



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

Vol. I. Jersey City, N. J., January, 1880. NO. 1.

## An Album. BY "KENO."

One beautiful day  
In the month of May,  
My Dollie climbed upon my knee:  
Said she, "Dear papa,  
And you, dear mama,  
I've something to show you, just see!"  
And she took from a nook  
Of her dress, a small book,  
"Dear papa, 'tis an album," said she.  
I gazed in surprise,  
In my darling's bright eyes.  
An album! what could she have in it?  
To surprise me she hoped,  
And the pages then oped.  
Ah! stamps of all nations were in it.  
Next day at my leisure,  
To add to her pleasure,  
An Index I made and placed in it.

C. O.

## On the Choice of Stamps for a Collection.

The heading of this article implies that some opportunity of selection is possible; for the term *choice* involves approval of one object rather than another. We propose to make a few practical remarks on this, so far as we know, untried ground. It is obvious that the choice may be among specimens (a) entirely new; or (b) entirely used; or (c) a mixture of used and unused. We will take these in their order.

(A.)—Where all stamps are unused, the first thing to be looked for is the fineness and beauty of the impression from die, showing the design clearly, and in all its details; next, the completeness of the specimen in its margin, a large margin, if possible showing the edge of the adjoining stamp all around being desirable especially in the case of unperforated varieties. Some collectors take as their selected specimen the middle one of nine stamps, arranged in three rows, and cut a small way into all the eight exterior stamps; these latter being afterwards available for us ein postage but of course this plan is not susceptible of wide adoption. Next,

the clearness and completeness of the water-mark should be secured; and the regularity and perfection of the dentilation may be considered; and in some cases, as the Austrian and Danish, the perfect condition of the original gum at the back should be looked to. Last we place color, the one first requisite and guide in most person's eyes. As to which is the best rule our experience dictates, is always to choose a deep colored specimen, it always stands better, and time usually produces a slight modification of the tones of color.

(B.)—Where all stamps are used, the general rules above given apply and this further item must be attended to, viz., to choose stamps where the main or leading features of the design are as little obliterated as possible by the defacing mark. Take for example the English series; pick those copies where the face of the Queen is untouched, and the cancelling mark is above, or below, or at the edges. Similarly in those terribly inked views of Sydney, select copies where the group and perspective behind as little touched as may be, not regarding too much a little blot of ink in the angles or other comparatively unimportant parts of the stamp.

(C.)—Partly new and partly used stamps are to be dealt with to our mode of thought by invariably taking the former, though a used original is always better than a reprint. Occasionally a very fine copy just touched by the obliteration maybe secured, which presents features rendering it a desirable acquisition, and we would by no means regard the presence of used copies of fine and undoubted types, detrimental to the appearance, and they certainly enhance the value of an album.

Lastly.—In general, we would say no rule so exacting but it has some exceptions; and these, judgment and experience must leave each to determine for himself, but too much care cannot be used in selecting the best and finest specimens at hand. Let our friends remember that the

value of an entire collection, is the value of its component parts summed together and if in each of these parts there is a perfect clear and bright copy, nothing is left to desire.

With respect to envelopes. We by all means counsel collecting them entire. The various sizes of many continental envelopes are evidenced by changes in shade of which we may instance the scarce octagonal series of Prussia, silk threads in the paper, which are found in two sizes, and two sets of shades of colors. No foreign collection admits cut envelopes, and it is quite apparent to the casual observer that if the mere impression of the die be cut out, in most cases all traces, whether it was on left or right side of the complete envelope, all varification by the paper used, by similarity in size, in seal, or the like, are destroyed.

In taking envelopes for a collection, we would select the cleanest, brightest, and most perfect specimens; regarding the rules above laid down as to stamps so far as they are applicable. P. N.

### New Issues.

*Austria.* Pneumatic Post Card, 10 kr. blue. Money Order,  $\frac{1}{2}$  kr.

*Bolivia.* Post Cards, 2c. red brown; 5c. green on buff.

*Brazil.* The new issue runs now as follows 10r. red; 20r. violet; 50r. blue; 80r. lilac; 100r. green; 200r. black; 260r. brown; 300r. bistre; 700r. d. brown; 1000r. slate.

*Bosnia.* Post Card, 2 kr. brown on fawn.

*Christainsund.* Has issued three new stamps, 2 ore black on blue; 7 ore black on purple; 10 ore black on yellow.

*France.* The 3c. buff is no more in use.

*Great Britain.* Will issue an entire new set.

*Griqualand.* Has issued the following high values: £1, £2, £3, £4, £5.

*Guatemala.* Has issued a new set, of which we have seen the  $\frac{1}{2}$ r. green and violet; 1r. green and brown. The finest executed stamps issued.

*Italy.* Has issued the following: 10c. carmine; 20c. rose; 25c. blue; 30c. brown yellow. 50c. d. brown.

*Iceland.* Post Card, inscription, "Brjefs palyd Island." 5 ore blue.

*Japan.* Post Cards, 2 sen bronze green; 3 sen l. green. The 1 sen of the 1876 issue has been seen in red brown.

*Paraguay.* Has issued a 5r. orange, and 10r. red bistre.

*Roumania.* Has issued a new International Card, 10 x 10 b. carmine on pink.

*Labuan.* An island on the north west coast of Borneo has issued four values, 2c. blue green; 6c. orange; 12c. rose; 16c. blue.

*Tobago.* 1d. carmine; 3d. blue; 6d. orange; 1 shilling, green.

### Labuan & Tobago.

We suppose that most every collector has heard of the recently issued stamps of Labuan and Tobago, but there are very few who have any knowledge of these two countries in regard to their situation, government and chief article of commerce.

Labuan is a British island in the Malay Archipelago, of 45 square miles, and a population of 4,893 at last census. The chief settlement is Victoria, and the exports are coal, sago, bird's nests, pearls and camphor. It has an English Governor.

Tobago is a British West India Island of the windward group; area, 120 square miles; population, 17,054. The capital is Scarborough. The products are sugar, molasses and rum. It has a Lieutenant Governor, subordinate to the Governor of Windward Islands, a privy council, legislature, council of seven members, and an assembly of sixteen members.

N. J. P. S.

### Notes.

This paper is edited by the *New Jersey Philatelic Society* and is published, and sent to every collector on receipt of postage.

If you receive more than one copy of this number, or have no use for this one, you will oblige us by handing it to some stamp collecting friend and letting him have the benefit of it.

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We will answer in our next number any questions in regard to stamps.

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Advertising Rates :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS : Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

W. Pairson, Printer, 531 Newark Av., J. C.

## Postal Service on the Ice.

It invariably happens in the winter that for a period ranging from a few days to as many weeks the island of Cronstadt is surrounded by ice. When the surface of the Gulf of Finland is in this condition it is impossible to carry across the mails on foot, or in a ferry-boat, or even force a passage through it with the incisive ram of steamers especially constructed for service amidst the ice, because the crust may be only weak in mid-channel. The only way to pass from Cronstadt to the mainland, or vice versa, under such circumstances, is to employ a species of craft for which the the Russians have no other designation than the somewhat inappropriate one of "life boat." Its crew consists of seven sailors and a guide. Starting from the shore, the boat acts first as a sledge, the seven sailors hauling it along by means of ropes, while the guide, going in front ten or twelve paces, cautiously probes the surface with a long pike. It sometimes happens that the ice easily sustain the weight of one man, and does not give until the boat, with its passengers and mails, begins to press upon it. Then an ominous cracking is heard; clear crystal rays shoot out on every side like cracked glass, the sailors spring into the boat, and a moment later it is floating on the water, while broken masses of ice grind and scrape against its sides. In this manner they go through the crumbling ice until they come to where the crust is hard again. Then the "life-boat" is shoved alongside the ice crust, the sailors spring out and the vessel, hauled on the surface, again acts

as a sledge. Sometimes the boat succeeds in reaching its destination without further submersion, but as often as not the dipping process is repeated several times during the journey across the five miles of ice stretching between Cronstadt and the main land. D.

## Philately.

To the casual observer the study of Philately may seem an uninteresting and un lucrative pastime, but to the eager collector, anxious to secure every new and rare issue to add to his collection, the study not only proves interesting, but also lucrative in point of knowledge.

To the person who concludes by merely a slight examination that Philately is simply a waste of time, we would say that a complete study of what is called Philately embrace a thorough knowledge of the geographical position and political government of all stamp issuing countries. Their states of civilization may also be determined by their postal service. The various designs of stamps, post-cards and envelopes serve also to impart a taste for the beautiful, and the various designs are eagerly sought after and freely criticised by ambitious collectors. This subject will be freely discussed at length. N. J. P. S.

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Stamps will be sent on approval to responsible parties, or those furnishing reference or deposit. 25 per cent commission.

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AND

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**HOW POSTAL CURRENCY WAS DEvised.**

The origin of the fractional currency, which has been in the past few years superseded by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie. In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out, and the precious metals found their way to their heels and toes. It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent piece or any other small denomination of that coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner in market, change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes and what not.

Gen. Spinner was then Treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times, and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamp. He sent down to the Post Office Department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which Government securities were printed. He cut the paper into various sizes. On the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver.

This was not, however, a Government transaction in any sense. It could not be. General Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the department. They took it readily, and the trade folks more readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency." From this General Spinner got his idea of the fractional currency and went before Congress with it. That body readily adopted it, and but a short time after General Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put on each piece of currency, the edges were perforated, and for a long time it was known as "postal currency."—*Collector's News.*

**Small Variations of Stamps.**

To an advanced collector this subject is well understood, but to a beginner a few words in this direction will not be out of place.

A beginner in collecting must be very careful to observe the small differences of certain stamps.

Anyone is very apt to make a mistake in the 1872 issue of the German Empire, as the first set has the imperial eagle and *small shield* embossed in white circle, and the second set has the imperial eagle and *large shield*, which is hard to notice, especially when the stamp is blotched by cancellation.

We pass on to the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, there are two different sets of which the one has the net-work running upward, the

other has the net-work reversed (i. e.) running down which is a very rare set, and is seldom catalogued. Further, the 1871 and 1872 issues of Hungary. The first is lithographed and the second engraved; the distinction of these is that the latter is the darker and better made stamp.

It is the same with the three cornered Cape of Good Hope; the first set is a steel engraving and the second a wood cut, the steel engraving being the better made stamp.

Also the 4sk. vermilion envelope stamp of Denmark, which has the figure four closed and opened at the top. Furthermore, the 1872 and 1876 issues of Roumania are of the same design, but the 1876 issue is obliterated or badly printed; the same occurs with the stamps of Egypt. Some countries have the same designed stamps perforated, rouletted or dented and unperforated, such as Bavaria which has also a silk thread running through the unperforated stamps, and the French Colony stamps which differ from the French in being unperforated.

There is also a difference in the shade of color, and watermark which some do not collect but quite a number do, and we think as it is a different stamp it ought to be collected. This subject will be continued in our next number.

—N. J. P. S.

**New Issues.**

*Azores.*—10 reals blue-green.

*Belgium.*—A single international card has been issued, 10c. carmine on blue.

*Bolivia.*—2 centavos red-brown, and 5c. green on buff cards.

*Bosnia.*—A 2kr. red-brown on fawn postcard is in use.

*Cuba.*—We have seen the set of 1880; they are of the same design as the Spain, the value and colors are as follows: 5 c. p. green, 10 c. carmine, 12½ lilac, 25 blue, 50 brown, 1 peseta.

*Finland.*—The 32 penni rose has been replaced by a 25 penni rose.

*Heligoland.*—1 mark black, green and red, and 5m. black, green, red and yellow.

*Italy.*—The new series are 10 cent. carmine, 20c. rose, 30c. brown yellow, 50c. dark brown.

\* \* \* On account of our paper being overfilled we could not prolong our list of new issues.

### Stamp Collecting in General.

THIS subject I dare say has gone its rounds in almost every Philatelic paper, and yet there remains much to be said about it.

I do not profess to write all that remains to be said but will try to cover as much matter as possible.

First that stamp collecting is becoming and is one of the pastimes of the day is certain, and that it is instructive is a matter of fact, that it is profitable is shown by the fabulous prices that have been obtained at the recent auctions held at New York.

Therefore, where it affords a pastime, instructs us and is profitable, advancement in the science of Philately cannot fail.

After you have made up your mind to start a collection, observe the following directions and do not vary from them.

You will never make it a success unless you have an album with the spaces marked in it, as it will be too troublesome and tedious to mark them yourself.

Above all be careful of whom you buy, so as not to get counterfeits pasted in your album, as that

is a disgrace to any collection and only shows the ignorance of the collector. Do not admit torn or mutilated specimens as they will only spoil the looks and good appearance of your collection, and are of little or no value. In selecting cancelled stamps take good care in getting them as slightly cancelled as possible, so as to show the denomination and centre of the stamp.

N. J. P. S.

### Memorial to Sir Rowland Hill.

January 9th was the fortieth anniversary of the introduction in England of the penny postage system founded by Sir Rowland Hill, and at a meeting held in London it was proposed to commemorate the event by an international memorial.—*Collector's News.*

### Postal Scraps.

The first postal card received in Aberdeen, from an Aberdeen lady, was marked, "Private."

There is really little more time gained by sending a Telegraphic message than an ordinary letter; they both go through the post.

How Dr. Magnus became a stamp Collector.—Some years ago, my eldest son (then an urchin 9 years of age) had brought home from school a score of ragged stamps,—English, Belgian, Dutch, German, and Italian,—and made comical efforts to classify them. A few Spanish and French Republic stamps, which we hunted up from our letters, set the seal on the partnership,—Magnus, father and son,—and all our endeavors tended to swell the number of stamps, which filled the album. Later on, the well-known fickleness of children, left me alone at the head of the collection. It was from that

day that I seriously perused the study.

The arrival of the British mail at Valparaiso.—The correspondence is brought on shore either by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., or else by the captain of the port. In the latter case, the mails are carried to the Post Office by the boat's crew; but if, as is most commonly the case, the steamer sends the bags ashore, a curious scene ensues, and which I know has aroused the anger of more than one newly-imported Briton, who has happened to be a witness thereof. The sight of the boat approaching the shore, is the signal for the band of loafers and idlers (which is always to be found on the Mole to rush, with one accord, to the landing, there to await the arrival of the mails. No sooner has the boat fairly touched land, than, without order or permission, the ruffians make a dash at the Royal mails, and in a twinkling each bag has a bearer. When it is known that there are no more bags in the boat, there begins a regular scrimmage between the successful and unsuccessful candidates for mail carrying. During the conflict (which is, however, of short duration, the Mole being very near the Post Office) the bags change shoulders, or are thrown on the ground, and are immediately pounced upon by some one who has been watching his opportunity. This, be it borne in mind, takes place within two or three feet of the water's edge; that no bag has yet been thrown into the sea is really wonderful.

A Postmistress in Pennsylvania employs her husband as head clerk.

The young ladies at the post-offices are likely to remain unmarried—they are always sending the mails away.

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O'Connell Print. 476 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Reprints.

It is the impression of many collectors that the greater part of the uncanceled stamps are reprints, but this is not so; take for instance Thurn and Taxes, Brunswick and all other German countries which are now in the German Empire.

Now after the German Empire was established these stamps were called in by the different Governments, and were exchanged for the stamps issued by that Government. There was a limited time of about three months in which all stamps had to be in, and after that time were considered as old paper.

So it is that so many uncanceled stamps came into the possession of stamp dealers and are now being sold below face value.

The same is done with the present issues, which are sold by the pound after being called in. This does not apply to the U. S. stamps at all; they are reprinted for the use of collectors and the general public, but they cannot be bought for less than face value.

We hope that this will be looked upon by all collectors, who are under the impression that uncanceled stamps are reprints.—*N. J. P. S.*

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### Change.

On and after February 1st this paper will be supervised by N. Taussig, who will act as editor.

### Frauds.

Mr. G. A. Wilson, of Raleigh, N. C., an old veteran fraud, has increased his collection at the expense of Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. to the amount of \$3.85. Dealers beware of him!

### Change.

We beg to inform our subscribers and the Philatelic public that Mr. Muller, our former Secretary, has withdrawn, and in his place have elected Mr. N. Taussig, who will also act as supervising editor.

I respect the young man who swallowed the postage stamp on his beloved's letter, "because her lips had touched it;" and I should regret to inform him that, being a sensible girl, she used a stamp-damper.

### Stamp Collecting.

This is one of the innocent and instructive amusements that is lately dying out among the youth of the present day, and has been superseded by the desire for reading flash literature. This we are sorry to see, for we always considered it one of the most beneficial and fascinating manias ever introduced. Some years ago when it was first started, it spread like wild-fire—not only among young people—but even among those of more mature minds. It became a business, aye, and a profitable one, as well as a hobby, and many persons began dealing in old cancelled stamps, some of which brought fabulous sums among the fastidious, whose desire seemed to be to obtain a specimen of every stamp issued, regardless of expense.

The advantages derived from this amusement are many—a thorough knowledge of Geography, History, names of monies used in different foreign countries, etc. For when one receives a stamp he has never before seen, he first discovers of what nation it is, and turns to his geography to find out where that place is situated—then he wants to know whose photograph is printed on the stamp, and here his history comes into use—and after placing it carefully in his album, a happy smile overspreads his face as he mutters, "one more."

Besides these advantages, he learns to be neat and tasty; for one of the principal objects in stamp collecting is to have the album kept neat and clean, and the stamps tastefully arranged.

A few old fogies may say, "Bah, a childish idea," but it is best not to pay any attention to their silly palaver, but go on in the way you know to be right, and "let him laugh who wins."—*Phoenix.*



**Postal Scraps.**

The Green Bay post-office officials do not like to answer questions. The following, posted over the general delivery, expresses their sentiments: "Price of three-cent stamps, three cents each; licked and stuck, five cents each. The clock will answer the question, 'Has the mail closed?'"

The new practice of sending bees by post is causing trouble. A Washington correspondent explains thus:—The cage is a block of wood, in which are three large holes, covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen bee, are placed in each compartment, and are introduced through a hole in the side of the block, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The postmasters and clerks allege that the honey soaks through the paper placed over the holes and daubs other mail matter; and besides, as one postmaster complained, the clerks in his office did not get through examining and studying the contrivance, until the bees stung every one of them; and, in showing them how it was done, and how to handle it without injury, they stung him too!

Strange articles for postal transmission. — Live silkworms, mice, lizards, frogs, and tortoises continue from time to time to be sent by post. The latest surprise to the Post-office authorities has been a live snake. Of course it was refused; but, out of regard to the feelings of the sender—a naturalist—and the fact having been eliminated that the snake was a pet which had been out on a visit, the reptile was delivered by a special messenger.

The *Collector's News* of Plainfield, N. J. has suspended publication.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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parties, at 30 p. c. com. Try me once.

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Smithtown Branch, New York.

**JUST OUT!** Gerry Jones has just issued the Feb. number of his celebrated free price lists. Send for one to Binghamton, N. Y.

**100 Foreign Postage Stamps** by return mail, only 10cts.; 1000 for 30cts.; set of 7 Turkey, 10cts.; set of ten Norway, 10cts.; one hundred scarce stamps, all different, 25cts.

The Stamp Collector, containing a list of cheap packets, sets and albums, sent free. ARTHUR FOUNTAIN, 79 Nassau st. New York City.

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Packets 5c. to \$10. Albums 25c. to \$10. each. Illustrated Catalogue 25c. Everything needed by a stamp collector at very low prices.

Circulars free. Send for them before buying elsewhere. L. W. Durbin, Fifth and Library Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. established ten years.

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

Vol. 1.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MARCH & APRIL, 1880.

Nos. 3 & 4.

## A Plea For Philately and Philatelists.

Many well meaning, sensible people smile and scoff at the idea of persons, who are, perhaps, as sensible as themselves, collecting what they profanely term "Dirty little bits of paper." Yet perhaps these very individuals are accumulating at home, and guarding with the tenderest care and solicitude, a heap of dirty coppers in the shape of pennies; paying fabulous prices for some, because our wise and beneficent Uncle Samuel does not see fit to issue but a limited number; or others, whose sole object in life is to possess a certain beetle or butterfly; others to whom an old, black letter, worm eaten tome is a mine of wealth. In short, all men have their hobbies, just as little girls used to have their dolls some few years ago, before they became ready-made women. Now, brother collectors of minerals, prints, coins, plants, engravings, buttons! books, etc., why should not I have my hobby, and follow it out instead of being ridiculed? My friend of the button-mania, what interest is it to me that you possess a collection of fifteen thousand different buttons? All that I care about them is that my "*Cara Sposa*" supplies them to my clothes when needed. The idea of collecting buttons, ha! ha! I have just as good a right to laugh at you as you to sneer at me for being a philatelist. My friend, the herpetologist, I don't care for your fine specimen of "*Isthognathus DeKagir*" or "*Phrynosonas Don-glasie*." What to me are birds, serpents, coins, books, ferns, etc., when I can revel in the beauties of a rare and valuable postage stamp?

Let us, then, as we all require a certain degree of forbearance from the eminently practical people of our country, for our little foibles, cling to each other, and bringing home to our minds the old adage, "One man's meat is another man's poison," cease to ridicule each other's fancies. Let us take a view of the few benefits to be derived from the study of philately, and ask ourselves why it is preferable as an amusement and occupation to the thousand and one other subjects for collectors to expend their mental energies upon. A person collecting minerals, or other objects of a like nature, can never expect to make his collection complete; besides, even to possess a respectable collection of books, coins, etc., requires a very large expenditure of time and money, much more than many collectors could afford, even were they willing to give. These collections are bulky, require great care for their proper preservation, and much study, to be properly posted up as to their history. To none of these objections is philately liable. For a very moderate expense an excellent collection of stamps can be procured, a collection can be made complete, at least, during the lifetime of the collector. It requires very little study to keep it in complete order, and it can be carried about in a small parcel. To the young school-boy who is supplied by his dotings parents with a sufficiency of spending money for his little wants—apples, tops, kites, etc., and a little over—there can be nothing more improving and interesting than the study of philately. He supplies himself, at a very moderate cost, with a good album and catalogue, and goes to

work. In the interval of study and rainy days, when out-door sports have to be given up, he can always find an inexhaustive store of amusement in his album.

In pursuing this study he becomes acquainted with a part of the history of different countries, some of which, perhaps, he would never otherwise have heard of. He learns who the sovereigns were, and naturally turns to his history to find out all he can about them. He comes across a stamp of "Heligoland," or the "Orange Free States," and straightway consults his geography to find out the localities of these heretofore unknown lands. He sees many different varieties of paper, good, bad and indifferent, and is led to inquire the process of manufacture, how the water-marks are put in, etc. Viewing with an artistic eye the engraving on a stamp, his mind naturally inquires how it is done,—how the perforations are made,—in short, there are many of these little points of interest that are as a sealed book to the "profane." He further becomes acquainted with the currency of different countries, and heraldry, if he has a taste for memorial bearings, and his fancy can be amply gratified in this occupation, as many of the stamps are simply a picture of the coat of arms of the country to which they belong.

If his means will allow, let him take a good journal and keep himself well up in the changes taking place in stamps, new emissions and withdrawals. I would say to my school-boy friends, and they are all my friends, for I have a most kindly feeling for them and their little amusements, if you have time, funds and disposition, collect, and

by all means, take my word for it, you will find in it pleasure and profit. I don't know whether school-boys now-a-days eat molasses candy or not (they did when I was a boy, not a great while ago), but if they do, let them, instead of ministering to their appetites for sweets, invest in something that will certainly improve their minds. In case they become tired of stamp collecting, they can always sell their specimens for a fair price. Now what I have been saying to school-boys applies just as well to children of larger growth. Any one who will give himself the slight trouble to investigate the subject of Philately will be sure to find in the science a vast fund of general information and pleasure. Some days since, I had the pleasure of conversing with a middle-aged gentleman, whom I discovered purchasing stamps, and upon my expressing my gratification at so practical a man as himself making a collection, he informed me that his pet hobby for years had been the collecting of minerals; but accumulating, they took up so much room to be properly displayed; so he had packed them in boxes and commenced stamp collecting, and found it more interesting to him by far than minerals.

It is a well known and recognized fact that one of our late prominent New York merchants princes had the finest collection of stamps in the world, and when we take into consideration the fact that in Europe celebrated "Savans" have not considered it beneath their dignity to devote their valuable time to the study of Philately, we should not judge ourselves wrong in following their footsteps. I propose in a future paper to give my friends, who feel sufficiently interested to follow me, a complete description of the manufacture of our own stamps, embracing the

making of the paper employed, describing how they are engraved, printed, perforated and embossed, the quantities used in the course of a year, and a variety of information which I think will prove interesting and useful to all collectors of Postage Stamps.—A. J. P.

### Small Variations of Stamps.

(CONTINUED.)

In our last we gave a number of small variations in the design, shade, and perforation of stamps, which was more for beginners than advanced collectors; in this number we will attempt to give the watermarks of stamps.

The United States have the watermark U. S. P. O. D. in the entire envelope, but the adhesive stamps of this country instead of having a watermark some have a peculiar back, known as the "grid-iron back."

The 1850 issue of Prussia has a watermark of an oak crown. The 1859 issue of Hamburg has a watermark of undulations, which is also the case with the 1875 issue of Bavaria. The 1870-71 issue of the latter country has a watermark of lozenges. The 1863-67 issue of Austria has the word "Briefmarken" (postage stamps) in the whole sheet of stamps. The 1852 issue of Holland has a post-horn as a watermark. The stamps of Great Britain have a great variety of watermarks. The 1840-41 have watermark of a little crown. The 6 pence violet 1842 issue has the watermark V. R. The 1854 issue has a large crown as a watermark. The 1856 issue has watermark of Heraldic Flowers. The watermarks of the 3d., 6d., 9d., 1sh. of the 1858-63 issue are heraldic flowers; of the 2d. large crown, and the 4d. garter. The 1d. 1864 issue has large crown. The 1865 issue have all watermarks of her-

aldic flowers, with but one exception of the 4d. which has the garter. The 1867 issue has watermark of a rose, with exception of 5sh. which has maltese-cross. The 1d. has watermark of half-penny over two stamps, and the 3 half pence has large crown.

Most all the provinces of Great Britain have watermarks of Crown and C. C. The 1866 issue of Egypt has pyramid and star as a watermark, and the 1867-75 issues have watermark crescent and star.

There are many more which we would name if space would allow.

—N. J. P. S.

### The Language of Postage Stamps

It seems that postage stamps as well as flowers have a language. Thus, according to the *Albany Times*, when a postage stamp has been placed upside down on the left corner of the letter, it means, "I love you;" in the same, cross-wise, "My heart is another's;" straight up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye;" upside down in the right hand corner, "Write no more;" in the centre, at the top, "Yes;" opposite, at the bottom, "No;" on the right hand corner, at a right angle, "Do you love me?" In the right hand corner, "I hate you;" top corner, on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner, on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "Accept my love;" the same, upside down, "I am engaged;" at a right angle in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right hand edge, "Write immediately." While this is all very good as far as it goes, those who put a postage stamp on any but the upper right-hand corner of an envelope must hold themselves responsible for all the swearing of the post office clerks.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and is published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS :—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

On account of having our March number delayed, we are forced to issue numbers March and April in one.

## Postal Scraps.

In our last number we credited the *Collector's News* for the articles "How Postal Currency was Devised," and "Memorial to Sir Rowland Hill," instead of giving Mr. Fountain's Hon. Paper, *The Stamp Collector's News*, credit. The Philatelic Public will please excuse the error.

Among our welcome exchanges are the following :

The *Ohio Philatelist*, published by G. W. Rodenburg, is a neatly gotten up paper, and contains a good article entitled "A Mere Suggestion."

The *Philatelic Guide* of New York contains a very interesting article headed "Only A Stamp," written by the well-known author A. Russell. It also has some very good articles on U. S. Revenues by Mr. E. B. Sterling.

The *Mound City Collector*, published by C. Lang of St. Louis, has issued its first number.

The *Foreign Stamp Collector's Journal* has been received by us, and has the greater part of its pages devoted to advertisements.

The *Collector's News*, which issued its last number in January, has suspended, and proves a great loss to Philatelic literature.

The *Collector* of Worcester, Mass. published by E. A. Weiet & Co. is a very neat magazine for Philatelists. It has some good subjects on "The Stamps of Holland" and on "Forgeries."

The *Amateur & Collector* of St. Paul, Minn. has issued its first number. It is a nice looking paper and promises success.

We would like to receive all other Philatelic publications in exchange for ours.

Brown complained of a bad smell about the Post Office, and asked Jones what it could be. Jones didn't know, but suggested that it might be the dead letters.

Just before going to press, the first number of the *Welt Post* came to hand. It is edited by Sig. Friedle, and is one of the finest Philatelic publications on record. It contains the latest new issues, and many other Philatelic subjects.

The *Stamp Collector's Review*, published by Mr. J. C. Rasmussen of Davenport, Iowa, has been received. It will be issued regularly after this.

Anyone sending us five subscriptions will receive this paper free for one year.

## New Issues.

*Antigua*.—A 4 pence blue, the same as the 2<sup>d</sup>. Nevis and Monserrat, has made its appearance.

*British Honduras*.—A  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny card, red on brown, has been issued.

*Bulgaria*.—A 10 centime red on buff card.

*Bolivar*.—We have seen the four new issues of this country. They are lithographed on white. 5 centavos blue, 10c. violet, 20c. carmine, 40c. brown.

*Bhopaul*.—A 1 anna brown is now in circulation.

*Bosnia*.—A 2 golden yellow has been issued recently.

*Cyprus*.—The stamps described some time ago have turned out frauds.

*Dominica*.—The 1 penny postage stamp is now surcharged "revenue" in black.

*Dutch Indies*.—The surcharged card comes with the surcharging reversed.

*Danish West Indies*.—The 12 cent is yellow-green and mauve.

*Falkland Islands*.—A 4 penny brown-gray on white has been issued.

*Fernando Po*.—This colony, that formerly used the Cuban stamps surcharged, has now issued its own stamps. They are the same design as the late Cuban with Fernando Po inscribed above. The values are 5 cent peseta green, 10c. de peseta brown, and 50c. de peseta blue.

*Griqualand*.—The five shilling is now surcharged with small "G" in black.

*Gold Coast*.—The one penny is now cut in half, diagonally, and used instead of the half-penny.

*Hyderabad*.—The whole of the 1871 series are now surcharged in black and red. These are the so-called Deccan stamps.

*Japan*.—The 1 sen is now red-brown, and the 2 sen is now dark violet.

*Mexico*.—Four more cards have appeared; carmine on pink, blue and rose, black on dark violet. Guadalajara, un real azure, perforated in points, of 1867.

*Monserrat*.—Two values; 2½d. red-brown, 4d. blue. Also a card, 1½d. red-brown on buff.

*Nevis*.—Another value, 2½d. red-brown. Also a card, 1½d. red-brown on buff.

*Persia*.—The 1880 issue have their border in color; 1 shahi black and vermilion, 2s. black and yellow ochre, 5s. black and green, 10s. black and violet.

*Peru*.—An unpaid letter stamp has been issued. Also the current issue has a red surcharge of 'Plata' in circle, and the 1 centavo yellow has changed to green.

*Philippine Islands*.—This colony has issued its 1880 stamps; they are of the same design as the Cuban.

**EDWARDS, PEEK & CO.,  
STAMP IMPORTERS**

BOX 384, CHICAGO, ILL.

We can supply as below for cash with order; postage extra.

Chili, 1867, 5c. 15c. per dozen.  
Costa Rica, ½ real, 25c. "  
Nicaragua, 5c. 30c. "  
Peru, '69, 1c. unused 25c. "  
100 varieties Foreign Stamps, 20c.  
1000 well assorted " 50c.

Stamp Album, spaces for 2200 stamps, 40cts. 8-page Illustrated price list 3cts.

J. T. HANDFORD,

195 Wooster Street, New York, offers to Stamp Collectors

Norway, 15va. 20c.; Holland, 20va. 20c.; Switzerland, 15va. 20c.; Spain, 40va. 50c.; Hussey's Express, 4va. 6 cents. Postage extra. History of Hussey's Express, free.

100 Foreign Stamps for 20 cents. W. G. Barclay, P. O. Department, Petrolia, Ont.

Agents wanted to sell stamps!!  
C. C. COLLINS.

339 Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

**FOREIGN STAMPS!**

150 rare varieties, including Natal, Orange States, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Bosnia, Roumania, Servia, India, Victoria, etc., only 50 cents; 100 var. 30c. Address, Grant Van Blarcom, 22 Westervelt St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S REVIEW is now published on the 15th of every month and will be distributed free to stamp collectors. This Journal is devoted to stamp dealers and collectors, and is pronounced the most fearless and entertaining philatelic publication. Address, J. C. Rasmussen, Box 341, Davenport, Iowa.

**100 Foreign Postage Stamps**

by return mail, only 10c.; 1000 for 30c.; set of seven Turkey, 10c.; set of ten Norway, 10c.; 100 scarce stamps all different, 25 cents. THE STAMP COLLECTOR, containing a list of cheap packets, sets and albums, sent free. ARTHUR FOUNTAIN, 79 Nassau St. New York City

Stamps sent on approval; agents wanted from 25 to 50 p.c. Address Thos. T. Tress, Box 226, Columbus, Ohio.

200 Foreign Stamps and circular, post-free 14c. Address

CLINTON COLLINS,

East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co  
DEALERS IN

**Foreign & U. S. Stamps,**

11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

We have constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of U. S. Provisional and Official Stamps, which we would like to dispose of for cash or in exchange for other stamps. Agents wanted at 25 p. c. com. Sheets sent on approval to reliable parties. Foreign correspondence respectfully solicited.

LIST OF PACKETS

30 varieties, fine stamps,	.12
50 " excellent,	.25
100 " "	.40
500 mixed,	.20
1000 " "	.40

E. OTTO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

**Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps,**

COR. SHERMAN & SANDFORD PLACES,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We will send stamps to reliable parties or those furnishing reference or deposit.

Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission.

We are also prepared to sell stamps at 20 cents per hundred and upwards.

**D**ON'T Forget to send 25c. for a year's subscription to the New Jersey Philatelist. Address, No. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE, Jersey City, N. J.

**STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.'S  
NEW PRICE CATALOGUE,**

Includes all the New Issues up to Dec. '79, and will be found the most complete price Catalogue ever published in the English language. It has been greatly increased in size, and includes numerous important additions and improvements. Also an Appendix, containing about 500 Illustrations, with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue, which will be found especially valuable as an aid in identifying little known stamps, and will be found of the utmost possible use to collectors. Price of the Catalogue and Appendix, 12c. each, or the two bound together, 25c., post free.

**Special Notice to U. S. Philatelists.**

Any of Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s publications may be sent to the U. S. at the same rate of postage as from one part of England to another. The rate is 8c. per lb. Terms sent post-free on application. The following popular works are now ready:

THE IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, invariably praised and recommended by all collectors using this celebrated work. Third edition, greatly enlarged. Price, \$2.35, p. f.

THE SUPPLEMENTS TO THE IMPERIAL ALBUM provide for the very latest issues. Many quite new and explanatory notes will be found included in these works. Price, \$1.20, post-free.

THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS are having an extraordinary sale, and are now by far the most popular issued, the prices, considering the amount of information and provision for new issues, rendering them unequalled. Price, 85c., p. f.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK, by the late E. L. Pemberton. Post-free, \$1.50

Full particulars and prices of the above will be found in the *Illustrated Foreign Stamp and Crest Prospectus*, containing a variety of information valuable to Collectors, with detailed particulars of all our publications, also of nearly 300 different Packets and Cheap Sets of Stamps, including Fiscal or Revenue stamps, Interpostal Egyptian and War Envelopes. Sent to any address post-free. New wholesale list gratis and post-free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.,  
8 Gower St. London, W.C. England

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MAY, 1880.

No. 5.

## History of the Usages of Stamps.

When to-day we mail a letter in some nearby letter-box, send off a money-order, or demand payment of the same, we are always obliged to go to that little trouble of affixing a postage stamp. We do not but once stop to think that there were times when we did not know anything about the prepayment of postage; when the use of these small labels, the time, and money saved by them, was not known at all. It appears to us as if things always were as they are now; as if they could not have been different. And still it is but a few years since the postal system has gone into effect. Many experiments to establish a postal system were tried long before that of Sir Rowland Hill's, with little or no success; even as early as August 1653 King Ludwig XIV ordered mail-boxes to be erected in several parts of the city of Paris, and charged the price of one sou for every letter to be delivered within the city, the charges to be prepaid by the writer, and in the following manner:—

A Ticket had to be bought from the authorities on which was subscribed "Postage Paid," then followed the date of the month and year. The same was to be pasted on the letter which was intended to be mailed. These tickets, in their use, resembled somewhat our stamps of to-day.

First in the year 1840 stamps were more frequently used;—this year being the one in which Sir Rowland Hill's Penny Postage System was devised. There were then two stamps issued,—a one penny black being a wrapper, and the two pence blue an envelope. The Mulready design being the

illustration of the centres of them both, the paper having three silk threads running through it.

This comfortable arrangement was soon imitated. In the year 1843 Brazil issued stamps—the first country to follow Great Britain.

In 1850 Prussia issued stamps, this being three years later than the United States which issued them in 1847. Many other countries then followed.

Not alone has it proved a benefit to business and business men, but it is an immense source of revenue.

In 1879 the German Empire sold 635,000,000 stamps, 93½ million postal cards, 6½ million newspaper wrappers and stamped envelopes.

—N. J. P. S.

## The Stamped Envelopes of Chili.

The first stamped envelopes made their appearance in 1872. The paper that was used for the same was quite heavy, smooth, and of a bluish tint.

The flap was a gradual curve. Instead of having an impressed stamp, a hand stamp was used, consisting of a double ring in which was inscribed "Decima Seccion—Telegrafica." The inner circle contained the word "Chili."

These stamped envelopes (5 centavos) were not alone used for the transmission of letters but for telegraphic purposes also.

In the month of January 1872 the first impressed envelopes made their appearance. The (5 centavos) stamp forms a square with the corners cut off. Above "Chili" and on both sides "Porte Franco"—below "5 cents," the centre representing the bust of Ramon

Freyre, facing towards the left; the color being lilac.

All envelopes manufactured in England have a pointed lap.

In the year 1875 all envelopes excepting the 5 centavos were manufactured in Chili. The same were of a much poorer quality of paper, and the flap is curved instead of pointed.

In many cases stamped envelopes that are used here have the word "Multada" in a square surcharged, under which large figures 5, 10, 15, and 20 are stamped. This signifies that there is postage due on the same, and we think ought to be collected as due stamps.

—B. J. B. Z.

## New Issues.

*Antigua*.—This island issued a 2½ pence red-brown, and a 1½d. red-brown on buff card.

*Bermuda*.—A new stamp made its appearance; value 1½d. red-brown.

*Cashmere*.—A 4 annas red, and an 8 annas red are supposed to have been issued.

*Ceylon*.—A new denomination has made its appearance; 2½ rupees red-brown.

*Danish West Indies*.—A 50 cent value is now in circulation. It is of the same type as the rest of the series, but printed on one color only; the color being mauve.

*Bosnia*.—This country has issued a newspaper stamp, similar to the one of Turkey. Value 2kr. red.

*German Empire*.—The 5 and 10 pfennig stamps have the word "pfennige" changed to pfennig.

*Gold Coast*.—This country has issued the following new stamps:

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny olive brown,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  penny brown, and 2 pence green.

*Russia*.—The 3 kopec stamp has now changed its color to blue-green.

*Venezuela*.—The new set runs as following: 5c. blue, 10c. red, 25c. yellow, 50c. brown, and 100c. green.

*Persia*.—The *Philatelic Record* notes a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  shahi carmine and black on buff card.

*Philippine Islands*.—One of the 1880 stamps is the 200 mills de peso, pink.

*Dominica*.—Three new values have been issued:  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny claret,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence claret, and 4 pence blue.

*East India*.—A  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna post card is out. The color is brown.

*Paraguay*.—A new 5 centavos light brown; "Republica del Paraguay" described above; "centavos" at sides. Lion, holding a stick with a hat on it, in oval.

### Public Opinion of a Collector.

New-York, March 15, 1880.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir:—

Having watched with close attention the many fruitless attempts to exterminate frauds from the ranks of Philately, I take the liberty of expressing my opinion on the same, through the columns of your valuable paper.

There are two classes or kinds of this Vermin, as I with right may call them. The first is the forger or counterfeiter, who makes it his business to cheat and swindle the ignorant collector, by selling him some spurious bit of paper for a rare and scarce stamp.

The only way to exterminate him is not to patronize him, after he has proved to be one of this class; as there is no counterfeit executed so good that it may not be detected.

The second class of frauds is the

one who sends for a fine selection of stamps and after having received the same, does not think about making any returns, or changes the stamps from a higher to a lower price. These are the frauds this letter is particularly aimed at, and the one hardest to exterminate. As long as dealers send stamps to every Tom, Dick or Harry, and insist upon doing so, it only encourages this kind of business, and no doubt proves profitable to them.

Would it not be a good idea to establish an agency, whose business it would be to keep track of every dealer and collector who has acted in a dishonorable or fraudulent manner, so that any dealer or collector could receive upon application a full description of the party or parties required, as regards their character and general standing?

The way to establish such an agency would be to select some large city, for instance New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago, and establish therein a sort of head or main agency, the same to have some prominent dealer or collector act as a branch in every city or town in the United States, their business consisting therein to report upon application the full particulars of the party or parties required.

All inquiries to be made at the head agency, and they are to send to the branch in which the party in question resides, who will at once make a full report of the case.

For all current expenses the members are to be taxed such an amount as will cover the same.

This is but a rough plan on which an Association of this kind could successfully be organized, and I hope that some one more able than I am will make it his business and have the above go

into effect, it will certainly put a stop to all swindling in this line and be a good advancement in Philately.

Yours,

X. Y. Z.

REPLY.

Your letter, which is published in this number, is really a very good idea, but most likely will never go into effect; we will, however, do all we can to support it.—ED.

### A Postal Card.

There were some mad men in a certain Kentucky post-office a few days ago. A postal card was dropped into the letter-box addressed to the "Rev. John Penboscot, —, —." It was an ordinary card, and the postmaster was an ordinary postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over, and read:—"You, to whom this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the cheek to read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying, pusillanimous coward.—GEO. F. DUGAN." The postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling "Nancy Lee." In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the howls of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs. How the card fared with the various route agents through whom it passed it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is postmistress of the office where the Rev. John Penboscot is supposed to get his mail; but the report is, that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink on her husband's head, spanked the children all round, and chewed up 95 cents worth of wax.—S.V.

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### Postal Scraps.

The flood of stamp periodicals is beginning to die out.

We have seen a letter sent through the mails with a 2 cent revenue attached.

The Philatelic public is greatly in need of a good stamp directory, one that is free from all bogus addresses.

THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST is now just five months old, and we will endeavor, in time, to make it the leading Philatelic paper.

We hope that the letter from X. Y. Z., appearing in this number, will have a good effect on all honest and enterprising Philatelists. It will certainly put a stop to all modes of swindling.

What has become of the party who intended to send a petition to the Third-Assistant Postmaster in regard to getting a set of newspaper and periodicals, and have all dealers and collectors sign the above petition? We are indeed sorry that his attempts should have

been in vain. Would be happy to hear from him.

The newspaper and periodical stamps are only used when papers are sent from some known office of publication in large quantities or bulk. The same are attached to the stub of the receipt which the publisher receives. These stubs are sent to Washington once a month, after which the books of the P. O. are examined. If the books are found correct the stubs and stamps are burnt.

All stamps issued before the rebellion are not receivable as postage any more; the cause being that large quantities of these stamps fell in the hands of confederate Postmasters.

The following papers were received by us in exchange for our's, for which please accept our thanks: Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, American Philatelic Guide, The Stamp Collectors' Review, The Foreign Stamp Gazette, The Champion Exchange, The Yankee Clipper, Alfred Smith & Co.'s Circular, The Welt Post.

We want to exchange with all other Philatelic publications.

If you receive this journal and are not a subscriber, you are politely requested to take the hint and become one.

If you receive a copy of this paper and have no use for it, you will oblige us by handing it to some one who will be interested by it.

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF THEIR POST CARDS.—The economy in money is perhaps inconsiderable, even for one who is often writing; but the economy of time is really important. The shortest letter requires a number of senseless and time-consuming formalities. Custom requires it to begin with certain exaggerated forms of

politeness, and to close with a salutation as hypocritical as it is humble; then you have to fold up your letter, place it in the envelope, seal it, stamp it, and so forth. This is a deal of trouble for one who has only a couple of words to say. With the post card all this drops out. You write two lines at the back and the address on the front, and your letter is ready for post.—*Le Journal des Debats.*

POOR LETTER H.—Sir Rowland Hill made a good remark upon hearing the power of the letter H discussed, whether it were a letter or not. If it were not, he said, it would be a very serious affair for him, for it would make him *ill* all the days of his life.—*Philatelist.*

The *Ohio Philatelist* for May is out, enlarged to eight pages.

## There's Millions in it!

We want a few more agents to solicit subscriptions and advertisements. 20 per cent commission.

Address

The Secretary of  
*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
11 RESERVOIR AVE.,  
Jersey City, - - N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

E. F. GAMBS,  
STAMP & COIN DEALER,  
621 South 5th Street,  
St. Louis, Mo.

\*\* Collectors send stamp for specimen copy of the *St. Louis Philatelist.*

### NOTICE DEALERS!!!

I wish to dispose of my entire stock of 20,000 mixed stamps; a fine stock of stamps of all kinds.

Owing to other business connections I am compelled to sell out my stock; cash offers solicited. For further particulars address

E. H. SMITH,  
3619 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.



TAUSSIG, HAGEMEYER & Co  
DEALERS IN  
*Foreign & U. S. Stamps,*  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

We have constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of U. S. Provisional and Official Stamps, which we would like to dispose of for cash or in exchange for other stamps. Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission. Sheets sent on approval to reliable parties. Foreign correspondence solicited.

LIST OF PACKETS

30 varieties, fine stamps,	.12
50 " " excellent,	.25
100 " " "	.40
500 mixed,	.20
1000 " "	.40

A CARD.

I hereby beg to inform our former patrons and the Philatelic public in general, that Mr. Wm. Hartfield has left me, and that the business will now be continued by

Yours very respectfully,  
MAX MULLER.

Successor to

HARTFIELD & MULLER,  
DEALERS IN

**Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
1 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of stamps at 25 p. c. commission; references required. Foreign correspondence solicited.

Stamp Collectors before making your purchases send for our new descriptive priced catalogue (42 pages), post-free, 12c. Illustrated prospectus of Stamps, Albums, Packets, and 200 cheap sets, post-free. Wanted all kinds of U. S. Official, Central & South America; best prices allowed in exchange. C. N. Butler & Co., 26 High St., Maidenhead, England.

**S**TAMPS sent on approval; agents wanted at from 25 to 50 p. c. commission.

Address:—

THOS. T. TRESS,

Box 226, Columbus, Ohio.

Sample Offer! all my circulars and five entire Post Cards post-free for 12 cents, or all my foreign stamp circulars free for 3c. stamp. Address

F. J. STANTON,

Ed. *Clipper*. - - - Smyrna, N. Y.



100

**Foreign Postage Stamps**

By Return Mail, Only 10 Cents.

1000 FOR 30 CENTS.

Set of seven Turkey, 10 cents.  
Set of ten Norway, 10 cents.  
100 scarce stamps all different 25c.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR,

containing a list of cheap packets, sets and albums, sent free.

Arthur Fountain,

79 NASSAU STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.



THE 'STAMP COLLECTORS' REVIEW is now published on the 15th of every month, and will be distributed *free* to stamp collectors. This Journal is devoted to stamp dealers and collectors, and is pronounced the most fearless and entertaining Philatelic publication. Address, J. C. Rasmussen, Box 341, Davenport, Iowa.

E. OTTO & CO.,  
DEALERS IN

**Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We will send stamps to reliable parties, or those furnishing reference or deposit.

Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission. We are also prepared to sell stamps at 20 cents per hundred and upwards.

**D**ON'T Forget to send 25 cents for a year's subscription to  
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Address

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Jersey City, - - - N. J.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO'S  
NEW PRICE CATALOGUE,

Includes all the New Issues up to Dec. '79, and will be found the most complete price Catalogue ever published in the English language. It has been greatly increased in size, and includes numerous important additions and improvements. Also an Appendix, containing about 1500 Illustrations, with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue, which will be found especially *valuable* as an aid in identifying little known stamps, and will be found of the utmost possible use to collectors. Price of the Catalogue and Appendix, 12c. each, or the two bound together, 25c., post-free.

**Special Notice to U. S. Philatelists.**

Any of Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s publications may be sent to the U. S. at the same rate of postage as from one part of England to another. The rate is 8c. per lb. Terms sent post-free on application. The following popular works are now ready:

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THE SUPPLEMENTS TO THE IMPERIAL ALBUM provide for the very latest issues. Many quite new and explanatory notes will be found included in these works. Price, \$1.20, post-free.

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THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK, by the late E. L. Pemberton. Post-free, \$1.50.

Full particulars and prices of the above will be found in the *Illustrated Foreign Stamp and Crest Prospectus*, containing a variety of information valuable to Collectors, with detailed particulars of all our publications, also of nearly 300 different Packets and Cheap Sets of Stamps, including Fiscal or Revenue stamps, Interpostal Egyptian, and War Envelopes. Sent to any address post-free. New wholesale list gratis and post-free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.,  
8 Gower St. London, W.C. England



THE

# NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., JUNE, 1880.

No. 6.

## Sir Rowland Hill, and the Advancement of Philately.

Who that owns young relatives or friends, whether school boys or girls, has not been asked for postage stamps—not new ones, but old ones to stick in an album? "Can you get me a black penny? Do you know anybody who has a red three cornered Cape of Good Hope?" These are questions which the friend of juvenile stamp-collectors has to answer whenever he has been coaxed into promising that he will do his best to supply an album. The taste for stamp-collecting, however, is one which grown-up people should encourage, for it greatly helps to educate boys and girls into a knowledge of contemporary history and geography.

The name and birthland of the first collector of stamps are not known. All one can tell for certain is that in 1861—that is the exact date—the passion for stamp-collecting spread of a sudden everywhere. In those days the divers stamps that could be obtained did not exceed 500; nowadays an album, to be complete, would have to contain about 3,200 different sorts. In 1861, Turkey, Japan, Egypt, China, Greece, Persia, Roumania, Servia, with several other countries and colonial dependencies, had no stamps; on the other hand, Hanover, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Hesse-Cassel and the Pontifical States were independent, and issued stamps, which have now become scarce. The gray stamps of the Dutch Province of Limburg used originally to be the rarest, because there had been but a small issue of them, and Limburg itself was a small place; but, somehow, there is no

great difficulty in obtaining them now. Russians, again, were not easy to procure, because the ill-paid postal authorities in the Czar's service had got into the habit of removing the stamps from letters sent abroad. The Russian stamps do not bear the Czar's head, but the double spread eagle in a 'scutcheon—light blue on a buff ground, green on red, or yellow on black. These make pretty stamps, but they are no longer scarce, because they belong to the category of what collectors call "unchangeables"—that is, stamps whose patterns have never been altered, nor are likely to be. The "changing" stamps are those which bear the head of the ruler in countries where the government is not very stable. Spain has had a fine diversity of stamps during the last twelve years—those of Isabella, the republic (two patterns), the commune of Carthagenia, Amadeo, Don Carlos, and, lastly, of Alfonso. The last three kinds are very finely executed reproductions of photographs, and form a part of a category which are more picturesque generally than the stamps which bear a medallion head, like those of England. The design of the Queen's head on English stamps has not been altered since the first issue was made, but some of the colonies have recently adopted stamps with a photographic likeness of Her Majesty taken since her widowhood. The Emperor of Brazil bravely caused the stamps in his empire to be altered two years ago because the old ones represented him as a young man with a black beard. In the new ones his Majesty has a white beard; but what would happen if he were to shave? Leopold II of Belgium

once remarked, laughingly, that he was condemned to wear his beard for life, if he wished his subjects to get a correct idea of him. For the same reason Leopold I and Napoleon III could not have let their face-hair grow. It is said that during Marshal MacMahon's septennate the Duchess of Magento was very anxious to see her husband's image set on postage stamps, and designs with the Marshal's head were prepared when it had been decided to abolish the stamps bearing the emblematic head of the republic; but the postal commission rejected the MacMahon stamps and chose the present design, which represents two figures of Commerce and Plenty. If the MacMahon stamps have not all been destroyed, they would be as great treasures to a stamp-collector as the one or two "Victoria and Albert" penny stamps which are said to be extant, though they were never officially issued.

As every collector knows, the rarest English stamps among those actually issued are the black penny, with the obliterating mark in red ink (black was only used later); the postal envelope with the brown octagonal penny embossed; and the postal envelopes with pictorial borders, black for one penny, and blue for twopence. Genuine specimens of this sort must needs be very rare; so that collectors ought to beware of those offered for sale, as there has been a great deal of stamp-forging since it was discovered that amateurs would give several pounds for rarities. It is all the easier to forge stamps for collections, as a sham obliterating mark can always be slurred over the parts where the engraving is defective; experienced collec-

tors, however, should be able to detect false stamps by their bad coloring.

How important the stamp trade had become at one time may be judged from the fact that two or three years ago the Parisian police found it necessary to disperse an assemblage that used to be held daily toward one o'clock outside the Cirque des Champs Elysees, and which was a very bourse of stamp-collectors. Here school-boys used to meet wily traders who cheated them out of their money; and here, too, a weekly journal was sold, which dealt exclusively with the subject of stamps. This print had a good many subscribers, and was pretty ably written; it contained, among other things, a regular list of quotations of the market value of stamps, and advertisements from persons who had collections to dispose of.

A collection having 3,000 genuine stamps of different sorts is worth at this date over \$500; but one purporting to have a specimen of every stamp that was ever issued would command quite a fancy price. It is believed that not more than three or four of this kind are in existence, and one of them belongs to a prince of the Duchy of Taxis, whose family for a long time enjoyed a postal monopoly in Germany.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CLEVER YOUTH. — "James, my son, take this letter to the post-office, and pay the postage on it." The boy returned highly elated, and said, "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking, I slipped yours in for nothing."

We wish to exchange with every Philatelic publication throughout the world.

### Postal Scraps.

At the top of the new and prettily designed postal card recently issued are the words "Universal Postal Union," and they are repeated in French in smaller type. Next come the words "United States of America," also repeated in French. A well-conceived head of liberty forms the stamp. The new card can be sent to all parts of Europe, China, Japan, and Brazil.

The demand for postage stamps, postal cards, etc., steadily increases each month. During October, \$312,000 were received for postage stamps alone at the New York post-office, and during the same month the sales of postage stamps at the Boston post-office amounted to \$73,502; of postal cards \$9,500, and of stamped envelopes, \$13,224; making a total of \$96,226, while the receipts from newspapers in bulk, mailed during October, swelled this amount by \$6,751.

People are remarkably careless about mailing letters, and letters containing large sums of money or its equivalent, too. The New York post-office alone received during the past six months 1,153 unsealed registered letters, which contained in cash \$6,849.21, and in checks, drafts, etc., \$204,615.56. Of unregistered and easily negotiable United States bonds, \$1,500,000 worth were recently posted by a well-known New York bank in an envelope so weak that it came to pieces before leaving the stamper's table.

We append a few of the appalling addresses on letters, mostly from Canadian sources, which tax the ingenuity and the bewildered brains of the postal clerks of the St. Albans and Boston railway

postal line: Nachaisouancher is intended for Nashua, N. H.; Son-tongongon for Swanton Junction; Scoge for Eschoheag; ohliake for Holyoke; Schikipifells for Chicopee Falls; avirihmochecousets for Haverhill, Mass.; lerconey for Laconia; What Baia for Waterbury; Wm Atica for Willimantic; Woissa Raindoffe, Kermointe for West Randolph, Vt.; Ousett new Ancher for Hooksett, N. H.; his Her ville for Fisherville; and Lidion-lonne Tille, Tement for Lydonville, Vt.

The Searcher department of the New York post-office, in the space of one month, gathered from the mail-bags the following curious and heterogeneous collection of unmailable matter: Received Alive.—Rattle snakes, black snakes, copperhead snakes, moccasin snakes, cats, grasshoppers, bees, hornets, wasps, alligators, canary birds, potato bugs, horned frogs, tortoise, turtles. Received Dead.—Mice, butterflies, humming birds, rats, insects, squirrels, quails, bugs, pheasant. Cooked Articles.—Plum pudding, boiled quail, ham sandwiches, bread and butter, cake, crackers, bread pudding, jelly, custard, cheese, sausages. Miscellaneous.—Pistols, loaded cartridges, torpedoes, medicines, glassware, clothing, soiled under-garments, baby clothes, hosiery, hair brushes, combs, carpenter tools, pieces of machinery, fence wire, gold and silver watches, jewelry, notions and novelties of all kinds; shrubs, roots, scions, herbs, fresh and dried; fruits and flowers, and last but far from least, six cases of dynamite, which was promptly thrown into East River.

The total revenue of the post-office department during the last fiscal year was \$30,041,982, and the total expense \$33,073,437.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES:

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS:—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 L. Fayette Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

### The Indian Monstrosities.

These native Indian stamps have no doubt troubled most every dealer and collector, and often has the question arisen, "are they authentic or vile forgeries?"

Indeed, the question is hard to be answered; and after many fruitless researches we have concluded as follows:

That native India has issued postage stamps is quite evident, but that such numerous varieties that make their appearance here daily have been issued, is not so. Why should a country that but recently began to issue stamps, and that really has very little use for them, issue such enormous quantities and varieties, when it has the privilege of using the British India stamps?

No doubt there are some parties in England where all these monstrosities are derived from; who make it a business to manufacture them to swindle the Philatelic public.

There are very few specimens cancelled, and we have seen none

on the original envelopes. With the exception of Cashmere, Cabul and Deccan, we think all others are vile forgeries and counterfeits of unknown stamps. This matter ought to be thoroughly sifted and immediate steps be taken to remedy the same. It has gained too much headway already, and unless stopped will injury Philately to such an extent as to cause collectors to throw the science away in disgust.—Ed.

### A Valuable Collection.

What is reputed to be the largest and handsomest collection of postage stamps in existence has just been purchased by Edward Wolfer, a dealer in papetrie and postage stamps, of Frankfort on the Main, for \$2000. Von Volpi, a leading physician in the Bavarian Army in 1866 and now a journalist of Frieite, took ten years to get the collection together.

It contains specimens that are among the rarest and handsomest to be found, some of them having a market value with collectors of \$15 to \$20 each.

The total number of stamps in the collection is about 12,000. English and French collectors are traveling to Frankfort to examine it.

Before he began this collection, Von Volpi had made another, which though not equally fine and extensive with the one now sold, was the best in existence then. It was purchased by the British Museum.

### A Catalogue which ought to Receive the Attention of every Collector.

Mr. Durbin—the prominent and respected dealer of Philadelphia, known by his fair and upright deal-

ings—has published this year a catalogue, which has as yet not met its equal in America. It not alone contains a complete list of the latest issues up to 1880, but also gives a description of all the minor varieties, such as perforated, unperforated, and rouletted stamps.

Mr. Durbin has pursued the study of Philately for many years, and has always worked towards the interest of the same. We therefore thought it our duty to mention and recommend the above catalogue. We hope that the Philatelic public will not look upon this as a mere advertisement, as we publish it of our own free will, and would be happy to hear that this helped to increase the sale of his catalogue.—N. J. P. S.

### Punched Spanish Stamps.

Specimens of many of the Spanish postage stamps exist with a hole punched in, as with one line each way, drawn across with pen and ink, as with three printed bars, crossing transversely, and obscuring the design to a considerable degree. These specimens formed part of the remainder of their respective series in hand when the same were withdrawn, and the obliterating mark was made by order of the authorities (by whom these remainder were sold to dealers), to prevent their being used by any chance for prepayment of postage.

### New Issues.

Owing to the want of space, we are obliged to exclude new issues in this number.

The postal receipts from West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi combined do not equal those from Chicago alone.

TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co  
DEALERS IN  
*Foreign & U. S. Stamps,*  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

We have constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of U. S. Provisional and Official Stamps, which we would like to dispose of for cash or in exchange for other stamps. Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission. Sheets sent on approval to reliable parties. Foreign correspondence solicited.

LIST OF PACKETS	
30 varieties, fine stamps,	.12
50 " " excellent,	.25
100 " " "	.40
5000 mixed,	.20
1000 " "	.40

**S**TAMPS sent on approval!!!  
Agents wanted at from 25 to 50 p. c. commission.

Address  
THOS. T. TRESS,  
Box 226, Columbus, Ohio.

**E. OTTO & CO,**  
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NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

**EDWARDS, PEEK & CO.,**  
**Foreign Stamp Importers,**  
BOX 384, CHICAGO, ILL.

We can supply as below for cash, with order, postage extra.

