some few months ago, and which also our esteemed editor, Major Evans, was not acquainted with when he personally answered a spiteful attack upon his veracity. We refer to the actual nominal face value of the stamps that were sold by the Canadian Government to Messrs. Bartlett and King. In *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* we find the following

extract from the *Yarmouth Daily Herald*, quoting from the Nova Scotia Premier's budget speech, made before the Assembly of the Legislature in Yarmouth, February 1st. After discussing financial returns of various kinds, Premier Murray says:—

"I have now mentioned the principal source of revenue. But there are one or two items of an exceptional character to which I should like to refer. It is to be expected—although I recognise that anticipations in that direction are gradually growing less—that unforeseen expenditures may be looked for. But it does not often happen that we have the good fortune to have a windfall in the shape of an increase of revenue. During the fiscal year we were in receipt of the sum of \$18,000 from the sale of postage stamps. In order to acquaint the members of the House with the nature of this transaction I may state that at the time of confederation we had on hand a number of provincial postage stamps which were withdrawn from circulation, and which remained at Ottawa, being replaced by an issue of Canadian stamps. These Nova Scotia remainders were not considered of any value. But recently, owing to a desire on the part of a large number of persons to possess themselves of stamps as curiosities, it has been our good fortune to be able to add to our revenue to the extent above stated. The transaction was a most agreeable surprise to me, as I feel assured it will be to every member of the Legislature. That any number of gentlemen were prepared to risk such a large sum in a transaction of this character is indeed a matter of surprise. In this connection I would like to say—and I trust that the gentlemen in this House will not require any further explanation upon this point—that when the sale of stamps took place it was accompanied by a proviso that the Government on their part would keep the quantity of stamps secret, and at this moment I have not the slightest information as to the number of stamps which were sold to bring in this handsome sum to the province. I presume that the idea of not making this information public is for the reason that if stamp purchasers throughout the world knew the quantity they could better judge of the value of these stamps, and all opportunity for legitimate speculation would be lost."

This official statement should set at rest, once for all, the stupid and unauthorised rumours that have been set afloat by petty jealousy, in certain quarters, with a view to damage our sales. First it was stated that the remainders consisted of 200,000 sets of stamps, which would work out roughly to £13,600. Then these figures were reduced to £8000 by some occult reasoning, and now we have on the unimpeachable authority of the Premier of Nova Scotia the true fact that the sum paid was £3600; a comparatively small amount, and going far to prove that the Nova Scotia stamps of 1, 2, 8½, 10, and 12½ cents are no doubt a good and safe investment at the present price of £120 cash for 1200 assorted stamps. At any rate, the public has judged this to be so, from the fact that we alone have now sold upwards of £3000 worth of these most beautiful stamps.

* * *

The wreck of the "Warren Hastings," might be thought to have little to do with philately; but certainly many more than one collector will regret this wreck, as the whole of the baggage was lost, and this included some good collections. Most prominent amongst these was probably that of Colonel Walker, an old client of ours, and a well-known collector. Colonel Walker was in command of over 1000 troops on board the *Warren Hastings* when the vessel struck the rocks off Ste. Rose in a blinding rainstorm, and it was largely owing to the excellent arrangements of the captain of the ship, and of Colonel Walker, that the whole of the troops and sailors were saved. Unfortunately the officers lost all their kit and heavy baggage. Colonel Walker writes us that in the hurry of the moment he snatched up a small handbag from his cabin, and on examining it afterwards on shore he found

it contained three books of good stamps we had sent him on approval; but his own fine collection is lost. We are glad to have in the ranks of philately such a hero as Colonel Walker proved to be. The telegraphic reports praise him most highly, and we add our small word also in praising the conduct of a brave stamp collector.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOURENZO MARQUES.

PROVISIONAL 50 REIS ON 300 REIS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent at Johannesburg writes as follows:—

"On my writing to a friend at Lourenço Marques for a supply he informed me that he was unable to obtain any, as only 4000 were printed, and very few were issued, the Governor's Secretary having taken up the lot. This gentleman now demands £1 per piece for them. Consequently very few even of the people of Lourenço Marques have seen this stamp, and it is very evident they could not have been printed for genuine purposes."

Yours faithfully,

GORDON SMITH.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
SPECULATIVE STAMPS, 301, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C., 15th March, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose some extracts from the report of the Director-General of the Post Office of India for the year 1895-96, which you may find useful.

Yours faithfully,

J. HAMILTON.

QUETTA, 20th February, 1897.

"For the convenience of the public, new postage stamps of the values of Rs. 2, Rs. 3, and Rs. 5, were introduced on the 1st September, 1895.

"The Indian Post Office at Zanzibar was closed after an existence of just twenty years, and the British Protectorates of Zanzibar and British East Africa entered the Postal Union. After the withdrawal of the Indian Post Office from Zanzibar the management of the posts of the island was taken over by the Postal Administration of British East Africa, and formal agreements had then to be concluded with that Administration for the continuance of the parcel and money order exchanges between India and Zanzibar.

"As stated in my last report, newspaper wrappers of the value of ½ anna and 1 anna each were brought into use from 1st May, 1895.

"For the purpose of bringing to account sums collected as Customs duty on articles received by the foreign post and delivered in India, ordinary adhesive postage stamps overprinted with the words 'Postal Service' were introduced from the 1st April, 1895. The stamps are not sold to the public, postmasters only being authorized to purchase them from the Treasury. No allowance is given to postmasters on account of discount on the value of these stamps."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

XCI.—The letters "C C" stand for *Crown Colonies*, and "C A" for *Crown Agents (for the Colonies)*. These words are watermarked in the margins of the respective sheets.

H.S.H.—We have no doubt that all the curious varieties that you mention are due to some chemical change of an accidental (or other) nature.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1896-7 was held at Effingham House on the 22nd January, 1897.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on "The Position of Reprints available for Postage," opened by Mr. Meyer. The subject proved to be one of considerable interest, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Meyer for introducing the discussion, the resolution being proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, and seconded by Mr. Pearce.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 29th January, 1897.

Mr. E. H. Selby was elected a member of the Society.

Amongst other stamps produced for inspection, Mr. Hall showed a used copy of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamp, in red on blue paper, and a 1 c. (black on white) Antioquia stamp of the 1879 issue, on laid paper, a variety hitherto unchronicled.

Mr. Ehrenbach gave a display of his unused collection of the stamps of Brazil, which was exceptionally strong in the early stamps, and read a series of interesting notes on the various issues. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Bacon called attention to the question of the different types to be found in the first three issues, and invited an investigation by Mr. Ehrenbach into the subject, on which very little is at present known.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 5th February, 1897.

The Secretary reported the receipt of information of the death of Mr. H. W. Bolland, an announcement which was received with great regret.

The request of the Committee of the Exhibition that the Council should undertake the duty of deciding upon applications for special positions for advertisements in the Exhibition Catalogue, in the case of the number of applications exceeding the number of special positions available, was referred to the Council.

Mr. Routledge opened a discussion on the early stamps of the Dutch Colonies, reading a series of notes on the issues of Curaçao, Surinam, and the Dutch Indies, dealing chiefly with the questions of the paper and perforations, and explaining the plates employed, and the types and varieties to be found in these interesting stamps.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 12th February, 1897.

The business of the evening consisted of a discussion on

the best method of arranging a collection, opened by Mr. W. Silk, who read notes and suggestions on the subject. In these Mr. Silk considered in detail the questions of the size and make of albums, the nature of the paper to be employed, movable leaves, quadrille ruling, the manner of mounting, the arrangement of the countries, and most of the other points which require consideration in the arrangement of a general collection. A large number of the members present joined in the discussion, and explained their views on many of the matters of detail referred to by Mr. Silk; and great interest was shown in the subject, which is one that has occupied the attention of collectors since the commencement of the study of philately.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEB. 18. Messrs. P. M. Bright (Bournemouth), J. R. Dammann (Norway), and Major G. H. W. Stockdale (Plymouth), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Wilson gave a paper on "Mexico." Omitting most of the information that can be readily obtained from catalogues, he almost entirely confined his remarks to subjects that are at the present time being investigated, such as the relative positions of the stamps on the sheets in the early issues, the various plates used in printing them, the chronological sequence of the plates, the "Habilitados," etc. etc.

MARCH 4. Messrs. W. W. Westwood (Birmingham), J. J. Carroll (U.S.A.), A. W. Batchelder (U.S.A.), A. F. Cooke (Hawaii), W. H. Hodgson (London), and Mrs. Mayers (Barbados), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. R. Hollick read a paper on "Used Stamps, and Why I prefer to Collect them." Mr. Hollick afterwards gave a display of his collection of West Indian stamps, showing nearly all varieties used and unused.

HULL AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

FEB. 2. The usual meeting of this Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull. The President (E. W. Drury, Esq.) in the chair.

The evening was devoted to a general display of British Colonial stamps.

FEB. 16. The usual meeting was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull.

There was a fine display of the stamps of Hamburg.

JAMES BURN, *Hon. Sec.*

11, ST. LUKE'S STREET, HULL.

WARRINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Society was held on 19th February, when there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Herbert Woods read a paper on the stamps of Great Britain, illustrating it with specimens from his own collection.

Several members brought their collections of English to the meeting, and great interest was taken in the various exhibits.

HERBERT WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

MOORE, WARRINGTON.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

AUSTRIA.

1883. Perf. 12½.	Each.
5 kr., carmine and black	8 0

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1896. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.	
NEW PRICES.	
2½ annas, deep blue	used
3 " grey	unused or used 0 9
4 " deep green	unused or used 1 0
4½ " orange-yellow	unused or used 1 2
5 " bistre	unused or used 1 3
7½ " mauve	unused 2 0
7½ " "	used 3 0
8 " stone-grey	unused or used 2 0
1 rupee, ultramarine	unused or used 4 0
2 rupees, vermilion	unused or used 8 0
3 " violet	unused or used 12 0
4 " carmine-lake	unused or used 16 0
5 " deep brown	unused or used 20 0

1897. Provisional.

Surcharged "BRITISH EAST AFRICA" in three lines, in black, on Zanzibar current issue.

1 anna, indigo-blue, vermilion and black	used 37 6
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BAVARIA.

1896. Envelope, large size.

20 pfennig, dull blue on pale amber	1 0
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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1897. Colour changed.

½d., green	0 1
------------	-----

INDIA.

On H. M. S.

8 annas, mauve aniline	1 6
1 rupee, carmine and green	2 6

JAPAN.

1897. Perforation changed to 12.

1 sen, pale green	0 1
8 " dull violet	0 4

JOHORE.

1896-97. Head of new Sultan.

1 cent, green	0 1
2 cents, green and blue	0 2
3 " purple	0 3
4 " carmine	0 4
5 " brown	0 4
6 " yellow	0 5
1 dollar, lilac and bright green	3 3

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDANCES.

French Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged in red or blue.

5 centimes, blue and red	} set of 6	5 0
10 " brown and red		
20 " yellow-buff and blue		
30 " pink and blue		
40 " dull purple and red		
50 " mauve and blue		
1 franc, green and red		

NABHA.

On current large-sized Indian. Black surcharge.

2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine	5 0
3 " green and brown	7 6
5 " violet and ultramarine	10 0

Wrapper.

½ anna, green and black, with Arms in black	0 6
---	-----

PARAGUAY.

1897. Colour changed.	Each.
10 centavos, dull blue	0 6

SWEDEN.

1896-97. Head of King.	
5 öre, green	0 3
5 " yellow-green	0 1
15 " chestnut	0 3
25 " orange	0 5
30 " brown	0 6
50 " slate-grey	0 9

VICTORIA.

Postage Due stamps.

1d., green; perf. 11	0 4
1d. " " 10	0 9
1d. " " 10 x 11	0 9
1d. " " 12	1 0
3d. " " 10 x 11	0 8
3d. " " 10	1 6
4d. " " 10 x 11	0 9
8d. " " 10	1 6

Envelopes.

2d., carmine, on thick buff wove paper, cut □	used 0 2
2d., vermilion, on thin wove Manila paper, cut □	used 0 2

ZANZIBAR.

1897. Head of Sultan, flags in red. Wmk. Flower. Perf. 14.	
Small size.	

½ anna, green and vermilion	used 0 4
2 annas, chocolate-brown and vermilion	used 0 6
2½ " ultramarine and vermilion	used 0 6
3 " grey and vermilion	unused 1 0
4 " deep green and vermilion	unused 1 4
4½ " orange and vermilion	unused 1 6
5 " bistre-brown and vermilion	unused 1 8
5 " "	used 1 6
7½ " dull purple and vermilion	unused 2 6
8 " pale sage-green and vermilion	unused 2 9

Large size.

1 rupee, ultramarine and vermilion	unused 6 6
2 rupees, green and vermilion	unused 13 0
3 " purple and vermilion	unused 20 0
4 " lake and vermilion	unused 25 0
5 " sepia and vermilion	unused 32 6

Provisional.

2½, in red, on 4 annas (wide 2)	used 32 0
" " (narrow 2)	used 32 0

1896 issue.

Surcharged on India stamp.

1 rupee, black and grey	17 6
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Post Cards.

½ anna, green on buff	1 0
½ + ½ " " "	1 6
1 " carmine on buff	1 6
1 + 1 " " "	2 0

Envelopes.

2½ annas, ultramarine on white laid, 4½ x 2½ in.	1 6
2½ " " " 4½ x 3½ in.	1 6
2½ " " " 5½ x 3 in.	1 6

Registered Envelopes.

Indian envelopes, handstamped "Zanzibar," in blue.

2 annas, blue, size 5½ x 2½ in.	5 0
2 " " 10 x 4½ in.	used 5 0

1897. New type.

2 annas, marone, 10 x 4½ in.	used 4 0
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Gold Medal, Paris, 1892; Gold Medal, Chicago, 1893; Gold Medal, Geneva, 1896.

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

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 The Stamps of Heligoland, from *Le Timbre-Poste*.
 The Rowland Hill and James Chalmers Correspondence.
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By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

THIS Work is intended to fill a void which has hitherto existed in the Philatelist's Library. It will be found invaluable as a most useful and indeed a standard book to refer to in all cases of doubt or obscurity appertaining to Postage Stamps and their surroundings. The collector is not infrequently perplexed by the various terms employed, and the fullest explanations are here given of such. Much interesting information is also included as to the various classes of and the manufacture of the paper employed, the typography, the embossing, the perforating or unletting, together with many instructive and interesting details connected with the fascinating science of Stamp collecting.

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FOR affixing Stamps in Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. These Mounts are made of a thin strong white paper, and are ready gummed. By their use, Stamps can be removed at any time without injuring them, or in any way disfiguring the Collection. They are invaluable to those who collect watermarks. They should be used on the hinge system; thus, Moisten the Stamp, attaching the back of it to one half of the mount, the other half being fastened to the Album. The Stamp will then be facing the page; but do not turn it over until perfectly dry. A Collection with the Stamps mounted in this manner is far more valuable, if at any time a sale is desired. Three sizes are kept in stock: No. 1, medium size, suitable for ordinary-sized adhesives; No. 2, smaller size; No. 3, large size—for such Stamps as old Portuguese, or for cut envelopes. This size may also be used for Cards by using two mounts for each card.

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At the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, &c. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes, and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.


Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

APRIL 30, 1897.

No. 82.

EDITORIAL.

N our last number we announced with considerable satisfaction the fact that the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's Reign was not to be commemorated by the issue of a Special Postage Stamp, or set of stamps, and we trust that our readers will not accuse us of inconsistency if we, this month, recommend to their favourable notice certain stamps, which will be placed on sale very shortly after these lines are in print. The labels, however, to which we now allude, are not masquerading as postage, or as fiscal, stamps, and their collection is therefore not obligatory upon philatelists of any class; so we believe that in drawing attention to them here, we are not infringing the rules of the S.S.S.S., or acting in opposition to the views which we have always upheld in these pages.

Our readers are, of course, aware that among the many excellent schemes that have been proposed for suitably celebrating the Diamond Jubilee Year, by benefiting some worthy institution or object, there is one which has been especially proposed and advocated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; namely, the increasing—permanently, if possible—of the resources of the London Hospitals, and thus rendering them capable of doing much needed work, which many of them are at present unable to perform for want of adequate funds.

As a means of enabling persons to subscribe small sums, without the trouble of buying Postal Orders and transmitting them to the Treasurers, and of, at the same time, simplifying the accounts of such subscriptions, it was suggested that a stamp of some kind might be prepared, by the purchase of which anyone might contribute to the fund the amount paid for and expressed upon such stamp; and we are happy to be able to announce that this very simple and easy method of collecting subscriptions has been approved and adopted, and that it is to be carried out in a manner which will not involve a special attack upon the pockets of a particular class of the community.

The first idea was, we believe, that special Postage Stamps should be issued, like the Postal

Jubilee Card and Envelope, of the postal value of a Penny and the actual price of a Shilling or Half-a-crown—the difference between the postal value and the price at which the stamps were sold being credited to the Hospital Fund. This kind of hybrid stamp, of a Penny Postal and Shilling Charitable nature, was however, we are thankful to say, not adopted. It would have been a stamp of a kind that no philatelist at the present day could approve, and its issue would have been looked upon—and that not unreasonably—as an attempt to force collectors of stamps to subscribe to an object to which they would much more readily contribute without compulsion.

The plan that has been adopted is the issue of Hospital Fund Stamps, pure and simple; their object is plain and straightforward—they neither defray postage nor represent taxation, but serve to collect subscriptions to a most worthy cause.

These will be *stamps* certainly, and collectable of course, though we do not undertake to say that they will find their way into the catalogues. They will be very pretty stamps, too. The design consists of a picture of Charity, after the well-known painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, within a very artistic frame; there are suitable inscriptions above and below the picture, the value in figures (1s. or 2s. 6d.) at each side, and a *fac-simile* of the signature of the Prince of Wales at the foot of the stamp. Thus the purchaser, besides having the satisfaction of contributing to a most excellent object and obtaining a signed receipt for the money, will possess a suitable memento of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, which will be of great interest in years to come.

That nothing may be wanting to give an official character to the issue, the stamps are being prepared under the direct supervision of the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., who has taken great personal interest in the matter. The dies and plates—they are engraved in *taille-douce*—have been furnished by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who generously offered to supply them free of charge, and who will doubtless take this opportunity of showing what excellent work they are capable of producing when not fettered by considerations of cost; and the stamps

are to be printed on paper watermarked with a device which, if it does not exactly represent the Geneva Cross, is sufficiently like it to be appropriate to the occasion.

At the time of writing, the colours to distinguish the two values have not, we believe, been finally settled; but as soon as the plates are completed, proofs in various colours will be submitted to the Prince of Wales for his selection. We would venture to suggest that for *taille-douce* engraving, next to *black*—which would be too sombre for the purpose—nothing would look better than the national *red* and *blue* of the old Penny and Two-pence.

A most important point in connection with the emission of these labels is naturally the method of distribution. The Post Office authorities were, we understand, approached, in the hope that they would permit the admirable machinery at their disposal to be employed for this purpose; but although the request seems only to have been that postmasters and stamp distributors might be permitted to sell these stamps, with a percentage upon the sales to remunerate them for their trouble, we regret to learn that it was found that the rules and regulations of the Department prevented the granting of such a request, even in the Diamond Jubilee Year. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to entrust the sale to private enterprise; which we have no doubt will be found fully equal to the occasion as far as disposing of the stamps is concerned, though it may not be equally successful in bringing them to the hands of all who may desire to obtain them.

The wholesale distribution has been undertaken by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co., Limited, of Stationers' Hall Court, E.C., and the stamps will be retailed by vast numbers of booksellers and stationers, as well as by no small number of stamp dealers—our publishers among the number. The edition, though not a small one, will be strictly limited to a certain number, and after that number has been struck off, the dies and plates will be duly defaced under proper supervision. We do not mention this fact in order to encourage any attempt at "cornering" these stamps, for the occasion is not one with which we should wish any sordid or speculative motives to be associated, but merely that those of our readers who wish to possess copies may not wait till too late before asking for them.

Stamp collectors in these days have no occasion to plead that their pursuit is of a kindred nature to the collecting of Coins and Medals—philately is old enough and strong enough to stand alone. But if postage stamps and fiscal stamps may

be regarded as paper Coins, the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund Stamps may fairly be called paper Medals; and no Medal more interesting to philatelists, or more likely to be sought after by philatelists in every part of the British Empire, will, we think, be produced in this year of Jubilee Medals and Souvenirs.

* * *

It is with very great regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. John K. Tiffany, the foremost of American philatelists, who died on March 3rd, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five. Mr. Tiffany had long been known as the highest authority on philatelic matters in the United States, and although he had not, we believe, added greatly to his collection of late, his general philatelic knowledge was of the highest order; and on more than one occasion during the last few years he showed that, where close investigation and careful study were required, he could well hold his own among the specialists of the present day.

For a number of years Mr. Tiffany had devoted his attention to collecting philatelic literature, and his collection of this is no doubt absolutely unequalled. Six years ago his library was said to contain 97 per cent. of all the philatelic papers known to have been published, and he no doubt left it even more near completion than this. As long ago as 1874 he compiled a list of the then known philatelic publications, and this list has served as a basis for others of more recent date. It is to be hoped that the notes and lists, which he had made from time to time for his own use, may be available for publication, in the form of a list of philatelic literature, such as probably no one now living could compile.

As a philatelist possessing the combination of great wealth and comparative leisure, with high natural gifts and a liberal education, his loss is one that will be greatly felt.

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.

PART I.

British Central Africa.—We gather from various sources that the following values of the larger type of 1895 exist on Crown and CC paper, and in the colours given below:—

Adhesives.	2s., black and green on rose.
	2s. 6d., brown and lilac on yellow.
	3s., green and lilac on blue.
	4s., red and blue on green.
	5s., red and green.
	10s., green and carmine on rose.
	£1, black and blue.

British East Africa.—The same old games are going on here as usual. A few months ago the stamps of this territory were being surcharged "Zanzibar"; now it is the turn for the new stamps of Zanzibar (of which there appear to be not enough even for home use) to be surcharged "British East Africa," in similar type to that previously used upon the stamps of India. We have seen the 1 a., the "2½" on 1 a. (with two types of large "2"), and a "2½" on 3 a. (with three types of "2") overprinted for B.E.A.; and we are informed that the ½, 2, 4½, 5, and 7½ annas have been similarly treated. The third type of "2" is a second variety with curly tail, thicker throughout than the other, but about the same size. The B.E.A. surcharge is in *black*. How much longer is this incompetent person to be allowed to run these two Post Offices?

Zanzibar Stamps Surcharged.

- ½ a., yellow-green and red.
- 1 a., dark blue and red.
- 2 a., red-brown and red.
- 2½ in red, on 1 a., blue and red (2 types).
- 2½ in red, on 3 a., grey and red (3 types).
- 4½ a., orange and red.
- 5 a., bistre and red.
- 7½ a., purple and red.

We have received the current 2½ a. envelope of India, and the second half of the reply paid 1 a. on 1½ a. card, surcharged "British—East—Africa," in *blue*. We mention these without guaranteeing their character.

British South Africa Company.—The 4d. of the 1896 issue (Type 5 in the Catalogue) has appeared in fresh colours, the Arms being in *blue* instead of *ultramarine*, and the value in a much fuller shade of *lilac* than before.

Adhesive. 4d., blue and lilac.

The *L. P.* reports that the design of these stamps has been re-engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, the dotted ground in the corners being omitted. A £1 stamp, in a larger size, with the value in each corner, has been added to the list.

- Adhesives.**
- ¼d., olive-black and violet.
 - 1d., scarlet and emerald.
 - 2d., grey-brown and mauve.
 - 3d., brown-red and ultramarine.
 - 4d., ultramarine and mauve.
 - 6d., purple and pink.
 - 8d., olive-green and violet on buff.
 - £1, black and red-brown on pale green.

Canada.—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends us the ½ c. stamp on a very much heavier paper than has usually been employed for that value, and the 1 c. envelope struck in *ultramarine*. The adoption of a new die for this envelope would be a much more fitting celebration of the Jubilee than a temporary issue of a special 3 c. stamp, which we hear is in contemplation. The S.S.S.S. will, we trust, condemn this absolutely, and the more so as we believe there is to be an entire new issue in June next, printed by the American Bank Note Company.

Adhesive. ½ c., black on thick paper.

Envelope. 1 c., ultramarine on white laid; 138 x 80 mm.

Mohel's Weekly describes a specimen of the 3 cents on laid paper, used as early as Aug. 31, 1868.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent points out to us that the current 1d. card is given in our publishers' Catalogue as on buff, whereas it apparently only exists on white. This is a mistake, which shall be corrected when we reach Part III. of the new edition. The same correspondent shows us a copy of the ¼d. on 1d. card, with the "O" of "ONE" broken at the top to such an extent that it resembles a letter "C" turned half-way round. The *Nederl. Tijdschrift* chronicles the 2d. and 4d. stamps in new colours—unchanged in other respects.

- Adhesives.**
- 2d., brown.
 - 4d., olive.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—We are shown three varieties, which are quite new to us, and which may be new issues, or may be bogus altogether. At any rate, as all three bear the same value, and two of them are identical in design but not in colour, we cannot recommend them as necessary, though all three are obliterated.

Two of them are of the type with "B L C I" in the corners, and differ from previous editions of that design in having the letters much further away from the upper and lower margins of the stamps than in any of the numerous varieties of this that we have previously seen; there is more solid ground altogether surrounding the inscribed oval

This we have in *green* and in *black*, but the value is ½ *anna* in both cases. The third stamp is of the type with curved lines in the spandrels, but even more roughly drawn than the 1895 edition of that design, the curved lines being very wide apart. This again is in *black* and of the value of ½ *anna*. All three are on wove paper and imperf. Can any of our readers show us sheets corresponding with the above descriptions?

Bundi.—We have at last seen a sheet of the stamps of this State, which we described from a block shown us in August last. The accompanying illustration shows the design, which exists in 168 varieties, arranged in two panes (each of 12 horizontal rows of 7) side by side. This sheet is of white laid paper, watermarked with a portrait of a gentleman in a tall hat and with a bouquet of flowers in his hand, and an inscription in three lines, "MADE IN BELGIUM FOR"—second line we cannot decipher, no doubt the name of some native merchant—"BOMBAY."



The value, we understand, is ½ *anna*, and the inscription in the lower part of the oval is in one line (as shown in the illustration) on all except three of the varieties, in which the artist spread his letters out a little too much, and so had to put two characters below the others!

Adhesive. ½ a., grey on white laid; imperf.

We much regret to state that, on examining a sheet, or part of a sheet, of the stamps on the wove paper, which we chronicled last August, we find that they are from an entirely different plate to that of the sheet described above. The stamps on the laid paper have each a distinct and separate frame-line all round, and there is a space between them; those on the wove paper are simply divided one from another by a single line, the sheet being divided by cross lines into rectangular spaces, in each of which are the roughly-drawn characters and central device. The sheet of the latter contains 140 stamps, in fourteen horizontal rows, and from the fact that the block of eight originally shown us does not correspond with any part of this sheet, we fear that it is only a single pane of a double sheet similar to that on laid paper.

Charkari.—We learn from other sources that *The Philatelic Journal of India* (the first number of which we have not yet had the privilege of seeing) chronicles a set of stamps for this State—hitherto unknown to philatelic fame.

- Adhesives.**
- ½ a., rose.
 - 1 a., purple.
 - 1 a., green.
 - 2 a., green.
 - 4 a., "
- Envelopes.**
- ½ a., rose.
 - 1 a., purple.

Cochin.—We are informed that there was such a run on the large-sized 1 *puttan* stamps, which we chronicled in January, that they were all bought up at once; and the authorities of the State, far from being pleased at this evidence of the popularity of their stamps, decided in consequence to issue no more for the present!

Duttia.—This is another State, the issues of which are described in *The Ph. J. of I.* The adhesives have a figure of the god Ganesh in the centre, surrounded on the 1 a. by the inscription "DUTTIA" at left, "STATE" at top, "POSTAGE" at right, and the value in Hindi below, within a plain frame; the other values have a trefoil ornament frame, and no inscription except the value in Hindi at foot. There is an envelope impressed with a type-set design, formed of the words *State—Duttia—Half Anna* in three lines in Hindi; and a post card bearing a stamp with trefoil frame, inscribed *St. Duttia—Quarter Anna*, in two lines of Hindi, in the right upper corner, and "DATIA STATE POST-CARD" in upper centre, followed by an instruction in Hindi. All these articles are stamped with an impression of the Maharajah's seal before being allowed to pass for postage.

- Adhesives.**
- ½ a., black on orange-red.
 - 1 a., " pale blue-green.
 - 1 a., red on white.
 - 2 a., black on yellow.
 - 4 a., " rose.
 - 5 a., " white laid; 120 x 68 mm.
- Envelope.** ½ a., " thick white wove.
- Post Card.** ½ a., " "

are to be printed on paper watermarked with a device which, if it does not exactly represent the Geneva Cross, is sufficiently like it to be appropriate to the occasion.

At the time of writing, the colours to distinguish the two values have not, we believe, been finally settled; but as soon as the plates are completed, proofs in various colours will be submitted to the Prince of Wales for his selection. We would venture to suggest that for *taille-douce* engraving, next to *black*—which would be too sombre for the purpose—nothing would look better than the national *red* and *blue* of the old Penny and Two-pence.

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Adhesive. ½ a., grey on white laid; imperf.

We much regret to state that, on examining a sheet, or part of a sheet, of the stamps on the wove paper, which we chronicled last August, we find that they are from an entirely different plate to that of the sheet described above. The stamps on the laid paper have each a distinct and separate frame-line all round, and there is a space between them; those on the wove paper are simply divided one from another by a single line, the sheet being divided by cross lines into rectangular spaces, in each of which are the roughly-drawn characters and central device. The sheet of the latter contains 140 stamps, in fourteen horizontal rows, and from the fact that the block of eight originally shown us does not correspond with any part of this sheet, we fear that it is only a single pane of a double sheet similar to that on laid paper.

Charkari.—We learn from other sources that *The Philatelic Journal of India* (the first number of which we have not yet had the privilege of seeing) chronicles a set of stamps for this State—hitherto unknown to philatelic fame.

- Adhesives.* ½ a., rose. 2 a., green.
1 a., purple. 4 a., "
1 a., green.
- Envelopes.* ½ a., rose.
1 a., purple.

Cochin.—We are informed that there was such a run on the large-sized 1 *puttan* stamps, which we chronicled in January, that they were all bought up at once; and the authorities of the State, far from being pleased at this evidence of the popularity of their stamps, decided in consequence to issue no more for the present!

Duttia.—This is another State, the issues of which are described in *The Ph. J. of I.* The adhesives have a figure of the god Ganesh in the centre, surrounded on the 1 a. by the inscription "DUTTIA" at left, "STATE" at top, "POSTAGE" at right, and the value in Hindi below, within a plain frame; the other values have a trefoil ornament frame, and no inscription except the value in Hindi at foot. There is an envelope impressed with a type-set design, formed of the words *State—Duttia—Half Anna* in three lines in Hindi; and a post card bearing a stamp with trefoil frame, inscribed *St. Duttia—Quarter Anna*, in two lines of Hindi, in the right upper corner, and "DATIA STATE POST-CARD" in upper centre, followed by an instruction in Hindi. All these articles are stamped with an impression of the Maharajah's seal before being allowed to pass for postage.

- Adhesives.* ½ a., black on orange-red.
1 a., " pale blue-green.
1 a., red on white.
2 a., black on yellow.
4 a., " rose.
1 a., " white laid; 150 × 68 mm.
Post Card. ½ a., " thick white wove.

Gwalior.—We are informed that the *Service* set exists with the last two characters of the surcharge transposed, making the word read "*serviv*" instead of "*servis*."

Nabha.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. wrapper of India, surcharged "NABHA—STATF," in two lines, and with the Arms below the stamp, as in the case of the envelopes and post cards. We do not know whether the 1a. has been similarly treated.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on buff; black surcharge.

Puttiala.—A correspondent tells us that he has seen the current $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., and 2a. surcharged "PATIALIA—STATE," and with the word "SERVICE," in black, upside down! We may therefore, we presume, strike out the (?) in the Catalogue after these three values of the *Service* stamps with the "PATIALIA" surcharge, and assume that they also exist with the word "SERVICE" the right way up.

Jamaica.—*The Am. J. of Ph.* states that the 1s., 2s., and 5s. have been issued with the Crown and CA wmk., and we presume perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1s., brown; wmk. Cr. CA.
2s., claret "
5s., mauve "

New South Wales.—A fresh printing of the 10d., both for use as that value and for overprinting to form 9d. stamps, has taken place recently. Both values are now on the Crown and NSW paper, and they have plainly been printed from new, and perhaps more carefully made, plates, showing all the lines far more distinctly than in the previous printings.

The new 9d. differs from the former in the size of the surcharge, which now measures 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in length.

Adhesives. 9d. on 10d., red-brown; perf. 12.
10d., mauve; wmk. Crown NSW; perf. 11 x 12.

Niger Coast.—A correspondent informs us that he recently received a set of the current stamps direct, and found that the 1d. was wmkd. Crown and CA, the other values being unwmkd., as before. He adds, that he was told that the officials there stated that all the provisionals from those parts were made for sale to collectors; that there never was any necessity for them, as there were always stocks on hand of the regular stamps; and that the issue of the various curiosities chronicled was suggested from London! It is possible that this condemnation may be a little too comprehensive, but we do not doubt that it is merited by a good many of the articles in question.

Adhesive. 1d., vermilion; wmk. Crown CA.

The *L. P.* reports the receipt of Registration Envelopes, bearing, we gather, an impression of the type of the 2d. adhesive on the flap, enclosed in a frame. The space for the address is not on the same side as the flap, and under the latter is "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT."

Reg. Env. 2d., blue; sizes G, H, and K.

Queensland.—We have received the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with head on white ground, and the rest of the design apparently unchanged. Whether it is also on a new paper or not we cannot say, as the specimen before us only shows part of the Crown and Q. wmk.; but we hear that the paper with band of network on the back has been used again recently for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. **Adhesive.** 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, new type; perf. 13.

We have received an impression of the latest type of the 1d. adhesive, cut from an envelope of thick white wove paper; no doubt stamped to order.

Envelope. 1d., red; new type.

Seychelles.—*La Revue Ph. Fr.* chronicles three new values of the current type.

Adhesives. 18c., ultramarine.
36c., brown and rose.
1r., lilac and carmine.

Sierra Leone.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* describes some provisionals, formed by overprinting various fiscal stamps, of long, rectangular shape, with the words "POSTAGE—AND—REVENUE" in three lines; and in addition the 3d. and 6d. have the value altered to "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," and the original value cancelled by six thin bars. There are three varieties of type of the figures "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," one of which, we gather, only occurs three times and another five times in each block of 30 stamps.

Adhesives. 1d., lilac and green, black surcharge.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. " " " "
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d. " " " "

South Australia.—The 2s. has appeared with the current variety of "O.S." Type 24 in the Catalogue.

Service Stamp. 2s., crimson; perf. 10 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Uganda.—We have received specimens of another issue for this territory, the Postal arrangements in which have met with such success, that the missionary's type-writer has been supplanted by the Government Printing Press as a means of producing the stamps. They are now type-set, and have the name "UGANDA" at the top and "PROTECTORATE" at foot; large letters "V R" in the centre, separated by an asterisk or a dagger, and with an asterisk at each side of them; with "POSTAGE" above the "V R," and the value (1 ANNA, 2, 3, 4 or 8 ANNAS, or ONE RUPEE) below. The 1a. has a dagger, thus "†," between the letters, the 2a. and 3a. an inverted dagger, "‡," the 4a. and 8a. a double dagger, "‡‡," and the 1 rupee an asterisk at the foot of the letters. The asterisks at the sides are also ingeniously varied in position, being at the foot of the letters in the 1a., 3a., and 1 rupee, at the top in the 2a., at the upper right and lower left in the 4a., and at the upper left and lower right in the 8a.

Adhesives. 1a., black on white wove.
2a. " "
3a. " "
4a. " "
8a. " } on thin yellowish wove,
1r. " } ruled with faint lines

The specimens we have seen have a large letter "L" struck upon them, in black, indicating local use; but we understand that there are also stamps without the "L," for use on letters to the coast.

Zanzibar.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us specimens of the 1a. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of India, surcharged "Zanzibar," in black, and "2 $\frac{1}{2}$," in black, on the 1a., and in red on the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., all of which overprints, together with the postmarks accompanying them, our correspondents believe to be forged. If this is the case, the genuine surcharges are certainly very well imitated (which indeed is no difficult matter), and we can only at present give a warning on the subject, and recommend our readers to be careful where they purchase varieties of this nature.

With the exception of the wrappers, which we have not yet seen, we have received specimens of the various articles of stationery which we chronicled in January. The annexed illustrations show the stamp and hieroglyphics on the flap of the Registration envelopes, and the designs of the Inland



and Postal Union cards. There are two further sizes of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelopes, measuring 140 x 78 mm., and 120 x 93 mm.; also a larger Registration envelope, 255 x 105 mm. The formula of these is in blue, the place for the address is not on the same side as the flap, and under the latter is "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LTD.—PATENT."

To the list of adhesives we have, at present, only to add the 3rd type of the surcharge "2½" on 4 a., as described for the "2½" on 3 a. for B.E.A. We are not sure whether the three types exist on the 1 a., or only two. We have since heard that there are three higher values of the regular issue.

Adhesives. 3 rupees, lilac and red.
4 " purple-brown and red.
5 " dark brown "

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We are informed that the 3 c. adhesive is to be done away with, as the local rate for letters was raised to 5 c. (the same as the general inland rate) from January 15th. Some of our American contemporaries quote the following values on the watermarked paper:—

Adhesives. 16 cent., grey.
50 " blue-green.
2 pesos, deep green.
5 " deep blue.

Austria.—*Le T.-P.* announces that the 3 kr. and 5 kr., surcharged 10 and 20 paras respectively, are now perf. 13½ instead of 10.

Austrian Italy.—Signor Pio Fabri sends us two copies of the 3 soldi, black, of 1858, one of which is perf. 15×16, and the other perf. 16×15, neither of which combinations appears to be catalogued.

Adhesive. 3 soldi, black; perf. 15×16 and 16×15.

Brazil.—We have received the 10 reis of 1894 with its design redrawn, the word "DEZ" at the left of the numerals below being replaced by "REIS." The numerals also are broader.

Adhesive. 10 reis, carmine, blue centre.

China.—To set against the good news that the local offices (which do not much concern the members of the S.S.S.S.) have been, or are being, superseded by an Imperial Post Office, we have to announce the fact that the latter seems to have found it necessary to commence proceedings by the issue of a complete series of surcharged stamps, the accompanying illustrations of which render detailed description unnecessary.

半洋暫
分銀作
↓
cent.

壹洋暫
分銀作
1
cent

貳洋暫
分銀作
2
cents

½ c. on 3 c., yellow, of 1895 (2 types).
1 c. on 1 c., green, of 1886.
1 c. on 1 c., red, of 1895.
2 c. on 3 c., lilac, of 1886.
2 c. on 2 c., green, of 1895.

肆洋暫
分銀作
4
cents.

伍洋暫
分銀作
5
cents.

捌洋暫
分銀作
8
cents

4 c. on 4 c., rose, of 1895.
5 c. on 5 c., greenish yellow, of 1886.
5 c. on 5 c., orange, of 1895.
8 c. on 6 c., brown "



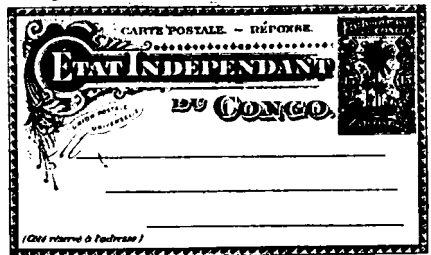
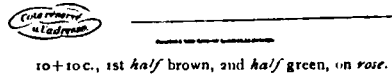
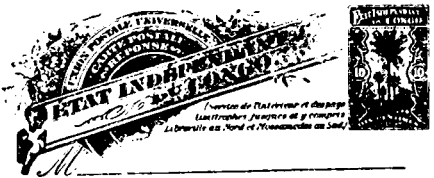
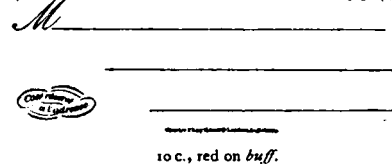
10 c. on 6 c., brown, of 1895.
10 c. on 9 c., green "
10 c. on 12 c., orange "



30 c. on 24 c., rose, of 1875.
1 c. on 3 c., red; Revenue stamp.
2 c. on 3 c. " " "
½ on 3 c. " " "

There are two distinct types of the ½ c. on 3 c., the "½" being in larger figures in one than in the other; the 2 c. on the 2 c. of 1895 has a large block figure "2" in the surcharge; the 1 c. on the Revenue stamp has the value in words, "one cent," and a longer Chinese inscription; and the 2 c. on the same stamp has a surcharge in three lines of Chinese characters and "2 cents," in one line, at foot; there is a variety on the sheet of this with the "s" of "cents" upside down and no stop after it. All the overprints are in black.

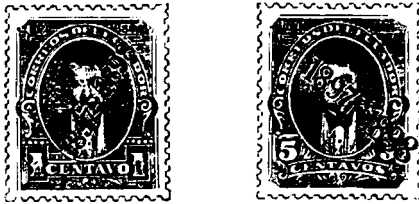
Congo.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles some beautiful new cards for this State, of which we give illustrations below:—



15+15c., 1st half blue, and yellow-brown, on a2112.

Ecuador.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* and *The A. J. of Ph.* that the Government of this Republic, with more prudence than honesty, reserved a stock of the remainders of the

1894 and 1895 issues (which should have been handed over to Mr. Seebeck), in order apparently to provide against the stamp famine, which has come to pass in 1897, and is expected to last till 1898. These remainders have been issued with the surcharges shown in the annexed illustra-



tions; the overprint reads up from left to right on the 1c., 10c., and 20c., and down on the other values (as at present recorded); but the 5c. alone has been seen with the surcharge in large figures. It is struck in black on all.

Adhesives. 1c., blue, of 1894.
 2c., brown " and of 1895.
 5c., green "
 10c., vermillion "
 20c., black " and of 1895.
 50c., orange "
 1s., carmine "
 5s., deep blue "

Egypt.—Some of the current stamps have been surcharged with the word "SOUDAN," in small block capitals, and the equivalent in Arabic, in black, for use in the Post Offices between Wadi-Halfa and the Egyptian frontier, which are at present worked by the English authorities.

Adhesives. 1 mil., brown. | 5 mil., carmine.
 3 ,, yellow. | 1 piast., ultramarine.

French Colonies.—*Madagascar.*—We have received a set of the *Unpaid Letter Stamps*, imperf., surcharged "Madagascar—et—DEPENDANCES," in three lines, each in a different nature of type.

Le T.-P. states that the 1 franc of the *postage* series now has the name in the correct colour.

Adhesive. 1 fr., olive-green, name in red.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5c., blue; red surcharge.
 10c., brown; red "
 20c., yellow; blue "
 30c., rose; blue "
 40c., lilac; red "
 50c., mauve; blue "
 1 fr., green; red "

Germany.—We sincerely trust that the German possessions in Africa, and elsewhere, are not going to develop into the same kind of philatelic nuisance as those of Great Britain and some other countries, which shall be nameless; but the following lists of surcharged German stamps and cards, which we copy from *Le Timbre-Poste*, lead us to fear the worst. The surcharges are in black in each case:—

Camerouns.—Surcharged "Kamerun," as shown in the first illustration below.

Adhesives. 3 pf., brown. | 30 pf., ultramarine.
 5 ,, green. | 25 ,, orange.
 10 ,, carmine. | 50 ,, red-brown.
Post Cards. 5 pf., green.
 5+5 ,, "
 10 ,, carmine.
 10+10 ,, "



Marshall Islands.—The same stamps and cards, surcharged "Marschall-Inseln."



New Guinea.—The same complete series, overprinted "Deutsch—New Guinea," in two lines, as in the third illustration.



South-west Africa.—The same, surcharged "Deutsch—Sudwest-Africa," also in two lines.

Togo.—This set will have to go in also; same values surcharged as in the fifth illustration above.

Hawaii.—Mr. Stanley Gibbons sends us sets of certain *Foreign Office* labels, recently issued here, of the fine and large design shown in the accompanying illustration. We gather that they are quite unnecessary, and probably of a speculative nature—brought out for the purpose of advertising Mr. Thurston, whose portrait is depicted upon them. They are supplied at face value, duly obliterated, and with original gum all complete!



Foreign Office Labels. 2c., yellow-green.
 5c., deep brown.
 6c., deep ultramarine.
 10c., rose.
 12c., orange.
 25c., deep violet.