115 Var. Foreign Stamps	.25
275 " " & U. S.	1.00
12 " So. & Cen. American	.25
20 " Australian	.25
60 " U. S. Revenues	.25
35 " Foreign Revenues	.25
12 " " Post Cards	.25

Stamp Albums bound in cloth, spaces for over 2200 stamps .40

10 page illustrated price-list .03  
*To Dealers.* per dozen.

Bermuda, rd.	.10
Brazil, assorted	.10
Chili, "	.15
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Mexico, "	.30
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New South Wales	.35
Queensland, 1 & 2d.	.30
Turkey, assorted	.35
Continentials 35c. per 1000 ; \$3.00 for 10,000.	

### A FEW OFFERS!

1000 mixed stamps, post free,	.33
100 " " "	.08
Turkey, 9 var.	.18
France, 21 var. 1877	.33
Sheets on approval. Circulars free.	

J. T. HANDFORD,  
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**Foreign Postage Stamps.**  
Packets 5c. to \$10 each. Albums 25c. to \$10. each. Illustrated Catalogue 25c. Everything needed by Stamp Collectors, at the very lowest prices. Circulars free; send for them before buying elsewhere.

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Established Ten Years.

**S**HEET Stamps sent on approval at 25 p. c. commission, by Lee Clutter, Danville, Va.

**S.** BERENDSOHN, 86 Fulton St., New York, South African stamps a specialty.

The first number of the Collectors' Quarterly will be issued July 1st. It will contain four pages, each page 9x2 inches in size. Subscription per year, in the U. S. and Canada, 20c.; abroad 25c. Advertisements per inch 50c., half column \$2, column \$3.50. Advertisements must be in by June 10th. Circulation large—Price per copy 5c.; none free.

The National Philatelic Exchange is now open, free of charge, to all honest collectors and dealers in the United States and Canada.

F. P. CRAVENS,  
Box 519, Galveston, Texas.

**STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO'S**  
NEW PRICE CATALOGUE,

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STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.,  
8 Gower St. London, W.C. England

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., JULY, 1880.

No. 7.

## Sir Rowland Hill, and the Advancement of Philately.

[CONTINUED.]

Sir Rowland Hill is the man who inaugurated cheap postage. With his decease ends one of the most beneficial careers of the century. Mr. Hill was born at Kidderminster in 1795. He came of an honorable family, and his elder brother, Matthew Davenport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, attained considerable reputation as a former member of Parliament nearly fifty years ago. Sir Rowland's early life, however, gave no promise that the time would ever come when his brother's reputation would be obscured by his own. After being educated at his father's boarding-school in Birmingham, he became a teacher in the institution, and thus quietly spent seventeen years of his early manhood.

In 1835, for the first time, he became connected with the public service, having been in that year appointed secretary to the commissioners for the colonization of South Australia. By the publication of a book on "Post Office Reform," two years later, he first broached the great reform with which his name will always be associated.

There is an interesting story of the accident by which his mind came to be turned to this subject. The poet Coleridge, in making a tour through the lake district, stopped at a wayside inn, and while he was there the postman came along, bearing a letter for the waiting-maid. She took it examined it carefully, and then returned it, telling the postman that she could not afford to pay the shilling charged for postage. The poet,

finding that the letter was from the girl's brother, insisted upon paying the fee, though the young woman seemed strangely reluctant to have him do so. She explained this singular conduct by showing him that the letter was blank, though it bore on its outside some marks which she had taken pains to note before handing the letter back to the postman. These marks, by a system which the two had arranged, conveyed to her the information that her brother was well, and by this ingenious system of cheating the Government they were able to carry on a system of correspondence without paying anything for postage.

The anecdote really told the whole story of the postal system in Great Britain half a century ago—the rates of postage were so high that but comparatively few of the people could use the mails at all, while all manner of devices were resorted to for the smuggling of news.

Mr. Hill was impressed by the poet's little narrative, and he devoted all his energies to securing a reform. As is always the case with reformers, Mr. Hill met serious opposition. When he proposed his scheme of penny postage privately to the Postmaster-General, it was contemptuously rejected. But the public soon took up his cause when he published his arguments, based as they were upon convincing statistics, like the fact that the annual revenue of the Post Office had decreased from 1815 to 1835, despite the growth of population and the increase of business; so widespread had become the practice of sending letters through other channels than the mails.

Mr. Hill urged that, if the rate were made a penny a half-ounce, it would not pay to smuggle letters, while correspondence would ultimately increase, so that the greater number of letters at the reduced rate would bring the Government a larger revenue. The public were not slow to see the point, and petitions for the reduction began to pour in upon Parliament.

In January, 1840, the penny post was established, Mr. Hill having received an appointment in the Treasury in order that he might help carry out the new system. The result justified his predictions. Within the year, the number of letters increased more than two-fold, and they yielded over half the revenue which the former exorbitant charges had realized.

But Mr. Hill still met opposition in high quarters, and in 1842 was removed from office; but four years later he was recalled to the public service. This time he obtained his proper place in the Post Office Department, where he served as secretary to the Postmaster-General until 1854, and from the latter date as the chief secretary until his health compelled his retirement from office in 1864, at the age of sixty-nine.

Few reformers live to see their dreams so fully realized as Mr. Hill. In 1838, the last year of the old system of exorbitant charges, the number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 76,000,000. In the first year of the new *regime* this number had more than doubled; in 1854 it had grown to 443,000,000, while in 1878 the aggregate reached nearly 1,900,000,000. The effect of the change upon the revenues was as Mr. Hill had predicted. Within

ten years the gross receipts had reached the old figures, and since then they have grown steadily and larger.

Neither the Government nor the public failed to reward the national benefactor. Upon his retirement from office he was awarded his full salary of £2,000 a year during the remainder of his life, and the same year Parliament made him a grant of £20,000. As early as 1846 he had received a public testimonial of over £12,000, and subsequently another of about £10,000 was tendered him. In 1860 he was made Sir Rowland Hill, K. C. B., and in 1864 he received the first Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. Two years ago a subscription for a memorial statue was opened, no contribution over £1 being received, and £6,600 was almost immediately received from over 100,000 persons. Only a few months ago the unusual honor of the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon Sir Rowland, the ceremony taking place at his residence, as his health had already begun to fail.

Altogether his life has been most honorable, and few names among the benefactors of the human race in modern times will stand higher than that of the man who opened the advantages of the mails to the poorest citizen. America, as well as England, owes a heavy debt to Sir Rowland Hill; for, unless he had blazed the way of postal reform in Great Britain, this country must have long continued to suffer under the hardships of postal communication.

Rowland Hill was born in obscurity, and grew up without further distinction than that of having a fine talent for mathematics. When he published his pamphlet in 1837, setting forth the details of

his beneficent system, he had never been inside of a post-office. His plan was the result of patient study and scientific deduction, set forth in an unpretending pamphlet, and it rested solely on its merits. The post-office authorities were bitterly opposed to it, on the ground that the revenues would be greatly decreased; but the idea of cheap postage struck the public as a very excellent and practical one, and an agitation on the subject commenced, which ended, after a vigorous debate, in the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee, at the close of the year 1838, to give the subject a thorough examination. This committee made an exhaustive report, filling three folio volumes of statistics and calculations and testimony. So overwhelming was the evidence that the cheaper the rate the greater would be the number of letter-writers and newspaper-mailers, that the plan of Rowland Hill was adopted and ordered to be put in operation in 1840.

One of the resolutions of the Parliamentary Committee stated—"That, in the opinion of this committee, the evidence taken before them abundantly proves that the present high rates of postage are extremely injurious to all classes, both in their individual and social capacity, interfering as they do with their progress in intellectual and moral improvement, and, in some degree, with their physical welfare; also, that these rates, by restricting the transmission of letters of advice, invoices, orders, etc., produce a most serious injury to commerce, and consequently to national prosperity; that by checking communication between persons interested in the same object, or engaged in the same pursuit, they tend greatly to retard the progress of the nation in art and science; that by circumscribing the operations of the different societies instituted for the spread of religion, the advancement of morality and the promotion of charitable objects, they have an injurious effect on the character of the poorer classes, and also interfere in their domestic comforts."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

The interesting stamps of this company really form the first official Peruvian series.

They were engraved at some period anterior to 1857, for what purpose does not appear.

The Peruvian postmaster writing on the 5th of November, 1857, informed the government that he could obtain from the company's agent a large quantity of these stamps, which the latter had had by him for a long time and of which the design had never been employed.

They appear to have been presented by the company's agent to the government, and used as an experiment between Lima and Chorillos from the 23d of November, 1857 until March, 1858, when the official Peruvian series was issued. Subsequently it would seem that they were used to prepay letters sent by the company's steamers, but for how long is not known, probably they were current but a short time, for original specimens are of the greatest rarity. The colors were blue, lake red, ship sailing towards left; the colors ship sailing towards right were blue and red-brown. These were the only colors in which the stamps were printed during the period of circulation. When the type was reprinted other colors were added.

## Our Contemporaries.

The following papers were received this month in exchange for our's. Please accept our most hearty thanks.

The Champion Exchange, Philatelic Monthly, Stamp Collector, Berliner Illustrated Briefmarken Zeitung, Philatelic World, American Philatelic Guide, Foreign Stamp Collectors Journal, Trifet's Monthly

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

### ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS :—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## The Discovered Stamps of Sardinia.

It has been discovered that postal envelopes were used in Sardinia from 1819 to 1836. Two series were in circulation in that period: the first from 1819-20 which bore a blue impressed stamp low down in the centre of the part folded to receive the address.

Of this there were three values—15c. circular, 25c. oval, and 50c. octagon. The second series was on paper watermarked with the arms of Savoy in the centre, and having watermarked inscription disposed round them; the border of the paper also showing a Greek pattern, and bearing an inscription which signified "Correspondence by private carriers, by private passengers, and other means." The values and designs were the same as those of the preceding series, but instead of being colored they were in white relief.

A purchaser of any of these envelopes might, under certain conditions, send the letter written on or inclosed in them by any private conveyance instead of through the slow and clumsy Post Office.

## New Issues.

*Argentine Republic.*—We have seen the new 4 cent newspaper band. The stamp contains the portrait of Don Julian Segundo de Agüero in oval frame, with "Republica Argentina" above, and "Cuatro Centavos" below in two lines. Numeral of value on each side of shield. The stamp is rectangular with round corners filled in with engine-turned pattern. It is printed in blue on buff. We have seen on slate also.

*Austria.*—Mr. Muecke of Hoboken, N. J. has kindly shown us the 5kr. card printed in yellow instead of red. This is a misprint and is the only one in existence.

*Bavaria.*—A gard has made its appearance (5 pfennig violet) with the 5 in each corner instead of post horns in the upper corners, as in the old issue.

*Bermuda.*—We have in our possession the new half-penny stamp. Profile of the Queen to left in oval band, inscribed Bermuda above and Half-Penny below; enclosed in rectangular frame. We think this one of the handsomest stamps lately issued. Color, pale brown. There is also a four pence issued, containing the same head in circle, with Bermuda above and Four Pence below in curved labels. The corners of the outer frame are rounded.

*Cape of Good Hope.*—The B. I. B. Z. describes the 3 pence surcharged in black on the 4 pence violet.

*Ceylon.*—Has issued a new 12 cent Registration envelope. Head of the Queen in circular frame, inscribed Ceylon Registration Twelve Cents. It is printed in rose, and the inscriptions are blue.—*Le Timbre Post.*

*Deccan.*—The B. I. B. Z. describes the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna 1866 issue, pea-

green, as being surcharged; the paper being of much poorer quality.

*German Empire.*—The stamps of Germany have undergone a thorough change; the perforation is 15 instead of 14; the final "e" of pfennige is dropped, and the colors in general are much brighter.

*Hong Kong.*—Two provisionals have been issued lately. 5c. on the 18c., and 10c. on the 12c. We have just seen the 2c. printed in rose instead of brown.

*Hungary.*—*Le Timbre Post* mentions a 5kr. envelope, printed on blue paper with watermark showing portion of the words Kincstari Joredek. The flap has no seal. A newspaper band, value 2kr., was issued in April of the current type and printed in lilac on white.

*Liberia.*—Mr. Chute writes to the *Stamp Collectors' Review* as follows:—A new set of stamps is being prepared for Liberia. My information comes from the Secretary of State of Liberia.

*Newfoundland.*—We have four stamps of the new series prepared by the British American Bank Note Co. of Montreal. The types differ slightly from those superseded. The values are 1c. lilac, 2c. green, 3c. blue, and 5c. blue.

*New South Wales.*—The 2d. and 3d. are now found with surcharge (O S) in red (P R).

*Queensland.*—Alfred Smith & Co.'s circular notes a stamp of the value of 6d. yellow-green, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  and watermarked with what seems to be a "2." The design is very similar to current 1d.

*United States.*—The Auditor of the New York Post Office has kindly informed us that after the 20th of June all official stamps will have ceased to be used, and instead of these special prepared envelopes will come into circulation.



**NOTICE!**

We herewith respectfully draw the attention of the philatelic public that we have admitted Mr. A. F. Melchior as a member of the N. J. P. S.

Mr. Melchior is a well known and prominent philatelic author, and has volunteered to contribute to the N. J. P. We are confident that he will satisfy the most sanguine amongst philatelists. He will do all that lies in his power to carry the PHILATELIST through successfully.

Therefore subscribe now. We will have some of his sketches and essays in our next number.—ED.

**THE WINNING POST.**—Not the one-cent post-card, surely! Oh, no! Goodness forbid!—*London Judy.*

**H. F. TARBELL & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS**  
*East Pepperell, Mass.*

We sell 20 rare stamps from China, Spain (1 real '57 and 1 peseta '76), Trinidad, Heligoland (5 pf. used), Lubeck, Argentine (10 centavos), New Brunswick, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Holstein, Schleswig & Schleswig Holstein, Austrian Italy, French Colonies, &c. Price 28cts. We guarantee this packet to cost \$1.25 by any catalogue in America.

*We have on hand a very large stock of rare Foreign stamps, and desire agents in every city and town to sell our sheet stamps, on good commission. Send stamp for terms. We will sell stamps cheap and will send our price list of sets, packets, and British Colonials and a rare Lubeck for a three-cent stamp. Without Lubeck free.*

**COLLECTORS** send references and receive sheets of stamps on approval. Dealers send for special wholesale list. Address  
**C. B. RAUB,**  
*Foreign Stamp Importer,*  
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**GEO. T. MCCOMBE,** Lockport, N. Y. Dealer in U. S. Cents, Half-Cents, Old Paper Money, &c. Send stamp for prices.

**W. B. TAYLOR,**  
*Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, U. S. A.*

*New Price List for June (just out) and U. S. Columbian stamp, 3c. Rare stamps sent on approval. References required. One Agent wanted in every town and city in the U. S. to sell stamps from sheets and from list Cash com 33-3 per cent. Persons desiring to act as such should apply at once in order to have an equal chance for the Prizes. Particulars with list.*

100 VARIETIES including West Australia, Japan, India, Swede Official, Swiss '54, Roumania, &c. p. p. 18c. 100 VARIETIES including Argentine, Bermuda 6d. Deccan, Mexico Newfoundland, Persia, &c. post-paid 28c.	
Bolivar, 1 peso, 1863,	\$3.00
" 80c. 1873,	1.25
Buenos Ayres, 1859, 4 reales,	.50
" '62, 1 peso, pink	.30
New Brunswick, 6d.	1.25
Newfoundland, 5d.	.20
" 3d.	.15
" 24c.	.20

*Correspondence and consignments solicited from dealers and collectors in all countries, especially South and Central America. West Indies Islands, Africa, and Australia Stamps Exchanged Good references furnished on application.*

**W. B. TAYLOR,**  
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa,  
U. S. A.

**STAMP COLLECTORS, LOOK HERE!**  
Send word per post card for specimen copy of the *Champion Exchange*, the best Philatelic paper. Subscription per year 72 cents. Advertisements, 24 words, 8 cents. 100 rare stamps, including Victoria, Ceylon, Turkey, Barbadoes, Australia, Brazil, &c. post-free 20cts.; 50 post-free 12c.; 25 post-free 8c. Walter Morley, Stamp Importer, Horsmonden, Staplehurst, England

**COLLECTORS**  
send references and receive sheet of stamps on approval. Dealers send for special Wholesale List for July. Address

**C. B. RAUB,**  
New London, Ct.

**STRAUS & HYMAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**DEALERS IN FOREIGN STAMPS!**  
122 Orange St., - - - - Cleveland, Ohio.

Price lists free. Agents wanted at 30 per cent commission.

Canada 3c. beaver, per dozen	.30
New Zealand assorted, per 100	.25
Natal 1 penny red,	.60
Brazil,	.50
Finland, 1875,	.40

**E. OTTO & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We will send stamps to reliable parties, or those furnishing reference or deposit.

Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission. We are also prepared to sell stamps at 20 cents per hundred and upwards.

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co**  
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We have constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of U. S. Provisional and Official Stamps, which we would like to dispose of for cash or in exchange for other stamps. Agents wanted at 25 p. c. commission. Sheets sent on approval to reliable parties. Foreign correspondence solicited.

LIST OF PACKETS

30 varieties, fine stamps,	.12
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100 " " "	.40
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**There's Millions in it!**

We want a few more agents to solicit subscriptions and advertisements. 20 per cent commission.

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The Secretary of  
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**DON'T** Forget to send 25 cents for a year's subscription to  
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ISSUED MONTHLY.

Subscriptions 60 cents per annum. Advertisements 10 cents per line; 75 cents per inch. Special rates for larger or continued advertisements. Specimen Copy free on application. **R. R. BOGERT,** 691 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., AUGUST, 1880.

No. 8.

## Sir Rowland Hill, and the Advancement of Philately.

[CONTINUED.]

Other objections stated to the high rates were, the limitation of education, the prevention of the transmission of medical advice, and the delay and expense which hindered the correspondence of the legal profession.

Dr. Lardner, when before the committee, said that a "tax on bread was the worst, but postage is a tax on the bread of the mind." Lord Ashburton said, "A tax upon communication by letter must bear heavily upon commerce; it is, in fact, taxing the conversation of people who live at a distance from each other."

The committee found that the actual cost of transporting letters was thirty-two per cent., and the remaining sixty-eight per cent. was a tax imposed upon the letters to pay for the free distribution of the newspapers and franked letters and documents. At that time, in England, an additional tax of 236 p. c. was added for revenue to the Government, and of the whole sum paid for postage, the actual cost of the letters was only nine and one-half per cent., and the tax was nine times the actual cost.

Proceeding in this mathematical way, the demonstration of the necessity and advantage of cheaper postage was complete, and the soundness of Rowland Hill's proposition was afterward shown, from the fact that, while in 1837 the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 75,000,000, they had increased to 271,000,000 in 1845.

It was in that year that Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, introduced

the Bill to establish reduced rates of postage in the United States. The Bill provided that a uniform rate of letter postage should be established at five cents per half ounce, irrespective of distance. An Ohio man named McDowell succeeded in slipping in an Amendment imposing double postage on all letters carried over 300 miles. The Bill, as amended, passed. It was framed after an attentive investigation into Rowland Hill's system. Rowland Hill, in fact, was the means of giving us the first great reduction in postage. We owe him a debt of gratitude. He demonstrated, in the face of much opposition, that the plan was a practical one. All the civilized peoples have taken the hint from him, and there has been a continual progress to still lower rates, with the resultant of greater facilities for commerce, literature, the arts and sciences, and a rapid growth in intelligence.

In 1810 there were only 2,000 post-offices in the United States. In 1879 there were 41,000, and the letters delivered run into the hundreds of millions. In 1855 a stimulus was given to letter correspondence by the reduction of the rate per half ounce to three cents. Whether in the future there will be a further reduction depends upon the popular demand and the wisdom of Congress.

When it is remembered that in 1816 the rate for a single letter under 40 miles was eight cents; under 90 miles, ten cents; under 150 miles, twelve and a half cents; under 400 miles, seventeen cents; under 500 miles, twenty cents; and over 500 miles, twenty-five cents, the advantages we now enjoy are very apparent. The in-

crease of letter-writing and postal facilities has kept pace with our population more than in the case with Great Britain.

Sir Rowland Hill lived to see the vast expansion of his system through the world, and an organization of an international postal treaty at Berne, by which the leading peoples of the world reduced foreign postage to a very low figure. Under the Berne Treaty, a letter can be mailed for Europe in this country for five cents. It used to cost not less than fifty cents for a single sheet. As a logical result, foreign correspondence has largely increased with the adoption of low rates.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

### I.—THEIR MANUFACTURE.

BY A. F. MELCHIOR.

Dear Reader, have you ever been in the building of the American Bank Note Company in New York? If you have not, and are interested in Philately, a visit there will be of value to you, without speaking of the pleasure you will experience. The American Bank Note Company furnishes almost all the countries of South America with postage, revenue and fiscal stamps, and also Canada and some of the countries of Europe are supplied by it. I shall, herewith, endeavor to give a description of the manufacture of postage stamps. The manufacture of postage stamps is a long and complicated process. Steel plates of the finest finish are only used; previously prepared by the annealing process, a long and varied process, by which the plates are softened by heat and al-

lowed to cool gradually. The engraving of stamps is composed of three kinds, viz.: the geometric lathe work, the vignette or picture engraving, and the scroll and letter engraving; each kind being in the hands of separate workmen. The geometric lathe work is that process in which different sections of an engraving are finished and then united; that is, several plates are in the hands of different men, and a complete engraving executed on each plate, the different sections being kept in a soft condition. A soft, flat plate is then used, which, through the action of heat, is formed into a roller. One of the sections of the engraving is then taken and an incision made in it by means of the roller, sufficiently large as to reserve space for the insertion of one of the other sections. The first section being hardened by the action of heat and sudden cooling, an impression is transferred from it on the roller. The second section is then inserted, after being hardened, in the space reserved for it. These two sections being united into one body, an incision is made in it, in the same manner as already shown, for the reception of another section. This is again transferred to the roller. We now have the complete lathe work before us. The engraving of this lathe work is finely trimmed, as to leave space for the insertion of the vignette and letter or scroll work. If the stamp made is to be one of different colors, for instance—the frame of the vignette being green and the profile or arms black, two different plates will be required; one bearing the frame, and the other the profile or arms. If, however, the stamp is of one color, thus: black on white—white being the color of the paper used—only one plate will be necessary. An impression is then transferred from this, then hardened roll, on a

soft, flat plate, by means of a transfer press. The lettering or scroll work is then engraved in the space reserved for it in the lathe work; after this is completed, the vignette or a part of it is made, according as to how the stamp is colored. The original die of the stamp is now finished. This die is thoroughly hardened by heat, it being heated to such a degree as to become a cherry color, then suddenly dipped into cold water.

Next, a soft roll of steel, being tubularly formed by the same process as shown before, is taken; the edges on the surface of it are carefully filed and chiseled, so as to have the appearance of being curved on all sides. The reason why this is done, is: a larger plate being subsequently used, the sharp edges of this, then hardened roll, would impress themselves or cut into the surface of the soft plate; the edges, however, being thus rounded or curved, will leave not the slightest trace on it. An impression is then transferred from the prepared plate on this roll, by the action of the transfer press, a pressure of five to eight tons being used. This pressure is obtained by a combination of levers. This roll is then hardened. By means of this roll the engraving is transferred on a larger plate, containing space for from ten to two hundred stamps. The original die is then preserved for future use, being generally shown to parties or visitors wishing to gain information, but seldom, if ever, used again for engraving purposes. If the stamp is a variously colored one, an impression is taken on as many plates as there are colors used. We now have the complete engraving process before us, ready for the printing.

We now advance to the printing of the stamp. The plate being kept in a half-warm condition, the ink is put on it by means of a compact

woolen roller, working in different directions as to administer the ink to every part of the engraving. The surface of the plate is then thoroughly rubbed with two cloth wipers, by which the ink settles into the depressions, and the superfluous ink is removed from the plate. The plate is then finely polished with whiting, so that no irregularities from the ink or ink-stains remain on it, that would tend to soil or blotch the paper used for printing. It is polished to such a state of perfection that the ink is scarcely perceptible, and any person unacquainted with the work would think he saw nothing but the plain plate. The plate is laid on the bed of the printing press; on this plate the paper is laid. The paper, before using, is slightly dampened, so as to insure a distinct and more perfect impression. The paper being a quarter of an inch smaller on all sides than the plate, prevents it from being displaced while the press is in motion. Woolen blankets are laid on the top of the paper. Iron rollers pass over this, put in motion by wooden arms or levers working in different directions. Thus far the printing is explained if the stamp contains but one color. A different process is, however, observed if it has more colors. The paper is laid on the plate, which, we will say, has the frame of the vignette and the ink, required. This sheet of paper, being finished by the press, is removed from it, and deposited on the plate containing the profile or arms of the vignette. Thick paper, in which the outline of that part of the engraving to be colored next has been cut, is placed over the plate. The ink required is then applied to the plate. After this the trimmed paper used is removed from the plate. The plate then undergoes the same method of rubbing, cleaning and polishing

as has been observed before. This plate is then placed in a different press. The printed sheet, that has been removed from the first press, is laid over that part of the plate to be printed. If further colors are requisite, the same process is observed. The printed sheet is taken from the last press, and placed on a different plate in another press; each press being alternately used, until the entire printing process is completed.

The sheets are then dried, after the required number of them have been printed. When dry, the sheets are placed in a hydraulic press, in order to smoothen them. Next, they are perforated, with a perforating apparatus, consisting of a number of long, needle-like steel drills, worked by steam power, and passing through a layer of a thousand to five thousand copies. After this, they are gummed with brushes, and left to dry. If exported across the ocean to foreign countries, they are wrapped in oil-silk; then placed into water-proof boxes. These boxes are then packed into wooden cases. In this manner they are preserved from the dampness of the water. If sent to Canada, or to places to be reached by land, the sheets are merely wrapped in paper and packed in tight, wooden cases.

The *Philatelic Review* contains a goodly supply of new issues, and a continuation, from last month, of "A Paper on the Mexican Adhesives."

The *Stamp Collectors' Review* to hand; it contains an article by the well-known author, Mr. E. B. Sterling.

The *Philatelic Monthly* for July contains an excellent sketch of "Notes on the Stamps of Porto Rico," from the *Philatelic Record*, interesting to collectors.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

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J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

### New Issues.

*Austria*—The current 1kr. blue and 2kr. brown Newspaper stamps, have been re-engraved.

*Azores*—The 25 reis new type of Portugal has been surcharged for use in these islands.

*Brazil*—This country has at last issued post cards; 50 reis for the interior and 80 reis universal cards.

*Cyprus*—The old issue Great Britain have been surcharged in black with the word "Cyprus," and are being used to prepay postage for this country. The *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* mentions the following values: 1, 4, 6d., 1s., also Postcards, values ½, 1, and 1½d.

*Ceylon*—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* notes a new Postcard design, the same as Antigua, etc. Value 8 cents, brown on yellow.

*Canada*—We hear from reliable sources that the contract for manifold stamps for this country has run out, and that the American Bank Note Co. has received the new contract. An entire new set will shortly make its appearance.

*France*—The current 3 cen. has changed its color to grey. Also a pneumatic Postcard has made its

appearance, to be used for telegraph purposes. Value 50 + 50 cen., carmine on yellow.

*Gold Coast*—A new 2d. green postage stamp has appeared.

*Madeira*—See description of Azores.

*Mauritius*—The *Philatelic World* mentions a registration envelope, 12c. red on white.

*Portugal*—The *Philatelic World* states that in July all the values should have been changed to the new type. The 150 reis was printed in yellow.

*Straits Settlements*—The 30 cents is now surcharged with the numeral "10" only.

### Our Contemporaries.

We have received a copy of the first number of the *Collectors' Quarterly*, a new Philatelic paper. We have perused it carefully and find it is an entire success, and has devoted itself solely to Philately. If it continues in the way it has begun it will soon acquire a leading position in Philately, and become one of the most prominent organs in it. Therefore we recommend it to everybody interested in Philately. It is published every three months by E. P. Cravens, Managing Ed., A. Russell, Assistant Ed. at Galveston, Texas, P. O. Box 519.

The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* for July is at hand. The editor has consolidated the August with the July number, having been prevented from issuing it on account of ill health.

The July number of the *Philatelic World* has reached us. It has the usual good amount of chronicled new issues, and the alterations in current issues. Yet, there is something important lacking, and this is, essays and sketches, that are found in most of the Philatelic papers, which tend to beautify them, and interest and instruct their readers.

BRAZIL THE FIRST COUNTRY TO ADOPT THE CHEAP POSTAL SYSTEM AFTER GREAT BRITAIN.—Brazil had the honor of being the first country in the world to adopt the cheap system of postage introduced by Great Britain. It appears that a Brazilian Consul, Mr. J. D. Sturz, who was stationed in a European town, comprehended its importance and used all his influence at home to get it tried there. His efforts were successful; the decree ordering that postage should be prepaid in stamps was signed on Nov. 29, 1842, but the first series did not actually come into use until July 1, 1843. It was originally intended to put the sovereign's effigy on the stamps, as in England, but (the report goes) that the postmaster-general considered it would be showing disrespect to obliterate the face of the monarch, so resource was had to the bulls-eye type.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. H. FABIAN,  
101 Eighth Street, New York.  
Dealer in U. S. & Foreign Postage Stamps, Coins, Albums, &c.  
Offers, 150 varieties of Stamps, including Spain, Servia, West Australia, Roman States, etc., price 35cts. Send stamp for price-list.  
*Also agent for N. J. P.*

Cheap Canada Stamps.

12 var. Bill, 1st issue, .25  
12 " " 2nd " .18  
12 " " 3rd " .10  
20 " Postage, .25  
Foreign stamps cheap. Circulars free, or 25 foreign stamps and circular for 3cts. Canadian Stamp Co., Montreal, Canada.

E. A. HOLTON,

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,  
2 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.  
Send 3c. stamp for price list and 10 stamps; 100 all different 25cts. Our 5c. Packets, containing ten stamps, are the best yet; one for 5c., 6 for 25c. Over 4000 rarities in stock.

E. OTTO & CO,  
DEALERS IN  
Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of Foreign and U. S. postage stamps @ 25 ¢ com. Reference required.

LIST OF PACKETS.

30 var. fine stamps, .15  
50 " excellent stamps, .25  
100 all different, .30  
100 var. excellent, .50  
100 well mixed, .15

LOOK AND PERCEIVE !!

We are now ready to furnish approval sheets to parties sending good reference or a deposit. Our sheets are superior to any offered in the United States or Europe, as regards price and general appearance of stamps. No mutilated or torn stamps sold. Stamps warranted genuine. We offer the following stamps from our list:

Brunswick, 5 var. .08  
Saxony, 6 " .08  
Austrian Tel. complete set, 50  
Continental, per 1000, 40 cents.

These stamps are much better than those that are generally sold at such prices; they are not picked over.

Address

TAUSSIG, HAGEMEYER & Co.  
11 Reservoir Avenue,  
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W. H. RAPP,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN STAMPS,

205 Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y.

100 assorted Foreign stamps, 10c.  
100 Stamps, all different, 25c. post free. Price list free.

The Stamp Collectors' Review.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Vol. 2, No. 4 now ready, specimen copies free. The Review is the most spicy and independent stamp paper published, and is the only journal which receives the support of all the leading stamp dealers in the United States. Address,

J. C. RASMUSSEN,

Davenport, Iowa.

DON'T Forget to send 25 cents for a year's subscription to *The New Jersey Philatelist.*

11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

FOREIGN STAMPS

NOW READY FOR 1880.

No. 2.—The Sixpenny Packet of used Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, all different, including Turkey, Spain (1 peseta), Egypt, scarce Danish Service, Italy Official, Saxony, Chili, U. S. Treasury, Danish, Hungary, old Prussian, Sweden, Greece, Bavarian (old and new issues), &c. Post-free, 14 cents.

No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Persia, head of Shah, San Marino, Brazil 1878, Lubbeck first issue, Roman States 10c., Heligoland, Swiss unpaid letter stamp, Servia, Luxemburg, Mauritius 4d., Franch 1878, and Hamburg envelope. Post-free, 14 cents.

No. 4.—The Shilling Packet of used Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, including Spain, Don Carlos, Deccan, Griqualand Portuguese Indies, Sandwich Isles (head of king Kalakana), Italy (segnatassa), Turkey, Finland, Tuscany, Roumania, Argentine Republic, Egypt old issue, Rome, Sweden, Russian, Venetian, Japan, Wurtemberg first issue, Tasmania, Norway early issue, Cuba (obsolete), Hungary, Dominion of Canada, Confederate States, Spain, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 25c.

Over 300 different packages and sets always in stock. The Improved Postage Stamp Albums, Imperial Postage Stamp Albums, the National Crest Albums, the Stamp Collector's Handbook.

Just published, a new edition of the Improved Stamp Album, 188 pages, size 6 1/2 x 10 inches; includes all issues up to July, 1880. Post free and registered to United States, for \$1.

The Illustrated Foreign Stamp & Crest Prospectus, containing particulars of nearly 300 different packets and cheap sets of stamps, including fiscal and revenue stamps, Interpostal Egyptian and war envelopes, sent free to any address, post-free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.,

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PACKET A.

Contains over 100 fine varieties, all foreign, including U. S. Columbia, Heligoland, Honduras, Chili, Brazil, old Saxon, Jamaica, Belgium 1850, Bavaria 50pf., France 1f., Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Sandwich, New Zealand, Egypt new issue. 25 cents, postage extra. Agents wanted to sell stamps from sheets. C. C. COLLINS, 339 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

100 Foreign Stamps 15 cents. Send for approval sheets and prices

W. LESLIE MILLER,

Alliance, Ohio.

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 9.

## U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS.

### HOW THEY ARE MADE.

Every United States postage stamp in use is made in New York. The contract was held by the American Bank Note Company from July 1, 1861 until the same day in 1873. That was for three terms of four years each. The Continental Bank Note Company at that time offering to do it for one half the amount required by the other company, the contract was awarded to them. The office of the Continental is at the corner of Greenwich and Liberty Streets, but as it was desirable to have the postage stamps made in a perfectly fire-proof building, the fifth story of the Equitable Life Insurance Building, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, was rented by the company for that purpose.

The office here is for the use of Mr. Daniel M. Boyd, the government agent, and Mr. Chas. F. Steele the agent and superintendent appointed by the company.

The facts given in regard to the making of the stamps were procured from Mr. Henry Bowen, Mr. Boyd's assistant.

Two passenger elevators run to the top of the building, and upon leaving them, the only entrance to the postage stamp rooms is by means of a door which is constantly kept locked and guarded by a janitor who always sets inside to answer the bell which is just outside.

On the right-hand side are the office and printing room, and away to the left, at the front of the building are the other rooms used in making the stamps.

In printing, steel plates are used,

on which 200 stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity, after the small sheets of paper, upon which the 200 stamps are engraved, have dried sufficiently, they are sent into another room and gummed.

The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water which is better than any other kind, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly.

The paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that for bank notes. After having been again dried, this time on little rocks, which are formed by steam-power, for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 200 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet, of course when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who, in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for despatching to fulfil orders.

## THE ORIGIN OF POST CARDS.

Like a great many other human arrangements the form of letters has undergone many changes. The ancients wrote on wax tablets which were fastened together by means of rings. The letter was to some extent a book. Then it took the shape of a roll, which was in use up to the middle ages. Afterwards, letters were folded and put in envelopes. The transition from one of these principal forms to the other has been gradual, and influenced much by the material used, as tablets, parchment, paper. The ordinary form of letters does not permit of the simplicity and brevity which are sufficient for a great many communications; simplicity, because the choice and folding of the paper, the use of the envelope, the affixing of the stamp, &c., are troublesome; and brevity, because in a formal letter politeness does not allow of the communication being restricted to the bare statement of the object of the letter.

Influenced by these considerations, Mr. Stephan, the present Postmaster-General of the German Empire, submitted to the German Postal Administrations who attended a postal conference at Carlsruhe, in 1865, a memorial in which he recommended the introduction of a new kind of letter, in the shape of an open post card, bearing on one side the name and address, and on the other the communication. Notwithstanding the approval which this project met with, it was not carried out at that time, because the German postal service had not the necessary uniform organization, and it was apprehended that it would occasion too great a

decrease in the revenue. The next suggestion for carrying out this proposal was not made till 1869, and emanated from Dr. Emanuel Herrmann, of Vienna, who in the course of his researches was struck by the fact that a great many letters were sent, the importance of whose contents was in no proportion to the waste of trouble and polite sentences, and which might have been equally well forwarded without covers. The administration acknowledging the importance of this proposition for the improvement of postal relations, received it favorably and carried it into execution as early as October, 1869. The new cards were quite in accordance with the idea of their first inventor, Mr. Stephan.

We glean the foregoing from the *Post Office Gazette*, and it will be seen that while Dr. Herrmann was not the originator of the postal card idea, as has been stated, he was the first to have it put into practical use.—*Philatelic Monthly*.

### The Abuse of the Postal Card.

BY "D'ARTAGNON."

While the origin of the postage stamp is clouded in more or less obscurity, that of its near neighbor, the postal card, is very well known. This can probably be accounted for by the comparatively recent date of the latter. To Germany belongs the credit of first presenting to the world a means of cheaper correspondence in the way of the postal card, which was first issued in 1869. The United States was not slow to adopt this great convenience, which it did in 1873, although the writing paper manufacturers made strenuous efforts to prevent it. In the writer's opinion the U. S. card is the plainest and neatest, the Newfoundland the prettiest, and the Shanghai the most homely.

The postal card, like many other things that have been invented for man's benefit and convenience, has been fearfully abused. It was intended for brief business communications, and not as a means of superseding the sealed letter. Probably the introduction of a few authentic examples may not prove *mal a propos*.

A young lawyer, of New York city, was greatly annoyed by having printed cards sent to his boarding house, containing announcements of different patent medicines. One quack in particular seemed to be very anxious to have him try his "celebrated corn salve," if one could judge from the number of these cards he received. The lawyer was so vexed—and with good reason, inasmuch as he had never been troubled with corns—that he wrote to the pseudo-doctor, stating that should he ever be arrested for murder or highway robbery, that he (the lawyer) would be willing to defend him for a liberal compensation. Somehow or other this affair crept into the newspapers, and it is needless to say this young lawyer was never troubled again.

The following card was received some time ago by a young man lately married:—

"If you don't send the money I will send the baby to your wife."

The paper which first published this item remarked that it, "was (perhaps?) from some 'wet nurse' who had failed to receive her regular weekly stipend." Probably it was; however, we leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions, reminding them that, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."

The following was evidently written by some impecunious person upon whom the postal card had been used for dunning purposes:—

"J. B. S., Esq.:—If, as you suggest, my bill has run long enough, you may let it stand awhile. P. S. P."

The *Springfield Republican* tells the story of a young man who had just arrived home from college on a short vacation, and whose father intended him for the ministry. A few days after, a postal card came, on which was written a bill for

wine, cigars, and cigarettes. It happened to fall into his father's hands, so the reader can judge of the scene that followed. We are not informed whether the young man turned out to be a minister, but the odds are greatly in favor of his having done so; for we well know that many of our temperance lecturers look upon the wine when it is red. It is not the fiddler who dances, neither is it the temperance lecturer who is always the most temperate.

If there is any one man in this world who is disgusted with the postal card, it is the editor of the *Boston Globe*, who recently announced the forthcoming chapters of a new serial entitled "The Prettiest Girl in Boston," and who received one hundred postal cards from young ladies, telling him to be sure and not use their real name.

Used legitimately, the postal card is of great use, as it saves time and expense, but when it is made the medium for transmitting private matters and advertisements, it loses its virtue by having its use abused. A firm in Paris once made arrangements with the Government to print an advertisement between the border and edge of each card, in consideration of paying one half the cost of manufacture. In New York many firms, not content with the dimensions of the regular card, issued cards of their own in numerous shapes and sizes, which were sent through the mails by the affixing of a one-cent stamp. This system became so troublesome to the postal authorities that the Postmaster General has had to issue an order denying them the privilege of the mails, after Oct. '80, unless prepaid at regular letter rates.

Several countries have already issued "return cards," which consist of two cards joined together, one being intended for the answer. It is reported that the post office clerks were in favor of using them here, for the reason that when a young man sent a proposal of marriage to a lady, the answer could be read at the same time. When this idea was first proposed several speculators obtained patents on all available designs, and demanded such a large royalty for their use, that the Government declined to issue them.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES:

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS:—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

### The History of the Stamps of New Caledonia.

This stamp was the work of a member of the New Caledonian garrison, Sergeant Friquera, who etched them with a point of a pin. The sheet consisted of fifty stamps, each one separately drawn and consequently differing from all the rest.

Their employment was stopped by the Parisian post office as soon as it heard of their being in use, and curiously enough, the information was incidentally conveyed by a well known stamp collector, M. Berger Levrault, in the course of a conversation he had with the head of the postage stamp department at Paris in 1861.

Original copies are very scarce, but the stones from which they were printed having been preserved by the military engraver's relatives (he himself being dead), reprints of the entire sheet have been obtained, and are comparatively inexpensive.

Mr. Blackburn reports the post-office appropriation bill. It appropriates \$38,600,000.

### Our Contemporaries.

The *Philatelic World* was duly received. It contains a fine list of new issues, a description of the 32nd auction sale which took place June 28th; also, minutes of the French Society, and a very good article on Money Values.

The *Philatelic Monthly*, published by Mr. L. W. Durbin, is at hand. It contains a good sketch of the stamps of Porto Rico from the *Philatelic Record*. It is used merely as an advertising medium for the publisher and is distributed gratuitously to all his patrons.

The *Philatelists' Gazette* with a fine display of Philatelic literature came to hand. Upon its well filled pages we find an article entitled "Swindling," also an essay on Philately continued from a former number, and a fine display of advertisement.

The *Philatelic Review*, edited by C. N. Butler, has reached our office. It contains ably written articles on the following subjects:—"A Paper on the Mexican Adhesives," by William Ash; "Fictitious Stamps," by Scriptor; and an introduction of the Color Chart.

We have the June and July numbers of the *Collectors' News* at hand. It offers a great inducement: any subscriber for it will receive a ticket, which gives him a chance to win a collection of 300 stamps! Now just think! Here is the chance to win a collection. Ha! ha! ha! The *News* is improving we perceive. There is a great future before it! What is the world coming to we'd like to know?

The *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* just received. It contains a good supply of new issues, and advocates the founding of a stamp exchange as at Paris, Berlin and other European cities.

### New Issues.

BAHAMAS—These Islands have joined the Postal Union in July, and are about to issue a 1½d. and 2½d. adhesive stamps, also a 1½d. postal card, and a 4d. mauve envelope stamp.

BERMUDA—A postal card of the value 1½d. has made its appearance. It is of a plain printed design, with an oblong space in the upper right hand corner in which is pasted a one penny and ½d.

BOLIVAR—The date on the 1879 stamp is replaced by the numerals 1880.

CUBA—Two reply cards have been issued, 10x10 c. de p. claret, 15x15 c. de p. rose. Stamp in left corner on original, and in the right on the return.

FRANCE—The French telegraph cards have been surcharged on account of the tariff being reduced. The 50c. card has the stamp obliterated by six horizontal lines, and "Taxe reduite 30c." obliquely on the side of the stamp in black. The 75c. card is surcharged the same as above, in red, with the words "Taxe reduite 50c."

HONG KONG—The 24c. green has been surcharged 10c. in black.

MEXICO—The Porto De Mar stamps have at last made their appearance on letters; the 2c. brown, 10c. carmine, and 50c. green have so far been seen.

PORTUGAL—The 5 reis black of the new series has made its appearance, also the same surcharged "Mauritius."

SERVIA—A new set is in preparation.

TURKEY—Mr. Grant Van Blarcom has shown us the Ottoman Empire stamp, 20 paras, printed in black and red, instead of green and mauve.



**H. F. TARBELL & CO.,**  
**FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTERS,**  
 EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.

Agents wanted in every city and town to sell sheet stamps on good com. References required. Our price list of sets, packets, and British Colonials mailed free to any address.

**J. A. PIERCE,**  
 DEALER IN  
**POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS**  
 75 MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cheap Sets:—7 Greece 12c., 4 Newfoundland 10c., 3 Orange Free States 12c., 4 Persia 25c., 5 Porto Rico 18c., 7 Brazil 15c., 4 Bermuda 12c., 4 Peru 12c., 13 Spain 10c., 3 Venezuela 15c., 11 U. S. War 50c., 10 Interior 18c. New Price Lists sent post free.

**TITUS H. CERNE,**  
 desires to exchange rare old and new issues of Romania, etc. for other stamps of various nations.  
 Address him at JASSY, ROMANIA.

**EVERETT STANTON & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
**STAMP IMPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION AGENTS,**

164 Drolet St., Montreal, and Carlton Hill, Brighton, G. B., can supply Dealers and Collectors at lowest cash prices. Consignments of new issues, novelties, rarities, etc. bought for prompt cash. Send on approval, stating lowest prices or exchanges.

The *Philatelist's Gazette* is the best philatelic journal published; circulation larger than all other British stamp papers combined. Subscription 35c. per annum. Advertising rates on application. Address H. A. Everett, Editor *P. G.*, Brighton, England.

**WANTED!!!**  
 An active and reliable agent in every city, town, village, college, and school to sell our unsurpassed sheets of stamps on approval, at 25¢ com. Now is the time to apply for an agency; postal cards not answered, it will also be useless to send for an agency without enclosing a written reference. Special inducements for the fall season. Packets sold for  
 30 varieties, fine stamps .12  
 50 " " excellent .25  
 1000 well mixed stamps .40  
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**E. OTTO & CO,**  
 DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
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30 var. fine stamps,	.15
50 " excellent stamps,	.25
100 all different,	.30
100 var. excellent,	.50
100 well mixed,	.15

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SUCCESSORS TO  
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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE  
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**all Received.**

Parties having claims against Geo. R. Blakely, will forward the same to the Eagle Stamp Co., who will settle for G. R. B.

Parties owing G. R. B. will please settle at once, and save all trouble.

Respectfully,  
**EAGLE STAMP CO.,**  
 LOCK BOX 1364,  
 McKean Co., BRADFORD, PA.

**THE EVENT OF 1881!!!**  
 ANNOUNCEMENT

To Collectors. On Jan. 1, 1881 a New International Directory will be issued—it will contain about 50 pages size 6x8 and over 1000 names and address of Collectors and a few Dealers, also useful Postal information. In order to secure the insertion of your name, send 25cts. at once as an edition of 1000 only will be issued. No more names rec'd after Dec. 15. 5 copies \$1.00 My reputation is a guarantee of its publication. Address J. T. HANDFORD, P. O. Box 3970, N. Y.

**Important to all Philatelists!**

In the press. The second edition of STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.'s **Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps** will be ready in October, 1880.

*Orders can now be received and they will be forwarded as soon as the work is ready.*

Still further improvements have been effected in the above publication, amongst which especially noticeable are, Illustrations of the different values of Cashmere and Cabul postage stamps, thus rendering their identification easy, (especially engraved for this work,) a thorough revision, based on the latest information of the various issues of the British Colonies, &c. &c. Every known stamp will be included together with many secondary varieties. An Appendix will at the same time be published, containing nearly 2000 Illustrations with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue. Price 12c each, or the two bound together 25c., post-free to any address in the United States, Canada, and all countries to which the letter rate is 5c., other countries comprised in the Postal Union 18c. each, or the two 36c., all other places 25c. each, or the two 50c. post-free. Send for Circular Gratis and post-free.

Just published, a new edition of the **IMPROVED STAMP ALBUM**, 188 pages, size 6½ in. x 10 inches; includes all issues up to July, 1880. Post-free and registered to United States for \$1.00.

The Illustrated Foreign Stamp and Crest Prospectus, containing particulars of nearly 300 different packets and cheap sets of stamps, including fiscal and revenue stamps, Interpostal Egyptian and war-envelopes sent free to any address, post free. STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co., 8 Gower Street, London, W. C., Eng.

**The Stamp Collectors' Review.**  
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Vol. 2, No. 4 now ready, specimen copies *free*. The Review is the most spicy and independent stamp paper published, and is the *only* journal which receives the support of *all* the leading stamp dealers in the United States. Address,

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 Davenport, Iowa.



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. 1.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 10.

## Postmaster James Mulcted.

### DECISION IN THE GREAT DOUBLE CANCELING STAMP CASE.

The suit of Christopher C. Campbell against Postmaster James and others was before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, about a month ago for settlement of the final decree, and also for the adjustment of costs against the defendant. There was a motion to increase the damages from \$63,000 to \$126,000, the former sum being allowed by the Master and confirmed by the Court in May last. Counsel for the defendant, Thomas L. James, also made several motions for re-hearing and re-argument of the whole case upon the evidence, and also for re-argument of the defendant's exceptions to the Master's report.

Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel B. Clarke appeared for Postmaster James. Ex-Attorney General Williams and Marcus P. Norton were counsel for the complainant, Mr. Campbell.

The suit was begun in June, 1877, for an infringement of a patent granted to Marcus P. Norton for a machine to be used in post-marking letters and canceling postage stamps, this double operation being performed by the clerk at the same time.

This invention has been in use in the New York Post Office for seventeen years, and also in all other large post offices throughout the United States. It is now used in every office where postmarking is done, saving large sums annually to the Government. It not only saves clerks' hire, but prevents fraud by the re-use of chemically cleansed postage stamps.

This suit is a test case, and every

conceivable defense that could arise under the patent law has been advanced by the government.

Mr. Campbell became complainant and assignee in trust through assignments from Marcus P. Norton, the inventor and patentee. The claim made in the bill of complaint was for \$30,000 a year in the New York Post Office alone for the infringement of the patent. Of the seventeen years time of the infringement the Court previously allowed for six years and nine months, or the precise time in which Mr. James has been postmaster, and up to the time that the Master filed his report, this amount being \$63,000 and costs.

Judge Wheeler has just handed down his decision upon the matters submitted by the several motions. He makes a final disposition of all the matters involved in the case, and awards final judgement to the complainant in this cause alone for about \$67,000, including costs, etc., and re-affirms a former decision made at final hearing on pleadings and proofs.

This has been a long, expensive, and hard-fought litigation, and it has finally resulted in complete success on the part of the complainant. The Letters Patent are declared to be valid, and the invention one of great importance in the postal service of the United States.

The invention has been extensively used in the postal service of the Government, in the post offices, and upon the postal railway cars, and all postmasters throughout this country using the invention are each held personally liable, and the Government is also held to be violating the laws of the country in the use of this invention without

first paying to the inventor and the complainant a fair compensation.

The sum entered against Mr. James being for but a little over one-third of the time in which the invention has been used in the New York City Post Office alone, the complainant intends to claim that rate of compensation for the seventeen years use of the invention, which would amount to about two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Norton says that suits of like nature are at once to be commenced against several hundred other large post offices.—*Truth*, Sept. 18th.



## Names of Postmasters and Locations of the New York Post Office as far as Known.

The New York Post Office has undergone many changes as regards location and postmasters. In 1642 the Post Office was kept in a Rack in the Coffee-house at the head of Coenties slip, and the tavern-keeper was the Postmaster. In 1692 the Post Office was located at 62 Broadway, and the Postmaster was Richard Nicol who kept a grocery store at that number.

Alexander Colden was the next Postmaster in 1765, and was succeeded by William Bedlow in 1783. After resigning his position, Sebastian Bauman was appointed. Josia Ten Eyck next went in office in 1803. In 1804 General Theodoros Bailey was appointed; in his administration the location of the Post Office was changed to No. 29 William Street. He held his position for nearly 25 years.

During the Yellow Fever year (1822), the Post Office was temporarily moved to the corner of Bank

and Fourth streets. In 1825 the Post Office was moved to the Academy Building in Garden St. (now Exchange Place). In 1827 it was moved into the basement of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall street.

Samuel L. Gouverneur was the next Postmaster in 1828. The Post Office was burned in the great fire, December 16th, 1835. It was then moved temporarily to Pine near Nassau streets, and from there to the rotunda in the City Hall Park. James Page was next Postmaster in 1836, and was succeeded by Jonathan J. Coddington in 1837, and John L. Graham in 1841. During his administration the location of the Post Office was changed to the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. Robert H. Morris was the next Postmaster in 1845, succeeded by William B. Taylor in 1861, Abraham Wakeman in 1862, James Kelly in 1864, P. H. Jones in 1869. Thomas L. James, our present and much honored Postmaster, was the next in 1874. Business ceased at the old Post Office in Nassau street at 10 o'clock, p. m. on August 28th, 1875, and was moved in the new Post Office Building, Broadway and Park Row, where it is likely to remain for a long time.

### New Issues.

*British Honduras.*—We have received the current 1d. without verticle perforation.—P. R.

*Buenos Ayres.*—This country has once more issued a stamp of its own. Since 1862 it has used the stamps of the Argentine Republic. The design of the new issue is supposed to be as follows:—Value 1 peso, violet on white paper, no watermark; the design consisting of a globe, the lower portion of which is hidden by clouds from which lightning is darting. Above

the globe is a figure of Mercury; and below, two ships sailing to the left. Inscribed, above, in curved label "Buenos Ayres," and below "1 Peso." In the two lower corners are circles containing the figures of value.

*Ceylon.*—The 4 cents, blue-grey, has been changed to rose.

*Cyprus.*—The following Great Britain stamps have been surcharged "Cyprus," for use in the Island:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red, 1d. red,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. claret, 4d. green, 6d. slate, and 1s. green.

*Deccan.*—The stamps of Deccan are surcharged in red or black with the word "Sarkari" in Hindostan character, and do service as official stamps.

*Gambia.*—Mr. Arthur Fountain has kindly shown us the following new issues:— $\frac{1}{2}$  penny yellow, 1 penny maroon, 2 pence red, and 3 pence blue.

*Guine.*—The *Union* notes the Cape Verde stamps surcharged in black with the word "Guine." These stamps are supposed to be used in a small Portuguese possession on the west coast of Africa.

*Hong Kong.*—The 16c. yellow has been changed to blue, and the 48c. rose to brown.

*Nevis.*—Provisional 1d. surcharged on  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive. Also, 1d. violet, same design as  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive.

*Portugal.*—The 150 reis blue has been changed to yellow.

*Queenland.*—Another of the new lithographed series has made its appearance, viz. 4d. orange.

*Roumania.*—The *Union* notes a new 3 bani green, and 15 bani orange.

*Roumelia.*—The post card announced from this place has been suppressed by the Turkish authorities.

*Tobago.*—A new set will shortly make its appearance.

### Postal Scraps.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to establish a government postal telegraph service, for the United States, between Boston and New York and Washington, and intermediate post offices. It directs the postmaster-general, for the purpose of testing the policy and practicability of maintaining a general system of postal telegraph line, and of affording the people of the United States the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish by purchase or construction a telegraph line, or lines, between the cities of Boston and Washington. It provides further that the rates for transmission of telegraphic messages shall be as follows: For twenty-five words or less, for a distance of 200 miles or less, fifteen cents, with one-half cent for each additional word. The bill was referred to the committee on post offices and post-roads.

THE SHIP STAMPS OF BUENOS AYRES.—The 1 peso *brown* was printed from the plate (or stone) of the 5 peso orange, which value, in consequence of a reduction in the rates, became obsolete. Of the word CINCO, the first and the two last letters were erased, leaving the word IN, signifying *one*. The 1 peso blue, of 1859, was printed from the plate (or stone) of the 4 peso red (which, like the 5 pesos, had become obsolete), and the original denomination, *cuatro*, having been but partly erased, many collectors, observing the traces of this word, have been led to think that a 4 pesos blue was emitted. This is, however, an error.—*Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue.*

Sir Rowland Hill, father of the penny post, left an estate of \$250,000, out of which \$1250 is set apart to pay for his biography.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES :  
8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
TERMS :—Strictly cash in advance.  
All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print. 476 Lafayette Av. Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Our Contemporaries.

—The *Stamp Dealers' Gazette*, a new paper hailing from Horsmonden, Kent, England, has made its appearance. It is the only publication of its kind, as it is devoted exclusively to the interest of stamp dealers. It has made a vigorous attempt to exterminate frauds of all descriptions, including counterfeiters, those who knowingly deal in them, and all doubtful characters. We wish the editor the best of success, and heartily recommend it to all stamp collectors.

—The August number of the *Stamp Collectors' Review* has reached us. As usual, it contains different humorous articles on Philately and those connected with the same. Also, a good list of new issues.

—The *Berliner Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* came to hand. Besides a minute description of new issues, it contains an article, or rather notes, entitled "Monthly Review."

—The *Philatelists' Gazette* contains a good list of new issues, also "Philatelic Notes" by Arthur James Palethrope, and the contin-

uation of the article entitled "The New York Post Office" from last number. The editor will please accept our most hearty thanks for the complete file of his most valuable paper.

—We have received a copy of the *Union*, and although it is one of the oldest philatelic papers published, this is the first time we have been honored with it.

—The following mentioned papers have been received during the month, for which the editors of the respective publications will please accept our hearty thanks:—The *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, *St. Louis Philatelist*, *Collectors' News*, *Philatelic Monthly*, and the *Stamp Collector*.

## Our Letter Box.

*Under this heading we will answer all inquiries not accompanied by return postage.*

—T. B. G., Columbus, O. — In answer to yours of the 4th inst., to organize a Philatelic society, you must be able to select about a dozen good Philatelists who take an interest in your scheme. It is immaterial as to holding annual, semi-annual, or monthly meetings. We cannot give you any idea of how to get members together.

—John C. T., Washington, D. C. — It takes just two weeks for a letter to go to Roumania.

—R. R. B., St. Louis. — Our regular publication day is the first of every month, but much regret that our paper has been delayed on several occasions.

It was thought that the introduction of postal cards would greatly affect the sale of ordinary postage stamps, but thus far their sale has been increased, 32,747,910 ordinary postage stamps being sold in one week.—*Washington Chronicle*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Send to Robert Moore, St. John St., Fredericton,

for the new October packet, the best yet issued. Containing 40 different varieties of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Peru, Turkey, Prince Ed. Island, Canada (Bill), N. South Wales, Brazil, &c., &c. Price 30cts. 100 varieties..... .50  
200 well assorted..... .60

NO AGENTS WANTED.

## TO COLLECTORS.

100 rare stamps, Denmark, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Turkey, Brazil, Chili, Mexico, Heligoland (unused), and unused Japan Post Card, post-free only 20 cents. Sheets on approval. Walter Morley, Foreign Stamp Importer, Horsmonden, Staplehurst, Kent, England.

E. A. HOLTON,

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS  
2 WINTER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Send 3c. stamp for an 8 page (Sept. 1880) price list and 10 stamps; 100 all different 25cts. Every stamp warranted genuine, and at the lowest price. Over 4000 varieties in stock.

## STAMP DEALERS!

Subscribe to and advertise in the *Stamp Dealers' Gazette*. A monthly journal devoted exclusively to Stamp Dealers, containing Lists of Swindlers (English and Foreign), Doubtful Persons, Forgery-mongers Bogus stamps, &c.; also articles by well-known writers. Subscription, 48cts. per year, post-free. Advertisements, 36 cts. per inch, 18 cts. per 1/2 inch. Specimen Copy, post-free. Editor and Publisher, Walter Morley, Horsmonden, Staplehurst, Kent, England.

## There's Millions in it!

We want a few more agents to solicit subscriptions and advertisements. 20 per cent commission.

Address

The Secretary of  
*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
No. 11 Reservoir Avenue,  
Jersey City, N. J.

**E. OTTO & CO,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of Foreign and U. S. postage stamps @ 25¢ com. Reference required.

LIST OF PACKETS.

30 var. fine stamps,	.12
50 " excellent stamps,	.25
100 all different,	.30
100 var. excellent,	.40
500 mixed,	.20
1000 "	.40

**THE EVENT OF 1881!**  
ANNOUNCEMENT

To Collectors. On Jan. 1, 1881 a New International Directory will be issued—it will contain about 50 pages size 6x8 and over 1000 names and addresses of Collectors and a few Dealers, also useful Postal information. In order to secure the insertion of your name and a copy of the book, send 25¢ts. at once, as an edition of 1000 only will be issued. No more names received after Dec. 15. 5 copies \$1. My reputation is a guarantee of its publication. Address J. T. Handford, P. O. Box 3970, N. Y.

**BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS** compel me to discontinue my stamp trade. *New Price List sent free.* Discount from 25¢ to 40¢ allowed. F. P. Cravens, Box 519, Galveston, Tex.

**WANTED!!!**

An active and reliable agent in every city, town, village, college, and school to sell our unsurpassed sheets of stamps on approval, at 25¢ com. Now is the time to apply for an agency; postal cards not answered, it will also be useless to send for an agency without enclosing a written reference. Special inducements for the fall season. Packets sold for

30 varieties, fine stamps	.12
50 " excellent	.25
1000 well mixed stamps	.40

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co.**  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

**DON'T** Forget to send 25 cents for a year's subscription to *The New Jersey Philatelist*, Address  
No. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**W. B. TAYLOR,**  
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, U. S. A.

Price lists of single stamps, sets and packets sent post-free to any address, or with rare Mexican stamp 3c.

Rare stamps sent on approval. Agents wanted to sell stamps from lists, also from sheets @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ¢ com. References required.

**AMERICAN STAMPS A SPECIALTY.**

Correspondence and consignments solicited from every dealer and collector in the World.

**CHEAP SETS @ 10c. EACH.**

3 Antigua, 5 Argentine, 4 Bermuda, 4 Barbadoes, 5 Bergeford, 7 Brazil, 5 British Guiana, 4 Chili, 4 D. W. Indies, 6 Dutch Indies, 2 Guatemala, 4 Mexico, 3 Natal, 4 Newfoundland, 5 Peru, 2 Sierra Leone, 3 Tuscany, 4 U. S. Columbia, 3 Uruguay, 3 Venezuela.

**"THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST,"**

a large 8 page monthly stamp paper (same size as *World*) published on the 1st of each month. Contains five pages of interesting reading matter, including monthly "New Issues to date," the monthly report of the Secretary of the "Omnibus Club," "Literary Review" of late Philatelic papers, &c., &c., one of a series of "Articles for Beginners," "Philatelic Brevities," and one or two other articles pertaining to Philately.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:**

Including unused set of Prince Edward Island, 75 cents; abroad, \$1.00. Without set, 25 cents; abroad, 50 cents per annum.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

50 cents per inch; \$4.00 per column. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ¢ off on continued advertisements.

**CIRCULATION**

Between 1000 and 2000 copies.

Specimen Free.

**W. B. TAYLOR,**  
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA,  
U. S. A.

**Important to all Philatelists!**

In the press. The second edition of **STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.'s Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps** will be ready in October, 1880.

Orders can now be received and they will be forwarded as soon as the work is ready.

Still further improvements have been effected in the above publication, amongst which especially noticeable are, Illustrations of the different values of Cashmere and Cabul postage stamps, thus rendering their identification easy, (especially engraved for this work,) a thorough revision, based on the latest information of the various issues of the British Colonies, &c. &c. Every known stamp will be included together with many secondary varieties. An Appendix will at the same time be published, containing nearly 2000 Illustrations with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue. Price 12c. each, or the two bound together 25c., post-free to any address in the United States, Canada, and all countries to which the letter rate is 5c., other countries comprised in the Postal Union 18c. each, or the two 36c., all other places 25c. each, or the two 50c. post-free. Send for Circular, Gratis and post-free.

Just published, a new edition of the **IMPROVED STAMP ALBUM**, 188 pages, size 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 10 inches; includes all issues up to July, 1880. Post-free and registered to United States for \$1.00.

The **Illustrated Foreign Stamp and Crest Prospectus**, containing particulars of nearly 300 different packets and cheap sets of stamps, including fiscal and revenue stamps, interpostal Egyptian and war-envelopes sent free to any address, post free. **STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.**, 8 Gower Street, London, W. C., Eng.

**The Stamp Collectors' Review.**  
ISSUED MONTHLY.

Vol. 2, No. 4 now ready, specimen copies free. The Review is the most spicy and independent stamp paper published, and is the *only* journal which receives the support of *all* the leading stamp dealers in the United States. Address,

**J. C. RASMUSSEN,**  
Davenport, Iowa.



THE

# NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., NOVEMBER, 1880.

NO. 11.

## How Can We Protect Ourselves Against Counterfeits?

The situation of all honest and reliable stamp dealers becomes very trying through the ever-increasing perfection of counterfeits, and the large number of counterfeiters; although tempted by his conscientiousness, in the most tormenting manner to sell counterfeits for genuine stamps.

How can the stamp dealers and collectors defend themselves against counterfeits, which exist in such enormous quantities?

We are advised to have dealings with reliable firms only. Yes, but how are we to ascertain the conscientiousness of dealers, especially those of foreign countries?

In all wholesale and retail price-lists, we are assured that only genuine stamps are sold, nevertheless counterfeits are enormously in circulation, and still frequently we hear of respectable dealers having palmed off counterfeits for genuine stamps.

The best remedy is, always to compare doubtful stamps with those you know to be genuine. Alas! this remedy can seldomly be applied; as in the first place large sums of money are required, and secondly it is very difficult to obtain all rare stamps.

Under all these circumstances it is desirable that every collector should have an accessible remedy to protect himself against counterfeits. Whatever the above remedy may be, it will certainly help to discourage all forgers, and, in time, exterminate them from our ranks.

In this case it would prove more efficient, in regard to our object, to introduce photographs of scarce genuine stamps, and, perhaps, also

those of the most dangerous counterfeits.

It would be very desirable for any publisher, or better, Philatelic society to undertake and introduce such copies to the trade. We believe that this undertaking would prove a successful and profitable one, and very likely every collector who takes an interest in his collection will take advantage of this opportunity to admit in his collection photographic copies, as at present they will fill the vacant spaces, and in future will help to decide genuine stamps from vile forgeries.

We hope that all philatelic societies and, in fact, the whole stamp-collecting world will pay their undivided attention to this, so that it may be the means of discovering in the future a new remedy. — *Trans. for N. J. P. by E. OTTO.*

## Should We Collect Revenues?

Many a philatelist has asked himself this question; should he make it a separate study or not; should he collect private revenues, or in fact, what should he collect?

The only arguments offered, disapproving of this branch of philately, are: that the different varieties were so numerous, and that if you wanted to collect any at all, you would be obliged to take in every match, medicine, beer, tobacco, and in fact everything that represented a paid tax. Secondly: that there was no proper album published to receive them all, and that you would never know when or not you had a complete set.

And then again, on the other hand, why should we not collect revenues? Do not these labels make as beautiful an appearance

as postage stamps? Are they not as interesting as regards their being issued in numerous varieties? I am certain there can be no reason for not collecting them; just on the contrary it makes the study more interesting, and we ought not exclude match, medicine, beer or any other revenue whatever, and not alone collect those issued by our own country, but those of other countries. It is true there is no proper album published to receive them all, but there are catalogues which will remove this obstacle; any common scrap-book will do just as well, if not better, than a regular ruled album.

I am pleased to see that some of our leading journals have taken this subject in hand, and am confident that in a very short time revenue stamp collecting will be just as popular as postage stamp collecting is now. — ED.

## Philately to be made Everlasting

The Post-Office Department at Washington sent to New York City a small copper case, in which the following articles were included, a copy of the Yearly Report of the Post-Office Department of 1879, a copy of the Postal Laws of 1880, and a collection of Stamps and Stamped-Envelopes now in use by the United States; also the photographs of Postmaster General Maynard, of his predecessor D. M. Key, of assistant Postmaster General Tyner, and that of the Post-Office Building at Washington, D.C. This case upon the desire of Commander Gorrings is appointed to be placed in the Foundation Stone of Cleopatra's Needle, where we suppose it will remain for an everlasting time.

## Postal Scraps.

Once I started stamp-collecting,  
 But I'll never do so more ;  
 My experience is affecting,  
 And makes me feel quite sore.  
 One day I bought an album,  
 Paid the man a "double X,"  
 And the fellow smiled quite blandly,  
 As he briskly wiped his specs.  
 "Are you versed in Philately ?  
 Have you a collection rare ?  
 For if you are just commencing,  
 You must have the greatest care  
 Not to buy the imitation  
 Which are flooded o'er the land."  
 Then the fellow wiped his glasses,  
 And smiled a smile quite bland.  
 "I have stamps from Asia Minor,  
 Zanzibar, Afghanistan,  
 From Japan and Cochin China,  
 And the wilds of Hindostan ;  
 I have several from Ujiji,  
 (Livingstone sent me a pile  
 When he wrote to me—per Stanley,  
 From the sources of the Nile.)  
 I have stamps from Tauganyika,  
 And the Mountains of the Moon,  
 And I think that I can strike a  
 Bargain with you very soon."  
 I told him I would take enough  
 To fill my album well,  
 And to send me down his price-list  
 As cheap as he could sell.  
 The salesman blandly smiled again,  
 And wiped his specs once more,  
 And he bowed as tho' he'd break in  
 twain,  
 As I went out the door.  
 Next day he brought the album,  
 Filled with stamps of every sort,  
 And he told me of the beauty  
 Of every one he brought.  
 The fellow smiled quite blandly,  
 As he handed me the bill,  
 And calmly wiped his spectacles,  
 Said he "Perhaps you will  
 At first think this enormous,  
 But if you think upon it,  
 You'll find it is quite low indeed,  
 (See what rare stamps adorn it.)"  
 The bill he gave me footed up  
 Five-hundred to a dollar,

Which I declared was rather "tall."  
 He said it should be "taller."  
 He blandly smiled, he wiped his  
 specs,  
 He took his pay and left ;  
 He also took my overcoat,  
 And left me thus bereft.  
 I've since called on an expert  
 Of highest reputation,  
 He looked all tho' my album,  
 And said "Stuff ! Imitation !"  
 Now I wish that I could catch him,  
 With his specs and smile so bland  
 I'd give him the greatest thrashing,  
 He ever got,—*by hand*.  
 Those who are now stamp-collecting  
 And don't wish to get thus treated,  
 Take the *New Jersey Philatelist*,  
 And then you won't get cheated.

The King of Bavaria does not often communicate with his subjects. Sometimes he cannot avoid showing himself to the army. Some years ago he had been prevailed upon to review the garrison in Munich. The regiments were massed and the King arrived on the field. He rode quickly along the front of the line, but without waiting for their dehle, spurred his steed and disappeared, leaving his Master of War and his staff to finish the ceremony, so beneath his conception of what it ought to have been. He seldom speaks to his people, but if he does address them, it is in the language of exalted majesty. He is a faithful ally to the German Emperor, but he treats him as an equal. It is by coaxing and flattering his mania that needed concessions have been drawn from him. The German Empire has not yet succeeded in persuading this little satrap to give up his separate postal and telegraph service. While all the other German States have adopted the same postal stamp, with the arms of the Empire, the King of Bavaria maintains his stamps, with his bust encircled with laurels like Cæsar.

CORRESPONDENCE BY POST CARD  
 —Grace and wit and affection vanish utterly from the post card. Hurry has to be expressed by what we may call the telegraphic style—a style like Melchisedek, without end or beginning, and which jerks along with the wreck of grammar without the aid of prepositions. The last rag of courtesy is discarded with the last rag of English. There is no room for a story, even if there were time for telling it. A jest on a post card would simply look out of place. As for any trace of affection, one would as soon expect it on a signpost. The insular reserve which has so long struggled against the traditional necessity of saying that it cared for anybody at the close of a note is able to fall dexterously back on "publicity" of the new vehicle of communication. It would be "indelicate" and "un-English" to air one's deepest sentiments on a card which lies open to the gibes of a postman or the criticisms of a maid-servant. By the help of this theory we are able to ask our friends to dinner with less ceremony than we use to the footman when we ring for the coals, and to scribble "home early" to a young wife with a greater absence of formality than precedes the nudge which broker bestowes on broker at the Stock Exchange.—*Saturday Review*.

The Director of the Post-Office Department at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has made a contract with the Lamport & Holt Steamer Company, of England, to carry mails to New York at the rate of five milreis per kilo (about \$1 per pound).

On and after January 1st, 1881, all cards, excepting United States Postals, will be charged at no less than letter rates.

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### Our Contemporaries.

The October number of the *Philatelic World* has reached us. For this month it offers to its readers a variety of news, written in the most interesting manner. It begins with a quantity of new issues, giving as minute a description as possible of each stamp. A list of contemporaries, then comes a fine article entitled "A Check List of the Private Tobacco Stamps" issued in 1878 and 1879 by the United States. This article is written by Walter L. Brown, and contains a list of those private revenues which are supplied by the Government to the following brands of tobacco: Golden Buck, Ironsides, Navy, Old Judge, Prince Albert, Raleigh and Yellow Bank. It also contains a list and description of the various issues of Antioquia, Bulletin of the French Society, Reduction of Newspaper Postage, and a large quantity of advertisements.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s new descriptive catalogue and price list, including an appendix of upwards of 1500 illustrations, was kindly sent us to review. We find, upon

close examination, that this work has been arranged with such good taste and system as to place it far above anything of its kind yet published. We gladly recommend it to all stamp collectors and dealers.

The *Stamp Dealers' Gazette* just received before going to press. This excellent journal contains a very good article written by the Rev. Robert Brisco Earee on the various ways of printing stamps. In this article he explains how we may save ourselves from being imposed upon by counterfeiters, by having a little knowledge of how stamps are reproduced.

The *Berliner Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* contains, as usual, a very fine list of new issues, a description of the "Too Late" stamps, a continuation of the Wurtemberg Official post cards, and other well written articles, besides an extra sheet of advertisements.

The August number of the *Philatelic Review* received. It contains a list of new issues, a sketch written on the Chinese Post-Office, a check list of revenues, and an article by Wm. Ash on the "Interpostal Stamps of Egypt."

The *Philatelists' Gazette* from England, the October number of which we have received, contains more valuable news than any other Great Britain paper we have seen.

The *St. Louis Philatelist*, published by E. F. Gambs, has reached our office. It contains 11 pages of interesting small articles, and also a good list of new issues.

The *Philatelic News* of Springfield, Mass. just received. It contains a very ably written article on the stamps of France, also on the stamps of Spain.

The *Stamp World*, a new paper hailing from Cincinnati, has made its appearance.

### New Issues.

CHILI:—The *Guia del Coleccionista* states that there is a scarcity of 5 centavo stamps, and prints a decree of June 3, 1880, authorizing the use of the stamps of 1867, which were declared obsolete on Sept. 14th, 1877, also the Fiscal stamps of 5 centavos blue.—*P. W.*

GAMBIA:—The 4d. stamp is now perforated; there has also been a 1 shilling stamp issued, color not known.

GREAT BRITAIN:—The 4d. is said to have its color changed to olive-brown.

HESSE:—Two railway stamps have been issued for the payment of packages between Mainz and Frankfort. There are two values, 20 and 80 pfennig, which exist both perforated and unperforated. The design consists of figures of value in the centre and in the four corners, with the following inscription: "Hessische, Ludwigs, Eisenbahn, Gesellschaft."

JAMAICA:—2 telegraph stamps have been issued; 3d. lilac and 1s. brown. They have the usual head of the queen, and are inscribed "Jamaica Telegraph."

MAURITIUS:—Mess. F. H. Tarbell & Co. have kindly sent us a specimen of the new 17 cents. Profile of the queen in centre, postage inscribed on each side, seventeen cents below, Mauritius above, color rose.

VENEZUELA:—*Le T. P.* illustrates three stamps from this Republic. Their use is unknown. They are type set and bear the following inscriptions:—1st, "Correo de Venezuela, Bejuma, Debe" in three lines. 2nd, "Correo de Venezuela, Bejuma, Franca" also in three lines. 3rd, "Correo de Coro a la Vela-y-Vic Versa" in two lines. The last, it will be noticed, contains the error correo for correo.



**C. C. COLLINS,**  
DEALER IN  
**POSTAGE STAMPS,**  
339 Broad St., Columbus, O.  
Agents wanted. Agents' rules sent  
on application.

**NEW HAVEN PRINTING CO.**  
We have a fine assortment of  
Cards and are selling them at a  
very moderate price. Agents want-  
ed at 20¢ commission. For full  
particulars address

**NEW HAVEN PRINTING CO.,**  
175 & 177 Griffith St. and 78 Sher-  
man Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

**COLLINS & MILLS,**  
E. Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Publishers of the *Stamp World*,  
a paper devoted entirely to philately  
Specimen copy free, or 15c. a year  
in advance. Advertisements, 1/2 inch  
25c.; 1 inch 40c. Circulation large.  
325 Foreign stamps and price list  
13c. Agents wanted at 25¢ com.

**E. B. STERLING,**  
*Collector of and Dealer in "U. S.  
Stamps only."*

P. O. Box 294, TRENTON, N. J.  
Long Documents and other Reven-  
ues wanted in any quantity *at once*.  
Good references given, large stock  
to select from.

**FOREIGN STAMPS** sent on  
approval to parties sending  
references. Canadian Stamp Co.,  
Montreal, Canada.

Address Thos. T. Tress, Colum-  
bus, Ohio, for Lists, Agents' Rules  
&c., all free. 100 var. of Foreign  
Stamps, 28c.; 50 var. U. S. Stamps  
28c.; 1000 finely assorted Conti-  
nentials 43c., post-paid. Agents  
wanted at 25¢ com. A rare stamp  
given to every agent sending over  
a dollar at a time.

## There's Millions In It!

We want a few more agents to  
solicit subscriptions and advertise-  
ments. Address

The Secretary of the

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**E. OTTO & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,**  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of  
Foreign and U. S. postage stamps  
@ 25¢ com. Reference required.

LIST OF PACKETS.  
30 var. fine stamps, .12  
50 " excellent stamps, .25  
100 all different, .30  
100 var. excellent, .40  
500 mixed, .20  
1000 " .40

Wanted all kinds of U. S. De-  
partment stamps, also 1cs. England

## THE EVENT OF 1881!!

ANNOUNCEMENT

To Collectors. On Jan. 1, 1881 a  
New International Directory will  
be issued. It will contain about 50  
pages size 6x8 and over 1000 names  
and addresses of Collectors and a  
few Dealers, also useful Postal in-  
formation. In order to secure the  
insertion of your name and a copy  
of the book, send 25 cents at once,  
as an edition of 1000 only will be  
issued. No more names received  
after Dec. 15th. 5 copies \$1. My  
reputation is a guarantee of its  
publication. Address J. T. Hand-  
ford, P. O. Box 3970, N. Y.

**BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS**  
compel me to discontinue my stamp  
trade. New Price List sent free.  
Discount from 25¢ to 40¢ allowed.  
**F. P. CRAVENS,**  
Box 519, Galveston, Texas.

## WANTED!!!

An active and reliable agent in every  
city, town, village, college, and  
school to sell our unsurpassed sheets  
of stamps on approval, at 25¢ com.  
Now is the time to apply for an  
agency; postal cards not answered,  
it will also be useless to send for an  
agency without enclosing a written  
reference. Special inducements for  
the fall season. Packets sold for

30 varieties, fine stamps .12  
50 " excellent .25  
1000 well mixed stamps .40

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co.**  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

**D**ON'T Forget to send 25 cents  
for a year's subscription to  
The New Jersey Philatelist,  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

## Important to all Philatelists!

In the press. The second edition of  
**STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.'s**  
**Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps**

will be ready in October, 1880.  
*Orders can now be received and they will be  
forwarded as soon as the work is ready.*

Still further improvements have  
been effected in the above publica-  
tion, amongst which especially no-  
ticeable are. Illustrations of the  
different values of Cashmere and  
Cabul postage stamps, thus render-  
ing their identification easy, (es-  
pecially engraved for this work,) a  
thorough revision, based on the  
latest information, of the various is-  
sues of the British Colonies, &c. &c.  
Every known stamp will be includ-  
ed together with many secondary  
varieties. An Appendix will at the  
same time be published, containing  
nearly 2000 Illustrations with re-  
ference numbers corresponding with  
the Catalogue. Price 12c. each, or  
the two bound together 25c., post-  
free to any address in the United  
States, Canada, and all countries  
to which the letter rate is 5c., other  
countries comprised in the Postal  
Union 18c. each, or the two 36c.,  
all other places 25c. each, or the  
two 50c. post-free. Send for Cir-  
cular, gratis and post-free.

Just published, a new edition of  
the **IMPROVED STAMP ALBUM**, 188  
pages, size 6 1/2 in. x 10 inches; in-  
cluding all issues up to July, 1880.  
Post-free and registered to United  
States for \$1.00.

The **Illustrated Foreign Stamp  
and Crest Prospectus**, containing  
particulars of nearly 300 different  
packets and cheap sets of stamps,  
including fiscal and revenue stamps,  
interpostal Egyptian and war-en-  
velopes, sent free to any address,  
post-free. **STANLEY, GIBBONS  
& CO.,** 8 Gower Street, London,  
W. C., England.

**Wanted!**—We will pay good  
prices for rare U. S. and Depart-  
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**EDWARDS, PEEK & CO.,**  
Box 384, - - - CHICAGO, ILL.  
ESTABLISHED 1868.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Stamps, Post-Cards and Albums.  
Continentials well assorted 33c. and  
53c. per 1000. Send stamp for our  
illustrated circulars.



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., DECEMBER, 1880.

No. 12.

## THE POST OFFICE REPORT.

*From the Sun, Nov. 24.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. — Mr. Horrace Maynard, in his annual report, which is made public to-day, says that as he did not take charge of the Post Office Department until the 25th of August last, he speaks of it historically and as he finds it, with little reference to his own administration, which did not begin until after the expiration of the fiscal year, with the transactions of which the report is chiefly concerned. After presenting a large amount of statistical information concerning the operations of the department, which has already been published in the reports of the subordinate officers, Mr. Maynard invites attention to the statement of Gen. Brady, respecting star service transportation and last year's deficiency as "worthy of careful consideration." He adds: "The wonderful rapidity with which the country recuperated from a state of lowest depression in 1877 to one of unusual prosperity, development, and progress in 1879, challenges the attention of intelligent people of all countries. I cannot doubt that during this period the Post Office Department was confronted by an emergency without precedent in the history of postal affairs, and that to have restricted the postal service to the meagre appropriation for 1879 would have rendered it entirely inadequate to the wants of the people." He says that he has carefully reviewed the estimates submitted by Gen. Brady for the next fiscal year's mail transportation in all its branches, and approves all of them as being in accordance with the probable requirements of the service.

An appropriation is recommended for the continuance of special mail facilities on railroads, such as extra trains with mails only, and the acceleration of regular trains carrying the mails, &c., which the people have enjoyed for several years past. "It would be impossible," says Mr. Maynard, "to maintain the service at the present state of efficiency without this appropriation, unless the general law governing the compensation for the transportation of mails by railroad be changed, so as to afford compensation for this class of service. And it may be added that it is the desire of the department to extend this service to business communities where it is needed and would be most valuable."

The recommendations of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service are concurred in for a reclassification of the employees of that service, a readjustment of their salaries, and for pensions to be paid to those disabled, and to the families of those killed in the service by railroad and steamboat accidents.

### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

After stating that the total payments made during the fiscal year 1880 for the sea conveyance of United States mails amounted to \$198,667 (of which sum \$155,891 was paid for the transatlantic service, \$12,672 for the trans-Pacific service, and \$30,149 for the service to Canada, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America, Brazil, and the South Pacific), Mr. Maynard says: "It is not doubted that regular and frequent means of mail steamship communication with Mexico, Central America, South America, and trans-Pacific ports would prove important auxiliaries

to American commerce, and I think it would be a wise measure of public policy to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment by our own citizens of American lines of steamers to such of said ports as will, in the judgment of Congress, promote our commercial interests." He says that the postage on the mails transported by sea to such ports furnish a wholly inadequate remuneration for the service, and he thinks it would be a wise measure to authorize the payment of a just and reasonable compensation, within a prescribed maximum limit, and commensurate with the importance of the services performed, to such lines of American steamers as may be employed under contract with the department in transporting the mails to Mexico, Central America, South America, and trans-Pacific ports.

### THE MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

"The money order system," says Mr. Maynard, "continues to grow in popular favor, its operations having been increased from a little over one million of dollars in 1865 to more than one hundred millions in the past year. At the present rate of charges the business has been conducted, during the past few years, with no cost to the Government. The fees have covered the expenses with a slight margin of profit. The system is so near absolute perfection that losses to the senders or payees of money orders are only possible through their own negligence." Mr. Maynard commends to the attention of Congress the plan suggested by the Superintendent to reduce the fee for money orders not exceeding \$5 to five cents, and to extend the maximum limit of an order from \$50 to \$100, so that

the increased commissions received for large orders may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders.

The aggregate amount of orders drawn on Great Britain during the last fiscal year was 82 per cent. more than during the preceding year; of orders on Germany it was 22 per cent. more, and of orders on Italy the increase was 62 per cent. This remarkable increase, Mr. Maynard says, is to be attributed to a general revival of business in this country, which gave employment at good wages to the working classes, and a failure of the crops and consequent distress in European countries, which induced the destitute and the needy to apply for aid to their relatives and friends in the United States.

The operations of the letter-carrier system are reported to be highly satisfactory, the postage on local matter at the free-delivery offices having exceeded the cost of the service by upward of \$700,000. The cost of delivery and collection was, during the past fiscal year, one-quarter of a cent per letter.

#### DUTIABLE ARTICLES IN THE MAILS.

Mr. Maynard renews the recommendations of his predecessor for legislative authority to accept and carry into effect the provisions of an article of the Universal Postal Union Convention, concluded at Paris on June 1, 1878, respecting the payment of a limited indemnity for registered articles of postal union origin and address which may be lost or stolen during their transmission through the mails, and also for such a modification of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, as will authorize the adoption of regulations providing for the delivery by mail to the addresses at the offices of destination in the United States, subject to payment of customs duties thereon, of any packet of dutiable mail matter re-

ceived in the mails from foreign countries. He is of opinion also that the authority to transmit and deliver dutiable articles of mail matter through the mails subject to payment of the customs duties thereon, should not be restricted to such mail matter as is now exchangeable in the universal postal union mails, but should embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from other countries. This is necessary to enable the department to conclude special arrangements with other postal administrations for exchanges by "parcel post" of small objects of merchandise, embracing many articles which, under existing postal conventions and arrangements, are not transmissible in ordinary mails. "Such exchanges," it is thought, "would greatly promote commercial interests, and can be conducted without loss of customs revenue, under regulations similar to those adopted for the transmission by mail to addresses of dutiable foreign books."

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

The report concludes with the following remarks upon the general condition of the postal service: "The postal service is so intimately connected with every public and private interest that its efficiency, like the purity of the air we breathe, is not demonstrated by popular applause, so much as by the absence of complaints; the general public cares only to know that its correspondence is conveyed to its destination with certainty, celerity, and security, and pays little attention to the methods by which these ends are attained. Measured by this criterion, the postal service of the United States has no superior in the world, and it is proper that record be made of the influences and improvements which have, especially during the past few years,

so greatly contributed to the efficiency. Among the greatest improvements of the service is the abolition of distributing Post-offices and the enforcement of close and thorough distribution of all mail matter in transit upon the railroad lines, thereby expediting the delivery of matter to all parts of the country by many hours. A necessary consequence of this innovation was the subordination of all Postmasters in everything affecting the distribution and dispatch of mails to the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, and the division superintendents under his orders, thus securing uniformity of practice.

"The report of the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service shows that during the past year only one piece of matter out of every 3,482 handled by the employees of that service was incorrectly distributed. Every such error was promptly detected, and the employee who committed it notified of the fact. The classification of mail matter has been so changed as to correspond very nearly with that of the universal postal union, and the reduction of the rates of postage on a class of correspondence has been followed by no decrease of revenue. The privilege of registration, previously restricted to letters, was extended in 1878 to all other mail matter, and the registry system greatly improved by the introduction of through registered pouch exchanges, and other means, to secure the safety of registered matter, so that the loss for the past year was only one out of every 6,258 pieces handled."

**D**ON'T Forget to send 25 cents for a year's subscription to

**The New Jersey Philatelist.**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES:  
8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
TERMS:—Strictly cash in advance.  
All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print. 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Our Contemporaries.

—No. 10 of the *Philatelic Review* received. It contains a reprinted article from the *Philatelic Record* by E. B. Evans, on the stamps of Mauritius. A fine list of new fiscal stamps, and a continued check list of revenues, as well as other good articles.

—The *Philatelic World*, No. 6, just received. As usual, it contains a very fine list of new issues, an article on the "Official Cards of Holland," a review of contemporaries, and notes on Money Values.

—The *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, No. 24, has been received. It contains an article entitled: "Hungary and its Stamps," the same to be continued in the next number. Also, an excellent article on the New York Postoffice.

—The *Collectors' News*, from Bloomington, Ill., need by no means be alarmed. We only wish it success.

—The initial number of the *International Stamp Review* received. It is published by Clark, Bennett & Co. of Battersea, London, and

contains an article on "Philately" and "The History of the Stamps of New Caledonia," as they appeared in No. 9 of THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

—The *Philatelic Monthly* received. It contains some small interesting articles.

## Notes.

—Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this issue, are respectfully requested to renew the same.

—This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

—Back numbers of the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST may be obtained at the following rates:—No. 1, 20 cts.; Nos. 2 to 12, 5 cts.; complete files, 50 cts.

—We have no objections to other philatelic papers copying our articles, but we do wish they would be fair enough to give us credit for the same. Should it occur again we will publish the names of our copying contemporaries, and then they will be sure to growl. Whenever we have printed an article not our own, we have always given the author or the paper credit for the same.

## New Issues.

ALWUR. — *L'ami des Timbres* notes a small oval stamp, containing characters signifying "Post," of the Kingdom of Alwur.

AUSTRIA. — Mr. Muecke has kindly shown us a new 20 kr. blue Pneumatic Post Envelope, and also a blank letter which bears the same stamp. The design is the same as the Telegraph stamps.

BHOPAL. — We note a stamp, 4 anna green, roughly perforated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. — We hear from Mr. Berendsohn that a new 3 penny value has been issued, in-

stead of the surcharged provisional.

DENMARK. — A stamp has been issued by the Express Company of Copenhagen.

FRANCE. — Mr. Muecke has again favored us with the Pneumatic Post Card; 30 cent. pink on chamois, liberty seated. "Republique Francaise Telegraph" inscribed below. This takes the place of the former 50 cent., the price being reduced to 30 cent.

GREAT BRITAIN. — Mr. Metcalf has favored us with specimens of the ½d. green, and also notes the 1½d. scarlet.

HUNGARY. — The *W. P.* states that the arms on the 2 kr. card are now the same as on the lately issued 2 + 2 kr. card.

INDIA. — The *P. W.* mentions the official card printed in ultramarine, instead of indigo.

LIVONIA. — The 2 kopecs stamps are now printed: arms green, oval red, border grey.

NATAL. — Mr. A. M. Turnbull, our special correspondent at Natal, S. Af., has kindly forwarded us a specimen of the new ½d. It is of the same design and color as the new ½d. English. He further states that a new 1sh. red will be issued, in lieu of the 1sh. green. In regard to the new ½d., he writes as follows: "My opinion on the new ½d. is that in passing for neatness and execution it is (up to the present date) the prettiest of all our stamps."

PORTO RICO. — Mr. Valerio has kindly shown us the 2 cent. peseta slate, and 3 cent. peseta of 1880 issue. This, we think, is rather late in the year.

QUEENSLAND. — A new value will shortly make its appearance—2sh. 6d. vermilion.

VICTORIA. — An entire series of fiscal stamps has been issued for this country.

STANLEY, GIBBONS &amp; CO.'S

## NEW PRICE CATALOGUE

includes all the New Issues up to Sept., 1880, and will be found the most complete Price Catalogue ever published in the English language. It has been greatly increased in size, and includes numerous important additions and improvements.

Also an Appendix containing about 1,500 illustrations, with reference numbers corresponding with the Catalogue, which will be found especially *valuable* as an aid in identifying little known stamps. Price of the Catalogue and the Appendix 12c. each, or the two bound together, 25c. post free.

*Special Notice to U. S. Philatelists.*

Any one of Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s publications can be sent to the United States at the same rate of postage as from one part of England to another. The rate is 8c. per lb. Terms sent post free on application. The following Popular Works are now ready:

Now Ready, Greatly Enlarged, the eighth edition of the IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, in a new and ornamental cover, and brought up to August, 1880, fully providing for all the most recent issues. All that experience can suggest has been carried out, to make the Album worthy the use of Collectors. It is undoubtedly the best book at the price. Sent post free for \$1.

THE IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM invariably praised and recommended by all Collectors using this celebrated work. Third edition greatly enlarged. Price \$2.35, p.f.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS HAND BOOK by E. L. Pemberton. Post free, \$1 50. Full particulars of the above will be found in the *Illustrated Foreign Stamp & Crest Prospectus*, containing detailed particulars of all our publications. Also of nearly 300 different Packets and cheap sets of stamps. Sent to any address post free. New wholesale list gratis and post free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO., 8 Gower St., London, W.C. England.

## C. C. COLLINS,

DEALER IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,  
339 Broad St., Columbus, O.

Agents wanted. Agents' rules sent on application.

## WANTED!!!

An active and reliable agent in every city, town, village, college, and school to sell our unsurpassed sheets of stamps on approval, at 25¢ com. Now is the time to apply for an agency; postal cards not answered, it will also be useless to send for an agency without sending a reference. Special inducements for the fall season. Packets sold for

30 varieties, fine stamps	.12
50 " excellent	.25
1000 well mixed stamps	.40

TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & Co.  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.

L. W. DURBIN,

*Fifth & Library Sts., Philadelphia.*

Will publish in December a new edition of his Stamp Catalogue, containing over 800 illustrations (price 25 cents), and a new series of Photographs of Rulers, including Garfield and many others never before published (price 50 cents).

Circulars free. Send for them.

WM. P. BROWN, 145 Nassau St., New York City. Dealer in Stamps, Coins, Confederate Money, Indian Relics, and other curiosities. Stamp agents wanted. Send 3c. stamp for 20 page circular.

E. A. HOLTON, Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps, 2 Winter Street, Boston, Mass. We have one of the largest stocks of desirable varieties, and sell the cheapest of any firm in New England. Send 3c. stamp for our 8 page list and 10 stamps.

J. STRAUS, 122 Orange St., Cleveland, O. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign Stamps. My new price lists and 50 stamps for two 3c. stamps. Agents wanted in every city. Sardinia, set of 6 varieties, 5c.; Egypt, set of 4 var. 5c.; Roumania, set of 5 var. 5c.; Japan, set of 4 var. 5c.

S. BERENDSOHN, 86 Fulton St., New York. South African stamps a specialty.

EDWARDS, PECK & CO., Box 384, Chicago, Ill. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stamps, Post Cards and Albums. Send for lists before purchasing elsewhere. Established 1868.

AGENTS wanted to sell sheets of stamps on approval; good discount given. Send reference. J. Wankelman, 398 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

## The Stamp Collector,



containing much valuable information for collectors, sent free to any address.

ARTHUR FOUNTAIN, 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

E. OTTO &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and U. S. Postage Stamps,  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of Foreign and U. S. postage stamps @ 25¢ com. Reference required.

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30 var. fine stamps,	.12
50 " excellent stamps,	.25
100 all different,	.30
100 var. excellent,	.40
500 mixed,	.20
1000 "	.40

Wanted all kinds of U. S. Department stamps, also 10s. England

THE EVENT OF 1881  
ANNOUNCEMENT

To Collectors. On Jan. 1, 1881 a New International Directory will be issued. It will contain about 50 pages size 6x8 and over 1000 names and addresses of Collectors and a few Dealers, also useful Postal information. In order to secure the insertion of your name and a copy of the book, send 25 cents at once, as an edition of 1000 only will be issued. No more names received after Dec. 15th. 5 copies \$1. My reputation is a guarantee of its publication. Address J. T. Handford, P. O. Box 3970, N. Y.

Address Thos. T. Tress, Columbus, Ohio, for Lists, Agents' Rules &c., all free. 100 var. of Foreign Stamps, 28c.; 50 var. U. S. Stamps 28c.; 1000 finely assorted Continentals 43c., post-paid. Agents wanted at 25¢ com. A rare stamp given to every agent sending over a dollar at a time.

## BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS

compel me to discontinue my stamp trade. New Price List sent free. Discount from 25¢ to 40¢ allowed.

F. P. CRAVENS,  
Box 519, Galveston, Texas.



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. 2

JERSEY CITY, N. J., JANUARY, 1881.

No. 13.

## On the Motives for the Emission of New Series of Stamps.

*Reprinted from the Stamp Collectors' Magazine, and revised and abridged for the N. J. P.*

Generally speaking, that which is the result of pure accident excites less interest than that which has its origin in some well defined cause.

Thus, for instance, mere secondary color varieties, due solely to the thickness or composition of the printing-ink, or the amount of force used in obtaining the impression, are admitted on all hands to be of inferior value to varieties due to intentional changes of type, paper, or perforation.

The operation of merely fortuitous circumstances in connection with the appearance of any given stamp evokes a passing surprise, but adds nothing to our knowledge, and therefore can add nothing to our interest in the pursuit.

In like manner, if the constant succession of new series were due simply to chance or whim or that monotonous opposite, an unvarying rule, such accident or inevitable production, as the case might be, would be devoid of one chief attraction. There are, in fact, some few emissions for whose appearance we are at a loss to account for, and there are countries where series follow series with such rapidity as to give rise to the passing doubt whether such continual change can have any serious motive; but we are convinced that in every instance good and sufficient reasons exist, if we did but

know them. We propose jotting down in the present article the principal known causes of new emissions, and hope not only to interest our readers, but also to incite philatelists abroad to obtain information as to the reason of series of which nothing is known beyond the mere fact of their appearance and currency. The causes of the emission of new series may be roughly classed under four headings:

(1) Political changes. (2) Alterations of the unit of currency. (3) Revision of postal rates. (4) Depreciation of the plates or dies of stamps, or other technical motive.

(1) Political changes. These consist in (a) the death or deposition of the reigning monarch, and the consequent occupation of the throne by his successor; (b) the substitution of one form of government for another; (c) the extension of territory. The death of Leopold I led to the emission of the current series, bearing his son's profile; the deposition of Prince Couza, and the accession of Prince Charles, gave us the first series with the latter's portrait; the death, in succession, of Queen Maria and King Pedro, of Portugal, caused the issue of two new series; whilst the execution of Maximilian in Mexico, and the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia, led to the emission of new stamps containing the portraits of their respective successors. In like manner, the dictatorship of Colonel Prado in Peru, was the cause of the appearance of the beautiful series of stamps bearing a group of llamas in the centre.

The accession of King John of Saxony, of Kings Kamehameha IV and V of the Sandwich Islands, and of Rajah Charles Brooke in Sarawak, were all signalized by the issues of new series of stamps.

The substitution of one form of government for another as the motive of a new emission is exemplified twice over in the case of France. Mexico also again furnishes a case in point, and with the mention of Spain the list is tolerably complete. The third species of political change—extension of territory—produced its philatelic effect in the issue of new stamps for the German Empire, previously the North German Confederation; and for the Kingdom of Italy, of which the sovereign was previously King of Piedmont.

(2) Alteration of the Unit of Currency.—All North American British dependencies offer several instances of the issue of new series, in consequence of the decimal system superseding the Old English pounds, shillings and pence. Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, all of necessity changed the types of their stamps when they changed the monetary system. The last Spanish series with head of queen was inscribed with the values in fractions of the new unit—the escudo. The Roumanian authorities issued a fresh series of stamps with value in bani, after the adoption of the decimal system; and Ceylon has recently shown us the example of a similar change.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**New Issues.**

ASSAB:—The following Italian adhesives are supposed to have been surcharged "Assab":

20 cent	surcharged on	10c. rose.
25	"	5c. green.
40	"	20c. orange.
50	"	25c. blue.

Also the 10c. Post Card surcharged "Cent 20."

BELGIUM:—A reply card, 5+5 cents, is in circulation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—We have just received the 3d. rose, surcharged with a large 3 in black.

CHILI:—The government has authorized the temporary use of the obsolete 5c. adhesives, and also of the 5c. fiscal, in consequence of the stock of 5c. postals having run out. The *T. P.* also mentions that the 1c. will be green, the 2c. rose, and the 5c. blue.

FIGI ISLANDS:—The *Philatelic Record* notes that the three pence has appeared without the surcharge 2d.

GREAT BRITAIN:—The color of the 1sh. stamp is changed to light-red.

GAMBIA:—We have seen the 4d. and 6d. stamps perforated, and the 1sh. should now be dark green.

HONG KONG:—The *P. W.* notes the 10 cent stamp, which supersedes the various provisional stamps—printed in lilac.

LABUAN:—The *P. R.* notes a 12 cent surcharge with the numeral 8, and the 16 cents with a 6. The first in black and the other in red. Value obliterated in red.

MAURITIUS:—Two Postal Cards have been issued, according to the *P. W.*

PORTO RICO:—The *Philatelic World* in the Dec. No. notes that the currency will be changed on

the stamps from cent de peseta to milésimos and cents de peso.

PORTUGUESE INDIES:—The 10r. is now green, and the 25r. lavender.

TRANSVAAL:—A ½d. value is expected to be issued shortly.

VIRGIN ISLES:—The new 1d. value for these Islands is out; same type as the 2½d. Color, yellow-green, on glazed paper.—*P. G.*

**Postal Scraps.**

A Very Handy Arrangement.—A young man in a suburban town sends off his first postal card. After writing a message on the back, he enclosed it in an envelope, clapped on a three-cent stamp and dropped it into the post-office, remarking that it was a very handy arrangement, and should have been introduced years ago.

Pillar-Posts and Old Pumps.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry lately, a letter was read from the postmaster of the western district post-office, asking that the cases of unused pumps should be searched for missing letters; and that precaution should be taken to prevent letters being deposited in them in future. The postmaster had written the letter in consequence of non-delivery of letters entrusted to a servant girl; and when asked where she had posted them, she took the postman to an unused pump, in which three letters were found. Permission was given to the surveyor to search the pumps for missing letters.

Why Letters Sometimes Miscarry.—The Postmaster of Boston says, "At the old office, at the Merchants' Exchange on State St., we were obliged to close every aperture in the windows and doors of the post-office story of the building to prevent the public from

using them as letter depositories; and a month after the post office had been transferred to the Old South Church, we found nearly a peck of letters and newspapers that had been mailed among the rubbish in the passage-way by putting them through a hole that had been cut for a stove funnel."

Parcels by Foreign Post.—Postmaster-General Maynard will renew the recommendation made by his predecessor that Congress pass the bill giving authority to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements for the transmission of parcels in the foreign mails. It is the desire of the Post Office officials that an arrangement similar to that in regard to the admission of books be made. This would enable the revenue officials at the port of entry to assess the duties upon parcels brought in by mail, after which they would be forwarded to the address in any part of the country, and the duties would be collected by the postmasters and transmitted by registered letters to the collector. Such an arrangement would not only be a great convenience to the public, but it is believed would be an additional source of revenue, since the articles received in the mails would largely be purchased for individual use. The trouble in passing such articles through the Custom House by the regular channel now precludes to a great extent such purchases. At the same time it is probable that as many such purchases would be made in this country of articles for use in other lands as would be received here from abroad. There could thus be no objection on the part of manufacturers. A bill giving the desired authority was passed by the Senate last winter, but the House failed to act upon it.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS:—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Our Greeting For 1881.

To our subscribers, advertisers, and the philatelic public in general we extend our best wishes for the New Year.

We thank you for your liberal patronage, and your good will extended toward us during our first year of publication, and we now congratulate ourselves in being able to present you with No. 1 of Vol. 2. We hope that with No. 12 of this volume our subscription list will have increased fourfold, giving us a circulation accordingly, and that our advertising patrons will ever find it a good and profitable medium.

We promise you that we shall always uphold our science; that we will always work and fight for the advancement of the same, and that we will never shirk any duty assigned us. It will always be a pleasure to us to help in exterminating frauds and counterfeiters, and we will always do our best to expose them. For the New Year we will add another column to our paper; a column to be used solely for the free advertisements of all

such vermin that threaten the destruction of philately.

We further promise to do our best to notify our patrons of new issues as soon as they appear, and will always publish such to the credit of those who notify us of them.

We will not raise our subscription price; it will still remain at the very low figure of 25 cents per annum. This, we are convinced, must be within the reach of most every one. We shall not enlarge on our present size until we are so situated as to do the same. We do not believe in issuing a large sized paper for one or two months, and then fail to appear again.

We hope that the steps we have taken are approved of by all our friends and patrons, and we are confident that we will satisfy the most sanguine.

Our only wish for the New Year is that through your increased patronage our success will be warranted.—ED.

### Our Contemporaries.

*The Philatelic Record.*—No. 21 of this journal to hand. Although it is in its 21st month of publication, it is the first copy as yet that has honored us. At the first glance one can see that it is published with a great deal of forethought, and not published in that sort of spasmodic manner which characterizes most of our philatelic publications. It contains a continued article on the stamps of Mauritius, by Capt. E. B. Evans, R. A.; a reference list of Post Cards of Madeira and Azores; the proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London, and a very fine list of new issues, giving each stamp a thorough review. We hope to be favored with number twenty-two.

*The Stamp World*, No. 2, has

been received, and makes quite a good appearance. We wish it success.

*The Philatelic Monthly.*—The Dec. number of this journal received. It contains a few new issues, and an article entitled "For Future Philatelists." In this small essay the author represents with what wonder and delight our philatelic descendants will consider the stamps which have been placed beneath the New York Obelisk, when in after ages it will be unearthed.

*The Berliner Brief Marken Zeitung* received. It contains, as usual, a fine list of new issues.

*The Philatelist's Gazette.* The Christmas number of this journal has reached us. It contains an extra large list of new issues, the excellent article on the New York Post Office is continued, and the author shows that he knows something about it. It otherwise makes an excellent impression. It notes the discontinuation of the *Philatelic Quarterly*.

*The Dominion Bazaar.* The Dec. number of this journal is the first we have seen. It devotes a few pages to philately, on which but little of importance is published. The first article entitled "The Sheep Turned Lion," if meant for a philatelic story, is very far fetched.

*The Stamp Collector*, number 8, received. It contains a continued article on the stamp issuing countries of Africa, a good list of new issues, and other good articles grace its pages.

*The Philatelic World*, for Dec., give a fine list of new issues, and the continued subject on money values.



**Preliminary Announcement.**

*In the press, the fourth edition of the IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM in two vols. crown, 4 to.*

BY E. S. GIBBONS.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., have the pleasure to announce that the above work is now in preparation, the first volume of which consisting of nearly 350 pages will be ready early in February, 1881.

The second volume of upwards of 400 pages will be published a month or six weeks later.

In addition to the numerous new issues that have to be included, many important improvements have been effected in the existing portions of the work, and purchasers may feel assured that no pains or expense will be spared to strengthen and increase the reputation of this the leading Album of the day.

Philatelists residing abroad are advised that the division of the above work into two vols. enables its being sent safely to all countries by post, the convenience of which S. G. & Co. know from experience will be fully appreciated.

Further particulars and prices will be announced as soon as possible; all inquiries must be accompanied by postage for reply.

The following new works are now ready:—The third Supplement to the third edition of the Imperial Postage Stamp Album, brought up to November, 1880. The Improved Postage Stamp Album including all issues up to Sept. 1880. The new Price Catalogue and appendix 120 pages, with over 1500 illustrations, the best published, post free 25c. abroad extra. The Illustrated Prospectus for 1881 12 pages, giving full particulars of the above, sent post free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.,  
8 Gower Street, London, W. C.

Agents Wanted, to sell my approval sheets at 25 per cent. com. Price lists sent free on receipt of postage. Correspondence & consignments solicited from dealers and collectors of all countries, especially South and Central America. Good references furnished on application. MAX MULLER, Dealer in North, South & Central American Stamps, 1 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

**C. C. COLLINS,**  
DEALER IN  
**POSTAGE STAMPS,**  
339 Broad St., Columbus, O.  
Agents wanted. Agents' rules sent on application. Price List Free.

**GRUAT & BONN,**  
3, Tavistock St., Bedford Sq.,  
London, W. C., England.

NEW PACKETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Varieties.	1	12	100
1	25	1d.	9d.	4s.
2	50	1½d.	11d.	6s.
3	75	2d.	1s.6d.	8s.
4	100	2½d.	1s.8d.	10s.
5	125	3d.	2s.3d.	12s.
6	150	3½d.	2s.5d.	14s.
7	175	4d.	3s.	16s.
8	200	4½d.	4s.6d.	25s.
9	250	1s.	10s.	60s.
10	350	3s.	30s.	
11	500	5s.	50s.	

Postage extra.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

We want agents in every city and town, school and college, to sell stamps. Our prices are the lowest. South and Central American are priced very low. Liberal commission. Good reference required. Ten dollars in cash to the agent selling the most during 1881. For other prizes see circulars, sent free. *The Stamp Collector*, 25 cents a year; specimen free.

ARTHUR FOUNTAIN,  
79 Nassau St., New York.

**G. B. CALMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**POSTAGE STAMPS,**  
299 PEARL STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Wholesale List sent free on application.

To Dealers Only.

**STAMPS.** 100 varieties, including Jamaica, Queensland, Roumania, New Zealand, &c., &c. Price 12 cents. Continentals 38 cents per 1000. John Bienuller, 62 S. Paca St., Balto., Md.

Hereafter, to receive attention, all correspondence must be addressed to **Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Sec'y of the New Jersey Philatelic Society.**

**E. OTTO & CO.,**  
Dealers In Foreign and U. S. Stamps,  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted to sell our sheets of Stamps @ 25 ¢ com. Reference required. LIST OF PACKETS.  
30 var. fine stamps, .12  
100 all different, .25  
500 mixed, .20  
1000 " .35

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMEYER & CO.**  
11 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, N. J.  
AGENTS WANTED AT 25 P.C. COM.

30 var. fine stamps.....12  
100 well mixed stamps.....10  
1000 " " .....35

Address Thos. T. Tress, Columbus, Ohio, for Lists, Agents' Rules &c., all free. 100 var. of Foreign Stamps, 28c.; 50 var. U. S. Stamps 28c.; 1000 nicely assorted Continentals 43c. post-paid. Agents wanted at 25 ¢ com. A rare stamp given to every agent sending over a dollar at a time.

50 Foreign Stamps all different 10c.; 100 for 25c.; 200 for 50c. Agents wanted to sell stamps 33 ¢ per cent. com. Prizes offered. Circular and 25 stamps 3 cents.

**CANADIAN STAMP CO.,**  
Montreal, Canada.

**AGENTS** wanted to sell sheets of stamps on approval; good discount given. Send reference. J. Wankelman, 398 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**The New Jersey Philatelist.**

25c. per year.

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. 2.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FEBRUARY, 1881.

NO. 14.

## On the Motives for the Emission of New Series of Stamps.

*Reprinted from the Stamp Collectors' Magazine, and revised and abridged for the N. J. P.*

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

We will now proceed to give the third motive for the emission of new series of stamps; this motive we will classify under the heading of *The Revision of Postal Rates.*

This motive-power receives its most notable exemplification in the change in color and type, which took place in the various German states, in consequence of the treaty entered into between them, which regulated the postal tariffs throughout the old confederation. Alteration in the rates has, however, more frequently resulted in the issue of isolated values than of entire series; to wit, the 30c. French, the ninepenny English, the seven cents of the United States, the three penny of Ceylon and of Western Australia, the 6 annas 8 pies of India, &c. In England it led to the simultaneous issue of three stamps—10d., 2s., 5s., and in Piedmont to the emission of the 1856 series.

(4) *Depreciation of the Plates, Dies of stamps, or other technical motive.*

This, it must be allowed, is a very broad definition, and it is intended to embrace, in reality, those motives at which in many instances we can but guess.

That the issue of the current Portuguese series was decided on in consequence of the defective impressions obtained from the dies of the preceding type, is a con-

jecture which has every probability in its favor; but who can give with equal certainty the reason for the substitution of the current Norwegian type, with value twice repeated, for its predecessor with value expressed only once? Why were the Swiss stamps of 1854 superseded by those of 1862? Was it because a difficulty was found in adapting the perforating needles to the old size? The Argentine issue of 1864 was evidently suppressed on account of the roughness of the later printed supplies. It may be assumed that the first Egyptian series gave place to the second for a similar reason. The constant succession of Granadine stamps, all of designs bearing a family resemblance to each other, and all on about the same artistic level, has not been authoritatively explained; but it may be that the activity of the forgers has been the leading cause, as it certainly has been the motive for the frequent changes in the type of the Spanish stamps. It cannot be doubted that the ugliness of some stamps has led to their supersession. Unfortunately, the lack of artistic merit in the designs is but too seldom made a cause for their withdrawal; still in the case of the Bolivian stamps, it was the presumable cause of the suppression of the Bolivian stamps, it was the presumable cause of the suppression of the first series; and it may be assumed that in deciding on the suppression of certain of the Victorian labels, the authorities were as much influenced by their mediocrity as by other and more utilitarian reasons; whilst it is certain

that the United States issue of 1869 was condemned because the stamps were too small, and the Canadian series of 1868 because the stamps were too large.

And here we may close. We do not pretend to give a complete list of the series comprised in the above classes. The foregoing examples will suffice to show that every series is issued for some good reason, and therefore illustrates some fact in the postal history of its country. It will also, we trust, encourage collectors in every country to ascertain the causes of the emission of the stamps that are, or have been in use; and when such causes are unknown, to solicit from the postal authorities an explanation of them, which we feel sure would rarely be refused.—N. J. P. S.

## The U. S. Stamped Envelopes.

This very interesting part of philately (we are sorry to say) has been slighted by our most distinguished and eminent collectors, and indeed it becomes a very hard task for us to convince them that stamped envelopes ought to, and must be collected in the entire envelopes only, and that no other possible way will suffice, and still whenever the subject is brought up for debate it is immediately condemned and censured, and we hear that common expression everywhere, "that we do not intend to collect envelopes but only the stamped impressions, and that it was going too far to collect the large piece of paper surrounding the stamp." Will this class of collectors not listen to reason, have they not caused des-

truction enough to some of the scarcest specimens that philately could boast of? have they not cut and shaved the stamps until nothing but the round or oblong impression was left? Indeed it is too hard and painful to look back and find for instance some of our scarce 1853 issue mutilated and defaced in this manner. This subject is not written to move you to any rash or hasty action; we do not intend to have you destroy the cut specimens you possess, but hope that you will hereafter preserve all your specimens in their entire condition. Therefore, reserve those cut until you have the opportunity to replace them with uncut specimens.

We shall now proceed to mention those U. S. stamped envelopes which will come under your notice and which could not be collected as varieties unless in their entire condition.

In all there are about 650 distinct varieties—this includes those issued from the year 1853 to the present date. The following difference has been observed: difference of stamped impression, in color of stamp, in color of envelope, in watermark, and in knife or general cut of envelope.

Some of you may not understand what is meant by the knife of an envelope. All envelopes are cut from some distinct knife; that is an instrument which cuts from 100 to 1000 envelopes at a time. Some knives will, for instance, cut a round flap, others a pointed flap, and so on.

Now you may ask how is it that so many varieties appear of some single denomination, say for instance the 3c. green present issue? You may feel assured that it was not merely accident, but that the government had some reason and object for causing them to be issued, and that with each one of these small differences some philatelic importance is connected.

[To be Continued.]

### Postal Scraps.

The *Journal of Commerce* states the following:

A prominent member of the House Post Office Committee said to your correspondent to-day that it was the intention of the committee to report to the House within a week a bill providing for a postal telegraph. To report a bill is one thing, but to pass it at this stage of the session is quite another. The movement in favor of the postal telegraph is undoubtedly gaining strength, but it will not succeed in the present Congress. E. F.

A POSTAL TRIUMPH.—The American steamship, *City of Sidney*, that carries the mail between Australia and San Francisco, left Sidney on September the 9th, and arrived in San Francisco October 6—two days before she was due.

Unfortunately the train with the Eastern mail had left San Francisco some hours when the *City of Sidney* reached the wharf. Those few hours were important, as the mail-steamer, *Arizona*, was to leave New York for Queenstown, Ireland, on Tuesday, the 12th.

Mr. James, the postmaster at San Francisco, was anxious that the mails should reach the *Arizona* in time, and the President of the Union Pacific Railroad promised him they should, though the number of miles to overtake the eastern-bound train was a thousand, and the cost a dollar a mile. Yet the feat was accomplished, and the mails were safely deposited in the *Arizona* early on Tuesday morning, her time of starting being at noon.

The time for the *Arizona* to reach Queenstown is seven days, which makes forty days for the Australian mail to reach Great Britain. The average time is forty-five days, six hours, via San

Francisco; and forty-six days, four hours, by the Suez Canal.

We are so accustomed to seeing the postman going his rounds two or three times a day that we never think of the trouble and energy often necessary for us to have our letters in due time.

This rapid method and constant delivery of letters, which is of so much consequence to business men, and gives us such near intercourse with absent friends, is of late date, and, strange to say, cheap postage is the cause of so much money made on the stamps.

When a letter was twenty-five cents postage, the mails were not much used, and even ten cents did not make letters more frequent. But three cents any one can afford, and the penny postals are very popular.

The idea that large profits were to be made on cheap postage was not the fruit of the experience of governments, but originated with an Englishman—Rowland Hill—who, after the success of his scheme, was knighted by Queen Victoria.

LARGE POSTAL BUSINESS.—The number and value of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General upon requisitions received from Postmasters throughout the United States for the month of October, are the largest ever known in the history of the Post Office Department. The figures are as follows: Stamps—Number, 119,048,318; value, \$3,255,490. Stamped envelopes—Number, 26,731,900; value, \$647,404. Postal cards—Number, 40,964,000; value, \$409,800. Total number, 186,744,218; value, \$4,311,695.

The British postal authorities have declared that the idiot who sends postal cards around the world must either carry them himself or start a postal bureau of his own.

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J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Our Contemporaries.

*The Stamp World.* No. 3 of this journal received. It seems that the *World* has just comprehended the idea that Sir Rowland Hill was the inventor of the cheap postal system. Indeed this subject is becoming a pestilence, and, in fact, beats that favorite opera "Pinafore." Please oblige philately by letting Sir Rowland Hill rest in peace. It also mentions that their columns are not overcrowded with advertisements. We willingly take their word for it.

*The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal.* In an article entitled "Occasional Ramblings" the author tries to convey the idea of what a philatelic paper ought to be, and what most of them are. Now we do not believe in papers that issue one or two numbers and then discontinue publication, neither are we so selfish as to begrudge the issue of new papers. We should think that the more papers issued the better it would be for philately.

*The New Zealand Stamp Collectors' Quarterly.* The first number of this journal received. Its first page is graced with a very sensible editorial. It also contains a list of new issues, and in the whole makes a good appearance. We wish it success.

*The Philatelic Monthly* received with thanks.

*The Berliner Brief Marken Zeitung.* The Dec. number of this highly respected journal received. On the first page appears a very good editorial, in which the editor thanks himself for all the kind support he has received, and further states that the German Society of Philately has elected his paper as its official organ.

*The Philatelic Review.* The Dec. number came duly to hand. It states that in Great Britain during the year 1879-80, twenty-seven different journals have been started, and of these eleven were in existence, but one month four were suspended after the second number, and the remainder with a few exceptions came to grief shortly afterwards.

*The Philatelists' Gazette.* The January number of this paper received. It contains the article on the New York Post Office. This, indeed, is a marvel of accuracy, and will certainly recommend the paper.

Minding His Own.—There is an Edinburgh tradition to the effect that, on the occasion of a fire at the post office, a voice was heard, with a nasal twang in it, shouting to the firemen, "Play on the Kirk-kinto-lach bag!" The poor fellow had posted a letter to that town, and it naturally was to him the supreme point of interest in the conflagration.

### New Issues.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Philatelists' Gazette* notes that a new supply of 8c. adhesives and envelopes have arrived. A new Post Card is announced.

BOLIVAR.—The *B. I. B. M. Z.* notes the 1880 issue printed on bluish paper. No other difference has been perceived.

CASHMERE.—The present issue is now printed in black, and used as officials.

CUBA.—We have just received the following new issues, design same as last issue, with 1881 in upper right hand corner: 2½ c. de peseta brown, 5 blue, 10 brown, 1 peso green. Also Porto Rico 3 c. de peseta black.

DOMINICA.—We have seen the one half penny stamp of this country, color olive green.

HONG KONG.—The 4 cent card (postal Union) is surcharged "One cent."

LABUAN.—The *Philatelic Review* notes the 2c. blue-green, having changed its color to grass green.

LIBERIA.—The new stamps have now made their appearance.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The 50 reis is now blue instead of lavender.

SERVIA.—Has issued a new set of stamps, as follows: 5 para light green, 10 para rose, 25 para blue, 50 para green.

TOLIMA.—Two new stamps should have been issued: 50 cents green, 1 peso vermilion.

URUGUAY.—The current issue, as well as the 15c. of the preceding issue, has been surcharged with the word "Official."

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EAGLE STAMP CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
POSTAGE STAMPS, &C.,  
Send For Price Lists.

Box 1364,

Bradford, Pa.

--In answer to the many questions asked regarding the U. S. Registration stamps, we herewith give an explanation of their use. These stamps are now obsolete, and were never used by the public. They were attached to the several packages of registered mail, and the stamp or seal of the respective office was stamped in the centre; they were then put in the registration pouches and sealed.

—The paper stock of the postal cards is so poor, and the writing thereon so illegible in consequence, that the postmaster's wife in the country says she don't find no time to do nothing else but puzzle over those that go through John's office.

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMEYER & CO.,**

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in  
FOREIGN & U. S. POSTAGE &  
REVENUE STAMPS,  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents wanted at 25% commission.  
None need apply without good  
references.