Italy.—*Le T.-P.* announces the issue of a new 5c. stamp, of the accompanying design. Wmk. and perforation as before.

Adhesive. 5c., green

Mexico.—A correspondent sends us specimens of an *error*, of the current type: the 12c. printed in the colour of the 3c. The impression is not on the new paper, but upon

that with the wmk. "CORREOS E.U.M.," and the copies before us are pin-perforated, apparently with sharp points—not punches.

In reference to the 10c., 15c., and 20c. stamps, wmkd. *R.M.*, which we chronicled in February on the authority of *The Met. Ph.*, Mr. Chapman tells us that he is unable to ascertain that those values were ever printed on that paper. There is a considerable stock of each on hand on the "CORREOS E.U.M." paper, but none with the later wmk. It is possible that a few sheets of these three values may have been printed on the *R.M.* paper, but certainly no regular supply. Mr. Chapman sends us the 12c. (already chronicled) and the \$5 and \$10, wmk. *R.M.*, and states that he found very small quantities of these (especially of the \$10) among large stocks with the earlier wmk., and that no more are likely to be printed before the new paper, wmk. Eagle and "R.M.," arrives.

Adhesives. 12c., chestnut (*error*); old wmk.; *A.W.-perf.*
 \$5, vermillion; wmk. *R.M.*; *perf.* 12.
 \$10, deep blue " " "

Another correspondent tells us that he possesses most of the values of the current set, surcharged "OFICIAL," in black, with the word reading downwards, as well as the same with the word reading upwards.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles a 3 c. card of the type of 1894 (2342 in the Catalogue), with the formula for the "SERVICIO INTERIOR" printed in vermilion on white, instead of in green on straw. Also a card with the current 3 c. stamp, and a formula similar to that of Type 2347, but with the words "TARJETA POSTAL" further to the left, a column of small dashes at each side in place of the row of shaded balls, and the date "1896" on the lower right.

Post Cards. 3 c. (1894 type), vermilion on white.
3 c. (1896), brown and red "

In addition to the Letter Sheet card, which we described in February and of which we now give an illustration, we



have received a 5 c. Letter Card with the formula of the 10 c. of 1895. Mr. Chapman tells us that only a very small number of these were stamped, to use up old stock.

Letter Card. 5 c., blue and black on white.

Monaco.—Le T. P. tells us that the following values have been issued in fresh shades:—

Adhesives. 1 c., pale bronze-green.
50 c., bistre on yellow.
5 fr., bright rose on greenish.

Orange Free State.—We have examined an entire sheet, 240, of the 3d. stamp, surcharged "2½," which we chronicled in February. We gather that the surcharge was applied to each pane of sixty separately, and that there are no varieties of type, except such as may fairly be accounted for by defective printing. The large figure "2" closely resembles that in No. 1 of the surcharges "½d.," which we illustrated in December.

Mr. J. B. Robert, editor of the *Nederl. Tijdschrift*, tells us that certain abnormal varieties of the ½d. provisionals have been made at the instance of private individuals; one consists of stamps with the surcharge "½d." overprinted a second time with the surcharge "Halve Penny," the other shows the latter surcharge inverted. The overprints are, in each case, of the genuine official type, but thus impressed by favour; and we are assured that no such varieties were ever issued or even printed (in error) for issue. With the inverted surcharge, we have heard, from another source, of a sheet of 240 stamps, which its owner assures us is the only such sheet in existence—we would recommend its being preserved entire in a gold frame!

The ½d. stamp of the ordinary type has appeared in orange. A correspondent very kindly sends us a specimen of this upon the Inland Post Card, surcharged with the shield without flags.

Adhesive. ½d., orange.
Post Card. (½d., orange), black on white.

Paraguay.—We have received the 10 c. stamp in blue, replacing the lilac impression which has been in use for a few years, with its centre punched out.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue.

Peru.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1 c., green, of obsolete type, with the head of General Bermudez inverted, and with the additional overprint "GOBIERNO" inverted also! When stamps have been disfigured in this way, it is evidently difficult for those handling them to know whether they are standing on their heads or their heels.

The Ph. J. of G. B. states that 50 c. and 1 sol, Unpaid Letter stamps, have been formed by surcharging those values of the ordinary issue of 1886 with the word "DEFICIT," in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 c., vermilion.
1 sol, sepia.

Russia.—Finland.—Mr. Breitfuss tells us he has seen a used copy of the 5 penna on laid paper, of 1866, with compound serpentine perforation, the horizontal having the teeth 1½ mm. in depth, like the earlier issue, and the vertical with teeth of 1¼ mm.

An error has recently been discovered here, in the shape of the 3½ roubles stamp printed in the colours of the 7 roubles. A few copies only are believed to have been issued, and, as soon as the mistake was discovered, no more were sold, and those remaining in stock were destroyed. Finland has earned the gratitude of philatelists.

Adhesive. 3½ roubles, black and yellow; error.

La Gaz. Timb. states that the formula of the current 10 pen. card is now printed in a fresh variety of type, and that the Arms are redrawn, the Crown and the Lion being larger.

Post Card. 10 pen., carmine and black on cream.

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

Belebei.—The 2 kop. has appeared with the design redrawn, as shown in the annexed illustration. The 5 kop. has been touched up also, the animal being given a more bushy tail, the Crown made larger, the inscriptions inside the circle set closer, and the figures in the corners more open.



Adhesives. 2 kop., deep blue; perf. 11½.
5 kop., indigo and rose; perf. 11½.

Kolonna.—The 1 kopek of 1895 has been found printed on both sides.



K'rementschoug.—The design has been redrawn again here, and seems to resemble very closely the type of 1876; the stamps are perforated, instead of being imperf. as hitherto.

Adhesive. 3 kop., ochre-yellow; perf. 11½.

Novouzensk.—This is a new stamp-issuing district, which has been supplied with one of the patent adaptable types, printed on white paper, covered with a network in rose.

Adhesive. 3 kop., indigo and rose; perf. 13.

Ossa.—The type of July, 1894, with ground of coloured lines, has been adapted for the 8 kopeks.

Adhesive. 8 kop., blue, ground in green; perf. 11½.



O. Iaschkov.—The one stamp of this district is printed on a new paper.

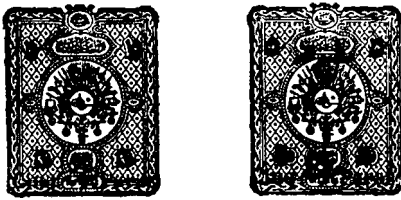
Adhesive. 3 kop., black on yellow; perf. 12.

Zadonsk.—The 1 kopek stamp which was issued imperforate last year, Type 11 in the new Catalogue, has been perforated 11½; on the other hand, a 1 kop. stamp of the Arms Type of 1888 (Type 5) has appeared in a new colour and imperforate.

Adhesives. 1 kop., brown (Type 11); perf. 11½.
1 ,, vermilion (,, 5); imperf.

Turkey.—The Turkish Government, having decided upon reducing its rates for printed matter below those of the Foreign Post Offices which carry newspapers for ½d., has

issued provisional 5 paras stamps, formed by surcharging the current 10 paras, in red, as shown in the first illustration, for use by the general public in posting small samples, printed papers, etc., and in black, with additional characters at top



meaning *Printed Matter* (as in the second illustration), for use by publishers and news-agents. There is an error on the sheet of each, the word "Cinq" being mis-spelt "Cniq" on the fourteenth stamp in the fifth horizontal row.

Adhesives. 5 par., in red, on 10 par., green.
 5 " " 10 " " " error "Cniq."
 5 " in black, on 10 " " " " "
 5 " " 10 " " " " "



Le T.-P. also chronicles a Letter Card, with the formula reset, as shown in the illustration, and printed in black; stamp in green.

Letter Card. 1 piastre, green and black on buff.

Uruguay.—Some speculative person having bought up all the 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, on a rumour that those values were to be issued in fresh colours, and in the hope of provisional issues of some kind (as we are told by Mr. J. B. Robert), the 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the Commemorative



series of last year have been surcharged "PROVISORIO 1897," in carmine, as shown in the above illustrations. Is this a scheme for working off the remainders of an issue that fell rather flat?

Adhesives. 1 c., black and lilac; carmine surcharge.
 5 c. " blue " "
 10 c. " carmine " "

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 159.)

TASMANIA.



1 November, 1853.

Engraved by Mr. C. W. Coard, and printed by Messrs. H. & C. Best, of Hobart. *Wove paper. Imperf.*

Twenty-four types of each value.

1d., blue; XIII., IV. (block), 3, 1 (with triangular hole punched out).

Reconstructed sheet of 24.

1d., blue; 24 (Nos. 6, 12, 18, and 24, which make a vertical strip, have each the triangular punched hole).

(a) Plate I.

4d., orange; IV., 3.
 4d., orange-vermilion; I., 3, with triangular punch.
 4d., orange; II. 2.

Reconstructed sheet of 24.

4d., orange; IV., 20 (No. 11 and Nos. 21, 22, and 23, forming a strip, have the triangular hole.)

Laid paper with narrow lines.

4d., orange; 2.

(b) Plate II.

4d., orange-yellow; VII., 3.
 4d., orange; XII., 3.
 4d., orange-vermilion; II., 3.

Reconstructed sheet of 24.

4d., orange; I. (No. 23), 23 (No. 12 has the triangular hole).

Reprints of 1879. *Perf.* 12.

1d., blue; II. (pair).
 4d., orange (Plate I.); II. (pair).

1855.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Wmk. Large Star. Imperf.



1d., carmine-lake (16th Sept.); IV., II. (pair), 2 (pair), 1.
 2d., green (16th Sept.); IV. (two pairs), 2 (pair), 2.
 4d., blue (Aug.); VIII., II. (pair), 3 (strip), 1.

1856-57.

Printed by Messrs. H. & C. Best, of Hobart.

Thick paper. No wmk. Imperf.

1d., pale red (April, 1856); II., 2 (pair), 2.
 1d., carmine-lake; 1.
 2d., pale green (January, 1857); 2 (pair), 3, pen-stroked 1 and 2 (pair).
 4d., blue; IV., III. (strip), 2 (pair), 4.

November, 1856.

Printed by Messrs. H. & C. Best. *Thin greyish white paper almost pelure. Imperf.*

1d., dull red; II., 4 (two pairs), penstroked 3.

August, 1857.

Wmk. double-lined numerals of value. Imperf.

1d., pale red; VII.

1d., brown-red; I., 2 (pair), penstroked 2 (pair).

1d., dull red; VII.

1d., scarlet; VI.

1d., carmine; III., 2 (double impression—one penstroked).

1d., bright carmine; IV., 1.

2d., yellow-green; I., 2 (1 penstroked).

2d., green; III.

2d., blue-green; I., 2 (penstroked).

2d., bottle-green; VIII.

4d., pale to dark blue (shades); XVII., 1, 1 double impression.

Half of a 4d. stamp used for 2d.

Half 4d. + 4d. = 6d. (on original, postmarked Jy. 12, 1858).

January, 1858.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Wmk. double-lined numerals of value. Imperf.

6d., grey-lilac; IX.

6d., bluish lilac; I., 1.

6d., greenish grey; I., 1.

6d., slate; 2.

6d., grey-blue; V.

6d., slate-blue; I., 1.

6d., mauve; I., 1.

1s., vermilion (wmk. 12); IX.

Plate proofs on unwatermarked paper.

6d., black; IV. (block).

1s., ,, IV. (block).

Reprint on white card.

1s., vermilion; I.

1864-1870.

Stamps of 1857-58 with various roulettes and perforations.

(a) *Roul.* 8 by Messrs. Walch & Sons, of Hobart.

1d., pale red; 1.

1d., dull red; I., 1.

2d., green; 1.

(b) *Roul.* 4½.

6d., bluish lilac; I.

(c) *Roul.* 11½ (probably bogus roulette).

6d., carmine; 1.

(d) *Rough irregular pin perf.*

1d., carmine; IV., 2 (all presented by Mr. M. P. Castle).

1d., deep carmine; I., 2 (penstroked).

2d., yellow-green; 1.

(e) *Perf. with oblique parallel cuts.*

(All but three presented by Mr. M. P. Castle.)

1d., pale red; II., 2.

1d., carmine; III., 1 (penstroked).

2d., yellow-green; 2.

4d., blue; 2 (penstroked).

(f) *Perf.* 19.

1d., carmine; II. (presented by Mr. M. P. Castle), 1 (penstroked).

1d., deep carmine; II., 1, 2 (penstroked).

2d., yellow-green; 1.

4d., blue; 3.

1864-1870.

Perforated by Messrs. Walch & Sons, of Hobart, until 1869, afterwards by the Government.

(a) *Perf.* 10.

1d., red, brown-red, and scarlet (shades); XVIII., 1.

1d., carmine (shades); XV.

2d., yellow-green; V.

2d., bottle-green; IV.

4d., blue; VIII.

6d., dull blue; IV.

6d., blue-lilac; VII.

6d., slate-blue; I., 1.

6d., mauve; I.

1s., vermilion; IV.

(b) *Perf.* 11½.

1d., carmine; II., 1 (penstroked).

4d., blue; I., 1.

6d., dull blue; 1.

6d., slate-blue; 1.

6d., red-lilac; II., 1.

6d., purple; III., 1.

6d., violet; IV.

1s., orange-vermilion; III., 1.

1s., vermilion; IV.

Reprint of 1871. No wmk.

6d., dull mauve; I.

(c) *Perf.* 12.

1d., dull red; III.

1d., carmine (shades); XIII., 1.

2d., green; I., 3.

4d., blue; II., 6.

6d., grey-lilac; II.

6d., slate-blue; II.

6d., dull mauve; III.

6d., purple; I.

6d., red-lilac (1891); II. (pair).

1s., vermilion; I.

Error. Wmk. 2.

1d., red; 1, 2 (penstroked).

Variety, imperf. between.

6d., purple; II. (pair).

Reprints of 1871.

1d., deep red; I.

2d., green; I.

4d., blue; I.

(d) *Perf.* 12½.

1d., red to scarlet (shades); XI.

1d., carmine (shades); IX.

2d., bottle-green; I.

4d., blue; V., 1.

6d., slate-blue; III.

1s., vermilion; IV.

1 November, 1870.

Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and printed on wove paper obtained from the New South Wales Post-office.

The 1d. and 10d. are wmk. "10," the 2d. "2," and the 4d. "4."

*Perf.* 11½, 12.

1d., rose-red; II.

1d., deep rose; IV., 1 (penstroked).

2d., green; IV., 1.

4d., blue; III., II. (pair).

4d., deep blue; I.

10d., black; IV.

Variety. Imperf.

10d., black; II. (pair).

Reprints of 1871. No wmk.

1d., rose-red; I.

2d., green; I.

4d., blue; I.

10d., black; I.

March, 1871.

Wmk. "4." Perf. 11½, 12.
1d., rose-red; IV., 1.

1871-1876.

Wmk. TAS, Type I. (measuring 16 × 5 mm). Perf. 11½.
1d., carmine, rose-carmine; XIV., I. (flaw in plate through "TASMANIA"), 1 (double perf.), imperf. 1 and 2 (pair).

1d., vermilion (April, 1873); I., 3.
2d., green (shades); VIII., 2, 1 (imperf.).
3d., dull claret (shades); V.
3d., purple-brown (shades); VI., II. (pair).
4d., dull yellow; IV.
4d., deep yellow; II. (pair), I.
4d., pale ochre; II.
4d., bistre-yellow; II. (pair).
9d., blue; VI., II. (pair imperf.).
5s., purple; IV., I. (imperf.).
5s., violet (? colour changed); I., 1.

Reprints. *No wmk.*

3d., purple-brown (1871); I.
4d., yellow (1879); I.
9d., blue (1871); II.
5s., purple (1871); I.

28 October, 1878-1883.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. (measuring 13 × 6 mm.).

1d., rose-carmine (perf. 14); II., II. (pair), I.
2d., green (perf. 14); III.
3d., dull purple-brown (April, 1880—perf. 11½, 12); III., II. (pair), II. (pair imperf.), II. (pair double perf.).
4d., orange-yellow (Jan. 1883—perf. 11½, 12); I.
4d., " (Aug., 1888); VIII. (2 rows of 4, printed both sides).
8d., slate-brown (1878—perf. 14); II.

Reprint of 1879. *No wmk.*

8d., slate-brown; I.

Plate proof on paper *wmk. Crown & CC. imperf.*

2d., green; I.

1889.

The 1d. of Oct., 1878 surcharged "Halfpenny" in black.



½d. on 1d., rose-carmine; IX. (consisting of two half panes of 30 each).

No. 2 in the second pane has the surcharge printed thus H ½f.

Variety. Letter "p" without tail.

½d. on 1d., rose-carmine; I. (the middle stamp of III.).

1889.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. Perf. 11½.

½d., orange (8 May); II. (pair), I.
½d., deep orange; II., II. (pair).
1d., dull orange-vermilion (14 Feb.); II., I.

1891.

The 9d. stamp printed in blue and surcharged in black.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. Perf. 11½.

(a) "d." 3 mm. above "2½."

2½d. on 9d., pale blue (1 Jan.); II. (pair).

2½d. on 9d., deep blue (end of May); II. (pair).

(b) "d." 4½ mm. above "2½."

2½d. on 9d., pale blue (June); II.

April, 1891.

Printed at the *Mercury* Office, Hobart.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. (reading from right lower to left upper corner). Perf. 11½.

1d., dull red; I.

May, 1891.

Wmk. TAS, Type I. Perf. 11½.

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

June, 1891.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. Perf. 11½.

1d., carmine; IV. (two pairs, one having the flaw above mentioned).

Fiscals used for Postage.

1863.

Engraved by Mr. Alfred Bock, of Hobart.

Wmk. double-lined numeral. Perf. 11½.

2s. 6d., dull red; I.
5s., green; 2 (pair).
10s., brown; 1.

1880.

Wmk. TAS, Type II. Perf. 14.

1d., slate; I.
3d., Venetian red; 1.
6d., lilac; 1.
1s., carmine; 2.

Official Franks.

8 August, 1883.

Engraved by Mr. D. G. Berri, of London, and stamped on envelopes.

White paper.

The Treasury; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General; the R. E. Duties Department.

Blue paper.

The Treasury.



NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Medals offered by H.R.H. The Duke of York.

WE have the honour and pleasure of announcing that H.R.H. the Duke of London Philatelic Exhibition. Committee of the Exhibition one gold and one silver medal, for the two best collections shown in Class IV., formed and owned by ladies.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln, the well-known dealer, offers one gold and one silver medal for the two best collections of the postage stamps of the Transvaal.

Dates to be remembered:

April 30th. Last day for sending in particulars of exhibits, subject to extension as below.

May 15th. Last day for securing special positions in the official Catalogue of the Exhibition.

June 15th. Last day for receiving advertisements for the Catalogue.

July 7th to 10th. All goods for the Exhibition to be delivered during these days.

July 22d. London Philatelic Exhibition opens.

August 5th. Exhibition closes.

* * *

The London Philatelic Exhibition.

UNDER the rules and regulations, as shown in the prospectus of the coming Exhibition, it will be noticed that the first of May was given as the latest date at which particulars of the nature and extent of exhibits should be sent to the Secretary. We hope that all who are intending to exhibit will have sent in their forms before this paper is published; if not, we would advise them to do so immediately, as the Catalogue Committee will have very hard work in getting the Catalogue properly arranged and classified in time to be issued at the opening of the Exhibition. No doubt, in case of need, the Committee

will be able to see their way to slightly extend the time, but no time should be lost in sending in the necessary particulars as fully as possible.

* * *

WE are very pleased to announce the Catalogue, approaching publication of this long-desired Part II. We hope that bound copies will be obtainable on or about May 7th. The whole of the prepaid orders will be posted on one day, and the following day the wholesale orders will be sent; the Catalogue will then be obtainable in our shop and from our agents.

* * *

ON the back page of the Journal this Ups and Downs month will be found our third list of the corrections and alterations of the prices in Market. Part I. of the Catalogue. This list is an important one, a number of prices being now quoted which were not given previously, and a further large number of reductions being made. On the other hand, a few stamps are advanced in price. Those who desire to keep their Catalogues fully up to date should at once write in these alterations in Part I. Alterations and corrections in Part II. will probably be published at the end of May, as we have already found out a few necessary corrections in the earlier pages.

* * *

WE congratulate the collectors in New Zealand on having a Philatelist appointed New Governor as their new Governor. Lord Ranfurly, who will be leaving England in two or three weeks to take up his post, is a well-known collector here, and has been one of our clients for some years. We hope that the New Zealand Philatelic Society will be able to secure him as their President, and we believe that his lordship will take a keen personal interest in stamps when he gets to his new post.

* * *

“The Westminster Gazette” PUBLISHES a good stamp story: “The writers of love-letters will do well when inditing or preserving their missives to remember the moral of an incident which happened a week or two ago. A youthful philatelist received permission from his father to sell or exchange a number of old postage stamps he had discovered in a lumber-room. The frugal-minded papa impressed upon the son the fact that if he left the stamps on the envelopes he would get a better price for them. The boy adhered so strictly to this rule that he gave the letters he found in some of the old envelopes into the bargain. Two days afterwards a lady informed the papa that the whole town was reading with intense interest some letters he had written before his marriage to his present wife.”

* * *

FROM the *Siam Free Press* we clip the Stamp Frauds following, which may be of some little interest. We hope to have further details shortly:—

“ALLEGED STAMP FRAUDS.

“The Siamese nobility, as a class, have never commanded the respect of respectable independent Europeans. But, so far, the contempt with which they are regarded has been more due to their bucksterring and meanness in money matters than to any other cause. Now, however, it would appear that a Siamese noble does not even draw the line

at the commission of a criminal offence. At any rate we hear that for some time past the manufacture of forged French postage stamps has been most successfully carried on, within a day's journey of Bangkok, by a certain speculative Siamese nobleman, who found a market for his wares in French Indo-China. It is further stated that a formal complaint has been made by the French Legation here against the nobleman in question, and that he will be required to take his trial upon a charge of defrauding the revenues of the French Government. The Siamese will, in all probability, adopt their usual shuffling methods in an endeavour to protect the high-born offender, and thereby forfeit one more claim to remain an independent nation. Thus is history made.”

* * *

DR. C. H. WETMORE, a well-known A Church in collector at Hilo, in the Hawaiian Isles, the Hawaiian has recently presented a collection of Islands partly stamps that he has had since 1872 to furnished from help in furnishing the new foreign a Stamp church at Hilo. The good old Doctor, Collection. who is now in his seventy-seventh year, had very little idea what his stamps were worth, although he knew some of them were very rare and valuable. Among the better ones, we are informed, there were fine specimens of the 5 c. and 13 c. first issue Hawaiian Isles stamps, as well as a large number of the later issues. Our Mr. Stanley Gibbons, who was in the island at the time of this transaction, was negotiating for the purchase of the stamps, but a local collector, Mr. E. C. Hustace, made up his mind that they should not go out of the island, and unfortunately outbid us. We can, however, congratulate ourselves upon being the cause of more money being secured for the church than would have otherwise been the case. Luckily, in Mr. Ayer's collection we have a number of these stamps, so we shall not regret them so much as we should have done otherwise.

* * *

THESE well-known dealers celebrated, on Messrs. March 22nd, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of their firm. We Senf Bros., of Leipzig. heartily congratulate our *cofrères* on this event, and wish them even a further amount of success in the next twenty-five years than has been their lot in the past.

* * *

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, No. 3, March 25, 1897.

TRANSLATION:—“The well-known stamp dealer and expert, Hermann Decker, of The Case of Hanover, has disappeared since February Mr. Hermann 15th, as various philatelists of that place Decker. inform us. Decker was one of the most respected dealers in Germany, a member of the best Philatelic Societies, and the official expert of various Societies. Since the beginning of the eighties, Decker has learnt how to defraud numerous collectors by replacing rarities, entrusted to him for examination, with reprints or forgeries. It is hardly to be believed that such tricks were known to several people for some time past, and it is still more incredible that various dealers wished to take no further steps to unmask the man, though the same dealers had for some years declared that no one should trust Decker with selections, because he used to change the stamps.

“At last this deceiver has met his just fate in the following way, as we learn from a well-informed source:—Some philatelists, who had already suffered at Decker's hands,

resolved to lay a trap for him; two lots of stamps were sent off to Decker to be examined, and all the rarities were photographed beforehand. As the packing up and despatch of the stamps were done in the presence of witnesses, all doubt is out of the question. On their return from Decker, the letters were opened in the presence of the same witnesses, and it was found that one stamp had been changed in each lot. The loss therefrom amounted to 200 marks. This fine authority charged a fee of 17 marks in addition. Unfortunately, Decker received information of the affair in time to enable him to escape abroad. According to later news, Decker is residing in Belgium, where his arrest and extradition will meet with no obstacle."

Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung, No. 6, 1897.

Translation:—"Hermann Decker, the stamp dealer, of Hanover, has been missing since February 15th. His disappearance is connected with malpractices in the matter of stamp expertising."

"The above notice has been issued by three well-known philatelists in Hanover. The charge against this man Decker is that of changing stamps submitted to him for examination for forgeries and reprints. The following notice has already appeared in the daily papers in connection with this case:—

"The runaway stamp dealer, Decker, of Hanover, passed for a great authority. Dealers and collectors at home and abroad sent him stamps for examination as to their authenticity. He is strongly suspected of having kept for himself the genuine stamps sent to him, sending forgeries in their place to the original owners. Decker's reputation was so well established that he was able to demand fees for the examination of stamps, which far exceeded those usually asked. Whilst people generally pay 10 *pfennige* for the examination of a stamp, Decker received at least 2 *marks* for from one to five stamps, and 30 *pfennige* for every succeeding stamp. He marked all stamps examined by him with his own special hand-stamp, and he used a double stamp after an examination in every detail. No one in the trade doubted the genuineness of stamps thus marked. The circulation of forgeries was therefore an easy matter for Decker. It seems to have occurred to no one that the stamps sent to him were often kept rather a long time."

* * *

The Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Stamp,

OR, rather, the receipt that will be given for all small subscriptions of 1s. and 2s. 6d. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, is exciting a good deal of discussion not only in England,

but also amongst philatelists on the Continent.

Some facts about these stamps may be of interest. In the first place they are not, from any point of view, postage stamps, and will not pay postage in any case whatever. They form practically a receipt, showing that the holder has subscribed a stated sum to the Hospital Fund. Much consideration has been given to the problem of how to enable everybody, not only in Great Britain but in the world, to contribute to this method of commemorating the long and unique reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

As the readiest way of enabling people of all classes to subscribe with a minimum of trouble, the Prince of Wales has approved a design for two labels of the face value of 1s. and 2s. 6d. respectively. These are being prepared by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who have kindly given the whole of the blocks and drawings free of charge. We understand that Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., the Controller of Stamps, has given great attention to all the details in connection with the production of the stamps. The whole-

sale distribution of the stamps has been undertaken by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co., the well-known publishers, of Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

We are informed that the stamps will be about the size of the current 5s. of Great Britain, and that the design is a very handsome one. The central portion, we understand, is a group emblematic of *Charity*, taken from a well-known picture, and in a tablet at the base is a *fac-simile* of the signature of the Prince of Wales. They will be produced in the highest style of art, by engraving on copper plate; will be watermarked, gummed, and perforated, like ordinary postage stamps; and will have the denomination of value clearly indicated.

By the issue of these stamps a large sum will no doubt be secured for the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund; but it is to be hoped that the Council of the Fund will be wise enough to issue a certificate, setting forth that but a limited number only will be printed, and that the plates will then be destroyed in a formal manner, as was done on the occasion of the Postal Jubilee, 1890. If this is done (as we trust it will be), we believe that a very large number of stamp collectors throughout the world will be only too glad to add these beautiful commemorative stamps of the Queen's reign to their collections, whether they specialize or not. In fact, we believe, from the great demand that there is already for these stamps, that it will be a good investment to purchase a few of them and put them away for a year or two. No doubt it will be very well remembered that, at the time of the Postage Jubilee in 1890, a post card was issued and sold at a nominal price, which is now worth from ten to fifteen times the price of only seven years ago, thus proving a very good investment from a money point of view for those who secured a few copies. These new labels should be even more sought after, as philatelists much prefer anything of the nature of a stamp to an object of the nature of a post card, and these Hospital Stamps will appeal to a much larger circle of collectors than those who devote themselves to philatelic objects alone; hence we anticipate a much enhanced demand, as from loyal and charitable motives purchasers will no doubt be found in all parts of the empire.

We shall stock a quantity of these stamps, and although we shall not be able to catalogue them, or provide for them in our albums, we shall sell them as curiosities, and as objects of interest to philatelists and non-philatelists alike.

We shall be pleased to book orders for them at the nominal value of $\frac{3}{6}$ (*plus* postage) for each set of the two values. The trade can also be supplied, during the month of May, at the same rate; but at the end of May we shall consider ourselves at liberty to advance the price, if we find it necessary to do so.

Prepaid orders can be received, and the labels will be forwarded as soon as they are printed and issued. We understand that everything is completed, except the selection of the colours, which now rests with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

* * *

Failure of Messrs. C. H. Mekeel and Co.

We much regret to have to announce that the affairs of C. H. Mekeel and Co. having become involved, the directors have placed the property in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the creditors. We understand that the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, have taken over the publications which have hitherto been issued jointly, including their well-known albums. Arrangements have been made by which the senior partner, Mr. C. H. Mekeel, will continue to help the trustee to realize the stock, etc. When

this is done Mr. C. H. Mekeel intends to start again in the stamp business on his own account, making a speciality of the better class of trade. Mr. I. A. Mekeel will undertake the publication of *Mekeel's Weekly* on his own account. It is stated in the announcement in their own paper that the assets are ample, and that no doubt all the creditors will be paid in full; but we hear remarks much to the contrary, and doubt very much indeed if it will be the case. In fact, we hear that one of the largest and best known collectors in the States is involved to the extent of many thousands of pounds, and will probably lose a very large sum.

For some years past we have felt quite sure that this concern was over capitalized, and that the business has been run in far too expensive a manner considering the class of trade that was done. No doubt the managers of the company have shown very great business ability and much enterprise in publishing a weekly paper, and in pushing their stock of common postage stamps and revenues for every penny they were worth, and we think it very likely that the Mekeels have been the means of a very large number of young collectors starting in stamps, and in this way have done a large amount of good. We shall await with interest the result of this realization, and only trust that it may turn out half as well as the company themselves seem to anticipate.

The trustee, to whom all communications should be made, is

Mr. W. B. BECKTOLD,

Station C.,

St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

* * *

THE death has just been announced of Dr.

The Death of Dr. Heinrich von Stephan, the Postmaster-General of Germany; and as this gentleman is one who has been most intimately associated with the Universal Postal Union, which he founded, such a loss should be noted in the philatelic journals.

Dr. von Stephan was born at Stolp, and in the year 1847, when seventeen years of age, entered the postal service in a very humble capacity. His talents, and above all his self-acquired knowledge of languages, soon attracted attention, and in 1856 he was transferred to the General Post Office at Berlin, where he superintended postal reform, and also carried out extensive postal agreements between Prussia and most of the European States, his services being recognised by his elevation to the rank of Oberposttrah.

In 1870 he was appointed General Post Director of the North German Union, and in this capacity there fell upon him the very difficult task of organizing the Field Post Service during the war with France—a Service which was little short of miraculous in its minuteness, ministering, as it did, to the comfort and consolation of the German soldiers in the highest degree, and securing the admiration of every foreigner who came in contact with it.

After the war Von Stephan set himself to organize the Imperial postal system, his greatest task being the foundation of the Universal Postal Union, which was finally carried out by the decision of an International Congress, which sat at Berne in 1874. What this Union has been to the postal service, and how much it has done for human progress, can scarcely be expressed. Dr. von Stephan also brought forward the device of post cards, of which he is stated to have been the originator, although it is affirmed by some that cards were introduced by an Austrian gentleman.

Between the years 1876 and 1881, he carried out another very great work, in enclosing the German Empire in a network of underground wires, by which over 200 of the most important towns and cities in the empire have secure

telegraphic communication in spite of storms, and above all things in spite of the accidents of war. Shortly afterwards, for his brilliant services, he was appointed State Secretary for the Department of Imperial Posts and Telegraphs.

In conclusion, we may say that Dr. von Stephan was the author of several learned works, including the history of the Prussian Posts, which is the standard book on this subject.

* * *

The Ninth German Philatelic Congress

Is to be held this year in Hamburg. At the meeting held in Cologne last July, it was decided that the next meeting should take place either in May or June of this year. A certain date was fixed upon, but after some time it was found that this meeting clashed with that of an important yachting and athletic meeting, etc., and it was thought that the dealers and collectors who visited Hamburg would have difficulty in getting accommodation while the town was so filled. The Committee thereupon felt it their duty to alter the date, and they most unfortunately selected the 24th to 26th of July as the days of their meeting. This alteration took place long after the date of the London Exhibition had been announced in nearly all the philatelic papers of the world. Very many of the dealers and collectors in London, and other parts of England, would have been only too glad to go to Hamburg, and to renew their personal and pleasant acquaintance with so many of their German *confredres*, but, unfortunately, it is now absolutely impossible. We, however, wish the philatelists of Germany a pleasant and successful meeting.

All those who desire to bring forward any motions or subjects of discussion are requested to forward particulars of the same to Herr F. A. J. Böttcher, Amelungsstrasse 15.1., Hamburg, Germany, on or before May 15th next. The programme of the entertainments that has been drawn up is a very attractive one, and we much regret that we cannot be present.

On Saturday, the 24th of July, the meeting commences with the reception of the delegates, and there is to be a concert in the evening.

On Sunday, the 25th, there are the usual meetings of the various Committees, and of the Austrian and German Union of Philatelists, followed later in the day by a visit to the Horticultural Exhibition.

On Monday, the 26th, after the usual business and exchange and sale of stamps have taken place, there will be a visit by steamer to the port of Hamburg, and also to some of the large shipbuilding yards.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the concluding day of the meeting, there will be the usual annual dinner, probably to be preceded by a sea trip to Heligoland. The programme is a very attractive one indeed, and in the beautiful city of Hamburg, if it is only fine, this will no doubt be one of the most successful German meetings that have ever been held. We would suggest that directly this meeting is over our *confredres* should charter the steamer that they have secured to take them to Heligoland, and come over *en bloc* to the port of London, where they can be sure of a very hearty welcome, and they will then be able to carefully examine the fine exhibition that is being arranged here.

* * *

New Stock Books.

SINCE the publication, in our January *Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of

philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but to show all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps, blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books; but the lists we publish here, from time to time, are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are chiefly classed after our new Catalogue that is just finished.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

	value	£
British East, Central, and South Africa	944	
North Borneo and Labuan	421	
Hong Kong	218	
Denmark and Norway Locals, part 1	115	
Norway and Sweden Locals, part 2	57	
South African Republic (Transvaal), vol. i.	1177	
South African Republic (Transvaal), vol. ii.	262	
Portugal	279	
Straits Settlements, two fine volumes, including all the Native States	—	
Spain, vol. i.	744	
„ vol. ii.	144	
United States of America, vol. i.	1468	
„ „ vol. ii.	378	
„ „ vol. iii., Departmental stamps	519	

These United States stock books are exceedingly fine, containing a wealth of good stamps that we have been putting on one side for the past two years.

Venezuela and Chili	value	196
Paraguay	„	443
French Consular stamps and Colonies—		
Vol. i. contains French Colonies down to Annam and Tonquin	„	206
Vol. ii., Benin to French Soudan	„	—
Vol. iii., Gaboon to Mayotte	„	—

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &C.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1896-97 was held at Effingham House on the 19th February, 1897.

The Secretary reported that Mr. A. W. Chambers would be unavoidably absent from the next meeting, and that Mr. Oldfield had kindly undertaken to read a paper, which would take the place of the discussion to be opened by Mr. Chambers, of which notice had been given.

Mr. Bacon announced the receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of two dies of the first essay for the ½ a. stamps of India as a gift to the Society, and also produced proofs of this essay and impressions in various colours of the essay for the 1 a. stamp, numbered IV. in *India and Ceylon*. The dies and proofs were examined with much interest, and the gift of the dies was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The Secretary showed a number of designs and proposals for stamps submitted in and prior to 1840, kindly sent by H.R.H. the Duke of York for inspection by members attending the meeting. Amongst others there were an original sheet of "Whiting" essays; an original "Sievier" circular and design; a design for stamped covers, with the letter of the proposer; and a sketch of the designs adopted for the first 1d. and 2d. adhesive stamps, coloured in black and blue respectively. All of these were originally in the possession of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the date of the introduction of postage stamps.

Mr. W. R. Palmer and Mr. H. J. White were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Hall then gave a display of the stamps of Venezuela, and read a series of notes on the earlier issues; and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall for affording the members present an opportunity of examining his fine collection, and for the explanatory notes which he had prepared.

THE seventeenth meeting of the season was held on the 26th February, 1897.

The business of which notice had been given consisted of a discussion on the early stamps of Trinidad, which was to have been opened by Mr. A. W. Chambers. In his unavoidable absence Mr. Oldfield read a short paper on "The Advantages of Stamp Collecting." The whole subject was carefully and fully dealt with in the paper, which was listened to with much interest; and on the motion of Mr. Crowle, seconded by the Secretary, the hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Oldfield for his kindness in reading the paper at short notice.

THE eighteenth meeting of the season was held on the 5th March, 1897.

Mr. Bacon read a paper, communicated by Mr. C. H. Mottram, on "The New Zealand Local Posts of 1856." In commencing, Mr. Mottram corrected a mistake which had been made in an article in the *Philatelic Record* for 1895, under the signature "G. de F.," in reference to the date of the appearance of the 1d. stamp on blue paper, which should be 1856. He then explained that prior to that year the Colony was divided into six provinces, each having local government, with power to arrange for the local posts, and that the lowest rate for letters at that time was twopence. In 1855 a convention was held for deciding upon postal rates, but only one province, viz., Canterbury, adopted the rate of 1d. for half-ounce letters. The paper further contained full particulars of the printings which were ordered and made, with much valuable information, elucidating the vexed question of the date at which the second printing of the 1d. stamp probably took place.

On the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by the Secretary, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mottram for kindly communicating his valuable and interesting paper to the Society, and for consenting to its publication in *The London Philatelist*.

From *The London Philatelist*.

BLACK LIST.

FOR some time past we have been endeavouring to collect a number of old debts, that have been standing on our books for years; and having made repeated applications without result, we wrote, in January last, to the persons named below, stating that we should take the extreme step of publishing their names in a *Black List* of defaulters, if payment was not made forthwith.

This list will be repeated several times a year, as long as necessary, and will be added to when need arises.

After payment has been made of any account mentioned here, due public acknowledgment will also be made, and the name will be removed from our *Black Book*.

Name.	Address.	Owing since	Amount.
			£ s. d.
FERREIRA, A. B.	185, Góncalo Christovã, Oporto, Portugal	June, 1894	2 5 6
PIERIDES, L. Z.	Larnaca, Cyprus	Feb., 1895	1 15 5
DEYHLE, R., & CO.	Berne, Switzerland	June, 1894	11 0 0
ARDEZ & CAPELLA	Sagrístans 4, Barcelona, Spain	June, 1894	2 1 8
DOTTI, ENRICO	Via Condusia 8, Palazzo Fondiaria, Milan, Italy	Jan., 1895	17 7 4
WOODROFFE & CATO	P.O. box 35, and West Street, Durban, Natal	Feb., 1896	13 17 0
NORNAM, S. L., & CO.	Churchgate Street, Bombay, India	June, 1894	8 15 3
BROOKS, H.	72A, Plein Street, Cape Town, South Africa	Jan., 1895	13 4 5
SMYTH, R. W. M.	Bombay Club, Bombay, India	Oct., 1894	2 1 3
WAGNER, C.	Rangoon, India	Sept., 1894	10 7 2
DARBY, C.	Busreh, Persian Gulf	July, 1895	2 19 1
EDWARDS, J. H.	Koolangsor, Amoy, China	June, 1894	2 19 4
LEMIÈRE, J. EM.	2, Rue des Péres, Shanghai	Aug., 1894	3 16 4
HALL, C. E.	Church Street, Cape Town, South Africa	June, 1894	2 0 4
LANG, A. S.	21, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland	June, 1894	2 15 8
MARIA, C. DE LA	c/o W. Meikle & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay	April, 1895	3 0 8
CLAVIUS-MARIUS, R.	Avocat, St. Pierre, Martinique	July, 1894	5 3 11
PEREIRA, RAFAEL	Cartagena, Republic of Colombia	Aug., 1894	1 14 4
CORONEL, S. DRUGGEST	Camp and Robb Street, Georgetown, Demerara	June, 1894	2 5 0
GITTENS, T. M.	P.O. box 58, Port of Spain, Trinidad	Oct., 1894	4 14 9
MCDERMOTT, F. H.	Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica	June, 1894	1 10 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

BRAZIL.

1897. New type.		Each.
		s. d.
10 reis, blue and carmine		0 1

CEYLON.

1896. "On Service" surcharged in black.		Each.
		s. d.
2 cents, green		0 2
3 " terra cotta and emerald		0 6
5 " lilac		0 4
15 " sage-green		1 0
30 " bright lilac and red		2 0

NOTE.—These stamps have hitherto been unobtainable in an *unused* condition, but through a friend we have obtained a small supply, but advise early application, as the present supply will soon be exhausted.

CHINA.

Provisional issue for the whole Chinese Empire surcharged in black in English and Chinese.

1st Issue.

1 cent on 1 cn., orange		0 3
2 cents on 2 cn., yellow-green		0 4
5 " on 5 cn., dull ochre		0 6
10 " on 9 cn., green		1 0

2nd Issue.

½ cent on 3 cn., orange; 1 cent on 1 cn., yellow-green;		
2 cents on 3 cn., pale lilac; 4 cents on 4 cn., dull rose;		
5 cents on 5 cn., orange; 8 cents on 6 cn., brown;		
10 cents on 12 cn., deep buff; 30 cents on 24 cn., dull rose.		
Set of eight.		2 6

On Revenue Stamps.

"One cent" on 3 c., red		0 2
"2 cents" on 3 c. "		0 2
"1 dollar" on 3 c. "		4 0

FERNANDO POO.

1896.

2 c. de peso, carmine		0 6
5 " blue-green		1 0
6 " purple (obsolete)		2 6
12½ " sepia		1 6
20 " blue		2 0
25 " pale lake		2 6

MOGADOR AND MOROCCO.

1896.

5 centimos, green		0 2
10 " carmine		0 3
15 " ultramarine		0 4
50 " dark brown		0 9
1 peseta, pale red-brown		1 6

GUATEMALA.

1897. Large oblong.

10 centavos, deep blue		0 9
12 " cerise		1 0
18 " black		1 6
20 " vermilion		1 8
25 " brown		2 0
50 " rosy brown		3 6
75 " grey-blue		5 0
100 " blue-green		6 0
150 " dull rose		9 0
200 " magenta		12 0
500 " green		27 6

Post Card.

1 cent, black and mauve		0 3
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HAYTI.

5 cents, slate-green		0 5
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Postage Due stamps.

	Each.
	s. d.
1d., green; perf. 11	0 4
1d. " " 10	0 9
1d. " " 10 x 11	0 9
1d. " " 12	1 0
3d. " " 10 x 11	0 8
3d. " " 10	1 6
4d. " " 10 x 11	0 9
8d. " " 10	1 6

These stamps were accidentally offered under the heading of "Victoria" last month.

NORTH BORNEO.

1895. As issue of 1886, but inscription at top altered to "The State of North Borneo."

25 cents, slate-blue, <i>used</i>		1 0
50 " violet		1 6
1 dollar, vermilion		2 6
2 " green		4 0
5 " violet		10 0
10 " dull brown		20 0
25 " dark blue		70 0

The above are termed used in the trade, but are, of course, the usual things cancelled to order.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Head of old King.

50 milsimas, bistre		0 6
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1891-96. Head of young King.

1 c. de peso, green		0 4
1 " carmine		0 9
6 " carmine-rose		0 6
12½ " orange-yellow		0 9
20 " violet-brown		0 9
25 " blue		1 6

SALVADOR.

1895.

1 centavo to 1 peso, set of 12		2 0
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Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 centavo to 50 centavos, olive-grey, set of 8		2 0
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TOBAGO.

Reduced Price.

1896. Error of Colour.

1s., orange-brown (printed in colour of the 6d.)		15 0
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Fiscal stamp utilized as postal.

½d. on 4d., lilac and pink, <i>used or unused</i>		10 0
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TOLIMA.

1896.

1 centavo, blue on pink		0 1
2 centavos, green on pale green		0 2

TURKEY.

1897. Provisionals.

5 paras, in red, on 10 p., green		0 1
5 " black " "		0 1
An error of the above occurs once in each sheet, showing "Cniq" for "Cinq."		
Red surcharge, <i>error</i> , in strip of 3 stamps		7 6
Black surcharge, <i>error</i> , in strip of 3 stamps		7 6

URUGUAY.