**F**REE 10 Stamps & Circulars,  
3c. for postage. 100 all dif-  
ferent, including 1d. Natal (green),  
St. Domingo, Bermuda, Turkey,  
&c., Price 25c.; 300 ass't, about  
30 kinds, 13c.; 1000 20c.; 3 Ber-  
muda 5c.; 6 War 10c.; 18 France  
10c.; 3 Executive 15c.; 7 Brazil  
10c. All kinds of Stamps bought  
and sold. Dealers send for whole-  
sale list. WM. K. LEFKIE & Co.,  
3025 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Wanted**—All kinds of United  
States, old issues and Department  
stamps, for which I can offer the  
best exchange, or I will pay cash.

Collectors, send for stamps on  
approval; 25 p. c. commission.  
**FRANK H. WILCOX,**  
Box 60, Cromwell, Conn.

**A**GENTS WANTED in every  
city and town to sell our  
sheets of stamps on commission of  
25%. Prices very low. Sheets  
attractive. Send reference and se-  
cure the agency for your locality.  
Gremer & Miller, Foreign Stamp Im-  
porters, Box 174, Huntingdon, Pa.

**Agents Wanted.**

REFERENCE REQUIRED;

25 P. C. COM.

Address—

**E. OTTO & CO.,**

Cor. Sliceman and Sanford Places,

JERSEY CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

MAX MULLER,

1 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Agents Wanted at 25 per c. comm.

Reference or deposit required.

LIST OF PACKETS.

- A. 50 var. good stamps, .20
- B. 100 var. fine stamps, .35
- C. 15 var. U. S. Dept. stamps, .25

W: H. RAPP,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN & U. S. POSTAGE  
STAMPS, POSTAL CARDS,  
ALBUMS, &c.,

115 Catherine Street,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

10 Stamps and Price List for 3cts.

1881 STAMPS 1881

AT LOW PRICES.

- Brazil, complete set of 7, .20
- Belgium, 10 cent, brown, .5
- " 1 cent, green, .4
- German, '51-58, 1/2 silbgr., green, .6
- Mauritius, set of 2, unused, .10
- U.S. of Columbia, Panama, 5c. .10
- " 50c. green, .25
- 100 stamps, well mixed, .10

JOHN G. MURRAY,

Waterloo, N. Y.

**T**HE New Zealand Stamp Col-  
lectors' Quarterly is the best  
Stamp Journal in the Colonies.

Subscription 35 cents per annum.  
Advertisements 85 cents per inch.  
Exchange Column (amateurs only)  
20 words 25 cents (unused stamps  
of lowest value. We will send our  
Journal in exchange for others, and  
editors inserting this will be allowed  
an adv. of similar length. Consign-  
ments of stamps solicited. Refer  
to any prominent dealers in the  
World. Dealers' Wholesale List of  
Australian stamps free.

F. A. HENDERSON & CO.,  
Box 80, Auckland, New Zealand.

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*In the press, the fourth edition of the  
IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM  
in two vols. crown, 4 to.*

BY E. S. GIBBONS.

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expense will be spared to strength-  
en and increase the reputation of  
this the leading Album of the day.

Philatelists residing abroad are  
advised that the division of the  
above work into two vols. enables  
its being sent safely to all countries  
by post, the convenience of which  
S. G. & Co. know from experience  
will be fully appreciated.

Further particulars and prices  
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The Improved Postage Stamp Al-  
bum including all issues up to Sept.  
1880. The new Price Catalogue  
and appendix 120 pages, with over  
1500 illustrations, the best publish-  
ed, post free 25c. abroad extra.  
The Illustrated Prospectus for 1881  
12 pages, giving full particulars of  
the above, sent post free.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.,

8 Gower Street, London, W. C.

**J.** STRAUS, 122 Orange St.,  
Cleveland, O. Wholesale and  
Retail Dealer in Foreign Stamps.  
My new price list and 50 stamps  
for two 3c. stamps. Agents want-  
ed in every city. Sardinia, set of  
6 varieties, 5c.; Egypt, set of 4 var.  
5c.; Roumania, set of 5 var., 5c.;  
Japan, set of 4 var., 5c.

# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. 2.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MARCH, 1881.

No. 15.

## The U. S. Stamped Envelopes.

[CONTINUED.]

The Stamped Envelopes of the U. S. are classified into eight distinct issues.

ISSUE I.—Design of issue I is: Head of Washington to left, in oval, on solid ground within oval band containing engine turned scroll and inscription above and below; color on white and buff papers. In this issue the following denominations come under our notice:—3c. red, emitted Aug. 4, 1853; 6c. green, issued at the same time; 6c. red, issued Oct. 17, 1853; and 10c. green, issued April 2, 1855. Of the 3c. red there are but two dies, which we classify Die I and Die II.

Die I has the words three and cents separated considerably, when compared with Die II. The engine work is also terminated by a straight line, while in Die II it is terminated by a curved one, and in Die II the words three and cents are contracted so as to occupy but three-quarters the space they do in Die I. Also, in Die I the engine work contains but 7 loops, and in Die II 9 loops.

Of Die II there are four secondary varieties, which we will designate by calling them type A, type B, type C, type D, and type E. These secondary varieties were no doubt produced from the trimming of the original die as it wore out.

Type A—This type has already been described, as it is the original Die II.

Type B.—In this type the word three is engraved much heavier and thicker than in type A, and

the engine work extends beyond the straight line.

Type C.—is terminated by a straight line, the same as Die I, but differs from that die by having 9 distinct loops in engine work, instead of but 7.

Type D.—Engine work very indistinct, terminating with curved lines; lettering very thick, and nose of Washington looks double its usual size.

Type E.—Has no distinct termination of engine work whatever.

Of the 6c. red and 6c. green there is but one Die, and no secondary varieties. The 10c. green can however boast of two Dies.

Die I contains 9 loops in engine work, and Die II 7 loops; no other varieties appear.

The envelopes on which the above stamps are printed have a round cut flap, that is the part bearing the gum is rounded instead of pointed. The envelopes are ruled or patent lined, bearing heavy lines in the inside of the envelope so as to show through and guide the writer in addressing. These envelopes will be found in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th issue on the 3c. envelope, with but three exceptions; and those are the 1c. on orange, compound 4c. full letter on white and buff, issue II, and the fuller letter 10c. on white and buff, issue III, until we reach issue VI, when they are found on one size each 1c. and 2c. white and amber, and on three sizes 3c. on white, amber and cream.

All envelopes bear the watermark P. O. D. and U. S. below.

ISSUE II.—This issue is a very interesting one for many reasons.

In it the 1c. wrappers and envelopes first appear; a compound value (perhaps for drop letters) is introduced; new forms and sizes are emitted; and the design of the embossed stamp is totally changed.

The 1c. was first issued late in 1857, while the remaining three values—the 3, 6, and 10 cents, with the compound 4c.—did not appear until Sept. 1860.

Design of the 1c.—Head of Franklin to right, in solid oval within oval band, containing One Cent above, and U. S. Postage below; separated by a star on either side.

Of the 1c. there are two distinct dies. Die I has the head of Franklin engraved much smaller than Die II, and has a period after the word Postage, which is omitted in Die II. There is but one Die each of the 3, 6, 10c. and compound envelope 4c.

Reprints of the above, with the exception of the 1c., were made in 1861. They may be distinguished from the originals by their having horizontal laid lines instead of oblique lines. There is a doubt whether the 6c. red was ever issued for public use, as it is very rare.

ISSUE III.—The cause of the emission of this new issue was on account of the rebellion having broken out in the beginning of 1861. New stamps were at once ordered to be issued. This issue is notable first, for the four new values introduced; second, for the great number of shapes and sizes found in it; third, for its being the only U. S. issue bearing stamps printed in two colors; and last, but not least, for the introduction of the blue letter sheets, whose re-

vival was lately talked of in the Plimpton issue. The envelopes all appeared between July and December 1861, except the 2c. which did not come until the middle of 1863. The letter and note sheets were issued in August 1861, and suppressed April 1864. The 2c. black, head of Jackson to left, in fancy frame on solid ground, inscription above and below, large figure of value in oval on either side.

3c. and 6c., head of Washington to left in oval, on solid ground within solid oval, band with United States above and Value in full below. Figures of value in small circles on sides.

10c. green, 12c. brown and red, 20c. blue and red, 24c. green and red, 40c. red and black. Head of Washington to left, in solid oval within white oval, band containing value in full and U. S. Postage below. Figure of values in circles on both sides. The whole surrounded by solid transverse oval containing ornaments, of the 2c. there are two varieties. The two dies of the 2c. stamp differ mainly in the shape of the numeral.

[To be continued.]

### New Issues.

ANGOLA.—The color of the 50 reis has changed from green to blue.

BRAZIL.—Three new stamps have been issued; design similar to last issue, but smaller size. 50 reis blue, 100 reis green, 200 reis lilac.

CEYLON.—The 2c. post card is used for Postal Union purposes by surcharging on either side of the arms (outside the frame) "Union Postale Universelle," Universal Postal Union. The original value is obliterated with a black bar, and the following inscriptions add-

ed:—1st, Naples, Marseilles, or Southampton 8 cents. 2nd, Via Brindisi 12 cents.

CYPRUS.—The *P. G.* states, upon the authority of the postmaster of Cyprus, that no more English stamps will be surcharged for use there; but that new ones will shortly be issued, the value of which will be in piastres.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.—This Turkish Province has issued a set of stamps. Two stamps have so far come to hand, the 5 paras black and yellow, and 10 paras black and green.

ECUADOR.—The American Bank Note Co. has just emitted another sample of its excellent work, in engraving the new Ecuador stamps. The design consists of the arms in centre, with Ecuador, Correos and value inscribed. The ornaments differ in each denomination. The set consists of the 1 centavos brown, 2c. claret, 5c. blue, 10c. orange, 20c. slate, and 50c. bright green.

FIJI ISLANDS.—The current series appears with V. R. engraved instead of surcharged.

FRANCE.—The *B. I. P. Z.* states that the Neumatic Post Card, 50 centimes, has been issued in black print on blue paper.

GUINEA.—The Cape Verde stamps are surcharged and issued by this Portuguese Colony, situated on the West Coast of Africa. So far three values have been seen: 25 reis carmine, 50 reis green, and 100 reis violet.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have received the 2d. claret in its new design.

HONG KONG.—The new 5 cents adhesive stamp printed in blue, but no further alteration.

LIBERIA.—Amongst the new stamps issued, a 12 cent yellow has just appeared.

LUXEMBURG.—New stamps of Luxemburg, which should have been issued for 1881, have not as yet appeared.

MEXICO.—We have for the first time seen the new 4 centavos orange; it should have been issued last June.

PORTO RICO.—The following stamps comprise the set for 1881:  $\frac{1}{4}$  mil de peso rose, 1 violet, 2 carmine, 4 green, 6 lilac, 8 blue, 1 cent. de peso green, 2 rose, 3 brown, 5 blue, 8 chocolate, 10 lilac, 20 olive.

ROUMANIA.—The 10 bani is now lithographed, and its color is rose.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 30 cents surcharged 10 cents in black, italic lettering.

SWITZERLAND.—New stamps will shortly be issued, consisting of 12 values and 3 designs.

TOBAGO.—The *P. W.* notes that the £1 is lilac, and not red-brown. This is used for postal and fiscal purposes.

TRANSVAAL.—Has issued a  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, rosy-vermilion; design same as the current series.

### Postal Scraps.

*Le Timbre Poste* has received official information that the Russian stamps are not printed in aniline colors as usually supposed. The paper is made of hemp and covered with a substance composed principally of clay. When the stamps are put in water this is washed off, taking the color with it.

MAKE HASTE.—A Briton lately put a postscript to his letter to a fellow-countryman in the metropolis, to the effect that as the letter was important and ought to be delivered with more than usual promptness, he had affixed a double number of postage stamps.—*P. G.*

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Subscription, 25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES:

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

TERMS:—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 25th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Our Contemporaries.

The *Stamp World*, Nos. 4 and 5 received. In No. 5 it notes that our editor expressed himself very awkwardly and had made an attempt to crush their paper. It has indeed improved its appearance greatly, but still we should have selected something more substantial to combat with than the above paper. We have indeed no ill will towards you, and our remarks were simply directed in a beneficial manner.

The *Stamp Journal*, a new thing that has the impudence to call itself a Philatelic Journal. It looks as if it were printed with a linen marker. Unless the editorial staff discontinues publishing the above sheet, they may come to grief.

The *Philatelic World*. No. 9 of this paper received. Amongst the numerous new issues, it kindly draws our attention to the fact that we have made an error in noting the 1c. de peso green Cuba, 1881, as the 1 peseta. The *World* will please accept our thanks.

The *Philatelic Monthly* describes numerous new issues, and in its new style of printing makes a far better appearance.

The *Stamp Collector* received with thanks.

The *Buckeye Philatelist* is a new paper which makes a fair appearance. We wish it success.

The *Quarterly Review* of Galveston received. No. 1 makes a good appearance, and we wish it a longer life than the *Collectors' Quarterly*.

The *Dominion Bazaar* received. It seems that the Philatelic columns are becoming more interesting with each issue. We suppose that on account of their successful business their *Cuba Joy* is Bremen over. We *Can-ada* well understand their situation.

The *Welt Post* for January received. It is in its 6th year of publication, and we think that it can well serve as a model for all other Philatelic journals. In an article appearing on the first page the author describes the best mode of arranging a Catalogue, and publishers would do well to follow the accurate description given. In an article written by the editor, entitled "The Preservation of Entire Envelopes, Cards, &c.", the author describes all the modern improvements made in albums for the collecting of entire envelopes, etc. Numerous new issues then follow, closing with a fine subject on the Russian Ruval Post.

The *Berliner Philatelisten Zeitung*, formerly the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, has changed its title to the more appropriate one as noted above. Its first and part of the second page is graced with

numerous new issues. It also contains the conclusion of the sketch on the stamps of Cape of Good Hope, and ends with an elaborate article on the stamps of Queensland, describing the various watermarks and perforations.

The *Philatelists' Gazette* for Feb. received. It states that there is still a doubt that Sir R. Hill was the originator of the Penny Postal System, and that a gentleman by the name of Mr. Patrick Chalmers claims the honor. Now, we side with the *Gazette* in saying that no one can claim the honor excepting Sir R. Hill, and it seems rather strange that such a claim should have been made after his death. It also contains many new issues, philatelic notes, and the continuation of that fine article on the New York Post Office.

The *Ohio Philatelist* is to be published monthly instead of quarterly.

The *Monthly Reporter* of Montpelier, Vt. is partly devoted to Philately.

The *British & Foreign Novelty Gazette & International Stamp Review* received. It is also partly devoted to Philately.

### Postal Scraps.

—Mr. Rodenberg parsed Mr. H. C. Kinney as a proper noun, but we think it is very improper for Mr. K. to swindle stamp dealers.

—U. S. Departments are becoming very scarce.

—One of the members, at a late meeting of the N.J.P.S., has shown us a 6c. U. S. cut in half, diagonally, and used as a 3c.; also a 2c. cut in the same manner, used as a one cent.



**THE AMERICAN POSTAL SYSTEM.**  
 In the English colonies of North America, which afterward became the United States, a postal system was established in 1710, and in 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General. In 1760 he established a stage wagon to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination by Saturday night. In 1789 the constitution of the U.S. conferred upon Congress the exclusive control of postal matters for all the States. In 1790 there were but 75 post offices in the country and the whole amount of postage received was \$37,935. Until 1816 the rates of postage were:—For a single (*i. e.*, composed of a single piece), under 40 miles, 8c.; under 90, 10c.; under 150, 12½c.; under 300, 17c.; under 500, 20c.; over 500, 25c. Some modifications were made in 1816, but it is to the act of Congress, March 3, 1845, that we owe the inauguration of the present liberal system. Lastly, by a law passed March 3, 1853, and still in force, the rates on single inland letters were reduced to 3 cents for all distances under 3,000 miles and 1cc. for all over that distance.

**THE STAMP WORLD.**

Everybody send name and address for a sample copy of The Stamp World, a monthly philatelic journal. No. 5 greatly enlarged, now ready. Advertisements 40c. an inch; subscription 25c. a year. Send and get copy of the paper and price-lists free. 50 varieties, foreign, 10c. 100 mixed, foreign, 5c.

**COLLINS & MILLS,**  
 Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

**A SPECIALITY.**

I make a speciality of sheet stamps; send good reference for a sample sheet on approval. Liberal commission; stamps warranted genuine, and marked as low as possible. Sheets from 50c. to \$10.00 sent to responsible parties. Rare U. S. revenues wanted. 100 mixed, 8c.; 100 var. (rare) 28c. Send for my new catalogue.

**O. J. LOCKWOOD,**  
 Box 239, Mincie, Ind.

**GRUAT & BONN,**  
 3, Tavistock St., Bedford Sq.,  
 London, W. C., England.

NEW PACKETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Varieties.	1	12	100
1	25	1d.	9d.	4s.
2	50	1½d.	11d.	6s.
3	75	2d.	1s.6d.	8s.
4	100	2½d.	1s.8d.	10s.
5	125	3d.	2s.3d.	12s.
6	150	3½d.	2s.5d.	14s.
7	175	4d.	3s.	16s.
8	200	4½d.	4s.6d.	25s.
9	250	1s.	10s.	80s.
10	350	3s.	30s.	
11	500	5s.	50s.	

Postage extra. Correspondence solicited with all civilized countries.

**STAMP Collectors!** Before purchasing elsewhere, get price lists from L. W. DURBIN, Fifth and Library Sts., Philadelphia. You will save money by doing so. Packets, 5c. to \$10. Illustrated Catalogue, 25c. Portraits of Rulers, Fifty Cents. &c., &c.

**FOREIGN STAMPS.** Natal, ½d. green, 5c.; Brazil, 10c. red, 3c.; Peru, 1c. yellow, 3c.; St. Domingo, 1c. 2c.; Newfoundland, 2c. green, 6c.; Chili, 1c. 5c.; Porto Rico, 2c. 2c.; Nevis, 1d. 6c.; Bulgaria, 5c. yellow, 5c.; Guatemala, ½ real, 10c.; Bermuda, ½d. 5c.; Japan, 5r. 3c.; Austria Newspaper 1881, ½k. 2c.; 100 foreign, only 10c. *All unused.* Circulars free. Agent for all Philatelic Papers. Specimen copies free. Advertising Rates on application. Address **JOHN G. MURRAY,** Waterloo, N. Y.

**E. OTTO & CO.,**  
 DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND U. S. STAMPS,**  
 Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
 Jersey City, N. J.

Agents wanted; Reference required  
 25 per cent. Com.

**MAX MULLER,**  
 1 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Agents Wanted at 25 per ct. com.  
 Reference or deposit required.

LIST OF PACKETS.

D. 15 var. North American,	.30
E. 15 var. West India Islands,	.35
F. 15 var. South American,	.40

**Preliminary Announcement.**

*In the press, the fourth edition of the*  
**IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM**  
 in two vols. crown, 4 to.

BY E. S. GIBBONS.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., have the pleasure to announce that the above work is now in preparation, the first volume of which consisting of nearly 350 pages will be ready early in February, 1881.

The second volume of upwards of 400 pages will be published a month or six weeks later.

In addition to the numerous new issues that have to be included, many important improvements have been effected in the existing portions of the work, and purchasers may feel assured that no pains or expense will be spared to strengthen and increase the reputation of this the leading Album of the day.

Philatelists residing abroad are advised that the division of the above work into two vols. enables its being sent safely to all countries by post, the convenience of which S. G. & Co. know from experience will be fully appreciated.

Further particulars and prices will be announced as soon as possible; all inquiries must be accompanied by postage for reply.

The following new works are now ready:—The third Supplement to the third edition of the Imperial Postage Stamp Album, brought up to November, 1880. The Improved Postage Stamp Album including all issues up to Sept. 1880. The new Price Catalogue and appendix 120 pages, with over 1500 illustrations, the best published, post free 25c. abroad extra. The Illustrated Prospectus for 1881 12 pages, giving full particulars of the above, sent post free.

**STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.,**  
 8 Gower Street, London, W. C.

**TAUSSIG, HAGEMeyer & CO.,**  
 DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND U. S. STAMPS,**  
 NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
 JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Responsible Agents Wanted.



# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. 2.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., APRIL, 1881.

No. 16.

## The U. S. Stamped Envelopes.

[CONTINUED.]

ISSUE IV.—Late in 1864 a very homely and uninteresting issue made its appearance, consisting of but three varieties; a 2, 3, and 6c. The design of the 2c. is similar to that of the same value in the last issue, except the word *Postage* is contracted into *Post*.

We have noticed two distinct dies, varying only in width; the first one being nearly one inch wide, the other slightly wider. There appears also to be a secondary variety of Die II, being still wider than Die I or Die II. The above stamps are very poorly printed. Of the 3c. and 6c. there appear to be no varieties; but the buff paper runs in many shades, from light straw to deep buff.

We meet with many varieties of request envelopes in this issue, and there appear to be no reprints.

ISSUE V. The only points of interest about this issue are, that it is the last made by Mr. Nesbitt, and that in it, for the first time, the 3c. appears on official size envelopes, and the 6c. on full letter. These two values appeared in 1865, the other six in 1866.

There is no originality of design, the 3c. and 6c. being identical with the same values of the previous issue, and the other six values precisely like the 10c. of the third issue, the inscription only being changed.

The only variety about the embossed stamps consists in the multiform shades of color, the shades amounting to two almost different

hues, in the case of the 12c. The color of the 3c. and 6c. also varies very greatly, and the 9c. is found in many shades of yellow.

This is the only issue since the first where no head save that of Washington appears on the stamps, and the only issue where the 9c. and 18c. stamps are met with, and the last in which the 40c. is met.

This issue was the last printed by Mr. Nesbitt, he having held the contract from 1853 to 1870.

We next pass on to the beautiful workmanship, which compels our admiration in the issue of 1870.

ISSUE VI. About the middle of 1870 the contract for making stamped envelopes passed from the hands of Messrs. Nesbit & Co. into those of Mr. Geo. H. Reay, of New York City. He at once proceeded to his work with judgment and promptitude, and under the direction of the Government, in a short time produced a series of dies, which for variety of design and beauty of finish had hitherto never been equalled.

As this issue marks a new epoch in stamped envelopes, it merits careful consideration under the heads already given in previous issues.

Eleven dies adorn Mr. Reay's handiwork, of which there are no varieties or sub-types. The workmanship of them all is excellent, if we except the somewhat lumpy hair on some of the heads.

The choice of subjects is judicious, the engraver's skill having ample scope on the heads chosen.

The benign face and flowing hair of Franklin, the determined

profile of Jackson, the calm, steadfast face of Washington, the rough, strong profile of Lincoln, the pugnacious features of Stanton, the almost womanly beauty of Jefferson, the homely face of Clay, the massive, Jove-like brow of Webster, the handsome, soldier face of Scott, the splendid head of Hamilton, and the classic outlines of Perry's comely features, form a gallery of America's noblest sons fitly immortalized by art.

The shades vary but slightly, and can hardly be collected as separate varieties.

There is but little to say regarding the values further than to remark that the 1c. and 10c. are revived in this issue, and the 7c. 15c. and 90c. for the first time make their appearance. The 7c. was intended specially to prepay postage to Germany.

As regards the paper, a much needed change was inaugurated in the matter of paper in the 1870 issue. In place of the hitherto unsettled shades of paper, three definite colors were announced and adhered to, viz. white, amber and cream.

[To be Continued.]

## The Postal Union.

BY E. OTTO.

The Postal Union now surrounds a vast district of land with about 748,656,570 inhabitants, which proves to be a great success in the short time since its origination.

On Oct. 9th, 1874, the contract was concluded, and enforced on July 1st, 1875. Almost every state

Europe joined the Union; ahead of all were its real founders, Switzerland and Germany; Austria and Hungary followed, also Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, The United States, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Turkey and Montenegro. France, which had taken part in the discussions but had not yet registered, was soon convinced of the great advantages of the Postal Union, both for its National as for its International commerce, and declared its assent on January 1st, 1876. It was followed in the same year by British India and the French Colonies.

In the next year (1877) a large number of the European Colonies, Japan and Persia joined the Union. A Unity was next formed in the rates of Postage on Letters, Postal Cards, Printed Matter, &c.

After this general foundation was made, the Postal Union could abolish with all difficulties, which until this time had aggravated the assent; the basis which was thus obtained could not be stirred by any new conclusions. Any country which desired to join had simply to become subject to the obligatory taxes, &c., without any exception. For admission it was only necessary to hand an announcement to the counsel of the Swiss Confederacy.

All countries which now joined were mostly South American Republics, also Bulgaria, and on February 1st, 1881, the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago assented. There are new countries announced to assent, as follows: April 1st, Hayti; July 1st, Chili and United States of Columbia.

We sincerely hope that in a short time the whole Universe will be surrounded by the Postal Union.

### Postal Scraps.

There's Millions in it—in the Hawleyville Post Office, Fairfield county. His name is Robert Millions. He was appointed Postmaster recently.

Letter postage in Italy has been reduced from four to two cents.

A letter was found in the Kalamazoo Post-office, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unconscious to the use of stamps, and had failed to make one stick at all. He had tried, and had vainly tried; but the inveterate protrait of George Washington would curl up. At last, in despair, he pinned it to the envelope, and wrote under it "Paid, providing the pin doesn't come out."

THE DAYS OF LETTER FRANKING.—The lives of members of Parliament were made wretched by the demands of their friends for franks, a word which has almost dropped out of the English language. It existed, it is true, in America; but was finally abandoned on the discovery that almost every kind of package, from a grand piano to a lap-dog, had been sent through the post by unconscionable Congressmen. We wonder how applications for franks would be received in England now! Let us try to imagine the face of Mr. Bright, for instance, on seeing a huge basketful of letters,—half the correspondence of Rochdale perhaps,—sent up in the morning to One Ash, that each letter might receive his sign-manual in the corner to frank it through, together with a few reams of Bath-post from his particular friends at Birmingham, for him to frank as blanks!—*The Philatelic Quarterly.*

### THE DAYS OF DEAR POSTAGE.

—A country post-office in those days often presented a touching scene—poverty-stricken folk pleading for the letter which they could not pay for, and which contained tidings mayhap of life and death. Sometimes they would bring some small article of value, as a silver spoon, as a deposit until the money came in. Thousands of letters were never taken up at all; a result not to be wondered at when a letter from a distant part of the country cost as much as a quatern loaf.

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.—Small articles of almost endless variety are committed to the care of the Postmaster-General, as if he were the presiding genius of a parcels delivery company. Thus in the Post-office Annual Report we have an enumeration of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, together with wearing apparel, leeches, snails, six white mice, a sparrow, two snakes, a crawfish, and a dog. There is, however, a limit to official endurance, and several of these articles were sent to the Returned-Letter Office under a degree of prohibition.

A POSTAL DIFFICULTY.—In the West of Ireland application was made, a little while ago, for the erection of a wall letter-box, and authority had been granted for setting it up; but when arrangements came to be made for providing for the collection of letters, no one could be found to undertake the duty, in consequence of a general belief among the poorer people in the neighborhood that, at that particular spot, a "ghost went out nightly on parade." The ghost was stated to be a large white turkey without a head.—*Exchange.*

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### Our Contemporaries.

The *Stamp Collectors' Review* for February has been received. We do not approve of Mr. Rasmussen's action as regards the comparing of one dealer's prices with those of another. He devotes a half column to Obituary or the death struggles of Philatelic papers. Friend Rasmussen, be careful that your paper will not have occasion to be classed under that heading; it gasps already, as it now comes out but quarterly.

The *Philatelic World* for March contains many new issue, a list of contemporaries, the continuation of the "Municipal Stamps of the Kingdom of Italy," and closes with two small articles, the "Revenues of Mysore" and "King of Essays." Advertisements complete the number.

The *Erdball and Merkur* is a large sized paper, devoted exclusively to the advertisements of stamp dealers.

The *Philatelic Monthly* received. It contains a page of new issues and small interesting articles.

The *Monthly Reporter* received. It is partly devoted to Philately, and has unusually good articles.

What ails the *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*? We have not read it of late.

The *Stamp World* complains that we have discouraged the *Stamp Journal*. We are sorry, but its loss we do not think will be lamented.

### New Issues.

BULGARIA.—We hear the present issue will soon change its monetary values from centimes to *statinki*, which in the Slavonic language means centimes as *sto* means 100.

COSTA RICO.—The *Philatelic World* notes that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  real blue is surcharged with a large two and cents beneath. This, the *World* thinks, indicates a change of currency.

DECCAN.—The present issue now appears on blue laid paper.

LABUAN.—A 10 cent brown is in circulation.

MEXICO.—The *Philatelic Record* notes that they are informed that the present set of stamps will soon be superseded by a new issue, bearing another portrait. The *Porte de mar* stamps are now obsolete.

PERU.—An entire new series of stamps, envelopes and cards should have been engraved and sent out, only to be gobbled up by the remorseless Chilians. We shall probably have to wait some time yet for them.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—According to *Lami des Timbres*, the

3 pence adhesive is now printed in bistre on white instead of brown. No change in perforation or watermark.

### Notice.

As all Stamp Dealers, who come under our notice, receive this paper free, we would like to have them acknowledge the receipt of the same, as we are making a new and corrected address book. All those who do not acknowledge the receipt of the paper by the 25th of April, will not receive it any longer, as we will then take it for granted that they are no longer in the business. It will cost you but little trouble and one cent.

If this notice is marked your subscription has expired. Please renew and oblige.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publication in exchange for ours.

### Our Letter Box.

—*Philatelic Star*, Stockton on Tees.—The complete file of the N. J. P., back numbers, will cost you 50c. or 2s. Single copies can be obtained at 5c. each, with the exception of No. 1, which will cost you 25c. The high price of No. 1 is due to the scarcity of same, as we have none on hand, but will be obliged to procure one from an old subscriber.

—C. B. S., Manchester, N. H.—The above will answer your question.

—Wm. H., Detroit.—The death of the Czar of Russia would not necessarily cause the emission of a new series of Russian stamps, especially as his profile did not adorn the last issue.

—We always cheerfully give information, and would like to continue this column.

**Postal Scraps.**

The 2 cent U. S. Postal Cards have been but little used by the general public.

It is good that amongst the stamps placed beneath the obelisk, which was presented to the city of New York, no Indian Monstrosities were included. For although it is used to curious characters, these characters would be enough to scare it back to its old place in Egypt.

During 1880 the Cincinnati post office sold \$324,465 worth of postage stamps, or more than \$1000 worth each business day. In 1879 the sales were \$279,725. The sales of postal cards, newspaper stamps and stamped envelopes amounted in 1880 to \$188,365.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Notice to Stamp Dealers!**

We have sold out our retail business to Mess. E. Otto & Co. of our city, and in place have adopted the Wholesale trade. We command the best facilities for the importation of stamps, and therefore can furnish stamps at much lower rates than other Dealers.

TAUSSIG, HAGEMEYER & Co.  
NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**STAMP COLLECTORS!**

You can get from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. for selling stamps, by sending good reference to

CHAS. B. SPOFFORD,  
374 Hanover St., Manchester, N.H.  
100 mixed Foreign and my circulars for 10 cents.

**AGENTS WANTED!**

To sell my sheets of stamps, which I send on approval to parties furnishing satisfactory references or deposit. Commission 25 per cent.

MAX MULLER,  
1 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. F. TARBELL & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF, AND  
*Wholesale & Retail Dealers in*  
**FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,**  
EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.

We offer 20 va. of rare Foreign Stamps, including Trinidad (1/2d. lilac), Madeira (10 reis green), Bulgaria, New Brunswick, Peru, Heligoland, and others rare, 25 cts. and stamp. Set Madeira, unused, 2 1/2, 5 (old issue), 5 (new issue), 10 reis green, 15 and 20 reis for only 18c. We pay particular attention to our sheet department and desire agents in every city and town. We have on hand from 1,500 to 2,000, and can make out good sheets at low prices. Our price list mailed free.

**LOOK HERE!**

100 well mixed foreign stamps,	.10
Set of 5 Denmark,	.10
" 4 Finland,	.10
" 4 Turkey,	.10
" 3 Portugal,	.10
" 4 Austria,	.03
" 4 Egypt,	.10
" 4 Greece,	.10
" 3 Romania,	.10

Argentine Rep., 5c. unused,	.05
Natal, 1881, 1/2d. unused,	.05
Guatemala, 1 real, unused,	.10
Austria Newspaper, 1/2kr. 1881,	.02
100 varieties, all foreign, for	.25

Send stamp for Circulars and Price lists. Agents Wanted. Agent for all Philatelic Papers. Ads. and Subs. received. Address

JOHN G. MURRAY,  
Waterloo, N. Y.

**G. B. COLMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**POSTAGE STAMPS,**

299 PEARL ST.,

NEW YORK.

New Wholesale List sent free on application to Dealers only.

**T**EN Genuine U. S. Local stamps and a 50 page Collectors' Directory, post free for 35cts. Circulars Free. Address

J. T. HANDFORD,  
Box 3970, New York City.

**NOW READY**

THE FOURTH EDITION OF  
**The Imperial Postage Stamp Album,**  
IN TWO VOLUMES,

*Entirely revised, and brought up to the present date.*

By E. S. GIBBONS.

No. 5.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, strongly bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, sprinkled edges. The two volumes \$3.50, post free.

No. 6.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, superior embossed cloth ornamental gilt lettering and border. The two volumes \$4.25, post free.

No. 7.—Crown 4to, on extra stout paper, handsomely bound, with gilt lettering and ornaments, bevelled boards, gilt edges and clasp. The two volumes \$4.75, post free.

No. 8.—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, extra gilt, handsomely bound, bevelled boards, gilt edges and clasp. The two volumes \$5.50, post free.

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No. 10.—Crown 4to, on superior quality paper, magnificently bound in morocco, extra, full gilt backs and sides, gilt edges, two clasps. The two volumes \$13.00, post free.

Illustrated Prospectus free. Price Catalogue (1500 engravings) post free 25c.

STANLEY, GIBBONS & Co.,  
8, Gower Street, London, W. C.

**ANNOUNCEMENT!!**

Having bought out the retail part of Mess. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co.'s Stamp Business, we are now enabled to send out the Finest approval sheets for the least amount of money. We desire to have agents in every city and town of the U. S. Applicants for the agency must positively send good reference

**E. OTTO & CO.,**  
Cor. Sherman & Sandford Places,  
Jersey City, N. J.

PHILATELICAL  
K. TIFFANY,  
LIBRARY

# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, MAY 1881.

NO. 17.

## The U. S. Stamped Envelopes. (CONTINUED.)

With few exceptions, the cream envelopes are all becoming difficult to obtain. There is a deep reddish shade of the paper which is exceedingly rare. It is well to know that the 7c. was only issued on the third quality amber, though it was announced at one time that it was found on white. But specimens may be found with the amber paper artificially changed to white.

The 10c. was never on cream, nor the 3c. official size on amber. It is difficult to see why the War Department should have stamped envelopes made specially for its use, other than perhaps wrappers for the Signal Service reports, when the Treasury Department with its almost countless ramifications and vast correspondence, used only adhesives. Whatever the reason, they were made and used, conforming in size, shape, values and paper to the general issue. The disc of the dies is also the same, the frame being changed slightly. The color is always red, varying from brilliant scarlet to dull brick red in the lower values. The envelopes appeared first about the middle of 1873, and continued coming, up to the time of Mr. Reay's relinquishing the contract. Not to be behind their neighbors of the War Office, the Post Office authorities in 1872, devised and issued for their own use, a set of envelopes, limited to three values and four sizes as a facility in the incessant correspondence of the Department. The values are, 2c., 3c. and 6c.; the sizes, full letter, extra letter, official and extra official, numbered by the Department re-

spectfully, 1, 2, 3 and 4. The dies are very neatly executed, and full worthy to keep company with the rest of the 1870 issue. The paper is always a fine, strong, first quality fibre of a bright canary or yellow color. Any envelope of this issue on white paper are doubtless essays or due to whims of the workmen.

### Issue VII.

Mr. Reay's contract having expired, new bids were invited and the successful firm was the Plimpton Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., who hold the contract up to the present date. The authorities having decided to make no change in the dies, and the former contractors having declined to give up those used in the last contract, the Plimpton Company was directed to prepare dies precisely similar.

From a number of causes they were unable to procure the services of first class die sinkers, and the result was the production of the four poorly engraved dies of the 1c., 2c., 3c. and 10c. values which signalized the year 1874. The Government, however having granted them an extension of time, they were enabled to produce an assortment of dies far surpassing anything previously issued by this or any other government. In varieties of dies and paper this issue invites our careful and minute study. Although the experienced collector will have no difficulty in distinguishing the Plimpton dies from those of the Reay issue, we deem it best to call attention to some of the leading points of difference between the two.

[ To be continued. ]

## The Universal Postal Union.

Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph H. Blackfan (Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the U. S.) we are enabled to gratify our subscribers requests to publish an accurate list of the countries comprising the Universal Postal Union, and the date of their admittance to the same. Mr. Blackfan in his report makes the following remarks:

The International Postal Convention concluded at Berne, in October, 1874, went into operation on the first of July, 1875, and began a new era in our correspondence with the rest of the world. Nothing, in my opinion, has contributed so much to a state of universal peace and amity, or to promote civilization and to disseminate truth and correct principles. It is a long step forward in the onward march of human progress. The brotherhood of man becomes thereby less and less a merely ideal relation,

We shall now proceed and give an accurate list of all countries admitted since June 30, 1876, and the dates upon which the said countries and colonies adhered to the Union.

- British India.....July 1, 1876
- French colonies (except Bassam and Assinie).....July 1, 1876
- Bermuda, islands of.....April 1, 1877
- Ceylon.....April 1, 1877
- Guiana, British.....April 1, 1877
- Hong-Kong.....April 1, 1877
- Jamaica.....April 1, 1877
- Labuan.....April 1, 1877
- Mauritius and dependencies April 1, 1877
- Straits Settlements.....April 1, 1877
- Trinidad.....April 1, 1877
- Tunis, Italian post-office at..April 1, 1877

Netherlands colonies in Asia	
Oceania and America.....	May 1, 1877
Spanish colonies in Asia,	
Oceania and America.....	May 1, 1877
Tunis, French post office at	May 1, 1877
Tangier, French post office	
at.....	May 1, 1877
Japan.....	June 1, 1877
Portuguese colonies.....	June 1, 1877
Brazil.....	July 1, 1877
Hong Kong post offices at	
Canton, Swatow, Amoy,	
Foo-Chow, Ningpo, Shang-	
hi, and Hankow (China).....	Aug. 18, 1877
Danish colonies of St.	
Thomas, St. Croix, and	
St. Jean.....	Sept. 1, 1877
Greenland.....	Sept. 1, 1877
Persia.....	Sept. 1, 1877
Shanghai, French post office	
at.....	Oct. 1, 1877
Cambodia, French post	
office at.....	Jan. 1, 1878
Tonquin, French post office	
at.....	Jan. 1, 1878
Argentine Republic.....	Jan. 1, 1878
Canada.....	Aug. 1, 1878
Soudan.....	Aug. 14, 1878
Cyprus, islands of.....	Dec. 20, 1878
British colonies on the west	
coast of Africa.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Falkland Islands.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Honduras, British.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Newfoundland.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Andorra, Republic of.....	April 1, 1879
Ionian Isles.....	April 1, 1879
Liberia.....	April 1, 1879
Lichenstein, Principality of	April 1, 1879
Mexico.....	April 1, 1879
Morocco, Principality of.....	April 1, 1879
Nubia.....	April 1, 1879
Peru.....	April 1, 1879
Sau Marino, Republic of.....	April 1, 1879
Tripoli, Italian post office at	April 1, 1879
Bulgaria.....	July 1, 1879
Leeward Islands (British).....	July 1, 1879
Honduras, Republic of.....	Oct. 1, 1879
Venezuela.....	Jan. 1, 1880
Bahama Islands.....	July 1, 1880
Ecuador.....	July 1, 1880
French colonies of Grand	
Bassam and Assinie (dependent	
encies of Gaboon.....	July 1, 1880
Uruguay.....	July 1, 1880
Dominica, Republic of.....	Oct. 1, 1880
Chili.....	April 1, 1881
Hayti, Republic of.....	April 1, 1881

tors of the rest of the world.

All of the above countries are governed by the same rules and regulations and the Postal rates are uniform, being 5c for single letters and 1c. for papers.

**New Issues,**

**AUSTRIA.**—(The P. W.) Notes a variety in the 5kr. stamp of this country with different ornaments in lower corners.

**BULGARIA.**—In addition to the change of the money values, mentioned in our last, two new values are in preparation; the 3 statinki, vermilion, and 15 statinki, light blue.

**CHILE.**—A new 5 centavos stamp has been issued; color same as before. The word "centavos" is now in rough lettering below, instead of crossing the figure 5.

**ECUADOR.**—Messrs. E. Otto & Co. have kindly shown us the new 5 centavos, blue. In centre, the arms, in all four corners the figure 5, above in straight label, "Ecuador Correos," below in curved label, "Cinco Centavos." This is the prettiest stamp ever issued by this country.

**FRENCH COLONIES.**—Two unpaid letter stamps have been issued for use in these colonies; 15c. black on blue, and 30c. black on white.

**FINLAND.**—The new 25p. carmine envelopes are now in use.

**GUINEA.**—The complete series of the Cape Verde stamps have now been surcharged "Guine" for use in this colony.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—A correspondent of ours notified us of 5d. stamps having been issued for use on letters to India, China &c.

**LIBERIA.**—A new 3 cents stamp has been issued for inland use. The design is similar to the 3c. Canada. In a circle, a landscape with palm tree, the rising sun and a flying bird; above, Inland; below, value; color, black.

**PORTUGAL.**—A new 50r. blue adhesive, similar to the 25r is now in use, also a 10x10r post-cards.

**TOBAGO.**—Mr G. B. Calman has kindly shown us a specimen of the 6p. stamp cut in half and surcharged with pen.

**U.S. OF COLUMBIA.**—(The W. P.) Notes the 2½, 5, 10, and 25 centavos now printed on bluish paper and very badly executed.

**ST DOMINGO.**—The new stamps of this country, issued in the latter part of 1880, are also now to be found with a net work printed across the stamp in the same colors, for official use.

**ROUMANIA.**—Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have shown us the 25b. blue of the new issue, design same as the 15b. brown.

**VICTORIA.**—A new 2p. brown, design similar to the Tasmanian stamps and water-marked Crown and V.

**WURTEMBERG.**—(The P. W.) Notes a seal for officially opened letters, containing the arms of Wurtemberg, and inscription "Amtlich eröffnet durch die K. W. Post-direction."

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**—Just before going to press, Mr. Carl Kuehn has been kind enough to show us an officially opened letter with a blue seal attached. The seal is oval with the embossed arms of the German Empire in centre, above in curve "Zur ermettilung des absnders" below "Amtlich eröffnet durch die Kais. Ober-Post-direction," below that the name of place "Erfort."

NOTE: The following was received just before going to press.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your excellent paper. The New Jersey Philatelist and trust I shall continue to receive the same, I wish you would mention through your columns that "The Stamp Dealers' Gazette" is not dead but will be published again as soon as I am better, as I have been too unwell to attend to it, and am now staying at the sea side for the benefit of my health. I wish you to mention this as one or two papers have pronounced its obituary.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER MORLEY.

Brighton, April 22nd, 1881.

Washington, April 7th. Auditor McGren of the P. O. Department having submitted his report, the following receipts and expenditures are shown for the last quarter of 1880. Receipts: postage stamps, free penalty envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards, \$8,790,578.60; registration, money orders, postage due, etc., \$380,196.19; total, \$9,170,774.85. Expenditures: Total appropriation to P. O. Department \$9,828,789.89. Amount overdrawn, \$658,015.04. Total amount of expenditures, \$10,486,804.93.

Stamp collecting, (we are happy to say) does not confine itself to one or more particular countries, but has spread all over the world, and therefore we hope that this subject will be of some value to those who feel inclined to enter into friendly intercourse with brother collec

THE  
**New Jersey Philatelist.**

Devoted exclusively to the interests of  
Philately, and published  
monthly by

*The New Jersey Philatelic Society,*

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,

Jersey City, N. J.

SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.

\$1.50 per 1/2 column. \$2.50 per column.

\$3.50 per 1/2 page \$6.00 per page

Discount on continued advertisements.

TERMS :

Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the  
10th of the month to insure insertion in  
next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post Office  
as second class matter.

W. Pairson, Printer, 531 Newark ave., J. C. H's.

**Editorial.**

This notice will be marked if your  
subscription has expired

Those persons whose subscriptions  
expire with this number, are cordially  
invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send  
us a copy of their publications in ex-  
change for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence to receive  
prompt attention must be addressed to  
Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Sec-  
retary of the New Jersey Philatelic So-  
ciety.

Heretofore many letters have been re-  
ceived addressed to various members of  
the society, and have caused great annoy-  
ance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible  
for letters addressed to any other person  
excepting Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

All those stamp dealers who have not  
acknowledged the receipt of our journal  
as requested last month, will confer a  
great favor by doing so before the 10th  
of June. We shall positively not send  
our paper to those whose names do not  
appear on our new dealers address book.

Through the stupidity or carelessness  
of our former printer, Mr. G. B. Calman,  
in his advertisement was re christened  
G. B. Colman.

Also in the New Issues under Bulgaria  
he describes a new language which he  
calls Elavonic instead of Slavonic.

On account of these and other reasons  
we were obliged to change printers and  
hope that our new printer will not be so  
careless as Mr. O'Connell proved him-  
self to be.—Editor.

**Our Contemporaries.**

The following papers in our last  
number were omitted, and not review-  
ed. They will please excuse our  
error.

The British Stamp Dealers' and  
Novelty Gazette, Welt Post, Berliner  
Philatelisten Zeitung, Philatelic Star,  
Philatelic Review.

*The Universal Postage Stamp Adver-  
tiser and Amateur Chronicles.* This  
is a new philatelic advertising medium  
published at London by Perry, Will-  
iams & Co.

*The Monthly Reporter.* Devotes  
several pages to Philately. The April  
number has a whole column of very  
good philatelic poetry.

*The Philatelic Advertiser.* This is  
a new journal which is to appear May  
5th, it is published by W. G. Darwill,  
in London, Eng., and will be principal-  
ly an advertising medium but will al-  
so contain new issues and small notes.

*The Philatelic World.* The April  
number received. As usual it contains  
a fine list of new issues, each country  
being described in a very accurate  
manner. Next comes the review of  
philatelic journals, and then follows  
a continuation of "The Municipal  
Stamps of the Kingdom of Italy." The  
editor concludes with notes on money  
values.

*The Welt Post.* The March number  
of this journal contains the prize es-  
say of "How a Catalogue ought to be  
arranged so as to be approved by every  
Collector." Also a subject entitled,  
"The History of a Stamp Collection,"  
in which the author displays a won-  
derful knowledge of minor historical  
facts connected with Philately; then  
follows an essay on the counterfeits  
of the Uruguay. The minutes of the  
Philatelic Club of Vienna concludes  
this number.

The *Berliner Philatelisten Zeitung*,  
No. 30 received. It contains descrip-  
tions of the latest new issues, with  
cuts of the same; the minutes of the  
German Society of Philately at Berlin  
and an essay on the stamps of Prussia  
read before the above named society  
by Georges Foure.

*The Stamp World.* a sheet of small  
consequence from Cincinnati charges  
us with having run short on new issues.  
We beg leave to inform our worthy  
contemporary that our former printer,  
who, by the way, is in no way con-  
nected with Philately, neglected to  
insert all our copy, and so we are not  
to blame. As to not giving credit for  
all articles taken from other journals,  
we defy the *World* or any other organ  
of its calibre to cite a single instance  
where we have not given full credit  
for all we copy. It also says we are  
egotistical. For a sample of egotism  
we refer to the last number of that  
paper. So far as the contents of the  
*World* are concerned, we see nothing  
of special interest in its pages. It con-  
tains very little matter of any import-  
ance to the Philatelic public, but is,  
in the whole a mass of bosh and ridicu-  
lous nonsense. This paper has been  
constant'y picking at us, but we did  
not deem it worthy of an answer.  
We would now suggest that in future,  
instead of bickering with journals so  
far its superior, it should endeavor to  
enlighten its readers with more im-  
portant matter.

*Der Sammler.* This paper is an ad-  
vertising medium for all collectors  
and contains a number of philatelic  
advertisements

*The Philatelic Monthly* received with  
thanks. Contains a small article on  
the "Too Late Stamps," and a good list  
of new issues.

*The New Zealand Stamp Collectors  
Journal.* A letter dated February 28  
states, "our journal has been discon-  
tinued through want of support." We  
are indeed sorry, the paper looked so  
promising and hope it will be but  
temporary.

**Our Letter Box.**

Under this heading we will be happy to  
give any information pertaining to Phil-  
ately and also answer all letters not  
containing stamp for answer.

G. S. D., Worcester, Mass: Your cuttings  
were duly rec'd, for which accept thanks  
we have made use of all them, and wil-  
l always be happy to hear from you.



## Postal Scraps.

The Baden Land Post series are not unpaid stamps, as has hitherto been understood; but stamps for letters which are to be sent to post offices where there is no railway.

The Postmaster General has advertised for proposals for furnishing adhesive stamps for the coming four years. If the contract should change hands, probably new designs will be produced.

A correspondent of ours writes: "I have every reason to believe that Philately is spreading as a goat in our town licked off \$170. worth of revenue stamps from whiskey barrels. We answered him that, we are not at all surprised, as it must have been a Philatelic bock."

Senator Mahone headed a delegation to the Post Office Department the other day, asking that the entire organization of the postal system in Virginia be turned over to him and his friends, on the grounds that it was prostituted during the last campaign for party purposes.

In everything pertaining to postage reform England sets us the example. Mr Gladstone proposes to make the penny postage stamp legal for a revenue stamp on receipts. That will be a great convenience. A postage stamp is always easily obtained, while the internal revenue stamp is no one knows where. The Post-Office Department might properly take charge of the whole stamp business.

A short-hand competition was recently opened in England, the system being Pitman's and the object to inscribe as many words possible on one side of an English postal-card, the writing to be legible to the naked eye. The first prize in this competition was awarded to G. H. Davidson, chief short-hand and correspondence clerk to Messrs. Peck, Frean & Co., whose post-card contained 32,363 words, including the whole of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," an essay on John Morley and half of Holcroft's "Road to Ruin."

Letters from the United States for places in Cuba should be prepared by postage stamps and not by stamped envelopes, as the general Post Office there does not recognize the stamped envelope, and double rates are charged on letters under such enclosure, the same as if they had not been prepaid.

During the year ending March 31 last, the British Post-office carried 1,127,997,500 inland letters, 114,458,400 postal cards, 213,963,000 circulars packages, and 130,518,400 newspaper. This was an increase over the previous year of nearly 3 per cent. in letters, postal cards and newspapers and of over 8½ per cent. in circulars and packages. The number of registered letters was 8,739,191, an increase of over 21 per cent. due to the reduction in the registration fee. There are 912 heads and 13,000 sub-offices in the United Kingdom.

Postmaster General James has issued an order declaring foreign issues of American copyright books unmailable, his attention having been called to Canadian publishers who mail pirated edition of Mark Twain's books to the United States.

A correspondent says:—"An interesting feature of the Postal Department is the postal and telegraphic museum in the great post office at Berlin. It contains a collection of models of every possible device connected with the service, together with all sorts of postal telegraphic maps, diagrams &c, and a magnificent collection of postage stamps. The museum has a great historical value, and is not only useful in the instruction of the officials in their studies, but is a notable feature among the sights of the city. At last accounts the catalogue contained nearly 7,000 numbers.

A Richmond gentleman has a stamp—one of those known as "local stamps," printed for the Pittsylvania Court House Post Office after the secession of Virginia and before the Confederate government had issued its stamps—for which he is offered by a Northern dealer in curiosities \$50 cash, but which is held at \$100. The stamp is a little over an inch square, is printed with plain type, in reddish ink, on common white paper, and is pasted upon a coarse brown envelope, directed and mailed to a Lynchburg firm so far as known there are only two like stamps in existence.

Japan has 4377 post offices, and the aggregate length of its mail routes in operation is 42290 mail miles. The money order system is employed to the public satisfaction:

An Irishman dropped a letter into the Post Office one day, with the following memorandum on the corner, for the benefit of all insolent post masters into whose hands it might fall:

"Please hasten the delay of this!"

Mr. James, our present Postmaster-General, was as postmaster in New York a complete success. He reformed the service in various particulars and conducted it on strictly business principles. This fact significantly pointed to him as eminently a fitting person for the position he now fills; and to this fact, rather than any political reason, he is undoubtedly indebted for his appointment as Postmaster-General. We take the liberty of suggesting to him that his present position furnishes a capital opportunity for him to connect his name with a very much needed reform in our postal service. We allude to the subject of cheap postage—not only for letters, but for books, newspapers, pamphlets, and all other mail-matter that exists in the written or printed form, and hence, stands connected with the distribution of knowledge. The rates ought to be reduced to one cent on all letters, which is now the rate for postal-cards, and to at least one-half the present rate on printed matter. We do not believe that such a reduction would involve any loss to the Government, and do believe that it would be a benefit to the people. The Post-Office business would be very much increased by it; and, even if there were a greater deficiency in the receipts of the Department than at present, in comparison with its expenses, the people would find no fault. What they desire is a cheap postal system, whether it pay own expenses or not. We hope that the Postmaster-General will apply his well-known energy to this important reform.

Among the curious articles in the Indian court of the Melbourne exhibition, are two hollow elephant tusks fitted with a gold cover. Sent to the Viceroy of India by the Rajah of Bernah, who used them as an envelope for an official communication. Their value is \$1090.

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see, my grandmother's deaf, and I'm writin' a loud letter to her!"

In answer to the many questions frequently asked us, regarding the idea of perforating the initial of business firms in so many of the English and English colony stamps, we hereby give an explanation. This perforation is officially allowed for the prevention of speculation, the clerks often using the property of their employers for their own correspondence, and numbers being frequently stolen and sold, the firms therefore have adopted this plan.

*A Stamp Journal for 15c.*

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6	"	150	1.50	7.50	70.
7	"	175	1.80	9.	85.
8	"	200	2.20	12.	115.
9	"	225	3	20.	195.
10	"	250	4	28.	275.
11	"	275	5	45.	425.
12	"	300	6.75	60.	
13	"	325	9.	80.	
14	"	350	12.	100.	
15	"	375	15.	120.	
16	"	400	16.	140.	
17	"	425	21.	160.	
18	"	450	24.	180.	
19	"	475	27.	200.	
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6	"	150	.75	3.75	35.
7	"	175	.90	4.50	42.50
8	"	200	1.10	6.	57.
9	"	225	1.50	10.	97.50
10	"	250	2	14.	137.50
11	"	275	2.50	22.50	212.50
12	"	300	3.50	30.	287.50
13	"	325	4.50	40.	387.50
14	"	350	6.	50.	
15	"	375	7.50	60.	
16	"	400	8.	70.	
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THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II. JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, JUNE & JULY, 1881. NOS. 18 & 19.

**The U. S. Stamped Envelopes.**

(CONCLUDED.)

*Dies.*—Although the experienced collector will have no difficulty in distinguishing the Plimpton dies from those of the Reay issue, we deem it best to call attention to some of the leading points of difference between the two:

*One Cent.*—There appear to be two dies of this value, one prepared in 1874, and the other in 1875, which we designate as A. and B.

*Die A.*—The head of Franklin is placed upright in the disc, with chin well up, and the back of the bust nearly touches the oval; in "O" of "Postage" there is sometimes a dot and sometimes none, the lettering is poor and thin, and the engine-work in border badly done.

*Die B.*—Head inclined forward with a deep space towards the throat; the neck-cloth slopes upward; in the "O" of "Postage" are fine lines; the lettering is broad and clear, and the engine-work clean and distinct. The hair is also more massive and wavy than in Die A.

*Reay Die.*—In this die the hair is lumpy and straight; the nose pointed; the hair continuous at the back with the bust. There is more of the ear visible, and Franklin has a double chin.

*Two Cent.*—Three dies here claim our attention, lettered respectively A, B, and C.

*Die A.*—This, perhaps, is the worst piece of work that ever appeared on a United States envelope. The face blurred and indistinct, the hair pushed back in short, thick lumps, the lettering weak and thin, and the engine-work after "U" and "S" is often impossible to find.

*Die B.*—The head leans forward, the hair is brushed straight up from the forehead, the mouth is small, and the chin projects slightly. The figures two at the sides are in ovals.

*Die C.*—This is the one finally accepted by the government, and is very much superior. The hair over the forehead leans slightly forward, the mouth is large and shut tight. There is more of the ear visible, and the muscles of the neck are well-defined. The lettering is broad and firm, the periods square, and the engine-work beautifully done. The figures two are much shorter. There is an amusing variety of this die in which the nose has a bloated, dissipated look giving "Old Hickory" a disreputable appearance.

*Reay Die.*—In this die the figures "two" are in circles, and Jackson's mouth is slightly open. The Plimpton dies all have the mouth closed. The nose and chin are also much more pointed.

*Three Cent.*—Here again we have two dies, A and B. In die "A," the top of the head is pointed, the nose aquiline, the mouth small and

weak. The figures "3" in ovals at sides look top-heavy, the lettering is poor and thin, and the engine-work faulty.

*Die B* has a broader head, a more upright forehead, a strong pointed Roman nose, a well-defined chin, and a deep groove in the drapery exactly in front of the perake Ribbon (die "A" has no such groove).

*Reay Die.*—The hair is curled upward from the ears, a very long peruke, a thin pointed nose, and the figures "three" are in circles at sides, instead of ovals as in the Plimpton dies.

*Five Cent.*—The Reay Company did not manufacture any 5c. value, but of the Plimpton there appear to be two varieties, the difference being mainly in the shape of the figures five, one of the dies appear having a high-shouldered look to the figures; the other has a well-shaped numeral. The engine-work is particularly good.

*Six Cent.*—In the Plimpton die the hair of Lincoln falls forward, making a hook over his forehead; the nose and ear are large, and the under-lip protrudes. The Reay die has the hair in a mass over the forehead, the nose is smaller, the side hair lumpy, and beard begins about the middle of the ear. The neck is longer and thinner, and the muscles in neck well marked.

*Seven Cent.*—In the Plimpton die the figure "seven" ends in a sharp curve to the right. In the

Reay die the beard is lumpy and the ear large. There is no curve on the figure "seven."

*Ten Cents.*—Of this there are two dies, A and B. A, which is appropriately called the "booby head," is a singular looking affair. The head fills up almost the entire disc, the neck is massive and bull-like, the lettering and figures miserable, and the engine-work very poor. Die B, however, is a gem in its way. The head and hair are beautifully done, the entire ear shows, and the peruke stands boldly out behind. The Reay die has lumpy hair, the upper part of front of ear is hidden, and the peruke ends in a line with the bust. The figures "Ten" are much thinner than in Die B of the Plimpton issue.

*Twelve Cents.*—The head of Clay is round, the hair well done, the entire ear visible, the chin round, and the neck well done. In the Reay die, the head is long, the hair arranged in two or three curious coils, the front part of ear hidden, the chin pointed, the neck thin. The whole affair has a weazened, skinny look.

*Fifteen Cent.*—Webster's hair is straight and parted. The eyebrow overhangs the left eye. There are no whiskers. The Reay die has the hair falling in wavy lines; there is no parting, no eyebrow visible, and there is a small whisker in front of the ear. The neck, from chin to clavicle, is singularly straight, giving a thick, clumsy look.

*Twenty-four Cent.*—The hair is neatly parted, the eyebrows distinct, the chin well-marked, the nose aquiline and a little hooked at the end. The cartilage in the throat is not visible. The border of the engine-work consists of dots.

In the Reay die, the parting of the hair is only partial, there is no eyebrow, the chin slopes weakly into the throat, and the nose is thick and decidedly Hebraic. The Old General also has a lump in his throat. The border of the engine-work consists of equal loops.

*Thirty Cent.*—The hair is short and crisp, the nose aquiline and well-formed, and the lower back part of the bust broad. The oblong octagons, containing figures "30" at sides, are not set straight.

The Reay head has lumpy hair, a sort of frown on the brow, the chin runs into the neck at a sharp angle, and the lower back part of bust is sharp and pointed. The octagons at sides are exactly parallel.

*Ninety Cent.*—This is a very close imitation of the Reay die. The Commodore's hair projects slightly over his forehead, the nose is prominent and pointed, and his back-hair is apparently blown forward. The front part of the bust is blunt. The Reay head has the front hair even with the forehead, the nose somewhat flat, and the hair lumpy. The side-whiskers come farther forward and the front part of the bust ends in a sharp point.

*Centennial Envelopes.*—In 1876 the Government decided on the issue of a special envelope with appropriate device as a sort of memento of the year. Two transfers of the same die were used, one at Philadelphia, the other at Hartford, where the Plimpton factory is situated. A very close examination will show the letters "U. S. M." on the hindermost ear in the stamp.

While there are some minor differences, the most marked point observable between the transfers is in the lower edge of the label containing the word "Postage," which in the Hartford is perfect, but in the Philadelphia is cracked or double.