Surcharged in red "Provisorio 1897."

1 centavo, black and lilac-brown		0 4
10 " black and lake		1 0

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS.
 Gold Medal, Paris, 1892; Gold Medal, Chicago, 1893; Gold Medal, Geneva, 1896.

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Have only on *THREE* occasions publicly Exhibited their Albums and Publications, and have always secured Highest Awards as above.

NOW READY.—No. 5 of the STANLEY GIBBONS PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS on the Stamps of

BARBADOS,

By Messrs E. D. BACON and F. H. NAPIER. With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

This New and Important Publication, consisting of 120 pages, is Illustrated with three sheets of Autotypes of Stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three fac-simile reproductions of the Star Watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of Original Correspondence, &c. &c., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. PERKINS, BACON & Co., and Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., and a full Reference List, with the Publishers' Prices for Stamps in *perfect condition*.

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THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, No. 0.

Thirty-fifth Thousand. The best and largest Shilling Album ever issued.



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tion, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, &c. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in gilt cloth.

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Now Ready.

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Compiled and Arranged by S. C. SKIPTON.

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1897 CATALOGUE.

[NOW READY.]

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	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10. <i>Price</i> 6 0 <i>used</i> should be	4	0			
20. " 6 6 <i>unused</i> "	5	0			
21. " 0 2 " "	0	4			
22. " 0 4 " "	0	8			
23. " 0 8 " "	1	3			
24. " 1 0 " "	2	0			

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1. <i>Price</i> 20 0 <i>used</i> should be	12	6
11. <i>No price</i> <i>unused</i> "	0	6
39. " " " "	50	0
54. " " " "	80	0
55. " <i>used</i> "	2	0
56. " " " "	2	0
57. <i>Price</i> 4 0 " "	2	6
58. <i>No price</i> " " "	1	6
59. " " " "	1	9
60. " " " "	5	0
61. <i>Price</i> 6 0 " "	2	0
68. <i>No price</i> " " "	15	0

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

25. <i>Price</i> 25 0 <i>unused</i> should be	3	6
25. " 5 0 <i>used</i> "	1	6
26. " 25 0 <i>unused</i> "	5	0
26. " 6 0 <i>used</i> "	2	0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

79. <i>No price</i> <i>unused</i> should be	10	0
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CEYLON.

137 should be headed <i>perf.</i> 12½ × 14.		
134 to 136 only are 14 × 12½.		
409. <i>No price</i> <i>unused</i> should be	0	2
410. " " " "	0	6
411. " " " "	0	4
412. " " " "	1	0
413. " " " "	2	0

CYPRUS.

17. <i>Price</i> 2 6 <i>unused</i> should be	5	0
18. " 2 6 " "	3	6
34. " 30 0 " "	15	0
37. <i>No price</i> " " "	2	0
40. <i>Price</i> 10 0 " "	15	0

GOLD COAST.

20. <i>Price</i> 2 0 <i>used</i> should be	1	6
23. " 4 0 " "	2	6
24. " 7 6 " "	4	6
26. " 12 6 " "	9	0

GRENADA.

17. <i>No price</i> <i>used</i> should be	45	0
19. " <i>unused</i> "	100	0
19. " <i>used</i> "	80	0

HONG KONG.

53. <i>Price</i> 5 0 <i>used</i> should be	2	6
--	---	---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

452. <i>Price</i> 1 6 <i>unused</i> should be	0	4
454. " 3 6 " "	0	8
455. " 3 6 " "	0	9
457. <i>No price</i> " " "	1	6

NORTH BORNEO.

73. <i>No price</i> <i>used</i> should be	1	0
74. " " " "	1	6
75. " " " "	2	6
76. " " " "	4	0
77. " " " "	10	0
78. " " " "	20	0

SIERRA LEONE.

27. <i>Price</i> 2 6 <i>unused</i> should be	4	6
27. " 0 4 <i>used</i> "	0	6

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

67. <i>No price</i> <i>used</i> should be	50	0
---	----	---

JOHOR.

37. <i>Price</i> 0 9 <i>used</i> should be	0	3
46. <i>No price</i> " " "	0	1
47. " " " "	0	2
52. " " <i>unused</i> "	0	4
53. " " " "	0	5
54. " " " "	3	3

PAHANG.

12. <i>Price</i> 0 2 <i>used</i> should be	0	1
13. " 0 3 " "	0	2
14. " 0 9 " "	0	4

PERAK.

93. <i>No price</i> <i>used</i> should be	0	3
94. " " " "	0	4

SUNGEI UJONG.

82. <i>Price</i> 0 9 <i>unused</i> should be	0	5
83. " 0 6 " "	0	3
84. " 0 4 <i>used</i> "	0	2
85. " 0 9 " "	0	4

TONGA.

3. <i>Price</i> 4 0 <i>unused</i> should be	3	0
After 9 add 9A 1 0 green, <i>perf.</i> 11½		
<i>price unused</i>	7	6
15. <i>Price</i> 0 9 <i>unused</i> should be	0	6
16. " 1 0 " "	0	9
18. " 5 0 " "	3	0
19. " 4 0 " "	3	6

VICTORIA.

153. <i>Price</i> 7 6 <i>unused</i> should be	3	0
158. " 7 6 " "	2	6

Nos. 515 to 519 should be cut out of the Catalogue—they do not exist.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

75. <i>Price</i> 7 6 <i>unused</i> should be	0	9
76. " 2 6 " "	0	9

These alterations should be at once written in Part I. of our Catalogue, and they will then be handy for reference.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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Subscriptions: 2/- per annum, or 5/- for 3 years, post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

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To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

The Journal is published on the last day of each month, and the volume commences with July. All Subscriptions begin with the first number of the current volume, and if same is received after July back numbers will be sent in order that each volume may be complete.

L' ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

Le Journal paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le Journal de Juillet. Chaque abonnement doit commencer par le premier numéro du volume courant, et s'il est reçu après le mois de Juillet, les numéros du même, qui seront déjà parus, seront envoyés pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

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240 pages.

CONTAINS: Portuguese India, by Messrs. GILBERT HARRISON and F. H. NAPIER.

The First Issues of Chili.

Confederate States Stamps, by Major E. B. EVANS.

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CONTAINS: History of the Firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited (illustrated). The Stamps of Shanghai, by W. B. THORNHILL.

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Stamps and Stamp Collecting (continued).

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CONTAINS: The Stamps of the Transvaal (continued).

The Oxford College Issues, by J. R. F. TURNER.

The Stamps of Nova Scotia, by DONALD A. KING.

The Stamps of Newfoundland, by DONALD A. KING.

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The Stamped Letter Sheets of Sardinia.

St. Helena, by W. T. WILLETT.

The Issues of Roumania, 1872-1891, by Mrs. L. G. HETLEY.

The Taping Collection, by GORDON SMITH.

Reports of Proceedings of Philatelic Societies, &c. &c.

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Vol. VI. (July, 1895, to June, 1896.)

CONTAINS: Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, by DONALD KING.

The Latest Piece of Official Rascality, by Major E. B. EVANS.

The Stamps of Heligoland, from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

The Rowland Hill and James Chalmers Correspondence.

The Centenary of Rowland Hill (illustrated), by C. VAN NOORDEN.

The Telegraph Forms of the United Kingdom, by Major E. B. EVANS.

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By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

THIS Work is intended to fill a void which has hitherto existed in the Philatelist's Library. It will be found invaluable as a most useful and indeed a standard book to refer to in all cases of doubt or obscurity appertaining to Postage Stamps and their surroundings. The collector is not infrequently perplexed by the various terms employed, and the full and exact explanations are here given of such. Much interesting information is also included as to the various classes of and the manufacture of the paper employed, the typography, the embossing, the perforating or rouletting, together with many instructive and interesting details connected with the fascinating science of Stamp collecting.

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AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, &c. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes, and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/6 per set.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VII.

MAY 31, 1897.

No. 83.

EDITORIAL.

BY the time that these lines are in the hands of our readers, we have little doubt that every one of the latter, in the British Isles at all events, will be in possession of one or both of the values of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund stamps, of which we give illustrations here.



To the description which we gave last month we have little to add, but we have been favoured by the Hon. Secretary to the Fund, Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., with some interesting details on the subject of the design, plates, &c., which it is desirable to place on record. The design, as we stated, is from the picture of "Charity," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, illustrating one of the Virtues in New College Chapel, Oxford, for the principal figure in which Mrs. Sheridan was the model.

The sheets, or panes, as issued, consist of forty stamps each, in eight horizontal rows of five. The plates contained two of these panes, side by side we believe, or eighty stamps in all, each impression of the die being rolled into the plate under a pressure, we are told, of twenty tons, after the principle of the construction of *taille-douce* engraved plates, with which most philatelists are familiar. Collectors of marginal numbers will be glad to hear that each pane has a number "1" on the left, or "2" on the right, of the right or left-hand stamp of the fourth horizontal row—one number only on each pane.

Our readers will, we are sure, agree with us in saying that these stamps are most beautifully engraved, the central group in particular showing extremely fine work; in fact, the only fault that we have heard anyone find is that the surrounding

frame is a little heavy in appearance, as compared with the delicacy of the centre. All philatelists will wish that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were permitted to produce the postage stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies by the same process as that employed here; but our Post Office, alas! cannot afford such luxury. Our Poverty and not our will (?) prevents!

In reference to the limitation of the issue, we are authorized to state that:—

"H.R.H., the President of the Fund, has graciously signified that he will, if possible, personally witness the destruction of the plates from which the stamps are printed; but in any case they will be destroyed as soon as the printing of the limited number of the issue is completed, in the presence of the official representatives of the Fund, and of Mr. Purcell, c.b., Controller of Stamps: a certificate to this effect will be duly published in accordance with the usual regulations."

* * *

At the present time, when so much is being written about the various events, inventions and reforms of the last sixty years, it seems fitting to draw attention to the fact that our hobby, the collection of Postage Stamps, is very closely connected with one of the earliest of the Great Inventions or Reforms—whichever we may be allowed to call it—of that period. The introduction of a simple, uniform, and cheap rate of postage, in the place of a complicated and, according to our modern notions, exceedingly exorbitant tariff, has probably done as much for the commercial prosperity of the country, and for the social well-being of the community, as any of the inventions and reforms of the present reign.

Those of us, and they form the great majority, who have been accustomed all our lives to Uniform Penny Postage, with its accompaniment of frequent and regular delivery of letters, on which we have nothing to pay, can hardly realize the fact that, when the present Sovereign came to the throne the postage on a single letter between towns not more than seven miles apart was 4d., and the single rate ranged as high as 2s. 6d. for some of the longer distances within the United Kingdom, while the

rates for foreign postage were fairly prohibitive. In August, 1837, the postage on letters to the Mediterranean was *reduced to ten shillings per ounce!*

In January of that same year, a few months previous to Her Majesty's Accession, the first edition of Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet was printed for private circulation, and the agitation was commenced which ended in practically turning the then existing system upside down and inside out.

Three years later, in January, 1840, "Penny Postage" actually came into effect, and in the following May, just fifty-seven years ago this month, the stamps which most of our readers collect, and the envelopes in which some few of us take an interest, were issued and brought into use for the prepayment of the new rates. Prepayment was of the very essence of the scheme, and people have become so used to putting penny stamps upon their letters, that they seem to have forgotten that less than sixty years ago postage stamps had no existence, and the heavy rates then in force had to be paid by the receivers of the letters. These rates were so heavy that even the comparatively well-to-do wrote but few letters, and adopted all manner of devices for relieving their correspondents from the necessity of paying postage; while, in the case of the poorer classes, the separation of relations or friends involved the cutting off of almost all communication—a state of things which we, nowadays, can hardly believe to have existed so short a time back; and this is perhaps the reason why, in the accounts in the general press of the events of the present reign, we have looked in vain for any very prominent mention of this great and beneficent Reform.

The Exhibition to be held in July will be a fitting commemoration of this event, from the philatelic point of view; but we must confess that we had hoped that some visible sign of the Penny Postage plan of 1840 would have been given a conspicuous place in the programme of the Victorian Era Exhibitions, which appeal to the general public. Philately is not entirely unrepresented at these exhibitions; but it was not a recognition of philately that we looked for, but of a great Postal Reform. And it would almost seem that, if Philately did not exist, that great Postal Reform would be already forgotten!

At the Crystal Palace, where the Exhibition was opened by H.R.H. the Princess Christian on May 6th—a red-letter day in the philatelist's calendar—there is a small show of Mulready Envelopes, Caricatures, Ocean Penny Postage, and other illustrated envelopes, upon the merits of which it would not become us to dilate in these pages.

"A poor thing, but my own."

Mr. Walter Morley shows a very fine collection of Revenue and Railway stamps of the United Kingdom, including, we believe, some great rarities, and certainly some very curious and interesting specimens, about which we dare not say too much, lest our ignorance of the subject should become too apparent.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have lent the magnificent collection of impressions from all the registered plates of the British stamps, which was so much admired in 1890; and in the Indian Section are some frames of stamps, which apparently include the current series of postal and fiscal adhesives.

The Earl's Court Exhibition we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing. Mr. Morley tells us that he has an exhibit there; but we gather from the published programme that "Penny Postage" is not commemorated in any way.

* * *

As a matter of convenience our publishers have decided that the Special Numbers, containing Addenda to the Catalogue, &c., shall appear in future in the months of March, June, September, and December. The present number is, therefore, of ordinary size, and the next one, which concludes the current volume, will contain a number of additional pages.

We have also to draw attention to a little error in the notice on the outside cover of the Catalogue, which we fear has caused some anxiety to our readers. It is there stated that *The Monthly Journal* is "published on the *first* of each month"; this is not the case, our date of publication is the *last* day of the month, as heretofore.

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.

Great Britain.—We have recently been shown a very interesting copy of the 2d. Mulready cover, which appears to have been one experimented upon for the purpose of seeing whether the postmark could be removed. It is marked "*Proof*" above in MS., but is an impression of one of the ordinary blocks, numbered "a 104," and upon the Dickinson paper—though the threads in it are defective, there being only one *pink* thread above and one *blue* one below, so this may have been from a waste sheet selected for trial purposes. On the upper fold is written, "*Cleaned in my presence, R. Hill,*" and it is possible to trace some specks of *red* on the figure of Britannia, indicating that it had been obliterated; but the cleaning has been quite sufficiently effective to have admitted of its being used.

We have had an opportunity of examining a set of the stamped forms employed for Admiralty Pensioners, which seem to be but little known to collectors, though the ½d.

stamps (Wrapper type) cut from them are occasionally met with, and usually looked upon as somewhat mysterious. These forms are of a similar nature, from a philatelic point of view, to the forms of Vaccination Certificate bearing the same stamp, and are not less collectible. The form is of large size, 17 x 13½ inches when open, and contains elaborate formulæ, which must greatly puzzle the pensioner who has to fill them up. As he is obliged, however, to send in one of these every quarter, we presume he gets used to it in time.

The entire sheet, of which we have given the size, consists of two forms, which are detached from one another when used; the *Life Certificate* being forwarded to the Admiralty, and the other part, which seems to be termed the *Enrolment Form*, to the District Officer nearest to the pensioner's place of residence.

There are seven varieties, differing in the colour of the paper on which they are printed, and six of these differ also in the Class of Pensioner for which they are employed. All bear an impression of the ½d. stamp, in *red-brown*, struck upon the back of the *Enrolment Form*, on which are also lines for the address and some rather contradictory instructions, at the foot of the page being "Not to be fastened, sealed, or enclosed in an envelope," whilst half-way up the page, where the edges would overlap when the form is folded, is the direction "*Seal here.*"

Admiralty Pensioners' Enrolment Forms.

- ½d., red-brown on *white wove* } *Executive and Navigating Class.*
- ½d. " *azure laid* } "
- ½d. " *green wove*; *Engine-room Class.*
- ½d. " *yellow* " *Marines.*
- ½d. " *rose* " *Artificer Class.*
- ½d. " *pale blue wove*; *Sick Berth Class and Miscellaneous.*
- ½d. " *pink wove*; *Coastguard.*

Dr. Diena tells us that, in the official collection at Rome, he has found a curious vertical strip of three of the "40 PARAS" on ½d., *vermilion*, the middle stamp of which has the surcharge inverted. We cannot find that this provisional has ever been chronicled with inverted surcharge; but this must, we presume, be a genuine copy of it.

British Bechuanaland.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that the stamps surcharged with the name of this Colony are now employed in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and they send us the new ½d. Cape of Good Hope overprinted with what we take to be a local copy of the surcharge upon the ½d. stamp of Great Britain. Examination of a sheet of these stamps, sent us by Messrs. Cameron & Co., seems to indicate that the surcharge was printed in horizontal rows of six, one stamp in each row showing a defective letter "H" at the end of "BRITISH."

Adhesive. ½d., green; black surcharge.

British Central Africa.—It appears that we—and others—have got a little mixed over the values, colours, and watermarks of the current series, and we have copied from divers sources sundry varieties that do not exist in the postal series. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly straightened matters for us by sending us the following, which are of Types 4 and 5 in the Catalogue:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	rd., black;	wmk. <i>Crown and CA.</i>
2d. "	and green	" "
4d. "	orange-brown	" "
6d. "	ultramarine	" "
1s. "	rose	" "
2s. 6d. "	lilac	<i>Crown and CC.</i>
3s. "	yellow	" "
5s. "	olive	" "
£1 "	blue	" "

British Guiana.—We have been shown by a correspondent, in whom we have full confidence, a specimen of the 3 c. card of 1879, and one of the 3+3 c. cards, surcharged "2" in a different type from that of the usual overprint of 1892. The figure "2" is 4 mm. high instead of 5 mm.; the whole surcharge measures 12½ mm. in height instead of 14½ mm., and there is a larger space between the "2" and "CENTS," and a smaller space between "CENTS" and the lines below the word, than in the ordinary type. The word itself is in the same type. Possibly this is a trial overprint, which was not adopted.

Ceylon.—In what we said in February as to a fraudulent surcharge upon an 8c. stamp, we did not intend to imply that no genuine "2 Cents" surcharge existed upon the 4c., *lilac-rose*, but that the forged surcharge had also been seen upon the latter stamp.

Dominica.—See *Leeward Islands.*

Fiji Islands.—We are indebted to two correspondents for notes upon some unchronicled varieties: The 1d. of the 1876 issue has been seen with the fancy "V. R.," Type 8, inverted, but whether on wove paper or laid our correspondent cannot say. The 1d. of the 1879 type, and the 1s. in *pale brown*, are sent us perf. 11 x 10. We are shown two very distinct shades of the 4d. stamp, the earlier of the two being a *reddish lilac*, and the current issue (the specimen of which is perf. 11 x 10) a *lilac* with much less *red* in it. Just three years ago, in April, 1894, we noted the fact that there had been two editions of the "FIVE PENCE" on 6d., one issued on Nov. 30, 1892, and the other on Dec. 31 of the same year. We are now informed that the first printing consisted of the variety with the narrow space between the words, No. 77 in the new Catalogue, and the second of that with the wider space, Nos. 74 and 75. The 1d. of the 1879 type, perf. 10, has been found by one of our correspondents in *black*; but we think this must be an oxidised specimen, or a chemical changeling.

Indian Native States.—*Bundi.*—We give an illustration of the ½ a. stamp on wove paper, which we described last month as differing from the edition on *laid*.



Labuan.—We regret to learn from *The L. P.* that, it having been considered advisable to add Chinese and Malay characters to the inscriptions upon the North Borneo stamps (with the object, we presume, of encouraging philately amongst the natives), a full set, 1c. to 24c., as shown in the accompanying illustrations, was prepared for this portion of the State also, in the same colours as the last series. We need not repeat the list of rubbish.





Leeward Islands.—The Colonial Secretary of this Colony has been offering for sale a quantity of obsolete Revenue stamps of some of the islands included in it. Of the following list, compiled from specimens attached to a letter addressed to our publishers, some will be of interest as stamps, copies of which have been known to have passed for postage, while all will interest collectors of fiscal stamps. No quantities were given:—

Dominica.—Surcharged "REVENUE," in block capitals, in black.

1d., lilac; *wmk.* Crown CA.
6d., green " CC.
1s., lilac-rose " "

Montserrat.—Inscribed "MONTERRAT REVENUE."

1d., lilac; *wmk.* Crown CA.

Large stamp, inscribed "MONTERRAT INLAND REVENUE."
1d., rose-red on laid paper.

Nevis.—First type, surcharged "Revenue," in black, and "Saint Christopher" in two lines, in mauve.
4d., orange; lithographed.

Second type, *wmk.* Crown CA., surcharged "REVENUE," in block capitals, in black.

4d., blue. | 6d., green.

Surcharged in addition "Saint Christopher" in two lines, diagonally, in mauve.

1d., lilac. | 6d., green.

Similar surcharge, in smaller type, in two horizontal lines, in black.

4d., blue. | 1s., lilac-rose.

St. Christopher.—Type of postal adhesives, *wmk.* Crown CA, surcharged "SAINT KITTS—NEVIS—REVENUE" in three lines of narrow block capitals, in black.

1d., rose. | 6d., orange-brown.
3d., mauve. | 1s., sage-green.
5s., ochre-yellow.

Mauritius.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that a 2c. card, of the annexed design, was issued in February.

Post Card. 2c., brown on buff.

POST CARD

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR LE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



Montserrat.—See *Leeward Islands.*

Nevis.—See *Leeward Islands.*

New South Wales.—Mr. Basset Hull informs *The L. P.* that the new 9d. and 10d. are not printed from a new plate, as he had at first supposed from the clearness of the impression, but that the original plate is still in use.

Niger Coast.—The *D. B. Z.* gives an illustration of the stamp upon the Registration Envelopes chronicled last month. The type is that impressed upon the current Colonial Wrappers, with head on a solid ground in a circle.

North Borneo.—As stated under Labuan, a set of stamps, 1 c. to 24 c., with native inscriptions, has been prepared in the same designs and colours as the series of 1894.

Queensland.—Just too late for notice last month, we received information that the current design has been further tinkered at by the insertion of white numerals in all four corners. The 1d. of this latest pattern we are shown impressed upon a wrapper, with six lines of instruction above the stamp; the 2d. adhesives were stated to be printed, but not yet on sale; and the plates for the 3d., 4d., and 6d. were ready. The 1/- and 2/- are to be of the type with the head in a circle. All these things we will chronicle

when they actually appear. In the meantime the "PENGE" error has been corrected upon the 4d. plate, and this valuable and interesting variety no longer figures upon the sheets.

Wrapper. 1d., rose on laid manilla; 120 X 292 mm.

St. Christopher.—See *Leeward Islands.*

St. Vincent.—We give an illustration of the ½d. card chronicled in February.



Seychelles.—We have received the new stamps, which we described from hearsay last month, and find that the colours of the 36 c. should rather be described as *browns and carmine*, and those of the 1 rupee as *mauve and deep red*.

Sierra Leone.—We have received some of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month, and give illustrations



showing the two principal types. We learn from *Le T.-P.* that there are four varieties of the "2½d." overprint. *a.* As shown in the illustration. *b.* Large figure "2" with thin neck. *c.* Large figure with curly tail. *d.* Large and small figures "2" with curly tails. Of *a* there are 22 copies on the sheet, of *b* five, of *c* two, and of *d* one only. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that the same varieties exist upon the 1/- Revenue stamp. The copies we have seen of this value, however, have the words "POSTAGE AND—REVENUE" in two lines, instead of three, and "2½d." above those words instead of below them. The 1/- stamp is all in one colour; the others have the value in green.

The *Ph. J. of G. B.* has been informed that 1½d. and 5d. stamps, of the current type, have appeared, but the informant did not mention the colour in which the name and value are printed.

Adhesives. 1½d., lilac and ?

5d., 2½d., in black, on 1s., lilac fiscal.

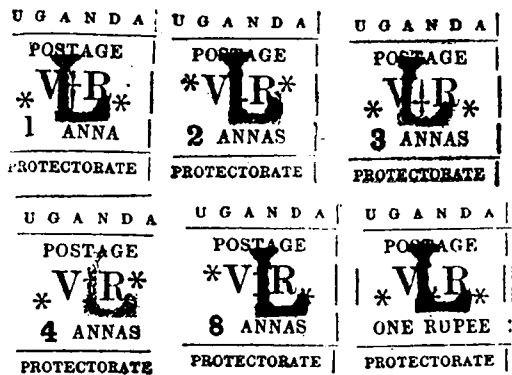
South Australia.—*The L. P.* chronicles the ½d. in a new variety of colour.

Adhesive. ½d., Venetian red; perf. 13.

Straits Settlements.—In reference to the various lists of values of the issues for the Protected States, which have been published from time to time, *The Australian Philatelist* acknowledges that its own lists have been compiled from sets of stamps marked "SPECIMEN," and contends that as the stamps thus surcharged are distributed by authority as specimens of stamps "just issued," they have every claim to be chronicled. In view, however, of the fact that these "SPECIMEN" sets are, in many cases, distributed long before the stamps are actually in circulation, it would seem advisable, when new issues are chronicled on the authority of such "SPECIMENS," that that fact should be stated. This distribution does not constitute an issue of the stamps, and they cannot be catalogued, or have a date of issue assigned to them, until they have been put in use.

Tasmania.—Mr. Basset Hull tells us that the 1d. post cards of this Colony are again locally printed, in fact, have been manufactured on the spot since Dec., 1893. Also that the 1d. wrappers, as well as the envelopes of that value, have always been stamped to order, and never for sale at the post offices.

Uganda.—We give illustrations of the new stamps which we chronicled in our last number.



Western Australia.—In reference to our remark in the January number, a correspondent very kindly sends us a specimen of a card, which he purchased, with a number of other similar ones, at a post office in this Colony last year. The surcharge is certainly in *lilac*, quite different in colour from the *blue* surcharge previously chronicled, though of the same type.

Post Card. 14d., in *lilac*, on 3d., *green*.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent kindly sends us a set of the surcharged Indian stamps, which were sent to him from Zanzibar. Among these is a variety of the "2½" on 1a. which we do not appear to have chronicled; the surcharge is identical with Type 7 of British East Africa.

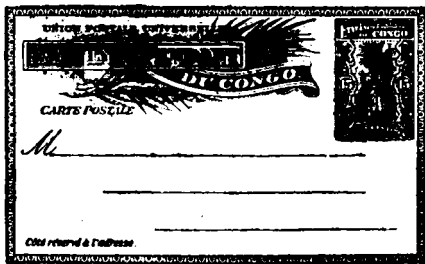
PART II.

Austria.—Mons. Maury has found in his stock a copy of the 5c. post card of 1890, with the stamp and frame in *brown*, like the 2c. card.

Post Card. 5kr. (1890), *brown on buff*; *error*!

Hungary.—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* draws attention to a variety of type of the 1kr. Newspaper Tax stamps, which does not appear to have been previously described. In the type commonly known, and shown in the illustrations, the second stroke of the "k" is on a level with the top of the "r"; in the new variety this stroke is longer, the letter, as described, being apparently more like a capital "K." The figure "1" is stated also to be redrawn.

Belgium.—*Congo State.*—The series of pretty cards, of which we chronicled three last month, is completed by the issue of a 15c. single card of the annexed design.



Post Card. 15c., *brown (on buff?)*.

Bolivia.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicled three new stamps of large size, and apparently of local production, bearing portraits of various celebrities (?). The centre of the 20c. is in *black*.

Adhesives. 2c., *red*.
5c., *purple-brown*.
20c., *black and marone*.

Bulgaria.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the discovery of a sheet of the 25 st. Unpaid Letter stamps, with the zigzag perf. (gauging 5) vertically, and perf. 11½ horizontally—the outer lines of horizontal perforation at top and bottom

being also the zigzag. The ordinary gauge of the latter perforation is 6 or 6½. Is this new discovery an official variety?

Chili.—We have received a 2c. and a 5c. Letter Card, of similar type to that of the current 2c., but with additional inscriptions showing that the lower value is for local use, and that the higher circulates throughout the country.

Letter Cards. 2c., *carmine on rose*; 130×80 mm.
5c. " *grey*; 138×89 mm.

China.—We noted last month that there were two distinct types of the surcharge "½" on the three candarins stamp of 1895. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us an almost complete double set of surcharged stamps of the 1895 types. The 2c. on 2c., *green*, exists with the *small* type of figure, as well as with the *larger* one described last month; and we find with similar *large* figures, 1c. on 1c., *red*; 4c. on 4c., *rose*; 5c. on 5c., *orange*; 8c. on 6c., *brown*; 10c. on 9c., *green*; and on 12c., *orange*; and 30c. on 24c., *rose*. Of the 10c. on 6c. we have only seen one type. The Revenue stamp has also been surcharged "4 CENTS" in two varieties. All these things, we are assured, are strictly necessary!

Adhesive. 4c. on 3c., *red* (2 types).

Colombia.—We have received the 5c. of current type upon a *deep buff* paper, quite different from the pale *straw*-coloured material of the previous printing.

Adhesive. 5c., *brown on deep buff*; *perf.* 12×13½.

Antioquia.—We have received a horizontal pair of the 2½c., *red-brown*, of last year, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps. *The Ph. R.* chronicled the 1c., of 1875, in *black on white laid*.

Adhesive. 1c. (1875), *black on white laid*.

Tolima.—*The A. J. of Ph.* has met with the 10 pesos, of the 1884 type, on thin, vertically *laid* paper, with the laid lines wide apart.

Adhesive. 10p. (1884), *rose-lilac on laid*.

Denmark.—*The P. R.* adds the following values to the list *perf.* 12½:—

Adhesives. 3öre, *grey and blue*.
100 " *yellow and grey*.

Egypt.—We give an illustration of one of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month. We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the overprint, which has no doubt been set up locally, differs in type on each stamp on the sheets.



France.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 50c. Pneumatic Post envelope has been issued, and has the inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" at the head of the formula, and that the 30c. card now bears the same inscription.

Pneumatic Post Envelope. 50c., *rose on azure*.
" " *Card.* 30c., *black on buff*.

We fear that in describing in September last, on the authority of *Le C. de T.-P.*, an unsevered pair of stamps of the current design, one of which was Type 1 and the other Type 2, we made a mistake in copying, and stated that it was the 15c., *blue*, instead of the 25c., *blue*. We have not the numbers of Mons. Maury's Journal at hand to refer to, but a correspondent tells us that it was the 25c. that was stated to have been found.

Morocco.—*The Monthly Circular* states that the 50 centimos, as recently received, is on a 50c. in *pale rose on white*. The unsurcharged stamp has not yet apparently been seen in this shade.

Adhesive. 50c. on 50c., *pale rose on white*.

Le T.-P. adds that the 10 centimos (on 10c.) card is now of the issue with date.

The colour of the surcharges upon French stamps used in other countries appears to be changed from *carmine* to *vermilion*. We have received the 5, 10, and 25 centimos, overprinted in the new colour.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—*L'Ami des Timbres* reports that this Colony has been supplied for some twelve months past with a large-sized 5 c. envelope, of buff paper.

Envelope. 5 c., green on buff.

Madagascar.—We give an illustration of the surcharged Unpaid Letter stamps, which we described last month.



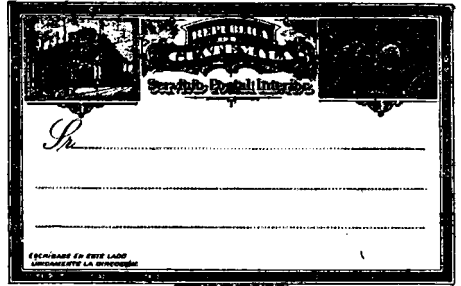
Guatemala.—We have received the rest of the stamps and stationery, which we described in part from hearsay in February, and are able to make some corrections in the list. Our first illustration shows the design of the adhesives, of which we find that the 75 c. is on *azure*, the 150 c. on *flesh*, and the 200 c. on *magenta*. The second illustration shows the impression upon the envelopes, all of which are of white wove paper, 150 x 88 mm. The 2 c. has the background and outer ornaments in *lilac*, the 6 c. in *orange-buff*, and the 10 c. in *azure*, while the 12c. has the ornaments in *black* and no background. The impression on the wrappers is similar to that upon the envelopes, but the outer ornaments are of a different pattern, as shown in the third illustration. The paper is *straw-colour*, 128 x 297 mm.



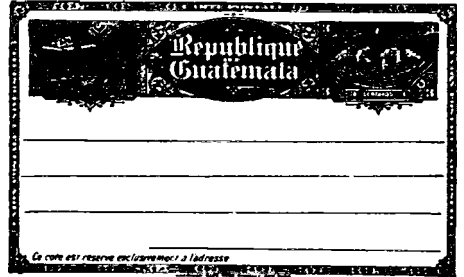
We are also able to give the designs of the cards, as follows:—



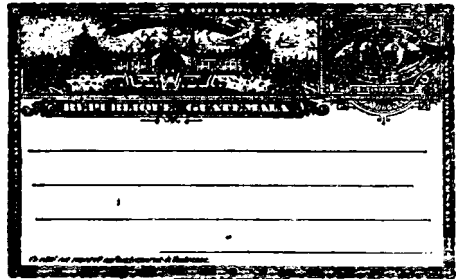
5 c., black and mauve; *Interior*, but inscribed "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in the frame at the top.



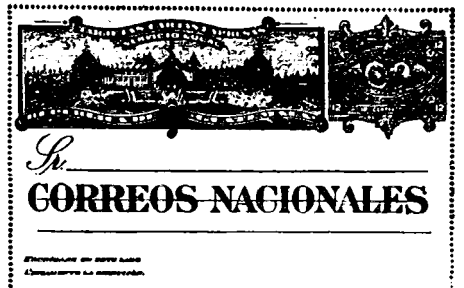
3 c., black and orange; *Interior*.
3+3 c. " red "



3 c., black and blue; *Postal Union*.



3+3 c., black and grey; *Postal Union*.



Express Letter Card for Local Service.
10 c., black and brown on pale blue.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—*Le T.-P.* announces the issue of the 40c. Unpaid Letter stamp in the current type.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 40c., green and black.

Dutch Indies.—The 15c. Unpaid Letter stamp is chronicled by *The Australian Ph.* as having appeared in the current type, but in which of the varieties is not stated.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 15c., carmine and black; *perf.* 12½.

Italy.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 5c. Letter Card has appeared with stamp of the type of the adhesive.

Letter Card. 5c., green on grey; *new type*.

Mexico.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 1 c. and 4 c. stamps with the *R.M.* watermark have been surcharged "OFFICIAL," in black. The same journal adds the 20 c. and 50 c. of current type to the pin-perforated series.

- Adhesives.* 20 c., brown-lilac; *pin-perf.*
50 c., violet
Official Stamps. 1 c. green; *wmk. R.M.*
4 c. orange " "

We have received divers articles of stationery from this Republic: Two 1 c. Wrappers, with similar formula to that of 1895, but entirely reset, with impression of the 1 c. stamp in green, and formula in red for the Interior and in black for the Exterior Service (to the United States and Canada). Both are on pale buff glazed manilla, 250×83 mm. Two Post Cards, with the setting of 1890 (Types 2331 and 2332 in the last Catalogue), 2 c. for Local and 3 c. for Postal Union use; and a 4 c. Letter Card with interior sheet like the new 5 c. The paper of these Letter Cards is extremely brittle, and we should doubt their ever reaching any but a philatelic destination intact.

- Wrappers.* 1 c., green, formula in red.
1 c., " " black.
Post Cards. 2 c., rose " blue.
3 c., brown " blue-green.
Letter Card. 4 c., orange " blue.

Morocco.—Local stamp-issuing Services seem to flourish here, as in China heretofore. *L. T.-P.* tells us of three new ones:—

Alcazar to Ouazzan.—Labels of the annexed type were issued in December last, but are stated to have been suppressed a month later on a protest of the Shereef of Ouazzan, who claimed that the latter was a Holy City and could hold no communication with a town of Morocco. This gentleman is evidently not a philatelist, as he apparently thought that the issuing of stamps implied the conveyance of letters. We are glad, however, that he got the office suppressed, and we shall be pleased to propose him as an honorary member of the S.S.S.S.



- Adhesives.* 5 c., carmine; *perf.* 1½.
10 c., blue " "
15 c., orange " "
20 c., green " "
40 c., violet " "
50 c., yellow " "
1 fr., brown " "

Tetouan to Chechouan.—These labels were also issued in December last, and neither of the cities possessing any special sanctity, or a Shereef perhaps to uphold it, the stamps are still in use. *Perf.* 1½.



- Adhesives.* 5 c., blue.
10 c., green.
20 c., carmine.
25 c., orange.
40 c., violet.
50 c., red.
1 fr., brown.

Fes-Mequinez.—Another set has been issued for use in these two places, and elsewhere philatelicly. *Perf.* 1½.

- Adhesives.*
5 c., yellow-green, value in red.
10 c., carmine " blue.
15 c., blue " yellow.
20 c., yellow " violet.
25 c., violet " green.
35 c., brown " carmine.
50 c., vermilion " brown.
1 fr., deep green " "



Variety, imperf. vertically.
10 c., carmine, value in blue.

Nicaragua.—We are indebted to Mr. Seebeck for specimens of the 1897 issue of stamps, &c., for this Republic. These are to remain in use for two years, and we trust that at the end of that period the Seebeck system will be abandoned. The designs remain unchanged, but the colour of

the Unpaid Letter stamps is altered, and the date "1897" is substituted for "1896" upon the other articles.



- Adhesives.* 1 c., mauve. 20 c., bistre-brown.
2 c., blue-green. 50 c., blue-grey.
5 c., rose. 1 p., grey-black.
10 c., blue. 2 p., claret.
5 p., deep blue.

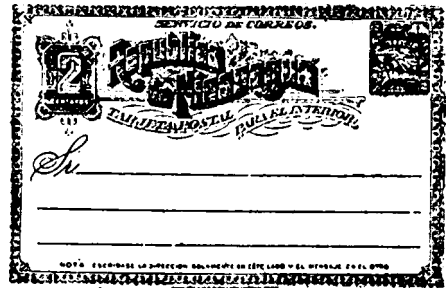
Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 centavos, mauve.

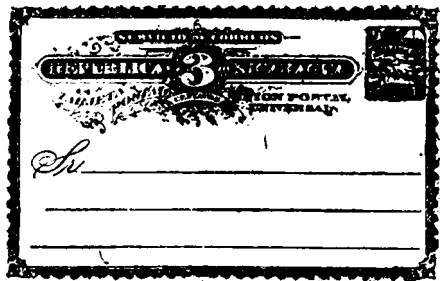


- Envelopes.* 5 c., red on azure wove; 160×93 mm.
10 c., orange " "
20 c., mauve " 238×101 mm.

- Wrappers.* 1 c., red on buff manilla; 170×253 mm.
2 c., deep blue " "
4 c., mauve " "



- Post Cards.* 2 c., blue on rose.
2+2 c. " "



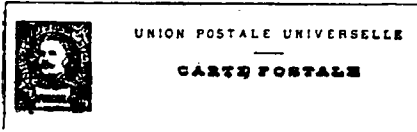
- 3 c., blue on blue.
3+3 c. " "

Portugal.—*Angola.*—The 100, 150 and 300 reits have been printed on papers of slightly different shades from those used previously. The 100 reit is on pale fawn, instead of yellow-buff, the 150 reit on a redder shade of rose, and the 300 reit on salmon, instead of orange-buff.

Angra, Funchal, Horta, and Ponta Delgada.—We give illustrations of the new cards for these provinces, chronicled in February.



10 reis and 10+10 reis.



20 reis and 30 reis.



20+20 reis and 30+30 reis.



Letter Cards. 25 reis and 50 reis.

Russian Locals.—Laishev.—We have received a 3 kopecs stamp of the accompanying design for this district post (a new one), and *Le T.-P.* chronicles two other values.

Adhesives. 1 kop., orange; perf. 11½.
3 " red "
5 " blue "



Ostashkov.—We have received the stamp chronicled last month, and find that the design of 1878 has been redrawn and modified in various details; the paper also is laid, and the perforation 11½. *Le T.-P.* reports that it also exists on rose.

Adhesives. 3 kop., black on yellow laid; perf. 11½.
3 " " rose (wove?) "



Sapajok.—We have received two stamps of the accompanying type, which is printed in two colours, the background of the centre and of the corner circles being in the second of the colours given below.

Adhesives.
5 kop., carmine and green; perf. 11½.
10 " green and yellow "

Schatek.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a 3 kopecs stamp of this type, which appears to be a fresh setting of the design of last year, in a slightly larger size, and with the inscription at foot in different type.

Adhesive.
3 kop., black on yellow-green; fin-perf.



Tschern.—*Le T.-P.* reports that reprints of the stamp of this district, in black on yellow and on red papers, have again been brought out, with a history to the effect that these are a hitherto unchronicled first issue!

Zadonsk.—We have received the 5 kopecs stamp, of the design of 1895 (Type 10 in the Catalogue), printed in green, and unperforated.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue-green; imperf.

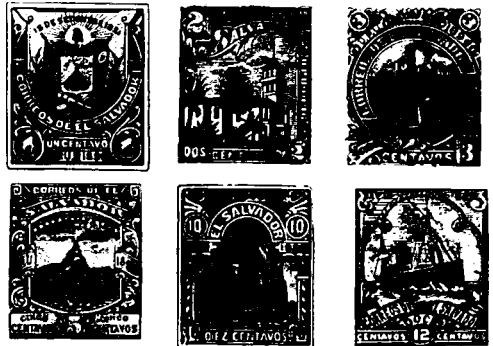
Salvador.—We give an illustration of the surcharged envelope described in February; and we gather that 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes, with stamps of one of the types issued last year, have appeared with the inscription, "SERVICIO NACIONAL Y LOCAL," and "SERVICIO DEL INTERIOR" (? "EXTERIOR") respectively, above the stamp.



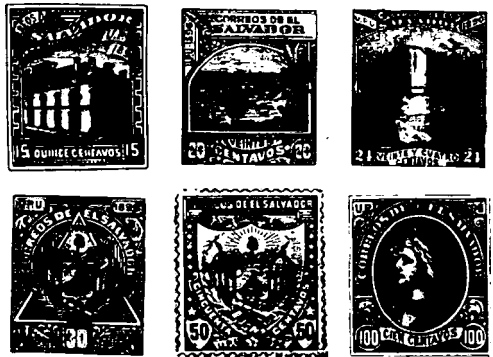
The *A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 2 c., vermilion, of 1889, with the black bar at the top, exists surcharged "1 centavo," like the 3 c. of that issue.

Adhesive. 1 c., in black, on 2 c., vermilion and black.
Envelopes. 1 c., olive-green; 108x64 mm. <
2 c., red "

Mr. Seebeck kindly sends us specimens of the 1897 (and 1898, we believe) issue of this Republic. The designs of the adhesives (and even the date upon them) remain unchanged, but they are printed in new colours.



Adhesives: 1 c., red. 5 c., orange.
2 c., yellow-green. 10 c., green.
3 c., bistre-brown. 12 c., blue.



15 c., grey-black. 30 c., rose.
20 c., grey-lilac. 50 c., mauve.
24 c., yellow. 100 c., brown-red.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 centavos, blue.

Two new species of stamps have been created for the occasion.

Return Receipt Stamp. 5 c., dark green.
Registration Stamps. 10 c., deep blue.
 10 c. " red.

The envelopes bear the types of the corresponding adhesives, but the date is altered, as well as the colour of the impression. The paper is white wove, 150 x 90 mm.

Envelopes. 1 c., carmine. | 5 c., orange.
 2 c., green. | 12 c., blue.
 15 c., black.

For the wrappers a new type is employed, as shown in the annexed illustration. The paper is buff manilla, 170 x 253 mm.

Wrappers. 2 c., green.
 3 c., brown.
 4 c., blue.
 6 c., carmine.



The cards again are of similar design to those of last year, but the Local cards (*Urbano*) have a portrait of a gentleman unknown substituted for the Arms in the left lower corner,



while the higher values, retaining the Arms below, have stamps with equally interesting portraits on the upper right.

Post Cards. 1 c., blue on white.
 1+1 c. " "



2 c., blue on blue; Interior.
 2+2 c. " "
 3 c. " rose; Postal Union.
 3+3 c. " "

Since writing all the above, we have received two extremely gaudy stamps, the object of which is a puzzle to us. In the centre are the Arms of Salvador, in gold, green, rose and blue, within a gold triangle, upon a lined disc of rose for the 1 c., and blue for the 5 c. A circular band, inscribed in gold letters, "REPUBLICA MAYOR DE CENTRO AMERICA—ESTADO DE EL SALVADOR," surrounds the disc; and the outer rectangular frame, with numerals in the upper corners and value in words at foot, is in blue for the 1 c., and rose for the 5 c. Chromo-lithographs, very roughly perf.—about 12.

Adhesives. 1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c.
 5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c.

San Marino.—Unpaid Letter stamps of the accompanying design and perf. 14 are reported from here. The value is in brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
 5, 10, 30, 50, 60 c., green and brown.
 1, 5, 10, lire, rose "



Spain.—The formula of the current 10 c. Inland cards appears to have been reset; there is no stop after the word "POSTAL," and the instruction below is placed more to the left, and measures 53 mm. instead of 59 mm.

Post Card. 10 c., brown on yellow; new setting.

Switzerland.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 1 c. Unpaid Letter stamp in the current colours. We thought this value had been abolished.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 c., yellow-green and carmine.

Tunis.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 5 c. card is now printed in green instead of black.

Post Card. 5 c.; green on cream.

Turkey.—In chronicling the surcharged stamps described last month our printers have made it appear as if three of the varieties in the list showed the error "Cniq." This should, of course, not be the case; the commas after the third item should be struck out, and those after the fourth replaced by the words "error Cniq."

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a new die for the 2 c. envelope, in which the head is distinctly larger and closer to the frame than before. It has been seen on envelopes of white and of amber paper, with the 1894 watermark.

Envelopes. 2 c., green on white; 160 x 89 mm.
 2 c. " " amber "

Adams and Co.'s Express.—There has long been chronicled a stamp of this Company with the head in an octagonal frame. A specimen has recently been seen by the editor of *The Am. J. of Ph.*, and it turns out that the portrait is to the right instead of to the left, as previously described, and that it has the name on a curved label above and on a straight label below, and the value given six times, at each side and in each spandrel.

FROM OCCIDENT TO ORIENT.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 166.)

ON arriving at San Francisco I found all my old philatelic friends just as energetic and ardent in the pursuit (if not more so) as they were when I was here some two years since. Hospitable as of old, they wanted us to prolong our stay, but the exigencies of travel had rendered it necessary to look ahead, hence we were booked to leave a few days after our arrival. I was glad to find the rumours as to the secession of the chief collector in this city were unfounded, for he was not only more enthusiastic than ever, but had lately been enriching his collection with some of the rarest of the rare Hawaiian from a collector at Honolulu.

Starting from San Francisco on January 16, in the s.s. *Coptic*, we arrived after an uneventful voyage of six days at Honolulu, in Oahu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands. Our passengers, some sixty in number, included a Japanese silk merchant, a millionaire by repute; an Austrian Count, intent on big game; and a married lady, attractive in appearance, who, according to a report, had eloped with a lover, but was returning to fight the matter legally with her husband. These, with a sprinkling of professional singers, sugar and coffee planters, and globe trotters, made things pretty lively on board, so that not a dull day was passed; but stamps were not in it.

At Honolulu, where we made a stay of some eighteen days, we made up for this abstention, and I have quite a number of incidents connected more or less with philately to describe, which added much to the interest of our sojourn there. I will give the first place to a most interesting function, of which I was a privileged spectator, an invitation having been extended to me through the joint courtesy of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Oat, and the chief of the Special Committee, Mr. W. M. Gifford, the well-known collector, residing in the island. The occasion was the destruction of the whole of the surplus and obsolete stock of postage

stamps and stamped envelopes, including the well-known reprints and "specimens." That in this particular case such a policy will undoubtedly prove a boon to collectors is certain, imparting, so to speak, a generally improved character to Hawaiian issues all round. The official destruction of stamps by fire is a comparatively rare occurrence, the only analogous case to the one I am about to describe, which I can call to mind at the moment, being that of the stock of Ceylon envelopes, first issue. In that instance, I remember, I had an intimation from the Postmaster-General at Colombo that a remittance I had sent for them was just too late, consequently my cash was returned. The object in thus getting rid of that stock was, I imagine, far different from that which actuated the Hawaiian officials. The Ceylon envelopes could have been sold without in any way disturbing their prestige; at least, if there had been any depreciation, it would only have been temporary. Much more effective, for the safeguarding of the island's good name in regard to its postal issues, would have been an effort to curtail the numerous surcharged postal adhesives of later times. I do not believe in this *auto-da-fé* principle as a general rule; it is a useless and narrow-minded policy, looking to the far future. Surely the stamps could have been put away in safety under lock and key for another generation. To destroy them seems to me to be a misapplication of energy, which furnishes me with a pretext for introducing here a little tale I lately heard of a man in Arizona, who lost not only a rubber of whist but his life, through the misplaced enthusiasm of his partner. In the last deal he succeeded in dealing himself thirteen trumps, but he only managed to make one trick; for in the first round he trumped an ace played by his partner, and the latter promptly pulled out his revolver and shot him!

However, this kind of fire has nothing to do with my present subject, which I will endeavour to place clearly before the reader by giving, to commence with, the text of the Official Decree under which the stock was burnt:—

"BY AUTHORITY.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"JOINT RESOLUTION.

"BE it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that on and after December 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this Resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out.

"Approved this 27th day of May, A.D. 1896.

"SANDFORD B. DOLE,

"President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Inventory of Provisional Government surcharged (over-printed) Postage Stamps on hand June 30, 1896:

	Sheets.	Stamps to sheet.
2 cent, violet . . .	9,400 . . .	50
5 ,, light blue . . .	6,375 . . .	50
10 ,, chocolate . . .	1,765 . . .	50
12 ,, black . . .	2,122 . . .	50
18 ,, lake . . .	1,340 . . .	50
18 ,, ,, . . .	719 ³⁸ <i>unsurcharged</i>	50
50 ,, red . . .	474 . . .	50
100 ,, ,, . . .	872 . . .	50

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

5 cent Envelopes . . .	12,334
10 ,, ,, . . .	11,928

OBSOLETE STAMPS, HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

	Sheets.	Stamps to sheet.
2 cent. Reprint . . .	1,067 . . .	15
5 ,, ,, . . .	55 . . .	20
5 ,, Specimen . . .	710 . . .	20
13 ,, ,, . . .	850 . . .	20
13 ,, Reprint . . .	445 . . .	20

"JOS. M. OAT,—

"Postmaster-General.

"Any, or all of the above, will be sold at face value."

The value of the stamps withdrawn from circulation was about \$147,000, but some \$50,000 worth having been sold in the interim, the actual amount burnt was close on \$100,000. The entire day previous to the destruction was occupied in counting and checking these stamps, by Mr. Gifford and his coadjutors, on the completion of which they were placed in mail bags, sealed by each member of the committee. These bags were consigned to the Government vaults, the time locks being arranged to open at 9 o'clock the next morning.

The little squad that left the Executive building shortly after 9 a.m. bore all the semblance of a funeral procession. Leading the way was the Minister of Finance, then came the express waggon containing the condemned postal matter, followed by the chief mourners—the members of the committee, the Postmaster-General, and other officials connected with the Post Office. The destination of this little party was the headquarters of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company. On arrival, there gathered around the furnaces the various officials, as before detailed, two or three reporters, and myself as a privileged spectator. The mode of procedure was this: The mail bags were opened one by one, and the contents in paper parcels thrown into the four mouths of the big furnace, as rapidly as would permit entire incineration. This proved to be hot work, and Mr. Louis Kenaki, a well-known and very active postal official, who undertook the business of throwing the packages into the fire, had to take his coat off. The parcels of envelopes were first thrown in, but the draught was found to be so great that they began flying about in the furnace in all directions, and fears were expressed as to their successful demolition. This was, however, soon remedied, and once more the destruction proceeded apace. The stokers had to be called into requisition, for the parcels of adhesives were somewhat difficult to burn, the stamps sticking so close together. It was interesting to notice, through the open doors of the furnace, the effect the intense heat had on the parcels immediately they were thrown into the fire. The moment they came into contact with the devouring element the parcels burst, showing their contents, and one could plainly make out the sheets of 50 *red*, or *green* stamps; but it took quite a little time to disentangle them from their comrades' gummy embrace. The operation took about half an hour, and the estimated weight of paper and gum destroyed was about a quarter of a ton. With regard to the future, the Postmaster-General himself assured me that it is the desire of the Executive to avoid unnecessary issues. In proof of which the One Cent postage stamp, although unsatisfactory in many respects, remains current; rather than multiply issues, it has been determined to let it continue in use. Both the colour and design of this stamp leave much to be desired. It is defective in the expression of the value, showing a numeral, but nothing else, so that it could serve equally well for one cent or one dollar.

The issue of the series of Foreign Office stamps took

place a few days before our arrival in the island. This was a matter which the Postal Executive had nothing to do with; they were simply instructed to accept them as representing postage on letters from the Foreign Office, so they had no option but to comply. It is a curious fact that the head represented on this series is that of Mr. Thurston, a gentleman residing at present in Honolulu, and a member, I believe, of the legal profession. This gentleman formerly occupied the position of Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and it is owing to this that the stamps bear his portrait. Very probably all this will be ancient history by the time it is read, but I have thought it well to place these facts on record.

In the course of many pleasant acquaintances made in Honolulu I naturally had the opportunity of examining most of the collections in the island. There is a general tendency to hold fast to them, although the interest, or rather the desire for extending or completing them, is somewhat less conspicuous. The first issue of Hawaii attracted my special attention, and these stamps are so exceedingly scarce that it may interest the reader to hear some particulars concerning them:—

Of the 2 cents value I was shown two specimens; one fine in all respects and lightly postmarked, and the other perfect, but very heavily marked with the usual black lozenge obliteration, so that the numeral of value is almost obscured.

Of the 5 cents I saw two only, one, *unused, a gem*, and one heavily postmarked.

Of the 13 cents, "H.I. & U.S.," I saw two, one very fine, used, on entire cover, and one fairly good; and of the 13 cents "Hawaiian" there were three, one in medium condition, nearly covered with a light postmark of small red dots; one postmarked rather heavily with the lozenge obliteration; and one in a third-rate condition.

I will conclude this portion of my narrative of our wanderings with an extract from the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the leading paper in that city. From this it appears that there is a lady residing at Binghamton, in the United States of America, by name Mrs. George Wilson. This lady has taken the trouble to cover a bedroom suite of furniture with postage stamps from all parts of the world. The suite includes a bedstead, toilet table, and chairs, and in covering these, according to the account, she used 862,000 postage stamps. The stamps are affixed with glue, and afterwards heavily varnished, so that the various articles can be washed without injury. I have heard of many strange uses that postage stamps have been put to, but I think the palm must be awarded to this instance. The paper does not mention that any rarities are included, and I would suggest the insertion of some great rarity, as a Post Office Mauritius, in a prominent position where it would catch the eye. This would be a joy for ever, and exhilarating during the morning toilet!

Whilst in Honolulu I was besieged by various speculators in the surcharged issues of 1893. They were under the mistaken impression that I was a purchaser, and hoped to unload their superabundant stock on me. Very probably later on they will realize a good profit from someone; but it was interesting to note how one had attempted to corner one value, and another another. For instance, one gentleman, a well-to-do merchant, had bought the whole of the 1893 12 cents, black and purple issue. I forget the exact number, but I know that it amounted to a great deal of money. Of course, under the present system, no actual loss can be incurred, as at the worst they could be utilised for postage; but I much doubt whether it can possibly turn out a profitable deal to the speculator. Another adventurer had, fortunately, come across one sheet of the 1893 10 cents,

brown, surcharged in *red*, in lieu of *black*. None of these, as yet, have come on the market, so that up to the present time they have not been catalogued. This certainly is a genuine error, *not* made on purpose, and it is, of course, still available for postage. I also heard of a sheet of 6 cents, green, with *black* surcharge, instead of *red*. This I did not see. I should imagine both this and the 10 cents mentioned above to be trial impressions, mixed by mistake with the stock, among which they were certainly discovered. This 6 cents is also an uncatalogued variety, and no doubt will appear in the philatelic market later on.

Fortunately there is now an end of abnormal varieties, and even these could well have been done without. The proprietor of one of the principal papers, called the *Evening Bulletin*, has been at the trouble of collecting every imaginable deviation from the correct and orthodox surcharge in these 1893 issues. The result is quite a collection in itself, and the owner obligingly lent me the book, so that I might note some of the leading errors that have not, so far as I know, yet been described. These might possibly interest some section of the philatelic fraternity, so I give them here.

I have omitted accidental, diagonal, and other similar surcharges, caused by the shifting of the sheet, due to careless manipulation on the printing press.

With double surcharge.

1 cent, blue; red surcharge.
1 " green " "
2 cents, carmine; black surcharge.
6 " green; red "
10 " black " "

With surcharge inverted.

Envelope Stamps.

1 cent, green; black surcharge.
2 cents, carmine " "
5 " blue " "
10 " black; red "

Of the 5 cents envelopes I have only seen one cut specimen.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

WE are exceedingly relieved to have at last published this great work, but our Part II. labours of the past eight months are Stamps of handsomely repaid by the numerous Foreign letters of commendation we have had Countries. upon the improved form and the scientific knowledge of real market values displayed in Part II. of our Price Catalogue. The demand for it during the latter part of this month has been phenomenal. During the first seven days after publication practically the whole of our staff was kept fully occupied with wrapping up and despatching the wholesale and retail orders, which to the number of nearly 10,000 have already been sent out; large quantities still go out daily. A little delay was caused by the binders. Usually they were able to deliver the Catalogues at the rate of about 2000 a day; in the case of this new one we only received about 500 each day, the binders telling us that blocking the Catalogue in silver is an extremely slow process, each cover having to be rubbed over separately by hand, and taking naturally far longer time than printing with ink—so much so that we have had to order the balance of the copies to be

stamped in *red* ink, but the *red* on blue is exactly the same Catalogue as the *silver* on blue, and is sold at the same price; it is simply a matter of convenience. In reference to the colours we have adopted, we have decided that the following shall be a permanent arrangement: Vol. I. always to be bound in *red*, Vol. II. always in *blue*, Vol. III. always to be bound in *buff*, the usual colour of post cards; thus our clients will be able to select from their bookshelves immediately whichever part may be required, the colour alone showing which is which, and the date on the bottom of the back showing the edition.

As to the cost of this Catalogue and the price at which we sell it. We look upon the Catalogue as a means of increasing our business and effecting very large sales, which it undoubtedly does, but for all that we do not want to make any loss on it. We think that each department in our business, and each separate publication, should pay for itself in itself, leaving out of the question any ultimate benefit that we may derive. We found that it was absolutely impossible to produce a Catalogue in the style we are now doing at the old price of 3s. 6d., and we had to adopt 5s. As a matter of fact, this latter price, if the whole edition is sold out, does not recoup us the actual cash spent on the Catalogue, when we reckon new type, illustrations, paper, printing, covers, and labour. Our accounts, of course, cannot be finally made up until Part III. is published, but we have made a calculation based on the first two parts, and estimate that we shall be something like £400 out of pocket when the whole edition is sold. Of course it must be remembered that very large quantities of our Catalogues are sold through wholesale agents in all parts of the world, and as big discounts are allowed this has to be taken into consideration.

We shall be very pleased to receive any suggestions for alteration in any particular countries, or to have errors in prices or description, or omissions, pointed out to us, so that we may correct the same month by month. In this issue of the Journal a first list of corrections will be found on the back page.

* * *

In addition to stamps that have already been noted in our Journal, we now have **The £50,000 Ayer Collection**. the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Ayer Second Notice. has placed in our hands the whole of his stamps of the United States and of British North America. This section is undoubtedly the strongest part of the Ayer collection, and experts who have seen it express the greatest surprise that Mr. Ayer was able to accumulate such a magnificent lot of rarities in so short a time. Given unlimited means, we absolutely believe that no man in this country could again make a collection of this group of postal issues anywhere approaching the excellence of the Ayer collection. Our readers can judge for themselves as to the lines upon which it has been made, from the undermentioned gems that we have for sale or have already sold:—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Orange-vermilion, 4d., six *unused*; 6d., four *unused*; 1/-, four *unused*; 1/-, on laid paper, one *unused*. In the *used* copies of this issue there are a magnificent 1/-, with very large margins; a pair of 6d., rare in this condition; and a number of ordinary stamps. The *carmine-vermilion* series comprises two copies of that very rare stamp the 2d., but neither of them absolutely fine. Of the 4d. we find three *unused*; 6d., two *unused*; 6½d., four *unused*; 1/-, six *unused*. Of the *used* stamps in this shade there is also a beautiful lot, the most important things being four 6½d., one of which is on the

original cover; four of the 1/-, all fine; also a superb pair of the 6d., with large margins all round, the only pair of these stamps we have ever seen. Of the 8d. of this issue there is an entire sheet of twenty stamps, with full margins. The bisected stamps are a very strong feature in this collection of North American Colonies. Mr. Ayer tried to secure every combination that existed, and there is hardly anything that is wanting. In the 8d. we have six copies cut different ways, and in the 1/-, *carmine*, two halves, all on entire original letters. In the *lake* issue we find two fine used specimens of the 8d., a stamp that is extremely scarce in a used condition; for many years, in fact, it was believed by the best authorities that this stamp was never actually issued. The *lake* stamps bisected on original letters are extremely rare; we do not remember having seen more than one or two in the whole of our experience. In this collection, however, we find a 4d. and half a 4d. used for the 6d. rate; a half of 6d. used as 3d.; a half of 1/- used for 6d.; and last of all the half of an 8d., on entire letter, dated July 7th, 1863, this latter being an extreme rarity.

CANADA.

Here we have some very beautiful pages. First of all, of course, the rare 12d. on *laid* paper must have due prominence; there are two fine *unused* copies; there are two single *used* copies; two fine copies, *used*, on entire envelopes; and last of all, a magnificent horizontal pair, lightly cancelled, and in the pink of condition; altogether eight of the 12d. stamps. Mr. Ayer apparently never took the stamp on wove paper, looking upon it, as we ourselves do, as a proof. Of the 6d. there is a very pretty page; on *laid* paper we have a magnificent *unused* pair with original gum, and six single *unused* copies in addition. On the wove papers of the different kinds there are one fine horizontal pair and nine single copies, all varying from one another, and all *unused*. Of the ¾d., imperf., a noticeable thing is a strip of three, on strongly-ribbed paper, *unused*, a stamp difficult to find in this condition. In the 10d., all *unused*, we have two on thick paper, three on medium paper, and five on thin paper, amongst the latter being an unsevered strip of four. Of the 7½d., *green*, *unused*, we have two with the wide oval, and five with the narrow oval. In *used* stamps there are two horizontal strips of three of this *green* stamp, one being the wide and one the narrow ovals. Of the 1859-64 issue, value in *cents*, Nos. 42 to 47 in our Catalogue, there is a very fine lot imperf. Never having seen or had the opportunity of studying a really good lot of this issue, we have hitherto been rather doubtful whether any, except the 5 c., were ever in actual use in an imperf. condition; but we are now inclined to think that a sheet or sheets of each value must have accidentally got issued to some post office, and have been used, because in this collection we find two fine *used* specimens of the 12½ c., *green*, and one 17 c., *blue*, all with undoubted postmarks and with large margins. These are in addition to two copies of the 5 c., also *used*. Of these stamps *unused* we have horizontal pairs of the 1, 2, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, all of them no doubt scarce varieties, and very interesting to the specialist. In the perforated pence issues we find five of the 6d., *unused*, in shades, and four of these stamps used, on the entire original envelopes, very rare in this state. Of the bisected Canadas, Mr. Ayer was only able to secure four specimens; two of them consist of halves of the 10 c. of 1859; one, the *dark brown* shade, is on an envelope postmarked "July 11, 1859"; the other, which is the *red-lilac* shade, is postmarked "February 12th, 1860." The other bisected stamps are two halves of the 6 c., brown, of 1868; one was used on December 8th, 1870, the other on July 5th, 1869.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia book is really a wonderful one. Of the 1d. there are eleven *unused* and thirty-seven *used*, the used ones being mostly in pairs and blocks, and half of them on the original envelopes. Many beautiful and almost unique shades occur here. In the 3d. there is a block of eight of the *dark blue* with original gum, and a block of twelve of the *pale blue* with original gum. In the 6d., *dark green*, we have three *unused*, and of the 6d., *light green*, three *unused*. The used specimens of the 6d. number altogether thirty-five, and include several strips and a lovely square block of four, *dark green*. The 1/- stamps are represented by three fine specimens, *unused*, in different shades, and fourteen *used* ones. And what used copies these are! During a year at the auction sales in London one may see twenty or twenty-five copies of that stamp, but out of this twenty-five not four specimens are as good as the worst specimen in this collection. In fact, without betraying any confidences, we may state that Mr. Ayer secured a much larger number of these 1/- stamps, but he gradually weeded them out and exchanged them, always getting rid of the poorer copies and replacing them with finer when he had the opportunity, the result being a matchless lot of this value.

The bisected stamps of Nova Scotia are very fine, including a quantity of *light* and *dark green* 6d., and of the 3d. in various shades and combinations, but the gem of the lot is half a 1/- used with half a 3d. as 7½d., on entire letter to Liverpool.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Here we find a very pretty little lot of the old diamond-shape stamps. Nine copies of the 3d. *unused* and a quantity *used*, on and off envelopes, in singles and pairs. The 6d., *yellow*, are superb, eleven single copies *unused* and a vertical pair *unused*; a magnificent lot of used ones with different postmarks, including several pairs and strips of three. The bisected 6d. are extremely fine, and include such rare combinations as the 6d. and half of the 6d. used for a 9d. rate, and a pair of 6d. and half of the 6d. used as 1/3. Of the 1/- New Brunswicks we have four fine *unused* copies, all different shades; of the *used* ones there are eight specimens. There are, we do not mind confessing, in this latter group one or two shades that we have not seen before in all our experience; one is a *reddish mauve*, totally different from anything we have hitherto met with, and although priced at a figure commensurate with its rarity, it has been immediately snapped up by a keen connoisseur. In fact, as we are mentioning a sale of a stamp, we might insert here the remark that, out of the whole Ayer collection, there is no portion that is selling so readily and quickly as the fine *unused* and *used* stamps of the British North American Colonies. The stamps are in record condition, and we believe the prices are record also, but the best things have gone only too quickly. We had almost forgotten to mention two other interesting pages in New Brunswick; one is a page of the split combinations of the 1/-. First we have half of a 1/- on the original cover, then a half of a 1/- and half of a 6d. Another combination is half of a 1/- with half of a 3d., and last, and perhaps rarest of all, there is one quarter of a 1/- stamp very lightly cancelled and used as 3d. The last page here of interest is one on which we see four of the celebrated Connell stamps; three are *unused* and one is postmarked, the only specimen that we have hitherto met with in this condition. Very few of these stamps were used, and this is no doubt a great rarity.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,

Although a very small group, are very interesting. Of the 5c., *rose*, *imperf.*, there are two specimens *unused* and four *used*. Of the 7½d., *imperf.*, there are five specimens in different

shades, from the palest to the deepest *brown-rose*. There is also one stamp, *used* and *imperf.*, in the exact colour of the perforated issue, the only used one we have seen. Of the perforated stamps of 1867-9 there is a very beautiful lot, included in them being a number of pairs and blocks of the rare varieties; the 1 dollar, *green*, *perf.* 14, is the only variety that is not represented in this collection.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Of this part of the collection we have so far only priced one volume, but the other is under way, and as our space is rather limited this month we will give a critical review of the same in next month's issue. It is sufficient, however, to say that this portion of the collection, being the stamps of Mr. Ayer's own country, and one that he prized the most, is the best of all, and that is saying a great deal in such a collection as this.

* * *

WE have great pleasure in announcing that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G., has consented to open the Exhibition on Thursday, July 22nd next, at 3 p.m. We trust that every

philatelist who can be in London on this date will make a point of attending. The prices for tickets on that and other days will be found below.

JUDGES.—The following gentlemen have accepted the invitation of the Committee to act as judges for the purposes of the awards in the several competitions: Mr. E. D. Bacon; Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.; Major E. B. Evans, late R.A.; Dr. H. Fraenkel; Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N. Two other representatives of foreign countries have been invited, and as soon as their replies have been received the list of judges will be completed and will be announced in these columns.

TICKETS FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The various prices of admission fixed by the Committee are as follows:—

On the opening day (up to 6 p.m.) 10/-, by tickets only, WHICH MUST BE OBTAINED BEFOREHAND; after 6 p.m. on the opening day, 2/6. Admission on all other occasions, 1/-.

Season Tickets can be obtained for the whole period of the Exhibition, including admission to the opening, price 15/-; ditto for the whole period, excepting opening, 7/6. Tickets can now be booked on application to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, 4, Lombard Court, E.C., and will be forwarded as soon as issued. Postal Orders for bespoken tickets must accompany all orders.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION.—We beg to draw special attention to the fact that June 15th next is the last day for receiving advertisements for the Catalogue, and we would once more point out to our readers, especially to those connected with the trade, the extreme advisability of advertising in this Catalogue. Probably such a unique chance of obtaining an introduction to the leading philatelists, especially of Great Britain, has never before been offered to the trade, and a well-displayed advertisement in a page, costing the small sum of £4, should result in orders for many times this amount in a very short time. We shall be very glad to send particulars, on receipt of a card asking for same, to all those who have not already received them.

* * *

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. C. E. Curtiss, C. E. Curtiss. of New York. Mr. Curtiss was very well known as an enthusiastic collector of the stamps of the Colombian Republic. When in Boston, some two years ago, we had much pleasure in inspecting

a large quantity of his stamps. Since then we have received some others from him, and it will be remembered that it was from this source that Mr. Ehrenbach secured a very fine sheet of Colombia, which was recently illustrated in *The London Philatelist*. Mr. Curtiss was a very pleasant man personally and an able philatelist, and we very much regret to hear of his death at an early age.

* * *

IN a note which appears in our *Cata-Samoa*, 2d., logue respecting the first issue of Samoa, First Issue. we have stated that "these stamps have been reprinted, with a new value, 2d., added." We believe that M. Moens was the authority for this statement, which has generally been accepted by those who are interested in this issue. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have written to us protesting against the accuracy of this, and we think with some reason, as it seems that when they purchased the remainder of the *originals* the 2d. value was included in the lot. At least that is their belief, and they have written out to Australia, to the firm from whom they made the purchase, to look into the matter and to corroborate their view. As soon as a reply has been received (which cannot be for three or four months) we shall refer to the matter again, and, if necessary, publish such portions of the correspondence as bear upon the question, and which we hope will clear it up, and either establish the fact that the stamp was a reprint, or remove an unmerited stigma which it has so long borne in silence.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K. G., & C.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE nineteenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 12th March.

Mr. Bacon, in calling attention to the presence of Mr. F. W. Ayer, referred to the prominent position taken by him in philatelic circles in America, and in the name of the Society assured Mr. Ayer of the pleasure which it gave to members to see him at the meeting. Mr. Ayer, in acknowledging the welcome accorded him, was good enough to promise to show his unrivalled collection of the stamps of St. Louis at the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. Gordon Smith then read a paper entitled, "Notes on the Later Issues of the Transvaal," which dealt with the stamps of the second Republic.

THE twentieth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on the 19th March.

A letter from the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company, with information of an alteration in the stamps of North Borneo and Labuan, so as to include the value in Malay and Chinese characters, was read, and the Honorary

Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the information and of specimens of the stamps in question, which had been forwarded with the letter.

Major A. B. Maxwell was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. F. W. Ayer then showed his magnificent collection of the stamps of St. Louis, in which every known variety of the stamps is fully represented. The collection consists of unused copies of all the types on the three different papers, reconstructed plates of all the values and types, including pairs and strips or blocks of many of them, and a beautiful series of stamps on entire letter sheets or envelopes. Mr. Bacon gave an elaborate description of the stamps, and the several types and varieties, and explained how the collection had completely verified the existence of the 20 c. stamp, which for many years had been discredited by most leading philatelists.

Mr. Wilson, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ayer for kindly giving the display, explained his connection with the researches made by the late Mr. Pemberton in regard to the St. Louis stamps, and expressed his gratification that Mr. Pemberton's views had been so fully corroborated by Mr. Ayer's investigations. The vote was seconded by Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Hall, the thanks of the meeting were awarded to Mr. Bacon for the interesting and valuable descriptions he had given.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with an inspection of Mr. Frenzel's fine collection of the early issues of Mexico.

THE twenty-first meeting of the season was held on the 26th March.

Mr. Bacon announced the receipt of information of the death of Mr. J. K. Tiffany, who had been a member of the Society for many years. He explained the great esteem in which Mr. Tiffany was held, and the position occupied by him amongst philatelists in America, and referred to the valuable work which Mr. Tiffany had done in the best interests of philately. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Pearce, it was resolved, "That the members of the Philatelic Society, having heard with very great regret of the death of Mr. J. K. Tiffany, desire to record their sense of the great services rendered by him to philately, and to express their sincere sympathy with his widow and family in the great loss which they have sustained."

Mr. T. H. R. Crowle produced for the inspection of members attending the meeting his collection of the stamps of Hawaii issued between 1853 and 1865, including the interisland stamps, and read a series of notes he had prepared, containing a full description of the stamps comprised in the issues referred to.

From *The London Philatelist*.

FORMATION OF A PHILATELIC SOCIETY IN BERWICK.

ON February 26th, a meeting was held in the Gunners' Room of the Artillery Hall, Ravensdowne, with the object of forming a Philatelic Society for Berwick and District. Mr. A. Tower-Robertson presided. After the matter had been fully discussed by the gentlemen present, it was agreed, on the motion of the Chairman, to form a Philatelic Society. The Chairman was appointed President, and Mr. T. W. Morris was chosen as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The following Committee was also elected: Messrs. W. A. Logan, D. Donaldson, J. A. Miller, C. M. G. Cook, A. Lounton, junr., and J. Watson.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—P. J. LLOYD, Esq.

Committee—Dr. BUSH, Mr. BRODERIP, Mr. ELLISON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. R. DALTON,
"Nansloe," Carnarvon Road, Redland, Bristol.

THIS Society has, we understand, recently been formed, and meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month, from October to May inclusive.

DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE fifth annual meeting was held on January 28, when there was a good attendance of members. Mr. B. T. Ringer (President) occupied the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. H. J. Shelton) read the report and balance sheet.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: President, Mr. B. Ringer; Vice-President, Mr. T. Payton; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Shelton; Committee, Messrs. T. H. Goy and A. E. Rissmann.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE thirteenth meeting was held on April 2. Dr. Bradley (Farnworth), Mr. A. Buxton (Heaton Chapel), and Mr. W. Terry (Brooklands), were elected members. The subject for the evening was "The Stamps of Sicily."

THE fourteenth meeting of the session was held on April 14. The paper of the evening was read by Mr. G. D. Drew, on the "Stamps of Parma."

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMEER, WHITEFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—Major G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

THE eleventh ordinary meeting was held on February 24th.

A sub-committee of eight members was elected to make arrangements for the display of stamps to be held at the Society's room on the 27th February.

The Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens) introduced the subject of study, "The Stamps of Barbados."

AN interesting "Display of Stamps" by members of the Plymouth Philatelic Society was held on February 27th, at 9a, Princess Square, in a large room placed at the disposal of the Society for their meetings by Mr. W. Earl, solicitor. It was the first exhibition organized by the Society during the current session, and both the growth in number and variety of the exhibits, and the larger attendance of visitors, compared with previous displays, showed evidence of increased interest in philately in the district.

THE twelfth meeting was held on March 10th.

Miss C. L. White, Mannamead, Plymouth, and Dr. L. F. Houghton, East Looe, were elected members.

The subject of study, "The Stamps of Barbados," was introduced by the Vice-President (Mr. R. T. Stevens), in a continuation of his remarks from last meeting.

THE thirteenth meeting was held on March 23rd.

The Rev. E. A. Donaldson, of Stoke, Devonport, was elected a member.

The subject of study, "The Stamps of Schleswig-Holstein," was introduced by the President.

THE fourteenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on April 7th. Mr. Monk, of Tavistock, was elected a corresponding member.

The subject for study, "The Stamps of British South Africa," was introduced by Mr. Walker.

THE fifteenth meeting was held on April 21st.

The evening was devoted to a discussion on "What to Collect."

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

WEST INDIAN SPECIALISTS' EXCHANGE CLUB.

THIS club was founded in December last, and has now 25 members. It has been decided, by a large majority of the members, to increase the number of countries by adding British America and the United States. The Club will be limited to 40 members. Full particulars may be had of the Secretary, W. E. DANIELS, Springhaven, Eastbourne.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—The names of the Philatelic Societies and Clubs that we are acquainted with have all been published in the present volume of the *Monthly Journal*.

F. J. A.—The Labuan stamps you mention are of a class which it has been decided not to chronicle or catalogue.

G. A. M.—We are much obliged for your letter. You will find both of the stamps in the current edition of the Catalogue; they were chronicled in the *Journal* last year.

S. D. B.—Your *blue* ½d. Cape of G. H. is a chemical variety, and the wrapper no doubt owes its colour to a similar cause.

S.—We have noted what you say as to N. S. W. The Catalogue is not quite consistent in the matter of sideways wmk's; it would be best to omit them altogether.

W. H. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter about the Afghans. You will see that we have already published similar information.

S. F.—It is impossible to distinguish the three printings of the 4 annas, first issue, of India, when the stamps are separate, unless they have very large margins showing the coloured lines or a portion of the next stamp.

UBIQUE.—All the "Small Garter" paper was the so-called *Safety*, which at that period was usually very *blue*. We do not believe that any Small Garter stamps exist on *white* paper, except where the *blue* has faded out or been removed.

E. C.—See reply to "S." as regards sideways wmk's.

B. A. S.—There are no actual varieties of the Mulready envelopes, but impressions vary in size, probably owing to irregular shrinkage either of the material of which the stereotype casts were made, or of the paper upon which the envelopes are printed. The covers appear to be, as a rule, wider than the envelopes.

W. S. P. R.—Until the end of 1895 the Post Office at Zanzibar was a branch of the Indian Post Office, and the ordinary Indian stamps were used there up to the time when it was thought necessary to overprint them. German stamps, unsurcharged, were in a similar manner used in German East Africa, no doubt. In neither case, in our opinion, does the postmark make them other than Indian and German stamps respectively.

H. L. C.—We are much obliged for your letter. "Arabic numerals" is the term usually applied to the figures 1, 2, 3, &c.; Roman figures are I, II, III, &c. We note the error in Nos. 118 and 119. It was a slip of the pen. No. 98 is rightly described. The description of the 1886 stamps embodies the generally-received tradition. There are numerous forgeries of the surcharges, but it is supposed that genuine copies also exist.

W. A. T.—We are much obliged for your letter, and you will see that we acknowledge our error in the present number. The description of the new issue we must leave till we see it.

G. R. C.—(1) We are sorry to say that we have no information as to the dates when the postmarks you ask about were in use. The Cashmere stamps of that period can only, we think, be classified by the varieties of paper, of which there are several minor variations. (2) Inverted watermarks do not add very much to the value of the stamps. They are not very uncommon.

R. W. W. C.—Remainders are stocks of stamps left over when an issue has been withdrawn from circulation. Stamps marked "Specimen" are, as a rule, much less valuable than either used copies or unused that are not so marked.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		Each.
1897. Colour changed.		s. d.
½d., green		0 1
CHILI.		
1896. Letter Cards.		
2 c., carmine on rose		0 3
5 c., " " white		0 6
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.		
1897. Colour changed. Type. 58.		
5 c., brown on pale brown		0 4
CONGO STATE.		
1897. Post Cards.		
10c., vermilion on buff		0 2
10c. (brown) + 10c. (green), on lilac-rose		0 4
15c. (blue) + 15c. (brown), on bluish grey		0 6
DIEGO SUAREZ.		
1894.		
1 c., black on azure	used	0 1
2 c., brown	"	0 2
4 c., purple-brown	"	0 3
FRENCH COLONIES.		
1894. Unpaid.		
15c., pale green	used	0 4
30c., carmine	"	0 8
60c., black	"	1 6
GUATEMALA.		
1897. Envelopes.		
2 c., black and purple		0 3
6 c., " " orange		0 6
10c., " " lilac		0 10
12 c., black		1 0
Wrappers.		
6 c., black and green		0 6
10c., " " purple		0 10
Post Cards.		
3 c., black and orange (Interior)		0 3
3c. + 3c., black and red (Interior)		0 6
3c., black and blue (Postal Union)		0 3
3c. + 3c., black and grey (Postal Union)		0 6
Letter Card.		
12 c., black and brown on pale green		1 0
HOLLAND.		
1897. Envelopes. Blue inside.		
5 c., blue		0 3
12½ c., pearl-grey		0 5

INDO-CHINA.		Each.
1 c., black on azure	used	0 1
5 c., green	"	0 1
10c., black on lilac	"	0 1
15c., blue	"	0 1
25c., black on rose	"	0 1
1 fr., olive-green	"	0 9
MARTINIQUE.		
1892.		
1 c., black on azure	used	0 1
5 c., green	"	0 1
15c., blue	"	0 1
50c., carmine	"	0 6
1 fr., olive-green	"	0 9
MEXICO.		
1897. Wrappers.		
1 c., green and vermilion (Interior)		0 2
1 c., " black (Exterior)		0 2
Post Cards.		
2 c., carmine and blue (Town Service)		0 2
3 c., brown and green (Postal Union)		0 3
Letter Card.		
4 c., orange and blue		0 3
PARAGUAY.		
1897. Envelope.		
5 c., purple		0 3
Post Cards.		
2 c. + 2 c., green		0 2
4 c. + 4 c., red		0 4
SALVADOR.		
1897.		
1 c., blue, gold, carmine, and green		0 2
SOUDAN.		
1897. Egyptian stamps surcharged in black in Arabic and English.		
1 mil., brown; 3 mil., yellow; 5 mil., carmine;		
1 piastre, blue; set of four, 2/-	used	2 0
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (Transvaal).		
1d. on 2½d., surcharge inverted (No. 254)		7 6
2s. 6d., purple and green	used	0 8
TURKEY.		
Letter Card.		
1 piastre, grey and black on buff		0 5
URUGUAY.		
Surcharged in red "Provisorio 1897."		
5 centavos, black and blue		0 6

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Stamps.

1/-, Blue. 2/6, Red.

The set of two, post-free, 3/7; abroad, 3/9. (See illustrations in Editorial.)

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS' 1897 CATALOGUE.—PART II.

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.—FIRST LIST.

CONGO STATE.
5. Price 0 9 unused ... should be 2 6
CHILI. 10. Price 10 0 unused ... should be 6 0
47. " 1 9 used ... " 0 1

COLOMBIA.
TOLIMA. 103. No price, unused ... should be 5 0
115. No price unused ... " 3 0
116. " " " " " 1 9
117. " " " " " 2 6
118. " " " " " 3 6
119. " " " " " 5 0
120. " " " " " 6 0
121. " " " " " 7 0
122. " " " " " 7 6
123. " " " " " 8 6

ICELAND. 6. Price 2 6 should be omitted
FRENCH POST OFFICES.
MOROCCO. T. 51. No price, used ... should be 0 2
T. 52. " " " " " 0 3
T. 53. " " " " " 0 8

ZANZIBAR.
Z. 15. Price 2 6 unused and used should be omitted
FRENCH COLONIES.
511. No price used ... should be 1 6
517. " " " " " 0 4
518. " " " " " 0 8
519. " " " " " 0 9
520. " " " " " 1 0

COCHIN CHINA.
6. Price 0 9 unused ... should be omitted
6. " 1 6 used ... " 30 0
DIEGO SUAREZ. 38. No price, used, should be 0 2
40. No price used ... " 0 4
41. " " " " " 0 3
44. " " " " " 0 2
45. " " " " " 0 3
46. " " " " " 0 3
47. " " " " " 0 5
48. " " " " " 0 8
107. " " unused ... " 3 0
108. " " " " " 4 0
109. " " " " " 4 0
110. " " " " " 4 6
111. " " " " " 6 0

FRENCH GUINEA.
2. No price used ... should be 0 2
4. " " " " " 0 4
9. " " " " " 0 3

GUADELOUPE.
312. No price used ... should be 3 6
313. Price 3 0 unused ... " 15 0
315. No price used ... " 10 0

INDO CHINA.
5. No price used ... should be 0 1
6. " " " " " 0 1
7. " " " " " 0 1
8. " " " " " 0 1
10. " " " " " 0 9
11. " " " " " 0 1
13. " " " " " 0 1
17. " " " " " 0 6

MARTINIQUE.
32. No price unused ... should be 30 0
33. " " " " " 0 6
34. " " " " " 1 0
39. " " used ... " 0 1
40. " " " " " 0 1
41. " " " " " 0 1
42. " " " " " 0 1
44. " " " " " 0 9
45. " " " " " 0 1

Martinique—Continued.
46. No price used ... should be 0 2
47. " " " " " 0 1
48. " " " " " 0 2
49. " " " " " 0 9
51. " " " " " 0 6

JAPAN. 6. No price used ... should be 5 0
12. Price 15 0 unused ... " 10 0
16. " 50 0 " " " 30 0
17. " 35 0 used ... " 10 0
31. No price " " " " 6 0
50. Price 30 0 " " " 20 0
61. " 20 0 " " " 10 0
66. 1 sen, blue, Pl. No. 1, 7 6 used " 2 0
" " " 2, 7 6 " " 2 0
" " " 3, 5 0 " " 1 6
" " " 4, 4 0 " " 1 0
" " " 5, 7 6 " " 2 0
" " " 6, 2 6 " " 0 9
" " " 7, 3 0 " " 0 9
" " " 8, 3 0 " " 1 0
" " " 9, 2 6 " " 0 9
" " " 10, 2 6 " " 0 9
" " " 11, 3 6 " " 0 9
" " " 12, 3 6 " " 0 9
77. 1 sen, brown, Pl. No. 7, 10 0 " 5 0
" " " 8, 10 0 " 6 6
" " " 12, 10 0 " 6 6
84. Price 25 0 used ... 17 6
130. " 2 6 " " 0 9
301. No price unused ... " 3 6

MEXICO.
68. Price 30 0 unused ... " 100 0

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
ANGOLA. 23. Price 2 6 used ... should be 1 6
31. No price unused ... " 1 6
31. " used ... " 5 0
56. " " " " " 0 6
68. " " unused ... " 0 1

ANGRA.
3. No price unused ... should be 0 2

AZORES. 74 and 75. All prices should be omitted.

GUINEA. 13. Price 0 3 unused ... should be 1 0
35. No price " " " " 0 9
36. " " " " " 40 0
39. " " " " " 0 9
53. " " used " " 1 6
63. " " unused " " 0 6
67. " " " " " 1 6
68. " " " " " 2 3

MACAO.
Type 5 above No 57 should be Type 9.
72. No price used ... should be 1 6

RUSSIA. 5. Price 8 0 unused ... should be 5 0
10. Price 17 0 " " " 7 6
11. " 20 0 " " " 15 0

URUGUAY.
159. Price 3 0 used ... should be 2 0
162. No price unused ... " 12 6
701. " " " " " 7 6
717. " " " " " 7 6
742. " " " " " 15 0
743. " " " " " 17 6
744. " " " " " 17 6
757. " " " " " 3 0
760. " " " " " 5 0

VENEZUELA.
155. No price unused ... should be 2 6
171. " " " " " 12 6
172. " " " " " 25 0
173. " " " " " 12 6
175. " " " " " 60 0

These alterations should be at once written in Part II. of our Catalogue, and they will then be handy for reference.

RARE STAMPS.

WE have the following scarce Stamps for sale at the net prices mentioned below; they can (if unsold) be sent on approval to Collectors known to us, or to others on receipt of satisfactory references.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1861.	<i>1d., blue, error, joined to a 4d., blue, lightly postmarked. The 4d. is slightly cracked, but the error is perfect</i>	£	s.	d.
			120	0 0
„	<i>4d., red, error, used, no margin</i>		55	0 0
„	<i>1d., red, pair, fine, used</i>		18	0 0
„	<i>4d., blue, very fine pair, on letter</i>		12	10 0

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1851.	<i>5 c., blue, circular red postmark</i>		70	0 0
„	<i>13 c., blue (Hawaiian Postage), fine large margins, red blobby postmark</i>		90	0 0

SAXONY.

3 pf., red.	<i>An entire reconstructed sheet of the 20 stamps, all used, and made up of blocks of 5, 4, 1, 3, 3, and 4</i>		180	0 0
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ANTIOQUIA.

A fine set	<i>of the first issue, the 2½ c., 5 c., and 1 peso, postmarked, the 10 c. penstroked as usual</i>		80	0 0
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NATAL.

1st Issue,	<i>9d., blue, an extremely fine postmarked copy, with large margins all round the embossed portion, and on part of original envelope</i>		42	0 0
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CANADA.