*Colors.*—No change was ever made in the colors of the Reay dies, except the alteration of the 2c, from brown to vermilion, to distinguish it from the 10c., the same change having been previously made in the adhesive. A more interesting series of shade is, however, observable in the blue of the 1c. value.

[We wish it distinctly understood that the above series are not inserted as original articles, but merely as an abridged reprint of Prof. Horner's fine essay on the "Stamped Envelopes of the U. S." Space would not allow us to write it more explicitly, and we most heartily recommend the Professor's work, which is published by L. W. Durbin, Philadelphia, Pa., or can be obtained through the Secretary of the N. J. P. S.]

(THE END.)

## Postal Cards.

### The Vast Number to be Manufactured in the Next Four Years.

According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General, the cost of procuring postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1880, was \$104,960, or 15 4-10 per cent. less than for the year ending June 30, 1877, notwithstanding that there was an increase of 28 9-10 per cent. in the total number of articles furnished. The first postal card contract was made in 1873, and under it the ordinary one-cent cards were supplied for the first four years, or up to June 30, 1877, at the rate of \$1.39 7-8 per 1000 cards. Under the second contract, which will end on the 30th of June prox., they have been furnished for less than half the old rate, viz., at 69 56-100c. per 1000. Under the third contract, which is the one just awarded, the price will be still lower, viz. 54 53-100c. per 1000. The saving to the department under the second contract, that is, in the number of cards actually supplied, from July 1, 1877, to April 30, 1881, at the reduced price, would amount to over \$678,000. The saving to be effected under the contract just awarded, that is on the number of cards estimated to be required during the contract term at the new price, will amount to more than \$300,000. The number of cards issued during the contract term from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, was 550,619,500. Under the contract ending June 30, 1881, the number will be about 990,000,000. Under the new contract, which will expire June 30, 1885, the estimated number will be 2,000,000,000. The latter number is so vast that few persons have an adequate conception of it. Some idea of the quantity of the cards to be thus furnished may be formed by the statement that it would require three men over 60 years to count them singly, working 10 hours every day in the year, and counting at the rate of 50 a minute; or, if the 2,000,000,000 could be placed end to end, they would extend a distance of over 164,000 miles, or more than six times the circumference of the earth.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for furnishing the Post-Office Department with postal cards during the four years beginning July 1, to Woolworth & Graham of New York city, who were the lowest bidders at the recent opening of the proposals, and who have given sufficient evidence of their ability to perform the work.

### New Issues.

*Argentine Republic.*—The 8 centavos stamp is now perforated.

*Assab.*—The Italian 20 cent. blue, surcharged "80" is used in Assab.

*Antioquia.*—The P. W. notes the 10 cent. stamps of 1869, printed in blue instead of lilac, with the information that during the civil war of 1876, when Medellin, the capital of the State of Antioquia, was besieged, the stock of stamps was exhausted, and a limited number were printed in different colors from those generally used.

*Austria.*—A new telegraph stamp, with double-headed eagle in centre, and figure 5 on shield, inscription in oval "K. K. Oester. Staats Telegraph," color red on yellow paper.

*Azores.*—The 50 reis of the new Portugals have been surcharged "Azores," for use in this colony.

*Bosnia.*—A double post card 2 x 2 kr. brown on buff card.

*Bolivia.*—The P. W. mentions a 50 cent. blue of Antofagasta, of the same type as the 10 cent. with arms.

*Brazil.*—The 20 reis cards are slightly altered. There is an accent over the "o" of 20, also the card is slightly tinted and much thicker. The Philatelist also mentions a second type of the above card, with the portrait of the Emperor.

*Bahamas.*—Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have been kind enough to show us the new 4 pence envelope stamp. The design consists of the head of Queen Victoria in oval, above "Bahamas Postage," below "Four Pence," color dark violet. There are also 5 and 10 shilling adhesive stamps in preparation.

*Canada.*—The color of the 15 cents is now slate blue.

*Chili.*—The St. L. P. notes the 1, 2 and 3 centavos stamps to be changed to green, rose and blue respectively.

*Ecuador.*—The values and colors of the new series, described in our last, are as follows:

1 cent. brown, 2 cent. red,  
5 cent. blue, 10 cent. orange  
20 cent. pale blue, 50 cent. green.  
The designs all differ.

*Egypt.*—The 10 paras stamps are now printed in brown-violet.

*Eastern Roumelia.*—The 1 and 5 piastres have been issued of the new type.

*French Colonies.*—The W. P. notes a new series of stamps for these colonies, which are now in preparation and will shortly be issued. The design is a female seated, resting her right arm on an anchor, which is partly hidden by a square, containing the figure of value; also a French flag, the pole of which is resting on her left arm. In her right hand she holds an olive branch, and near the outer border is a sailing ship. In the upper left hand corner in two lines are the words "Colonies Postes," and in straight label at bottom "Republic Francaise." The values and colors are as follows:

1 c. black on blue,  
2 c. brown on bistre,  
4 c. violet on blue,  
5 c. green on green,  
10 c. black on lilac,  
20 c. vermilion on green,  
25 c. yellow on yellow,  
30 c. brown on bistre,  
35 c. black on yellow,  
40 c. red on bistre,  
75 c. carmine on rose,  
1 f. bronze green on green.

*France.*—The P. G. & S. E. & M. notes the Unpaid letter stamps are to be altered in design. The new stamps will bear a female bust.

*Fiji Islands.*—A 1 shilling stamp will shortly be issued.

*Great Britain.*—The P. R. notes that a 10d. stamp will shortly be issued of a new design. Also, the P. W. notes the following, that the entire set of this country will entirely be changed again, except, perhaps, the 5s., 10s. and £1.

The new 1 penny combined postage and receipt stamps will be printed in violet. The new stamps will be of three shapes; the first, that of the current 1 penny; the second, an elongated rectangle, like a bill-stamp; and the third, octagonal, with an octagonal perforation. These three shapes will be repeated in each succeeding three values.

*Holland.*—The W. P. notes the issue of a new set of Unpaid Letter Stamps for this country. Values, 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents and 1 gulden. Color of stamp blue with value printed in black.

*Hungary.*—The P. G. & S. E. & M. notes a new postal card, value 2 kr. Also a reply card 2 x 2 kr.

*India.*—The 25 rupees, lilac, has been re-engraved, the most prominent alteration being the addition of small flowers after the words "Rupees" and "Department."

*Italy.*—The 20 centimes, yellow, surcharged "Esterio," has been issued. The difference consists in having stars in angles.

*Levant.*—The 10 kopek stamps have been surcharged "7" in black.

*Luxemburg.*—The 40 centimes are now perforated.

*Mexico.*—The St. L. P. notes, we are informed, that the present issue is to be superseded by a new set bearing a different portrait.

*Portugal.*—The P. W. notes that a new set of stamped envelopes and postal cards will soon be issued.

*Peru.*—The surcharges on the stamps of this country now consist of the words "Union Postal Universal Lima" in oval, in centre "Plata." The National Stamp Co. has also been kind enough to send us a 10 cent. Unpaid Letter Stamp of this country, surcharged in the above manner.

*Portuguese Indies.*—The 50 reis is now blue instead of green, and the 40 reis is now yellow instead of blue.

*Perak.*—The Straits Settlements 2 cents, brown, is surcharged "S. U." and above a crescent and star surrounded by an oval.



*Queensland.*—A new 2 s. dark blue, and a 3 s. pale rose have appeared in the old design.

*Roumania.*—The P. W. notes that a set of Unpaid Letter stamps are in preparation. Values 10, 15, 30 and 50 bani. The 3 bani green and 10 bani rose of the new type have appeared.

*Servia.*—Mr. Max Muller has kindly shown us the new set, consisting of the following values:  
5 cent. green, 10 cent. rose,  
20 cent. orange, 25 cent. blue,  
50 cent. bistre, 1 dinar lilac.

*Tobago.*—There is a 1 pound lilac stamp reported, which is used both for postal and fiscal purposes.

*Transvaal.*—Our Natal correspondent has just favored us with a specimen of a new ½d. stamp. In a letter dated May 8th he states, that in consequence of the late war (which we are daily expecting to break out again) I have not been able to procure it any sooner. It has been in use for some time.

*Venezuela.*—A new set of "Escuelas" has been issued, all perforated. Values and colors as follows:

5c. orange,	10c. orange,
25c. orange,	50c. orange,
1b. blue,	2b. blue,
5b. green,	10b. carmine.

Our Contemporaries.

*The Philatelic World.* The closing number of volume one received. Another specimen of an artistic work is added to the growing library of Philately, and we can see the not far distant time when our science can claim a space on the Universal book-rack of literature. Space will not permit us to go into a lengthy or critical review, and we are pleased to congratulate the editor, Mr. R. R. Bogert, in proclaiming the *World* a complete success. May it live long and prosper.

*The Philatelic Review.* The April number received. Its first page is graced by a very fine and appropriate heading, which improves its looks greatly.

*The Dresdner Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal.* Although in its 11th year of publication, this is the first time we have been favored with it. We hope to receive it more frequently.

*The Philatelists' Gazette.* Numbers 25, 26, and 27, combined, received. Besides a fine list of new issues, it contains two continued articles, one on "How to Mount Postage Stamps," the other on the New-York Post Office.

*The Welt Post.* The May number received. The editor is still very enthusiastic over the marriage festival of Princess Stephanie and Prince Rudolf, and devotes some space to the same. Then follows an article entitled "Die Belgischen Dienstpost-Karten" by J. Christensen, in which the author describes the Official Postal Cards of Belgium in an elaborate manner.

The following papers were also received. Publishers will please accept our thanks, but neither space nor time will permit us to go into details.

- The Philatelic Monthly, May and June numbers.
- The Monthly Globe.
- The Quarterly Review, April.
- The International, April.
- The Stamp World, May.
- The St. Louis Philatelist.
- The Monthly Reporter.
- The Berliner Philatelisten Zeitung.

What Has Already Been Accomplished

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Postmaster-General James has been at the head of the Post Office Department for less than three months, and in that short time has cut off or reduced a sufficient amount of Brady's star service to make an annual saving of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars, or, in exact figures, \$745,568. The reduction in March was \$215,490; in April, \$84,532, and in May, \$445,547.

This exhibit is very suggestive of the corruptions and extravagance of Key's and Brady's methods. This is a net reduction, for

there has been a small addition to the service in some sections. It does not include certain reductions which must be made in the steamboat service on the Mississippi and its tributaries, nor does it include the cost of routes now in operation, the service upon which will not be renewed after the end of the current contract term.

This great reduction has caused hardly a ripple upon the main body of the service. So clear was the fraudulent character of the service, and so notorious was its history, that the charges which have been made astonished no one, and awakened complaint only on the part of the contractors and their attorneys.

These reductions have not been made, with perhaps one or two exceptions, upon the routes which have become most notorious for fraudulent increase and expedition. Those routes are reserved for thorough examination. They were made upon routes which came under the eye of the department's officers in the course of the transaction of ordinary business, and they were made at the beginning of the term of a new Administration, when attention was demanded for a great many matters which will not burden the shoulders of the officers of the department by and by.

In view of all the circumstances, this reduction is a very remarkable one. A glance at the vast field in which corruption has prevailed, and in which its results are still to be seen, shows that the fruits of continued honest management of the department may surpass the most sanguine prediction.

—Russia is far behind the rest of Europe in the matter of postal intercourse. While in England thirty letters are annually transmitted for each individual of the population, in Germany fourteen and France thirteen, the number sent in Russia is less than one for each inhabitant. This is owing to the low order of general intelligence, the lack of postal facilities, and the Government espionage. In some towns letters are delivered only once a month, and in some large places only twice a week.

**Postal Scraps.**

—If the rule forbidden postmasters to read the postal cards send through their offices be enforced, it is feared that no more women will apply for Post Office positions.

—The beauties of the star route mail system are made apparent when it is estimated that the delivery of every letter in certain localities must have cost from \$300 to \$500. And all of this for a three cent postage stamp!

—In Belgium, postage stamps of two, five, and ten centimes are to be receivable as savings banks deposits, but the two-centimes stamp is to be available only by school children, and postage stamp deposits are limited to ten francs a month.

—The two cent international postal cards, which were first issued in December, 1879, have made but slow progress in popular favor. About 3,000,000 have been issued, but probably 1,000,000 are still lying in the Post Offices, while the Government has three or four millions on hand.

—It is understood that the clerks of the Post Offices advocate flavoring the mucilage on postage stamps with liquor. Then folks won't tuck their money and the letters in to the clerk and make him lick the stamp.

—The average number of unstamped letters which are put into the New York Post Office every day is 90. Most of them come from business houses, some from the best known houses in the city, and there are several firms known in the office as the "A. O. H's." —"always on hand" — because they are represented by some such blunder every day.

—The post office statistics show that in the ratio of letters to population New Haven stands highest, with an average of 116 to each person, Washington next, Kansas City third, and New York fourth. The average for all these is over a hundred for each person. Then

follow in order Denver, Hartford, Boston, Richmond, St. Paul, Troy, Chicago, Philadelphia and Atlanta. All these give an average above 60, that of Boston being over 84. The lowest average in any city is in Hoboken 11 and a fraction, and the next lowest is Patterson, N. J., 13 and a fraction. The average in Fall River (omitting fractions) is 15, in Lawrence 23, in Lowell 22, in Lynn 21, in Worcester 44, in Providence 38.

—It is believed that the postal revenues for the year will exceed \$36,000,000, which will be about \$4,000,000 more than the estimates made eighteen months ago. This excess is due to the revival of business, which was unanticipated when the estimates were made.

—The much vaunted economy of the French people evidently does not extend to their postal affairs. A package containing depositions taken in France relative to a suit in this country was received at the New York Post Office on Tuesday, which bore upon its face 219 stamps, of the value of \$65.37. The package could have been sent with equal safety by any of the express companies for five dollars.

—A machine for stamping and cancelling letters and postal cards is now in use in thirty offices in the United States, also one in London. Four hundred missives can be stamped in a minute by a boy, or with steam power a speed of 1000 per minute may be reached. The machine has, besides, a counting attachment.

—Mr. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General, estimates that the government will save a million dollars in four years by the new contract for postal cards. The Postmaster General believes that by July 1st he will save a million dollars by the discontinuance of useless and expensive star routes. With reductions and economy of this sort the postal officers are confidently of the opinion that the time is not far distant when the Post Office Department will really be self-sustaining—a fact which the zealous defenders of the star

system have always maintained would be impossible.

—The Post Office Department has under consideration the propriety of recommending a new law authorizing the use of a five-cent stamp, to be called an instant delivery stamp, in cities where the free delivery system is in operation, which will entitle a letter to instant delivery by a special carrier after its reception at the Post Office.

—The German Post Office has adopted stamps printed in colors which "will not wash" and the clerks cancel them with a wet sponge. They can not be used the second time, but it must often happen also that the owners can not use them the first time.

—It is estimated that ten years from now the Postmaster-General of the United States will be the leader of an army of 100,000 persons. There are already 45,000 postmasters, and the total number of clerks, agents, letter-carriers and employees is now 65,000.

—During the fiscal year now almost ended three hundred and twenty million postal cards have been used, and during the last four years about one thousand millions. If placed end to end those used this year would go round the world at its largest circumference, with several millions to spare. It is expected that the number used next year will be nearly five hundred millions. While the present rate of letter postage is continued, the number of postal cards used will probable increase, but if letter postage should be reduced to two cents, the post office authorities would expect the demand for postal cards to diminish.

—WASHINGTON, June 18. An unprecedented increase in the use of red two-cent and blue one-cent stamps is reported at the Postoffice Department. The increase is attributed to a new wrinkle with the ladies, who have adopted the scheme of using one of each of the above denominated stamps on letters, instead of a three-cent stamp.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Society,**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

### SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

### ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per 1/2 page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Society.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Parties sending advertisements will oblige us greatly by remitting two copies, one for our own use, and the other to accompany the MSS.

### Honor To Whom Honor Is Due.

Under the above title there appeared in last month's *Philatelic Monthly* an article written by the editor, Mr. L. W. Durbin, which rather took us by surprise.

The fact is that Mr. Durbin, a man whom we considered as our best and most faithful friend, has turned on us, and point blank makes the accusation that we have copied three solid columns of Prof. Horner's essay on the stamped envelopes of the U. S. without giving credit for the same.

In the first place this is not so; the article in question is not an entire reprint of the Professor's, but only in part so. We do not pretend to give it out as an original article, neither do we admit that it is a reprint.

However, we gave no particular person the credit of being the author of the same, and had our worthy contemporary but waited until the conclusion, he would have at once seen that Prof. Horner was not left out in the cold, and that we by no means misappropriated to ourselves the honor due Prof. Horner.

Mr. Durbin certainly acted in too rash a manner, and the idea for him to make such a charge against us, as robbing the honors due another, is simply outrageous, and we close sincerely hoping that Mr. Durbin will apologize for the wrong he has done, and that thereby the good feeling formerly existing between us will be re-established.

### Our Letter Box.

[Under this heading we will be happy to give any information pertaining to Philately, and also answer all letters not containing stamp for reply.]

M. & F. Huntington, Pa.—Yours of the 6th to hand. Have published the names you mentioned under the Black List.

G. S. D., Worcester, Mass.—Your cuttings again received. We are glad to see you take such an interest in our paper.

### Black List.

The following letter was received by us dated :

Huntington, Penna.

June 6th, 1881.

Gentlemen:—

You would greatly oblige us by publishing J. C. Drewry of Bellville, Ontario, Canada, Box 113, and Fred. N. Hartwell, No. 246 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill. as *stamp thieves* and *frauds*. We have been cheated out of about \$8.00 worth between them, and hope that by publishing them it will save others from being cheated. Hoping you grant us this favor, we remain,

Your Respectfully,

MATTEN & FISHER.

Box 238.

We have heard from Mr. Hartwell before, and we are satisfied that he is a brazen-face scoundrel.

Parties will do well to examine the National Stamp Company's price-list before making their purchases elsewhere.

A statement has been prepared at the post office department, by the committee appointed to conduct the official count, showing the amount of matter mailed in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1880. The statement is based on an actual count of matter mailed at the post offices throughout the country during the first seven days of December, 1880. It shows that the total number of pieces of all classes mailed during the year was 2,720,234,252. The whole number of letters mailed during the year was 1,053,252,876, or an average of 21 for each man, woman and child in the United States; 324,556,440 postal cards, 812,032,000 newspapers, 40,148,792 magazines and other periodicals, and 21,515,832 packages of merchandise passed through the mails during the year.

Postage stamps cost the Government 9 19-100 cents per thousand.

**The Donkey Post of San Marino.**

The following account of the postal service of the obscure little town of San Marino (which is situated on a mountain ridge 2366 Parasian feet above the level of the sea) occurs in Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's interesting work, *A Lenten Journey*. After describing his departure from Rimini, in an oxen-drawn carriage and his first instinctive view of the town, he continues, 'But before going much further, we could distinguish the outline of so sharply-denned and square-looking a projection on the very highest peak of the outline of the crag, that we thought it surely must be a building of some sort. Gradually the eye became certain that a sharp irregular line, which gave the precipice the appearance of being topped by battlements, must be composed of the outlines of buildings. And in fact, almost incredible as it seemed, an illuminating sunbeam just then falling full on the face of the rock and the crest of it, showed beyond all dispute, that the first object we had made out on the topmost peak, was in truth a castle keep, and that the battlemented angular line was composed of the tops of the houses of the town of San Marino !

'Some small pilgrimage-chapel piled up by the enthusiasm of a faith, that deemed the painful transport of each sweat-bedewed stone the purchase money of so much exemption from purgatorial torture, I have seen in positions almost as inaccessible. But a town in such a position ! A community of men and women, needing bakers and butchers, needing doctors ! being born and being buried up there on the top of that precipice among the eagle's nests ! Eagles' nests in truth there are none. For the bird is not sociable in his habits ; and ubiquitous man has taken possession of the storm-beaten peaks, that seem fitted only for his solitary residence. But the eagles assuredly would live there if San Marino, the Dalmatian soldier, turned Christian quarryman, had not taken the place from them.

'Butchers ! Bakers ! Doctors ! Why the Post goes up there ! The very notion seemed absurd ! As well expect a daily delivery on the

summit of Mont Blanc ! But there is a daily post, man, boy, and donkey, communicating between that wide-spread, smiling, sunny world of cities and town down there below, and this stern and storm-swept eyrie. The arrivals are not very regular to be sure ; and in winter often not at all, the post-boy and his donkey wisely declining to tempt the stormy crag that day. And this uncertainty, together with the considerations of a wise economy of the resources of the state, has given rise to a novel mode of serving the San Marino public with their correspondence. In order to avoid the expensive necessity of keeping a post-office open for the inhabitants to seek their letters when they please, or the yet more expensive plan of sending them round to the several houses, the manner is to ring the great town bell, when the donkey from the world below arrives. Then San Marino expects that every man, who wants his letters, shall hasten to be present at the opening of the bag. Should he fail to be so, he must wait for his correspondence till the next day.

S. C. M.

—With the last mail from New Zealand we were favored with a copy of the *Philatelic Times*, published by F. A. Henderson & Co., Auckland, the former editors of the "New Zealand Stamp Collector's Quarterly," which has discontinued publication.

—The *Stamp World* for June writes as follows :—We wonder if the June number of the N. J. P. will appear after J. C. Rasmussen's squelcher ? We answered by sending them a copy of that month. We hope they will act upon the suggestions we offered in our May number, and devote more of their time to local matters, and thereby do justice to their subscribers—if they have any.

—The steamboat mail route between Memphis, Tenn., and Willsburg, Ark., is no more. It cost the Government \$12,133 per year to supply post offices whose receipts are \$90. The Postmaster-General does not believe in developing the country in this manner.

—The 1838 issue Envelope Stamps of New South Wales has been declared simply a frank stamp by some of our oldest Philatelists. That this is not a frank stamp is proved by the notice in the Government *Gazette* for 1838, authorizing the postmaster of Sydney to issue a stamped cover. The stamp curiously illustrates the great distance between New South Wales and England at the time of its issue. The arms it will be noticed are those of Great Britain and Hanover, and were used by the Kings of the Hanovarian dynasty, but on the death of William IV in 1837, the crowns were separated, the Salic law debaring Victoria from the throne of Hanover, yet this stamp, which was not issued until a year later, bore the arms of the united crown. It is the only postage stamp bearing the English arms, and by a strange mistake it represents those of the dead king instead of the living queen.

J. W. S.

—Last week an English gentleman in New York received a package which had been posted by his agent in London containing four leases handsomely engrossed on parchment, and intended to be returned with his signature ; but during the voyage the rats had got into the mail pouch and gnawed the parchments so badly that the leases, which cost \$70 to engross, were useless. This is a frequent occurrence with the foreign mails, and it is proposed to bring the attention of the British Government to the necessity of requiring the steamship companies to afford adequate protection to the mails against the destructive rodents.

—A discovery of fraudulent operations in internal revenue stamps has been made at Hartford, which may lead to the solution of a matter which has puzzled revenue officers, namely : A wide discrepancy between the amount of beer reported from breweries and the amount of beer stamps sold. It is said that uncanceled stamps have been taken from barrels in considerable quantities, sent abroad, returned and resold to dishonest brewers at a discount, thus defrauding the government out of large amounts.

*As this paper is edited to benefit mutually the stamp trade and the science of Philately, therefore, in justice to both our advertisers and ourselves, mention this paper when answering advertisements.*

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Publishers, insert above for 1 or 6 months (to occupy half-inch space) and send on your copy for same space, and we will insert in this paper.

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<b>100 Mixed, all Foreign,</b>	<b>10c.</b>

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†Bermuda,	6 "	.25	Guatemala, 1879,	2 "	.20	*Prince Ed. Island	12 "	.50
Brazil, 1866,	8 "	.35	Honduras, 1878,	3 "	.10	Salvador, 1879,	4 "	.15
Brazil, 1877,	6 "	.12	Hungary, 1874,	5 "	.10	Servia, 1881,	4 "	.15
Brazil, 1878-9,	8 "	.25	India, "On H.M.S."	2 "	.05	St. Christopher,	2 "	.07
Cuba, 1878,	3 "	.05	Italy, 1864-77,	13 "	.10	Trinidad, 1863,	3 "	.08
Cuba, 1879,	4 "	.06	Jamaica, 1870,	5 "	.08	United States,		
Dutch Indies,	"		Japan, 1875-6,	7 "	.15	*Postage, 1847,	2 "	.25
France, 1876,	12 "	.20	Mexico, 1879,	4 "	.10	Postage, 1870-5,	13 "	.25
France, 1877-80,	11 "	.20	*Norway <i>Kristiansundo</i>	6 "	.35	Due, 1879,	7 "	.15
French Colonies,	9 "	.25	*Norway <i>Thronheim</i> ,	3 "	.15	*Newspaper, 1865,	3 "	.60

(\*) Unused. (†) Used and Unused.

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- Barbadoes, 1875, 3 " 6
- Brazil, 1850, 2 " 5
- " 1860-79, 11 " 30
- Bolivar, 1879, 2 " 20
- " 1880, 2 " 20
- Bolivia, 1868, 2 " 15
- " 1871, 4 " 30
- " 1877, 2 " 18
- Bosnia, 1879, 3 " 20

3 unused and 15 used stamps and circulars for 3c. stamp.

## LOOK OUT

—FOR THE—

AUGUST NUMBER!

It will contain a full continued illustrated article on the stamps of Natal, written expressly for

THE N. J. PHILATELIST

by our Natal Correspondent

"GEBUZ."

# E. OTTO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

## FOREIGN & U. S. STAMPS; ALBUMS,

*&c., &c., &c.*

COR. SHERMAN and SANFORD PLACES,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Look at the Prices of the Following Marvellously Cheap Sets!

UNUSED.			USED.		
Madeira,	5 varieties,	.20	Persia, 1876,	4 varieties	.19
Brunswick,	5 "	.07	Sweden, (Losen),	10 "	.20
Saxony,	6 "	.07	Bermuda,	5 "	.20
Oldenburg,	5 "	.20	Denmark,	5 "	.09
Guatemala,	3 "	.50	Hungary, 1876,	5 "	.10
Prince Edwards Island,	12 "	.60	Italy, (old issue),	6 "	.12
German Empire,	13 "	.25	Mexico,	4 "	.13
North German Official,	9 "	.30	Transvaal,	5 "	.50

### THE NEW JERSEY PACKETS.

5000 of the Above Packets Now in Preparation, and Will be Ready About July 1st.

15 varieties fine stamps,	.06	50 varieties fine stamps,	.24
30 " " "	.11	100 " " "	.39

#### PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THEM.

Below we give a few specimens of letters which we receive quantities of daily :

"The best I ever saw. Half of the Packet I did not have in my Collection. Please send me three more, 50 var. Packets, for the enclosed 72c. Yours respectfully, JAMES FOX, Chicago, Ill."

"I was very much surprised upon opening the 100 var. packet you sent, to find such excellent stamps therein. I will highly recommend them amongst all my stamp collecting friends. Yours truly,

F. J. O'HARA, St. Louis, Mo."

NOTE.—These Packets, we understand, have been imitated by some unprincipled dealers, and we caution collectors against these imitations as they contain worthless stamps and counterfeits. All genuine packets will bear our signature.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR APPROVAL SHEETS AT 25 ¢ COM. GOOD REFERENCE OR DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

# GRUAT & BONN,

3, Tavistock Street, Bedford Square, London, England.

## New Packets. "Extra Fine," at Reduced Prices.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

No.	1 contains	25 varieties,	per 12.	per 100.	per 1000.
			\$ .40	\$2.50	\$20.
2	"	50	.60	3.50	30.
3	"	75	.80	5.	45.
4	"	100	1.	6.50	60.
5	"	125	1.50	7.50	70.
6	"	150	1.80	9.	85.
7	"	175	2.20	12.	115.
8	"	200	3.	20.	195.
9	"	225	4.	28.	275.
10	"	250	5.	45.	425.
11	"	275	6.75	60.	
12	"	300	9.	80.	
13	"	325	12.	100.	
14	"	350	15.	120.	
15	"	375	18.	140.	
16	"	400	21.	160.	
17	"	425	24.	180.	
18	"	450	27.	200.	
19	"	475	29.	220.	
20	"	500	30.	240.	

## Very Cheap Packets.

No.	1 contains	25 varieties,	per 12.	per 100.	per 1000.
			\$ .20	\$1.25	\$10.
2	"	50	.30	1.75	15.50
3	"	75	.40	2.50	22.
4	"	100	.50	3.25	30.50
5	"	125	.75	3.75	35.
6	"	150	.90	4.50	42.50
7	"	175	1.10	6.	57.
8	"	200	1.50	10.	97.50
9	"	225	2.	14.	137.50
10	"	250	2.50	22.50	212.50
11	"	275	3.50	30.	287.50
12	"	300	4.50	40.	387.50
13	"	325	6.	50.	
14	"	350	7.50	60.	
15	"	375	8.	70.	
16	"	400	10.50	80.	
17	"	425	12.	90.	
18	"	450	13.50	100.	
19	"	475	14.50	110.	
20	"	500	15.	120.	

NOTICE.—All these packets are warranted to contain genuine stamps, all different. Correspondents desired in all civilized countries. We should also have great pleasure in receiving consignments. We will give good English Colonials in exchange for U. S. newspaper stamps, 1875, all values. Sheets of stamps sent on approval. Discount 25 per cent. Several millions of marvellous continentals for sale at \$15. per 100,000, carriage paid.



# THE NATIONAL STAMP CO.,

P. O. BOX 3841, - - - NEW YORK.

* Argentine Republic, 1c.	4	* Japan, 1872, ½ sen,	5	Uruguay, 1 cent (lithographed),	3
* Austria, ½ kr. 1881,	2	* " 1875, ½ sen,	5	" 1 cent (engraved),	5
* Antigua, 1d.	5	* Liberia, 1 cent,	4	U. S. of Columbia, 1876, 10c.	5
" 6d.	6	* " 2 cents,	7	U. S. Periodicals, 2 cents,	2
Angola, 5 reis,	5	* Madeira, 2½ Reis,	2	" 3 cents,	3
" 25 reis	10	* " 5 "	3	" 4 cents,	4
" 50 reis (green)	15	* " 10 "	5	" 6 cents,	5
* British Honduras, 1d.	6	* " 15 "	7	" 8 cents,	6
* Bermuda, ½ d.	4	* " 20 "	10	" 10 cents,	8
* Brazil, 10 reis,	2	* Mauritius, 2c. 1879,	5	" 12 cents,	9
* Bosnia, 1 kr.	2	* Malta, half-penny,	4	" 24 cents,	20
* " 2 kr.	4	Mozambique, 10 reis,	5	" 36 cents,	25
* " 3 kr	6	" 50 "	15	" 48 cents,	35
* Bahamas, 1d.	4	* Nicaragua, 1 cent,	5	" 60 cents,	45
* " 4d.	12	" 5 cents,	5	" 72 cents,	55
* " 6d.	18	" 10 cents,	10	" 84 cents,	65
British Guiana, 1860, 1c.	3	" 25 cents,	8	" 96 cents,	75
" " 2c.	3	* Natal, half-penny, green,	4	" \$1.92,	1.25
" " 1876, 2c.	3	* Newfoundland, 1866, 1 cent,	3	" 3.00,	2.00
Cuba, 1857, 1 real,	5	* " " 2 cent,	5	" 6.00,	3.75
" " 2 real,	5	* " 1880, 1 cent,	3	* Venezuela, 5c.	4
Curacoa, 25 cents,	10	* Peru, 1c. yellow,	3	* " 10c.	8
Cape Verde, 5 reis,	5	* " 2c. purple,	5	" 25c.	5
" 20 reis,	10	* " 1c. green,	5	100 Mixed Stamps,	10
" 25 reis,	10	* " 2c. red,	8	1000 " "	3c
" 50 reis. (green)	15	" 1 dinero, red,	8		
" 100 reis,	25	" 1 " green,	5	(*) Indicates unused.	
" 200 reis,	40	" (deficit) 1c.	5		
" 300 reis,	50	" " 5c.	8		
* Cape of Good Hope, ½ d.	4	" " 10c.	7		
" " 6d.	3	" " 20c.	10		
" " 1 sh.	5	" " 50c.	20		
* Cyprus, ½ d.	4	Phillipine Islands, 8c. de p.	20	* Argentine Rep. 1862,	3 var. 10
* " 1d.	6	" " 100 m. de p.	20	Brazil, 1866,	7 " 15
Costa Rica, ½ real,	4	Portuguese Indies, 10r. yellow,	5	* Bergeford,	5 " 15
* Dutch Indies, 1c.	3	* " " 10r. green,	5	Dutch Indies,	10 " 25
* Dominica, ½ d.	4	* " " 20 reis,	10	* East Roumelia,	2 " 15
* Egypt, 1879. 5 paras,	3	* " " 25 reis,	12	French Colonies,	10 " 25
" " 10 paras,	5	* " " 40 reis,	20	Guatemala, 1878,	4 " 50
* " " 20 paras,	10	* " " 50 reis,	25	Hungary, 1872,	7 " 20
" " 5 piastre,	15	" " 100 reis,	25	" 1874,	5 " 10
Ecuador, 1 real, 1873,	4	" " 200 reis,	40	Italy, surcharged, 2c.	8 " 10
France, 1869, 5 franc,	10	" " 300 reis,	50	Persia, 1876,	4 " 20
* Fernando Po, 5c.	5	* Salvadore, 1 cent,	4	Peru, deficit,	5 " 40
Fiji Islands, 6d.	10	* " 2 cents,	8	* Porto Rico, 1881,	4 " 12
* Gambia, ½ d.	4	* St. Domingo, 1 cent,	4	St. Christopher,	2 " 10
* Guatemala, 1875, ¼ real,	10	* " 1 cent, variety,	5	Portugal,	10 " 25
Grenada, 6d.	6	* St. Helena, 1 penny,	6	* Prince Edwards Island	13 " 75
* Grigualand, half-penny,	4	* St. Thomas and Prince, 5 reis,	5	* Turkey, 1865,	5 " 20
" 5 sh.	10	" " 25 reis,	10	" 1868,	4 " 10
Great Britain, 10 sh.	20	" " 50 reis,	15	" (Constantinople)	3 " 8
* Gold Coast, half-penny,	4	Sandwich Islands, 2 cents,	2	Orders under 50 cents must con-	
* " 1d.	6	* Sierra Leone, half-penny,	4	tain stamp for reply.	
* Holland, 1881, (Unpaid) 1c.	2	* " 1 penny,	6	All stamps sold by us are guar-	
* " " " 1½c.	3	* Transvaal, 1 penny,	5	anteed genuine.	
* " " " 2½c.	4	Trinidad, 6 pence,	5	Amounts of \$2 and over should	
Iceland, 10 aur,	5	* Turkey, Newspaper,	2	be sent by P. O. Order or Regis-	
" 40 aur,	8	* Turks Island, 1 penny,	6	tered letter.	
				Responsible agents wanted in	
				every city, town and school. Ref-	
				erence required.	

## SETS.

* Argentine Rep. 1862,	3 var.	10
Brazil, 1866,	7 "	15
* Bergeford,	5 "	15
Dutch Indies,	10 "	25
* East Roumelia,	2 "	15
French Colonies,	10 "	25
Guatemala, 1878,	4 "	50
Hungary, 1872,	7 "	20
" 1874,	5 "	10
Italy, surcharged, 2c.	8 "	10
Persia, 1876,	4 "	20
Peru, deficit,	5 "	40
* Porto Rico, 1881,	4 "	12
St. Christopher,	2 "	10
Portugal,	10 "	25
* Prince Edwards Island	13 "	75
* Turkey, 1865,	5 "	20
" 1868,	4 "	10
" (Constantinople)	3 "	8

Orders under 50 cents must contain stamp for reply.

All stamps sold by us are guaranteed genuine.

Amounts of \$2 and over should be sent by P. O. Order or Registered letter.

Responsible agents wanted in every city, town and school. Reference required.



# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST, 1881.

NO. 20.

## THE STAMPS OF NATAL.

BY GERUZ.

### PART I.

Natal, South Eastern Africa became a British Colony in the year 1843, and like all other countries has its stamps. It is my intention to give them in their order of issue as far as I am able from memory and information supplied to me from different sources. To enable collectors to check their collections of these stamps, I shall affix their color opposite the different values.

To commence with I shall take the first issue which appeared in the year 1857, and died out in 1859. This issue was what might be termed the "Embossed Issue," as the respective values were on different colored papers, the crown, V. R., name, and value being embossed.

Of this issue very few are now to be had, in fact, in a few years the 3d. rose, which is now just attainable, will, I expect, be out of the market. Although in reality this was a rectangular issue, in many cases the collector will find them of all shapes, they being sometimes hexagons, octagons, and even pentagons, but this arises from the fact that they were sold in sheets, and the person having need to use them, took up a pair of scissors and cut it out at his will. I have seen them almost circular, and very often oval, and in

nine cases out of ten, part of the die is cut away, making it an exceedingly difficult thing, at this late date, to obtain what would be called a perfect set.

The following is the set of this issue (1857):



- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1d. pink paper, | 1d. yellow paper, |
| 1d. blue        | 3d. rose          |
| 6d. green       | 9d. blue          |
| 4d. drab        |                   |

The second issue began in the early part of the year 1860, and ran for nine years. When the style of the first issue was changed, and in its place we find they are printed and bear a full-face portrait of Queen Victoria in her crown on crossed lines in a linear oval, surmounted by a plaid background, the value in full across the foot of the stamp and the name of the Colony across the top. In this issue we also find they are perforated, and some of them bear a Star watermark, some the Crown C. C. watermark, whilst others are destitute of any watermark. The following are the designs, values, &c. (all perforated):



- 1 penny carmine, dull rose.
- 3 pence, blue.
- 6 pence, grey, mauve.
- 1 shilling, green.

The third issue, 1870, corresponded in every respect with the last issue, with one exception—that the stamps were surcharged "Postage" in capitals across the queen's face horizontally, and all bore the crown C. C. watermark. The following is the style of surcharge, values, &c. (all perforated):



- 1 penny, red.
- 3 pence, green.
- 6 pence, violet.
- 1 shilling, green.

Note.—In the above issue the 1sh. stamp was surcharged in two colors, viz., black and green.

- 1870. 1 shilling, green, sur. black.
- 1 " " " green.

The fourth issue, 1871, was the same stamp as last, only the different surcharges. There were four different types used in surcharging this and the last Issue to distinguish

them from the fiscals, which were the same stamps, their colors being, however, 1d. yellow, 6d. carmine, and 1sh. mauve. The following are the three styles used in surcharging, their values, &c.:



1871. Perforated.  
1 penny, red.  
3 pence, blue.  
6 pence, mauve.  
1 shilling, green.

In 1873 surcharged "Postage" in ordinary capitals down centre of stamp, instead of across, in black Watermark "Crown C. C."

1873. 1 shilling mauve-red, red-brown.

In 1874 a new type came in, this time a diademed profile of the Queen, looking towards the left, taking the place of the late full-faced, crowned portrait. It is on fine horizontal lines, in variously designed frames, and bearing the words "Natal Postage" at length always above the head, the value in full below, watermarks "Crown C. C." The designs, values, &c. as follows (all perforated):



1874.  
1 penny, rose.  
3 pence, blue.  
6 pence, lilac.  
1 shilling, brown.  
5sh. brown-violet.

PART II.

In 1876 a provisional stamp had to be issued, which was of the same type as that of 1860 with the addition of a surcharge, the word

"Postage" in large capitals and more spread out than in 1870, the watermark still remains the same, "Crown C. C."

Style of surcharge, values, &c. as follows:



1876.  
Perforated.  
1d. brown, rose.  
1 penny, yellow.  
1 shilling, green.

In 1877 a half-penny stamp was issued and consisted of the 1 penny stamp of 1874, surcharged "½" and immediately beneath the word "Half," both in black, watermark still the same. The following is the style of surcharge, value, &c.:



1877.  
½ penny on 1 penny  
rose.  
Perforated.

In the above year there were also three provisional stamps issued, which were the 1d. yellow of 1876, surcharged "Postage," beneath "Half-penny," and the original value being crossed out with three black lines. Also the 6d. lilac of 1864 and a 6d. rose, surcharged "Postage," beneath "One Penny," and the original value being crossed out in the same style as the 1d. Style of surcharge and values as follows:



1877 ½d. on 1d. yellow, perforated.  
1d. on 6d. lilac, "  
1d. on 6d. rose, "

In 1878 the type became more fined than in previous years, and are this time surcharged perpendicular at both sides of the stamps, excepting the 1sh. which is surcharged in curve beneath the head. The following is the design, value, &c.:



1878.  
1d. rose, sur. black.  
3d. blue, " red.  
6d. violet, " black.  
1s. green, " green.

In 1879 a new value was issued, the 4d. brown with ornamental frame-work. "Natal Postage" at the top and value "Four Pence" below.

1879. 4 pence, brown, perforated.

In 1881 the Half-penny surcharge on 1 penny yellow was put aside to make place for a new design,—a design, I may say, that far outstripped any we had previously in the adhesive Postage stamps of this Colony. This stamp may be described as follows:—Queen Victoria's diademed profile looking toward the left in an ornamental border, "Natal Postage" above, value "One Half-Penny" below.



1881.  
½ penny, green,  
perforated.  
Watermark "Crown  
C. C."

With this stamp I now close the History of the Postage Stamps of this Colony to the present date, which have been in existence a little over twenty-three years.

—According to the *Frankfurter Volkszeitung*, in 1865 the number of letters sent through the post all over the world was estimated at 2,300,000,000. The available data for 1877 shows that the postal correspondence had risen to over 4,020,000,000 which gives an average of 11,000,000 letters per day, or 127 per second. Europe contributed 3,056,000,000 letters to this enormous mass of correspondence, America about 760,000,000, Asia 150,000,000, Africa 25,000,000, and Australia 50,000,000. Assuming that the population of the globe was between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000, this would give an average of three letters each for the entire human race.

## Postal Information.

—It is stated that the French interior postage will be fixed at the uniform rate of ten centimes after the first of July.

—Notice has been received at the Post Office Department that the Republic of Nicaragua will enter the Universal Postal Union on May 1, 1882.

—On July the 1st the republics of Hayti, Paraguay and the United States of Columbia will become members of the Universal Postal Union. There are yet Patagonia and Bolivia, in South America to be added to the Postal Union, and, in Central America, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mosquito Territory. The Postal Union was organized at a convention in Paris in 1874.

—The Post-office department has detailed a trusty official to conclude a postal money order convention between the United States and Jamaica.

—Three hundred and thirty-six new postal money order offices will be put in operation by the Post-Office department on August 1.

—There are 1,790 Post Offices in Missouri, and a clerk in the St. Louis Post Office, with but eighteen months' service, is said to have named them all without prompting in 30 minutes, with the county of each.

—The *New York Tribune* of July 18th contained a long and interesting article on the New York city post-office. It would be suitable for publication if the paper could be obtained.

—Postal cards went into use May 1, 1873, and during the first year 110 millions were sold, yielding a handsome revenue to the government, and proving a great convenience to business men. During the past fiscal year the sales ran up to the enormous total of 309 millions, which on a population of 50 millions is an average of six cards per capita. New York city alone has consumed nearly 30 millions in a single year, about one-tenth of all that were printed in 1880-81. The estimated net revenue in this one item, for the four years ending in March, 1883, is \$18,000,000.

—A correspondent attributes the first use and issue of postage stamps in America to J. L. Graham, postmaster of New York in 1842. These stamps were about the size of those now in use, bore the head of Washington, and were three cents in value. The postmasters of St. Louis, Baltimore, Alexandria, New Haven, Providence, and Brattleboro followed with stamps in the order named, in 1845 and 1846. According, however, to the recollection of an old New York post-office employee, stamps were first brought into use by postmaster Morris in 1845. He issued adhesives of his own at 5 and 10 cents apiece, the then current rates of postage; but the postmasters throughout the country refused to recognize them, and in 1851 an act of Congress was passed, introducing the rates and stamps now in use.

It is believed that the first postage stamp used in this country was one designed by E. A. Mitchell, Postmaster of New Haven, in 1847. It did not differ much in size and form from the present government stamp, but of a brown color, was printed on ordinary paper, and contained the words:—"Paid. New Haven Post Office, 5 cents. E. A. Mitchell, P. M." Mr. Mitchell had them printed for the use and convenience of citizens of New Haven, who had complained to him of the delay sometimes occasioned by their being unable to prepay letters except in office hours. The stamps were sold by the Postmaster and accepted in prepayment when affixed. A high price is put upon specimens of this stamp by collectors, and the present Postmaster at New Haven has frequent applications for them.

—The office of Postmaster-General of Great Britain has, up to a recent period, been held by gentlemen selected for political reasons and not expected to take any active part in the conduct or management of postal affairs, but simply to act as respectable figure-heads to the department nominally under their charge but practically controlled by the "Secretary." The present incumbent, however, Mr. Henry Fawcett, of whose energetic and intelligent official course

an account was recently given by our London correspondent, appears to be an exception to this rule. He has conceived the revolutionary idea that the functions of the Postmaster-General are not limited to the affixing of his signature to such official papers as may be submitted to him by the Secretary, but that he should himself know something concerning the postal service and devote his time and attention to its perfection and improvement. He has accordingly not hesitated to avail himself of the ample powers conferred on him by English law in the introduction of various reforms and in furnishing additional facilities and conveniences to the public, with small regard to the traditional restrictions of "British red tape." He seems, in short, to entertain about the same idea of his official obligations, and the same desire to use his official opportunities for the benefit of the public, as our own Postmaster-General; and for this reason we are encouraged to hope that he will, before long, find some means of effectually breaking up a system which compels, for instance, such a performance as that of July 3, when six letters were despatched from Queenstown to the United States by the fastest steamer afloat, which arrived at this port on the morning of the 11th, while 50 sacks of letters and 211 of newspapers, for the same destination and despatched on the same date, arrived on the morning of the 14th, in a stanch, but very deliberate, craft of another line. It may be that under existing arrangements the mails could not have been despatched by the faster vessel, and the business and other interests of large numbers of people on both sides of the water thereby served, without grievously wrenching the British Constitution: but we are persuaded that if Postmasters-General Fawcett and James could have a half-hour conference on the subject a means would be found and applied whereby the correspondence between the two countries would not be needlessly left wallowing in the Atlantic for three days.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

New Jersey Philatelic Society,

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per 1/2 page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Society.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Parties sending advertisements will oblige us greatly by remitting two copies: one for our own use, and the other to accompany the MSS.

## Our Contemporaries.

*The Stamp Collectors' Review.*  
The May number of this trashy journal received. We would suggest to its publisher, Mr. Rasmussen, to change the name of his dirty little sheet to "The Anti-Casey Black-mailing Journal." This would be more appropriate, as it is but a disgrace to the stamp collecting fraternity.

*The Philatelist's Gazette and Stamp Exchange and Mart* received for June. The International Philatelic Association has at last been organized with Thos. Ridpath at its head as president, and we see from the above paper that 21 members were enrolled at its first meeting, held at Clapham, on Saturday, June 11th. We are confident that this Society will prove a success.

Just before going to press we are informed by Mr. R. K. Bogert that his paper, *The Philatelic World*, has suspended publication. The editor has always endeavored to please and benefit the Philatelic public, and we are confident that he has succeeded. Mr. Bogert is one of those few Philatelic editors whose career has been a complete success.

The following papers were received, for which the respective editors will please accept our thanks.

The Philatelic Monthly, Universal Stamp Advertiser, Stamp World, Philatelic Review, Berliner Philatelisten Zeitung, Welt Post, Monthly Reporter.

## Notice.

Back numbers of the N. J. P.: Complete files of 1880, \$1.00. Files for 1880, lacking No. 1, 75c.

Single copies of No. 1, 1880, cannot be obtained any more.

Single copies of Nos. 2 to 12, 1880, 10 cents each.

Single copies of the 1881 file, 5 cents each.

SUBSCRIPTION :  
**25 Cents Per Year.**  
POST-FREE.

## Postal Scraps.

—A West Virginia man has patented a postal card with a pocket attachment to inclose a stamp for reply.

—Mr. S. G. Dickinson, an enterprising philatelist, is summering at Bradford, Pa.

—In London the mail wagons are drawn by lean old horses; some of our New York horses are also ready for the Boneyard.

—Hot weather, as usual, has depressed the stamp business somewhat; but prices are still as firm as ever.

—It is time that another Indian Monstrosity was discovered.

—Rasmussen has Casey on his brain; that is if he has any.

—Stamp Journals are springing up in all parts of the country. We wish them all success.

—Mr. E. B. Sterling has kindly consented to become one of our contributors this fall.

—Mr. George F. Hagemeyer, the renowned Philatelic Agitator, will shortly take his vacation, when he will teach the country boys philately.

—The *Erdball* will be issued on or about Sept. 1st.

—The *N. Y. Philatelist* will come out August 20th.

—And still they come! The *Stamp Collectors' Library Table* and the *Stamp Collectors' Bureau* are announced as new papers. If we keep on we shall soon have a furnished Philatelic Room.

—Mr. Max Muller has retired from the Stamp business—sorry for Max.

—We are exceedingly sorry to bear of the death of Dr. George S. Blackie of Nashville. He was a very active philatelist.

—Mr. Joseph Rechert of Hoboken, N. J. has been elected a member of the Vienna Philatelic Society May 9th, 1881.

—Just before going to press another journal (partly Philatelic) was announced, namely *Our News* hailing from Cincinnati, Ohio.

—A new Post-Office in Alabama is briefly called "Tub."

**New Issues.**

**BAHAMAS.**—A post card, 1½ penny, carmine on yellow.

**DENMARK.**—The Copenhagen Local Post has issued post cards, value 10 ore, both single and double.

**FRANCE.**—The 10 centimes cards have undergone a slight alteration, which a collector would be likely not to notice. The new bear the inscription "Ce cote est exclusivement reserve," instead of "Ce cote est reserve exclusivement." Value 10 centimes, color black on lilac.—*P. R.*

**FRENCH COLONIES.**—Another value of the new design has been added, 15 centimes blue.

**GRENADA.**—A provisional stamp of 4 pence has been issued, design same as the 1 shilling.

**GRIQUALAND.**—The 3 pence stamp of Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged "G." for use in this colony.

**ROUMANIA.**—Has issued a new set of Unpaid Letter stamps. Values 2, 5, 10, 30, 50 and 60 bani, color dark-brown.

**NATAL.**—Mr. Walker writes us that revenue stamps in value from 1 penny to 100 pounds exist, a fact which is not generally known. There are in all forty-five varieties. Telegraph stamps are in contemplation also.—*P. M.*

**SERVIA.**—Post Cards have been issued, bearing the new design of adhesives. Values 5 bani, brown on pink, single and double; 10 bani, violet on buff, single and double.

**SWEDEN.**—A 6 ore Official card, lilac on white.

**SIERRA LEONE.**—A new Post Card, value 1½ pence, grey on buff.

**TRANSVAAL.**—The ½ penny stamp has changed its color to an orange-red.

**TOBAGO.**—A new 4 pence green, and the 1 penny stamp now have the word "Postage" below the Queen's head.

**U. S. OF COLUMBIA.**—A new Post Card has been issued, value 5 centavos, brown on blue. The design is a very pretty one and is executed on stone, and may be described as follows: At left "E. U.

De C," through which the words "Tarjeta Postal" run, beneath "Escribase en seguida la direccion solamente." Then "A"—en—y a la vuelta la comunicacion," and four dotted lines for address. At the right is the stamp, consisting of the arms in an oval, above in curve "EE UU. de Colombia," at right and left in vertical labels "Cinco Centavos," below in slightly curved label "Correos." Also in right and left upper corners the figure 5 in circular disks, and in right and left lower corners the figure 5 in oval disks.

**Our Letter Box.**

[Under this heading we will be happy to give any information pertaining to Philately, and also answer all letters not containing stamp for reply.]

**E. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.**—The 3 cent grey France was issued July, 1880.

**J. P. W., London.**—We are much obliged to you for your sympathy with us, and when the time comes will make use of your postal, thereby retaliating Mr. R.—'s audacious insults.

**A New Way of Sending Money by Mail.**

Postmaster-General James has, it is said, devised a plan for sending small sums of money through the mails at a cheap rate. The device consists of a card having three columns representing dollars, tens and cents, and the amount to be drawn is designated by punching out figures. Two denominations will be issued, one for all sums within \$2 50, and the other for all sums within \$5. The orders will be payable to bearer, and the postoffice will not be responsible for their safe delivery any more than for fractional currency, for which they are a substitute. The orders will be finely printed on bank-note paper. The postmaster will sell the \$2 50 card for two or 3 cents premium, and the \$5 card for four or five cents premium, and will himself punch out the amount paid and the buyer will

simply inclose the card in his letter, and the receiver can cash it at any office. The postmaster will enter the amount of the order on a stub, which will be the only check the department will need, as the name of the sender and payee are not entered. In order to prevent the use of the postal orders as currency they are to be redeemable only for three months from the date of issue.

**A Conscientious Postmaster.**

A Postmaster under Buchanan, finding by his "instructions" that he was to report quarterly, addressed the following official communication to the President:

JULY 9, 1857.

*Mr. James Buchanan, President of the United States:*

DEAR SIR: Been required by the Post Office to report quarterly, I know heerwith foofil that pleasin duty by reportin as follows. The harvestin has been goin on peerty, and most of the nabors have got their cuttin dun. Wheat is hardly a average crop; on rolen land corn is yallerish, and wont turn out more than ten or fifteen bushels to the aker. The health of the community is only tolerable, and cholery has broke out about 2 and one half miles from here. There is a powerful awakening on the subject of religion in the falls naborhood, and many soals are bein made to know their sins forgiven. Miss Nancy Smith, a nere nabor, had twins day before yesterday. One of them is supposed to be a seven monther, a poor seraggy thing, and wont live half its day. This is about awl I have to report the present quarter. Give my respects to Mrs. Buchanan, and subscribe myself yours truly,

—, P. M. at —, Fulton Co., Ill.

**The Convicted Postmaster.**

DISCOVERY OF A PLAN FOR THE PRINTING OF FRAUDULENT POSTAL CARDS.

An important discovery has been made by United States Agent Camp at the home of Linton J. Groff, the dishonest Postmaster of Linton, Ohio, who was recently convicted of forging postal money orders.

While searching Groff's premises for evidences of the man's guilt as to money order printing, Mr. Camp unearthed a number of very skillfully executed plates for the printing of postal cards, together with material sufficient to show that Groff had spent a great deal of thought and not a little cash in that direction. There was paper already cut in postal card form, but the shade was entirely too light and its use would have betrayed its spurious character. There were also found a large number of business addresses, and the indications are that Groff intended going into the business of printing cards for many firms on the back of postal cards made by himself. This branch of his nefarious plan would have been an extremely profitable one, costing him a small fraction of a cent and selling for the regular price plus the cost of printing. The neatness of the engraving was specially noted, and Mr. Camp obtaining a clew to the artisan who executed the work, found him in New York. It turned out, however, that the engraver had acted in good faith, Groff representing that he wished the cut merely for advertising purposes, ordering his name and address engraven on the same block and to appear as part of the card. He thus allayed all suspicion and received his cut. At Wellsville he had only to separate that part of the cut bearing his address from the head and use the latter in his printing office. Inasmuch as Groff had not yet issued or "uttered" any of his cards, his offence was, in the eyes of the law, a negative one, and no action could be taken in the matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*As this paper is edited to benefit mutually the stamp trade and the science of Philately, therefore, in justice to both our advertisers and ourselves, mention this paper when answering advertisements.*

SIX AGENTS WANTED.

To sell sheets and sets of stamps on commission. Only those who can furnish good reference or deposit need apply. Positively only six agents will be appointed. 40 varieties Foreign Stamps postfree 5 cents. A collection of over 1200 varieties in an International Album for sale for \$15. Address

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Box 133, Cromwell, Ct.

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Illustrated Prospectus free. Price Catalogue (1500 engravings) post free 25 cents.

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Cash or Good Exchange Given.

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Price lists gratis. Correspondence solicited. Exchange against obsolete German stamps and cards.

100 varieties postage stamps 15c., 125 var. 20c., 150 var. 25c., 175 var. 40c., 50 var. Revenue stamps 10c., 75 var. 25c. Sent postfree on receipt of price in unused current stamps. WILLIAM JOST, No. 4200 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

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Cheap Sets. Alsace 7 unused, 20  
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Brazil, 1850, 2 " 5  
" 1866 79, 11 " 30  
Bolivar, 1879, 2 " 20  
" 1800, 2 " 20  
Bolivia, 1868, 2 " 15  
" 1871, 4 " 30  
" 1877, 2 " 18  
Bosnia, 1879, 3 " 20

3 unused and 15 used stamps and circulars for 3c. stamp.

**CHEAP SETS.**

Unused. 14 German 20c.; 2 Liberia 8c.; 3 Gambia 20c.; 3 Holland Local 7c.; 12 Prince Ed. Is. 50c.; 8 Turkey 20c.; 4 Suez Canal 15c. Used. 15 Holland 10c.; 4 Queensland 6c.; 6 Turkey 8c.; 12 Switzerland 8c.; 8 Denmark 5c.; 14 Spain 10c. Circulars free.

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**A GRAND OFFER!**

Wishing to convert a very finely selected collection into immediate cash, I have concluded to offer the best of them in packets of 9, 12, or 15 stamps (your choice) at 25 cents each. I guarantee all genuine, one-third unused, and each packet worth 45c. by any retail catalogue, or money cheerfully refunded. Clean stamps taken. Address A. J. Benedict, Little Falls, N. Y.

I WISH to buy or exchange U.S. old issue Adhe-ives, Envelopes and Department stamps; also South Americans. I offer in exchange Hanover, Oldenberg, Thurn and Taxis, &c. Consignments respectfully solicited.

A. BEDDIG,

Hanover, Germany.

NOTICE!

Dealers, Collectors, and the Philatelic public in general ... I herewith beg leave to say, that I have sold out my interest, stock and fixtures contained in my stamp business to

H. PETERSON,  
847 2nd Avenue, New York City.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping that Mr. Peterson, my successor, will hereafter receive your kind patronage, I remain

Yours very respectfully,

MAX MULLER,  
1 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

MY LIST OF CHEAP SETS AND PACKETS ADVERTISED IN LAST NUMBER OF THIS PAPER ARE STILL VALID AND TO BE HAD OF MR. H. PETERSON.

**THE LATEST OUT.**

The Juniata Packet, just issued by Mattern and Fisher, is the best that has been offered to the public. It contains 60 varieties, including Malta, Curacao, Sarawak, Sirmoor, Peru, Venezuela, Cyprus, Angola, Spain (Don Carlos), new issue of Victoria, &c. Price 25c. postpaid 23c. Address

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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25 stamps and my price-list for 6c. stamp. 176 Hamburg Locals 25c., 19 Hamburg 25c., 7 Sardinia 6c., 7 Russia 5c., 9 Sweden 5c. Postage on any of the sets. Price-lists free.

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- Deccan, half-anna, 3c.; worth 4c.
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- Dutch Indies, 2 var. 4c.; worth 6c.
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UNUSED.			USED.		
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Oldenberg,	5 "	.20	Denmark,	5 "	.09
Guatemala,	3 "	.50	Hungary, 1876,	5 "	.10
Prince Edward's Island,	12 "	.60	Italy, (old issue),	6 "	.12
German Empire,	13 "	.25	Mexico,	4 "	.13
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IMMENSE QUANTITIES SOLD WEEKLY.

15 varieties fine stamps,	.06	50 varieties fine stamps,	.24
30 " " "	.11	100 " " "	.39

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# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

NO. 21.

## The History of the Once Famous House of Thurn and Taxis.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY N. TAUSSIG.

In the 13th century, the family of Della Torre was a noble family of Milan, one of the members of which established himself at Bergamo and there assumed the name of Tasso, and subsequently that of Tassis, from the mountain of Tassa, which formed a portion of his property.

His great-grandson having inherited the property of his ancestors, united their titles under the appellation of "Roger I, of Tour and Taxis." This noble, created a knight by the Emperor Fredrick IV in 1450, laid the foundations of the future renown and fortune of this house, by establishing a post in the Tyrol.

Two centuries later we find that the Count Eugene of Tour and Taxis was constituted hereditary postmaster, and created a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor Leopold I.

In the 17th and 18th centuries continental wars and the territorial changes consequent thereon had much to do with the fortunes of the House of Tour and Taxis: and after selling part interest to the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, March 22, 1851, for the sum of 1,300,000 Florins, it was desolved July, 1851, this putting an end to

the postal privileges which had so long been its appanage.

The subsequent fall of the French Empire restored but a few of these privileges to the family, as some states withdrew from the monopoly, while others purchased their freedom from it. It was thus that Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Baden, Oldenburg, and Luxemburg became independent of the Tour and Taxis monopoly, which up to the events of 1866 extended to the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Principalities of Schwarzburg, Reuss, Lippe and Hohenzolern, the Duchies of Nassau and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, the free City of Frankfort-on-Maine, and the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. In these three latter towns, however, the Tour and Taxis were charged only with the conveyance of Letters for destinations beyond the limits of the respective towns.