3d., imperf., on wove, block of 20, with o.g.		20	0 0
6d., imperf., on <i>laid</i> paper, superb pair, unused, with full gum		100	0 0
6d., imperf., on thick spongy wove paper, unused		45	0 0
12d., black, on laid paper, unused, part gum, and good margins		115	0 0
12d., black, superb horizontal pair, lightly postmarked and good margins		250	0 0
12d., black, on entire letter sheet, postmarked in blue, and dated DE. 8. 1853		120	0 0
6d., perforated, fine horizontal pair, unused, and with full gum		40	0 0
6d., perforated, fine vertical pair on letter, rare thus		25	0 0

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MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VII.

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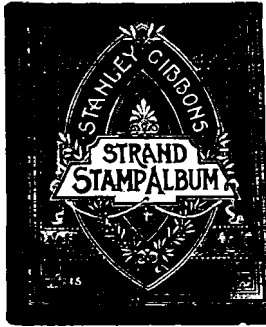
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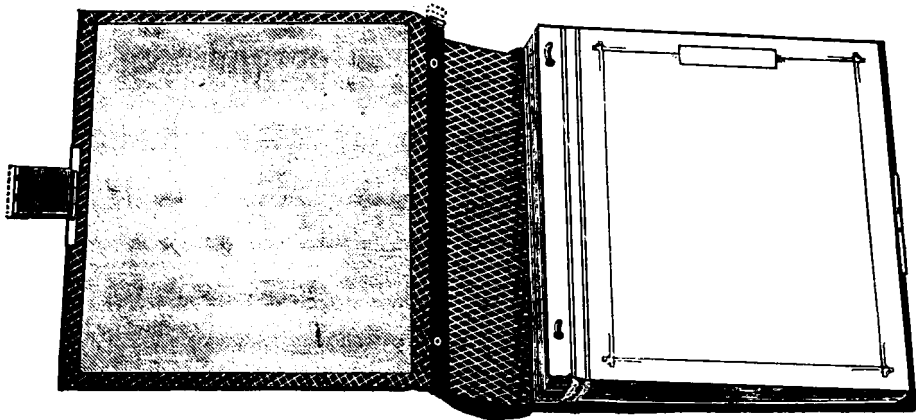
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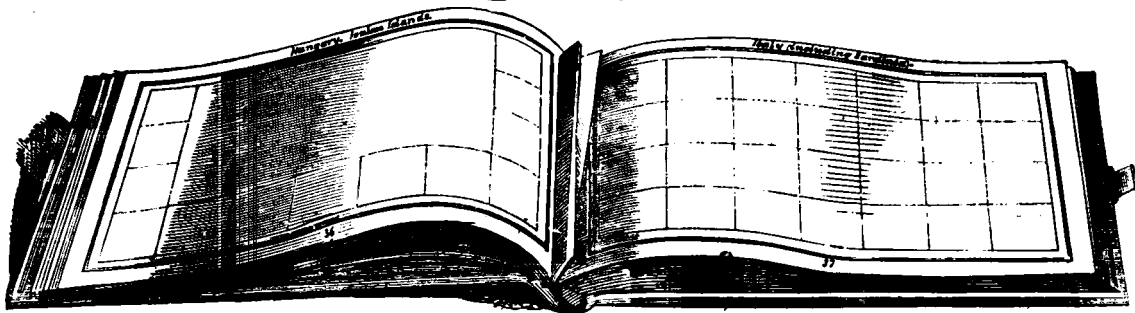
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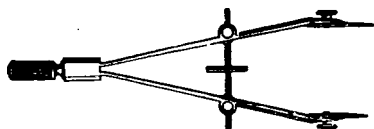
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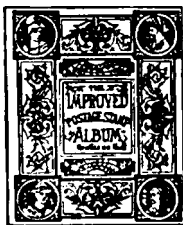
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½d., green	0	2		
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1897. Type 4. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

1d., black	0	4		
2d., black and green	0	8		
4d., orange-brown	1	3		
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£1 .. blue				

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1897. *The new stamps of Zanzibar, surcharged with Type 6, in black.*

½ a., green and red	15	0		
1 a., blue and red	15	0		
2 a., red-brown and red	10	0		
4½ a., orange and red	10	0		
5 a., bistre and red	10	0		
7½ a., purple and red	10	0		

The same, surcharged "2½" in red, in addition.

2½ on 1 a., blue and red	17	6		
2½ on 3 a., grey and red	17	6		

There are two or three varieties of the "2½."

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.
1897. Type 5, *colours changed.*

4d., blue and deep lilac	0	8		
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Type 5, *re-engraved.*

½d., olive-black and violet				
1d., scarlet and emerald				
2d., grey-brown and mauve				
3d., brown-red & ultramarine				
4d., ultramarine and mauve				
6d., purple and pink				
8d., olive and violet on buff				
£1, black and red-brown on green				

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1897. Type 3. *Wmk. Cabled Anchor.*

½d., green	0	1	0	1
2d., brown	0	1	0	1
4d., olive	0	1	0	1

CEYLON.
OFFICIAL STAMP.

1896. Type 22, *surcharged with Type 36, in black.*

1 r. 12 c., red-brown	12	6		
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FIJI ISLANDS.
1896. *Current types. Perf. 11.*

1d., lilac-rose	0	2		
2d., light green	0	4		
2½d., brown	0	5		

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Perf. 11 x 10.

4d., lilac	0	8		
5d., blue	0	9		
6d., rose	1	0		

INDIA.
NATIVE BHOPAL STATES.
BHOPAL.

1896. Type 8, *redrawn. Wave paper. Imperf.*

½ a., green				
½ a., black				

Type 7, *redrawn.*

½ a., black				
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BUNDI.
1896. *Wave paper. (May, '97.)"*

½ a., grey-blue				
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Laid paper. (April, '97.)"

½ a., grey				
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CHARKARI.
1896(?)

½ a., rose				
½ a., purple				
1 a., green				
2 a.,				
4 a.,				

COCHIN.
1896. *Design of Type 1, but larger size.*

1 puttan, mauve				
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DEOAN.
1896. Type 3. *Perf. 12½.*

½ a., vermilion				
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DUTTIA.
DATE (?)

½ a., black on orange				
½ a., blue-green				
1 a., red				
2 a., black on yellow				
4 a., rose				

GWALIOR.
SERVICE STAMPS.
1896. *Surcharged with Type 3, in black.*

1 r., carmine and green				
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Errors. With two characters in the surcharge transposed, so that it reads "servis."

½ a., green				
1 a., plum				
2 a., blue				
3 a., orange				
4 a., olive				
8 a., purple				
1 r., carmine and green				

PUTTIALA.
SERVICE STAMPS.
1896 (?) *Surcharged with Type 5; and the word "SERVICE" upside down.*

½ a., green				
1 a., plum				
2 a., blue				

JAMAICA.
1897. Types 4, 7, 8. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

1s., brown	1	6		
5s., mauve	6	6		

LABUAN.
With inverted surcharge.

2 c. on 40 c., amber				
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1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12, in black.*

25 c., green	1	3		
50 c., claret	2	0		
\$1, blue	4	0		

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1897. *Designs of Nos. 60-68, with native inscriptions added, same colours as before. (May, '97.)"*

1 c., lilac	0	1		
2 c., blue	0	2		
3 c., ochre	0	3		
5 c., green	0	4		
6 c., brick-red	0	6		
8 c., rose	0	8		
12 c., vermilion	1	0		
18 c., olive-brown	1	6		

NORTH SOUTH WALES.
Varieties of perforation.

3d., green (perf. 12)				
3d., " (" 11)			2	0
3d., " (p. 11x12)			2	0
5d., " (" 11)			1	6
9d. on 10d. (perf. 11)			2	6

1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. The surcharge on the 9d. reset.*

9d. on 10d., red-brown (p. 12)	1	3		
10d., mauve (p. 11x12)	1	6		

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.
1897. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

1d., vermilion	0	2		
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NORTH BORNEO.
1896. *The \$1 stamp surcharged in black.*

4 c. on \$1, red	0	3	1	0
10 c. " "	0	8	2	0
20 c. " "	1	0	3	0
30 c. " "	1	3		
40 c. " "	1	6		

1897. *Designs of 1894 with native inscriptions.*

1 c., ochre and black	0	1		
2 c., lake	0	2		
3 c., lilac and olive-green	0	3		
5 c., vermilion and black	0	5		
6 c., olive-brown	0	6		
8 c., dull lilac	0	8		
12 c., blue	1	0		
18 c., deep green	1	6		
24 c., dull lake and blue	1	9		

QUEENSLAND.
1897. *With numerals in the four corners.*

1d., vermilion	0	2	0	1
2d., blue	0	4	0	2

ST. HELENA.
1897. Type 6.

½d., green	0	1	0	1
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SEYCHELLES.
No. 21 should be "36 c. on 45 c."

1897. Type 1.

18 c., ultramarine	0	6		
36 c., brown and carmine	1	0		
1 r., mauve and deep red	2	6		

SIERRA LEONE.
1897. Types 4, 5.

1½d., lilac and black				
5d., "				

Fiscal stamps, surcharged in black. (May, '97.)"

1d., lilac and green	0	9		
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2½d. on 3d. " "
2½d. on 6d. " "
2½d. on 1s. " "
2½d. on 2s. " "

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
1897. Type 14. *Perf. 13.*

½d., Venetian red				
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OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1896-97. *With surcharge Type 24.*

½d., brown (perf. 10)				
2½d., blue-lilac				
2s., crimson (p. 10x11½)				

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

Vol. VII.

JUNE 30, 1897.

No. 84.

EDITORIAL.



NO journal or magazine, of whatever nature, could be considered complete in the great year of Jubilee, 1897, unless it included—placed in some conspicuous position—a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Sovereign whose marvellous reign of sixty years of unbroken prosperity and progress, so far as this people and country are concerned, has just been worthily celebrated. We, personally, have sometimes felt inclined to regret the fact that our annual volume finishes in June instead of in December, but in this year at least we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon that fact. With our June number our volume (vol. vii., a proverbially auspicious number) ends. With our June number we issue the Frontispiece of the volume, and for this volume our Frontispiece is a copy of the portrait of the Queen, which we understand has been specially selected by Her Majesty as the portrait by which she wishes to be most generally known to her people in this Diamond Jubilee year.

The portrait is an excellent one, taken by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury Street, who have had the honour of taking numberless photographs of the Queen and various members of the Royal Family during the last thirty years and more, and who have most generously celebrated this occasion by foregoing all claims to copyright, and permitting the reproduction of this portrait by publishers in all parts of the world on the simple condition of their asking permission to do so. That almost universal advantage has been taken of this it is unnecessary to state, especially to those who have made any study of the Jubilee literature and other productions of the last few months. It has been reproduced in Jubilee Numbers, upon Jubilee Programmes, Jubilee Fans, Jubilee Matchboxes, Jubilee everything—possible, and we may almost say impossible. And yet, familiar as this one portrait has become, we think that it will be none the less welcome to our readers, and that, bound up (as in not a few instances it may be) in a volume of what we trust is not altogether an ephemeral philatelic publication, it may serve “for

remembrance” of this truly memorable year for many a year to come.

To philatelists of every race and of every generation the reign of Queen Victoria, and the personality of Queen Victoria, must always remain a subject of the greatest interest. The Sovereign whose portrait was the first to adorn a postage stamp, and the reign during which Uniform Penny Postage (as the inhabitants of these islands may call it) came into operation, and Universal Penny Postage has almost been achieved, must ever be of interest to those who collect those postage stamps, and who mark from year to year the development of the Postal System which they represent, and its extension to the uttermost parts of the earth.

We boast that our Albums and our Catalogues, and our study of their contents, teach us something of history; of the history of a comparatively short period it is true, but it is the most Glorious Period in the story of the British Nation—The Victorian Era! A period of unexampled Prosperity and Progress, in which the scheme of Rowland Hill, for the cheapening of the means of communication by letter, played no small part.

In turning over the pages of his Album the collector reads how that great reform, introduced into this kingdom in 1840, spread slowly but surely to other nations, and to our own colonies; he learns, as but few others learn, the vast extent and diversity of those colonies, and realizes, more vividly than most, the truth of the saying that the sun never sets upon the dominions of our Queen; and to one who has handled, and studied in all their peculiarities, things which, like postage stamps, are a part of the every-day life of the inhabitants of distant lands, those lands and the people that live in them must of necessity possess a reality that they can never have to those who have merely read or heard of those places and their peoples.

Side by side with the story of the expansion of the British Empire, the collector may read, almost as plainly as upon a map, the changes that have taken place in the Continent of Europe in a period of far less than sixty years. He may

read of changes of Dynasty and of Government, of transfers of provinces, of the absorption of numerous small States by one larger one, or of a large State being divided into divers smaller ones. Looking further south, he sees a Dark Continent brilliantly illuminated in every direction with a kind of *ignis fatuus* of philatelic glory, and the Moral Pocket Handkerchiefs and Flannel Waistcoats of Pickwickian times replaced by a simple postage stamp—

Very Fine and Large,
And adorned with a Surcharge!

Crossing the Atlantic, he reads, in the north, a tale, if not of constant peace, of constant progress and development, culminating in and aided by Penny Postage from one extreme end almost to the other of a vast continent; and in the centre and south a tale of constant change, Governments and Postal Departments alike discredited, and their issues as much a drug on the Stock Exchange as in the Stamp Market! And through it all and beyond it all, he sees still the portrait of her who was rightly named Victoria—Sixty Years a Queen!

* * *

The title-page next demanded our attention, and we have selected for the upper corners the two types of the Nova Scotia "cents" issue, as showing two of the finest of the stamp portraits of the Queen, and as being—in a sense—stamps of the year; in the lower corners we place the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund Stamps, a Jubilee issue with which we can all sympathize. In reference to these latter stamps we have been favoured by the Hon. Secretaries to the Fund with the following communications, which we are sure will be read with much interest:—

"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL
FUND FOR LONDON.

"While in the City yesterday afternoon (May 28) the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria visited the works of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in Bunhill Row, to inspect the process of printing the Hospital Fund Stamps, the limited issue of which is now nearly completed. There were present the following members of the Organizing Committee of the Fund: Lord Rowton, Sir Saville Crossley, Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Henry C. Burdett, and Mr. J. G. Craggs. Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Controller of Stamps, was also present. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Thomas De La Rue and Mr. Ernest De La Rue, and were conducted to the floor upon which the stamps are being printed. Passing through one of the numerous departments the Royal party entered a small room at the end, in which are the three hand machines from which the Hospital Stamps are being printed.

"Their Royal Highnesses evinced great interest, and closely inspected the operations connected with

the production of some of the sheets, and the Prince afterwards signed a double sheet of the 1s. stamps, the printing of which he witnessed. It will be brought home to the public how slow this process is when we explain that the 2s. 6d. stamps are printed on one machine only, while the 1s. stamps are printed from the other two machines, to each of which there is only one attendant, and the work is entirely done by hand. Mr. Thomas De La Rue, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Burdett, the three gentlemen who have so closely devoted themselves to the production of the stamps, alternately explained the process of printing, &c. After the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria had signed Mr. De La Rue's autograph album, His Royal Highness presented Mr. Stuart-Wortley and Mr. J. G. Craggs to the Princess. The Prince then said:—

"Before going I wish to say how very much I have been interested in seeing this process of printing the stamps, and I most earnestly hope that the working classes will buy as many of them as possible, because in doing so it will afford them an opportunity of giving 1s. to the Hospital Fund, and they will always have a souvenir of the Queen's Commemoration by obtaining one of these stamps."

"JUNE 19, 1897.

"Pressure upon all concerned in connection with Jubilee preparations has necessitated the postponement, until after the Jubilee, of the ceremony of the destruction of the plates, &c., from which the limited issue of the Hospital Stamps has been recently printed by hand. The plates, &c., were delivered to the Bank of England on the 16th inst., for which purpose the following gentlemen attended there: Mr. De La Rue, whose firm printed the stamps; Mr. George Miles and Mr. J. Shaylor, two of the directors of Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., who have acted as wholesale agents for the sale of the stamps; Mr. G. E. Renwick, representing Lord Rothschild, the Honorary Treasurer; the Right Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Craggs, F.C.A., Honorary Secretaries to the Fund, and members of the Organizing Committee.

"The whole of the plates, &c., were sealed in a package by Mr. Hugh C. Smith, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Bowen, the Chief Cashier, and deposited in the strong rooms of the bank, where they will remain until the ceremony of defacing the plates takes place. This will be done at the Bank of England, at which ceremony His Royal Highness, the President, expects to be present. The whole of the stamps have been printed by hand, and the total number printed of both values amounts to 860,000 in all, being the number to which the issue was limited. This represents a very small proportion of the number of persons in the United Kingdom and the Colonies who wish to preserve a memento of this year's great celebration, and at the same time to contribute to the funds of the London Hospitals, whose sphere of work cannot truly be said to be restricted to the confines of London. This proportion is very small indeed when it is considered that so many persons would desire to have one of each of the two different stamps issued, viz., 1s. and 2s. 6d."

Numerous enthusiastic philatelists are, we hear, much exercised in their minds with the problem of how to get these Hospital Fund Stamps obliterated. *The English Specialists' Journal* tells us that the Post Office Department has been so unkind as to issue the following :—

“NOTICE TO TOWN SUB-POSTMASTERS.

“It is probable that many of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund Stamps will be affixed to letters, &c. Care must be taken in no case to obliterate them. It is known that stamp collectors are anxious to get these stamps with Post Office obliterations.”

This is a cruel blow to that class of collectors which fondly imagines that a postal obliteration implies postal use, and that the latter is something infinitely *precious*! It is useless to point out to these enthusiasts that if a stamp is not a postage stamp before it is used, no amount of obliteration will make it one, and that if it is a postage stamp it is far better unobliterated. As we, however, are always anxious to assist our fellow-collectors, even though we cannot entirely sympathize with their aspirations, we offer a few hints as to how they can best obtain obliterated specimens of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund Stamps.

First of all, the best and simplest method is to do it yourself. Stick one or more of the stamps upon a slip of paper and write across it your name, with the date and any other observations that may strike you as appropriate. If this be done with a good, broad, spluttering pen, and plenty of ink, the stamp will be as effectually spoiled as any postal official could make it, and you will be able in years to come to exhibit it as a specimen with *Fiscal* obliteration! But if you chance to be a *postage* stamp collector, pure and—may we add?—*simple*, there are two courses open to you. The first, which we strongly recommend, is to take two of the stamps, two of 2s. 6d. or one of each value, stick them on an envelope a short distance apart, and place a penny postage stamp carefully between them. It will be practically impossible for any Sub—or other—Postmaster to obliterate the postage stamp without disfiguring one or both of the Hospital Fund Stamps to some extent. The second method, for those who are more economically inclined, is to take one stamp (this must be a 2s. 6d., the postmark will show much better on the *red* than on the *dark blue*), affix it in the right upper corner of the envelope, and plant your penny postage stamp in the centre of the Hospital Stamp. In this case you may safely defy the stamping clerk to do his duty, without at the same time disobeying the order given in the notice quoted above! In either case you will have the supreme satisfaction of spoiling your stamps, and at the same time doing something which the Post Office Department does not wish you to do!

Various circumstances have combined to render it impossible for us to give in the present number a detailed description of the frames of proofs, &c., exhibited at the Crystal Palace by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, but we desire to describe briefly some of the more interesting items which were not, if we recollect rightly, shown at the Philatelic Exhibition of 1890. Prominent among these are the impressions of the blocks for the ¹Mulready covers and envelopes, which are so especially interesting to the writer that he cannot refrain from inflicting an account of them upon his readers. These impressions are arranged in five frames, lettered A, B, C, D, and E respectively, which are placed before the numbered frames containing the adhesive stamps.

In frame A is a proof of Mulready's design upon Indian paper, taken no doubt from the brass block, and attached to this is a slip of paper bearing the autograph of Rowland Hill; beneath this, and described also as a *proof*, is a Penny Mulready envelope, with the value expressed, the tablet on the lower flap, and printed upon the Dickinson paper. It is plainly a specimen of the envelopes as issued, though its number, “A 293,” is one that we have not previously met with.

Frame B contains an impression of what we may consider to be the original block for the One Penny *covers*, consisting of the design, with value expressed and the tablet below, but without any distinctive letter or number, and without the letterpress at the sides, for which probably there was only one original setting from which stereotypes were made for use with both values.

Frame D contains an impression of a similar block for the Two Pence *covers*, and frames C and E impressions of blocks of a similar nature, each enclosed in a diamond-shaped, single-lined frame, and plainly intended to be used for the One Penny and Two Pence *envelopes*.

There can be little doubt that these four impressions are from what may be termed the secondary blocks, constructed of stereotypes from the engraved brass block and from the engraved tablet plate, and with the value inserted, from which in turn numbered stereotypes were made for printing the four classes of covers and envelopes of the two values. Each is struck (the One Penny in *black*, and the Two Pence in *blue*) upon a large sheet of Dickinson paper, but, curiously enough, the blocks for the *covers* are upon the paper that was used for the *envelopes*, and show threads running vertically through the centre of the design, while the *envelope* blocks are impressed upon the paper used for the *covers*, and show the threads running parallel with the upper right and lower left-hand sides of the

diamond frame, when looked at with the picture in its correct position.

At the top of each sheet is a written memorandum showing that the impression was taken on the 7th (the 1d. envelope on the 27th) April, 1840, in the presence of a Commissioner of Stamps and Taxes and of Mr. Chas. Pressley, the Secretary to the Board, while at the foot of each is a similar inscription, showing that "*the die or plate whereof the above is an impression, and such other plates as are or shall be stereotyped therefrom,*" were ordered to be used "*for impressing the stamps to denote the duties of postage*" on the 27th April, 1840.

In the frames of adhesives the most noticeable of the novelties are the bicoloured stamps, for each of which there are two sets of plates, denominated "Head Plates" and "Duty Plates" respectively; and it is curious to observe how, in some cases, one *Head Plate* served with several *Duty Plates*, or *vice versâ*, while in all the two classes of plates seem to be mixed indiscriminately, and most curious of all there are some impressions of each which are described as from plates of *unknown* number!

Following these are frames of the Inland Revenue Stamps which were made available for postage, and of the stamps impressed upon newspapers. Among the latter we notice an impression of the "THREE HALF PENCE" stamp of *The Times*, struck in *rose*—a colour in which it was of course never used, because these stamps were printed at the same time as the newspapers. We should suppose this to be either a proof, or an impression struck by mistake in the wrong colour for exhibition. The remaining frames contain specimens of stamped envelopes, post cards, and telegraph forms, which we must describe on a future occasion.

* * *

THE MULREADY IN PARLIAMENT!—Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who loves to enact the part of the "sweet little cherub that sits up aloft" to worry the life of the Postmaster-General, raised a kind of Philatelic storm in a Parliamentary tea-cup on May 20th, by gravely enquiring of the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General—

"Whether the Mulready Stamp, the Black Penny Stamp, and other postage stamps of the old issues were still available for postage purposes; whether, for some months past, the Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue had insisted that stamp dealers and others should desist from publishing miniature and other sized illustrations of these stamps, in black or otherwise, in their Catalogues; whether it was within the knowledge of the authorities that an illustration of the Mulready Stamp

was being largely distributed by the promoters of the Philatelic Exhibition, of which the Postmaster-General was one of the patrons; and whether such imitation or illustration was contrary to the regulations of the Post Office and Inland Revenue."

Mr. Hanbury's reply was as follows:—

"The answers to the first two paragraphs of the question are in the affirmative. It became known to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue within the last few days that an illustration of the Mulready Stamp was being distributed as stated in the question. The Postmaster-General is a patron of the Philatelic Exhibition, but he was not consulted as to the issue of this imitation, and was not aware of its issue until informed of it by the Commissioners. He has informed them that he hopes no special exception will be made in favour of the Philatelic Exhibition. In preventing, as far as they can, the imitation of any postage stamps, whether of the United Kingdom or of any colony or foreign country, the Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (with whom the enforcement of the law rests) are governed by the reasons which led Parliament to pass the 7th Section of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, and which led Her Majesty's Government to enter into Article XVIII. of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Vienna, 1891. Nothing but certain legal doubts, removed by the decision of the High Court in '*Dickens v. Gill*' a year ago, have prevented a stricter enforcement of the law of which warning was given to all known stamp dealers by public notice in November, 1885. In the opinion of the Postmaster-General and Commissioners of Inland Revenue there is grave risk if dies capable of producing exact imitations of postage stamps in black and white are allowed to be used by unauthorised persons, and a foreign Government has more than once pressed this view upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government. It is the case that fictitious stamps and materials for making them are imported into this country. The judges commented upon this in '*Dickens v. Gill*,' and nothing but the want of a convenient opportunity for legislation has prevented introduction of a clause to deal with the matter by amending the Customs Consolidation Act."

It may be noticed that the answer says nothing about *miniature* illustrations, which we may fairly assume are not considered illegal. In regard to the label in question, it seems only necessary to point out that, in addition to being on a very much reduced scale, the portion of the design upon the Mulready envelope which it reproduces lacks all the essentials of a postage stamp. There is no indication of any value, the tablet containing the word "POSTAGE" (the only part that was really difficult to copy) is absent, and there is no attempt at imitating the principal safeguard against forgery, the special paper. All that is reproduced is the beautiful Emblematic Picture, drawn by Mulready. Now to take a parallel case. Suppose for one moment that the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund

Stamps had been made available for postage, they would have become postage stamps; the principal part of their design is a beautiful Emblematic Picture. Would it have been seriously contended in that case that every reproduction—in whatever size or form—of Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture of Charity was, from henceforth, a contravention of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884?

* * *

*Les Timbres-Poste for Ever!**—Under this title, which we may fairly accept as symbolical of the union of sentiment of French and English philatelists, Mons. Eugène le Gros has produced a most amusing little book, which, beneath the surface of light humour in which it is written, contains a large amount of interesting philatelic information, in a form specially suitable to the less advanced class of collectors.

The little idiosyncrasies and eccentricities of collectors, their collections and their methods of collecting, are most skilfully treated, and example and precept carefully intermingled. Couched, as its title would imply, in language of the warmest eulogy, it fully justifies that eulogy by showing not only the direct pleasure, but the indirect profit, from an educational point of view, which the pursuit of philately affords to its votaries; and even as the author points out how, while enjoying an agreeable hobby, the stamp collector insensibly picks up a variety of useful information, geographic, historical, zoological, and such like, which he retains all the more easily from its being so pleasantly acquired, so we may congratulate him upon having written a book, in the perusal of which both the beginner and the more advanced philatelist may pick up many a little piece of philatelic information, which will be insensibly assimilated.

The book concludes with a very entertaining narrative, entitled *Une Erreur de Daudet*, in which the immortal Tartarin de Tarrascon appears in a new rôle as an eminent "Postographe," shooting lions with the long-bow, studying Central African "Postographie" in Algiers, and finally victimized by a *soi-disant* Montenegrin Prince.

* * *

We are informed by Mr. Bacon that the stamps now on view at the British Museum consist of all the issues of New Zealand and the first half of the stamps of the South African Republic, including a part of those issued under the British Protectorate. Visitors to London will find the King's Library a nice cool resort in this weather!

* *Les Timbres for Ever!* by EUGÈNE LE GROS. Paris: Louis Westhauser, publisher, 4, Rue de Lille.

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.

PART I.

Great Britain.—It appears that the 3d. of the Army Telegraph series does exist after all, but it is not as described in the Catalogue, the second print being in brown, and it was not in use in Ashantee, but should come between M 40 and M 41.

Military Telegraphs. 3d., lilac and brown.

British Bechuanaland.—We give an illustration of the overprinted 3d. stamp which we chronicled last month.

British Honduras.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of a Frank stamp of a similar nature to those employed in some of the Australian Colonies. It has the Royal Arms in the centre, surrounded by the words "GOVERNOR—BRITISH HONDURAS" within a single-lined circle. It is hand-stamped upon letters, and seems as collectible as the official Franks of Victoria, etc.



Canada.—We are indebted to various correspondents for papers and cuttings with reference to the Jubilee issue of this Colony, which will have taken place by the time this is in print. While acknowledging that the design of the stamps, of which we give an illustration, appears to be a



very handsome and appropriate one, we feel bound to add that the affair possesses no other redeeming feature whatever. The Canadian Government has made a new contract for the supply of stamps, etc., with an American firm, which will apparently involve a new issue of stamps within a short time. If the occasion had been taken for the issue of a permanent series appropriate to the Jubilee year, nothing could have been more agreeable to philatelists throughout the British Empire; but to bring out a set of labels, including unnecessarily high values and printed in limited numbers, to be issued concurrently with the present stamps, is to reproduce all the most objectionable features of the unnecessary and speculative emissions, which we all desire to put an end to. We cannot expect that on such an occasion as this loyal British subjects will be able to abstain altogether from purchasing Jubilee mementoes of this description, but we would most strongly recommend them to be satisfied with copies of one or two of the lower values. Outside the British Empire we trust that this discreditable issue will fall as flat as it deserves.

Griqualand.—We desire to warn our readers against copies of large rectangular *Revenue stamps* of this Colony, to which a fictitious appearance of having been postally used has been imparted. We have specimens before us of various values, all of which, we are told, bear forged postmarks, and which have, moreover, had pen cancellations removed from them.

Indian Native States.—*Las Bela.*—We alluded to this State last August, when we were rather glad to be able to state that its Post Office merely employed a hand-stamp to denote postage paid upon letters in cash. We have since received an adhesive label of square shape, inscribed "LAS BELA" at top and "STATE" at foot, with native inscriptions at each side and in a lozenge in the centre, and with the value in Hindostani in the upper, and in English in the lower triangular spaces left between the lozenge and the square outer frame. The stamps are lithographed in sheets of 20 (4 horizontal rows of 5) on white wove paper, badly perforated; but we are thankful to say that there are no varieties of type!

Adhesive. ½ a., black.

Sirmoor.—We have received a set of stamps of Type 2, with the "On S. S. S." surcharge in a fresh variety of type, the word "On" in particular being in considerably larger letters than before. We have only seen one specimen of each value at present.

Service Stamps. 3 pies, orange; black surcharge.
6 " green " "
1 a., dull blue " "
2 a., rose " "

Mauritius.—We have received the 4 c. adhesive in the new type and with the "Jubilee" line round the panes. Also 18 c. and 36 c. envelopes, and 8 c. single (and we hear of double) cards, impressed with the same design.

Adhesive. 4 c., lilac; value in green.
Envelopes. 18 c., blue; on white laid; 141 x 79 mm.
36 c., red-brown; on white laid; 134 x 107 mm.
Post Cards. 8 c., rose on buff; 140 x 89 mm.
8 + 8 c. " " "

Newfoundland.—We have received the 3 c. of current type in what we believe to be a new shade; it is not slate, at any rate.

Adhesive. 3 c., purple-brown.

New Hebrides.—We are indebted to Mr. Basset Hull for the following information relating to a trading company that has recently issued some rather pretty stamps, which appear to be employed for *bona fide* postal purposes:—

"The Australasian New Hebrides Company was formed in 1887, and its operations, at first very small, have grown to an enormous extent.

"During 1892-3 a steamer belonging to the Australian United Steam Navigation Company ran through the New Hebrides group, carrying cargo, passengers, and mails. This service was subsidized by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, but the subsidies ceased in 1894. At this time the operations of the Australasian New Hebrides Company had increased to such an extent that they purchased a steamer and inaugurated an interisland service.

"Subsequently a direct steam service to and from Sydney and Port Vila was added, and the steamer now leaves Sydney at intervals of three weeks, connecting with the interisland steamer, which makes a tour of the group, occupying the three weeks between the visits of the direct steamer.

"The New Hebrides are at present neutral ground, under the joint control of England and France; but these powers, as a rule, only take action in criminal matters. The Australian New Hebrides Company being the only British company in the group, and controlling almost the whole of the commercial operations, is looked to by the residents to push British interests in the islands. There can be little doubt that the absolute control of the New Hebrides group will fall to the nation which makes the greatest commercial progress within its limits.

"This Company has just issued two stamps for prepayment of postage on letters carried between the islands by their steamer. On and after the 1st June they will require all letters from the islands to Sydney to bear an interisland 1d. stamp in addition to the 2½d. New South Wales stamp, which carries the letter to any destination. Of course, all letters from one port in the islands to another will be prepaid solely by the Company's stamps.

"The following are the interisland rates of postage:—

Letters. For every ½ oz. or fraction thereof	1d.
Packets and magazines. Not exceeding 4 oz.	1d.
Packets and magazines. Every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.	1d.
Parcels. Every 8 oz. or fraction thereof	1d.
Newspapers. Every 8 oz. or fraction thereof	1d.
Registration	2d.

"The stamps bear a view of Port Vila, Sandwich Island, New Hebrides; they are lithographed by John Sands & Co., Sydney, on white wove paper, without watermark, and are rouletted."

Adhesives. 1d., black centre, magenta frame.
2d., blue " brown "

New South Wales.—This Colony is following the example of British North America, but it is not, we are glad to hear, philatelically jubilant to the same aggressive extent. Mr. Postmaster-General Cook is limiting his Jubilee issue to three stamps of low values, which we gather are to supersede the stamps of the same values now in use. Local talent has been encouraged by the offer of prizes, £10 10s. for the best design and £3 3s. for the next best, and if something at all worthy of the occasion is produced, and the issue is made a permanent one, we shall gladly welcome it.

The Aust. Ph. states that the Letter Card is now coloured deep pink inside, instead of the pale tint, and reports that both the Post and Letter Cards are shortly to be printed from electro-type blocks, in place of being lithographed. We should like also to suggest that a rather tougher material be used, so that the corners of the cards may not come off too easily. The fact is that we collect Letter Cards!

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We give an illustration of the stamp impressed upon the Registration envelopes, chronicled in April, and further described in May.

Queensland.—We have received the 2d. adhesive with figures in the four corners, but the 1d. of that type has not yet reached us. The wmk. appears to be the ordinary Crown and Q.

Adhesive. 2d., blue; new type.



Seychelles.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 16 c. existed with value in ultramarine as well as in blue, and that both varieties are found surcharged 12 c.

Sierra Leone.—We are informed that the 2s. Fiscal stamp was also converted into a 2½d. Postage stamp, doubtless by means of the same surcharge as that applied to the 1s., but that only 240 copies of the higher value were thus disfigured.

Adhesive. 2½d., in black, on 2s., lilac, fiscal.

We have seen the new 1½d. and 5d. stamps, and find that the name and value are in black upon both. The lower value, however, has the tablet with lined ground, and the higher value the plain tablet (Types 4 and 5 in the Catalogue).

South Australia.—We have been shown the current 1d. stamp, with the narrow "O. S." surcharge in what appears to be a very deep blue rather than black, but we are not quite sure that the appearance is not due to some extent to the colour of the stamp.

PART II.

Austria.—*The Nederl. Tijdschrift* reports that a few sheets of the current 5 kr. have been printed, in error, on bluish paper.

Adhesive. 5 kr., red on bluish; perf.?

Belgium.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* reports that the 50 c., current type, Sunday coupon and all, is now printed in grey, instead of bistre-brown.

Adhesive. 50 c., grey.

Congo State.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the new 15 c. card is orange rather than brown, and on yellowish buff.

Bolivia.—*Le T.-P.* announces the 10 c. of the type of 1894 in a colour resembling that of the 20 c.

Adhesive. 10 c., deep dull blue.

We give illustrations of the three stamps chronicled last month. We should suppose from their size that they are



intended to commemorate something or somebody, but we do not yet know what.

Brazil.—*Le T. P.* notes the discovery of another re-engraving of the design of the 100 c. of 1882. The background is described as composed of vertical and oblique lines, instead of oblique lines crossed; the head is shaded all over, and other details of the profile are altered.

Adhesive. 100 c., bottle-green.

We extract from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* the following detailed list of remainders on sale by the Brazilian Postal Department, in quantities to suit all buyers:—

"The stamps may be had 'obliterated or not at the pleasure of the purchaser,' anything to be accommodating.

"Regular Postage Stamps.

10 reis, orange	1883-5	3929
10 " red and light blue	1894	
20 " olive	1883-85	128,101
20 " orange and blue	1894	
50 " green	1890-92	331,026
80 " lake	1878-79	
100 " rose	1893	1746
100 " red and black	1894	
200 " purple	1890-92	84,360
300 " violet	1890-92	
500 " olive-green	1890-92	236,442
700 " violet	1888	
700 " chocolate	1890-92	293,249
1000 " bistre	1890-92	

"Newspaper Stamps.

10 reis, blue	1891	379,476
20 " emerald-green	1890	
20 " green	1891-92	505,965
50 " yellow	1889	
50 " pale brown	1890	181,666
50 " green	1893	
100 " yellow	1889	1,204,269
100 " violet	1890	
100 " violet	1891	498,034
200 " yellow	1889	
200 " black	1890	282,099
300 " yellow	1889	
300 " carmine	1890	265,868
500 " yellow	1889	
500 " green	1890	183,927
700 " yellow	1889	
700 " blue	1890	185,774
1000 " yellow	1889	
1000 " brown	1890	

"Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10 reis, carmine	1889	1314
20 " ultramarine	1890	791

"The other values at first announced, in quantities ranging from 283 to 480, are not mentioned in the official decree now before us.

"Envelopes.

100 reis, green	1867-89	394
200 " black	1867-89	34,740
300 " vermilion	1867-89	16,904

"Letter Cards.

80 reis, rose on white	1889	24,957
80 " red and blue on blue	1891-94	
80 " red and blue on rose	1891-94	
100 " red and blue on grey	1894	
200 " green on green	1883-84	8075

"Postal Cards.

40 reis, blue	1889	16,484
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"Other values not mentioned in decree.

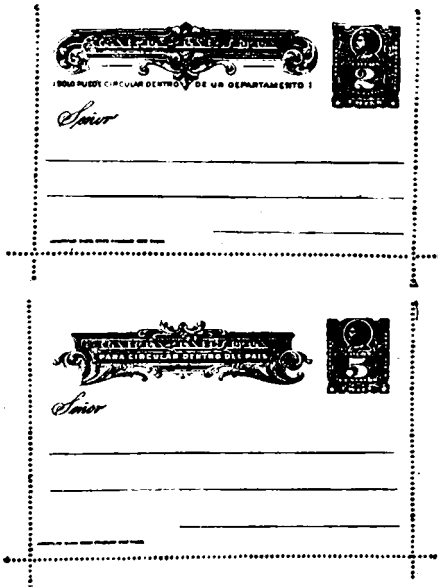
"Reply Postal Cards.

40+40 reis, blue	1889	6671
80+80 " orange	1880	2132

"Wrappers.

20 reis, purple	1889 (veinte)	10,894
20 " purple	1889 (vinte)	
20 " green	1893-94	9981
40 " blue	1889 (cuarenta)	
40 " brown	1889 (quarenta)	
60 " brown	1889 (sesenta)	
60 " brown	1889 (sessenta)	13,359

Chili.—We give illustrations of the new Letter Cards chronicled in our last number. *The A. J. of Ph.* states



that the Unpaid Letter stamps are now on straw-coloured instead of yellow paper.

Colombia.—A correspondent at Bogota very kindly sends us the following varieties: the 2 c. of current type in a blue-green shade and perf. 12; the new Bogota stamp, which has not only had its design considerably redrawn, but is also printed upon a much thicker paper; and two varieties of the envelopes for the *Railway Postal Service*, one (to which he assigns the date 1895) being in vermilion on white wove, and the other (1896) in rose on white laid. We have an idea that these may be Nos. 702 and 703 in the last Catalogue, and wrongly described there, but unfortunately it is too late to alter the description in the new edition; the

envelope was, however, chronicled in red on laid in 1894. We have further received the current 10c., perf. 12 x 13½.

Adhesives. 2 c., blue-green; perf. 12.
10 c., brown on rose; perf. 12 x 13½.
Envelopes. 5 c., vermilion on white wove.
5 c., rose on white laid.

Ecuador.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the whole double series of 1894 and 1895, with the exception of the 5c. of 1895, exists with the surcharge "1897-1898." We gather also that they may all be found with the large type of surcharge as well as with the small, and that it may be found reading from lower left to upper right, from upper left to lower right, and from lower right to upper left. Now we shall all be happy!

The *A. J. of Ph.* states that the 10c. (in carmine) on 50c., dark blue, exists with the surcharge printed horizontally, as well as diagonally as previously chronicled. The same journal has also been informed that a full series of official stamps exists with the date 1895.



We have received a copy of the 1c. stamp of a very fine and large design, consisting, like *Cerberus*, of "three gentlemen at once," which has been disfigured with the "1897-1898" surcharge, and which is now, we suppose, to be considered an ordinary postage stamp of that period.

Adhesive. 1c., carmine; black surcharge.

Egypt.—We have received the following adhesives with the *Soudan* surcharge.

Adhesives. 2 mil., green; black surcharge.
2 pils., orange-brown; black surcharge.
5 " grey
10 " mauve " "

A correspondent very kindly sends us for inspection six copies of the 1 piastre of 1867, on three of which there are two dots side by side over the right-hand character in the lower label, while on the other three there are three dots, forming a triangle; the latter is, he tells us, the correct form. On consulting Mr. Duerst's excellent paper on "The Stamps of Egypt," in last year's *Philatelic Record*, we find that the stamps now before us with the three dots are evidently Mr. Duerst's Types I. and II., while those with the two dots only are his Types III. and IV.; but the illustration given shows all the four types with the two dots only. From the appearance of the stamps we are inclined to suppose that the absence of the third dot may be due to wear of the stone, or to the latter being lightly inked.

French Colonies.—*Cochin China.*—Upon another page we give some interesting and instructive details on the subject of certain *Unpaid Letter stamps* of the French Colonies, surcharged with the name of this Colony. We copy these details from *La Revue Philatélique Française*, which has done good service in finally exposing this gross fraud.

Hawaiian Islands.—We have received a specimen of the 2c. of 1891, with the surcharge of 1893 inverted. It seems a very suitable position for a "Provisional GOVT." which turned everything upside down, and we trust that the impression is genuine.

Adhesive. 2c., violet; red surcharge inverted.

We append some extracts from Hawaiian newspapers, the first of which gives the numbers of the stamps, etc., destroyed in January last, and the second shows the high estimation in which Mr. Thurston, whose portrait appears on the Foreign Office stamps, is held by some sections of the community.

"Following is the report made to President Dole:—

"HONOLULU, February 1, 1897.

"SIR,—We, your Committee, duly commissioned on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1897, under and by virtue of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved May 27, A.D. 1896, to supervise with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General the enumeration and destruction of all Postal Cards and Postage Stamps and Envelopes issued prior to the present issue, beg leave to report that: On the 27th day of January, A.D. 1897, your Committee enumerated the Postage Stamps and Envelopes, as given in the Inventory annexed hereto, and which was found to correspond with the list furnished by the Postmaster-General and Registrar of Accounts; that the said Postage Stamps and Envelopes were then placed in mail bags, sealed with the private seals of your Committee, as well as that of the Government, and then deposited in the time vault of the Finance Department until the morning of the 28th, when they were transported to the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co., and there burned in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the Postmaster-General, and several of the members of your Committee.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN H. SOPER, }
"W. M. GIFFARD, } Committee.
"F. L. STOLZ, }

"TO SANFORD B. DOLE,

"President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Inventory of Hawaiian Postage Stamps and Envelopes issued previous to the present issues of the Republic of Hawaii, and which remained on hand at the Post Office and Treasury, December 31, A.D. 1896.

"Surcharged 'Provisional Government, 1893.'

2 cent, violet, 4182 35-50 sheets, 209,135 stamps.
5 cent, light blue, 5790 36-50 sheets, 289,536 stamps.
10 cent, chocolate, 1625 sheets, 81,250 stamps.
12 cent, black, 1978 19-50 sheets, 98,919 stamps.
18 cent, red, 1257 29-50 sheets, 62,879 stamps.
50 cent, red, 423 01-50 sheets, 21,151 stamps.
\$1.00, red, 838 01-50 sheets, 41,901 stamps.
5 cent envelopes, 7932.
10 cent envelopes, 10,293.

"Obsolete Issues.

2 cent, red, Kamehameha IV., imperf. overprinted 'Reprint,' 924 13-15 sheets, 13,873 stamps.
2 cent, blue, Kamehameha III., fac-simile of 1853 issue, overprinted 'Reprint,' 318 05-20 sheets, 6365 stamps.
13 cent, red, Kamehameha III., fac-simile of 1853 issue, overprinted 'Reprint,' 415 04-20 sheets, 8304 stamps.
5 cent, blue, Kamehameha III., 1853 issue, overprinted 'Specimen,' 363 16-20 sheets, 7276 stamps.
13 cent, red, Kamehameha III., 1853 issue, overprinted 'Specimen,' 812 17-20 sheets, 16,257 stamps.