The northern parts of Germany which were served by the Tour and Taxis post-office, employed a currency of thalers and groschen, while the southern parts employed one of florins and kreutzer; two sets of envelopes were subsequently issued by the administration, one adapted for the northern division, and the other for the southern division.

The head-quarters of the administration were in Frankfort. Hard-

ly had Wurtemberg gained possession of its own Postal Regulations, when it was ordered that all stamped envelopes formerly belonging to the Thurn and Taxis monopoly be destroyed, and on the 7th of October, 1851, there appeared a postal proclamation, stating the following:

On and after the 12th of this month, October there will be issued four varieties of Postage Stamps, which can be bought by the public at all Post-Offices and stations, single or in sheets of 1, 3, 6, 9 Florins.

## The U. S. Stamps of 1869.

This issue with the exception of the 10 cent stamp was originally engraved with the figures of value on a small shield, and in that state had a very beautiful appearance; but the authorities ordered the figures to be changed to their present disproportionate size. No doubt this was done so as to make them look more prominent; if that be the case it was done regardless of the beauty of the various designs which were marred thereby.

We do sometimes meet with Proof Specimens having small figures, but they are very scarce and almost unobtainable.

Many beautiful essays were prepared and submitted at the time, but a description of all of them is quite impossible. One very beautiful essay of the 30 cent stamps was a copy of the picture "Sur-

render of Burgoyne," but was suppressed at the last minute for obvious reasons.

After much delay the entire series was agreed upon and issued. The 1 cent head of Benj. Franklin, 2 cent rider on horseback, 3 cent locomotive, 6 cent George Washington, 10 cent American eagle on shield, 12 cent ocean steamer, 15 cent the landing of Columbus engraved after an immense picture hanging in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The 24 cent is likewise a microscopic reproduction of another large picture in the Capitol at Washington, representing the signing of Independence. The 30 cent represents an eagle mounted on shield with flags on both sides. The 90 cent has a full-face portrait of our Martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln.

All the above stamps have a rectangular embossment on back as a preventive against their being used a second time, as the embossment serves to absorb the cancellation ink and prevents its being removed. This series was hardly in use one year when it was condemned by the press of the country for some unknown reason, for surely more beautiful designs and better workmanship the United States has never produced and it is doubtful whether it ever will.

[The reprints of this issue are very easily detected as they have no embossment on back. The above embossment is called grid-iron back.]

### Postage Stamp Portraits.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The rarest of the Confederate States postage stamps is the 1 cent buff, bearing the effigy of John C. Calhoun, of whom so little has been known here that his very name has been corrupted into *Col-ghoun*. Yet Calhoun was in his day and generation a power in the land, though unfortunately a power for evil. It is not surprising that the Confederate authorities decided on perpetuating his memory on their 1c. stamp, for no man worked harder than he to support, extend, and cherish, the baneful 'domestic institution' of the South

(now happily obsolete), and to establish the doctrine of state rights. He was one of that band of statesmen, whose great object was the exaltation of the United States at whatever cost; who were inimical to the existence of friendly feelings between this country and theirs, and who, by prohibitive tariff, would have shut their ports against the world.

Born at Abbeville, South Carolina, in March, 1782, and descended of a good Irish family, he early distinguished himself at the bar, and his success there (as was the case with many other American statesmen) opened the way to Congress. He took his seat in 1811, and his fiery eloquence soon placed him at the head of the party favorable to war against England. In 1816, he brought forward and procured the passage of a tariff very favorable to his native state; and the ability he manifested in preparing it, caused his appointment by President Monroe to the office of Minister of War. In that position his administrative abilities had full play, and the reduction of the army expenditure, and reformation of the accounts of his department, were the results of his exertions.

Calhoun remained at this post until elected to the vice-presidency, when General Andrew Jackson (old Hickory) was made president; still continuing in his new office to distinguish himself by his patriotic views. But in 1828, his allegiance to the Federal Government clashed with his strong affection for the Southern States. In that year a new tariff less favorable to them passed both houses. Calhoun hoped the president would veto the measure, but, disappointed in this hope, he soon after went down to South Carolina, and there carried in the legislature the notorious resolution, 'that any State in the Union might annul an act of the Federal Government.' This act nearly precipitated the contest. Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, promptly gave in their adhesion to the principle thus enunciated, and threatened a dissolution of the union. But the energetic measures taken by the president to render the resolution of no effect were successful, and its author lost pop-

ularity. He had hoped to occupy the presidential chair on its vacation by Jackson, but finding his chances of election small, resigned the vice-presidency.

He had still, however, many partisans in the South, and was shortly afterwards returned to the senate. In 1838, he delivered a famous speech in favor of slavery, which electrified the states, and continued thenceforth to agitate on behalf of the slave-holding interest, and for a dissolution of the Union, both with voice and pen, until his death, which took place at Washington, March 31, 1850. Since his death his great work, *The Philosophy of Government*, has been published.

By the foregoing narrative it will be seen how much the Confederates were indebted to him for the advocacy of their favorite principles. To his influence in no small degree may be attributed the lamentable civil war; he 'fanned the embers of discontent' between North and South, and encouraged the latter to a course which has ended in desolation.

His features are not inaccurately portrayed on the 1c. stamp, but the color of the impression is not favorable to a clear view. The thick folds of hair, falling back like a lion's mane from the massive forehead, the square-cut determined chin are there, but the most noticeable features in his face, his eyes, are hardly perceptible in the stamp portrait. They lit up and gave character to his face with their strange, almost supernatural, brilliancy and keenness, and were in truth the index of his soul. His private life was blameless; he was a Southern gentleman, and possessed all the courtesy and high-bred politeness for which Southern gentlemen are noted.

S. C. M.

—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer reports a net reduction in the star route and steamboat mail service during July amounting to \$314,664, and that the total amount of savings by reductions and discontinuances since March 4 is \$1,381,442.

—There are 42,000 Post-Office employees in Great Britain.

### The Connell Stamp.

New Brunswick has the honor of having produced the rarest stamp in the world, viz.: the 'Connell,' as it is universally called. Now this stamp is not an essay in any sense of that much-abused word; the circumstances are as follows: in the year 1861, the Hon. Charles Connell, a gentleman renowned alike for his integrity, genius, and benevolence, was the Postmaster-General of the province of New Brunswick. Soon after entering on his official duties, Mr. Connell discovered that the postage stamps of the province were susceptible of improvement, and to that end, employed the famous American Bank Note Company, to Execute a set of stamps in lieu of the labels hitherto used. Mr. Connell furnished the designs, the idea of which was certainly original, and which speaks for the excellent taste of that gentleman to the present day; for the stamps of New Brunswick are unsurpassed in point of elegance and neatness by any stamps in Christendom. Mr. Connell's idea was the sensible one of putting a different design on each stamp, and to that end, a steam-engine on the 1c., a head of Her Majesty of England on the 10c., a steamboat (indicating European postage) on the 12½ cents, a portrait of the possible future monarch of England on the 17 cents, and his own portrait on the 5 cents.

The stamps arrived, and were issued to the public, but, alas! unfortunate Mr. Connell had, in the eyes of Her Majesty's lieges of New Brunswick, committed a frightful crime. That he, a mortal created man, a descendant of Adam and Eve, should dare to engrave his honest countenance on a similar piece of paper to that on which the majesty of that broad domain, on which the sun never sets, was depicted! It was monstrous, it was outrageous, it was frightful, it was treasonable! A mass-meeting, presided over by a political opponent of Mr. Connell, was instantly called, to express its horror at the dreadful deed, and it was resolved to request Mr. Connell to resign; but, long ere the fumes of the whiskey consumed on the

eventful night of that mass-meeting had evaporated, Mr. Connell had dashed the reins of the post-office department back in the face of the Governor, and retired, at once and for ever, from the political arena.

The stamp was only used for one day, and a number having passed through the post-office, it therefore, could not be an essay.—*[Stamp Collectors' Record.*

### Postal Scraps.

—Mr. N. Taussig, our esteemed editor, is now in Chicago, where he will start a branch office of this paper, and also conduct a branch of the stamp business of Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. We heartily wish him success.

—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says immense frauds have been discovered at Adrianople in the administration of indirect Turkish taxes. One official has defrauded the Government of stamps of the value of 17,500 Turkish pounds.

—Writing to a Welsh correspondent, Postmaster-General Fawcett remarks that the question of abolishing telegraph stamps has been for some time under his consideration but he has not been able yet to come to a decision. Mr. Fawcett also proposes to at once enquire into the desirability of abolishing embarrassing letter box distinctions.

—POSTAGE STAMP FLIRTATIONS  
—A general grievance with Post-Office clerks throughout the country, is the misplacing of stamps upon letters for mailing. Until recently, however, the habit was thought to be confined to those who were either ignorant of the "orthodox place" for the stamp or careless in the use of stamps. A cheap publication however has just gone through the mails, which tends to explode this theory, and it is particularly against this and the consequent popular mania of sticking postage stamps upon unusual and out of the way parts of envelopes, that the Post-Office people are anxious to convey advice to the public, through the newspapers.

The mania, which is confined as yet to sentimental writers of *billets-doux* is termed a "postage stamp flirtation," and each position of a stamp expresses some particular sentiment. The examination of a pile of letters ready for postage yesterday, showed that the new "stamp code" had already received a large local endorsement. The law allows the stamp to be put on anywhere on the envelope the sender may please, though it is obvious that its precise position is a matter of importance to the cancelling clerks. As, for instance, where there are between two and three thousand letters per day to be stamped, the necessity of cancelling each envelope in two or three different places becomes a painful nuisance. But besides this the Post-Office officials are not the only ones who suffer. In many cases the cancelling the stamp at all without obliterating the direction is impossible and the letter consequently goes to the dead letter office. "As long," says one Post-Office clerk, "as the stamps are in the orthodox place—the upper right hand corner—we can work away like bees and get through quickly, because the motion from the inkstand to the stamp is a continuous one; but just as soon as we have to hunt all over the letter (they are sometimes on the back) to find the stamp, we can't get along near so fast, and not only are the mails delayed, but many of the letters which would otherwise go all right go into the waste paper basket, because the directions are not sufficiently legible."

Under the present state of things it has become a matter of serious consideration with many of the Post-Office officials how to compel letter writers to affix their stamps properly.

—A Canadian contemporary says:—Postmaster-General James charges that the Canadians are in the habit of borrowing United States mail pouches and sacks and using them for local Canadian service. An investigation will take place to enable Uncle Sam to identify his property and keep us honest in future. The bags cost \$5 a piece.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

### SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

### ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per 1/2 page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours. They are also requested to send a duplicate copy to our editor, N. Taussig, 19 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Society.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

## Our Contemporaries.

NOTICE.—All our contemporaries will confer a great favor upon us by sending a duplicate copy of their publication to our editor, who is now in Chicago. Address

N. TAUSSIG,

19 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The *Monthly Reporter* for Aug. to hand. It contains a fair amount of New Issues and good reading matter. It is a welcome exchange.

The *Stamp World* for August received. It announces its intention of issuing a 12 page paper for Sept. This winds up the first volume. We hope that the next volume (if there will be any) will not contain so much nonsense, but prove more interesting to the philatelic fraternity.

The *Philatelic Monthly* for Aug. has been received as promptly as ever. It contains a good list of new issues and quite a number of small interesting articles.

The *Welt Post* for July and August at hand. This paper may be considered the most accurate organ for New Issues.

## New Issues.

AZORES.—We are indebted to Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. for the information that the 25 reis, blue Portugal of the 1881 issue, now appears surcharged "Azores," for the use of the latter place.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Has issued a registration envelope, value 4c.; color, vermilion. Its design consists of a circular frame, inscribed in above curve: "British Guiana Registration Fee,"—and below, "Four Cents." In the centre of the frame is a profile of the Queen.

BULGARIA.—The following values, with the change of money values to Statinka, have been issued:

- 3 Statinka, carmine and grey.
- 5 " black and orange.
- 15 " carmine and green.
- 25 " black and violet.
- 30 " blue and orange.

CAPE VERDE.—The following values have changed their old colors as below:

- 10 Reis, green.
- 40 " yellow.
- 50 " blue.

CYPRUS.—This colony has brought forth novelties in every form, namely—Adhesives, Wrapper, Envelope and Postal Cards.

Adhesives as follows:

- Half Piastre, green.
- One " rose.
- Two " blue.
- Four " olive-green.
- Six " greyish-brown

Wrapper—One Piastre, brown and grey.

Registration Envelope—Two Piastres, blue.

Postal Cards—

- Half Piastre, green on white card.
- One " rose on yellow "
- Three-half brown on yellow "

FRANCE.—An Unpaid Letter stamp has lately been issued:—30 centimes, black. The design consists of a roll of paper through centre, with the inscription "30 Centimes Percevoir," around which is a square frame inscribed as follows:—Above, "Chiffre;" below, "Taxe;" at both sides, "Postes;" in upper right, and lower left hand corners, "Re."

GREAT BRITAIN.—Since June 1, the 1d. inland revenue stamps are used to prepay letters. Mr. Joseph Tully, a renowned collector residing in Jersey City, favored us with the information just as our last number had gone to press. We have since received other numerous communications regarding same.

GREECE.—The 5 lepta, green on white paper, is now issued without the value printed on the back.

GRENADA.—Three new values have made their appearance:

- 1/2 penny, violet and black.
- 2 1/2 " red.
- 4 " blue and black.

Also, two new postal cards have been produced, namely:

- 1d. blue.
- 1 1/2d. brown.

HAYTI.—Mr. Herman Bartsch has kindly shown us the following values of a series of stamps issued for this country:—1c. vermilion, 2c. purple, 3c. brown, 5c. green, 7c. blue.

**LABUAN.**—The latest value of the old design is the 10 cents, brown. A postal card is also announced, value 4 cents, color, green.

**MOZAMBIQUE.**—This Portuguese colony has also made a change in the color of the 40 reis, which now appears in yellow.

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.**—The following stamps have been surcharged in black, with numerous new values:

4½	on 20 reis,	brown.
6	" 25 "	violet.
1 T	(Tanga) on 200 reis,	orange.
2	" " "	200 "
4	" " "	50 " green.
8	" " "	200 " orange.

We have in our possession most of these varieties, recently received.

**TURKEY.**—A new 5 paras, black and green.

**URUGUAY.**—Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have brought to our notice a specimen of the 5c. green of the last issue, surcharged "Official" in black, diagonally.

**U. S. OF COLOMBIA.**—Just before going to press, Mr. Max Muller has been kind enough to show us an envelope addressed to him, bearing the 5 and 10 centavos stamps of the new series of adhesive stamps, and also the new registration stamp, 10 centavos violet.

The design of the new adhesives is as follows:—In oval centre the arms of the states, around which is an oval band with the inscription, "Union Postal Universal" above, and "E. U. de Colombia" below, in opposite corners the figure "5" and "C." The values are:

1	centavo,	green.
2	centavos,	red.
5	" "	blue.
10	" "	ilac.
20	" "	black.

The registration stamp consists of a very large oval, in centre the arms, around which is a band with the inscription above, "E. U. de Colombia," below, "10 Cs. Recomendada 10 Cs."

10 centavos, violet.

—The postage stamp has no friends; everybody gives it a lick.

### Letter Box.

[Under this heading we will be happy to give any information pertaining to Philately, and also answer all letters not containing stamp for reply.]

Mr. Sam Zander, La Grange, Texas.—(1.) The stamps sent us are all base counterfeits. (2.) As genuine, they all command a high market price, with the exception of the Dutch East Indies, 50 cent, red, which sells at 2 cents. (3.) The Bolivia, 500 centavos, is the rarest. We return stamps per this mail in separate letter.

—One of the Post-office agents who was making a trip through the northern part of the lower peninsula this summer came across a mail route through the woods from one hamlet to another, with a weekly average of two letters and one paper in the bags. The carrier wore a coon-skin cap and rode a pony about as fat as a case knife, and he took things so easy that the agent saw fit to question him a little: "My man, do you realize that you represent the United States?" "Wall, I kinder reckon." "And you feel the responsibility, I presume?" "Bet yer goggles I dew." "You know you must brave all perils to get your mail safely through." "That thar' hoss an' me ar' good fur anything twice our size, I reckon." "If attacked by robbers, what would you do?" "Bury 'em!" "Suppose you were offered money to give up the mail bag?" "No danger o' that, mister; I don't believe the hull country could scrape up fifty cents." "There are awful fires in these woods sometimes." "K'rect. I've seen bars roasted alive when they wasn't within a mile of the flames." "Well, now, if you were surrounded by a fierce forest fire, what would you do?" "Fire all around?" "Yes." "No chance to burrow under or fly over?" "No." "Wall, mister, it would be kinder tuff, but I'd remember that I represent the Government. I'd kill my hoss, eat the mail and die shouting, 'We have met the enemy and he is our'n!'"

—[*Detroit Free Press.*]

### Important Notice.

THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST has met with such a financial success since its appearance, both in the subscription and advertising departments, that the original starters of the papers have determined to form an Association with an amount of Capital sufficient to do the business which the paper requires.

The New Jersey Philatelic Publishing Association has been formed with a Capital of \$2500. in shares of \$10. each, or 250 shares; of which Mr. E. Otto, of the firm of E. Otto & Co., has been elected President; Mr. Max Muller, Vice President and Treasurer; and Mr. Geo. F. Hagemeyer, of the firm of Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co., Secretary.

Of the above 250 shares, nearly 150 shares have been subscribed and paid for, and only 100 remain to be sold.

The shares will be sold subject to the following conditions, viz:—25 per cent. must be paid in Cash at once, and further calls for Balance of par value will be made from time to time as the paper and other publications will require; but no call will be made until after the first three months have elapsed, and the balance within one year from time of subscription.

The stock will be delivered on payment of the first 25 per cent., endorsed accordingly. Stock can be transferred only on the books of the Association.

Powers of Attorney to transfer stock must be verified under oath before a Notary Public for the State of New Jersey, under his Seal, etc.

It is the intention of the Association to confine itself only to publications appertaining to Philately.

Quarterly reports of the condition of the Association will be made.

*Yours Respectfully,*

THE N. J. PHILATELIC PUB. ASS'N.

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

Edmund Otto, *President.*

Max Muller, *Vice-Pres. & Treas.*

Geo. F. Hagemeyer, *Secretary.*

\* \* \* N. B.—All philatelic journals will confer a great favor upon us by making this known in publication in a small notice.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

**G. B. CALMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

POSTAGE STAMPS

299 PEARL ST.,

NEW YORK.

New price list just issued, will be sent free on application to dealers only.

**E. OTTO & CO.,**

Dealers in

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We offer the following Cheap Sets:

Brunswick, 5 varieties, 7  
Saxony, 6 varieties, 7  
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Prince Edwards Island, 12 var. 50  
German Empire, 13 varieties, 25  
North German Official, 9 var. 30

All Unused.

PACKETS.

500 mixed, 20  
1000 " 30

**FREE**

10 stamps & circulars for stamp.  
100 " " 4 3c stamps  
500 " " 8 3c stamps  
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100 all different, including New Zealand, Cuba, New South Wales, Spain, Venezuela, Ecuador, Hungary, Greece, &c. Price, post free, 28c. 15 Austria 10c.; 3 Bermuda 5c.; 3 Cape 5c.; 5 Ceylon 10c.; 6 Cuba 10c.; 6 Curacoa 35c.; 2 Liberia 10c.; 5 Argentine 15c.; 7 Java 15c.; 6 Japan 10c.; 15 German 10c.; 15 Italy 10c.; 7 Mexico 15c.; 10 Norway 10c.; 15 Spain 10c.; 10 Turkey 15c.; 3 Agriculture 10c.; 3 Executive 15c.; 3 Justice 10c.; 3 State 15c.; 8 War 15c.; 6 Servia 10c.; 6 Hong Kong 10c.; 6 New Zealand 10c.; the lot 1878 Stamps for \$3.25. Stamps taken. Scrap Pictures exchanged for Used foreign stamps.

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The Juniata Packet, just issued by Mattern and Fisher, is the best that has been offered to the public. It contains 60 varieties, including Malta, Curacoa, Sarawak, Sirmoor, Peru, Venezuela, Cyprus, Angola, Spain (Don Carlos), new issue of Victoria, &c. Price 25c. postpaid 28c. Address

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25 stamps and my price list for 6 cent stamp. 116  
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Cheap Sets. Alsace 7 unused, 20  
Argentine, 1867, set of 6 25  
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Bahamas, 1850, 2 " 5  
Brunswick, 1865, 4 " 8  
Barbadoes, 1875, 3 " 6  
Brazil, 1850, 2 " 5  
" 1800-79, 11 " 30  
Bolivar, 1879, 2 " 20  
" 1850, 2 " 20  
Bolivia, 1800, 2 " 15  
" 1871, 4 " 30  
" 1877, 2 " 18  
Bosnia, 1879, 3 " 20

3 Unused and 15 Used Stamps and circulars for 3c. stamp.

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**GREAT REDUCTION.**

The "Famous" Packets contain 100 finely mixed foreign stamps, reduced from 10c. to 7c.

Sardinia, 3 var. unused, 2c.; worth 5c.  
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Chili, 1c. grey, unused, 3c.; worth 5c.  
Deccan, half-anna, 3c.; worth 6c.  
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5 var. rare stamps, 3c.; worth 15c.

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125 Mixed Foreign Stamps and price-lists for four 3c. stamps. C. F. Buswell, Montpelier, Vt.

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an 8 page, 24 column quarterly, devoted entirely to the interests of stamp collectors and dealers. Subscription rate, 20c. per year. Dealers send for advertising rates. *Sample Copy Free.* C. H. Mekeel & Co., Publ., 3112 Cleveland Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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U. S. General Issue and Departments, as Agriculture, Executive, Justice, Navy, War, Post Office, Interior and Treasury for the highest market price. Foreign correspondence solicited. F. T. ICENBARGER, Delaware, Ohio, U. S. A.

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contains 25 varieties of choice foreign stamps, among which may be found, Egypt (2 issues), rare Heligoland, Portugal, Cape of Good Hope, Bavaria (50 kr.), Jamaica, Brunswick, &c., &c. Price only 13 cents, post free.

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Send now. Stamp taken.

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Oldest Establishment of Stamps for Collections in Austria-Hungary.

Begs to recommend his well assorted stock of European stamps, such as Austria, Hungary, Germany, Italy, &c., &c., at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

Selections of stamps sent on approval on receipt of satisfactory reference or cash deposit.

All stamps sold by me are warranted genuine and in good condition.

I want to buy or exchange all sorts of rare stamps, especially U. S. of America, South and Central America. Good prices paid

Foreign Correspondence Solicited.

I request settlement of accounts from the following persons:

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# CHAS. L. BAUER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF, AND DEALERS IN

## FOREIGN & U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS,

P. O. BOX 83,

HUDSON COUNTY,

GREENVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

We hereby wish to notify collectors and the philatelic public in general, that Mr. CHAS. L. BAUER and Mr. LOUIS EDINGER have entered into copartnership this 1st day of September, 1881, under the firm name of CHAS. L. BAUER & Co.

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AGENTS WANTED IN ALL CITIES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AT 25 PER CENT. COM. BEST REFERENCE OR DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

SHEETS CAN BE HAD AMOUNTING TO FROM  
54 CENTS TO 10 DOLLARS.

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### THE HUDSON PACKETS CAN'T BE BEAT.

12 varieties,	5 cents,	6 for 25 cents.
25 "	10 "	6 " 50 "
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500 mixed,	20 "	6 " 1.00.
1000 "	35 "	6 " 1.75.

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# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER, 1881.

NO. 22.

## The Stamps of Roumania.

BY F. TAUSSIG.

In the year 1858 the principality of Roumania was not formed, but at that time Moldavia issued stamps as follows :

Adhesive stamps. 1858.

1. Handstruck. Arms of Moldavia above a post-horn enclosing numerals (HOPTOCKPCOPN). Colored impression on tinted paper, circular.

- 27 Paras, black on rose.
- 54 " blue on green.
- 81 " blue on blue.
- 108 " blue on rose.

Genuine specimens of these stamps are of extreme rarity as the original issue consisted of only a few thousand copies of each value. All four values are from different dies and those dies have never been reprinted from. Several forgeries, most deceptively executed, have from time to time made their appearance, and have certainly found their way into a large number of collections. Some of the most dangerous among them were supplied by an ex-official of the Jassy Post-Office, and hence obtained unhesitating acceptance both from dealers and collectors. All the known types of uncertain value have been analyzed by the well known Dr. Magnus in a monograph of which a translation appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for

1868, and in the volume of that journal for 1872 in the "History of the Moldavian Stamps." Suffice it to say that in the opinion of best judges the genuine impressions are as follows :

- 27 paras. The single type (described in *S. C. M.* for 1871).
- 54 paras. Dr. Magnus, 1st type
- 81 " " 3d "
- 108 " " 1st "

1858.

2. Arms above post-horn (PORTO SCRISOREI). Colored impression. Rect.

- 40 paras, blue.
- 80 " red.

These stamps also have been extensively forged. The unquestionable genuine types are distinguished by the fact that the Star on each is six pointed, large and tolerably regular, and the paper on which they are printed is thin blue or white pelure paper.

1858.

3. Like No. 2 but smaller (PORTO GAZETEI). Black impression. Rect.

- 5 paras, black.

Of this type the forgery is as follows: It has a six pointed star but the horns instead of being nearly upright are strongly curved.

In 1861 the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were united by Prince Couza, and took the name of Roumania, and under that

name issued the following stamps :  
1862.

- 4. Arms of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia above post-horn (FRANCO SCRISOREI) Colored impression. Octagonal.
- 3 parale, lemon, yellow-orange.
- 6 " vermilion, rose.
- 30 " light blue, Prussian blue

1865.

5. Profile of Prince Couza to right in oval disk, numeral in each corner (POSTA ROMANA FRANCO). Colored impression. Rect.

- 2 (doua) parale, ochre, yellow-orange.
- 5 (cinci) light blue, dark blue.
- 20 (doua deci) red, carmine-red.

All these values were from separate dies. There are also two distinct types of the 20 paras, one a trifle larger each way than the other.

1866.

6. Profile of Prince Charles to left in circle, numeral in each angle (POSTA ROMANA). Black impression. Rect.

- 2 parale, yellow, pale yellow.
- 5 " dark blue.
- 20 " crimson rose, pale rose.

There are two types of the 20 paras. All the values were printed first on thick and then on thin paper.

1867-70.

- 7. Similar design to No. 6,

with floret in each angle. Colored impression. Rect.

- 1868. 2 bani, orange yellow.
- 4 " light blue.
- 18 " rose.
- 1869. 4 " deep blue.
- 18 " brick red and deep scarlet.
- 1870. 3 bani, pale mauve, deep mauve.

1869.

8. Profile of Prince Charles to left between two curved inscribed bands, value in marginal labels above and below, and numerals in lower angles (POSTA ROMANA). Colored impression. Rect.

- 5 bani, yellow orange.
- 10 " deep blue, bright blue.
- 15 " red.
- 25 " blue and orange.
- 50 " red and blue.

1871-72.

9. Similar to No. 8, but with bearded profile (POSTA ROMANA). Colored impression. Rect.

Unperforated.

- 5 bani, vermilion carmine.
- 10 " blue and pale blue, yellow and orange.
- 15 bani, carmine.
- 25 " deep brown.
- 50 " red and blue.

Perforated.

- 5 bani, carmine.
- 10 " blue.
- 25 " deep brown.

1872.

10. Profile of Prince Charles to left in circular disk, with lined spandrels and ornaments in angles. "Roumania" above. Colored impression on tinted paper. Rect. Perforated.

- 1½ bani, olive green.
- 3 " bright "
- 5 " bistre "
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " red brown.
- 25 " orange.
- 50 " rose.

These were fine impressions, printed in Paris.

1876.

11. Same as No. 10. Obliterated Point, executed at Bucharest.

- 1½ bani, pale green.
- 3 " bright green.
- 5 " brown.
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " red brown.

- 25 bani, orange.
- 50 " rose.

1879.

- 12. Same as No. 10.
- 1½ bani, black.
- 3 " olive.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " carmine.
- 15 " red.
- 25 " blue.
- 30 " vermilion.
- 50 " bistre.

1880-81.

13. Profile of Prince Charles to left in circle, above in band "Posta Romana," in bottom corners large numerals of value.

- 3 bani, green.
- 10 " rose.
- 15 " brown.
- 25 " blue.

1881.

- 14. Unpaid letter stamps.
- 2, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60 bani.
- All dark brown.

Newspaper Bands.

1870.

15. Profile of Prince Charles to left in inscribed and bearded circle, sinuos pattern at top and sides, lined spandrels (Posta Romana Diare Periodice). Black impression. Rect.

- 1½ bani, green.

1871.

16. Profile of Prince Charles to left in inscribed and Greek patterned circle, ornaments in spandrels (Posta Romana Diare Periodice). Colored impression. Rect.

- 1½ bani, blue on yellow.

Post Cards.

1871.

17. Embossed numeral on solid oval, enclosed in an octagonal reticulated form, in right upper angle of type printed card with arms to left and instructions below (Carta De Posta Romania). Black and colored impression.

(a) Single Card.

- 5 bani, blue on brown, blue on buff.

(b) Double Card.

- 10 bani, blue on brown, blue on buff.

New Issues.

AUSTRIA.—Post Cards of the value of 2 kreuzer are now issued, with the inscription in the Roumanian language. Color brown on buff. Reply also are said to have been issued.

BAVARIA.—The envelopes used for stamped envelopes are now of a white tint instead of blue.

CHILE.—Mr. Brown has kindly shown us the new 1 c. green and 2 c. red adhesives. This country has issued also three new "Postal Union Cards," values,

- 2 centavos, brown.
- 3 " vermilion.
- 4 " blue.

DUTCH INDIES.—The 12½ c. cards are now surcharged with a large figure "5."

GREECE.—The entire series of this country is now to be had with the figure of value printed on back.

GUATEMALA.—A new series of adhesives are now in preparation and will shortly make their appearance. The ¼ r. brown and green is now surcharged 1 c., ½ r. green surcharged 5 c., 1 r. black and green surcharged 10 c., and the 2 r. carmine surcharged 20 c.

HAYTI.—Has issued a 3 centavos post card. The *Welt Post* also notes a 20 c. reddish-brown adhesive.

HONDURAS.—The American Bank Note Co. of New York are preparing post cards for the above republic. Values, 2 c. for the Interior, and 3c. for the Postal Union.

JAMAICA.—Registered Envelopes are now in use with revenue stamps attached.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—The *B. I. P. Z.* mentions now a new 5 shilling green surcharged "10" above, and original value marked out with a heavy line.

PERSIA.—The *P. R.* announces a new series for this country. In the centre is the sun in splendour, within an ornamental arch. In each upper corner a white circle inscribed with Persian characters. Below, on a scroll, "Porto Persane," followed by Persian words (probably equivalent). Beneath is figure of value in a small transverse oval. Perforation 13.

- 5 cents, bright violet,
- 10 " carmine,
- 25 " green,

are the values known at present.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The 2½ c. de peso of 1880 has been surcharged "Harbiitado correos 2 cents. de peso."

QUEENSLAND—Has issued three new values, as follows:

- 1 shilling, violet.
- 10 " blue.
- 20 " rose.

ST. DOMINGO.—Has issued the following Envelopes:

- 5 c. blue.
- 10 c. carmine.
- 15 c. yellow.
- 25 c. brown.
- 30 c. carmine.
- 40 c. brown.
- 45 c. purple.
- 60 c. green.

Also the following Wrappers:

- 2 c. vermilion.
- 3 c. black.

URUGUAY.—This country has issued a new stamped envelope, value 5 c. green, on white paper. The design consists of a large figure "5," in the bottom loop of which are the arms, on both sides are bands with the inscriptions, to left, "Republica," and to right, "Oriental del Uruguay."

ROUMELIA.—The *Philatelic Record* says:—"We have the new cards for Eastern Roumelia. They are of the value of 5, 10, and 20 single, and 10 x 10 and 20 x 20 paras, reply paid. The cards of 5 paras are for circulation within towns; 10 paras for the provinces; 20 paras for the countries included in the Postal Union. The cards have no stamps printed upon them, and are exactly the same for all values, which are created by the stamps of the new issue of adhesives affixed to them. They have six lines of inscription:—1st, two words in medium size Russian characters; 2nd, two words in large Russian characters; 3rd, "Roumelie Orientale"; 4th, "Carte Postale"; 5th, seven words in Russian characters, lower case; 6th, "Ce Cote est Reverse," etc. There are short ornamental lines between the first four lines of in-

scription. Below are four dotted lines of address. In the right corner of the card is a plain upright rectangle, to contain the stamp, within ornamental frame. A similar ornamental frame in the left upper corner contains three lines of inscription in Russian characters; and "Service," "Telegraphie," "Postal," each word occupying a line. The whole is enframed by a neat chain—patterned border; reverse side plain.

The reply-paid cards are joined along the top, the impressions being on the first and third faces. The three bottom lines for address are shortened, to make room in the left lower corner for four additional lines of inscription, two of which are in small Russian characters, whilst the other two read:—"La carte ce—jointe est destinee a la reponse." On the reply-card there is a word in Russian characters below the left, and "Reponse" beneath the right-hand rectangular frames. The inscriptions and dotted lines for address are printed in yellow-green; the frame and ornamental borders to the two rectangular spaces in rose. The cards sent us have on them 5, 10 and 20 paras stamps."—*F. S. C. J.*

RUSSIA.—The *Timbre Poste* mentions a somewhat curious circumstance in connection with the Russian Post-Office. Some of the old 20 kop. envelopes were surcharged with the value 7 kopeks, but were not sold at that price, the authorities demanding for them their original price of 20 kop. Evidently they were merely surcharged as a bait to collectors. For our own part we should deny their right to a place in the album, since they are clearly not "provisional 7 kop. envelopes."—*F. S. C. J.*

SERVIA.—We have the 5 x 5 paras, brown on rose, card similar to the 5 paras card which we described last March, but with an additional inscription of two words beneath the arms, and on the second half, an additional inscription of one word. Both inscriptions are in Servian characters. We have also received the Postal Union cards, which are of the value of 10 and 10 x 10 paras, and are inscribed as follows:—1st, "Serbie—

Union Postale Universelle—Carte Postale," in one straight line in the same characters, below four ruled lines for address; and in left lower angle a line of directions in Servian, with translation into French below. The stamp, of same type as adhesives, is in right upper angle, and the same arms, crown, and mantle as on the 5 paras cards are in the left upper angle. The whole is enclosed by a key-patterned border. The reply-card has an additional inscription beneath the third line, consisting of two words in Servian characters, with their translation into French; and, on the second half, an additional inscription (also beneath the third line) consisting of one word in Servian characters with its translation into French. The reply-paid cards are joined at the top, and are impressed on the first and third faces. Single card, lilac-blue; double card, brown, on pale buff card.—*P. R.*

TRANSVAAL.—A gentleman who has just returned from this refactory place, and who, although not a philatelist, is respectable according to his lights, assures us that he has seen and handled three new stamps, issued since the brilliant termination of the Boer rebellion. His description of the stamps is somewhat vague, as might be expected. He says that the stamps are of about the same size as the old ones; that they have a central circle, surrounding which is the inscription, "Zuid Afrikaanische Republiek," and within, the numeral of value. The three values are:

- 1 penny, red.
- 6 pence, blue.
- 1 shilling, green.

—*P. R.*

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—The *P. H.* notes that the 50 centavos and 1 peso have appeared on blue paper. Also a new series should be in preparation for internal use. The following values should have come to light already:

- 1 centavos, black on blue.
- 5 " color unknown.
- 10 " " "

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

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All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours. They are also requested to send a duplicate copy to our editor, N. Taussig, 19 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

## Our Contemporaries.

**NOTICE.**—All our contemporaries will confer a great favor upon us by sending a duplicate copy of their publication to our editor, who is now in Chicago. Address

N. TAUSSIG,

19 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*The Philatelic Monthly.* The September number of this journal received. Amongst several interesting articles, the editor states that the Postmaster-General has issued an order requiring postmasters to return all newspaper and periodical stub-books covering collections made prior to the 1st of July, 1881. And he further states that as newspaper stamps have from time to time got into the market, it is probable that some postmasters will have difficulty in accounting for the absence of stamps on the stubs of the books they return, and that in the future cancelled specimens of these stamps will be "as scarce as hen's teeth."

*The Philatelic Times, of Auckland, New Zealand,* received. We are indeed pleased to see it come out in such fine style, and we can certainly predict for it a long and prosperous career.

*The Collectors' Library Table.* A circular, heralding the issue of the first number of this paper as set at Oct. 1st, has been received. Promptly in fulfilment of this announcement, Mr. F. W. Smith, of New York City, has presented the philatelic public with the first number of this paper, of which he has also mailed us a copy. The leading article is one headed, "The Antiquarian," in which is noted the many benefits derived in knowledge by the hobbyist in various collections. The paper bids fair to become of interest to all collectors, and especially to philatelists, to the science of which it will devote particular space. It includes in this number a large list of new issues, and various small articles. We wish it (as all other beginners) a most prosperous success.

*The Stamp Collectors' Review.* Again the mail has brought us a

copy of this trashy journal. It is hardly necessary to state of what nature its contents are, as the philatelic public well know the reputation of this dish-water sheet. Under the head of "Philatelic Rays of Light," this worthy (?) contemporary states: "I am now afraid I shall be compelled to discontinue the "Personal" column as I receive so many extraordinary notices to publish that to do so would convince collectors that I am as great an ignoramus as—well, say the editor of the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST." Well, to this we should answer that the philatelic public have long been convinced that Mr. R— is not alone an ignoramus, but a fully developed fool. These are Mr. R—'s natural qualifications, and he holds the monopoly in them.

*The Stamp Collectors' Bureau.* We have received the September and first number of this — another starting philatelic journal. This first number appears in very promising and large style hailing from Chicago, and published by the Chicago Philatelic Publishing Co. under the management of Mr. Chas. H. Mekeel. Its first page of this number is devoted entirely to new issues under the heading of "Quarterly News." Then follows a list and criticism of the contemporaries classed under "Philatelic Literature," numerous notes, "Postal Scraps," interesting articles, among which is found a diagrammed form and description of the "New Money Order Plan," also an article on some interesting reminiscences of our late philatelic friend Dr. Blackie. The paper, in every appearance, starts out on a grand footing, which we hope it will not only retain, but advance in fame to a most successful future.

*The Philatelists' Gazette* for July is at hand, containing a large list of new issues and the continuation of the interesting and beneficial article of "How to Mount Postage Stamps," by the Rev. R. B. Earee.

*The Monthly Reporter* for September is received. In philatelic matters it publishes a large and interesting article entitled "Winged Letter Carriers."

*The Berliner Illus. Philatelisten Zeitung.* The July and August numbers of this worthy contemporary are published for these two months in one. Besides a very complete list of new issues, it contains an article on "The Colors of the Stamps of Germany which were decided to be printed alike in the year 1861," also the minutes of the German Society of Philately. Two columns of minor notices complete the number.

*The Stamp World.* We are in receipt of a 16-page catalogue of Collins & Mills' stamps, which they present as the "long-talked-of" enlarged edition of the *Stamp World* for September. We may exaggerate slightly, but at least one-half of this number contains a retail list of the Publishers' stamps. The remainder of the number is composed of six pages of advertisements, and but a couple of pages devoted to news, among which is found nothing of interest to collectors, but rather a lot of egotistical talk, bosh, and nonsense.

On the second page is given a free advertisement of the N. J. P. Pub'l Ass'n's stock, in the form of an article in which is stated, as follows:

#### THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

The printer's bills for this paper since its enlargement have been so high that the publishers have been compelled to send out a circular announcing the formation of a stock company to raise the required amount. Two hundred and fifty shares will be issued at ten dollars a share, making in all a capital of \$2,500. We doubt whether there is fifty cents worth of stock in the above named paper.

The STAMP WORLD does not subsist on charity.

Now, we thank them highly for their kindness in placing our stock before the notice of our philatelic friends, but let us suggest that had they read the circular sent them appertaining to our stock carefully, they would not have shown ignorance as they did in regard to this matter. A careful perusal of the circular would have convinced them that our stock, when full paid, is unassessable (i. e.) we do not wish to "subsist on charity" (as

the *Stamp World* puts it) by levying a certain assessment on the stock-holders, but only require the capital invested by them to enable us to publish various other publications, guaranteeing them, for their investment, a very good dividend per annum.

As regards the payment of the N. J. P.'s printing bills, we should suggest that it is always a better policy to publish truths, not inferences. They should not think because their present enlarged "catalogue" of their goods, termed the *Stamp World*, has produced a heavy printer's bill which must remain to their debit on the printer's accounts, that this is the same case with the N. J. P. since its enlargement.

A further suggestion to them will not go amiss, and that is that they would do better by keeping silent hereafter, and not let their ignorance eke out by the foolish and bosh statements they publish.

We should also advise them not to publish one-page advertisements for \$1.50 in exchange for stamps (a knowledge at which we have arrived by careful investigation) or they will never succeed in making the paper pay for itself.

We must here ask pardon from the philatelic public for wasting so much precious space upon this worthless journal, but we are sure they will excuse and side with us for exposing ignorance, although it is hardly worth while for the N. J. P. to waste space on this contemporary.

*The Welt Post* for August is at hand. It contains, as usual, a large and excellent list of new issues, to which it always pays particular attention in describing distinctly.

#### Fraud.

We wish to warn those Stamp Dealers—who are in the habit of sending approval consignments—against C. E. Jackson, 144 Market Street, Paterson, N. J., who has defrauded Mr. Chas. Lange, of New York City, out of a small approval lot sent him.

#### Postal Scraps.

—The portrait of Zackary Taylor, now used on the design of the 5 c. blue, international stamp, issued in 1875, will soon be replaced by the appropriate full-faced portrait of our late president, Jas. A. Garfield. The American Bank Note Co. is preparing the engraving, and we understand it will surpass anything in that line that has as yet been produced by this Company.

—Nothing riles a country post-mistress so much as to receive a postal card written in French.

—Between certain railway termini in London and the general post-office, the mails are despatched in pneumatic tubes.

—Near Cambridge, England, the portion of the wall letter-boxes surrounding the apertures has been treated with luminous paint to enable the people to see where to post their letters after dark. The result has been satisfactory.

—There is a rigid enforcement of the laws in France. A money changer who had frequently neglected to put a two-cent stamp on receipted bills failed. A government agent looked over his papers, and in every case where a client had neglected to demand that the stamp should be affixed, that client was fined 67 francs and 55 centimes. There were two thousand cases, and they will bring to the treasury the sum of 135,000 francs.

—Postmasters have been directed not to deliver scurrilous postal cards. They are also forbidden to read postal cards addressed to other parties. Therefore, when you drop a scurrilous postal card into the Post Office you must acquaint the postmaster and his assistants with the fact, or they will be terribly perplexed.

—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer reports a net reduction in the cost of star route and steamboat mail service during September amounting to \$63,478.

—Some two hundred postmasters will, it is alleged, be implicated in the Star route frauds.

**Postal Information.**

—GENEVA, Oct. 8.—The Federal Post Office has signed a contract for the regular transmission of the Italian mails through the St. Gothard Railway tunnel from January next.

—The stamp duty in Great Britain of three pence on each pack of playing cards amounted in the last financial year to the net sum of £14,642 15s. 9d.

—Internal Revenue Stamps.—The orders for and shipments of stamps from the internal revenue bureau yesterday were the largest ever known in any one day. One hundred and twenty-five mail pouches were sent off containing over 13,000,000 of internal revenue stamps at a face value of \$2,894,000. These were sent to 489 persons in all parts of the country.

—The Mail Carrier Service.—During the year ended June 30th, the 109 free delivery offices in the country delivered 262,425,668 mail letters, 59,968,559 mail postal cards, 75,733,208 local letters, 43,898,158 local postal cards, 2,126,300 registered letters, and 146,417,114 newspapers. There was collected at these 109 free delivery offices during the year 284,759,945 letters, 85,793,125 postal cards and 54,075,476 newspapers. The cost of the service for the year amounted to \$2,493,972, or three mills per piece.

—On an average, \$200,000 in gold coin, bullion, or jewelry is sent every day as third class mail matter through the San Francisco post office. Half of this is shipped by the Government; the rest is private remittances. There is no armed guard or other precaution against robbery, and private shipments are simply enclosed in wooden boxes. Before Secretary Sherman originated the present system of exchanges through the post office, gold was charged letter rates, or \$3.60 per \$1,000, and its transportation was profitable; but now the postage and registration fee amount to only seventy cents, and gold shipments are a loss to the postal department, besides offering temptations to criminal enterprises. Nearly \$6,000,000 was sent across

the California State line within a few days, shortly before the last tax levy, to escape assessment. This state of things has been brought to public notice by the recent attempt to rob an East bound train at Cape Horn, in the Sierras, and the question is now asked why the Government should compete with regular transportation companies in business of such a risky character.

**Efforts to Improve the Postal Money-Order System.**

Postmaster General James has had under consideration since the second day after he assumed office the feasibility of providing some system for cheapening and facilitating the transmission of remittances through the mails. During the last session of Congress the department prepared a bill calculated to farther this object, and Mr. Money, of Mississippi, introduced it in the House, but the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads did not get an opportunity to report it. It will be reintroduced next session. By its terms the limit at which a single sum can be sent through the mails on a money order is extended from \$50 to \$100, and the following schedule of charges is fixed: Up to \$5, 5 cents; 10.00, 8 cents; 15.00, 11 cents; 20.00, 13 cents; 25.00, 15 cents; 30.00, 17 cents; 35.00, 19 cents; 40.00, 21 cents; 45.00, 23 cents; 50.00, 25 cents; 60.00, 30 cents; 70.00, 35 cents; 80.00, 40 cents; above 80.00, 45 cents. This reduces the fees on sums below 50.00 considerably, particularly in the case of sums below 15.00, for which the present fee is 10 cents, no matter what the amount transmitted.

There existed, however, a widespread cause of complaint which this did not reach. Since the retirement of the fractional currency there has been a general clamor for some substitute with which to make small remittances through the mails. This demand came from all parts of the country, but more especially from the West, where there is nothing but silver available. The lack of a transmissible species of currency has caused much loss in business and

much annoyance, particularly to newspaper publishers and others whose charges are confined to small sums. Many suggestions have been offered, but they all presented some serious drawback, the principal being in security against counterfeiting, alteration or robbery, and the possibility of conflict with the laws of the United States regulating the volume of the currency. It was possible to reissue fractional notes, but this would have antagonized the silver interests. About the time the trouble here began, the English postal authorities were considering the same subject. It has been customary in that country to send small fractional sums through the mails in the form of postage stamps, which were redeemable when not detached; but these, owing to the gum on their backs, were crisp and readily detected in a letter, and that fact gave rise to frequent robberies, so that some remedy was imperatively needed. A system of postal orders was devised, each representing a stated sum up to £1, but it did not fully meet the exigency, as the people are still compelled to make up fractional amounts by adding postage stamps as before.

It is proposed to issue two denominations of postal orders up to \$2.50 and \$5 respectively, the former at a probable fee of 2 to 2½ cents, and the latter 4 to 5 cents each. The exact amount will depend on the cost of engraving and printing. Such orders will be cashed at any Post Office within three months of the date of issuance. After that they will become valueless, except in extraordinary cases. This limit is fixed in order to prevent their use as currency. It is not intended that they shall take the place of the money orders now in use, but the two will be issued concurrently. The money order is made absolutely safe by the private advice sent between the Postmaster who issues and the one who is to pay. It is this private advice that makes the money order costly. Such security will not be furnished by the postal order, and when once lost or destroyed it will not be replaced. The same objection lays against fractional currency, for which they are to be a substitute.

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All Unused.  
**PACKETS.**  
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1000 " ..... 30

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New price list just issued, will be  
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A stamp paper post-free a whole  
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New Price Lists just out. Do  
not buy until you get them. Sent  
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15 varieties 5 cents, 6 for .25  
25 " 10 " 6 " .45  
100 " 25 " 6 " \$1.05  
500 mixed, 20 " 6 " .95  
1000 " 35 " 6 " \$1.75  
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An immense stock of the above  
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Dealers in  
**FOREIGN STAMPS,**  
30 BEACON AVENUE,  
Jersey City Heights, New Jersey.  
100 mixed stamps, 10 cents.

Cheap Sets.—2 Luxemburg, 7 c.; 2 Brazil, 5 c.; 5  
Italy, 3 c.; 2 Egypt, 5 c.; 2 C. G. Hope, 5 c.; 7  
Canada, 6 c.; 5 East India, 8 c.; 2 Costa Rica 4 c.  
New Brunswick, 1 cent, lilac, 1860, .8  
" " 5 " green, .2  
Portugal, 5 reis brown, 1856, .8  
" " 20 " straw, .3  
" " 120 " blue, 1866, .8

The New York Philatelist, 25c. per year.  
The Stamp World, 15c. "  
Our News, 15c. "  
The New Jersey Philatelist, 25c. "  
The Stamp Collectors Library Table, 25c. "  
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No. 1, 1.50 each; No. 2, 2.50 each; No. 3, 3.50 each.  
Best in the world for price.  
John G. Murray, Philatelic Publisher and Dealer,  
Waterloo, N. Y.

150 dif. good European, 50c.; 50  
dif. Spain, 60c.; 25 dif. Cuba and  
Porto Rico, 40c.; 50 dif. Cent. and  
S. American, 90c.; 30 dif. West  
Indies, 50c.; 25 dif. Australian, 30c.  
30 dif. Asiatic, 50c.; 50 dif. African  
55c. The whole lot, 390 varieties,  
for \$4.00 post free. No Humbug!  
All Genuine!! Agents wanted  
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Price 35 cents.

**LAUREL STAMP CO.,**  
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Box 5, Oberlin, Ohio.  
1000 well mixed stamps 40c.; 500 for 25c.; 300 for  
15c. Price list and 35 stamps for two 3-cent  
stamps. Wanted, all kinds of rare stamps,  
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Stamps, for which we will pay the  
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**B**OSS 5c. packets, containing 12  
varieties. Stamps inside and  
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Price \$10. Postage 35 cents.

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From the 1st of October, 1881, we shall forward Sheets of Stamps, for approval to all persons who furnish us with good references.

Fifteen days allowed for inspection, the sheet to be returned with amount for those chosen in bank notes or money order payable at General Post Office, London.

25 per cent. Discount allowed.

**1,000,000 MARVELLOUS CONTINENTALS. Price \$100.**

Carriage extra.

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P. S.—The postage on all letters must be prepaid and a stamp enclosed for the answer.

# GRUAT & BONN,

3 TAVISTOCK ST., BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.



# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

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NO. 23.

## A Chapter on Post-offices and Postage Stamps.

The American post-office is a very numerous institution. No branch of the public service is of more consequence to the community, and none could be wiped out of existence, or even temporarily suspended, which would be followed by such general lamentations. The confusion which succeeds the delay of an important mail, be it only for a few hours, affords something of an idea of the set-back which the social and commercial interests of the country would receive if the service was wholly suspended. Happily, however, there is little fear of such a calamity in this progressive age, unless the inventive genius of the world supplies a better medium than the post-office for the transmission of the bulk of the country's correspondence. Prior to 1770 the country had no regular post-office system. In that year one was established for the colonies by the British government, but it was not thoroughly organized until it came under the control of that distinguished Boston genius and philosopher, Mr. Benjamin Franklin. When he was 27 years of age, in 1733, he was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, and held the position until 1753, when he was made the colonial postmaster-general, and the British government guaranteed him what was then the liberal

annual compensation of £600 "for himself and his assistant." It is creditable to Franklin and his official associates of those days that history furnishes no star route scandals during their several administrations. After holding the office for 21 years, Franklin was turned out in 1774 because he would not be a Tory. When the national constitution was adopted in 1789, Congress established a postal system for the United States, and Massachusetts furnished the postmaster-general in the person of Samuel Osgood. What a difference in the business of the first and last year of

### THE AMERICAN POST-OFFICE!

The whole number of post-offices at the beginning was only 75; the total amount of postage received, \$37,955, and the entire net revenue to the government, \$5795. Yet only 10 years later the whole number of post-offices had increased to not less than 903, the total amount of postage to \$280,804, the whole net revenue to \$66,810. On the first day of June, 1880, there were 42,989 post-offices, which furnished work for 60,479 employes, and were reached by 11,112 post routes, having an aggregate length of 343,888 miles. Upon 85,320 miles of these routes the mails were daily transported by the cars at a speed varying from 20 to 45 miles an hour. It is estimated that, "during the year preceding June 1, 1880, the aggregate amount of mail

transportation in the United States would stretch out through 178,226,996 miles — about equal to one round trip to the sun, or 360 round trips to the moon." In the same year the post-office department paid out \$36,101,820.38 in the conduct of its affairs, and transported 866,593,572 letters, 276,446,717 postal cards, 693,175,624 newspapers, 53,472,276 magazines, 300,845,480 books, circulars, etc., and 22,634,456 articles of merchandise, making the great total of 2,215,168,124 pieces. The national postal statistics indicate that the Americans are a nation of letter writers. Only Great Britain shows a greater propensity in comparison; with a population of 35,000,000 as against 50,000,000 in the United States, the number of letters delivered in the old country was 1,128,000,000, and of postal cards 115,000,000, while for the same year there were mailed in the United States 900,000,000 letters and 276,000,000 postal cards. If the Americans wrote as many letters in proportion as the Britishers, the count of letters would be 1,610,000,000. Possibly the

### POPULARITY OF THE POSTAL CARD

in this country furnishes a clew to the backwardness of the Yankees in writing letters. Thousands of postal cards are probably used where a letter would be written if the postage were 2 cents, instead of 3. The saving of 2 cents each on 100,000,000 post cards amounts

to a good round sum in the pockets of the people. It is difficult to see the consistency in the government furnishing the stationery and carrying the communication for a penny in one case and charging three times that sum for the transmission when the writer furnishes his own stationery. The argument is made by those who favor a universal 2-cent rate that 100,000,000 letters would take the place of that number of postal cards, and that therefore the government would gain the handsome sum of \$1,000,000 per year. The ratio of postal cards to letters in Great Britain is one to ten, while in this country it is one to three. The expenses of the American system of postal affairs, owing to its vast area and sparsely inhabited districts, are much greater than in Great Britain, where the area is small and densely populated. This year, under the practical management of Postmaster-General James, the expenses of the department have been materially lessened, but in previous years the expenses have very largely exceeded the revenue. A number of European countries derive a net revenue from their postal services, as will be seen by the following

#### FIGURES OF A SINGLE YEAR :

Great Britain, whole receipts, \$18,750,000, whole expenses, \$15,047,000; France, whole receipts, \$22,083,000, whole expenses, \$14,000,000; Germany, whole receipts, \$23,077,000, whole expenses, \$21,053,000; Austria, whole receipts, \$8,250,000, whole expenses, \$7,040,000; Italy, whole receipts, \$4,562,000, whole expenses, \$4,440,000; Switzerland, whole receipts, \$2,893,000, whole expenses, \$2,586,000; United States, whole receipts, \$27,441,000, whole expenses, \$33,611,000. These figures have been used time and again to convince American congressmen that cheap postage is the proper thing for America. As far back as King James' time the rates of postage in Great Britain were only 2d. for a letter for a distance less than 80 miles, 4d. up to 140 miles, 6d. for any longer distance in England, and 8d. to any place in Scotland. Previous to 1847 postage in this country was charged by

the mile, and the postman received the price of the letter on delivery to the person to whom it was addressed. From 1789 until 1846 the rates of postage were as follows: For a single letter (that is, one composed of a single piece of paper), under 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 and under 90 miles, 10 cents; over 90 and under 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and under 300, 17 cents; over 300 and under 500 miles, 25 cents; the cost of carrying a letter from Savannah to New York in 1790 was 36½ cents, and from Boston to New York about 17 cents. The mails between the two latter places were carried on horseback, and the journey occupied three days in winter and two days in summer. In 1816 these rates were changed, as follows: A single letter, not over 30 miles, 6½ cents; over 30 and under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and under 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and under 400 miles, 18 ¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. In 1845 the rates were again changed as follows: For a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, carried not over 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents. In 1851 Congress enacted that a letter weighing not more than half an ounce might be carried 3000 miles, if prepaid, for 3 cents, or for 5 cents, if not prepaid. For over 3000 miles, 6 cents, if prepaid, or 12 cents not prepaid; but in 1852 the 12 was reduced to 10. In 1855 the rates were made to be: 3 cents for all distances under 3000 miles; ten cents for all over 3000 miles; postage to be prepaid in all cases. The present rates of letter postage were adopted in 1863.

#### HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Though it is half a score of years more than a century since the first post-office was established, yet it is only 34 years since the postage stamp was invented. Though it may seem to be an insignificant and hum drum sort of an article, yet it fulfils a very useful purpose. The first stamp ever used in the United States is believed to have been designed by E. A. Mitchell, while he was postmaster in New Haven, Ct., in 1847. In size and form it differed but little from the present government

stamp. It was printed on common paper, and bore the words: "Paid, New Haven Post-office, 5 cents. E. A. Mitchell, P. M." The stamp was made for the accommodation of the citizens of New Haven, who had complained to Mr. Mitchell of the delay sometimes occasioned by their being unable to prepay letters except in office hours. From this little affair the stamp has become so popular that there are now in the world about 6000 different varieties. There is a museum in Berlin which contains between 4000 and 5000 specimens, half of which are from Europe, and the rest from Asia, Africa, America and Australia. Among the many kinds of decorations which have been used on stamps are coats-of-arms, stars, eagles, lions, the effigies of 5 emperors, 18 kings, 3 queens, 1 grand duke, several titled rulers of less rank, and many presidents. The American postage stamps of 1847 were in denominations of 5 and 10 cents only. In July, 1851, a series was issued consisting of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, which was used until 1861, when another series of different designs and colors was adopted, but of the same respective denominations. The 2-cent stamp was issued July 1, 1863, to accommodate the

#### LOCAL RATE OF POSTAGE.

In March, 1869, the 6-cent stamp was substituted for the 5-cent one; but this arrangement did not give satisfaction, and in May, 1870, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents series of the following descriptions were adopted: One-cent—Franklin; profile bust, after Rubrecht; color, imperial, ultra-marine blue. Two cents—Jackson; profile bust, after Powers; color, velvet brown. Three cents—Washington; profile bust, after Houdon; color, morili green. Five-cent stamp—adopted 1875; profile bust of Taylor; color, dark blue. Six cents—Lincoln; profile bust, after Volk; color, cochineal red. Ten cents—Jefferson; profile bust, after Powers' statue; color, chocolate. Fifteen cents—Webster; profile bust, after Clevenger; color, orange. Thirty cents—Hamilton; profile bust, after Cerrachi; color, black. Ninety cents—Commodore O. H.

Perry; profile bust, after Wolcott's statue; color, carmine. The 7-cent stamp, bearing the bust of Edwin M. Stanton, the 12-cent stamp, with the picture of Henry Clay, and the 24-cent stamp, with the bust of Gen. Winfield Scott, have been discontinued. The postage due stamps were introduced on the 9th of May, 1879. They are used for collecting short-paid postage, and are of the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30 and 50 cents. They are of a reddish-brown color, and each one bears in its centre the figure representing its denomination: surrounding the figure is an oval of delicate lattice work. On the upper border of this oval are the words "postage due" in white letters, and on the lower border is the denominational letter in the same color. On each side of the oval are the letters "U. S." in small white shields. The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1880 was 875,681,070, valued at \$22,414,928; in 1881 the number was 954,228,440, and value \$24,040,643. The increase in number was 78,446,470; in value, \$1,625,715.

#### HOW THE STAMPS ARE MADE.

The method of printing postage stamps is interesting. The impression is taken from steel plates, on which 200 stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for bank notes. Two men cover the plates with the colored inks and pass them to a man and a girl, who print them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation, if necessary. The colors used in the inks are ultra-marine blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion and carmine. After the sheets of paper on which the 200 stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately, they are placed back upward upon

a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power, for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of 2000 tons. The stamps are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course when cut, contains 100 stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections which fit corresponding depressions in the bands of the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out, and, by a simple contrivance, the sheet is detached from the cylinders in which it has been conducted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then, by a similar machine, the transverse ones. This perforating machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur, in 1852, and was purchased by the government for \$20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then

#### PACKED AND LABELLED

and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for despatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than 11 times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting, that not a single sheet has been lost during the past 20 years.

—By a recent increase of speed, the mails are landed in San Francisco 32 hours earlier than formerly.

#### Telegraph Stamps.

BY FRANK H. BURT.

American collectors have generally paid little attention to telegraph stamps, and most young beginners have a vague idea of them as being something like "revenues," and not worth a place in their albums. The reason is plain, — with no American stamps as a nucleus, scarcely any one would care to begin collecting. But abroad, the telegraph lines being under government control, stamps for the prepayment of messages are issued in almost every country, and form a prominent part of every collection.