"In addition to the above inventory of stamps your Committee also destroyed 10,000 Reply Postal Cards of the denomination of 2 cent, blue, issue of 1881. These Postal Cards, however, were not included in the official inventory of the Postal Bureau, but were a consignment sent a few years ago in error by the New York engravers, and had never been accepted by the Hawaiian Government."—*Evening Bulletin, March 27.*

"Under the supervision of an appointed committee and several Post Office officials the postage stamps issued under the Hawaiian monarchy, and in the possession of the present Government, and also the stamps surcharged under the Provisional Government, were burnt this morning in one of the furnaces of the Electric Light Works. Stamps to the (face) value of \$100,000, more or less, went up in smoke, and the stamp fiend with the long head feels jubilant. To offset the great loss to the Treasury the cancelled samples of the new Foreign Office stamps have been placed for sale at the Post Office, and the public is able to get for sixty cents an alleged picture of Lorrin A. Thurston in the colours specially suitable to the travelling statesman.

"You can get him in *green*, his colour when he went to Washington; in *blue*, the colour noticeable in his physiognomy when he was 'resigned' from Washington; in *yellow*, as he looks when he can't run Mr. Dole's Government and gets jealous of Towse's military mass meetings; in *red*, as his surroundings are when he shakes hands with his partner, the devil; and finally in the colour becoming to him when he shortly gets done up—'*brown*.'

"The financial genius of our Government is certainly to be congratulated on the stamp peddling as a means of increasing the revenue. Some people might think it a very small measure for the adoption of the world's best Government. They do it, however, in several of the revolutionary Governments of South America, and although the method is rather undignified to be used by any self-respecting Government, we must not overlook the fact that the funny little Republic of Hawaii has very little dignity to lose.

"But why stop half way? Why not have a new stamp issue every week or month? Think of the amount of dignitaries whose pictures have not yet been used, and who are as entitled to recognition and vulgar display as is Mr. Thurston! Let us have a Finance Office stamp with a picture of P. G. Jones, or an Interior Office stamp with Kowell's whiskers and mule.

"Why not have a special stamp for the Supreme Court with one of the C. J.'s decisions on, although a letter with such a stamp would be too heavy for the mail carrier?

"By all means let us get down to *biz*. The Minister of Finance needs money, and his gigantic brain so far has developed the great scheme of peddling cancelled stamps from a public Government office."

MOROCCO.—*Le T. P.* announces a series of Unpaid Letter stamps, inscribed "MAROC—MARRAKESCH." The first word should perhaps be *Mazagan* or *Mogador*, as we believe *Marac* and *Marrakesch* to be French and Arabic for Morocco. The value is on the top of a dromedary in the centre.

Unpaid Letter Labels.

5 c., blue and black.
10 c., yellow-green and black.
20 c., blue-green.
30 c., rose.
40 c., brown.
50 c., lilac.
1 p., violet.

A correspondent at Tangiers kindly sends us a local newspaper, in which the essentially speculative nature of almost all these private labels is pointed out; the Foreign Post Offices, English, French, and Spanish, which do carry letters, use the stamps of their own countries; the Morocco Government Post Office (there is such a thing it seems) neither issues stamps nor, except in very rare instances, is entrusted with any letters to carry; the Private Offices issue stamps, but are not, we gather, prepared to do any work in return!

Mazagan and Morocco.—The same correspondent, however, sends us a specimen of a stamp of a new Courier Service, which he believes to be genuine, and this is confirmed by a letter from a gentleman in the British Post Office at Tangiers, who sends us a whole set of the stamps. He tells us that these stamps, which are of the oblong "Jubilee" shape, are issued by the Italian Consular Agency at Mazagan (this perhaps accounts for the fact that the values are expressed in *centesimi* and *peseta*), and that the Agency runs a Courier Service which works in with the British Postal Service, correspondence from Morocco being handed over to the British office at Mazagan, and correspondence for Morocco being handed over to this Italian office. The letters in such cases have to bear a Gibraltar stamp as well as a *Mazagan-Marrakesch* (Morocco) stamp, and the latter are kept in stock at the British office to enable customers to prepay their letters right through.

Adhesives.

5centesimi, blue.
10 " rose.
25 " olive-green.
50 " green.
75 " orange-brown.
1 peseta, mauve.

Persia.—A correspondent kindly shows us the 7 *chahi* of 1891, perf. 11½, the existence of which is queried in the current Catalogue.

Adhesive. 7ch., slate (1891); perf. 11½.



Peru.—The accompanying illustration shows the surcharge applied to the Unpaid Letter stamps noted in April.

Porto Rico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 3c. is now printed in *claret-brown*, instead of *ultramarine*, so as to avoid mistakes between this and the 5c. value. If a set of good distinct colours could be fixed upon, and adhered to, it would save trouble, we should think, to the public and the postal officials, as well as to philatelists.

Adhesive. 5c., claret-brown.

Russian Locals.—We have received the following:—

Griazovets.—This district seems to go in for a kind of philatelic orgie about every three years. It can only find a use for stamps of one value, but it issues these in a profusion of varieties. On this occasion we have four types only, but, as usual, each is in six varieties of colour. All appear to be perf. 11½.

1. Arms on small shield, in centre; numeral of value on an envelope below, within a wreath; inscriptions above and at foot. Design in *black*, ground of shield and envelope *white*, the rest on a ground of solid colour:—

4 kop., black and vermilion.
4 " " brown.
4 " " blue-green.
4 " " rose.
4 " " lilac.
4 " " dull blue.

2. Arms in an oval, inscribed frame; value in words at foot—all in colour; surrounded by a fancy frame in *black*, with numerals at the four corners.

4 kop., black and red.
4 " " brown.
4 " " emerald-green.
4 " " grey-green.
4 " " rose.
4 " " mauve.

3. Arms in an oval, inscribed frame; "K011" at foot, surrounded by a plain frame with hollowed angles, and a numeral at each corner. Design and background of oval frame in *black*, the rest on a solid ground of colour.

4 kop., black and vermilion.
4 " " brown.
4 " " blue-green.
4 " " pink.
4 " " lilac.
4 " " dull blue.

4. Arms in an oval, inscribed frame, surrounded by a fancy frame, with a numeral in a circle in each spandrel—all in colour.

4 kop., vermilion.
4 " chestnut.
4 " emerald-green.
4 " dull green.
4 " rose.
4 " mauve.

Nikolsk.—The value of No. 2 and 3 in the Catalogue should be 2k., not "5k."

Oustiotzina.—We have a new type very similar to Type 4 in the Catalogue, but with a frame of a different pattern. It is set up in six varieties, in two horizontal rows of three, repeated side by side to form a kind of pane of twelve, which in turn is impressed three times upon the sheet, one below the other, the third impression being reversed with reference to the other two, thus providing six vertical *lille-bâche* pairs upon each sheet; perf. 11½ (imperf. at the margins of the sheets). It should be noted that there are two principal varieties of the frame, in one of which all the ornaments forming it are of the same pattern, while in the other a different type is introduced at each corner. There are four of the latter and two of the former in each group of six.

Adhesives.

3 kop., black on orange.
3 " " grey.
3 " " grey-gramite.
3 " " lilac-rose.
3 " " green.

Tcherdina.—We have the 2 kop. of Type 4 in one of the shades hitherto employed for the 10 kop.

Adhesive. 2 kop., pale rose; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—We annex a portrait of the multicoloured labels which we described last month. Divers of our contemporaries express suspicions as to this issue being commemorative of the Central American Exhibition. There is nothing upon the stamps to denote this; but we do not doubt that their issue was quite unnecessary, and eminently speculative!



United States.—*G. S. Harris City Despatch Post.*—A new variety of the interesting stamp (?) employed by this post has been discovered by *The Ph. Monthly and World*. It resembles the illustration given in the Catalogue, but has the words "DESPATCH POST" at the top, and "PAID" in the centre.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 182.)

NEW ZEALAND.

13th July, 1855.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.
Wmk. Large six-rayed Star. Imperf.

The paper is frequently *blued* (in the case of the 2d. and 1s.) by the chemical action of the ink.

1d., dull carmine; I.*

2d., blue; I., 1.

1s., green; II. (pair), II., 3.

* Presented by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Paper not blued.

2d., blue; 1 and 2 (pair), both on original.

1856.

Printed in the Colony.

Blue wove paper. No wmk. Imperf.

1d., vermilion; IV., 2.

2d., blue; II. (pair), III., 2 (pair), 4.

1s., green; I., 2 (pair), 4.

1857-59.

Same as last, but *white wove paper*.

1d., pale vermilion; VIII., 1.

2d., blue (pale to deep); XVI., 4.

6d., pale brown; XIII., 2.

6d., grey-brown; II., 2.

6d., orange-brown; 3.

1s., blue-green; V., 1.

1s., greenish blue; IV., 3.

Varieties.

(a) *Rouletted* 6½.

6d., pale brown; 4.

(b) *Pin-perforated* 8½.

1d., pale vermilion; 1.

1s., blue-green; I.

(c) *Serrated perf.* 18.

6d., pale brown; 1.

1s., greenish blue; 2.

(d) *Perf.* 13 (1863).

2d., blue; II., 2.

6d., deep brown; 1.

1862.

Pe'ure paper. No wmk. Imperf.

1d., vermilion; IV., 1.

2d., lilac-blue; IV., 2 (pair), 2.

6d., dark brown; IV., 4.

1s., deep green; I., 5.

A thick paper stamp skinned.

2d., blue; 1.

Varieties.

(a) *Rouletted* 6½.

1d., vermilion; I.

6d., dark brown; 2.

1s., deep green; 3.

(b) *Perf.* 13.

1d., vermilion; II.

2d., lilac-blue; I., 4.

6d., dark brown; V.

1s., deep green; 3.

1862-63.

Printed at the Postmaster-General's Office, Auckland.

Wmk. Large Star. Imperf.

1d., orange-vermilion; V.

1d., vermilion; IV.

1d., scarlet; VI.

1d., very pale vermilion (washy colour);

II.

2d., blue; IV.

2d., deep blue; I., 3.

2d., pale blue (washy colour); IV., 2.

2d., lilac-blue; 3 (strip).

3d., purple-brown; IV.

3d., purple; IV., 1.

3d., violet; 2.

6d., sepia; I., 3.

6d., dark brown; VI.

6d., red-brown; V.

1s., bright yellow-green; I.

1s., green; VI.

1s., deep green; II.

Paper *blued* fraudulently.

1d., scarlet; I.

Defective impression doubly printed.

1d., vermilion; 1.

Colour changed.

1s., blue-green; 2.

Varieties.

(a) *Rouletted* 6½.

1d., vermilion; 6.

2d., blue; 1.

2d., pale blue (washy colour); 3.

2d., lilac-blue; I.

3d., purple-brown; I., 2.

3d., violet; 1.



- 6d., sepia; 4.
- 6d., dark brown; 4.
- 6d., red-brown (shades); 8.
- 1s., bright yellow-green; 1.
- 1s., green; 5, 1 (colour changed).
- (b) *Rouletted* 5½.
- 1d., vermilion; 1.
- (c) *Serrated perf.* 18.
- 1d., vermilion; 1.
- 6d., dark brown; 2.
- (d) *Pin-perf.* 14.
- 1s., green; 1.

1863-65.

Wmk. Large Star. Perf. 12½ and 13.

- 1d., scarlet; VI.
- 1d., dull scarlet; V.
- 1d., dull vermilion; IV.
- 1d., orange-vermilion; II.
- 2d., pale blue (shades); IV.
- 2d., blue; IV., 2.
- 2d., deep blue; II.
- 2d., blue (washy colour); X.
- 3d., purple-brown; II.
- 3d., purple; IX.
- 3d., violet; I., 1.
- 4d., rose; IV.
- 6d., sepia; 1.
- 6d., dark brown; II.
- 6d., brown; V.
- 6d., red-brown; III.
- 1s., bright green; VI.
- 1s., green to dark green; IV., 1.

1864.

Wmk. "N Z." Imperf.

- 1d., scarlet; IV.
- 2d., blue; II., 1.
- 6d., deep brown; III., 2.
- 1s., green; IV.
- 1s., deep green; I., 1.
- 1s., blue-green; 2 (colour changed).

Varieties.

(a) *Rouletted* 7.

- 1d., scarlet; I.
- 2d., blue; 4.
- 6d., deep brown; 1.
- 1s., deep green; 5.
- (b) *Pin-perf.* 13½, 14.
- 1s., deep green; 1.
- (c) *Perf. 12½ or 13.*
- 2d., blue; III.
- 6d., deep brown; II.
- 6d., red-brown; I.
- 1s., green; II.
- 1s., deep green; 4.

Forged perforations.

- 1d., vermilion; 1 (perf. 13), 1 (perf. 16).
- 1st July, 1871.

Wmk. Large Star.

- (a) *Perf. 12½, 13.*
- 1d., brown; VII., II. (pair).
- 2d., orange-vermilion (shades); VI., I. (very thin paper).
- 2d., vermilion; III.

- 4d., yellow; V.
- 4d., mustard; I.
- 4d., ochre-yellow; 1 (colour changed).
- (b) *Perf. 10 × 12½ (or 13).*

- 1d., brown; IV.
- 2d., orange-vermilion; III.
- 2d., vermilion; II.
- 6d., blue; II., II. (vertical pair, imperforate between).

(c) *Perf. 10.*

- 1d., brown; III.

1873.

Perf. 12½, 13.

(a) *No wmk.*

- 1d., brown; VI. (block).
- 2d., vermilion; II. (pair), V.
- 4d., yellow; II.

(b) *Wmk. "N Z."*

- 2d., vermilion; II.

(c) *Wmk. Lozenges.*

- 2d., vermilion; 3.

March, 1873.

Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and printed in the Colony on fiscal paper.



Wmk. "N Z."

(a) *Perf. 12½.*

- ½d., rose; IV., II. (pair).

(b) *Perf. 12½ × 10.*

- ½d., rose; II.

(c) *Perf. 10.*

- ½d., rose; VI.

1875.

Wmk. Small Five-rayed Star. Perf. 12½, 13.

- ½d., rose; II., II. (pair); II. (vertical pair, imperforate between).



1 January, 1874.

Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Wmk. Five-rayed Star and "N Z."

(a) *Perf. 12½.*

- 1d., lilac (shades); IX., II. (pair).
- 2d., rose " VIII.
- 3d., brown " VIII.
- 4d., marone " VIII.
- 6d., blue " VII.
- 1s., green " V.



On *blued* paper.
 1d., lilac; I., 1.
 2d., rose; III., 1.
 4d., marone; 2.

(b) *Perf.* 10 x 12½.
 1d., lilac; V.
 3d., brown; III.
 6d., blue; III.
 1s., green; II.

Varieties *perf.* 10 at top or bottom only.

3d., brown; I.
 4d., marone; IV.

On *blued* paper.

1d., lilac; I.
 6d., blue; II., 1.

(c) *Perf.* 11½.

1d., lilac; III., II. (pair).
 2d., rose; III., IV. (two pairs).
 4d., marone; II.
 6d., blue; III.
 1s., green; III.

1875.

Wmk. Large Star. *Perf.* 12½.

1d., deep lilac; II.
 2d., rose; VII.



1 July, 1878.

Wmk. Star and "N Z." *Perf.* 11½.

2s., rose; II.
 5s., grey-black; III.



1 April, 1882.

"Postage and Revenue."

Wmk. Star and "N Z." *Perf.* 11½.

1d., rose; III.
 2d., lilac; V.
 3d., yellow; II.
 4d., green; IV.



6d., brown; V.
 8d., blue; II.
 1s., marone; IV.



1893.

Perf. 12½ x 10.

1d., rose; III. (strip).

FISCAL STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.
1st April, 1882.

Wmk. "N Z." Value in second colour.

(a) *Imperf.*

8d., blue and black; I., 1.
 1s., purple and vermilion, 1.
 1s. 6d., blue and black; 2.
 1s. 8d., drab and blue; 1.
 2s. 4d., green and black; 1.
 2s. 8d., blue and black; 1.
 3s. 6d., " " " 1.
 3s. 8d., drab and blue; 1.
 4s. 4d., green and black; 1.
 4s. 6d., drab and blue; 1.
 4s. 8d., blue and black; 1.
 5s. 4d., drab and green; 1.
 6s. 4d., pale blue and red; 1.
 6s. 8d., blue and black; 1.
 9s., lilac and vermilion; 1.
 £1, red and blue; 1.
 £5, red and green; 1.

(b) *Perf.* 10, 12½, and compound.

8d., blue and black; 1.
 1s., lilac and green; 2.
 1s. 4d., drab and blue; 1.
 2s. 4d., green and black; 1.
 3s. 4d., drab and blue; 2.
 6s., red and blue; 1.
 6s. 8d., blue and red; 1.
 7s., slate and red; 1.
 8s., brown and blue; 1.
 £1 10s., red and green; 1.

(c) *Die retouched. Wmk. and perf. as before.*

6d., brown and blue; 1.
 8d., blue and vermilion; 1.
 1s., violet and green; 1.
 2s., rose and blue; 1.
 2s. 6d., brown and blue; 1.
 3s., lilac and green; 2.
 4s., rose and blue; 1.
 5s., lilac and green; 1.
 6s., rose and blue; 2.
 15s., lilac and green; 1.
 10s., rose and blue; 1.
 30s., " " " 1.

Imperf.

4s., rose and blue; 1.

(d) *Fiscals of 1881.*

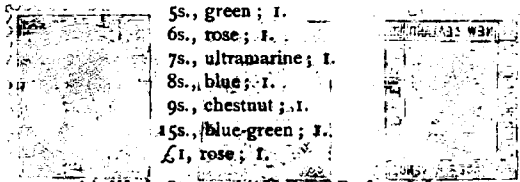
Value on uncoloured labels.

Wmk. as before. Perf. 10 or 11½.

4d., chestnut; 1.

6d., marone; 2 (pair).

- 8d., blue-green; 1.
- 2s. 6d., brown; 1.
- 3s., lilac; 1.
- 4s., rose; 1.
- 5s., green; 1.
- 6s., rose; 1.
- 7s., ultramarine; 1.
- 8s., blue; 1.
- 9s., chestnut; 1.
- 15s., blue-green; 1.
- £1, rose; 1.



(c) Wink Star and "N.Z." Perf. as before.

- 1d., lilac; 1.
- 1d., blue; 1.
- 1s., rose; 1.
- 2s., blue; 1.
- 2s. 6d., vermilion; 1.
- 3s., lilac; 1.
- 4s., marone; 2.
- 5s., green; 2.
- 7s. 6d., sepia; 1.
- 8s., ultramarine; 1.
- 10s., marone; 2.
- £1, rose; 1.
- 30s., brown; 1.

Law Courts.

- 1s., blue-green and vermilion; 1 (on part original).

NOTES ON THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE BELGIAN STAMPS, 1849-50 TO 1865.

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

THE growth of philately is naturally accompanied by an increased number of studious volarities, who are not mere collectors, but who examine their stamps closely, and are sometimes rewarded by the discovery of what may be termed legitimate varieties. But in these days of specialising, every specimen of the stamps of the country which the specialist makes the peculiar subject of his study seems to pass under a high-power magnifying glass, and there is a tendency to regard as a variety every deviation from the normal standard, however slight it may be, without any regard as to its cause. Every attempt is made to discover these, and therefore it appears the more necessary carefully to examine the grounds upon which the claims to be considered as a variety repose, before they are acknowledged to be sufficient. In the present case I have not to deal with any discovery, as the facts are well known to every collector of Belgian stamps; but what I propose to do is to examine how far these facts, which are dependent on the type, support the claim that distinct varieties exist.

In an article that recently appeared in the *Moniteur Philatèlique* the author, M. Questiaux, states that the differences in the design that exist in the Belgian stamps of the second issue, that with the portrait of Leopold I. in a medallion, are such as to show two distinct types. All collectors of Belgian stamps must have remarked that there is a considerable difference in the shape of the oval medallions in different specimens, and if they had carried their investigations farther they would have found that the stamps themselves vary in size. What M. Questiaux states may be summed up shortly as follows: That the stamps of 1849-50 differ so much from those of 1861 as to constitute

a second variety of type; which, if I understand rightly, involves this, that the stamps of 1861 were the product either of a new die or of a modified one. He says, that in the stamps of 1849-50 the size was $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., with a medallion of $14\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ mm., while in those of 1861 the stamp measures 16×22 mm., with a medallion of $14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm. In other words, in the stamps of 1849-50 the major axis of the oval is 1 mm. shorter than in the stamps of 1861, and, consequently, the oval is more circular in the former than in the latter. On these grounds he comes to the conclusion that the stamps emanated from two distinct dies, or, at any rate, from what involves two distinct dies.

Before entering on the examination of the question, it will be well to recall to mind the principal features of these stamps and of their history, as in this latter certain landmarks will be found. The stamps were engraved in *taille douce*, and the design on the die was reproduced on plates of copper. The series consisted of four values, 1 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 40 c., the dies for which were all produced mechanically from one common matrix, the inscriptions being engraved on the dies used for the production of the plates. This was explained previous to the issue of the 40 c., in an official circular dated 10th August, 1849, in which it is said that the object of having one matrix was to secure the perfect identity of the stamps. The 40 c. was issued 17th October, 1849, and was followed by the 10 c. and 20 c. on 10th August, 1850. The 1 c. of the same design did not appear till 1st June, 1861.

The paper in use when the stamps of 40c., 10c., and 20c. were first issued was hand-made and watermarked "L L" in a script monogram, enclosed in a small rectangular frame, the sheet being adapted to receive two panes of 100 stamps each. In 1851 the same values appeared on hand-made paper, watermarked as before, but without any frame round the monogram. In 1861 the paper was changed, prior to the issue of the 1 c., and a machine-made paper was substituted for that made by hand. The size of the pane was also altered from 100 to 300, which necessarily involved the laying down of fresh plates. It is well to note this date, as it is the point of departure made by M. Questiaux for the advent of his variety. In 1863, about 11th April, the stamps began to appear perforated, and the issue continued without further change, beyond varieties of perforation, until it was superseded by the De La Rue series of 1865.

The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has, in the April number of that journal, replied to the article of M. Questiaux, and has done so with his usual acumen: As he has edited *Le Timbre-Poste* for upwards of thirty years, he may be supposed to know something of Belgian stamps, and it may appear superfluous for me to add anything to what he has said, but I wish to take a somewhat wider view than he has done; still I shall refer to his paper for the facts he has brought forward and the evidence resulting from the measurements he has made, not only of the stamps themselves, but also of the engraver's proofs to which he has been able to refer.

The measurements taken from the engraver's proofs of the 10c. and 20c., struck singly on the same piece of white laid paper, and therefore evidently taken from the dies, give the following results:—

- 10c. The stamp measures $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the medallion, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.
- 20c. The stamp measures $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.; the medallion, 19×18 mm.

These may be taken as about the normal sizes, and this is further proved by specimens struck on white card which,

as they include the 1 c., were probably taken in the year 1861. These give the following:—

1 c. Stamp, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; medallion, $15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
1 c., 40c. Stamps, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; medallion, $15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
20c., 40c. Stamps, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; medallions, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A copy of the 40c., taken from a sheet of 100 printed in 1856, only give $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. for the stamp, and $14\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ for the medallion.

The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* then gives the results of his measurements of a considerable number of stamps taken haphazard from his stock. Most of these I have verified myself, and can therefore assume that those I have failed to measure are correct. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. also placed their stock book at my disposal, and this has enabled me to make additional confirmatory measurements. Among the rest I measured three proofs of the 20c., which I make to be $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. with the medallion $15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The measurements as made by the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* may be tabulated as follows:—

		STAMP.	MEDALLION.
1849.	40c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
1850.	20c.	18×21 mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	20c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	10c., 20c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
1851.	10c., 20c., 40c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
1861.	1c.	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.
	1c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.
	10c., 40c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	20c.	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.
	40c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
1863.	10c.	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	1c., 10c., 20c.	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.
	20c.	$18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	40c.	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	10c., 40c.	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

It is not possible to give these measurements more closely, but they will be found sufficiently accurate for the purpose. The difference horizontally between the oval and the exterior of the frame is about 3 mm., varying $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and vertically about 4 mm., varying about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. I think that in M. Questiaux's article there must be a typographic error in stating the size of the 1861 stamp as 16×22 mm., with a medallion of $14\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.; the figure 16 appears to me to be evidently a misprint.

A cursory glance at the above measurements shows that up to 1861 the stamps varied but little in size. The width is uniformly 18 mm. and that of the medallion is 15 mm., and there is only a trifling difference in their length; but they fail to bear out the contention of M. Questiaux, that the major axis of the oval is 1 mm. longer in those of 1861 than in those of 1849-50. I will, however, concede this much, that the stamps from 1861, for the most part, show the major axis of the oval somewhat longer than in those prior to that date, and the stamps are proportionately longer and the minor axis for the most part shorter. This I should naturally be led to expect, for the reasons given later on.

The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* attributed the differences in the sizes of the stamps, and the shape of the medallion which follows the variation in the size of the stamp, to the damping of the paper before printing and its subsequent irregular shrinking in drying, but he gives no reasons for the conclusion at which he has arrived. I perfectly concur in his conclusions, for I believe that similar irregularities occur in all line-engraved stamps, though they are more perceptible in some than in others. They exist in a less marked degree where the stamps are printed typographically, in ordinary book-printing presses, and the paper has to be

damped before printing, as will be seen by subjecting examples of these to accurate measurement. When in line-engraved stamps the design is an oval the difference is more patent, as the shape of the oval is altered. I have observed this in the line-engraved stamps of Natal, and it probably exists in a small degree in those of the Ionian Islands and St. Lucia. In the case of our old line-engraved stamps of One Penny, I was informed by the superintendent of the perforating machines at Somerset House that there was at times a difference of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in the length of the entire impression on the sheet. Mr. Thornhill, in his examination of the line-engraved stamps of Ceylon (*Philatelic Record*, vol. xi. p. 70), shows that there was a difference of length in the stamps of about 1 mm. Major Evans reviewed this paper, and was clearly of opinion that the difference in size arose solely from the shrinking of the paper in drying, after it had been damped and printed on. All these line-engraved stamps for Great Britain and its Colonies were manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., who had vast experience as copper-plate printers, and employed the best description of presses and the most experienced pressmen, and yet the stamps printed by them are found varying in their dimensions. I submitted specimens of the Belgian stamps to that firm, and they unhesitatingly said that in their opinion the differences were simply due to the shrinking of the paper. They also told me another thing, which bears very closely on the question of the Belgian stamps, that machine-made papers shrank more than hand-made, and the shrinking was irregular, as it shrank more in one direction than in the other. This I suppose to arise from the fibres of the paper being more stretched in one direction than the other in the course of its manufacture, and the tension being removed by the damping.

And now I will endeavour to account for the fact, which I conceded, that the major axis of the oval is for the most part longer in the stamps from 1861 onwards than in those printed prior to that date. The majority of those printed in 1861 were from the new plates, and on machine-made paper, which was then introduced. Machine-made paper is not so hard as that made by hand, it is more spongy and imbibes the water more freely. In this state it is printed on, and the tendency of the copper-plate printing process is to lengthen the sheet. In typographic printing, whether it is done in the ordinary book-printing press or in one adapted for surface-printing, the pressure is applied vertically. The copper-plate printing press is a roller press, and its action tends to stretch the damp paper on the plate as it passes under the roller, and this dilatation of the paper is greater in the soft machine-made paper than in the harder hand-made paper.

There is one other point that I may mention, which the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* might feel some delicacy in referring to. Brussels is not remarkable for copper-plate printing of a superior kind, and the stamps in question are not evidence of good press-work. It is nothing to the disparagement of the Belgian workmen that irregularities are found in their productions, when similar ones are found in the work of one of the great copper-plate printers in England, and it is only to be wondered at that these irregularities were not greater than they were.

I therefore have not the shadow of a doubt upon the question, and attribute the variations in size entirely to the shrinking of the paper. The stamps were all the product of the same dies, and there are no varieties in type such as a philatelist would acknowledge. If a collector likes to possess specimens showing the extreme differences in the appearance of the medallions, that is a different matter, and one upon which I refrain from offering any opinion. Each collector must judge for himself.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

Continued from page 162.

THE Secretary to the Government of Heligoland despatched, on Dec. 8, 1877, to the Printing Office at Berlin, an order for 5000 post cards for foreign post, and attached to his order a drawing, which has not been found. In spite of the desire of Mr. Gätke, the Secretary, to obtain the cards in time for them to be issued on Jan. 1, 1878, the first proof impressions were not sent from Berlin until Jan. 18th. At the request of the Secretary certain alterations were made in the design, and the proposal to print it in two colours was given up, the Heligoland Government not being willing to pay the extra price of 3 marks per hundred, which was asked for such printing.

Fresh proofs were submitted on the 4th March, 1878, and the cards made their appearance on April 1st following (see Postal Notice quoted on page 66 of this volume).

I. Issue of April 1, 1878.

Frame of cables, joined together by a knot at each side. Arms of Heligoland at the left, in a shield surmounted by a large Crown, with the value in English and German currency on a scroll below. To the right of the Arms the word "HELIGOLAND," in large capitals formed of rocks upon the seashore; and below and to left of this "FOREIGN-POST-CARD," in smaller capitals, followed by four lines for the address placed in echelon. This design was engraved upon copper, by Alwin Schiffner, and printed in black on white card. The size of the impression varies, the variations being due to expansion or shrinking of the card; specimens have been met with measuring 134×81 mm., 133×81 mm., and $131\frac{1}{2} \times 81$ mm.

10 pf. (5 farthings), black on white.

Manufacture. There was only one edition, of 5000 copies, printed. An engraving was first made on a copper plate, from which a galvano-negative was constructed for four cards; from this a plate was made for printing from. There were thus four cards printed in a vertical row on the sheet, but differing in no way one from the other.

Essay. We know of a copy of the design submitted in January, 1878, which was not adopted. It resembles the type of the issued card, but differs from it in the following points:—

The cable is narrower and the knots smaller; the spiral lines of the cable run in the opposite direction. The dashes which indicate the colours on the shield are more numerous, and consequently closer together. The stop after "HELIGOLAND" is not shaded; the words "FOREIGN-POST-CARD" are in slightly different type, especially the letters "R" and "A," and the hyphens between these words are on a level with the middle of the letters, instead of being at the foot of them. This Essay is in black on white, like the cards issued.

* * *

On joining the Universal Postal Union, on March 1 (or July 1), 1879, the postal administration of Heligoland found itself obliged to issue provisional cards, to agree with the new tariff, pending the preparation of a permanent issue. The 5 pfennig card was the victim, and its value was doubled by means of a surcharge, in accordance with the Postal Notice quoted on page 50.

The books of the Department show 5000 of these cards received July 29, 1879. We have shown that in the case of the envelopes, similarly surcharged, there must have been an error in the date; it is the same with the cards, which were put in circulation on July 10th.

J. Issue of July 10, 1879.

The cards of 1875 surcharged as follows:—

Above the top line of the heading "Union postale universelle," in fancy type, with a corkscrew ornament at each end and a line below varying in length. On the stamp, at top "1½ PENCE," at foot "10 PFENNIG," with a rectangular block at each side, covering the original numerals. The whole overprint is in black.

There were two printings, in three types of the surcharge, as follows:—

1st Surcharge (Illustration K).

10 pf. (1½d.) on 5 pf. (¾d.), deep yellow-green; surcharge in rusty black.

Varieties. (a) As was the case with the envelopes, certain copies were overprinted, in which the original value on the stamp was not completely covered by the rectangular blocks. We thus have them with a second block struck by the side of the first to cover the value.

(b) The line under "Union postale universelle" displaced, so that it extends from between the "p" and "o" of "postale" up to the "v" of "universelle." (A copy of this is known obliterated Aug. 14, 1879.)

Characteristics. These are:—

(a) "Union postale universelle" measures $61\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(b) The ornaments at each end of these words are $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in greatest height; they are placed 1 mm. below the level of the words, both at left and at right; their (outer?) ends are thick, slightly turned up, and generally straight. (The description given under b is a little difficult to understand in each of the varieties.—*ED. M. J.*)

(c) The ornament on the right may be found either on a level with, or above, or below the inscription at the top of the stamp, and at a distance from it varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm.

(d) The line under "Union," &c., is $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and extends from under the left side of the "o" of "postale" to between the "v" and "e" of "universelle."

(e) The rectangular blocks upon the stamp are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide by $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

(f) "1½ PENCE" measures 19½ mm.; the small figure "1" has a horizontal serif (at top?); it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the top from the oblique fraction-line, and the small "2" is on a level with the bottom of this line, or 1 mm. below "PENCE," from which it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. away.

(g) "10 PFENNIG" measures 22½ mm.; the figure "1" is taller than the "0"; and there is a space of $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. between the figures, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the "0" and the letter "P."

The principal distinguishing points between this type and the others are the regularity of the letters, and the length of the line below them ($25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.).

Issue of August, 1879.

When an order was given for the reply-paid cards to be surcharged, a fresh supply of the single cards was ordered at the same time. Both arrived together, on Aug. 7, 1879, the single cards to the number of 5300 (showing two types of the overprint). They were immediately placed on sale, for we have seen a card with the second type of surcharge obliterated Aug. 17, 1879 (in the Tapling collection), and another used in September of the same year.

2nd Surcharge (Illustration L).

Similar to the first; the same type of surcharge upon the stamp, but the lettering and ornaments of the headline have been slightly displaced.

10 pf. (1½d.) on 5 pf. (¾d.), deep yellow-green; surcharge in rusty black.

Characteristics.—

(a) "Union postale universelle" measures 61 mm.

(b) The ornaments at the ends are 6½ mm. in greatest

height, and are $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the level of the letters. The outer end of the left-hand ornament is slightly turned up, that on the right is broken; the ornaments are in the same position as in the surcharge of July (at the same distance from the ends of the inscription?). The "p" of "postale" has the top broken, and the same is the case with the "i" of "universelle," which is shorter than before.

(c) On all the copies we have seen, the ornament on the right is below the level of the inscription at the top of the stamp, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. away from it.

(d) The line under "Union," &c., is 34 mm. in length, extending from under the left side of the "o" of "postale" to the second "e" in "universelle."

(e) The rectangular blocks on the stamp are the same as in the preceding issue.

(f) "1½ PENCE" measures 19½ mm.; the serif of the small figure "1" is quite horizontal; in other respects this is as before.

(g) "10 PFENNIG" measures 22½ mm.; the figure "1" is taller than the "0," and $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. away from it; the "0" is $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. from the letter "P."

The leading characteristics of this variety are the broken letters "p" and "i," and the exceptionally long line under the heading.

Issue of August or September, 1879.

Although there was no third supply of these cards overprinted, we find nevertheless a third type of the overprint. It owes its existence, we suppose, to the use of a second press, employed for the purpose of printing the edition more quickly. It is probable that both types were in use from the commencement of the second printing; we have not met with a used copy of the third type.

3rd Surcharge (Illustration M).

The setting of this is different from that of the two preceding, the type being set quite afresh. 10 pf. (1½d.) on 5 pf. (¾d.), deep yellow-green; surcharge in rusty black.

Characteristics:—

(a) "Union," &c., measures 62 mm.

(b) Some of the loops in the ornaments are shaded differently from those in the previous types, they also slant a little and are narrower; they measure 6½ mm. in greatest height. They are set $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the level of the inscription; the (outer?) ends are thin and very slightly curved.

(c) The end of the ornament on the right, on all the copies we have seen, points to the base of the figure "1" of "1½."

(d) The line under "Union," &c., measures 25½ mm., commencing between the "p" and "o" of "postale," and ending under the right side of the "v" of "universelle."

(e) The rectangular blocks on the stamp are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide by $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

(f) "1½ PENCE" measures 19½ mm.; the small figure "1" has a sloping serif and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the top from the oblique fraction-line; the "2" is on a level with the lower end of the line, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. below the level of the word "PENCE," and the same distance from the letter "P."

(g) "10 PFENNIG" measures 22½ mm.; the figure "1" is taller than the "0" and $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. away from it; there is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the "0" and the letter "P."

The prominent characteristics of this type are the loops of the ornaments, sloping and shaded in a different manner from those in the other types, and also the position of the ornaments greatly below the level of the inscription; the ends of the ornaments too are differently shaped.

Manufacture. The overprinting of the cards was done at the same printing office as that of the envelopes, surcharged at the same period. There were two printings,

with a month's interval between them, amounting to 10,300 copies. The second supply was not exhausted until towards the end of October, 1879, which is easily accounted for by the fact that the bathing season, during which there is a considerable increase of correspondence, was nearly over when this supply was brought into use.

Essay. At the same time that he submitted a trial surcharged envelope, Mr. G. Rauschenplat, the printer, sent a proposed form of overprint for the cards, and the latter was rejected for the same reasons as the former.

"1½ Pence" measures 14 mm.; "10 Pfennig" = 15½ mm. The original figures of value at the sides are obliterated by heavy figures "I," $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

The inscription, and the ornaments at each end of it, impressed upon the card, resemble those of the first variety of the issued card. "Union postale universelle" measures 65½ mm., and the line below the words 25½ mm., extending from between the letters "p" and "o" of "postale" to the "i" of "universelle." The corkscrew ornament on the right is 1 mm. below the line of the inscription. The whole overprint is in black.

One of the corners of the card is cut off, as in the case of the envelope Essay, probably to prevent its being made use of for postage.

* * *

A *Forgery*, which was discovered in 1894, came from the same source as the envelope with a fictitious surcharge, and suffered the same fate; 200 copies were produced, and these were all destroyed, we are told, with the exception of a few which escaped. We were only able at first to obtain a single specimen, and that a cut copy, as shown in the annexed illustration. Later, Mr. Fraenkel was able to furnish us with an entire specimen.

Forged Surcharge (Illustration N).

(a) "Union," &c., measures 61½ mm.

(b) The corkscrew ornaments are 6½ mm. in greatest height; that on the left is broken (flattened) at its highest part, and its (inner?) end is not curved. The left-hand ornament is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the right $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the level of the inscription; the (outer?) ends are not curved.

(c) The end of the ornament on the right points to the middle of the large figure "1" of "1½."

(d) The line under "Union," &c., measures 25½ mm., extending from the left side of the "o" of "postale" to between the letters "v" and "e" of "universelle."

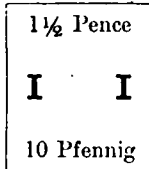
(e) The rectangular blocks upon the stamp are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide by $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

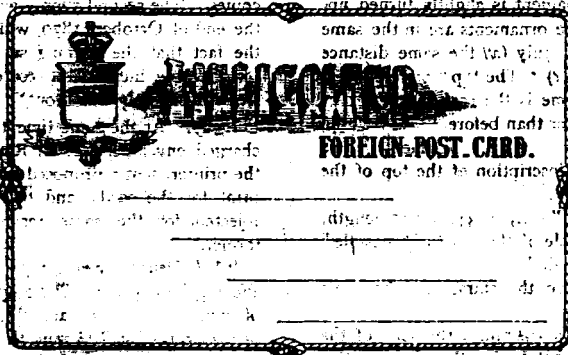
(f) "1½ PENCE" measures 20 mm.; the letters are narrower than those of the genuine surcharge, especially the letters "E," and "G." The small figure "1" has a sloping serif, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the fraction-line at the top; the figure "2" is 1 mm. above the lower end of the fraction-line, and 2 mm. from the "P" of "PENCE."

(g) "10 PFENNIG" measures 22½ mm.; the letters "F," "E," and "G" in particular are different from those of the original. The figure "1" is the same height as the "0" and 1 mm. away from it, and the "0" is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the letter "P"; the serifs of the figure "1" are thin.

The points which will at once distinguish this forged surcharge are the position of the figure "2" of "1½," in relation to the word "PENCE," and the letter "U" of "Union," the tops of which are not rounded.

(To be continued.)





Union postale universelle.
HELGOLAND POST-OFFICE



POST-CARD. POST-KARTE

To (Add)

4 _____
 3 _____



Union postale universelle.

K

Union postale universelle.

L

Union postale universelle.

M

Union postale universelle.

N

FROM OCCIDENT TO ORIENT.

By E. STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Continued from page 199.)

MENTION of the Hawaiian newspaper, *The Evening Bulletin*, reminds me of an amusing experience I had with one of the onlookers at the conflagration of stamps. This gentleman, who was introduced to me on the occasion in question, accompanied me for some distance on my way back to the hotel, and very naturally the conversation turned to matters philatelic. Afterwards I found I had been talking to a reporter, connected with the before-mentioned newspaper, for in its evening edition appeared a column and a half, detailing the interview in full. The heading was, as usual, in the somewhat sensational American style. I congratulate this particular member of the Press on his retentive memory, for not a note did he take in my presence, and yet it seemed to me that very little had escaped him.

There were the usual particulars of my appearance, modes of business, and past experiences, all of which have already appeared in the pages of this Journal, so that I will not trouble the reader with them. I must say, however, that I had no cause for complaint, for taken as a whole the matter was most complimentary. And here, perhaps, it may not be amiss for me to acknowledge the universal good fellowship and general friendliness which philately seems to engender among its devotees. Wherever I travel my connection with stamps brings pleasant acquaintances; indeed, I may say friends. One says he has collected for years in one of my albums; another is an old correspondent, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

The mention of albums brings to my mind the fact that the first I ever sold was a consignment sent to me, if I mistake not, on sale or return, from C. van Rinsum, a stamp dealer in Amsterdam. This was edited and published by him, and no doubt for a time served its purpose. But in the eyes of British collectors, at least, it was very deficient in many respects, notably in the entire absence of guards. There was, however, a considerable demand, so that in 1868 I turned to and produced an album of my own construction, and called it the "V.R. Postage Stamp Album." I well remember styling it thus, for I had in my mind's eye the well-known and familiar monogram "V.R." appearing on the Post Office carts and other Government conveyances. This work was a decided success, as far as regards its reception by the public, for it embodied many ideas, new then to collectors. But unfortunately through legal troubles it never reached a second edition. There was indeed a technical flaw, resulting purely from my extreme inexperience in the publishing business. I was not, however, deterred by this mishap, for in the following year I produced the first edition of what I think I may now term the universally-known *Imperial Postage Stamp Album*. A strong feature in this book was that all the spaces for stamps were detached from each other. This was a novelty, all hitherto published albums having them in blocks of at least two, and very often extending right across the page. It may be interesting here to note that the printing of this first edition cost £231, a vastly different sum from that which has to be expended in bringing out an edition in the present day.

Writing about old times brings to one's mind the great changes in prices that have taken place since then. Comparing the old quotations with current rates is an interesting study, inasmuch as it makes one wonder what the future has in store for the collector who has to be careful in his expenditure. For instance, as late as 1863, an account of

that date shows a Saxony 3 *pfennig*, red, first issue, charged by myself at the magnificent price of 1s. 9d. I am inclined to think this specimen was genuine, for at that time the excellence of later-day forgeries had not been attained. Even with my comparatively limited experience I should not have been deceived by the rough imitations then current. Then, again, about the same date I find I invoiced to Mr. C. K. Jones, a well-known name at that time, among other items:—

1 Geneva, 5 c., green	3d.
1 Bremen, 7 grote, used	2d.
1 British Guiana, 4 c., 1853	4d.
1 Spain, 5 reales	1s. 3d.

I will not weary the reader with further examples, for these changes partake somewhat of a monotonous character, and have already been very freely alluded to in the columns of this Journal. Consequently it is hardly possible to believe that in the year 1869, when there was the only evident depression in the trade since stamp collecting came into fashion, it was a moot question whether the collecting of crests would not supersede that of stamps. But so it was, and all the stamp dealers of that period gave great prominence in their advertisements to this department, as it was then considered. There could, however, never be any serious interest in such a puerile pursuit, and it was not many years before it practically died a natural death.

To return to Honolulu, it was with much regret we left this charming place. The season at the time of our visit was what the Hawaiians themselves term their winter, but all I can say is that it was only comparable to what we in England would call delightful hot summer weather—not too warm, but thoroughly enjoyable for bathing in the open sea, and pleasant at night. Of course the inevitable mosquitoes were present, and their penetrating attacks after sunset required a good deal of equanimity of temper to bear. The American description of the climate is, as I have heard, that people who come to the islands buy the climate and have the land thrown in for nothing, the soil being so fertile that macaroni sown in the evening produces water-pipes the next morning.

A pleasant finish to our stay was a picnic we participated in at an estate near Pearl Harbour. The dinner was laid in true Hawaiian fashion on a table-cloth of leaves. I tried the national dish of "Poi," but cannot say I liked it, for to my mind it resembles ready-made blue starch in taste, colour, and consistency, more than anything else I can think of. Mr. Oat, the Postmaster-General, paid me a farewell visit before leaving, and he also came down on his bicycle to see us all off. We left laden with flower wreaths, not only around our necks, but also decorating our hats; and sorry enough were we to leave this happy and most hospitable island.

By the calendar it took us about thirteen days to reach Yokohama, but as is usual we had to skip one day, so that the actual time consumed was about twelve. This was on the steamship *Gaelic*, a vessel of a little over 3000 tons. I think I may say there were no stamp collectors on board, so philately on this voyage was at a discount. Our ports of call included Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai; but as we on our return voyage again visited these places, I propose to refer to them later on. There was nothing calling for any particular note on this cruise, except perhaps I could refer to a mock trial we had on board. This took place in the chief saloon, and Mr. Akiama, one of the Secretaries of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, and myself, were the co-defendants.

I hesitate to desecrate the pages of a journal dedicated to such a serious pursuit as ours with an account of this

frivolity, and fear I have trespassed too much in that respect already. At all events it was an exceedingly amusing case, consequent on the alleged misappropriation of funds collected for a certain sweep on the daily run of the ship. The money, although paid by me to the winner's representative, was unfortunately spent in the smoke-room in a noxious fluid, called champagne, before it reached the owner. To be brief, it was a very amusing affair, and we had all the semblance of the paraphernalia of justice displayed, together with a jury of ladies, who tried the case. In the end the judge, in summing up, said he was of opinion the defendants were perfectly innocent, but on public grounds they ought to be found guilty. The jury, needless to say, fell in with this view, but strongly recommended us to mercy, and so ended one of the amusements got up to relieve the monotony of the journey.

Our next call was at Hongkong, where we put up at the hotel of that name, a really fine building of seven stories, and facing the magnificent harbour. Personally I may say I like Hongkong very much; the scenery of the island and surroundings I consider to be superb, and the place itself is very lively, although somewhat limited in extent.

In the arcade beneath the hotel I found a very neat and well-arranged philatelic establishment, started since my previous visit some two years ago. Mr. E. S. de Figueiredo, the proprietor of this Hongkong stamp depôt, has a well-assorted stock, and possesses a very fair knowledge of postage stamps in general; in fact, I may say he is well versed in that respect. His stall is only one of others, including the inevitable Cingalese merchant, curio traders, etc. etc. And here, whilst writing of the hotel, I may refer to two items I chanced on in the menu of the daily tiffin or lunch served to the visitors during our stay. One was "Perak soup," and this was hot as it ought to be with such a name, and the other, "Beef à la Guadalupe." I failed to detect any philatelic flavour in these comestibles, and no doubt the reader will agree with me in thinking that it would be difficult to say what is meant by philatelic flavour, unless possibly a gummy or adhesive character may be so described. I had several callers during our ten days' stay in Hongkong, all bent on obtaining information on some doubtful point or other. I must say this, they seemed to attach almost too much importance to the opinions I expressed; of course, personally it may be gratifying, but it is a responsibility I by no means seek. From past experience I find it better to avoid giving opinions unless absolutely desired, for I have never forgotten one occasion when I ventured to give an unsolicited expression as to the character of a stamp in a collection submitted to me for purchase. On the occasion in question the owner, a lady (why is it the gentler sex are more difficult to deal with than those of the male persuasion?), indignantly repudiated my allegation that a certain stamp in her collection was a rank forgery. She hastily closed her book with the statement that she herself had removed it from a letter, so that it must be genuine. As any further inspection on my part was declined, the incident ended there.

Writing of lady philatelists reminds me of another occasion, when I received a visit from one at my office in Gower Street, asking me for an offer for a square block of nine penny Sydney Views with clouds, unused, which she then submitted to me. Naturally I was anxious to secure such a gem, but failed to do so; although I made a very good offer for them. I have an indistinct remembrance that this was £30. She left with the stamps in her possession, naturally much to my disappointment, for as a dealer, apart from pecuniary motives, there is great interest attached to the possession and disposal of good things. I contend that the successful stamp dealer himself partakes of the

enthusiasm of the collector, although eventually he parts with his treasures. However, to return to the lady with the Sydneys. The next time I saw this block of nine it was in the collection of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, and this, too, was not such a very long time after. I have a distinct remembrance of the fact that the price paid by this much lamented and distinguished collector was exactly the same as that offered by me, and of course at this I could not help feeling somewhat aggrieved. The latter part of this incident is the outcome of a natural tendency of the public to obtain information where it can best be had, but it certainly is somewhat rough on the source it is procured from. I cannot conclude my few Hongkong notes without referring to the very kind attention which I received at the hands of Mr. Matthew T. D. Stephens, an enthusiastic collector, and one who proved himself to be a most delightful and charming friend. This gentleman obtained for me the courtesies and use of the Hongkong Club, besides accompanying me in many jaunts in and around the city, giving me much insight into Chinese life of a most interesting description. Mr. Stephens has lately acquired two important collections at a considerable outlay of money, and the inspection of these was mutually profitable and interesting. As far as my knowledge goes, it seems to me that there are many more stamp collectors at Hongkong than there are at Shanghai, and so says Mr. David Benjamin, a resident at the latter place, and one who is much interested in all that appertains to philately.

On both my visits (during this trip) to Shanghai Mr. Benjamin devoted much of his time to me, and was unwearied in his attentions. We went the usual round, visiting the Chinese Imperial Post Office and purchasing some of the newly-issued provisional postals. Here the authorities were very sparing in their supplies, no single buyer being allowed to purchase more than twenty-five of a value, and even at this rate certain kinds soon became exhausted, calling for a fresh type. This occurred during our stay in the settlement. Probably by the time these notes are in print the new and permanent issue, which is being manufactured in Tokyo, will have appeared. Once more I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with Mr. Romer, the Postmaster of the Municipal Office, and our interview was a lengthy one. This gentleman is very indignant at certain varieties of the 1865, or first series, having been condemned as forged by the author of the work on Shanghai stamps. I was shown much documentary evidence, going to prove the genuineness of these postals; but it was impossible for me to master the contents of all these documents in the limited time I had at my disposal. Mr. Romer is precluded in his official position from publishing these papers himself, but later on, when the Municipal Post Office becomes absorbed in the Chinese Imperial Post Office, as it inevitably must be, we may expect some revelations. One fact I made out was that the 1, 3, 6, and 12 candareen values of the large, or first design, were concurrently in use with the "cents" issue of 1866 up to as late as 1871. The cents of this period were cents of a tael, and not cents of a dollar. This fact is borne out by Mr. Romer's voluminous official correspondence.

There do not appear to be any important stamp collectors in Shanghai. I heard of none. I may mention that during my visit I had the pleasure of looking over a collection of many thousand cigarette portraits belonging to my host's sister (Miss Benjamin). To me the variety was quite a revelation, as I had no idea there was such a diversity. It occurred to me during my inspection what an ardent philatelist this young lady would have made, for a very great deal of patience must have been exercised in accumulating such a number.

On leaving Shanghai we had with us His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the newly-accredited ambassador to the United States, together with the various members of the Legation and his retinue, nearly seventy in number. Included among these were several Chinese ladies, with their historical tiny feet, and the presence of so many gaily and handsomely dressed Chinese lent a brilliancy to the saloon, smoke-room, and promenade deck which it would not have otherwise possessed. I invariably found those members, and they nearly all spoke English fluently, with whom I conversed intelligent and most courteous. His Excellency in particular I found to be a most interesting conversationalist, asking many pertinent questions, and showing much interest in philately.

After passing through the Yellow Sea (no misnomer this, for it is truly *yellow* from the clay washed down from the banks of the Yangtse Kiang), and then the inland sea of Japan, we arrived at Kobe. Here we disembarked and made up our minds to dispense with the services of a guide, this being our second visit to Japan. As a rule, and especially on a first visit, it is impossible to do without them, especially at railway stations. I have come to the conclusion that the Japanese are very patient people; they will wait in a queue for hours at the booking-office for their tickets, and the little booking-door closes punctually at the set time, no matter how many people there may be waiting in line outside. Hence it is often a very difficult matter for a traveller to obtain his railway ticket. Then, again, it is marvellous how one gets stared at when stopping at a shop, and these being generally open to the street one gets surrounded by a crowd before one realizes it. They peer into your pocket-book and your purse. I had an idea that all this sort of thing was past, but it is not so. Similar crowds surround one on the platforms of the railway stations, and their curiosity is most embarrassing, coming as it does from a gaping and by no means intelligent-looking lot of people.

At Kobe there is a stamp dealer pure and simple—not one coupling stamp dealing with other occupations, but having the usual open shop, with a raised platform, which if you step on you are expected to take your shoes off. When I called the owner was absent, and the opportunity did not occur again.

From thence to Kyoto, the former capital and the most interesting city in Japan, is only a matter of something under an hour by rail. Here everything is purely Japanese; there is very little evidence of anything European, there is not even a banker who would change a five-pound Bank of England note. I tried to find one and failed. Of stamp dealers I could find none, hence I cannot say anything from a philatelic point of view about this important city of over 300,000 inhabitants. It is a most charming place to ramble about in; everything is novel and interesting. The people, the shops, the bazaars, and the many theatres, are all noteworthy. By the daily papers I found the performances at the last-named begin at 9 a.m. and either finish at 9 or 11 p.m., and in some cases the next morning at 5 a.m. Truly an extended performance.

After night stoppages at Nagoya and Shizuoka, and a couple of days at Miyanosita, a much-frequented mountain resort, we arrived at Tokyo, and took up our quarters at the Imperial Hotel. Washington, the capital of the United States, has been termed by many the city of magnificent distances, but I consider that Tokyo is far more deserving of the title, only you have the distance without the magnificence. The most imposing features of the city are its broad moats, of great depth, and full of water. There are nearly twenty miles of them, running in many directions, and they

are bordered by stupendous ramparts, formed of enormous polygonal blocks of stone, rising in many cases to over one hundred feet in height. There are hardly any really fine buildings in Tokyo. The streets are lined with small low houses of unpainted wood, and as examples of dull and uninteresting meanness I should say they are unrivalled. The shops are certainly most interesting, and they have the additional attraction that it is difficult to imagine to what use very many of the articles that are exhibited for sale can be put. But after all said and done it is the street life that is *the* attraction. The varied and novel pursuits of the inhabitants, the ceaseless and ever-changing traffic, the native inns, restaurants, and such like, all entirely different from ours at home. There are no stamp shops, or, at all events, none displaying solely stamps for sale. Their absence is to be accounted for by the fact that the city is still purely and solely Japanese. The only things that to me seemed to bear any semblance to European life were the mail carts. These are painted in our familiar colour, *red*, and carry a bell jingling whilst in motion, a warning to passers-by to get out of the way. I have seen it stated in some work on Japan, the title of which I cannot at the moment call to mind, that Tokyo is a centre of manufacture for imitative labels; and that this iniquity is not confined to back slums, but is carried on in the open Japanese shops, where presses may be seen at work, imitating the English Government Inland Revenue stamps that appear on Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, and other patent medicines; likewise such articles of daily use as Bass's red diamond label, and the like. Possibly, in a similar way, this is the source of the numerous Japanese postal forgeries that flood the country. They seem to be everywhere, no matter whether it is hotel, steamship, theatre, or restaurant. I know that on being handed and pressed to buy a sheaf of made-up sheets, all identically alike, and containing fifty on each sheet, I felt inclined to throw the whole lot into the sea, but this would hardly have been politic on my part. Out of the fifty stamps exactly two were genuine, being the commonest varieties; the whole of the remainder were rank forgeries.

At Tokyo I had the pleasure of several chats with the Rev. Mr. Davies, a resident there. He is an advanced collector and specialist in Japanese postals. His collection is well-nigh as complete as it is possible to make one, and includes one variety that I believe to be unique and uncatalogued. This is a specimen of the 1874 issue, 1 sen, *blue*, on wove paper, with syllabic character. Hitherto only the plate numbers from 1 to 12 have been found. Mr. Davies showed me an unmistakable plate 15, respecting which there could be no question. As a necessary consequence it may be supposed that plates 13 and 14 may yet be discovered. Another new variety to me, which reposes in the collection of Mr. Herb, a well-known Yokohama amateur, is the 1874, 20 sen, *purple*, on laid native paper, with the syllabic character 1. This is as yet undescribed in any philatelic publication, and it is rather surprising that it has not been discovered before. It has long been wanted, and its appearance now fills up a well-known gap in the Catalogues. And now I have brought the reader of this jumble to Yokohama, our port of departure for home. It should be noted that the title I have chosen for these few lines is "From Occident to Orient"; this is my apology for leaving off in the last-named region. We are journeying home with the post over the well-known track, *via* San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, once more visiting Honolulu, about which I have already written pretty fully.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As promised last month, we now have the

The \$50,000 pleasure of bringing under the notice of Ayer Collection. Our readers some details of the magnificent United States stamps, got together by

Mr. Ayer, in the wonderful collection that we have secured from him. The first to come under our notice is the New York 5 c., black, large head of Washington, issued in 1845. Of these we find altogether no less than forty-seven specimens. Among them there are two unsigned ones and seven signed, *unused*, rare in this condition; amongst the latter is a fine vertical pair, the bottom variety being the one with double line under "FIVE CENTS," an extremely rare thing in a pair, more especially unused. Amongst the used ones there are some very interesting things, more especially in the stamps on letters. Here we find a very fine specimen with the rare signature "R. H. M." in place of "A. C. M.," as is usual. On another letter there is a beautiful horizontal strip of four stamps, the one on the left hand having a double line at bottom, the other three being the ordinary variety. There are quite a number of pairs of these stamps, which are now much sought after in this condition, as several specialists are trying to make up the plates; no easy job this, as anyone can tell you who has tried it. The next issue we come to is the New York City Dispatch Post of 1843. Here we have two beautiful unused specimens of the 3 c., black on buff, one of the rarest of these stamps. In the surfaced papers we have the *bright blue* and the *greenish blue* unused, and several used copies of each. In the soft unsurfaced paper, coloured through, we have four fine specimens of the 3 c., greyish blue. There are also numbers of each of these stamps, in various shades, on letters, and in the most perfect condition. Another stamp, of a very similar type, that we find here is the one lettered "CITY DISPATCH POST" only, the words "UNITED STATES" being left out, and the ornaments being different, etc. This is a 3 c., black on greyish paper, and is a fine used specimen, postmarked 1845, on the entire original envelope. Among the *United States City Dispatch Post* we ought to specially mention a 3 c., black on dull green, very clearly double printed, one impression being nearly an eighth of an inch below the other; this is on the original envelope, and is cancelled in red; the date is Feb. 11th, 1843.

CARRIER STAMPS.

We consider that these stamps form one of the most interesting series in the whole of the United States issues, either Local, Private, or Government. The stamps were used for defraying postage from a post office to the addressee, "within the district which that post office served," both before and after the introduction of general issues. The ordinary postage only defrayed carriage of mail matter from post office to post office, even in the case of the largest cities and towns; this still prevails to some extent outside thickly-populated districts. These stamps have, therefore, an historical interest, as well as being rare, and are very seldom seen in this country, owing to their scarcity. A description of them may be read with somewhat more than ordinary interest.

As far as we know, the first Carrier Stamp was used in 1846. It is No. 1 in our new Catalogue, page 368, and is lettered at top "CITY DISPATCH," and below "POST 2 CENTS." In this collection we have a fine pair unused, and a single copy on the original letter, this being dated March 15th, 1846. The next Carriers are the well-known circular

ones, issued in New York in 1849. These consist of 1 c., black on *magenta*; 1 c., black on *yellow*; and 1 c., black on buff. We have a number of these stamps, in various shades, on letters, and also three specimens unused. These are not particularly rare, and are not to be compared with the first-named stamp in this set.

PHILADELPHIA CARRIERS.

The next is a much rarer set, consisting of the Carrier Stamps issued in Philadelphia in 1850. The first variety of these is one similar to Type 7 in our Catalogue, issued first without letters in the lower corners, and then with the letters added. The rarest by far of these is the 1 c., black on *vermilion*; this we have *unused*. Of the 1 c., *blue*, we have one unused and two used copies; and of the 1 c., *magenta*, two unused copies, one lettered "L.S.," the other lettered "H." only. The next type of the Philadelphia Carriers came in in 1851, and is similar to Type 8 in our Catalogue. The rarest of these is the 1 c., black, of which Mr. Ayer has two specimens, one on a portion of the original envelope, and one detached. These are claimed to be the only two copies known amongst U.S. collectors. They are of the highest degree of rarity. Of the other colours, there is a very fine pair of the 1 c., *brown on black*, unused, and several other varieties used and unused. In Philadelphia, for the Carrier Post, there were also a number of envelopes hand-stamped, of which Mr. Ayer possesses the 1 c., black, and the 1 c., red, entire as issued; also a 1 c., red on deep buff, cut out. All these are of great rarity.

GENERAL CARRIER STAMPS.

In the 1851 issue of the General Carrier Stamps there is a very pretty page. First of all there is the *orange-brown* stamp *unused*. This is a stamp of which we know very little ourselves, and which in some quarters is looked upon as a proof; it is, however, certainly from the original die, and is very scarce. Of the *blue on pink* there are in this collection two singles and a pair *unused*, a fine single stamp on letter, and an unsevered horizontal strip of three stamps on part of original letter. This last is very remarkable, as we do not see what occasion there was for the Carrier Stamps to be used otherwise than singly. This stamp has been reprinted several times, and it is very difficult to distinguish an undoubted original from one of the better reprints. There are certain points, however, relating to them which are known to experts, but which it is not advisable to publish. We should advise that these stamps be never purchased without the guarantee of a well-known firm, who would be responsible in case the stamp should turn out wrong.

THE BALTIMORE CARRIER STAMPS,

Type 4 in our Catalogue, were first issued in 1851, and are of the well-known type with the words "ONE-CENT" as on a coin. These are not rare except in particular shades. The second issue of the Baltimore Carriers is much more interesting. It consists of the *black* and *red* stamps, Type 5, with a horse galloping. One of the most interesting things in this collection is a block of sixteen of the *black* stamps. They are evidently printed in blocks of ten types, repeated we do not know how many times on the same sheet. In the block before us we have the setting made up with single specimens of the 1 c., showing the ten types in the middle block. On the top left-hand corner, and unsevered from the larger block, there are two stamps printed *the black*, with a portion of a third one showing. This proves that the original sheet must have contained a second impression of the complete setting of ten stamps printed *the black* as regarded the others. No. 7 in this plate is the well-known

error "SENT" for "CENT." No 2 is the so-called *Short Ray* variety. In the 1 c., *red*, Mr. Ayer has reconstructed the plate of ten types from comparison with his *black* stamps, the varieties, of course, being just the same.

The rarest of the Baltimore Carriers are probably those of 1852, Type 6 in our Catalogue. Of these we have as follows: 1 c., *green on white*, one unused and two used; 1 c., *blue*, an unsevered block of seven unused, three single specimens and shades unused, and four used, two of the latter being on laid paper; of the 1 c., *red on blue*, we have two unused and two used copies. So much for the Carrier Stamps.

U.S. GENERAL ISSUES.

We now come to the general issues, which, of course, are more interesting to the bulk of collectors, as it is only a few of the advanced philatelists who can hope to obtain anything like a set of the Carrier Stamps. In the 1847 issue, 5 c., brown, in various shades, we find blocks of four, five, and six *unused*, three pairs, and several singles; also half of a 5 c. used with a whole 5 c., making up a $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. rate, and on a considerable portion of the entire letter. In the 10 c., black, we have a fine pair and a strip of four *unused*, several single specimens unused, and one unused copy of the variety with the words "POST OFFICE" double printed. This stamp was apparently rather frequently used bisected as a 5 c. stamp, as we have several of these on the entire letters cut in various ways.

ISSUE OF 1851. UNPERFORATED.

In the 1851 issue we have a pair and a single specimen *unused*, of the 1 c., variety *a*, with full ornaments, several of the rare variety *c*, and a number of minor varieties, including some large unused blocks of variety *b*. In the 3 c. of this issue there are, of course, fine collections in shades, in square blocks and singles, the best lot being a beautiful block of twenty-five with original gum. Of the 5 c., brown, imperf., there is a block of seven with the original gum, and five single specimens. Of the 10 c., a number of pairs and strips, in various shades and showing the different states of the die. Among the 12 c., black, are noticeable a beautiful block of twenty-one stamps with gum. The collection also contains the 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c. of this issue in an imperforate condition, but we are not yet convinced that these were issued as stamps in this state. Here again we find the 12 c. bisected, used by itself for a 6 c. stamp and with another 12 c. stamp to make up the 18 c. rate.

ISSUE OF 1855. PERFORATED.

In the 1855 issue, perforated, there are a number of nice blocks of the various types of the 1 c. Noticeable here is a square block of four of the 1 c., *pale blue*, variety *a*, and a block of four showing varieties *b* and *c* joined together. In the 3 c. there is a vertical pair, with parts of two other stamps, imperf. between the stamps, the only pair we have seen in this condition. The 5 c. must be seen to be appreciated; they are a wonderful lot, but rather difficult to describe. Among them, however, are six *unused* specimens of the 5 c., variety *a*, in the *red-brown* colour. Of the other shades there are blocks of four, six, etc., in many shades, as well as singles. In the 24 c. of this issue there is a beautiful square block of four of a *deep lilac* colour, a shade which is totally different from anything we have hitherto met with, and which is valued very highly. There are square blocks of four of almost all the values, including a lovely one of the 90 c.

THE 1861 ISSUE.

Here we have one of the finest pages in the book. A complete set in perfect condition of the *premières gravures*, the issue of August, 1861. These are the first types, and

are printed in intensely deep colours, some of the stamps having slight differences in the corners and elsewhere, which clearly distinguish them from the ordinary issue. This set is of a very high degree of rarity. In the regular stamps of this issue we have of the 3 c., *real pink*, an unsevered block of six with gum, as well as six single specimens *unused*, two of the 3 c., *vermillion*, unused, six penmarked, and one *post-marked*. There are a number of blocks and singles of all the stamps here.

1869 PICTURE ISSUE.

In the 1869 issue there is, first of all, a very fine set, with duplicates of some of the values, of the unused originals without grille and with the old *brown* gum; this set is very scarce. Then, of course, there are numbers of sets of this beautiful issue, and blocks of four, six, and nine of many of the values. Among the best blocks we notice eight of the 90 c. bicoloured with grille, nine of the 24 c. with grille, thirty-six of the 15 c. with the picture framed, and nine of the 15 c. with the picture unframed. These large blocks of such handsome stamps form one of the prettiest sights, from an artistic point of view, to be met with in this collection. In this issue we also find the other very rare stamp, the 12 c., *green* (*Steamship*), with small figures "12," the figures being only about half the size of the ordinary ones. In the stamps with inverted centres, etc., we have, used, one 15 c., two 24 c., and one 30 c. We have also the 15 c. and the 30 c. *unused and inverted*. These stamps are two beautiful specimens, and are of the highest degree of rarity. We do not believe above three or four specimens of either of them are known, and they are undoubtedly (in an unused condition) rarer than the celebrated Post Office, Mauritius.

THE 1870 ISSUE WITH GRILLE.

In this issue, copies of which are becoming so rare in fine condition, we have two *unused* and two used specimens of the 12 c., one unused and one used copy of the 24 c. We consider that both these stamps are of a very high degree of rarity. It is many years since we have handled either of them, and when we do find one on this side, and send it over to experts in America, it generally comes back with the remark, "Forged grille"; so when we see genuine copies like those of Mr. Ayer's we appreciate them very highly. Amongst the other values of this issue we find square blocks of four *unused* of the 6 c. and 15 c., a block of six of the 7 c., and pairs of the 30 c. and 90 c., all *unused* and in fine condition.

1871-75.

This puzzling issue, forming a kind of transition period, when the printing was transferred from one company to another, is well represented, especially in the rare varieties, in the Ayer collection. Mr. Ayer was lucky enough to secure fine unused blocks of many of the scarcer varieties, and especially of the 24 c. and 90 c. There are some magnificent pages containing shades and types that are hardly ever to be met with. Want of space will not allow us to give any more details of this portion of the collection. Another month we hope to refer to some other countries which we have not yet mentioned.

* * *

Warning.

We understand that the well-known swindler, M. Contini, has taken the name of Viitt. Galli, Via della Beccherie 8, Trieste, and is applying for stamps to be sent to him from all quarters. We especially warn all our friends not to send anything to the above address, and not to supply anything to this man without having cash in advance. We are indebted for this information to Mr. A. E. Eieccoli, of Venice, who has kindly put us on our guard.

Mr. E. ONEGLIA, Place Victor Emanuel I., iv. 14, Turin, Italy, has been prosecuted by The Foreign Forger Seller in Trouble. The Inland Revenue authorities for having forged stamps in his possession. The case arose as follows:—Some two months ago Messrs. E. Healey and Co., the well-known City dealers, wrote us that this person was coming over to England with the intention of selling forged stamps as forgeries, and Messrs. Healey asked us if we could take up the matter. We communicated with Scotland Yard, asking if the stamps could be stopped in the Custom House, or if they would take up the case. As the authorities at Scotland Yard were not quite sure about their powers, they communicated with the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House, and the Commissioners decided to institute a prosecution. We were instructed to make some purchases from this man when he appeared, and this was done by our Mr. William Jones, in the presence of Inspector Conquest. When Oneglia left our shop, after this little transaction, Inspector Conquest followed him and took him straight off to Bow Street, where the case came on the same day before Mr. Lushington. A search warrant in the meantime was granted, and the whole of Oneglia's stamps were produced in court. Oneglia pleaded that he was only selling the imitations as imitations, and he thought that he could do this, as dealers were allowed to sell imitation diamonds when they were sold as imitations. However, we are glad to say that the authorities took a different view of the matter, but as this was his first offence in this country, and as he may not have been aware of the law of the country, Mr. Lushington took a very lenient view of the circumstances, and decided to fine him 20s. only, in addition to confiscating the whole of his stamps. However, this case is a precedent, and a very useful one, and we are glad that we were able to induce the authorities to institute a Government prosecution. His forgeries were all new ones, and some of them were fairly good. He sold them in the most barefaced manner, and in answer to our enquiries in one case, when we were asking him about the Italian stamps with Estero, he said that he could supply as many of these as we liked, but if we wanted the varieties with the errors in the angles, that would take longer, as he would have to spend more time in altering the corners. A more barefaced admission we have hardly ever come across. We do not think, however, that this man or any other foreigner will repeat the offence in this country.

* * *

A FEW of these very handsome stamps Congo, 10c., have recently been discovered with the greenish blue centre inverted, and the history of them, and black, which it is quite as well to place on record, is as follows:—Some time ago with inverted centre. Messrs. H. A. Kennedy and Co. had occasion to order 15 sets of the current Congo stamps from their agent in Brussels. They received these at face value, with probably a nominal commission, and instructed one of their employees to place some of them in their window. In doing so he happened to notice that the 10c. all had the centre inverted. Messrs. Kennedy and Co. at once wrote off to their agent to buy them a complete sheet of each value of the Congo stamps, hoping to get some more with inverted centre; but when this supply arrived they were all found to be the normal variety. Then they tried a third time, and ordered only 25 sets, thinking there might be some portion of the old sheet still left in the Congo office. These 25 were luckily also all with centre inverted. They then wrote over again to try to trace the missing 10 stamps (as the stamps are printed in sheets of 50), but without any success. We have made enquiries

from a number of people and from the printers, Messrs. Waterlow and Co., who are extremely surprised that such an error should have existed in their stamps, and they state that very great care will be taken to avoid it in future. We therefore know that there are 40 of these stamps in existence, and that it is a legitimate and rare error. Before we were aware of the circumstances, Messrs. Kennedy sold five copies to collectors, and we have now bought the balance and hold them, our price for the present month being £5 each, nett. Altogether up to the moment of going to press 21 copies have been sold, and there are now only 19 of these errors to be had at any price. As soon as a certain number are sold the price will be considerably raised.

* * *

Der Philatelist announces that an exhibition of postage stamps, albums, etc., will be held in Leipzig, to be open from September 20th to October 1st next. Leipzig is undoubtedly the great centre, not only of the general book trade in Germany, but more especially of the philatelic trade in publications. In this city are printed the whole of the publications of Messrs. Senf Bros., Krotzsch, Baumbach & Co., Schaubeck, Heitmann, etc. etc., therefore, no doubt there will be a very fine display as far as the book trade is concerned. Further particulars are promised in an early number, and we shall be glad to lay these before our readers in due course.

* * *

The London Philatelic Exhibition,

As probably everybody knows, will be opened on Thursday, July 22nd, at 3 p.m., by H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK, K.G. The tickets for the Exhibition and the prices will be as follows:—

On the opening day (up to 6 p.m.), 10/-, by tickets only, WHICH MUST BE OBTAINED BEFOREHAND; after 6 p.m. on the opening day, 2/6. Admission on all other occasions, 1/-.

Season Tickets can be obtained for the whole period of the Exhibition, including admission to the opening, price 15/-; ditto for the whole period, excepting opening, 7/6. Tickets can now be booked on application to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, 4, Lombard Court, E.C., and will be forwarded as soon as issued. Postal Orders for bespoke tickets must accompany all orders.

We would specially draw the attention of our readers to the fact that tickets for the opening day must be obtained beforehand, as cash cannot be taken at the entrance, so early application for these should be made to the Secretary as above.

* * *

As has been already announced, we have Stanley Gibbons' secured one of the Dealers' stalls in the trade room, and we hope that all our friends will call and inspect the stock we shall there be able to show them. A special feature will be a magnificent general collection of about 18,000 varieties, including many of the greatest rarities, and in fact the collection will be almost complete, leaving out minor varieties. This collection will be marked at low prices considering the quality of the stamps offered, the bulk of which are unused, and we believe that all collectors, even the most advanced, will be able to find something to suit them. Special terms will be given to collectors purchasing stamps from our stall at the Exhibition only. This will be duly announced there, and the concessions will be such as have never before been made by our firm. All rebates during the Exhibition will be for purchases at our stall, and will not apply to purchases in our shop,

and will not apply at all after the close of the Exhibition, when the ordinary rates will be resumed.' Full announcement will be made in due course.

* * *

SINCE the publication, in our April *New Stock Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but to show all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books, but the lists we publish here from time to time are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are chiefly classed after our new Catalogue that is just finished.

The following is the newest series finished to date :—

Bermuda, British Honduras, and Dominica	value	£	654
Barbados	"	"	807
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	401
Antigua and Bahamas	"	"	733
Norway and Sweden, mostly unused	"	"	549
Portuguese India	"	"	610
Russia and Finland, mostly unused	"	"	692
Madeira, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince Islands	"	"	343
Austria and Bosnia	"	"	284
Austrian Italy and Hungary	"	"	249
Angola, Azores, and Cape Verde	"	"	311
Uruguay	"	"	443
Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, and Corrientes	"	"	580

* * *

IN November, 1890, Mr. Giwelb purchased from a Mr. Samuelly Ventura certain stamps, for which he paid the sum of £34 4s. A few days later, viz., 19th November Mr. Giwelb purchased from the same man stamps, for which he paid £21, and on the 22nd November he purchased from the same man further stamps, for which he paid £20.

On the 10th December, 1891, Ventura called on Mr. Giwelb and offered more stamps for sale. On examining these Mr. Giwelb recognised them (by a mark upon one of them) as belonging to Messrs. Callf, Peckitt & Co., and in consequence gave information to the said firm, with the result that Ventura was apprehended and afterwards tried and convicted for theft of the stamps. At the trial Mr. Barbarin's Solicitor gave evidence to the effect that Ventura had fraudulently obtained stamps from Barbarin.

Mr. Barbarin called at Mr. Giwelb's shop on the 27th November, 1890, as an ordinary customer and selected from the books stamps to the value of £24 10s., which he purchased. He asked for short credit and promised to send cheque from Paris on the following Monday, but instead of sending the cheque Barbarin wrote a few weeks after, saying that the stamps had been stolen from him, and therefore he declined to pay for them.

It should be stated that Barbarin settled with Ventura and

received compensation from him on the 26th November, 1890, the day before he bought the stamps of Mr. Giwelb.

After various fruitless applications for payment Mr. Giwelb, on the 28th February, 1891, issued a writ of summons in the Queen's Bench against Barbarin for the recovery of the sum of £24 10s. od., being the agreed price for the stamps sold to the defendant, and on the 10th day of April, 1891, judgment was signed against the defendant for the said sum of £24 10s. od. and interest, and costs to be taxed.

16th April, 1891. The defendant having failed to satisfy the judgment, Mr. Giwelb instructed his Solicitors in Paris, Messrs. Sewell & Maugham, to proceed in the French Courts to recover the amount due, and accordingly proceedings were instituted to obtain an order for execution of the judgment in France; and after strong opposition of the defendant the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine rendered judgment, granting leave for execution of the judgment for debt and costs, and the taxed costs of the French proceedings.

The defendant entered an appeal against the judgment, and used every means in his power to have the judgment of the First Chamber reversed; but on the 7th August, 1894, the Cour d'Appel delivered its judgment, affirming the judgment in the first instance, and ordering the defendant to pay the taxed costs.

On the 8th September the defendant made a proposal for settlement, by payment of half of amount due at the end of October and the other half at the end of November. At the same time defendant stated that it would be impossible to compel him to satisfy the judgment, as all the property and the lease of the business were in his wife's name, and that his wife's property was a separate estate.

Mr. Giwelb gave instructions for this offer to be accepted; but, as the defendant did not carry out the terms of arrangement, instructions were given for the execution of the judgment. In spite of all endeavours, no property belonging to the defendant could be found on which execution could be levied.

However, in January, 1895, Messrs. Sewell and Maugham obtained information respecting a parcel of valuable stamps which were in the possession of the defendant, and after carefully considering with the sheriff's officer the questions arising in cases of this kind, they decided to seize the said parcel of stamps, and gave instructions to the sheriff accordingly.

Immediately on the stamps being seized by the sheriff, the defendant's wife issued an interpleader summons, claiming the stamps as her own property, and damages for wrongful seizure.

January, 1897. A receiver of the stamps seized in execution having been appointed, the Court, after hearing the evidence produced, dismissed the claim of Madame Barbarin. She appealed, but at the moment when the appeal was about to be heard the amount of the debt, interest and costs were paid by the defendant.

We congratulate Mr. Giwelb on the conclusion of this case, which has been on and off for over six years. We are glad that some of the swindling methods of this man Barbarin, of Paris, have thus been exposed.

* * *

ONE of the most curious transactions in postage stamps has recently come under our notice. It was recently reported in the *Mitwaukee Sentinel* that the Burton Hotel at Hurley, Wisconsin, had been sold by Mr. Hurton for \$7000 in cash and \$23,000 in stamps. It is estimated that between eight and nine million stamps were included in the transaction. The

gentlemen who have secured these millions of stamps are of opinion that the bargain is an advantageous one. They say that the stamp business is more profitable than that of hotel keeping. This we quite believe, and it is certainly a business that is recognised in all parts of the world. The transaction is certainly a unique one and worthy of placing on record. In a long account of this deal there are some very curious statements, some of which we should rather doubt. To begin with, here we find that old myth that the Czar of Russia and his father before him were collectors, and that their collection is valued at £300,000. We also see it stated that an English lord died last season, whose collection was worth £130,000. No doubt this reference is intended for the late Lord Kingston, but his stamps were not worth a tithe of that amount. Another statement that we have never seen made before is, that millions of the common red 2 c. stamps of United States go to the wine-producing countries of Europe, where it is said that the carmine of the stamp is extracted for colouring the wines. We are afraid that many of these statements are Americanisms!!!

* * *

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty was duly observed at 391, Strand, which was luckily on the line of route. On the Strand front we have our shop window, in which a strong stand was erected. Above the shop we have three floors with two windows on each, and above this again a grand view is obtained from the roof, from which a keen-eyed observer may see from Charing Cross to St. Mary's Church.

On this historic occasion we invited some of our clients and friends to view the procession and to breakfast and lunch, the office being opened at soon after 5.30 a.m., and most of the guests had arrived by 7 o'clock.

Among others we had the honour of receiving:—

Major E. B. and Miss Evans.
Mr. and Miss Castle.
Mr. and Mrs. Maycock,
Mr. E. D. Bacon and his son.
Mr. W. Blest and his son.
Mr. and Mrs. Hausberg.
Mrs. and Miss Bolitho.
Mr. and Mrs. Dillon.
Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Kent.
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hayman.
Mr. and Mrs. Sage.
Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach.
Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson (Lynn, U.S.A.).
Mr. G. Gelli (Brussels).
Mr. Brettschneider (Melbourne).
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibbons.
Miss Phillips, etc. etc. etc.

* * *

The following accounts, published in the Black List of April 30th, have been duly paid:—Mr. E. Z. Pierides, Cyprus; Mr. R. W. M. Smyth, Bombay. In reference to the latter gentleman, it appears that he omitted to notify us of change of address, and letters were sent both to his old address and to his club, but having waited three years and getting no answer we naturally advertised his name. As soon as a friend brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Smyth, he settled at once, and stated that he had overlooked the fact that anything was due to us.

* * *

THE PERIODICAL CASE.

From *The American Journal of Philately.*

THE daily newspapers, as well as the stamp journals, have been filled during the past few weeks with the prosecution instituted by our Government against Mr. H. F. Colman, for having in his possession a number of sets of Periodical Stamps of the type used from 1874 to 1894, the action of the Government being based upon a provision of the Revised Statutes, which makes it a criminal offence to have in your possession any of these stamps. We are not in a position at present to express any opinion as to whether such a law can be enforced, in view of the fact that the Government itself sold these stamps to anyone who applied for them, from the year 1875 up to August, 1884, at face value; besides that, many thousands of these sets have been distributed by Government authority to post offices in various parts of the world, as well as to Congress men and other persons of influence, the theory of the Government officials having always been that these stamps were of no practical value to anyone, serving only as vouchers for money paid for newspapers, books, and other matter sent through the Post Office at second-class rates.

The chief interest which attaches to the present transaction, from the standpoint of philatelists, is the status of the particular sets found in the possession of Mr. Colman, to whom they have been delivered by Mr. R. F. Albrecht, who in turn had secured them from Mr. A. C. Townsend, of Washington. We were approached about a month ago with a proposition to enter the syndicate for the purchase of these sets, it being a matter of public record that they were sold to five different parties, in lots of ten sets each, at the uniform rate of \$80.00 per set, the agreement being that the retail price be maintained by each purchaser at \$125.00 net. From a business standpoint we did not think it advisable to enter into the scheme, but at the same time we had other reasons for abstaining, which it is not necessary to mention at present. We paid no particular attention to the transactions in these stamps, until a purchaser of complete sets in pairs submitted his acquisition to our inspection. We made a careful examination of the impression, paper, colours, and the perforations, and we immediately arrived at the conclusion that they were trial sheets, printed on Bureau paper, by the Bureau officials or by former employees of the American Bank Note Co., who until 1894 supplied the Government with its requirements. We also arrived at the conclusion, based entirely upon our experience in the matter of perforations, that the proof sheets in question were never perforated by the American Bank Note Co., or by the Department, but were fraudulently perforated by private parties for the purpose of defrauding collectors. This was about Jan. 15th of this year, and we immediately wrote to Mr. Albrecht, who managed the syndicate which was selling the stamps, and requested him to pay us a call, as we had formed a decidedly unfavourable opinion in regard to the sets of Periodical Stamps which he had offered and sold. Mr. Albrecht immediately called upon us, and in view of the statements which we made he, as we understand, went to Washington to consult the parties from whom he obtained the stamps, and the result of his mission was that the stamps were withdrawn from sale, and the collectors who had purchased some of the sets were requested to return them against refund of the amount paid.

We must add that, at the time of our interview with Mr. Albrecht, we stated to him we did not consider agitations of this sort of benefit to the stamp business as a whole, as it might impair the confidence of collectors,

and we therefore sought the means referred to before to have the stamps withdrawn without creating any public agitation. However, we added that unless the sets were withdrawn, we would be compelled to publish our opinion, as we considered it essential that purchasers be informed of the status to which, in our opinion, these stamps properly belonged. In our original interview with Mr. Albrecht, we stated to him that we would be prepared to go on the stand and give under oath our opinion that the stamps were fraudulently perforated; but in view of some evidence which he presented to us, and as a result of further investigations, we hesitated somewhat about the advisability of taking so advanced a position, without, however, modifying in any way the unfavourable opinion which we had originally formed.

We thought that the matter had now been disposed of, and that the stamp fraternity had been spared one of the scandals to which it is subject, and which impair the confidence of collectors in general in the stability as well as the worthiness of our pursuit.

A few weeks after our first steps in the matter, the Government officials appear to have obtained information as to the existence of these stamps, and the result has been the prosecution before mentioned, which has been followed with the greatest of interest by all philatelists in New York and its vicinity. It has now transpired at the trial that our original judgment in the matter was absolutely correct, as the defendant, Mr. Colman, testified under oath that the stamps were delivered to Mr. Munce, Chief of the Stamp Department in Washington, in imperforate condition, that they were transferred by him to Mrs. Munce, and that she in turn sold them or exchanged them with Mr. Colman, without their original condition being altered in any way. It is therefore absolutely certain that these stamps left the hands of the Government, and all the officers connected with the Stamp Department, as imperforate trial or proof sheets, and that they must have been privately perforated, with fraudulent intent, between the time that they came into the hands of Mr. Colman and the time when Mr. Albrecht obtained them. From all that can be gathered it appears that this fraud was perpetrated in Washington, before Mr. Albrecht or any other New York man had any connection with the transaction, and we hope that at some time it will be discovered who was a party to so monstrous a fraud, so that he can be excommunicated by the stamp fraternity.

THE COCHIN-CHINA CURIOSITIES OF MR. CARION.

FOR some time, we might almost say for some years past, a controversy has been going on with regard to the character of certain Unpaid Letter Stamps of the French Colonies (the French stamps imperforate), surcharged "COCHINCHINE," diagonally, in red, the only holder of which appeared to be a certain Mr. Georges Carion, of San Francisco and elsewhere. Those who had some knowledge of French Colonial stamps and of the promoter of these particular varieties seem never to have had any doubt as to the nature of the latter; but their authenticity has been so loudly proclaimed, and the proof of the contrary was, as usual, so difficult, that many philatelists have no doubt been induced to believe in them.

The *Philatelic Californian* of October, 1896, published an article, which is translated into *La Revue Philatelic Française*, to which we are indebted for the following very important information. In the article in question were reproduced, in *fac-simile*, a letter addressed by Mr. Carion to the Postmaster of Baclieu, Cochin-China, and replies received

from him and from the Postmaster of Tay-Ninh, in the same colony. In Mr. Carion's letter were enclosed certain Unpaid Letter Stamps which had been used at Baclieu in March, 1894, and the question was asked whether such stamps had really been used at that office, as the postmarks appeared to indicate. The reply from Baclieu was that the stamps were "perfectly authentic in every respect." The letter from Tay-Ninh confirmed this, and added that the stamps in question still had "legal currency in Indo-China." Nothing, apparently, could be more satisfactory. The article was widely disseminated—it was reproduced in various journals; we ourselves received a specially marked copy, which we took the liberty of taking no notice of whatever, and we fear that it has found its way to that bourn from which no philatelic journals return (we mean the waste-paper basket). We were morally certain that there was a flaw in the case somewhere, but what that flaw was we were not in a position to discover.

Our friends, Monsieur A. Schoeller, the secretary of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, and Monsieur G. P. Grignard, Editor of *La Revue Ph. Française*, have been more fortunate, and we congratulate them most heartily upon their thorough exposure of a most impudent fraud.

The key to the mystery is a simple one enough, as the keys to all mysteries are—when you know them! As Mons. Grignard points out, the only question with reference to these stamps was that as to the authenticity of the surcharge upon them. The letter of Mr. Carion enquires as to the genuineness of the stamps and of the obliterations; it says nothing about the surcharge, for the very excellent reason that, in spite of the *fac-simile* of the letter with stamps attached to it, which was afterwards published, the stamps submitted to the Postmasters in Cochin-China bore no surcharges whatever!

On the publication of these letters the *Société Philatelic Française* took the matter up, and directed its secretary to write to the Minister for the Colonies, asking if he could furnish the Society with a copy of the official decree authorising the surcharge in question. Mons. Schoeller at the same time forwarded to the Minister a cutting from *The Philatelic Californian*, giving *fac-similes* of the letters alluded to above. *La Revue Ph. F.*, in its last number, publishes a *fac-simile* of a letter from the Colonial Office in Paris, of which the following is a translation:—

"PARIS, May 5, 1897.

"SIR,—In a letter dated Jan. 16 you forwarded to me a photographic reproduction of certain statements made by the Postmasters of Baclieu and of Tay-Ninh, relating to the authenticity of Unpaid Letter Stamps bearing the diagonal surcharge 'Cochin Chine,' and you asked me what official decree there was authorising this alteration being made in the Unpaid Letter Stamps of this Colonial Office.

"I have the honour to inform you, in the first place, that according to the result of minute inquiry made in Cochin-China, the statements made by the Postmasters had reference to Unpaid Letter Stamps not bearing the surcharge 'Cochin Chine'; and, in the second place, that the office in Cochin-China has never surcharged any Unpaid Letter stamps with the name of that colony.

"I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

"MONS. SCHOELLER,
"Secretary of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*.
"12, RUE DE GRAMMONT."