The prospect of the Western Union company's great business being transferred to the government makes it probable that our country will in a few years have occasion to issue telegraph stamps, and then this now neglected branch of philately will be taken up with enthusiasm. Meanwhile a little study of the subject will be of interest. The catalogue of a French dealer which lies before us, illustrates the types of many telegraphic issues, the designs being as varied as those of the postals. The most appropriate of all is the Brazilian, which represents a Morse register with all its parts perfect. New South Wales displays a rude cut of the Genius of Electricity "slinging lightning" in a way to paralyze even a first-class operator. Most of the European countries follow more or less closely the style of their postage stamps. Germany is a prominent exception, having the well-known plain blue stamps with numerals in centre. Economical Spain makes one set answer for both postal and telegraph service. The Swiss series are among the handsomest.

The lately established American Rapid Telegraph Company has been the first in this country to introduce stamps for the payment of telegrams, and collectors are just becoming familiar with the pretty and tasteful designs. The Mutual Union Company, which is about beginning business, will be likely to follow the example of the Rapid. It is to be hoped that some of the future stamps may honor the great inventor by bearing the noble portrait of Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours. They are also requested to send a duplicate copy to our editor, N. Taussig, 19 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

## Our Contemporaries.

NOTICE.—All our contemporaries will confer a great favor upon us by sending a duplicate copy of their publication to our editor, who is now in Chicago. Address

N. TAUSSIG,  
19 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*The Philatelic Courier* of Halifax, N. S. received. This is a new paper which has just issued its first number. It makes indeed a very fine appearance. It is published by Hy. Hechler of 184 Argyle St. Subscription price is \$1.00, and advertising rates are for one inch \$5.00. We sincerely wish it success.

*The New York Philatelist* of Waterloo, N. Y. received. This is another new journal which has sprung up as by a miracle. But nevertheless it makes a very fine appearance for a first number, and we predict for it a long life.

*The Philatelic Monthly* received for Oct. and Nov. A fine list of new issues with many small spicy articles conclude the number.

*The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* for the following months have been received in bulk: May, June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct. We should be pleased to receive this excellent journal regularly, so as to be able to give it a more worthy review. All the numbers contain a good supply of new issues and many interesting articles. It is to be remembered that this paper is the official organ of the renowned International Philatelic Association.

The following papers were received, for which the respective editors will accept our thanks:—*The Stamp World*, *The Philatelic Review*, *The Erdball and Merkur*, *The Welt Post*, *The Berliner Philatelisten Zeitung*, *The Universal Postage Stamp Advertiser*.

—The Postmaster-General has warned all employes of the Dublin post-office that they will be dismissed if they do not immediately sever any connection they may have with the Land League.

## New Issues.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The P. M. states that it has seen a specimen of one half of a double card with a one centavo stamp attached. The double cards sold for seven cents, and as the supply of 4 centavos cards has run out, the double ones are cut into two cards and the 1 centavo stamp attached to one.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 3 pence stamp is again in circulation without the surcharge numeral 3.

GREECE.—The *Philatelic Monthly* notes the 40 lepta without numerals on the back.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—A Service Card is now in use by the Railway Dept.

LABUAN.—The *L. de T.* notes the provisional 8c. surcharged on 12c.

TRANSVAAL.—A hand stamp is supposed to have been used during the late disturbances in South Africa, with the following inscription: "Quid Afrikaansche Republiek," and supposed to have served as postage stamps.

TURKS ISLAND.—The *F.S.C.J.* announces that the new postal union Card for this island has made its appearance, same design as usual for our W. I. Colonies,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. brown on buff card.

URUGUAY.—The *P. M.* states that it has received specimens of a new 7 cent stamp, blue on white, perforated. "The portrait reminds one strongly of the cadaverous looking individual shown in patent medicine advertisements (before taking)."

VICTORIA.—This country now issues registered envelopes, similar to those of Great Britain.

## Our Letter Box.

F. A. S., Boston, Mass.—Most assuredly the early issued stamps of Wurtemberg were priced in kreuzers, and if you will carefully read the last paragraph of the article you refer to in our Sept. No. you will perceive that these stamps were printed in sheets amounting to 1, 3, 6 and 9 florins; *i. e.*, the stamps valued kreuzers were put up in sheets of as many kreuzers as could be bought for 1, 3, 6 and 9 florins, respectively.

## Postal Information.

—The wife of Abraham Lincoln can send and receive letters and packages free of postage.

—During 1880 the Kimberly, South Africa, post-office forwarded 1,440 lbs. of diamonds, valued at £3,000,000.

—U. S. postal cards now have the inscription, "Nothing but the address can be placed on this side," instead of the former instructions.

—The reduction in Star route service amounted to \$55,778 during October, making the total amount saved since March 4, \$1,575,000 per annum.

—An ingenious English money-order clerk, by tearing off the written receipts at the bottom of the orders, and pasting on new ones which he forwarded to other offices with letters of information, obtained over £1,000. He was finally apprehended.

—Japan employs 7,000 persons in her postal service, of whom 13 are foreigners. \$500,000 worth of revenue stamps were used during the year ending June 30, 1880; and also great quantities of English Inland Revenue stamps are counterfeited by the ingenious people.

—From a recent report it appears that of the 8,300,000 registered letters sent during the year, 1,400 were lost; while 15,000 ordinary letters failed to be delivered. 323 post-offices were robbed, and 92 burnt; also 461 persons were arrested for depredations on the mails.

—The Post-Office Department is informed that there are upward of \$1,750,000 in the New York Post-Office, the result of accumulations from money orders unpaid since the system was originated. Congress will probably be asked to cover this money into the Treasury.

—Inquiries from all parts of the country have reached the Post Office Department as to the truth of a report that an order had been issued by the department prohibiting the employment in Post Offices of any person above the age of 35

years. The Postmaster-General states that no such order has been issued; that Postmasters are directly responsible by law for the proper performance of their duties by their employes without restrictions as to their age, except in the case of letter-carriers. The proper age in their case is between 16 and 45 years.

—Woolworth & Graham, the postal card contractors, will remove the works from Holyoke to Castleton, near Albany, N. Y., the latter part of this month. The factory here has been turning out about one million and a half of cards per day during July, running over time to do it. All the force at the works are expected to follow the fortunes of the industry to Castleton. The contractors recently had overtures from the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada as to the price at which they (Woolworth & Graham) could furnish 10,000,000 postal cards for the Canadian government like those used in this country. Postmaster General James made no objection to the firm doing this work and Third Assistant Hazen has so informed them, with assurance that the same privilege is given to manufacture postal card paper for Australia and the Argentine Republic similar to that used for postal cards here. Postmaster General James said that so far from objecting to these propositions it afforded him pleasure to give his consent "not only as an act of courtesy to friendly foreign nations, but to afford encouragement to the industries of our country." It is provided, if Woolworth & Graham take these foreign contracts, that the work shall be done under the supervision of the postal card agency, and that it shall occasion no interference with the prompt and regular fulfillment of their United States Government contract. Notwithstanding the low price at which Woolworth & Graham contracted to make the postal cards for the ensuing four years (54 and 43-100 cents per 1,000), which makes a difference to the government of over \$300,000 as compared with the same contractors' terms for the last four years, yet if they succeed in getting for-

eign contracts also they may still make a profitable work of it. Besides this unexpected phase of the business there is the anticipated increase in consumption of the cards at home, for it has been estimated that in the ensuing four years the use of the cards will have quite doubled, reaching two billions for the period from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1885.

—The Post Office Department is making very gratifying progress under the able administration of Postmaster-General James. The expenses of the department in a single branch have been reduced nearly \$1,250,000 a year, and there is a proportionate increase in the revenues. The receipts at four of the principal offices of the country during the last quarter of the recently closed fiscal year as compared with the receipts at the same offices for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, are shown in the following table:

	June 30, '81.	June 30, '80.	Increase.
New York,	\$717,058.43	\$536,416.50	\$180,641.93
Boston,	254,355.66	211,222.06	43,063.60
Baltimore,	195,306.09	80,094.84	115,211.25
Chicago,	303,021.18	245,751.59	57,269.59

The total number of postage stamps, newspaper and periodical stamps, postal cards, official stamps, official stamped envelopes and wrappers issued, was, in the fiscal year of 1880, 1,367,397,047, value, \$32,087,342.46; in 1881 was 1,504,311,552, value, \$34,625,451.91. The increase in newspaper and periodical stamps and newspaper wrappers over last year is 12.7 per cent. in number and 11.6 and 12.9 per cent. respectively in value, which is the largest per cent. of increase, with the exception of postal cards, which is 13.2 per cent. The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1880 was 875,681,970, valued at \$22,414,928; in 1881 the number was 954,120,440, and value, \$24,040,643. The increase in number was 78,446,470; in value, \$1,625,715.

—Owing to the immigration and the accession within the past year or two of many new countries to the Postal Union, the increase in foreign mail matter, in the last fiscal year was much greater than ever before in a single year.

**Postal Scraps.**

—The German post-offices prevent the fraudulent use of postage stamps by employing stamps, whose colors fade out under the application of water.

—A treatise on the history of the postal card has been published at Berlin. The originator of the idea is said to have been a German state official, Dr. Stephan, who wrote an essay on it in 1865. Austria was the first to adopt it, beginning in October, 1869. The first three months witnessed the passage of 2,930,000 cards through the mails. Germany followed suit in 1870, and on the first day after their introduction 45,000 were sent off in Berlin alone; while within two months over 2,000,000 were used. During the Franco-Prussian war the postal card system was a great boon to both armies. Over 10 million cards passed during the campaign between the German soldiers and their friends at home. The greatest proportional consumption of cards occurs in the United States. The whole of Europe is estimated to use annually 350,000,000, and the United States 230,000,000. Germany consumed 123,000,000 in 1879. There are now seventy-three countries in which it is introduced, although Austria, which first put the idea into practical execution, is now said to have cards of the poorest material and most inconvenient form.

—A letter which has traveled a long distance unobserved in any department of the United States or German mails, was unearthed at the Milwaukee post office a few days ago. The epistle was directed to Leipzig, and was evidently mailed at Berlin. In the latter office, in the process of mailing it had slipped between the folds of a newspaper wrapper which was directed to Milwaukee, Wis., and the discovery of its presence there was only the result of an accident. The presumption that it was mailed at Berlin is formed on the fact that the newspaper referred to was sent from that office, and the stamp on the letter had not been cancelled. It has been sent back and will be forwarded to its destination.

**Stick With Care.**

A NEW FASHION IN POSTAGE STAMPS THAT CERTAINLY OUGHT TO BE DISCOURAGED.

A red two-cent stamp and a blue one-cent stamp, in place of the usual three-cent stamp, are quite the rage now in fashionable correspondence. Young ladies are much given over to their use. The red and the blue on the white background are said to symbolize union. —*Fashion Note.*

"Whew!" said Superintendent Van Pelt of the Post Office, as he heard the announcement, "I hope that isn't so. I wonder if those young ladies ever stop to think what trouble they make. Now, suppose everybody took a fancy to the blue and the red stamps. We send out an average, say of 450,000 domestic letters a day, not counting those that come from stations. Every stamp is cancelled separately. With two stamps on each letter, the cancellers would be obliged to strike 450,000 extra blows. Now, let's see. A man's hand, in passing from the letter to the ink pad and back, goes over a space of at least eight inches. On 450,000 letters a man's hand—give me that piece of paper—would travel over 3,600,000 inches. Divide by twelve, and you have 300,000 feet. Divide again by 5,280, and you have nearly fifty-seven miles. That's as far as from here to Trenton. That's one day's journey of a man's hand. The second day the hand would be past Philadelphia. In a week it would be over toward Pittsburg, and in a little more than fourteen months that hand would circumnavigate the world, like Cyrus W. Field. Think of it! What a vast waste of force! I haven't taken into account, either, the extra work of the men who sell the stamps, or that of the people who lick them and put them on the letters. But let us suppose that the tearing off, licking, and sticking on of each stamp takes half a minute. That's 450,000 half minutes, or 225,000 minutes. There are 1,440 minutes in a day. Now divide. That's 156 1/3 days' time put in on each day's mail. Now, in a year—Must you go? Well, good-bye! Try to discourage that fashion."

**NOTICE!****Dealers & Advertisers,  
Now is the time.**

Take the present opportunity and advantage by sending in your advt at once for insertion in the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER  
OF THE

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST, which will appear jointly with our regular December number, making a grand production of 12 pages, and which we intend to make a most superior advertising medium.

The circulation of this number will exceed double the usual circulation, attaining the number of over 1500 copies. A copy will reach most every renowned collector and dealer (as it is to be sent gratis) and almost one-half the number of copies will be mailed to foreign parts. Notwithstanding this, the rates for advertising in this number will be at our usual extraordinary low figures, namely:—

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per 1/2 page. \$6.00 per page.

*Terms:—Cash in Advance.*

It will need no consideration whatever to convince advertisers that at these marvellously low rates it will pay them "over-and-over-again" to patronize this number.

All advts must be received by us before the 10th of December, in order to be inserted.

Address all communications to

GEO. F. HAGEMEYER,

Sec. N. J. P. A.

11 Reservoir Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

**Foreign Postage Stamps Cheap!**

Send 1c. stamp for a rare stamp and price lists, 100 well assorted 5 cts.; Gambia 2 cts.; Liberia 3 cts. Lists sent free on application. E. D. Smith, Box 32, Community, N. Y.

**200** Mixed foreign stamps 11 c.; 25 from 25 different countries 11 c.  
Frank E. Thorp, Norwich, N. Y.

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A large, diamond-shaped graphic tilted at an angle. It features the title "Hunt and the Philatelist" in a large, ornate, blackletter font. In the center is a circular vignette showing a woman in classical attire. Below the vignette, it says "PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY". The entire graphic is surrounded by decorative flourishes and scrollwork.

1881.

— THE —  
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NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY,  
— THE —  
11 RESERVOIR AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J. (U. S. A.)

1881

THE NEW JERSEY  
Philatelist  
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Number

Christmas

Subscription 25 c. per Year.



# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. II.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER, 1881.

NO. 24.

## The Value of United States Revenues.

BY E. B. STERLING.

The collecting of U. S. Revenues is fast becoming daily more general, and foreign collectors are now seeking our Revenue stamps for future investment, as well as pleasurable amusement, from the fact that the beauty of most of the stamps, and great variety of design and rich colors, make them especially attractive, besides the variety of many of the stamps increases yearly, and with such a vast array one has plenty of food to work upon, and fresh knowledge constantly, with the comforting thought that at no great day Revenue stamp collecting in the United States will become as general as that of Postage stamps.

This is more especially the case with advanced collectors, who having compiled their collections to such an extent that to complete sets or years of issue, would involve a great outlay of ready cash, turn for relief to U. S. Revenues, and find to their agreeable surprise that Revenue stamp collecting in this country offers such a variety of designs to suit the most fastidious, and such a pleasant and cheap outlet for additional amusement, gratification, and possession of the most beautiful stamps, that cannot be excelled by any country in the World.

Revenue stamp collecting is hardly ever indulged in by the juvenile collector from the fact that general principles have led the way for a taste of Foreign Postage by the aid of the illustrated catalogues and inducements of cheap and marvellous Continentals, and the fact that well-mixed South American stamps will be exchanged for U. S. Postage and Long Document.

What a propensity the English collect has for our long bill stamps as they call them, which no doubt has had much to do with the apparent scarcity of some of the varieties which have increased in value lately tenfold. 'Tis only a few years ago that the collector of Document stamps could obtain a splendid assortment of these interesting mementoes of our late Civil War, for the mere asking of any of our prominent business firms the privilege of examining their vouchers from 1862 to 1872 and removing such stamps as they should desire, now the majority of such papers have been destroyed and the chances for such opportunities have passed away and only occasionally can we find a batch of old vouchers that have not been disturbed by some active collector and the stamps removed.

Take also for instance some of our old Match stamps, the value of which would surprise the natives, why, a bedroom suite could be obtained for what we have known

some of these rare old bits of paper sell for, that only a few years ago when we first began to collect could be purchased for about 10 c. to 20 c. now for as many dollars and twice that sum. Yet what a splendid line we can yet secure for an outlay of a few cents and even the most common varieties that now sell for a mere song, will in a few years more than double in value.

The medicine stamps or Private Die Proprietaries as some have seen proper to designate them, also give evidence of the increase in value and we have known as high as fifty dollars to have been paid for a single specimen believed to be unique.

Take for instance the 2 c. black Fred Brown's Jamaica Ginger stamps on silk thread paper. This stamp can be had for ten cents, while the same stamp on pink paper issued after the silk thread paper had been discontinued (but the number limited) has been known to have readily sold for as many dollars. This is but an instance of the value of many of the stamps and we only designate this one especially to show that the collector who would throw aside a stamp on old, silk, pink, or water-marked paper simply because he has one like it of the same die, but on different paper, will some day regret that he did not make the study of these papers more of a speciality when it was within his

power to secure them. The value of Private Revenues depends not so much upon the die as it does upon the texture of the paper upon which they are printed, and if collectors would only bear this point in view, the value of their collections would be much greater than at present. A stamp may be common on old paper, yet scarce on silk thread, and especially rare on pink, or vice versa, common on silk and watermarked, and rare on old or pink.

All the Pinks, however, were of limited production and are fast becoming objects of rarity.

We trust that the Revenue stamps of the United States will be as eagerly sought after by our young collectors as they now seek for stamps of Foreign Countries, whose names they cannot pronounce nor values decipher, and the question of genuineness is a matter of doubt to be solved when they are offered for sale to a dealer or advanced collector.

We would say to all, collect first the stamps of your own country, for such a general line cannot be found elsewhere, then you can take your album and select country after country gradually, and you will never regret that you first started with United States stamps, and especially Revenues.

### The Paris Post-Office.

BY GEORGE B. MILES.

To Cardinal Richelieu belongs the credit of inaugurating a regular postal system in France for the public benefit. In the early part of his ministry (1629) he divided the country into postal districts, appointed administrative agents, and first established a fixed rate of postage. This was long before the day of mail-coaches, and the carriage was performed by couriers (*courriers* — meaning "runners"), who accomplished their respective journeys as best they could, by land or by water, walking or riding, the time occupied in their transit thus varying greatly with different circumstances.

Twenty-five years later, under Louis XIV, an attempt was made to establish a city-delivery in Paris,

and to this end several letter boxes were placed in different localities; but, from a record of that period, it appears that they were hardly a success, and were either wholly neglected by the public or found stuffed with garbage and all sorts of rubbish.

Not until 1760 was the want of a city-mail actually felt, and letters were then collected and distributed twice a day.

The business of carrying the mails throughout France was farmed out to different parties until 1791, when the whole postal service was taken into government hands; and from that time forward its administration became more regular and satisfactory.

The quantity of mail-matter now annually passing through the Paris Post-office is estimated to be three hundred and thirty million enclosures, requiring the service of over fifteen hundred employes in its handling. We propose to show how, by a judicious division of labor, this daily average of nearly a million parcels is received, sorted, and delivered, with a promptness and an accuracy that prove the admirable working of the whole system.

Besides the central office, known as L'Hotel des Postes, there are thirty-six sub-offices in different parts of the city, where letters are received and money orders issued or cashed; and, in addition, some five hundred boxes scattered through the various collection districts.

These boxes are emptied seven times a day, and their contents carried to the several district offices, where they are divided into four lots, or dispatches, as they are there called — the Paris mail, suburban mail, mail for the departments, and that for foreign countries. Each of these is carefully tied up, ticketed, and its number entered upon a register, and they are then placed together in a leather bag, which is carefully sealed with the number of the office whence it proceeds.

Seven times a day, at the same hours, every district office sends its mail by post-wagon to the central bureau, and the arrival of this mass of postal matter creates at once a busy scene.

Dispatches for the departments and for foreign countries are laid aside to await the departure of their trains, or are perhaps immediately forwarded. The Paris dispatch is opened without delay, its prepaid letters receive two stamps, one showing the date and hour of their collection, the other cancelling the prepayment, and they are then sorted into eleven piles, one for each of the eleven districts of distribution.

This done, each postman selects such letters as may belong within his particular round of streets, receives the unpaid letters upon which he has to collect postage, and at length, taking his place in an omnibus, is driven to the locality where his distribution begins.

By means of this system, a letter may be delivered in Paris three hours after its posting.

Five o'clock A. M. finds the central office busy over the largest mail of the day, comprising city letters of the last evening's collection, letters from the departments and from foreign countries. Naturally, this mail is the most important, and the one most anxiously expected; hence a double activity, and oftentimes a double force is required to insure its prompt delivery, and thus satisfy an impatient and unreasonable public.

The outgoing mails from Paris are simply delivered at their proper lines of railway without being specially sorted for the different towns to which they are destined, this last duty devolving upon others.

Every train leaving Paris to go beyond the suburbs carries either a postal car or a reserved compartment for the mail agents, who sort and deliver not only the dispatches received at starting, but whatever is collected at any station *en route*, to be delivered farther on.

The economy of this arrangement is very great, since, without it, all letters must first go to a central office, to be forwarded from there, thus requiring double the time and labor now expended.

If the public could only be as careful in directing letters as the post in delivering them! Every day bring to the Paris office over a thousand parcels, either not directed at all, or with insufficient

or illegible superscriptions. In the first case, they are immediately opened, and, if their destination cannot then be ascertained, they are returned, if possible, to the sender. Where a letter is incorrectly or illegibly directed, it is given to experts, who, with the aid of gazetteers, directories, and the like, endeavor to find its true address. Thanks to this care, nine-tenths of these letters go on their way rejoicing; the remaining one-tenth are retained for a period varying with circumstances, and are destroyed only when all possibility of their being claimed is out of the question.

The annual revenue resulting directly from the sale of postage stamps is about sixty-five million francs, one-quarter of which sum represents the returns of the Paris office. These figures would be much larger were it not that the French postal service, like our own, unfortunately is burdened with the abuses of a franking privilege that, originally extended only to the sovereign, is now enjoyed by one hundred thousand functionaries, whose annual correspondence, charged at the usual rates, would give a return of fifty-six million francs. In Great Britain this franchise was long since abolished, and Parliament now makes yearly appropriations to defray postal expenses of each official department.

It may be here mentioned that French soldiers and sailors serving abroad are required to pay only postage of their own country, however far they may be situated from it.

### A Turkish Post-Office.

A Turkish post-office must be an excellent place for the amusement of those who have the sense of honor. The *Cologne Gazette* describes a scene at one of them, as follows:

A turbaned Ottoman slowly approaches the pigeon-hole of the post-office. He bows repeatedly to the official, and, laying his right hand on his breast, exclaims, 'May the noble morning be fortunate for you sir!'

Official, returning the salutation,

inquires, 'What is your pleasure?'

'Thy servant desires a few stamps—postage stamps—in order to send letters to Europe. My son, Abdullah, Effendi, glass merchant of Ak Serai, has traveled to London, and his family wishes to write to him.

'I, myself, indeed, do not possess the accomplishment of writing, but a relative, the grandson of my first wife's great-uncle, the great pipe-bowl manufacturer of Top-hane, is master of that art, and he will pen the epistle for us.'

'Very good; and how many stamps do you want, sir?'

'Ah, my jewel, how many do I require? One, I suppose, will not be sufficient, for he will not return yet for four weeks; so give me two.'

'Very good; here they are—two and a half piastres.'

'What is that thou sayest, my lamb? Two piastres is what I used to give some years back, when Abdullah was previously in London. Wait; it was—'

'Quite right, Effendim; but since then the fee has been altered, and the price is now greater.'

'Is it so, apple of my eye? The price is greater; alas! alas!'

Herewith the Turk pulls out a roll of notes, on seeing which the official exclaims, 'No, my diamond, no! We take no paper money here. You must pay in silver.'

'Eh, what! You take no paper? Why not? Surely it is good money of the padishaw in whose realms you are. Well, well, I will give you hard money. I have some with me in copper.'

'No, Effendim,' replies the official, 'we don't take copper, either. You must pay in silver.'

'Silver! By my head, I have none! Do me the kindness of taking copper. I will pay you the agio.'

'Impossible, Effendim; I am not allowed to take it.'

'Well, what am I to do, then, my son?'

'Go to the money changer; he is sitting there in the corner.'

'Ah me, it is very hot! Won't you really take the copper?'

'I cannot, under any circumstance.'

'Very well, then you shall have

silver. My son, here it is.'

'Thanks.'

This part of the business being concluded, the Turk asks:

'When will the letter be sent off?'

'First tell me, father, when do you intend to write?'

'Oh, to-day! as soon as I get back from the fish-market, whither I must first go, I will have the letter written.'

'Then it will be dispatched in the morning, if you bring it here before two o'clock this afternoon.'

'Excellent! and when will the answer come back?'

'Well, Effendim, that will depend on when your son posts his reply.'

'Writes his reply, my lamb! Why what are you thinking of? He will do it at once, of course. Do you think he will keep his father waiting?'

'Very well; in that case, the answer will arrive quickly. You may, perhaps, get it in ten days.'

'Bravo! bravo! Then I will come back in ten days' time. Good-bye. May Allah lengthen thy shadow, my heart.'

'Good-bye, sir, and may thy beard luxuriantly flourish.'

### A New Firm.

Mess. H. Collin & Co. are about to occupy the premises formerly used by Mr. A. Fountain for many years at 79 Nassau St., New York.

Mr. Collin paid us a visit recently, and stated that he has been in the stamp business for a long time in Amiens, France, and while there he conducted the same on a large scale. He came to this country, and after having traveled through the entire West, receiving *en route* the kindest reception from the American philatelists, he concluded to locate in New York City, where he will after January 1st, 1882, open his office at the above address.

He has a large stock of rarities and latest novelties, and has shown us the Spain, 1861, 2 quarto, lil. c instead of green. This is supposed to be a stamp of great rarity.

## The Postage Stamps of the Duchy of Brunswick.

Translated for the 'N. J. P.' from the 'B. I. B. Z.'

At the time that the first postage stamps were issued, the Duchy of Brunswick numbered 282,000 inhabitants to an area of 67 square miles.

The capital of this country is Brunswick, which was founded in the year 870 by Duke Bruno under the name of "Brunswick."

The chief magistrate of the government is Duke William, whom the people paid homage April 25, 1831. The constitution of this state is that of a constitutional monarchy, and the Luthern Religion prevails.

On Jan. 1, 1844, Brunswick joined the Prussian German Customs Society, and the taxes collected between the years 1861-63 amounted to a round sum of 7,225,000 Thalers. The Duke, however, withdrew and joined the Confederate Assemblage on May 27, 1851.

The stamps of Brunswick showed particularly no tasteful design; they however fulfilled their purpose, as the watermarks which the various issues contain proved in every instance a safe protection against counterfeiting.

At various times, Pfennige, Pfennig, Silberpfennige, Groschen, Silbergroschen, and Gutegroschen, were employed; and all this in the short time of 12 years.

That the Authorities had the intention of manufacturing their own stamps is evident from the fact of the various essays that are to be found, which were however deemed unworthy and not accepted. In 1851 the Brunswick Authorities made application at Berlin for the delivery of a quantity of stamps. The same were made by the Prussian States Printing Establishment, which was already celebrated at that time for its fine work.

The first officially issued stamps were printed in book-form, colored on thick white paper. The space between each two stamps on the sheets varies considerably, being between 2 to 2½ Mm. The design represents a double lined square; "Braunschweig" above in waving band; in centre, Coat-of-Arms; galloping horse with crown above,

upon linear background; towards the right and left, small ovals, in which the figure of value appears. Below, in waving band, the value abbreviated: "Ein Silb. Gr.", "Zwei Silb. Gr.", "Drei Silb. Gr."

The various stamps of this issue appeared without a watermark, in place of which each stamp had a redish-brown gum on the back, which was prepared by the government and was a secret which they alone knew. The stamps, which were issued Jan'y, 1852, were the following:

- 1 Silber Groschen, rose.
- 2 " " light blue.
- 3 " " red.

Owing to the mistakes which frequently occurred, both with the officials and the public, by mistaking the 1 for the 3 Silbergroschen, or vice versa (they being of about the same color), it was resolved to change the issue.

The stamps of the next issue were printed with the same die as the previous issue; but differs inasmuch as that the previous issue was printed in color on white paper, whereas this issue was printed in black on colored paper. The back bears colorless gum, and the various stamps of this issue contain a watermark which consists of a posthorn inclosed in a square. The watermarked posthorns do not appear uniform in size. In some they are smaller, while in others larger. The paper is of various texture; some thick and others thin, which makes the watermark appear plain and in some cases very indistinct.

### Issue April 1st, 1856.

- 1 Silbergroschen, orange and ochre.
- 2 " " blue.
- 3 " " dark rose.

Jan. 1st, 1856, the 1 silbergroschen was changed from orange to straw-yellow.

Upon the numerous presentations of influential business houses, and for the sake of unity with the various Post Offices of Germany, the Authorities ordered that on April 1st two new values should be issued. These new stamps were also the production of the Prussian States Printing Establishment.

These stamps, which were issued mainly for the mailing of

samples, and various merchandise, differ considerably from the rest of the set. The two ovals on the right and left sides contain the fractions "¼" and "½." The values, "Drei pfennig oder Vier Silb. pf." show in reference to the print quite a difference from that of the old type.

### Issue April 1, 1856.

- 3 Pfennig (¼ Silber. Gr.), brown.
- 4 Silber. Pfennig (½ Silb. Gr.), white

The change of the monetary system at this time soon caused the Authorities to step forth with a new stamp. This new stamp is divided into quarters. The following money-values occur on same:—Gutegroschen (Brunswick money), also four times Drei Pfennige (Prussian money). The stamp is formed into a perfect square, the same being subdivided into four smaller squares, so that the word "Postmarke" is repeated twice on the upper and lower ends; and to the right and left the words "3 pfennige" are repeated in like manner. The inner squares contain each a crown, below which is a small oval in which the fraction "¼" appears, and beneath oval is inscribed "Gutegr." The stamps on the entire sheets are divided very irregularly, so that the space intervening the stamps varies from 1 3/4 to 2½ Mm. This stamp, the same as its predecessors, is printed in black type print on colored paper. The watermark as before is a posthorn in square, though the posthorns come in various sizes, owing to the changes that have been made. The paper used is both thick and thin, and the gum is the same as used on the stamps of the previous issues. This stamp could be used in parts, 1-4, ½, 3-4, 1-1, etc., just as the public desired for the prepayment of postage.

### Issue Feb. 1, 1857.

- 4-4 Gutegroschen (2 Pfennige), light and dark brown.

The Postal Authorities in 1862 changed the color of the paper of the 3 silbergroschen stamp, owing to the fact that they were being counterfeited abroad. The design remained the same as in 1852, but the stamp was from henceforth printed in carmine-red on thin white paper.

Sept. 1st, 1862.

3 Silbergroschen, carmine-red.

Already as early as January of the next year a new value made its appearance. As the preceding, this stamp was also made by the Prussian States Printing Establishment.

This stamp varies somewhat from the rest. It is slightly larger in size. The word "Braunschweig" in upper band, and the band itself is larger as it very nearly touches the upper edge. The two ovals at sides are black, while the figure of value ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Gr.) appears on a light background. The crown above the duke's crown, and touches the upper line. The gum, watermark, and print are the same as used in the preceding issues. The color of paper is green.

Issue Jan. 1st, 1863.

5 Pfennig ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen), green and light green.

At last it was perceived that by perforating the stamps a long-felt want would be remedied, and in 1864 the Authorities ordered them to be issued in that way. As the Kingdom of Hanover also required their stamps perforated, it was resolved to have a perforating machine manufactured.

Issue 1864 (perforated).

4 Silberpfennig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Silber. Gr., white (4th issue).

5 Pfennig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen, green (7th issue).

1 Silbergroschen, black on yellow (3rd issue).

2 Silbergroschen, black on blue (2nd issue).

3 Silbergroschen, red on white (6th issue).

In the same year the Postal Authorities ordered that the 1 Silbergr. stamp should be printed on white paper. We consequently now see this stamp printed in golden yellow on white. The design, the print, and the gum remain the same as in the 1 Silbergroschen stamp of the third issue. It is also perforated.

Issue 1864.

1 Silbergroschen, golden-yellow.

The perforated stamps were not in use for a long time, as in the year 1865 the perforating machine

got out of order, and the Authorities were now obliged to issue them with the Prussian rouletting.

Issue 1865.

3 Pfennig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Silbergr., brown (4th issue).

5 Pfennig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen, green (7th issue).

1 Silbergroschen, black on yellow (3rd issue).

? 2 Silbergroschen, black on blue (2nd issue).

3 Silbergroschen, carmine on white (6th issue).

1 Silbergroschen, yellow on white (9th issue).

N. B.—The interrogation point opposite the 2 Sg. signifies that no proof exists that this stamp was ever issued.

In the year 1865 a large firm had a quantity of 5 pfennig stamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.) sharply perforated for its own use; this one is the only unofficial perforation. All of the other varieties are experiments which have no philatelic importance.

Issue 1865.

5 Pfennig, green (perf.).

In the year 1865 an entire change in design took place. From thenceforth all the small German states printed stamps in uniform colors. The stamps were printed from woodcuts, the design and execution of which could hardly be called good. They were either made in a hurry or the Authorities wanted to be economical, which both deserve censure. The design is as follows:—Standing engine-turned oval. Frame-work in which appears, above, the word "Braunschweig"; beneath, "Groschen"; on both sides, the figures of value in small oval. Within the inner oval the Coat-of-Arms on smooth background. Colored woodblock on white paper. Every sheet contains 120 stamps. Each two stamps are separated by a space of 3 Mm. No watermark.

Issue Oct. 1st, 1865.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen, black.

$\frac{1}{2}$  " carmine.

2 " blue.

3 " brown.

Shortly before the breaking out of the war these stamps (in the confusion) were sold unperforated at the various post-offices. This is proved by the numerous stamps

which are still found on old envelopes being unperforated.

In closing, I would state that the 4 4 Gutegroschen noted in so many albums as being on white paper, printed in yellow-brown, is nothing more than an Essay and of no philatelic importance whatever.

### New Issues.

BARBADOES.—We have heard that a provisional  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. Card is in use.

COPENHAGEN.—Mess. Theo. Buhl & Co. of London have informed us that the Copenhagen 3 ore "By-post" stamp appears now in blue instead of yellow.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *P. T.* notes that a new issue of stamps from  $\mathcal{L}5$  downward in value, available for postage, telegraph or receipt purposes, will be issued early next year.

LIBERIA.—The *P. M.* notes a 3 cent postal card. It is printed blue and red on white.

NEW CALEDONIA.—*Le T. P.* describes the French Colony stamp surcharged and used in this country.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *N. Z. P. T.* states that a 1d. stamp will shortly be issued for postage or receipt.

PERU.—Postal Cards of the denomination of 4 centavos have been prepared; they are, however, not in use yet.

SPAIN.—A new series of war stamps are in preparation.

ST. LUCIA.—A few provisional stamps are in circulation,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. black on green,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. black on red, also a 1d. Card.

SINGAPORE.—The *P. M.* notes surch. Strait Settlements stamps which are in use in this native state, surcharged S. U. beneath crescent and star enclosed in upright oval.

TURKEY.—We hear that the entire series have been surcharged "Catchack" in red triangle.

U. S. LOCAL.—A new stamp has just been issued by the "Empire City Dispatch Co.," 23 Dey-street, N. Y. This is a new company started in opposition to "Boyd's Dispatch" and "Hussey's Post."

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—The 5 c. Cards come on white, light blue, and bluish pink card.



# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Our Holiday Greeting.

With this number we wind up the second year of our existence, and are about to enter upon the duties of our third. To our subscribers we extend our most hearty thanks for all their kindness, and for the live interest they have taken in our paper. To the stamp trade we are indeed deeply indebted for our success as their kind support has upheld us at all times, and they likewise we thank with all our heart, and may success crown them as they have been instrumental in crowning us with success. Wishing all our philatelic friends "A Merry Christmas and a most Happy New Year"

We remain,

Your philatelic friends,

THE PUBLISHERS.

## Our Contemporaries.

In reviewing the various foreign philatelic publications, I notice with pleasure the unity which exists between them. There is no wrangling and petty disturbances, or ill-feeling among them. Everything is conducted in as peaceable and tranquil a manner as possible. And what is the result? Why, they stand high in respect with the rest of the philatelic world. They perform everything they undertake, and an interest is taken in them and their doings. And why cannot we do as they? Because we are separated. Each and everyone pulls his own way, and the result is that there must be a break. Publications spring up every moment, and for what? Only to be crushed and demoralized almost before they are brought forth by the publisher. How long this will last remains to be decided by the philatelists of these United States. Unless they form themselves into one compact league, working the same way and for the same common good, so long will this poor condition exist, and not before will any improvement be visible.

The *Philatelic Times* of Margate, England, published by G. H. F. Gale. We are in receipt of the first number of this paper. The name of its publisher alone ought

to be sufficient guarantee that it will be one of the best journals of its kind. The editor opens with a very appropriate and sensible introduction. He states as follows: "We shall do all in our power to make the *Philatelic Times* the best of its kind, and no expense will be spared to make it interesting, and useful to our readers." Amongst the numerous contributors will be the Rev. R. B. Earee, who will furnish a number of original articles, such as he alone is capable of writing. We wish the *Times* success in its enterprise.

The *Berliner Illus. Philatelisten Zeitung* for October received. The German Philatelic Society in Berlin will shortly celebrate their anniversary with a grand festival, at which the leading philatelists of the country will be present. From preparations which are being made it promises to be a success. We hope the committee of arrangements will send us a description of the festival for publication.

The *Philatelic Review* for Oct. received. It contains a description of a number of the best ways that were proposed at the recent prize competition on "The Best Mode of Mounting Post Cards."

The *Philatelic Medium*, hailing from Cincinnati, Ohio, is a new paper devoted entirely to advertising. It is published by C. C. Collins and sent gratis to dealers and collectors.

We have been informed that on Jan. 15th a new philatelic journal will be published, entitled *The Stamp News*. Mess. Theo. Buhl & Co. of London, Eng., will be the publishers. It will contain articles from the pens of various philatelic writers, and the first number will be graced with an article written expressly for it by the Rev. Robert B. Earee.

The *Philatelic Times* of Auckland, N. Z. for September received. It contains the continuation of the article on the stamps of the Fiji Islands; Postal Scraps and other interesting matter complete the number.

The *Philatelic Monthly* for December received.

Papers received, for which the respective Editors will accept our thanks:

- Stamp World for November.
- Baltimore Philatelist No. 1.
- Buckeye Stamp Journal for November.
- The Collectors' Library Table for November.
- Berliner Illustrirte Philatelisten Zeitung for October.
- The Philatelic Advertiser Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
- The Philatelic Globe No. 1.

As many Subscriptions expire with this number, we will announce that the subscription for 1882 will remain at the usual low figure of 25 cents, and that we are prepared to receive them. We hope that all our old subscribers will renew, and also induce many of their friends to subscribe.

### An Exhibition of Stamps.

On the 14th of November there was opened at Vienna an exhibition of postal and telegraph stamps. It was gotten up by the Vienna Philatelists' Club. The display of stamps, envelopes, postal cards, and the like gives a striking picture of the development within the last 40 years. In our next number we will give a detailed account of the Exhibition, which we will probably have received by that time from our regular correspondent.

All those wishing files should apply at once. We have but a few left of this year's, and still less of the year before. Price:

1880 file, \$1.00.  
1881 " .75.

Single numbers of Vol. I, 10 c. each, with the exception of No. 1, which is out of print. Single numbers of Vol. II, 8 c. each.

The first supply of the first issue Austria was struck on thin paper; the second on stout paper.

### Scott & Co.'s 30th Annual Auction Sale of Stamps.

On Dec. 12th and 13th one of the largest auction sales of postage stamps on record was held in New York.

The sale was that of the entire collection of Charles Spaeth, of La Porte, Ind., comprising, besides a fine line of Foreign stamps, the best collection of U. S. Locals and entire envelopes ever sold in this city. The whole being sold without reserve, by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., at their auction-rooms in Clinton Hall.

Amongst the most conspicuous philatelists present on this occasion were Mess. Scott, Brown, Durbin, Sterling, Calman, Ackerman and Seebeck; while among the many collectors were Messrs. Graham, Parker, Calder, Hobby, Hui, Reclert, and Gomez.

The bidding was very brisk, and as a rule the stamps brought good prices.

The stamps that brought the highest prices were as follows:—

Bolivia, 500c., black, *eleven stars*, unused, was eagerly bid for, and at last after a hard struggle knocked down to Mr. Durbin for \$39.00.

Spain, 1851 issue, 2 (*dos*) reals, orange, unused. A fine specimen of this very rare stamp was also knocked down to Mr. Durbin, after it had been bid up to \$21.00.

New Foundland, 1857 issue, 1 shilling, scarlet, cancelled, and in excellent condition, was sold for \$26.00.

France, 1 franc, vermilion, used and in perfect condition, for 18.00.

St. Domingo, 1862 issue, 1 r., straw, unused, for \$11.50.

Bolivia, 1867 issue, 10 c., brown, for \$10.25.

The second night was devoted to the sale of U. S. stamps only, some of which also brought good prices.

#### United States.

New York, 1842 issue, 3 c., buff, for \$29.00.

State Dept. Full set, all cancelled, including the 2, 5, 10 and 20 Dollars, brought \$22.18.

St. Louis, 10 c. black for \$15.75.

Carrier, 1 c., blue on pink, for \$13.00.

War Env., Reay die, 10 c. bright red, for \$9.00.

Local, Bishop City Post of Cleveland, blue, for 19.00.

Conf. States, Nashville, 5 c., plum, unused, for 9.00.

At the time of our going to press the net proceeds of the sale had not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that it will exceed \$1500.

TAKE NOTICE. — We offer no gifts, such as pieces of pie, chromos, etc., as inducements for subscribers, but will guarantee them an excellent amount of reading matter and information, which no Collector should be without.

### Postal Scraps.

—The letters B. G. on the newspaper stamps of Modena, signify Bollo Giornale, or Journal Stamp.

—The small initials C. W., beneath the bust of the 1866-70 issue of Portugal are those of C. Wiener, the engraver of the same.

—The two Bergeford stamps, issued on Nov. 1, 1861, were in circulation only eleven days, and are proportionally rare. Equally rare is a variety of the 12 schg. inscribed "Schillinge," instead of schilling, of which a few specimens only were issued before the error committed, in adding a final *e*, was discovered.

—The stamps of the Ionian Islands were suppressed upon the cessation of the English protectorate in 1864. They were used exclusively for interinsular postage. The 4 oboli is watermarked with a figure 1, of which the explanation has never been given; and the 2 oboli with a figure 2.

—In the Art Gallery of the American Institute Fair of New York City, on this year's exhibition, the American Bank Note Co. displays specimens of its work, in two large magnificent frames. Among the finely executed Bonds, Foreign and U. S. Bank Notes and U. S. currency we also find postage and revenue stamps of this and other countries. These are all arranged in the most fascinating manner possible.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

The New Jersey Philatelist  
25 Cents Per Year.

No extra charge for subscriptions abroad, whether in the 'Postal Union' or not.

This, we hope, will prove an inducement for Foreign Collectors and Dealers, to whom many copies of this number are sent free as an inducement to subscribe upon notice of the merits of the journal, therefore, send in your 25 cents *now* for subscription to Vol. III or for the year 1882.

We intend to place our paper within the reach of all philatelists, especially foreigners. We will therefore *not* raise on our former subscription price of 25 cts. Our only desire is to have this amount pay for the postage, which price, when taken in consideration of the many countries not embraced in the Postal Union, to which our paper is now sent, and to the many more we intend to have it reach, on the average but hardly covers the charges for mailing purposes. To foreign subscribers the paper may be considered as sent *free*, as, according to the above, 25 cents but pays for the postage used in mailing. We do not care to have subscribers pay for the expenses of publishing our paper, if we should, it would be necessary to raise the subscription rate to \$1.00 per annum. It is the amount derived from advertisements which, through the kindness of the many dealers patronizing our paper, uphold the same. We think it a bad policy to levy high rates on subscribers, for if we intend to push forward the science of philately, we must place all good publications within the reach of every collector.

Bear in mind that you will receive our large philatelic journal monthly for one year, making 12 grand numbers of important, desirable, and interesting matter to philatelists. *And all this for only 25 cents.*

THE PAPER WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF And those parties, who receive paper with this notice *marked*, will please remember that it is but a slight hint for them to—*subscribe*.

TO PARTIES WHOSE SUBSCRIPTIONS EXPIRE WITH THIS NUMBER.

Let us cordially invite them to renew the same. It will be unnecessary to go into a detailed description of the benefits of subscribing. They all know what can be expected from us, and that we intend to do our best in making the paper the best of its kind published. The number of expiring subscriptions is very large with this number, it being the last of the year, and we hope that all those who find this part of the notice marked, will favor us highly by *not waiting*, but sending in the subscription price *now* for the next year.

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For 12 c. I will send to any one in U. S. 3 Chinese coins (all different) called Shepoos, or 4 for 15 c. Send currency or com. Something every collector needs.

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would save money by getting my cheap packet list. T. Gibson, Foreign Stamp Dealer, 81 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, Canada.

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We want a smart, active Agent in every City and Town, School and College, to sell stamps on commission. Our stamps are priced very low and agents make quick sales. We give a commission on packets and sets. Reference required. Send for circular.

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25 Assorted Foreign Stamps and New Circulars for three 1-cent stamps (unused).

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115 Varieties of Foreign stamps worth 1. to 50c. each 25c.; 50 Year U. S. 25c.; 35 Foreign Revenues 25c.; 60 U. S. Rev. 25c.; 2 Prince Edwards Isles 9c.; 2 Paraguay 25c.; 5 Turkey 9c.; 5 Thurn and Taxis unused 20c.; 12 Spain 3c.; 20 German 10c.; 4 Agriculture 15c.; 4 Justice 15c.; 7 War 10c.; 10 Portugal 25c.; 3 Curacao 15c.; 10 Sweden official 20c.; 7 Venezuela 25c.; 12 Wurtemberg 8c.; 1000 mixed 15c.

Best price in cash or exchange for old U. S. department stamps. Send 3c. stamp for illustrated price lists.

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50 foreign stamps, no two alike, 15c. One very rare stamp as a Christmas Present.

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Genuine Foreign Postage Stamps for only 25 cents.

Sheets sent on approval to parties furnishing good references.

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**125** Mixed foreign stamps and price lists for four 3-cent stamps

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Send 1c. stamp for a rare stamp and price lists, 100 well assorted 5 cts.; Gambia 2 cts.; Liberia 3 cts. Lists sent free on application. E. D. Smith, Box 32, Community, N. Y.

Everybody send for sample of the *Queen City Collector*.

To be the largest four-page paper in America, and the cheapest for its size. No. 1 ready January 1st. Subs. 200 a year; Ads. 500, an inch. Rates for larger ads. on application. Sample free.

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**STAMPS!** 100 well-mixed, containing stamps from Dutch Indies, Finland, Greece, Heligoland, Roman States, Hamburg, Australia, New South Wales, Bermuda, Malta, Ecuador, Barbadoes, Victoria, etc. Price 25 cents.

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**FOREIGN & U. S. STAMPS, ALBUMS, Etc.,**

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We offer the following Cheap Sets:

- Brunswick, 5 varieties, ..... 7
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All Unused.

PACKETS.

- 500 mixed, ..... 20
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**For Only 33 Cents**

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**The Stamp Collectors' Bureau,**

an 8 page, 24 column quarterly, devoted entirely to the interests of stamp collectors and dealers. It contains a few ad's. of only first class dealers, and should be in the hands of all collectors. Subscription 20 c. per year. *Sample Copy Free.* Dealers send for adv. rates. C. H. Mekeel & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Being desirous of completing his collection of *unused* stamps within a short given time, on account of a bet, he will be very much obliged to any one who will send him *unused* stamps to select from, stating what they desire in exchange.

Please to register *all* valuable letters. Address

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**10 STAMPS FREE.**

100 stamps 6c.; 500 15c.; 1000 30 c. 100 all different, including Cuba, Brazil, Spain, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, &c. Price 25c. postfree. 50 all different 20 c.; 100 U. S. Revenue 25 c.; 50 Decimals 20 c.; 10 Hungary 30 c.; 10 Austria 30 c.; 10 Italy 30 c.; 12 German 50 c.; 10 England 50 c.; 10 Holland 50 c.; 10 France 50 c.; 5 Greece 50 c.

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New Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages, 920 cuts of stamps.

Price postfree 25c.

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10 varieties of stamps and price-list for 30 stamps, 200 mixed stamps including one of Cape Verde and one of Dutch West Indies. Post paid 13 c. Price-list free.

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Stamps on approval to advanced collectors. Earns a leading speciality. Correspondence solicited from all collectors. Have been a collector since 1868, and am still an ardent one. Send at once for an approval sheet. Agents wanted at 33 1/2 per cent. commission to sell my sheets of stamps

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- Brazil, 11 varieties, ..... 30
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- Cape Good Hope, 5 varieties, ..... 12
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Agents wanted at 25 per cent. comm. Satisfactory reference or deposit required.

**Foreign Stamps Cheap.**

Send for new price-list and terms to agents.

UNION STAMP CO.,

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**Just See Here!**

50 varieties of Foreign Stamps 100, 500 Mixed 20c. Agents Wanted

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TO SELL OUR SHEETS OF STAMPS.

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8 Summer Street,

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Send 3-cent stamp for an 8 page new Circular and 10 stamps.

Baden land-post,	3	.06
Bergedorf,	5	.12
Brunswick,	5	.08
Cyprus,	3	.15
Greece,	7	.12
Hamburg,	10	.20
Heligoland, 1867,	8	.20
Italy, 1864,	12	.05
Lubeck,	5	.15
Prince Edwards Island,	12	.50
St. Helena,	3	.18
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**STAMP NEWS.**

A Monthly ILLUSTRATED Journal,

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We are always prepared to make estimates on any quantity of stamps.

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Best exchange given for all foreign consignments sent us.

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READ! AND WE ARE CERTAIN YOU WILL INVEST. A NOVELTY!

**AN ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY FOR \$1.15.**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

To charge the cell remove the zinc ring from the carbon cup, fill the cup half full with water, add two spoons full of bisulphate of mercury, replace the zinc ring and gently touch the spring attached to the coil, the buzzing of the spring will indicate the working of the machine (the spoon referred to accompanies the machine). To increase the current gradually, withdraw the tube at the front of box; when entirely with-



drawn, the battery is working with its full strength. Care should be taken to keep the cup as well as the entire machine clean. If proper care is taken in working the battery it will remain in good order for years.

Everything required to work the battery accompanies it.

Extra Carbon Cups, 25 c.  
 " Zincs, 25 c.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

THE ABOVE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY, \$1.15.

Larger Size, Double Strength, \$2.25.

The Lightning Electric Chameleon Top, \$1.15.

All Post Paid.

**G. B. CALMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**POSTAGE STAMPS**

299 Pearl Street,

New York.

NEW PRICE LIST JUST ISSUED, WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO DEALERS ONLY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST FOR ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL ARTICLES EVER SOLD

**A Stylographic Pen For \$1.50.**



**PRICE LIST.**

- No. 1.—Plain Vulcanized Rubber, with cleaning needle, filler, and full directions for use.
- No. 2.—Same as No. 1, but with gold band and air-cap. (See cut "A.")
- No. 3.—Same as No. 2, but with gold point-cover. (See cut "F.")

- Price 1.50; former price 3.00.
- Price 2.25; former price 5.00.
- Price 2.75; former price 6.00.

Sent post free on receipt of price. All pens bought from us and not giving full satisfaction will be exchanged or money refunded.

Address:—EXCELSIOR STYLOGRAPHIC PEN CO.,

168 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

# GRUAT & BONN,

3 Tavistock Street, Bedford Square, London.

## THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS!

ALL THESE PACKETS CONTAIN POSTAGE STAMPS ONLY, WARRANTED GENUINE.

### THE NEW 'ZULU' PACKET

CONTAINS 250 VARIETIES,

including : Antigua, Barbadoes, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Jamaica, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, etc., etc.

Price 25 cents. Postage 10 cents.

### THE NEW 'ROWLAND HILL' PACKET

CONTAINS 500 VARIETIES,

including : Antigua, Bermuda, Cape of Good Hope (triangular), France 1854, Griqualand 5 shillings, Jamaica, Mauritius (surcharged), Natal, Nevis, St. Helena, San Salvador, Tasmania, Venezuela, etc., etc.

Price \$1.25. Postage 15 cents.

### THE NEW 'GREAT' PACKET

CONTAINS 1,000 VARIETIES,

including : Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Azores, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Brazil, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (triangular), Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, Chili, Costa Rica, Egypt, French Colonies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Griqualand, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Lagos, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia, San Salvador, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Victoria, etc., etc.

Price \$10. Postage 35 cents.

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From the 1st of October, 1881, we shall forward Sheets of Stamps, for approval to all persons who furnish us with good references.

Fifteen days allowed for inspection, the sheet to be returned with amount for those chosen in bank notes or money order payable at General Post Office, London.

25 per cent. Discount allowed.

**1 000,000 MARVELLOUS CONTINENTALS. Price \$100.**

Carriage extra.

---

P. S.—The postage on all letters must be prepaid and a stamp enclosed for the answer.

**GRUAT & BONN,**

**3 TAVISTOCK ST., BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.**

# Single Stamps.

## EXTRACT FROM OUR RETAIL LIST.

All Stamps marked \* are unused.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Angola</td><td>1870</td><td>5 reis,</td><td>black</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>10 "</td><td>orange</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>20 "</td><td>straw</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>25 "</td><td>red</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>40 "</td><td>blue</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>50 "</td><td>green</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1881</td><td>50 "</td><td>blue</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1870</td><td>100 "</td><td>violet</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Antigua</td><td>1862-73</td><td>1 d.</td><td>red</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>6 d.</td><td>green</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Argentine Rep.</td><td>1867-73</td><td>1 cen.</td><td>violet</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>4</td><td>brown</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>5</td><td>red</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>10</td><td>green</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>15</td><td>blue</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>30</td><td>orange</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1877-78</td><td>2</td><td>green</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>8</td><td>claret</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>16</td><td>green</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>24</td><td>blue</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1878 Env.</td><td>6</td><td>red</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Austria,</td><td>1867</td><td>50 Kr.</td><td>Flesh</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>*Azores</td><td>1871</td><td>5 reis</td><td>black</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>10</td><td>yellow</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>20</td><td>straw</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>25</td><td>rose</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>50</td><td>green</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>100</td><td>lilac</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>120</td><td>blue</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1879</td><td>10</td><td>green</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>15</td><td>brown</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>50</td><td>blue</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>* "</td><td>1880</td><td>5</td><td>black</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>25</td><td>grey</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>*Bahamas</td><td>1862</td><td>1 d.</td><td>carmine</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>4 d.</td><td>rose</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Barbadoes</td><td>1861</td><td>1 d.</td><td>blue</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>1874</td><td>1/2 d.</td><td>green</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>1 d.</td><td>blue</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Bavaria</td><td>1875</td><td>1 M.</td><td>lilac</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>"</td><td>"</td><td>2 M.</td><td>orange</td><td>6</td></tr> </table>	Angola	1870	5 reis,	black	3	"	"	10 "	orange	4	"	"	20 "	straw	8	"	"	25 "	red	6	"	"	40 "	blue	12	"	"	50 "	green	7	"	1881	50 "	blue	7	"	1870	100 "	violet	10	Antigua	1862-73	1 d.	red	3	"	"	6 d.	green	5	Argentine Rep.	1867-73	1 cen.	violet	2	"	"	4	brown	3	"	"	5	red	1	"	"	10	green	7	"	"	15	blue	7	"	"	30	orange	10	"	1877-78	2	green	2	"	"	8	claret	2	"	"	16	green	5	"	"	24	blue	20	"	1878 Env.	6	red	6	Austria,	1867	50 Kr.	Flesh	7	*Azores	1871	5 reis	black	3	"	"	10	yellow	3	"	"	20	straw	5	"	"	25	rose	3	"	"	50	green	5	"	"	100	lilac	8	"	"	120	blue	12	"	1879	10	green	5	"	"	15	brown	7	"	"	50	blue	8	* "	1880	5	black	3	"	"	25	grey	3	*Bahamas	1862	1 d.	carmine	5	"	"	4 d.	rose	4	Barbadoes	1861	1 d.	blue	1	"	1874	1/2 d.	green	2	"	"	1 d.	blue	1	Bavaria	1875	1 M.	lilac	3	"	"	2 M.	orange	6
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 |                   |         |            |                  |    | |-------------------|---------|------------|------------------|----| | Belgium           | 1865    | 1 F.       | lilac            | 5  | | "                 | 1869    | 1 F.       | lilac            | 3  | | *Bermuda          | 1880    | 1/2 d.     |                  | 3  | | Brazil            | 1866    | 300 reis   | orange and green | 18 | | British Guiana    | 1860    | 1 c.       | black            | 3  | | "                 | 1860    | 2 c.       | orange           | 2  | | "                 | 1876    | 1 c.       | slate            | 2  | | "                 | "       | 2 c.       | Orange           | 2  | | "                 | "       | 8 c.       | carmine          | 4  | | "                 | "       | 12 c.      | lilac            | 2  | | Cape of Good Hope | 1880    | 1/2 d.     | slate            | 2  | | "                 | 1863    | 6 d.       | lilac            | 3  | | "                 | "       | 1 sh.      | green            | 5  | | Ceylon            | 1872    | 4 c.       | grey             | 1  | | *Cape Verde       | 1877    | 5 cen.     | black            | 3  | | "                 | "       | 10         | yellow           | 4  | | "                 | "       | 20         | straw            | 8  | | "                 | "       | 25         | red              | 6  | | "                 | "       | 40         | blue             | 12 | | "                 | "       | 50         | green            | 7  | | "                 | 1881    | 50         | blue             | 7  | | "                 | 1870    | 100        | violet           | 10 | | Costa Rica        | 1873    | 1/2 real   | blue             | 3  | | *Curacao          | 1873    | 2 1/2 cts. | green            | 3  | | "                 | "       | 3          | grey             | 4  | | "                 | "       | 5          | rose             | 7  | | *Cyprus           | 1881    | 1/2 Pi.    | green            | 4  | | "                 | "       | 1          | red              | 8  | | "                 | "       | 2          | blue             | 16 | | Denmark           | 1877    | 100 Ore.   | orange           | 5  | | Ecuador           | 1873    | 1 r.       | orange           | 3  | | France            | 1869    | 5 fr.      | grey             | 7  | | "                 | 1876    | 5          | lilac            | 3  | | Finland           | 1867    | 20 P.      | blue             | 1  | | "                 | "       | 40         | rose             | 1  | | *Gambia           | 1880    | 1 d.       | maroon           | 6  | | Grenada           | 1860    | 6 d.       | red              | 5  | | Hanover           | 1850-51 | 1 gg       | green net work   | 3  | | Heligoland Env.   |         | 1 1/2      | rose             | 5  | |

### The Excelsior Stamp Packets.

NOTE. — The Stamps enclosed in the following marvelous cheap Packets are in the first place, warranted GENUINE. No packet will contain duplicates; nor will the stamps be in any way torn, clipped or badly blotched by cancellation. We also annex Wholesale Price, and as the packets will not be marked with our figures, dealers will be able to sell same with original envelope, at a great profit, and will also be able to dispose of them even at almost double our original retail prices; the stamps being cheaper than ever heretofore offered.

When you send orders, please give number of packs.

#### VE CENT SERIES.

	per 10
No. 1 contains 30 var. incl. Barbadoes, Greece, etc.	45 c
2 " 20 " Ceylon, Jamaica	45
3 " 5 " Venezuela, U. St. Col. etc.	45

#### TEN CENT SERIES.

	per 10
No. 4 contains 50 var. incl. Dutch Ind., Spain, etc.	90 c
5 " 30 " Sweden, Trinidad, etc.	90
6 " 15 " Finland, Mexico, etc.	90
7 " 10 " Natal, Peru, etc.	90
8 " 5 " Angola, U. S. Reg., Greece, etc.	90

#### TWENTY-FIVE CENT SERIES.

	per 10
No. 9 contains 125 var. incl. Old Spain, Mexico, Roumania, etc.	2.25
10 " 75 " Sandwich Isl., W. Australia, etc.	2.25
11 " 25 " Persia, Angola, Cape Verde, Iceland, etc.	2.25
12 " 10 " Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Philippine Island, St. Vincent, St. Helena, etc.	2.25

#### FIFTY CENT SERIES.

	per
No. 13 contains 150 var. incl. Venezuela, W. Australia, Iceland, Peru, Japan, Porto Rico, Chili, etc.	4.50
14 " 50 " Sierra Leone, Philippine Isl., St. Helena, Mozambique, Persia, Natal, etc.	4.50

#### OUR "NEVER EQUALLED" PACKET.

	per 10
No. 15 contains 200 var. including Spain, 3 var. of 10 pesetas, also 4 pesetas, Philippine Islands, Cape of G. H.; [Triangular] Orique-land, Guatemala, Persia [old] St Christopher, St Helena, Sierra Leone, Iceland Costa Rica, St Vincent and many others equally rare	each \$2.00, per 10 \$15.