As Mons. Grignard adds, "Nothing could be more precise or clearer than this reply. The Postmasters did not certify to the authenticity of the surcharge 'COCHINCHINE.' No Unpaid Letter Stamps have ever been officially surcharged with the name of that colony. Consequently, the Unpaid Letter Stamps surcharged 'COCHINCHINE,' offered by Mr. Geo. Carion, of San Francisco and elsewhere, not only bear forged surcharges, but represent varieties that have never existed. American papers please copy."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE twenty-second meeting of the season 1896-7 was held on the 2nd April.

Mr. F. E. Owen was elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary reported that he had received a communication from the President in reference to the proposed issue of Hospital stamps, of which notice had appeared in the papers. His Royal Highness, in explaining exactly what was proposed to be done, had expressed the hope that as the stamps in question would not be available for postage, and were not intended to be issued in connection with the postal service, philatelists of all classes would see their way to give their hearty support to the scheme, which had been proposed for the sole object of benefiting the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

The general opinion expressed by the members attending the meeting was that, as the Hospital stamps were not intended to be available for postal service, the scheme was one which should have the hearty approval and support of philatelists.

Mr. R. Meyer being unfortunately absent through ill-health, the display of Lagos stamps which he was to have given was postponed.

In Mr. Meyer's absence, Mr. T. W. Hall was kind enough to produce for the inspection of the members present his collection of the type-set stamps of Tolima, which he had with him, and to give some interesting information in regard to the various issues, and to what he believed to be an alteration in one of the plates which has hitherto remained uncatalogued.

THE twenty-third meeting was held at Effingham House on the 9th April, at 7.45 p.m.

The receipt from the publishers of vol. ii. of *The Philatelic World* was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then gave a display of, and read some notes on the envelopes and wrappers of Switzerland, of which he has a very complete collection. He followed this with an exhibition of the Cantonal Stamps, and those of the first Federal issue of the same country. Mr. Oldfield has an immense number of specimens of the latter issue, as he collects all the varieties of postmark, and his interesting remarks concerning the use and scarcity of many of the obliterations found on these stamps were much appreciated by the members present.

THE twenty-fourth meeting was held on the 30th April.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Hülckes, stating that he had received a communication from a correspondent connected with the Post Office in Natal, setting at rest the question whether the so-called error "Ealppenny" on the 6d. Natal was correctly described as an error, or was only a variety due to an imperfect type. In proof of the latter being the correct view, the identical piece of type employed was enclosed, and proved to be only a battered "H." The Secretary was directed to thank Mr. Hülckes for his interesting information, and for kindly presenting the piece of type in question to the Society for preservation.

The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the financial year, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr.

Wickham Jones, Messrs. R. Pearce and A. W. Chambers were appointed auditors to audit the accounts to the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. R. Meyer then read a short paper on "The Stamps of Lagos," passing round in illustration of his observations his collection of the stamps under consideration, in which all the varieties were represented—in most cases both in unused and used conditions.

In reference to the prizes offered by the Society at the forthcoming Exhibition, it was decided that these should consist of two gold and four silver medals.

THE twenty-fifth meeting was held on the 7th May.

The special business announced in the notice convening the meeting was unavoidably postponed until the 14th instant, and the evening was occupied with the inspection of stamps brought by various members to the meeting.

THE twenty-sixth meeting was held on the 14th May.

The Secretary reported the receipt from Messrs. Bright & Son, for the Library, of a copy of their new Catalogue, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Castle read a paper on "The Stamps of Grenada," compiled by Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, in which, after a reference to the previously published information on the subject, the various issues were described in detail, special attention being drawn to the question of paper, perforations, the sizes of the sheets, the differences in the Star watermark, and the varieties to be found in the surcharged stamps. The whole subject was exhaustively treated, and the paper was illustrated by Dr. Taylor's fine unused and used collections of the stamps under consideration.

Mr. Oldfield then read a paper on the "First Issue of the Stamps of Bolivia." In this he described in detail the numerous retouches of the plates, giving the leading characteristics by which each may be readily distinguished, and calling attention to the prominent varieties. The whole subject was minutely dealt with at considerable length, and the paper will be found to contain much novel and valuable information. Mr. Oldfield showed, in illustration of his paper, a very fine selection of stamps from his collection, including several entire sheets of most of the plates, and each member was supplied with a series of autotypes to enable him to follow the reading.

From *The London Philatelist*.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS

At the Forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition,

AND TO COLLECTORS GENERALLY.

THE following arrangement has been made, with the sanction of the Executive Committee, for an Entertainment during the Exhibition:—

AN EVENING INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT AND CONVERSAZIONE will be held at ST. MARTIN'S TOWN HALL, Charing Cross Road, W.C., on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1897, at 8.30 p.m.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Exhibition.

Mr. THOMAS RIDPATH has kindly offered to give a Philatelic Lantern Exhibition during the evening.

Tea, coffee, and light refreshments will be provided. Evening dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the Exhibition, or on application to the Secretary, J. A. TILLEARD, Esq., 4, Lombard Court, E.C., by letter, which should be marked "Entertainment Committee." Gentlemen's tickets, 3/6; ladies', 2/6.

NOTE.—Subscribers to the Exhibition Fund will receive tickets for this Concert free of charge, in accordance with the circular already issued.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. C.—We are very much obliged for the Colombian stamps and envelopes.

F. A. C.—1. The U.S. Columbus issue, having been chronicled and catalogued, could not well be struck out, and we fear that if the Olympic games are kept up long enough, they will have to go in too! Your other question we are looking into.



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SLAMOUTH
WILLIAM BENDON AND SON
PRINTERS

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
PERAK.		
SERVICE STAMPS.		
1897.		
Type 5, surcharged "Service," in black.		
5 c., lilac and ochre ..		
TOBAGO.		
1897. Fiscal stamp surcharged in black.		
(Feb., '97.)*		
½d. on 4d., lilac and pink ..	10	0 10 0
TONGA.		
1887-92. Nos. 5 to 9 are perf. 12x11½.		
Add to this issue:—		
1s., green (perf. 12x11½) ..	15	0 15 0
UGANDA.		
1896. Letters "U. G." and numerals.		
5 (cowries), black ..		
10 " " " ..		

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
15 (cowries), black ..		
20 " " " ..		
30 " " " ..		
40 " " " ..		
50 " " " ..		
60 " " " ..		
10 " violet ..		
20 " " " ..		
50 " " " ..		
100 " " " ..		
With "V 96 R" and name.		
20 (cowries), violet ..		
100 " " " ..		
1897. Inscribed "UGANDA PROTECTORATE." (May, '97.)*		
Impression in black.		
1 anna, on white wove ..		
2 annas " " " ..		
3 " " " " ..		
4 " " " " ..		
8 " on yellowish " ..		
1 rupee " " " ..		

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
ZANZIBAR.		
1897. With head of Sultan. (Feb., '97.)*		
½ a., yellow-green and red	0 4	0 4
1 a., dark blue	" 0	4 0
2 a., red-brown	" 0	6 0
2½ a., ultramarine	" 0	8 0
3 a., grey	" 1	0 4
4 a., green-black	" 1	0 6
4½ a., orange	" 1	0 6
5 a., bistre	" 1	0 8
7½ a., purple	" 2	0 6
8 a., bronze	" 2	0 9
1 r., ultramarine	" 6	0 6
2 r., deep green	" 13	0 0
3 r., lilac	" 20	0 0
4 r., purple-brown	" 25	0 0
5 r., dark brown	" 32	0 0
Surcharged "2½" in red; three varieties.		
2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red		
2½ on 4 a., green-black ..		32 0

PART II.

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
BOLIVIA.		
1897. New types. (June, '97.)*		
2 c., red ..		
5 c., purple-brown ..		
20 c., black and maroon ..		
BRAZIL.		
1897.		
Type 36, with "REIS 10 REIS" at foot.		
10 r., carmine and blue ..	0	1
CHINA.		
1897. Types of 1886 and 1895 surcharged in black, with values in cents. (April, '97.)*		
(a) Small figures.		
½ c. on 3 c., yellow ..	0	2
1 c. on 1 c., green ..	0	9
1 c. on 1 c., red ..	0	2
2 c. on 3 c., lilac ..	1	0
2 c. on 2 c., green ..	0	4
4 c. on 4 c., rose ..	0	4
5 c. on 5 c., olive ..	0	6
5 c. on 5 c., orange ..	0	9
8 c. on 6 c., brown ..	0	9
10 c. on 6 c., " ..	1	6
10 c. on 9 c., green ..	1	0
10 c. on 12 c., orange ..	1	0
30 c. on 24 c., rose ..	2	0
(b) Larger figures.		
½ c. on 3 c., yellow ..	0	2
1 c. on 1 c., red ..	0	2
2 c. on 2 c., green ..	0	2
4 c. on 4 c., rose ..	0	2
5 c. on 5 c., orange ..	0	6
8 c. on 6 c., brown ..	0	6
10 c. on 9 c., green ..	0	6
10 c. on 12 c., orange ..	0	6
30 c. on 24 c., rose ..	0	6
Revenue Stamps surcharged for Postage.		
1 c. on 3 c., red ..	0	2
2 c. on 3 c., " ..	0	2
4 c. on 3 c., " (a) ..	0	4
4 c. on 3 c., " (b) ..	0	4
\$1 on 3 c., " ..	4	0
COLOMBIA.		
1897. Type 58.		
5 c., brown on deep buff ..	0	4
ANTIOQUIA.		
1876. Type 16. Laid paper		
1 c., black ..		
TOLIMA.		
1884. Type 12. Thin laid paper.		
1 p., rose-lilac ..		

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
DENMARK.		
1897. Type 7. Perf. 12½.		
3 öre, grey and blue ..		
100 " yellow and grey ..		
EQUADOR.		
1897. Stamps of 1894 and 1895 surcharged "1897-1898," in black. (April, '97.)* Issue of 1894.		
1 c., blue ..	1	
2 c., yellow-brown ..	0	3
5 c., green ..		
10 c., vermilion ..		
20 c., black ..		
50 c., orange ..		
1 s., carmine ..		
5 s., dark blue ..		
Issue of 1895.		
1 c., blue ..		
2 c., yellow-brown ..		
5 c., green ..		
10 c., vermilion ..		
20 c., black ..		
50 c., orange ..		
1 s., carmine ..		
5 s., dark blue ..		
EGYPT.		
1897. Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Soudan. (May, '97.)*		
1 mil., brown ..	0 2	0 2
2 " green ..	0 2	0 2
3 " orange ..	0 3	0 3
5 " carmine ..	0 4	0 4
1 piast., ultramarine ..	0 6	0 6
2 " orange-brown ..	1	0
5 " grey ..	2	6
10 " mauve ..	5	0
FRANCE.		
FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.		
1896-97. Surcharged in vermilion.		
5 c. on 5 c., green ..		
10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac		
25 c. on 25 c., black on rose		
Surcharged in black.		
50 c. on 50 c., pale rose on white		
FRENCH COLONIES.		
MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.		
1897. Type 1, name in red.		
1 fr., olive-green ..		1 6

		<i>Un. Used.</i>
		<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1897. Type "U," imperf., surcharged. (April, '97.)*		
Red surcharge.		
5 c., blue ..	0	1
10 c., brown ..	0	2
40 c., lilac ..	0	8
1 fr., green ..	1	6
Blue surcharge.		
20 c., yellow ..	0	4
30 c., rose ..	0	6
50 c., mauve ..	0	9
GERMAN COLONIES.		
Stamps of German Empire surcharged in black. (April, '97.)*		
CAMEROONS.		
1897. Surcharged "Kamerun."		
3 pf., brown ..		
5 " green ..		
10 " carmine ..	0	3
20 " ultramarine ..	0	6
25 " orange ..	0	9
50 " red-brown ..		
MARSHALL ISLANDS.		
1897. Surcharged "Marshall-Inseln."		
3 pf., brown ..		
5 " green ..		
10 " carmine ..		
20 " ultramarine ..		
25 " orange ..		
50 " red-brown ..		
NEW GUINEA.		
1897.		
Surcharged "Deutsch Neu-Guinea."		
3 pf., brown ..		
5 " green ..		
10 " carmine ..		
20 " ultramarine ..		
25 " orange ..		
50 " red-brown ..		
SOUTH WEST AFRICA.		
1897. Surcharged "Deutsch Sudwes-Africa."		
3 pf., brown ..		
5 " green ..		
10 " carmine ..		
20 " ultramarine ..		
25 " orange ..		
50 " red-brown ..		

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TOGO.

1897. Surcharged "Togo."

3 pf., brown .. .. .	..	..
5 " green .. .. .	..	..
10 " carmine .. .. .	..	..
20 " ultramarine .. .. .	..	..
25 " orange .. .. .	..	..
50 " red-brown .. .. .	..	..

GUATEMALA.

1897. Black on surface-coloured paper.
Perf. 12. (May, '97)*

1 c., on lilac-grey	0	1
2 c., on greenish grey	0	2
6 c., on orange	0	6
10 c., on deep blue	0	9
12 c., on carmine	1	0
18 c., on white	1	6
20 c., on vermilion	1	8
25 c., on brown	2	0
50 c., on rosy brown	3	6
75 c., on azure	5	0
100 c., on blue-green	6	0
150 c., on flesh	9	0
200 c., on magenta	12	0
500 c., on green	27	6

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

FOREIGN OFFICE STAMPS.

1897. (April, '97)*

2 c., yellow-green	0	2
5 c., deep brown	0	5
6 c., deep ultramarine	0	6
10 c., rose	0	10
12 c., orange	0	12
25 c., deep violet	0	25

Set of 6,
unused, 5/-

HOLLAND.

CURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 52. Var. III. (?)

40 c., black and green
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DUTCH INDIES.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 53. Var. III. (?)

15 c., black and carmine
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BURINAM.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 51. Var. III. (?)

40 c., black and lilac
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ITALY.

1897. New type. (April, '97)*

5 c., green	0	1
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LIBERIA.

1897. Wmk. Type 15. Perf. 14½.
(Feb., '97)*

1 c., mauve	0	1
2 c., black and olive	0	2
5 c., " magenta	0	4
10 c., " yellow	0	8
15 c., grey	0	10
20 c., red	1	3
25 c., green	1	4
30 c., grey-blue	1	8
50 c., black and brown-red	2	6

MEXICO.

1896. Current types. Wmk. "CORREOS-
EUM." Pin perf.

12 c., chestnut (error) .. .. .	..	..
20 c., brown-lilac .. .. .	..	..
50 c., violet	2	6

1897. Wmk. "R.M." Perf. 12.

5 pesos, vermilion .. .. .	..	..
10 " deep blue .. .. .	..	..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1897. Current types. Wmk. "R.M."
Black surcharge.

1 c., green .. .. .	..	..
4 c., orange .. .. .	..	..

MONACO.

1897. Type 2. New colours.

1 c., pale bronze-green	0	1
50 c., bistre on yellow .. .. .	..	..
5 fr., bright rose on greenish .. .. .	..	..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

MOROCCO.

ALCAZAR AND OUAZZAN.

1896. Perf. 11½. (May, '97)*

5 c., carmine .. .. .	..	..
10 c., blue .. .. .	..	..
15 c., orange .. .. .	..	..
20 c., green .. .. .	..	..
40 c., violet .. .. .	..	..
50 c., yellow .. .. .	..	..
1 fr., brown .. .. .	..	..

FEZ AND MESQUINEZ.

1896. Perf. 12½. Value in second colour.
(May, '97)*

5 c., green and red .. .. .	..	..
10 c., carmine and blue .. .. .	..	..
15 c., blue and yellow .. .. .	..	..
20 c., yellow and violet .. .. .	..	..
25 c., violet and green .. .. .	..	..
35 c., brown and carmine .. .. .	..	..
50 c., vermilion and brown .. .. .	..	..
1 fr., deep green .. .. .	..	..

MOGADOR AND MOROCCO.

Nos. 8 to 12 of "Tangiers and Fez"
belong to this service.

TETOUAN AND CHECHOUAN.

1896. Perf. 11½. (May, '97)*

5 c., blue .. .. .	..	..
10 c., green .. .. .	..	..
20 c., carmine .. .. .	..	..
25 c., orange .. .. .	..	..
40 c., violet .. .. .	..	..
50 c., red .. .. .	..	..
1 fr., brown .. .. .	..	..

NICARAGUA.

1897. Type 12. Dated "1897." Perf. 12.

1 c., mauve .. .. .	..	..
2 c., blue-green .. .. .	..	..
5 c., rose .. .. .	..	..
10 c., blue .. .. .	..	..
20 c., bistre-brown .. .. .	..	..
50 c., blue-grey .. .. .	..	..
1 p., grey-black .. .. .	..	..
2 p., claret .. .. .	..	..
5 p., deep blue .. .. .	..	..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1896. Perf. 12. (May, '97)*

1 c., orange .. .. .	..	..
2 c., " .. .. .	..	..
5 c., " .. .. .	..	..
10 c., " .. .. .	..	..
20 c., " .. .. .	..	..
30 c., " .. .. .	..	..
50 c., " .. .. .	..	..

1897. Same type, &c.

1 c., mauve
2 c., "
5 c., "
10 c., "
20 c., "
30 c., "
50 c., "

ORANGE FREE STATE.

1897. Type 1. Perf. 14.

½d., orange	0	1	0	1
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PERU.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1897. Types 18, 19, surcharged "DE-
FICIT," in black. (June, '97)*

50 c., vermilion	2	6
1 sol, sepia	5	0

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

BELEBEI.

1897. Types 2 and 3, redraun. (April,
'97)*

2 kop., deep blue	0	3
5 " indigo and rose	0	6

KREMENTSBOHOUG.

1897. Type 1, redraun. Perf. 11½.
(April, '97)*

3 kop., ochre-yellow
------------------------------	----	----

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

Continued.

LAISCHEV.

1897. Perf. 11½. (May, '97)*

1 kop., orange
3 " red	0	4
5 " blue

NOVOUZENSK.

1897. Perf. 13. (April, '97)*

3 kop., indigo and rose
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OSBA.

1897. Type 3. Perf. 11½.

8 kop., blue and green
--------------------------------	----	----

OSTASCHKOV.

1897. Type 1, redraun. Black impression.
Perf. 11½.

3 kop., on yellow laid	0	4
3 " on rose .. .. .	..	..

SAPOJK.

1897. New type. Perf. 11½. (May, '97)*

5 k., carmine and green	0	6
10 k., green and yellow	1	0

SCHATZK.

1897. Type 13 re-set. Pin perf.
(May, '97)*

3 k., black on yellow-green	0	4
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ZADONSK.

1897. Type 11. Perf. 11½.

1 kop., brown
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Types 5 and 10. Imperf.

1 kop., vermilion (5)	0	2
5 " blue-green (10)	0	6

SALVADOR.

1889. No. 31 surcharged with Type 10,
in black.

1 c. on 2 c., vermilion
---------------------------------	----	----

1897. Perf. 12. (June, '97)*

1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c.	0	2
5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c.	0	6

SAN MARINO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1897. Value in brown. Perf. 14.
(May, '97)*

5 c., green and brown	0	1
10 c., "	0	2
30 c., " .. .. .	..	..
50 c., " .. .. .	..	..
60 c., " .. .. .	..	..
1 l., rose .. .. .	..	..
5 l., " .. .. .	..	..
10 l., " .. .. .	..	..

Set of 8,
unused, 21/-

SWITZERLAND.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 52. Figure in carmine.

1 c., yellow-green	0	1
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TURKEY.

STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

1897. Type 15 surcharged. (a) In red.
(b) In black. (April, '97)*

5 par. on 10 par., green (a)	0	1
5 " " " (b)	0	1

Errors. With "Cniq" for "Cinq."

5 par. on 10 par., green (a)	7	6
5 " " " (b)	7	6

URUGUAY.

1897. Commemorative stamps surcharged
in carmine. (April, '97)*

1 c., black and lilac	0	4
5 c., " blue	0	6
10 c., " carmine	1	0

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES FOR 1897.

Used *	Unused †	Used and Unused ‡	Post-free, ld. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
Set of s. d.					
AFGHANISTAN, 1872-94, including rare old	20	40	0		
AALBORG, including high values and provisionals	18	3	6		
ANGOLA, 1894, 1/2, 1 and 1 anna	4	1	6		
" 1894, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80	9	2	3		
" 100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5	6		
ANGRA, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80	8	2	3		
" 100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5	6		
ANJOUAN, 1, 2, 4, 5 c.	4	0	4		
" 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0		
ANTIGUA, 1/2, green, 1 d. carmine, 2 1/2 d., 4 d., and 6 d.	5	6	0		
ANTIOQUIA, including obsolete	4	1	0		
" 1889, 1, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1	6		
" 1893, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10 c.	4	1	3		
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, envelopes, cards, and newsbands	4	1	6		
" 1890, 1/2, 2, 5, 6, 10, 40, 50, and 60 c.	3	2	3		
" 1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24 c.	9	1	3		
" 1, 2, and 3 s.	8	2	0		
AUSTRIA, five issues	15	0	9		
" 1890-91, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kreuzer	11	2	6		
" 1 and 2 gulden	3	1	0		
" a grand set, including unpaid and high value	37	2	0		
" 1894, unpaid, 1, 3, 5, and 10 kreuzer	4	0	9		
AUSTRIAN LEVANT, 8, 10, & 20 paras, & 1, 2 & 5 piastres	6	1	6		
AZORES, Prince Henry Celebration, 5 r. to 300 r.	13	45	0		
" 5 r. to 300 r.	13	3	6		
BADEN, Arms, 1, 3, 7, and 9 kreuzer	4	1	3		
" Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	0	8		
BAHAMAS, rd. CC, and rd., 2 1/2 d., 4 d., and 6 d. CA	5	3	0		
BARBADOS, 1882, 1/2, 1 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., and 6 d.	5	3	6		
" 1892, 1/2, 1 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., 8 d., and 10 d.	7	4	0		
BAVARIA, 1870, 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, and 18 kreuzer	6	1	9		
" Telegraphs	8	0	6		
" including 1 mark	6	0	6		
" including several issues	30	1	3		
" Returned Letter Stamps	6	0	8		
BELGIUM, including first issue	12	0	9		
" 1 c. grey, 1 c. green, 1 c. olive, 2 c. blue, 2 c. brown, and 5 c. amber	6	0	8		
" containing early issues	28	1	3		
" Sunday stamps, including Antwerp Exhibition	10	1	4		
BENIN, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0	4		
" 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0		
BHOPAL, including obsolete	5	1	0		
" square, imperf.	5	3	6		
" rectangular, assorted	7	1	6		
BERMUDA, 1/2, 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 4 d., and 6 d.	7	2	9		
BOER REPUBLIC, rd. and 2d. on bluish	2	2	6		
BOLIVAR, 1879, 5, 10, and 20 c.	3	3	0		
" 1891, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, and 1 peso	6	12	0		
BOLIVIA, 1894, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	0	6		
" 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	0	9		
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7	0	9		
BRAZIL, including four issues	12	1	0		
" a fine set, with many high values and rare varieties	36	4	6		
" 1890, 100, 200, and 300 reis	3	0	6		
" 1894, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 reis	5	1	3		
" 500, 700, and 1000 reis	3	4	0		
" Newspaper, 10, 20, 50, and 100 reis, coloured	4	0	6		
BRECHUANALAND, 1/2, 1 d., 2 d., 3 d. claret, and 6 d.	5	3	3		
" 1887, 1/2, 1 d., 2 d., 3 d., and 4 d.	5	2	3		
" 1 and 2 c., two types, on 96 c.	3	4	6		
BRITISH GUIANA, 1 and 2 c., two types, on 96 c.	3	4	6		
" 1 on 8 1/2, 8 3/4, and 8 1/2	3	3	0		
" 1889-91, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, and 24 c.	7	4	0		
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1888, large surcharge, 2, 3, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	7	0		
" 1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, and 24 c.	8	3	9		
" 1891, 6 c., provisionals	3	2	0		
BULGARIA, including obsolete and new issues	6	1	0		
CANADA, including old issues and envelope	10	0	6		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provisional and newsband	7	1	0		
" 1/2, to 6 d., and 2 1/2 d. on 3 d.	8	3	0		
CAPE VERDE, crown type, 10 green, 20 bistre, 20 rose, 25 lilac, 25 rose, and 100 r.	6	1	0		
" 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and 100 r.	6	2	6		
CASHMERE, including rare circular	6	1	6		
" 1883, 1 1/2 pies, 2 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	7	3	6		
CAVALE, 5, 10, 15 paras; 1, 2, and 5 piastres	6	3	0		
CEYLON, including provisional envelope	6	0	6		
" 1888 90, 2 cents, provisionals	6	1	0		
" 3, 5, 15, 25, 28, and 30 c.	6	3	3		
CHAMBA, 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas	5	2	6		
CHEFOO, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	5	1	3		
CHILI, including obsolete and envelope	8	1	0		
CHINA, 1878, 1, 3, and 5 candarin	3	2	6		
" 1886, 1, 3, and 5 candarin	3	0	0		
" 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, and 24 cand.	9	4	0		
CHINA (French Offices), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, and 1 fr.	10	4	6		
CHINKIANG, 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	7	1	6		
" Postage Due, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	7	1	9		
COLOMBIA, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	3	6		
CONGO STATE, 1896-89, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, and 50 centimes	6	2	6		
" 1894-95, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1 fr.	5	2	6		
COOK ISLANDS, 1892, 1 d., 2 1/2 d., and 10 d.	4	8	6		
" 1893, 1, 2 1/2, 5 d., and 10 d.	5	3	3		
COPENHAGEN LOCALS, including high values & provisional	19	4	6		
" COREA, 25, 50, and 100 mon.	3	0	6		
COSTA RICA, 1863, 1/2, 2, and 4 reales and 1 peso	4	6	0		
" 1881-89, including two provisionals	7	1	6		
" 1889, Guacacaste and Official	4	0	8		
" 1885-89, including 40 blue	5	4	0		
" 1889, 1 c. to 10 pesos.	10	15	0		
" 1 c. to 50 c.	6	0	9		
" (Guacacaste)	9	15	0		
" (Official)	6	1	0		
CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	0	6		
" 1867, perf., 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	3	3		
" 1868, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	2	3		
" 1869, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centesimos	4	3	6		
" 1871, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	3		
" 1873, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	3	3		
" 1874, 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	4	2	6		
" 1875, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	9		
" 1876, 12 1/2, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	4	2	0		
" 1878, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	6	3	6		
" 1879, 5, 10, 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	6	5	0		
" 1880, 5, 12 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	5	2	3		
" 1881, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 20 c. de peso	5	1	3		
" 1882, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 c. de peso	5	1	3		
" 1888, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills, black	6	0	6		
" 1890, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills	6	0	6		
" 1894, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 mills	6	0	6		
CURACAO, 1880, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 15 cents	6	2	9		
CYPRUS, 1880, 6 d. and 1/2	2	4	0		
DEDEAGH, 5, 10, and 15 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres	3	3	0		
DENMARK, value in ore	9	0	6		
" Locals	96	7	6		
DIEGO SUAREZ, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0	4		
" 1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5	0		
DOMINICA, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4 d., and 6 d., orange	5	16	0		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	2	3		
" Envelopes cut square, on white, cream, and blue, including high values	19	15	0		
DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	6	0	6		
" mostly obsolete and rare	14	1	6		
" 1892-94, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	5	3	0		
ECUADOR, 1865, 1 real, blue, and 1 real, yellow	8	1	0		
" 1881-87, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 80	8	1	6		
" 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	0	6		
" 1892, 1, 2, 5, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1 and 5 sucres	7	2	0		
" Officials, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, & 50 c., & 1 su., red & blue	5	0	6		
EGYPT, various issues	8	1	9		
" 1879-93, 1, 2, 3, and 5 mil.; 10, and 20 para; and 1 and 2 piastres	8	1	9		
" Envelopes, 1888-90, 1, 2, and 5 mil., and 1 piastre	4	1	0		
" Unpaid, 1885, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, & 5 piastres, verm.	5	0	6		
" 1888, 2 and 5 mils., and 1 and 2 piastres	4	0	10		
ERITREA, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 45 c.	6	1	3		
" 25, 40, 60 c., and 1 and 5 lire	5	9	0		
FARIDKOT, native issues	11	1	6		
FERNANDO PO, 1 c. green, 5 blue, 10 brown, 10 carmine, 50 blue, and 50 c. surcharged	6	0	0		
FIJI, 1871-91, including 3 provisionals	6	6	0		
" 1891-93, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, and 5 d.	5	1	8		
FINLAND, including old issues	7	0	9		
FISCALS:					
" BRAZIL, including 1000 and 2000 reis and old issues	14	1	0		
" BULGARIA, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50	5	1	6		
" CANADA, including Manitoba and Quebec	11	1	0		
" CHINA, 2, 10, and 20 c. Telegraphs	3	0	3		
" CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a superb set, including three 10 1/2, 1, 1, embossed, and many rare varieties	26	4	0		
" ECUADOR, 1, 2, and 5 centavos	3	0	8		
" FINLAND, including two 50 penny	4	0	6		
" FRANCE, 10 c. blue, 10 c. grey	3	0	2		
" GERMANY, including 1 and 2 marks	10	0	9		
" GRIQUALAND, a fine set, including large rectr. and square 1/2, and rare varieties	11	3	6		
" INDIA, including Telegraphs, &c.	12	0	6		
" JAPAN, Telegraphs	8	0	4		
" JAMAICA, including 1/-	4	0	6		
" NEW ZEALAND, Insurance and Railways	5	0	9		
" Stamp Duty, 1, 1, 2d., and 2s.	4	0	4		

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

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.—REVISED SERIES—continued.

FISCALS:	Set of	s. d.	INDIA, Service, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S. Telegraph	Set of	s. d.	
PARU, 10 c., provisionals	2	0 6	1881-93, 9 pies, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, and 8 annas	8	0 6	
RUSSIA, 5 and 10 kop.	2	0 3	Envelopes, cut square	4	0 0	
S. VINCENT, including provisionals	3	0 4	(French Settlements), 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	9	3 0	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including 1/2, blue	5	0 9	1 c. to 1 fr.	4	0 0	
TURKEY, Newspaper Tax	3	0 3	INDO-CHINA, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	13	5 0	
UNITED STATES, including Insurance and Cigarettes	11	0 6	1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	
VICTORIA, 1, 1, 2d., and 6d.	4	0 3	ITALY, including old issues	18	0 0	
FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9	1878, Provisional Newspaper Stamps	8	1 0	
early issues	15	0 9	1891, 2 c. on 10, 20, 50, 75, 1.25, and 1.75	6	0 0	
allegorical figures	25	0 6	Unpaid, 1 c., 2, 5, 10, and 50 c., and 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire	9	1 0	
including 4 c., Republic, imperf.	9	1 9	including early issues, Segnatasse, Estero, &c.	62	3 0	
1876-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25	8	0 8	1863-92, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, and 60 centesimi	10	3 0	
FRENCH COLONIES, 1887	7	0 8	1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	
unpaid	7	1 9	JAMAICA, 1888-91, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4d. and 6d.	7	0 0	
1892, many different Colonies	44	1 9	Official, including obsolete	7	0 0	
a grand set, including stamps from			JAPAN, including 1 yen	20	3 0	
nearly every Colony, and many rare			recent issues	6	0 0	
provisionals	80	8 6	1, 2, 3, 8, and 10 sen, and 5 sen Silver Wedding Stamps	7	2 0	
FRENCH CONGO, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	JHIND, native issues, including imperf. and perf.	9	4 0	
1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	used (rare)	7	5 0	
FRENCH GUIANA, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	curved surcharge, including Service	7	6 0	
1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	straight surcharge, including 1 rupee	10	8 0	
FRENCH GUINEA, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	KEWKIANG, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 40 c.	10	5 0	
1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	LABUAN, 1885 issue, and 2 provisionals	5	10 0	
FRENCH SOUDAN, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	1892, no watermark, 2 c. to 40 c., engraved	7	15 0	
1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	10 0	
FUNCHAL, 5 r. to 80 r.	8	2 3	1891, complete set	9	4 0	
100, 150, 200, and 300	4	5 6	LAGOS, obsolete and current, including 2d. CC, and 1/- black	8	5 0	
GAMBIA, C. A., 1/4 to 6d.	7	3 0	and green	4	0 6	
GERMANY, early issues	9	2 3	3d., 7d., and 10d., and provisional 1/4d. on 4d.	4	3 6	
Northern States	8	1 0	LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1/2, 1d., 2 1/2d., and 4d.	4	0 8	
Northern and Southern States	10	1 0	LEVANT, including provisional 8 kop. on 10 kop.	5	2 0	
GERMAN EMPIRE, including 5 gr., 6 & 9 & 18 kr., & 10 & 30 gr.	11	3 6	LIBERIA, early issues, including four of the large size	10	6 6	
1880, 3 pf. to 50 pfennig	6	1 9	1880, 1, 2, 6, 12, and 24 c.	5	3 6	
GERMAN LEVANT, including four obsolete	5	2 3	1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	2 6	
GIBALTAR, 1887, 1/2, 1d., 2, 2 1/2, 4d., and 6d.	5	2 3	15, 24, 30, and 36 c.	4	10 0	
1889 (Aug.), 5, 10, 25, 25, 40, 50, and 75 centimos	6	14 0	provisionals and triangular stamps	5	2 9	
(complete)	7	15 0	1892, Officials, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 c.	5	2 9	
5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 centimos	6	2 6	1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 32 c.	8	5 6	
1 p., and 2 pesetas	8	3 6	Postage Due, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 40 c.	7	6 6	
GOLD COAST, including provisional and 2/- brown	8	5 6	Registration Stamps	4	1 6	
1884-91, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3d., and 4d.	6	2 0	Envelopes and bands, cut square	6	1 6	
GREAT BRITAIN, including 1d., black, 1 1/2d. envelope, &c.	12	1 0	LORENZO MARQUEZ, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 reis	7	2 0	
including 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-, and others rare	37	6 6	LUXEMBURG, 1874-80	10	1 3	
I. R. Official and Government Parcels	7	3 0	Official and S.P., mostly obsolete	13	7 0	
LEVANT, two 40 paras, two 80 paras, and 12 piastres	5	6 6	1892-3, Grand Duke, 10, 12 1/2, 20, 25, 30, & 37 1/2 c.	8	3 6	
GREECE, including unpaid	7	1 0	Grand Duke, 10 c. to 1 fr.	6	4 0	
including four issues	20	2 3	MACAO, Crown Type, provisional issues, surcharged	5	2 6	
1891-92, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 lepta.	5	0 9	1893-94, 2 1/2 to 80 reis	9	2 0	
GRENADA, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 0	1894, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6	
1883-87, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4, and 6	5	2 0	value in avos, provisional, 1, 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 16, 31, and 47 avos	4	0 9	
GUADELOUPE, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	MALTA, including obsolete and newsband	10	9 0	
1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	1881, 1/2, 1, 2, 4d. and 1/-	6	1 0	
GUATEMALA, 1871, 1, 10, and 20 cents	3	1 6	MARTINIQUE, 1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	
1875, 1, 2, 4, and 2 reals	4	1 3	1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 6	
1877, 1, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	1 9	MAURITIUS, including provisional	13	5 6	
1882, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	1 3	all provisionals, including rare varieties	15	10 6	
1886, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	1 0	1863, all "Cancelled," 1/2 on rod., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, rod., 5/-, and 1/- on 5/-	9	3 6	
provisional, 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	3	0 9	1878, 4, 13, 17, 38, and 20 cents	5	6 0	
1/2, 1, and 2 reals envelope, and 1 real band	4	2 0	CA, including 15, 25, and 50 c., and provisional	7	3 0	
GUINEA, crown type, 10, 20, 20, 25, 45, 40, and 100 reis	9	1 6	1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	
1894, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	9	2 3	1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	
100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6	MEXICO, including obsolete	5	0 6	
GWALIOR, 1886, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, and 3 annas	5	3 0	1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	1 0	
HANKOW, 1893-94, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 0	1875, Porte de Mar, 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, and 100 c.	6	1 6	
1894-95, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	3 0	1879, Porte de Mar, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	4 0	
1893-94, Postage Due, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	5	4 0	including old issues and envelope	20	5 0	
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, all obsolete	6	2 0	1879-82, including 85 c., violet, and 100 c., black	11	6 0	
rare, containing 1/2	9	10 0	1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.	5	1 0	
Prov. Govt., 1893, including 10 & 15 c.	9	8 6	10, 12, 15, 20, and 50 c.	5	0 9	
1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12 c.	5	3 3	MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras	3	6 0	
HAYTI, 1887, 1, 2, 3, and 5 c.	4	1 0	MONACO, 1885-86, including envelope and newsband	7	1 0	
1892-93, incl. a c. provisional	6	1 9	1891, 25, 50, 50, 75, and 1 fr.	6	2 0	
HOLKAR, including large rectangular and provisional	4	1 0	Montenegro, Jubilee issues, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 25 nov.	7	0 0	
including Unpaid	5	1 6	Unpaid Letter Stamps, 1 n. to 50 n.	8	0 0	
a grand set, including many rare varieties	12	0 8	MOZAMBIQUE, 1893-94, 1 1/2 to 80 reis	9	2 6	
Young Queen, including scarce shades	13	3 6	1894, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	9	2 6	
1891-94, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, and 15c.	9	1 9	MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY, provisionals, 5, 10, and 20 reis	3	8 0	
20, 22 1/2, 25, 50, and 1 guild.	5	6 6	1894, 2 1/2 to 80 reis	4	2 0	
1894, Unpaid, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 12 1/2 c.	4	1 0	" " " " " " " " " " " "	9	5 6	
HONDURAS, 1878, 1 c., 2 c., 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso.	7	2 0	" " " " " " " " " " " "	100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	2 0
1890, Pyramid, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0	NATAL, including provisional	8	0 0	
1891, Head, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0	NEPAUL, including Native paper and rouletted	5	3 0	
large bicoloured, 2, 5, and 10 pesos	3	2 0	NEVIS, 1d., 1, 2 1/2, 4d., and 6d. CA	5	1 6	
1890, Officials, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0	NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 17 c.	6	0 0	
1892, 1 c. to 1 peso	11	2 0	NEW CALEDONIA, 1881-84, provisionals, including errors	9	7 6	
1891, envelopes	4	0 9	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	0 4	
bands	4	0 9	1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	4	0 4	
HONGKONG, including 7, 14, and 20 c. provisionals	6	4 0	1 c. to 1 fr.	13	5 0	
HORTA, 5 reis to 80 reis	8	2 3	NEWFOUNDLAND, 1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6 1/2, and 8d.	13	30 0	
100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5 6	Cents issues, including 24 c., blue	15	12 0	
HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6	Cents, including 13 c., ship	9	9 0	
1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	2 0				
1891-91	6	2 0				
ICHANG, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 15 cand., and 1 and 3 mace	8	3 3				
INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	12	1 0				

ENTIRELY NEW SETS OF POST CARDS, ALL UNCUT AND UNUSED.

	Set of	s. d.		Set of	s. d.
ANTIGUA, 1880, 18, & 1887, complete	5	4 0	JHIND, Surcharged on Indian	4	2 0
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including first issues, and many rare varieties and letter cards	11	5 0	LUXEMBURG, a fine set, including scarce early issues	17	5 9
AUSTRIA, a grand set, including cards with inscriptions in six languages, letter and Foreign Office cards	40	9 0	MACAO, first two issues, complete	5	2 9
AUSTRIA, inscription in different languages	6	1 0	MEXICO, a grand set, first issue, nearly complete, and rare letter card	18	7 6
AZORES, including first issue and reply cards	7	4 6	MONTENEGRO, all obsolete	5	2 0
BARBADOS, including the rare 1/3 provisional	10	5 0	MONTSERRAT, Jubilee, 2, 2+2, 3 and 3+3 nov.	4	3 0
BAVARIA, 1870 to 1880, early issues only	10	3 0	MOZAMBIQUE, 10, 20, and 30 reis	4	1 9
later issues	14	3 6	NABHA, including first issue and service card	3	1 3
BELGIUM, early issues, including rare roc, black on blue	7	4 0	NATAL, 1/2, rd., and 1 1/2	4	1 0
later issues, including official and letter cards	7	2 3	NEVIS, rd., rd.+rd., 1 1/2, and 1 1/2	3	0 9
BERMUDA, 1880 to 1892	4	1 6	NEWFOUNDLAND, including scarce 2 c. scarlet	6	2 3
BOSNIA, first issue and letter cards	4	1 3	NEW SOUTH WALES, 1876 to 1892	9	2 9
BRAZIL, a fine set, including first issues and letter cards	16	7 6	NEW ZEALAND, 1876 to 1890	5	1 6
BRITISH BECHUANALAND, old type	3	1 3	NICARAGUA, 1878 to 1888 only	7	3 0
BRITISH GUIANA, including two provisionals	5	1 9	1893, 2, 2+2, 3, and 3+3	4	0 6
BULGARIA, 1879 to 1892	6	2 0	NORTH BORNEO, first issue, 1, 3, 6, and 8 cents	4	1 6
CANADA, including letter card	7	1 6	NORWAY, a fine set with many early issues	15	7 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ob-olete issues	3	1 0	PARAGUAY, 1882, including two of the rare provisionals	5	6 0
CEYLON, including three of the rare 1885 provisionals and first issues	10	6 6	PERU, a set of some of the rarest varieties and provisionals	11	12 6
CHAMBA, including service	3	0 9	provisional	6	2 6
CHILI, 1872 to 1883	4	1 0	PORTUGAL, including rare first and Jubilee issues	10	5 0
CONGO, including reply cards	4	1 3	PORTUGUESE COLONIES, including Angola, Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada	7	1 6
CUBA, including the rare 25 c. first issue	7	5 0	PORTUGUESE INDIA, including three rare provisionals	6	3 0
CURACAO, 1876, and provisional, &c.	7	5 0	PUTTIALA, with curved and straight surcharge	5	2 3
CYPRUS, 1880 and 1881 issues	5	1 6	ROUMANIA, including rare 1873 issue	9	2 6
DENMARK, a grand set, including early issues, letter and service cards	21	7 6	RUSSIA, including first issue and letter cards	10	4 0
DOMINICA, rd., rd.+rd., 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2	4	1 6	ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1879, rd., 1 1/2, 1887, rd., 1 1/2	4	2 6
ECUADOR, including 3 c., with border of curves	4	1 0	ST. LUCIA, complete	4	1 3
1892, 2 c. brown and pale blue, 3 c. blue on pink	3	0 6	ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLES, 10, 20, and 30 reis	3	1 0
ERITREA, including reply and letter cards	9	2 3	SALVADOR, 1894	5	1 0
FINLAND, including rare early issues	7	4 0	SANDWICH ISLES, all obsolete	4	1 6
FRANCE, including 1873 and letter card	6	4 9	SERBIA, a good set, including first issue and scarce varieties	14	5 6
GERMAN EMPIRE, including scarce first issues	12	4 9	SHANGHAI, no value, and with value in cand., and in cash	4	1 6
GIBRALTAR, 1886 and 1887 issues	7	3 0	SPAIN, 1874 to 1890	10	5 0
1880, including three scarce surcharges	5	6 0	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Bangkok, Perak, and service cards	8	4 3
GREECE, including 1876	4	1 3	SURINAM, including rare provisionals	9	4 6
GRENADA, including Interior and Postal Union	7	2 6	SWEDEN, with letter cards and rare official	7	3 6
GUATEMALA, including scarce first issue	4	2 0	SWITZERLAND, including official	9	2 6
GUINEA, 10, 20, and 30 reis	3	1 0	TASMANIA, including Walch's provisionals	4	1 3
GWALIOR, large and small size	5	2 6	TUNIS, including first issue and letter cards	5	2 6
HOLLAND, including first issues and letter card	14	3 3	TURKEY, with two of the rare locals	5	4 6
HONGKONG, including provisional	6	2 0	URUGUAY, a grand set, including many rare varieties	19	8 0
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ICELAND, 1879 issue, complete	6	3 0	VIRGIN ISLES, 1880-1888, complete	10	2 3
INDIA, including first issue and service	8	3 3	WURTEMBERG, including first issues	3	3 6
ITALY, including letter and rare official	11	6 0			
JAMAICA, including scarce 1/2 on 3d.	6	3 0			
JAPAN, 3 issues	6	1 0			
including five different issues	10	2 6			
JHIND, 1/2 anna (type 1401, ninth edition) varieties	6	12 6			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	1 6			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	23	7 6			

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GERMAN EMPIRE, including 20 paras, black on rose	6	3 0	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	0 9
GIBRALTAR, including four rare registered envelopes	9	6 6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	1 0
GWALIOR, including registered	7	7 6	1894 Jubilee envelopes, 1 c., 2 c., and 5c.	3	0 6
HUNGARY, with first issue and wrappers	7	1 6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	2 3
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