Orders under 50c. must contain stamp for return postage.

Orders under a dollar may be sent in unused 1, 2 or 3 cent postage stamps. Never send coin in letters. Orders of \$2.00 or more should be sent by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Remittances from Foreign Countries by Bank Note, P. O. Order or Draft will be accepted at the following rates of exchange (subject to charge)

One Shilling, England, 24 cts.	One Krona, Denmark 24 cts.
One Florin, Austria or Holland 38 cts.	One Reichsmark, Germany, 24 cts.
One Franc, France, Belgium, etc. 19 cts.	One Lira, Italy, 16 cts
One Rouble, Russia, 45 Cts,	

All-stamps Warranted Genuine. As we IMPORT our stamps we are able to sell at the low prices quoted herein.

Take Notice: — We offer best Exchange for large lots of Stamps sent us from foreign parts and earnestly solicit correspondence with foreign dealers. Correspondence conducted in

**French, German, English and Spanish.**

Upon receipt of references, we will send to dealers, Wholesale Approval Consignments at bottom prices. We have made a speciality of this line for years, and as we import most of our stamps, can afford to sell at extremely low rates.

**Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co., Foreign Stamp Importers**  
**11 RESERVOIR AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.**



# Single Stamps.

## EXTRACT FROM OUR RETAIL LIST.

All Stamps marked \* are unused.

Angola	1870	5 reis,	black	3	Belgium	1865	1 F.	lilac	5
"	"	10	orange	4	"	1869	1 F.	lilac	3
"	"	20	straw	8	*Bermuda	1880	1/2 d.		3
"	"	25	red	6	Brazil	1866	300 reis	orange and green	18
"	"	40	blue	12	British Guiana	1860	1 c.	black	3
"	"	50	green	7	"	1860	2 c.	orange	2
"	1881	50	blue	7	"	1876	1 c.	slate	2
"	1870	100	violet	10	"	"	2 c.	Orange	2
Antigua	1862-73	1d.	red	3	"	"	8 c.	carmine	4
"	"	6 d	green	5	"	"	12 c.	lilac	2
Argentine Rep.	1867-73	1 cen.	violet	2	Cape of Good Hope	1880	1/2 d.	slate	2
"	"	4	brown	3	"	1863	6 d.	lilac	3
"	"	5	red	1	"	"	1 sh.	green	5
"	"	10	green	7	Ceylon	1872	4 c.	grey	1
"	"	15	blue	7	*Cape Verde	1877	5 cen.	black	3
"	"	30	orange	16	"	"	10	yellow	4
"	1877-78	2	green	2	"	"	20	straw	8
"	"	8	claret	2	"	"	25	red	6
"	"	16	green	5	"	"	40	blue	12
"	"	24	blue	20	"	"	50	green	7
"	1878 Env.	6	red	6	"	1881	50	blue	7
Austria,	1867	50 Kv.	Flesh	7	"	1870	100	violet	10
*Azores	1871	5 reis	black	3	Costa Rica	1873	1 real	blue	3
"	"	10	yellow	3	*Curacao	1873	2 1/2 cts.	green	3
"	"	20	straw	5	"	"	3	grey	4
"	"	25	rose	3	"	"	5	rose	7
"	"	50	green	5	*Cyprus	1881	1/2 Pi.	green	4
"	"	100	lilac	8	"	"	1	red	8
"	"	120	blue	12	"	"	2	blue	16
"	1879	10	green	5	Denmark	1877	100 Ore.	orange	5
"	"	15	brown	7	Ecuador	1873	1 r.	orange	3
"	"	50	blue	8	France	1869	5 fr.	grey	7
"	1880	5	black	3	"	1876	5	lilac	3
"	"	25	grey	3	Finland	1867	20 P.	blue	1
*Bahamas	1862	1 d.	carmine	5	"	40	rose	1	
"	"	4 d.	rose	4	*Gambia	1880	1 d.	maroon	6
Barbadoes	1861	1 d.	blue	1	Grenada	1860	6 d.	red	5
"	1874	1/2 d.	green	2	Hanover	1850-51	1 gg	green net work	3
"	"	1 d.	blue	1	Heligoland Env.		1 1/2	rose	5
Bavaria	1875	1 M.	lilac	3					
"	"	2 M.	orange	6					

## The Excelsior Stamp Packets.

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When you send orders, please give number of packs.

### FIVE CENT SERIES.

No.	contains	var.	incl.	per 10
No. 1	contains	30	var. incl. Barbadoes, Greece, etc.	45 c
2	"	20	" Ceylon, Jamaica	45
3	"	5	" Venezuela, U. St. Col. etc.	45

### TEN CENT SERIES.

No.	contains	var.	incl.	per 10
No. 4	contains	50	var. incl. Dutch Ind., Spain, etc.	90 c
5	"	30	" Sweden, Trinidad, etc.	90
6	"	15	" Finland, Mexico, etc.	90
7	"	10	" Natal, Peru, etc.	90
8	"	5	" Angola, U. S. Rep., Greece, etc.	90

### TWENTY-FIVE CENT SERIES.

No.	contains	var.	incl.	per 10
No. 9	contains	125	var. incl. Old Spain, Mexico, Roumania, etc.	2 25
10	"	75	" Sandwich Isl., W. Australia, etc.	2 25
11	"	25	" Persia, Angola, Cape Verde, Iceland, etc.	2 25
12	"	10	" Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Philippine Island, St. Vincent, St. Helena, etc.	2 25

### FIFTY CENT SERIES.

No.	contains	var.	incl.	per 10
No. 13	contains	150	var. incl. Venezuela, W. Australia, Iceland, Peru, Japan, Porto Rico, Chili, etc.	4 50
14	"	50	" Sierra Leone, Philippine Isl., St. Helena, Mozambique, Persia, Natal, etc.	4 50

### OUR "NEVER EQUALLED" PACKET.

No. 15 contains 200 var. including Spain, 3 var. of 10 pesetas, also 4 pesetas, Philippine Islands, Cape of G. H. [Triangular] Grigueland, Guatemala, Persia [old] St. Christopher, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Iceland Costa Rica, St. Vincent and many others equally rare each \$2.00, per 10 \$15.

Orders under 50c. must contain stamp for return postage.

Orders under a dollar may be sent in unused 1, 2 or 3 cent postage stamps. Never send coin in letters. Orders of \$2.00 or more should be sent by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Remittances from Foreign Countries by Bank Note, P. O. Order or Draft will be accepted at the following rates of exchange (subject to charge)

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One Franc, France, Belgium, etc.	19 cts.	One Lira, Italy,	16 cts
One Rouble, Russia,	45 Cts,		

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Take Notice: — We offer best Exchange for large lots of Stamps sent us from foreign parts and earnestly solicit correspondence with foreign dealers. Correspondence conducted in

**French, German, English and Spanish.**

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11 RESERVOIR AVE.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.



# THE New Jersey Philatelist.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. III.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1882.

NO. 25.

## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

THE FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL COUNTRIES HELD IN VIENNA FROM THE 13TH TO THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VIENNA PHILATELIST CLUB.

### PART I.

Repeatedly have large and beautiful collections been exhibited in public at various large cities, but never before was such an undertaking as a public exhibition on a large scale dreamt of.

But when so great a Corporation as the Vienna Philatelist Club undertakes a task of this kind they invariably carry it out, and they have means enough to do it. Philately has spread to such an extent and into most every community, so that it now commands the attention of those who formerly were not alone ignorant of this science but actively opposed the same, and hemming the way of its progress.

The idea and object of holding this exhibition was mainly to promote the science of philately and correct the vague ideas of many who consider the collecting of stamps a sort of mania.

The idea of arranging an exhibition of this kind has long been cherished by Mr. Siegmund Friedl, and to him all honor is due as

having been instrumental in causing this grand exhibition to be held.

It was first resolved by the Vienna Philatelist Club, upon the motion of Mr. Siegmund Friedl, to have the exhibition last but one night, and that members of the aforesaid club to be the only exhibitors, and to have the same held in the club rooms — but it was at last agreed upon motion of Robert Kulka, Esq. to make this a much grander affair and make it in the full sense of the word a Public Exhibition. The following members were elected as a committee: Messrs. G. Reitz Edler von Bollheim, as Inspector; Dr. A. Moschkau, as Secretary; Siegmund Friedl, Rudolph Ritter von Haidinger, Robert Fulka, and C. D. Mayer, to act as Committee men.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

That the exhibition be held for the benefit of "The Sick and Pension fund of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers."

Through this most charitable act, they gained the favor of the Austrian Government, and his Honor Henrich Ritter von Kamler, the Head Post Director, who thankfully accepted the Protectorate of the exhibition. The Government greatly assisted this scheme by sending various articles connected with the Post Office Department for exhibition.

### PART II.

The work that lay before the committee was simply enormous, and the nearer the day of the opening approached the more had the committee yet to accomplish, before they could call everything in its proper place. The committee had so much to attend to that they not alone had to work from morning till evening, but sometimes even until late at midnight. For a person to get an idea of the enormous work that was to be performed by this committee, our correspondent writes, he would have had to work along with them, but through hard work and perseverance it was at last finished to their own satisfaction, and indeed done in grand style.

Mr. Gustav Reitz, Edler von Bollheim, is the founder and chairman of the Vienna Philatelist Club, also Inspector of the Exhibition Committee and philatelist since 1866.

Dr. Alfred Moschkau is Secretary of the Vienna Philatelist Club and of the Exhibition Committee; honorary member of the Philatelic Society at Geithain; Assistant Editor of the *Welt Post* and philatelist since 1859, also one of the most popular defenders of the science of Philately in Germany.

Mr. Siegmund Friedl is one of the founders of the Vienna Philatelist Club and first chairman of same; is the Chief Editor of the

*Welt Post*, and philatelist since 1866; also one of the most popular defenders and advancers of Philately, by whom also the first idea of this public exhibition was brought to light.

Mr. Rudolph Ritter von Haidinger is one of the founders of the Vienna Philatelist Club, and philatelist since 1879; also one of the Exhibition Committee.

Mr. Robert Kulka is member of the Vienna Philatelist Club since the founding of same; was editor for a short time of the *Welt Post*, from which position he shortly after willingly resigned; is also philatelist since 1870, and one of the Exhibition Committee.

Mr. Carl D. Mayer is one of the founders of the Vienna Philatelist Club; also one of the Exhibition Committee. Philatelist since 1864.

### PART III.

#### THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION NOVEMBER 13, 1881.

On nearing the Horticultural Hall of the Austrian Horticultural Society, which hall was placed to the disposition of the Exhibition Committee, one would see the Austrian flags wave in the breeze from the topmost flag-staff of the vestibule of this grand hall. Large placards were posted up at the entrance gates to announce the cause of this festive robe.

At about 8 o'clock the committee appeared, and after once more overseeing and reviewing everything, also noting if the letter-carriers, who were engaged to act as ushers on this occasion, were in their proper places; upon reappearing from their tour of review, they gave the signal for opening the ticket-office at about 9 o'clock.

At 9:30 his Honor Herrich Ritter von Kamler, the Head Post Director, made his appearance, and Mr. Gustav Reitz, Edler von Bollheim, opened the exhibition by a very appropriate speech, to which his Honor Herrich Ritter von Kamler also answered in a very suitable speech, in which he alluded to the fact that philately had spread enormously in the past few years, and although there are so many countries represented by their stamps at this exhibition, none will interest them more than those which bear the profile of His

Majesty the Emperor of Austria. (At this point the speaker was interrupted by three long continued cheers on His Majesty the Emperor.) The hall by this time was already pretty well filled, and kept so the whole day.

On November 14, 1881, His Honor the Archduke Carl Ludwig, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, visited the exhibition and was well delighted when he left.

The exhibition was also visited by the Archdukes Rainer and Eugen, the Prince Adolf of Schwarzenberg, the General Post Director Baron von Dewez, and many other high office-holders. In all it is said that about 8000 persons have visited the exhibition.

N. B.—This was all of the information received from our correspondent up to date. In our next we will give a description of the interior of the exhibition, which information our correspondent will by that time furnish us with, and which will no doubt prove of more interest to philatelists than our beginning notes of the exhibition.

### A Veteran Postage Stamp.

One of our oldest friends among the stamps of Victoria seems at last to have become obsolete. Peace to the ashes of the veteran Two Shillings. When we met him first in 1858, printed in sea-green on white paper, he ignored watermark and perforation. In 1861, he coquetted with roulettes before conforming to the prevailing fashion, and adopting, sometime in that year, a good honest machine perforation of 12. In 1864 he changed his color to blue, and appeared on green paper, watermarked with a thin numeral 2, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  to his perforation. In January, 1868, up to which year he had taken precedence in point of rank of all his competitors, an upstart Five-Shilling value stepped over his head. Some time between 1876, when the current type of One Shilling was introduced, and 1878, he found himself on one occasion printed in error, upon the blue paper of the One Shilling, although he managed to retain his distinctive watermark.

In 1878, he adopted the prevailing watermark of the period, "V" over crown, and had himself perforated 13, like the rest of the Victorians, and now within the last six months he has gone over to the majority, after a useful career of twenty-three years, to reappear perchance some day in the form of a provisional. His successor is of the somewhat plebeian type of the current One Penny. The same portrait of Her Majesty on ground of horizontal lines within an oval of solid color, inscribed in white block letters Victoria, above; Two Shilling, below; the ornaments separating the two inscriptions being similar in design, but thicker and on white, than those in the One Penny. The spandrels are of Etruscan pattern, and in each of the four corners is a pentagon label, inscribed 210. A double lined border completes the design. Color blue, on green paper. Watermark "V" and crown. Perforation 13.—[P. R.]

There is a certain well-known dealer in London who is now offering Brazil stamps, small Roman figures, with *forged* perforations! No doubt our readers are aware that the perforated stamps are worth about ten times as much as the unperforated ones, consequently the trade in these bogus rarities must be very lucrative. We have had several sent us for exchange, and *all* he sent had forged perforations. If any of our readers have purchased any of these humbugs, will they please forward them? and we will let them know whether genuine or otherwise.—[*Philatelic Times*, Margate, Eng.]

To stop the theft of postage stamps by employers, by which many firms have lost thousands of dollars annually, the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia has requested the P. O. department to adopt the English system of perforating stamps with initials, when purchased in quantities of \$500 or more.

During the last fiscal year \$584,000,000 worth of internal revenue and customs stamps were printed.

The Greek post office at Constantinople has been closed.

## New Issues.

BULGARIA.—A 30 statinka has been announced.

BOLIVAR.—5 and 10 peso stamps have appeared.

BOSNIA.—The 2 kr. post card is now issued without "Bosnia" on its face.

COSTA RICA.—A new series is announced, as follows: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents, 1, 2, 3 dollars.

EGYPT.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the current 20 paras surcharged "caire," in red; the surcharge being beneath the usual obliteration.

FINLAND.—A 10 pennia, brown, has been produced. The design and perforation are similar to the others of the current series.

FRANCE.—The unpaid 60 centimes stamp has been changed in color from blue to black.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—We learn from the *Philatelic Record* that the 10 pf. Postal Union Card, carmine on buff, is now issued, printed in rather thicker and larger type.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The penny embossed envelopes are now stamped with dies, not bearing the date, as was formerly the case.—*F.S.C.J.*

GREECE.—It is stated that the 20 lepta adhesive has been withdrawn from circulation, owing to the numerous forgeries that have been extensively disseminated.

HAWAII.—We learn that another adhesive has been issued, namely: the 10 centimes, orange.

NEW GRANADA.—We have seen the new adhesive stamp of this country. Value 5 centavos; color black on lavender; unperforated. The *P. F.* chronicles a registration envelope, as follows:—It is an ordinary shaped envelope, of olive wove paper, linen lined with ruled space in the upper right corner for the adhesive. Above is the inscription in two lines:—*Esta carta debe entre-garse a un empleado de la Oficina de correos — para qui se registre y se obtenga un recibo por ella.* Near the centre of the envelope is a label inscribed *Recomendada.* The envelope measures 145 by 110 Mm.

NORWAY, TROMSO.—A new stamp, value 2 ore; color, brown, has been issued on Jan. 1st for the Tromso by-post.

MAURITIUS.—The *P. M.* notes a new 8 cent, blue, envelope, of which it has received a specimen.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have shown us the following novelties:—The 1 centavo, blue. The design of this stamp is exactly that of the old 1 real; "centavo" being inserted in place of "un real" of the old issue.

2 centavos, red. Lion in upright oval.

4 centavos, brown. Lion in upright diamond.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Two new values are about to appear, namely: .0625 de peso and 200 mills de peso.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Below is a full list of the provisionals lately issued:—

1½ reals, sur.	black on	5r.	black
1½ "	"	20r.	bistre
4½ reis,	"	20r.	"
6 "	"	20r.	"
6 "	"	25r.	lilac
6 reals,	"	50r.	green
6 "	"	25r.	lilac
6 "	"	40r.	ochre
1 tanga	"	200	orange
1 "	"	40r.	blue
1 "	"	50r.	green
2 "	"	200	orange
2 "	"	100r.	lilac
2 "	"	50r.	green
4 "	"	50r.	"
4 "	"	10r.	"
4 "	"	200	orange
8 "	"	200	"
8 "	"	20r.	bistre
8 "	"	100r.	lilac
1½ real	"	20r.	red of '76
5 reis,	"	15r.	" " '75
10 "	"	20r.	" " '75

QUEENSLAND.—We hear from good authorities that the two shillings oblong Stamp Duty Fiscal has been recently used as a postage stamp.

Provisional. 2 sh. blue, oblong, fiscal.

SELANGOR.—The *P. M.* states that the 2 c. Straits Settlements is surcharged "Selangor" in black capitals.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 2 d. now appears surcharged "3 pence."

ST. VINCENT.—The *P. R.* states that this island, proud of its provisional one penny, has provided herself with a ½ d. makeshift, by perforating the current 6 d. down the centre, and surcharging each half ½ d. in red.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The following are the values and colors of the newly issued type:

1d.	vermilion,
4d.	blue,
6d.	olive,
1sh.	green.

A registration envelope of the usual pattern is also now in use.

VICTORIA.—To the new design the following two more values have been issued:

4d.	carmine,
5sh.	blue and red.

WURTEMBERG.—We hear a 5 mark stamp has been produced. Color, blue.

UNITED STATES.—Proofs of the new Garfield postage stamp have been forwarded to Washington. It is pronounced by the postal officers to be the handsomest ever issued. It is a vignette of three-quarter face, surrounded by a light and elegant bead work oval. The likeness is peculiarly striking, and the whole work, while free from ornamentation, is finely and gracefully finished. The stamp was designed by Vice-Pres't MacDonough, of the American Bank Note Co. of New York.—[*Philatelic Record.*]

—Postmasters will hereafter not redeem postal cards spoiled in directing.

—From a recent report, it appears that the mails were first carried on railways in the U. S. in 1837; while regular cars for the assorting of letters in transit were first introduced in 1864.

—In these days of cheap postage — postal cards for a cent — a person who will write upon the margin of a newspaper to save postage must be exceedingly peevish or very thoughtless. A Chester, Pa., woman did, and in the United States Court she was fined \$10 for the offence.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

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\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
\$3.50 per 1/2 page. \$6.00 per page.

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## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Our Contemporaries.

NOTICE.—All our contemporaries will confer a great favor upon us by sending a duplicate copy of their publication to our editor, who is now in Chicago. Address

N. TAUSSIG,  
19 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*The Welt Post.* For November an elaborately illustrated number was issued to celebrate the greatest event in the annals of Philately, namely: the exhibition of postage stamps held in Vienna for one week in the latter part of November. On the first page we find a portrait of Heinrich Ritter von Kamler, K. K. Oberpost und Generaltelegraphen — Director k. k. Hofrath, etc., while on the fifth page are represented in stylish array the illustrated portraits of the committee, and on the ninth page is given an illustration of the interior of the exhibition. To show what an interest the Austrian Government took in this grand enterprise, they prepared a postage stamp to mark the event. The stamp is of the same design as the 1850 issue of Austria, without value, in place of which "1881" has been inserted. *The Welt Post* will continue the description of the exhibition in another number. Concerning the exhibition our main article of this number is based.

*The Stamp Collectors' Bureau.* The holiday number of this excellent journal received. We must congratulate the publishers upon the fine appearance of this number, and it indeed deserves the patronage of the philatelic public. It contains some of the finest articles ever published in a philatelic journal, which are written by the most eminent philatelists of the day. In a very sensible editorial the editor begins by wishing all his friends and patrons a Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year. He continues by stating that after August, 1882, the *S. C. B.* will be issued monthly. In another paragraph he states, as follows: "We cannot do otherwise than discourage some of our young friends who think they want to publish a stamp paper and do not know the labor

and perseverance it requires, even though they have sufficient support and ability, which, by the way, few that attempt it have. It has been proven that about one in a dozen live to complete Vol. 1." The editor here expresses sound logic, and we fully side with him. These small sheets are not alone of no benefit, but injure our science more than the better class of our journals are able to repair.

*The Stamp World.* We are in receipt of the December number of this paper. We wish to congratulate Messrs. Collins & Mills upon the much better appearance of their paper than the first volume. The public will no doubt remember that this paper and our journal were formerly wont to give each other some pretty hard knocks in their criticisms, but we are pleased to see that the *Stamp World* at last shows sensible judgment, and has followed out our suggestion by inserting more important matter. Indeed, they must have found out the uselessness of bucking against such a superior journal, and at last, by our not noticing their foolish sayings, they left us (their betters) alone. The last two numbers of the journal contain some very interesting matter, entitled, "Philatelic Notes from Great Britain," by their correspondent, T. Martin Wears, M. I. P. A., which keeps us well informed about the whereabouts and doings of English Philatelists, and gives numerous other important notes. The article indeed shows that the author is very well informed about what he writes. We are glad that the publishers of the *Stamp World* have at last comprehended good reasoning through our editorial in the last number of the N. J. P., in which we brought to light the absurdness of the wrangling among the American philatelic papers. We will assure the *Stamp World* further success, if it keep on in the course it is now pursuing. It has our best wishes for its future progress.

*The Collector's Library Table* for December makes the third number of this new paper. It comes to us in neat and tasty style. The whole is indeed a model of neatness, and the texture of the paper being thick

and strong will stand a good amount of wear. The two main articles of this number are "Cheap Postage" and "Japanese Postal Service." It also contains numerous small interesting articles, and a good list of newly issued stamps. The editor devotes almost a page to his "Merry Christmas" or Christmas greeting.

*The Baltimore Philatelist* for December promptly to hand. This is the second number of a small sheet published by John P. MacKenzie. It makes a better appearance with its new heading, having included therein the seal of Maryland.

*The Philatelic Times* of Margate, Eng., for December reaches us in 16 page pamphlet form, bound by a neat pink cover. Although this is but the second number of this journal, we must say that if it continues in progress as rapidly as it has been, it will soon be the best of its kind in Great Britain. We have known the publisher our friend Mr. Gale for years, and we can say that when he begins anything, he always carries it forth to unbounded success. This number starts with an excellent list of new issues, which he notes under "Our Monthly Chronicle." The renowned Rev. R. B. Earee begins his notes on "Chapters on Counterfeiting," which he will continue, and to which is devoted three and one-half pages of this number. An article on "Postcards and their Varieties," also to be continued, is commenced with this number; also the continuation of "Forged Stamps, and how to Detect Them," by the Rev. R. B. Earee, reprinted from the *Bazaar*, and still another continuation on "Life in a Provincial Post-Office." The number closes with correspondence to the editor, a review of the contemporaries, and answers to correspondents; giving on the whole a most excellent amount of valuable reading matter. We are pleased to see that Mr. Gale uses (and indeed with good judgment) so much space to the writings of the Rev. R. B. Earee on counterfeits, as this is something that every collector should become familiar with, in order to exclude all such weeds

from his collection, and we know of no person who is better informed and can more ably give information on this important subject than the Rev. R. B. Earee.

*The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* for November received. This is one of the oldest philatelic papers of Great Britain. It always gives a long and accurate list of newly issued stamps, to which this number is by no means an exception. It also contains a few interesting articles and important philatelic notes.

*The Philatelists' Gazette*. Copies of the Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov. numbers just received. With the Nov. number is concluded the well written article on "The New York Post-Office," which seems to have proved of as much interest to our Great Britain Philatelists as to us Americans. In the Aug. and Sept. numbers is to be found the important article on "How to Mount Postage Stamps." Since the July number Mr. Phil. Norton has taken the place of Mr. Everett in the editorial seat. The new editor seems to take pleasure in devoting quite a little space to spicy articles. We admire his phraseology.

*The Philatelic Review* for November to hand. It opens with "The Monthly News" and the continuation of the article on "The Stamps of Mauritius" by Capt. E. B. Evans, R. A. It also publishes a reprinted subject of "Watermarks" from the *Philatelists' Gazette*, and closes with an article entitled "Philatelic Celebrities" by Sir D. Cooper, Bart., K. C. M. G.

*The Dresden Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, published by the Dresdner Philatelisten Verein, for December has come to our notice. It is, on the whole, a very good sheet and a welcome exchange. We shall be pleased to receive it regularly in exchange for ours. As yet, we have received but the May and December numbers.

*The Buckeye Stamp Journal* is a small sheet of very little philatelic importance, hailing from Akron, O. We are in receipt of No. 4 for

the month of December. We however hope that this journal will succeed, and in the end prove of value to philatelists.

### J. T. Handford's International Stamp Collectors' Directory.

We have before us a copy of the above publication for 1882. This is the publisher's second production of an international stamp collectors' directory; the success he having met with in the publication of the one for 1881, induced him to bring forth the present issue, which is far superior to its predecessor, both in its typographical appearance and otherwise; making it an excellent publication.

The number of foreign names included in the present issue is much larger than in the former one. In connection with his remarks in the preface, the publisher states as follows:—"It is not pretended to give a *complete* directory, as the number of persons engaged in collecting is legion, and would make a huge and weighty volume. The chief aim of the publication is to extend correspondence among collectors of all nations, thus causing stamps to lower in price, allowing collectors of moderate means, as well as those in better circumstances, a better chance of indulging in this pleasant and instructive pastime."

We hear that until further notice the directory will be published regularly on Jan. 1st of each year, making it an annual publication. We wish Mr. Handford unbounded success in his enterprise.

Congress has granted the franking privilege to Gen. Garfield's wife.

A money-order convention has just been concluded between the U. S. and New South Wales and New Zealand.

As many registered letters sent to Peru have been pillaged by the Chilian forces, the public are cautioned against sending valuable remittances by mail to that country, at least for the present.

### Notice to Publishers of American Philatelic Journals.

We have orders for complete files or copies of all numbers of the following philatelic papers ever issued. Publishers of such papers not now in existence, will please send lowest price for copies of all the numbers ever issued. Publishers of papers that are still being issued, will oblige by giving us the lowest figures at which copies of all numbers issued to date can be procured by us.

- American Philatelic Guide, H. C. Jones, Pub.  
 The Collector, E. A. Welch & Co. Philatelic Monthly, L. W. Durbin, Pub.  
 Philatelic News, of Springfield, Mass.  
 Stamp Collectors' Review, J. C. Rasmussen, Pub.  
 Stamp Journal of New York City  
 Stamp World, Collins & Mills.  
 Stamp Collector, A. Fountain.  
 Ohio Philatelist, Geo. W. Rodenberg, Pub.  
 Dominion Bazaar, Dominion Bazaar Co., Pub.  
 Collectors' World, C. H. Coster.  
 Collectors' News, Geo. B. DeRevere, Pub.  
 National Philatelist, W. B. Taylor, Pub.  
 Detroit Philatelist, E. A. Duvernois & Co., Pub.  
 St. Louis Philatelist, E. F. Gambs.  
 Collectors' Quarterly, F. P. Cravens, Pub.

### To Publishers of Philatelic Journals.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are also desirous of completing our philatelic library, and are lacking the following. If publishers of the following journals will kindly favor us with copies of the numbers designated below, we will send them copies of all numbers of THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST they may desire, and remit any moderate extra charge required.

- The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal. Vol. 1; Vol. 2, No. 13, 15, 23; Vol. 3, No. 30.

The Philatelic Monthly. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. 6, No. 1, 2, 3, 4; Vol. 7, No. 2.

The American Philatelic Guide. Vol. 1, No. 3, 5.

The Philatelists' Gazette. Vol. 1, No. 2; Vol. 2, No. 17.

The Stamp Collector. Vol. 1, 2.

The Stamp Collectors' Review. Vol. 1, complete; Vol. 2, No. 2, 4, and all after No. 5; Vol. 3, No. 3, 4, and all after.

The Philatelic Review. Vol. 1, No. 1, 2, 3, 6.

Ohio Philatelist. Vol. 1, No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, also all after No. 12.

The Buckeye Stamp Journal. Vol. 1, No. 1, 2, also all after No. 3.

The Philatelic Record.  
 Vol. 1, complete. 1879.  
 Vol. 2, " 1880.  
 Vol. 3, " 1881.

Welt Post. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, complete.

Berliner J. B. Zeitung.  
 Vol. 1, complete.  
 Vol. 2, No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.  
 Vol. 3, No. 25.

Address all communications to

GEO. F. HAGEMEYER, SEC.,

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Jersey City, N. J. U. S. A.

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J. T. HANDFORD'S

International Stamp Collectors' Directory for 1882.

Price 25 cents, post-free. A marvel of neatness. Every collector should have a copy. 32 pages, 1000 names and addresses, besides numerous adverts of dealers. A reliable guide. Address J. T. Handford, Box 1870, N. Y. City.

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## TO REDUCE

our stock of stamps, we are prepared to send dealers large approval consignments at very low figures. We import all our stamps direct from the countries issuing them.

We are always prepared to make estimates on any quantity of stamps. Dealers unknown to us should send good references in applying for wholesale consignments.

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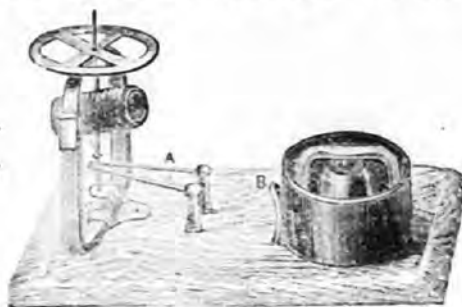
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THE ABOVE TOP.....\$1.15, POST-PAID.  
THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY,.....\$1.15, post-paid.  
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STAMPS! STAMPS! STAMPS! 500 well mixed Stamps (foreign) 25 c.; 1000 Continentals 33 c.; 100 varieties excellent stamps 33 c. Agents wanted to sell stamps; only such guaranteeing a fair sale and who can give good reference need apply. 25 per cent. comm. allowed.

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SHERMAN & SANFORD PLACES,

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DEALER IN  
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Agents wanted at 25 per cent. comm. Best reference or deposit required.

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15 varieties	5 cents,	6 for	.25
25 "	10 "	6 "	.45
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Being desirous of completing his collection of unused stamps within a short given time, on account of a bet, he will be very much obliged to any one who will send him unused stamps to select from, stating what they desire in exchange.

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An 8 page, 24 column quarterly, devoted entirely to the interests of stamp collectors and dealers. It contains a few ad's. of only first class dealers, and should be in the hands of all collectors. Subscription 20 c. per year. Sample Copy Free. Dealers send for adv. rates. C. P. McKeel & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
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25 stamps and my price list for 6-cent stamp. 110  
Hamburg Locals 25 c.; 10 Hamburg 25 c.;  
7 Sardinia 60.; 7 Russia 50.; 9 Sweden 50.  
\*.\* Postage on any of the sets. Price lists free. \*.\*



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ALL THESE PACKETS CONTAIN POSTAGE STAMPS ONLY, WARRANTED GENUINE.

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CONTAINS 250 VARIETIES,

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Price 25 cents. Postage 10 cents.

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CONTAINS 500 VARIETIES,

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Price \$10. Postage 35 cents.

From the 1st of October, 1881, we shall forward Sheets of Stamps, for approval to all persons who furnish us with good references.

Fifteen days allowed for inspection, the sheet to be returned with amount for those chosen in bank notes or money order payable at General Post Office, London.

25 per cent. Discount allowed.

**1,000,000 MARVELLOUS CONTINENTALS. Price \$100.**

Carriage extra.

P. S.—The postage on all letters must be prepaid and a stamp enclosed for the answer.

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**THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.**

**PART IV.**

**A VISIT TO THE INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION.**

The interior of the hall was very tastefully decorated with the Arms and Flags of many nations; with the bust of the Monarch of Austria surrounded by beautiful plants in the many shades of their foliage; with well arranged tables and desks covered with glass; with the printing presses of the Government Printing Establishment, and the many other articles on exhibition sent by the Post-office Department and the Telegraphic Companies.

To give the kind readers an exact idea of the many and very beautiful articles exhibited, I shall class them in groups, and start to describe

**GROUP I.**

This group embraces the Philatelic Literature and other Philatelic Publications. The exhibitors were:

The Editors of the *Welt Post*, Vienna.

Mess. Grimme & Tromel, Leipzig.

Mr. Alwin Zschiesche, Leipzig.

Mr. M. Perles, Vienna.

The Vienna Philatelist Club.

Mr. Max H. Loewinger, Vienna.

The *Welt Post* exhibited numbers of her paper arranged on a large wall-plate, also exhibited one of Friedl's Permanent Albums,

Friedl's Illustrated Catalogues, Meyer's edition on Afghanistan and Turkey, Mueller's Postage Stamp Polka, and many other very interesting works.

Mess. Grimme and Troemel, Alwin Zschiesche and M. Perles exhibited their publications, which consisted mostly of Postage Stamp Albums, and attracted much attention on account of their beautiful appearance.

The Vienna Philatelist Club exhibited their Photographic Album of the Club, their Rules and Regulations, and one of their Membership Diplomas in a very tasteful frame. They also exhibited a Philatelic Library, in which Mess. Dr. A. Moschkan and S. Friedl have greatly assisted, embracing 29 volumes of pamphlets, namely: 5 English, 13 German, 2 French, 8 American, and 1 Italian; 90 single numbers of different pamphlets, namely: 19 German, 3 Austrian, 1 Swiss, 2 Belgium, 1 Roumanian, 2 French, 4 Danish, 4 Italian, 20 English, 28 English-American, 2 Spanish-American, and 4 Australian; 50 Catalogues and Handbooks, namely: 28 German, 11 English, 8 French, 2 American, and 1 Sweden; 31 Special works, namely: 17 German, 11 French, 1 each Spanish, Italian, and American; also a number of address books and price currents in all languages.

They exhibited also 10 frames

of Counteffaits, as a guide to those who may be interested in them.

**GROUP II.**

This group consisted of collections neatly arranged in albums, and exhibited in glass cases. The most note worthy are those of Mr. Carl D. Mayer, of Vienna, who has a collection of about 4200 varieties; next comes the collection of Mr. F. v. Mense, of Vienna, who is the happy owner of 5400 varieties, including entire envelopes, newspaper bands, etc.; and last but not the least comes the collection of the Post official Alexander Paule of Mr. Menstadt with 1791 varieties.

**GROUP III.**

This group consisted of Special Collections of Postage and Fiscal Stamps, at the head of which section Mr. S. Friedl of Vienna takes No. 1. This collection embraces the stamps and entire envelopes of Austria, Austrian Italy, and Holstein, in all consisting of 1847 varieties; the stamps of Hungary and Bosnia 380 varieties, and also the stamps of Persia 415 varieties. In this collection there are also 2 post cards exhibited which were sent around the world, one taking 71 days whereas the other took 87 days.

Mr. G. Reitz Edler von Bollheim exhibited 3 large sheets of pasteboard on which were arranged his collection of Telegraph stamps, and on 3 other cards his collection

of United States Revenue stamps.

Mr. Carl D. Mayer exhibited under his section a very beautiful and very nearly complete collection of the stamps of U. S. Colombia tastefully arranged.

Mr. Paul Gesselbauer exhibited his complete collection of Spanish stamps.

Mr. Albert Friedl had on exhibition his collection of unused European postage stamps, consisting of about 1500 varieties.

The Austrian General Post Office also had on exhibition their collection of unused Austrian Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, etc.

Dr. v. Beck exhibited specimens of all stamps made by De la Rue in London, in their unused condition, but most of them with word "Specimen" printed across the face.

Miss Caroline Sohrer had on exhibition part of her collection, but only representing the rarest varieties, such as the 1 Shilling New Brunswick, 1/2 Peso Peru and many others, neatly arranged on two large cardboards.

Dr. A. Moschkan had on exhibition all Stamps, Field Envelopes, Post Cards, Balloon stamps and many others, connected with the war between France and Germany in 1870. This gentleman also exhibited an entire collection of Stamped Envelopes issued by Sardinia, 1820.

The following gentlemen exhibited only part of their collections: Mess. August Helfert, The Postmaster at Mauer near Vienna, H. Hauser of Friesach, Paul Kliever of Dansig, Julius Krchu, Josef Krauss, and Rob. Kulka of Vienna.

#### GROUP IV.

This section was occupied by the Austrian Government's Printing Establishment, and for this occasion especially prepared plates of the Austrian 1850 issue with the date 1881 at the bottom instead of the value. These stamps were printed in a blue color and made in the exhibition hall to give every visitor an idea of how these stamps are printed, perforated and gummed. Some of these, left unperforated, were given away to the visitors as a memento of the First Public Exhibition of Stamps held at Vienna.

#### GROUP V.

This section was occupied by the Government's Telegraph Department, and apparatuses invented by Morse and Huges were exhibited, also a Telephone and a part of a Pneumatic Apparatus were on exhibition. The Department also employed persons to work these apparatuses, in order to show the public their *modus operandi*.

#### GROUP VI.

In this group all those exhibited things found room for which no especial section had been provided.

Dr. Moschkan in this section exhibited a portrait of the first inventress of City Local Stamped Envelopes of Paris in 1653, namely the Duchess of Longueville; an old wood-cut portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, the inventor of the penny postage stamp in 1840; and a beautiful frame in which four original letters written by Sir Rowland Hill, and two photographs of him, one being addressed to Dr. Moschkan, were exhibited.

Mr. Gustav Schmachel exhibited the Arms of Austria, tastefully composed of Postage Stamps.

Mr. Gregor Krist also exhibited an Austrian Eagle composed of stamps.

Mr. Adolf Konigsberger of Vienna had on exhibition an Austrian Post Card, on which he wrote 6000 words in the space of two-thirds of the card. This gentleman also wrote two pieces of poetry, consisting of 42 lines, in the portrait circle space of a 5 kr. Austrian stamp.

[THE END]

#### New Issues.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE — This English Colony has at last issued a newspaper band. The design consists of a profile of Her Majesty the Queen, on solid oval disk, surrounded by the name of the colony and value (one penny) in plain oval frame: the color is brown.

CUBA.—We learn through Mr. R. R. Bogert that the new issue of this island for 1882 has appeared, the values being the same as last year, with the addition of the 2 c. de p.

CHILE.—The color of the 5 centavos is about to be changed to blue.

CABUL.—This Native Indian State has again brought to light 3 new adhesives, namely:

5 annas, violet.  
20 " "  
1 rupee, "

DENMARK.—Our correspondent in Denmark informs us of the following novelties about to make their appearance:

Adhesive, 2 ore.  
Newsband, 5 ore.  
Reply Card, 10 ore.

ECUADOR.—The 50 c. of the new issue has made its appearance. Color, green.

GRENADA.—Two post cards, value 1d. and 1 1/2d., are in use.

GUATEMALA.—Mess. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have kindly shown us the new set, consisting of the following values:

1 centavo, black and green,  
2 " brown "  
5 " red "  
10 " lilac "  
20 " orange "

The design is similar to the last issue; centre being green.

HOLLAND.—A double 5c. card of the late design is in use. Color blue.

HONDURAS.—Single and double cards have been prepared. The values being 2 and 3 centavos.

MAURITIUS.—We have received a specimen of the new 8 cents blue envelope stamp.

NEPAL.—This Indian State comes under the head of stamp issuing countries, by starting off with the following:

1 anna, blue.  
2 " purple.  
4 " green.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—An envelope of the value of two pence has been issued. Design same as the current 2d. adhesive.

PERSIA.—The new emissions of Service stamps run as follows:

1 Shahi, green, centre red.  
2 " red, " green.  
5 " blue, " orange.  
10 " lilac, " blue.  
5 gazes.  
10 "  
25 "

PARAGUAY.—Four post cards for this Republic have appeared:  
 2 centavos, lilac.  
 3 " blue.  
 4x4 " brown.  
 6x6 " green.

SPAIN.—Has issued the following novelties:

Adhesive, 15 centimes, brown.  
 " 30 " mauve.  
 " 75 " lilac.  
 Post Card, 10 " lilac.  
 Reply Card, 15x15 c., green.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The current 6 cent stamp now comes surcharged "10 cents."

UNITED STATES.—Through notice received from the Department at Washington, we were informed that the 5 c. Garfield stamp was to be issued on Jan. 26. Some delay must however have occurred, as we wrote for a number to be sent upon their being issued, but have not received them yet.

### Cyprus.

BY WILLIAM C. STONE.

This latest acquisition to the British Empire contains an area of some 4,500 square miles, a little less than that of the state of Connecticut. It is, however, rather thinly settled, the population numbering only 150,000, of whom the greater part are Greeks. Larnica, Famagosta, and Nicosia are the principal towns.

The island belonged in early times to the Phœnicians, and afterwards to the Greeks, who founded several independent kingdoms. It afterwards belonged successively to Egypt, Persia and Rome. During the crusades it was formed into a kingdom for Guy of Lusignan, from whose descendants it passed to the Venetians who held it until 1571 when it was conquered by the Turks, in whose hands it remained, except from 1832 to 1840, when it was occupied by the rebellious viceroy of Egypt, until the close of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, when it was ceded to Great Britain by a secret treaty.

Cyprus first became known to the philatelic world about the close of the year 1878 by the announcement of the issue of a set of three

values, 10, 20 and 50 paras. The design was the numerals of value below an undecipherable monogram. But these turned out to be of the same class as the 2 and 8 reals Ecuador, that is to say, frauds. No genuine emission occurred until 1880, when English stamps appeared bearing the surcharge "Cyprus." From an inspection of the different values, it is evident from the plate numbers that these stamps were prepared sometime in August, 1879, but for some reason were not immediately issued to the public. A provisional half-penny was issued not long after, consisting of the 1 penny with the additional surcharge 'half-penny.' There are two varieties of the surcharge, in large and in small type.

During the past summer a set of five adhesives, three post cards, a wrapper and a registration envelope were issued to the public. The adhesives are of the same design as the recently issued 2½ penny stamps of Nevis, Montserrat, etc. The stamp on the flap of the registration envelope is octagonal and has the Queen's head turned to left, with the inscription 'Cyprus Registration Fee. Two Piastres.' The provisional 1 penny surcharged '30 Paras' for the use of the soldiers came with the above set.

Following is a full list of all the stamps issued:

#### Provisional Issue. 1880.

½ penny, red.  
 1 " red.  
 2½ " claret.  
 4 pence, sage-green.  
 6 " grey.  
 1 shilling, green.

#### Newsband.

1 penny, brown.

#### Registration Envelope.

2 pence, blue.

#### Post Cards.

½ penny, brown.  
 1 " "  
 1½ " "

#### Provisional Adhesives. 1881.

½ penny, on 1 p. red.  
 30 paras, " "

#### Regular Issue. 1881.

½ piastre, green.  
 1 " carmine.  
 2 " blue.  
 4 " sage-green.  
 6 " grey.

#### Registration Envelope.

2 piastres, blue.

#### Newsband.

1 piastre, red-brown.

#### Post Cards.

½ piastre, green on white.  
 1 " carmine on buff.  
 1½ " brown on buff.

### Stamps In A Blaze.

We sincerely regret to inform the Philatelic public that Mr. Wm. P. Brown of 145 Nassau Street, New York City the old *World* building, sustained a most heavy loss at the fire there having occurred. As we understand from an intimate friend of Mr. Brown, he lost his entire stock with the exception of what his safe contained.

Several false reports have been published in outside papers of Mr. Brown having lost his life. We however take pleasure in correcting these, and at the same time to answer inquiries of many of our anxious correspondents, by stating that Mr. Brown was not in the building at the time of the fire. Mr. Brown, as we hear, will not again start in the stamp business, and the stamp trade will lose a large and enthusiastic dealer.

COMPLETE FILES OF THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.—As our stock of old files is fast decreasing, those wishing files should apply at once. We have but a few left of last year's, and still less of the year before. Price:

1880 file, \$1.00.  
 1881 " .75.

Single numbers of Vol. I, 10 c. each, with the exception of No. 1, which is out of print. Single numbers of Vol. II, 8 c. each.

—Congressmen are henceforth to use official stamps in forwarding applications for pensions to Washington.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

## ADVERTISING RATES :

3 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
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Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Our Contemporaries.

NOTE.—All our contemporaries will confer a great favor upon us by sending a duplicate copy of their publication to our editor, who is now in Chicago. Address

N. TAUSSIG,

19 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The December number of the *Stamp Collectors' Review* (J. C. Rasmussen, Editor) contains an article headed "Regarding Penitentiary Aspirants," which casts a serious reflection on the integrity of our association, in stating that the association had no legal existence, not being incorporated, and that the issue of stock of the New Jersey Philatelic Publishing Association was fraudulent and illegal.

It also showers sufficient advice and criticism, to repeat which, more space would be required than we are willing to sacrifice. If our friend had sent to us direct for information on this subject, we would have cheerfully answered all inquiries. We could have informed him that, in order to be incorporated, it is necessary for any corporation to deposit two thousand dollars with the Secretary of State, and as our entire capital stock is twenty five hundred dollars it would have been very foolish on our part to have done so. We also in order to increase his stock of knowledge, call his attention to the fact that associations or other organizations can be incorporated in the State of New Jersey by simply filing a declaration of their association with the County Clerk; and, again, that any number of individuals can form an association and issue stock to its members. According to our By-Laws, no one can purchase any stock of the N. J. P.P.A. who is not a member of the association. Anyone who desires stock must first be admitted to membership. Whoever has read the article above referred to in the *S. C. R.* will now readily comprehend that the attack made upon us was simply actuated by either jealousy at our success or malicious aforethought. It is beneath our dignity to make any personal attacks upon the venerable (?) editor of the *S. C. R.*, but we assure him

of our profound esteem and respect. We have answered the attack upon our integrity or honesty of purpose, because we felt it due to our philatelic friends and patrons, and bid the editor of the *S. C. R.* adieu, not wishing to advertise him or his paper too freely.

The *Philatelic Monthly* for January has reached us, bringing its usual grand list of new issues, and numerous interesting notes.

The *Collectors' Library Teller*. Number 4 of this paper for January opens with an article on "Autographs," by T. K. Upham. It also contains its New Year's greeting, a small account of the Vienna exhibition, and of the 38th auction sale of Scott & Co.

The *Stamp World*. We have been favored with the January number. F. Martin Wears's notes on philatelic matters of Great Britain are as full of information as heretofore and occupy the first page. On another page may be seen a number of excellent humorous notions under a column headed "Things Funny To See." These are however thrown in the shade by other humorous bits which we find in the next column under "The Very Worst," in which the names of many stamp dealers and stampic things are so arranged in sentences as to produce a roar of laughter from the most moody reader. We also learn that the publishers will publish on April 1st a book or magazine of between 40 and 50 pages, to be entitled "The Stamp Collectors' Companion," and to contain besides philatelic articles, a directory of the leading dealers, and useful notes. We wish them success.

The *Philatelic Triumph*. Have received number 3 of this paper. Will the publisher please favor us with numbers 1 and 2?

*Lami des Timbers*. Have been favored with number 94 of this paper. This is the only number we have as yet received, but hereafter hope to be favored with a copy whenever issued, in exchange for ours.

The *Philatelic Times* of Margate, Eng. has, as we have already stated, made a grand start and seemed to have succeeded so well that the second number came out even grander. The third number being that for January has reached us, and is the grandest yet. This is indeed gratifying. It shows that the science of philately is by no means on the decline, but is now "booming" and still progressing. When a new philatelic paper begins, among the difficulties of competing with others of its class, and from its very start shows that it is being well patronized and continues to grow more and more valuable with each issue, so that in the short space of three months' publication it rises far above all others of its kind, as also in the estimation of the majority of philatelists, becoming so famed and popular, it is about time for everyone acquainted with the above facts in the instance of the *P. T.* to admit that philately is in reality progressing most rapidly. We can, so to say, see the day fast approaching when our friends now ignorant of the uses of stamp collecting, will not ask us "what's the use of collecting those dirty bits of paper?" But we have already wandered too far from our duty of reviewing this paper, or magazine, as it may be termed, for it contains 12 pages and in the real sense of the word, is indeed a storehouse of valuable philatelic information. This number contains a very large account of newly issued stamps; a continuation of "Postcards and their Varieties;" an article detailing the sights at the General Post Office at London at or about six o'clock; another serial is begun, entitled "Ought Revenues to be Collected?" by T. Martin Wears, and numerous interesting notes, and review of the philatelic papers conclude the number.

The *Philatelic Review* for December contains continuations of the ably written articles on "Watermarks" and "The Stamps of Mauritius;" a descriptive list of the stamps of Japan. The editor warns collectors against a person named D. Furchtgolt, who styles himself "Keeper" and gives various addresses in Liverpool as his

abode. A full account of the methods this "Keeper" employs to swindle people is given.

The *Stamp News*. This is one of the Great Britain papers reported by us last month as about to be issued. The publishers are Mess. Theodor Buhl & Co. of London, S. W., England. We are in receipt of No. 1 for January. It seems to begin on a good footing, as this first number is composed of 8 pages, which contain among other things a good list of newly issued stamps, with many illustrations; "Notes for Collectors" by the noted Rev. R. B. Earee, which will be continued; an article on the postage stamps of Spain; an opening introduction; an article on how to mount envelopes and postcards, which is reprinted from the *Philatelic Record*; and various other philatelic notes. This first number presents a very good appearance, and we have no doubt but that it will prove a success, being under the management of Mess. Theodor Buhl & Co.

The *Berliner Illus. Philatelisten Zeitung* for December duly to hand. It contains the minutes of the Dec. 7th meeting of the German Philatelic Society at Berlin, also minutes of the Dec. 1st and 10th meeting of the Philatelist Club at Cassel, Germany; an article on the Great Britain 1840 issue 1d. black, V. R. in upper corners; and the 1½d. wrapper, with date, written by R. B. Earee, who states that enough has not been said of these two stamps, and gives full explanation of them in two columns' space. This number also contains its usual amount of information on new issues.

The *Welt Post*. The December number received. With this number is sent the index to this last volume, making the 6th year of publication of this paper.

The following papers are received by us with many thanks to their publishers: Monthly Reporter for January, Vol. II, No. 1; Buckeye Stamp Journal for January, No. 5; Philatelic Medium for January and February, Nos. 2 and 3; Caxton for January, No. 2.

### Darbin's Catalogue For 1882.

We have before us the above publication, being Mr. Darbin's ninth edition. It is larger than usual, having 136 pages; the first 88 being used in the description and prices of stamps, and the last 48 pages being a complete appendix of 910 illustrations. In compiling his editions, Mr. Darbin seems to have taken great care and research. He makes a difference for small and large perforations, also unperforated varieties. This last edition contains descriptions of all newly issued stamps up to Jan. 1882, and we do not hesitate in pronouncing it the best in America, and better than any foreign catalogue we have as yet seen. In fact, the work is perfection. No collector should be without a copy, which costs but 25 c. Copies can be had by addressing Mr. L. W. Darbin, or we will furnish them at the price. Send in your orders to this office.

We have received several letters condemning the attack made on us by one Rasmussen of Davenport, Rock Island, or some other little town, which for want of space we do not publish, but which can be seen and read by any representative R. wishes to send to the seventeenth largest city in the U. S., "Jersey City on the edge of the New Jersey Sand-banks." We can not refrain from publishing a bit of poetry received from one of our correspondents. It runs as follows:

Rasmussen, shut up;  
You have filled the cup  
Full to the brim,  
Still they can swim.

With plenty of money,  
A good deal of honey,  
Their paper is a success—  
One amongst the best.

Without being incorporated,  
In Jersey City located,  
Success will crown their efforts,  
Even after Ras. has left us.

Old Ras., you made a mistake  
In tackling the boys;  
No free advertisements they take,  
Like you who lies.

—J. C.

### Postal Scraps.

—Postal cards which have been split, written upon the inside, and pasted together, are hereafter to be unmailable.

—The post-office department changes all its lock once in every ten years, purchasing new ones at a cost of \$100,000. The new padlocks just introduced are said to be of superior workmanship, yet the cost of each lock is only 52 cents, and of each key 9 cents.

—Any person in the postal service who reads a postal card is subject to a fine of \$100. If this law has been enforced, as we presume it has, it is no longer wonderful that our national debt has been so greatly reduced.

—The address of a postal card recently mailed in Rhode Island, was illegible, except the two words "in haste." Accordingly it lies quietly in the post-office.

—In England the sending of telegrams has been simplified to such an extent that a person may write his message on ordinary note paper, affix telegraph stamps of sufficient value to pay for its transmission, drop it into the nearest letter-box, and have it sent off as soon as the box is opened.

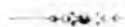
—The attention of the department has recently been called to the carriage of letters and packages in the western territories by Wells, Fargo & Co. As they use government stamps, and charge in addition two cents for each letter delivered by them, it is unlikely that the system will be broken up.

—In April, 1882, post-office savings banks will be established throughout India, except in the Bombay and Madras presidencies, where certain privileges have been granted to private banks. All post-offices which are also money-order offices, will undertake the business of a savings bank, the total number being 3800. No sum less than 4 annas or more than 500 rupees will be received in a year, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. will be allowed on all deposits.

—A country postmaster wrote to the postmaster-general, a day or two ago, saying: "A man's wife dropped a letter in this office addressed to another man. The husband suspects something wrong. Shall I deliver the letter to him?" The postmaster was instructed that the husband could not get the letter in that way.

—An enterprising New Yorker who started a private express to carry letters for the west over to the postal car at Jersey City, thus gaining two hours after the mail closed in New York, has been prosecuted for violating the postal laws, but the case was dropped.

—Mexico is a member of the Postal Union, and sends letters all over the world for 5 c., yet charges her citizens 25 c. and denies them the privilege of licking their stamps. You cannot buy a stamp in Mexico unless you are known to the Postmaster, and a postage stamp bought in one town is not good in a town ten miles away.



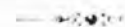
#### OFFICE OF THE

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**  
*Jersey City, Feb. 10th. 1882.*

A semi-annual dividend of ten and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the New Jersey Philatelic Publishing Association has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 1st, 1882, to the stockholders on record. Transfer Books close February 25th at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HAGEMeyer,

*Secretary.*



**TO PUBLISHERS OF PHILATELIC JOURNALS**—In our last we gave a list of various philatelic papers for which we had orders, and others which we are in want of to complete our files for the library.

A number of publishers have not yet replied to our notice, having no doubt overlooked the same. Those parties who find this notice marked, will also receive with this number a copy of our last with the aforesaid notice marked, and we hope that we shall this time receive their replies.

## The Philatelic Times.

PUBLISHED BY

G. H. F. GALE, MARGATE, ENG.

Acknowledged by all to be the largest, cheapest and best stamp journal in Great Britain. It contains 24, and sometimes more, pages of philatelic matters, and is illustrated. As one ounce of fact is worth a ton of self-praise, I respectfully ask you to send for a sample copy, gratis and post-free.

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Ad's - 50c. per inch.

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New 8-page circular sent free. Agents wanted to sell stamps on commission. W. P. Blackman, Box 189, Chicago, Ill.

#### AGENTS WANTED

To sell stamps from sheets. Good reference required. Address

**NORTH & CO.,**  
**STAMP DEALERS,**  
Box 1080, Lockport, N. Y.

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The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps, post-free for only 35 cents. We have just imported a quantity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany, and offer them at above low price to close them off. Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Montpelier, Vt.

#### O. SCHMIDT,

Cor. 7th & Bloomfield Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

Dealer in Foreign and American Coins and Postage Stamps. To clear out stock I will sell the following exceedingly cheap. All are mounted in Scott's Albums for Beginners. 2 Collections, 175 var, 2.00; 2 of 300 var, 2.00; 2 of 400 var, 4.00; 1 of 600 var, 7.50; 1 of 1000 var, 15.00; 1 of 1600 var, a great many more, 20.00. A full set of U. S. 2¢-hestives 4.50; 60 var Dept 2.50; 20 var foreign stamps, 15¢; 125 var 40¢; 125 mixed Dept 10¢; 60 var Confederate Money, 10 cents to \$100, 50¢ each; 5 var Colonial Money 1.00; 25 foreign copper coins 50 cents. Send for Circular, Catalogue 10 cents.

#### FREE!

10 stamps & circulars for stamp.  
100 " " " " 10c.  
500 " " " " 18c.  
1000 " " " " 30c.

100 stamps, all different, including Sierra Leone, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Spain, Swiss, &c., price 25c.

75 all different including Brazil, Spain, Prussia, France, &c., 15 cts.

50 all diff. including Cuba, Spain, Russia, Wurtemberg, &c., 10 cts.

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Dealers send for wholesale lists. All kinds of stamps bought. Foreign Correspondence wanted.

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**NEW ZEALAND**  
 30 VARIETIES FOREIGN POSTAGE  
 Large amounts for 2-4c stamps. Stamp  
 Albums, specimens, used stamps, blank  
 sheets of envelopes, covers, etc., 1000  
 etc., 1000 per hour for 1000.  
 Address  
 C. L. HERVELL, Stamp Importer  
 1000  
 MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

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To sell our sheets of stamps at 25 per cent commission. Reference required.

CREMER & MILLER,  
 Huntington, Pa.

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Being desirous of completing his collection of *unused* stamps within a short given time, on account of a bet, he will be very much obliged to any one who will send him *unused* stamps to select from, stating what they desire in exchange.

Please to register all valuable letters. Address

GUSTAVUS MICHELSEN,  
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 at Bogota,  
 U. S. of Colombia,  
 South America.

H. PETERSON,  
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**HENRY COLLIN & Co.**

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Nos.	1	100 mixed foreign stamps,	.5
	2-6	25 different,	.5
	7-8	50 "	.8
	9	100 "	.10
	10	150 " European,	.50
	11	50 " Spanish,	.50
	12	50 " W. Indian,	.75
	13	25 " Australian,	.30
	14	30 " African,	.50
	15	30 " Asiatic,	.50
	16	50 " S. & C. Am.	.90
	17	500 " stamps,	\$2.50

**All Stamps Warranted Genuine and in Good Condition.**

**Agents Wanted to Sell Stamps on Sheets. Reference Required.**

**Cheaper than the Cheapest.**

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Nos.	Var.	1	30 incl. Barbadoes, Greece, etc.
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Agents wanted at 25 per cent. commission. Best exchange give for all foreign consignments sent us.

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CONTAINS 500 VARIETIES,

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CONTAINS 1,000 VARIETIES,

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Price \$10. Postage 35 cents.

From the 1st of October, 1881, we shall forward Sheets of Stamps, for approval to all persons who furnish us with good references.

Fifteen days allowed for inspection, the sheet to be returned with amount for those chosen in bank notes or money order payable at General Post Office, London.

25 per cent. Discount allowed.

**1,000,000 MARVELLOUS CONTINENTALS. Price \$100.**

Carriage extra.

P. S.—The postage on all letters must be prepaid and a stamp enclosed for the answer.

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# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

### Canadian Independence.

BY FRANK H. BURT.

The history of stamp-issuing countries is always interesting to the student of philately, who eagerly reads the record of the past changes in government and condition produced by the death of a sovereign, by foreign war, or by revolution, all of which his stamps vividly illustrate. A glance at what the future will bring is likewise profitable. The daily papers tell of the decision of the congress at Berlin, which to the philatelist foreshadows the stamps of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, to both of which provinces self-government is granted by the assembled powers. Beaconsfield's Cyprus treaty becomes known, and the stamp collector thinks of the addition to the long list of British colonials which will come when Victoria's portrait adorns the stamps of this historic island. Then comes the thought, What a transformation our albums will show when the death of Victoria shall bring a new monarch to the English throne; or what a still more revolutionary change would there be should the colonies acquire independence and the face of the British ruler disappear forever from the colonial stamps. While there is no prospect of such a sweeping change taking place within the next few years, yet step by step the time is coming when public

sentiment in the larger colonies will demand and obtain independence as a right.

Canada, being the nearest British possession to us, is naturally the one in which we Americans are most interested, and it is there that we may look to see the standard of independence first raised. As the Dominion is coming to depend less and less on the mother country, the ties that have held it are relaxing, until its loyalty to England is little more than a tradition, while sentiments of loyalty to Canada and pride in Canadian nationality are fast developing. Moreover, our northern neighbors have before them the example of what liberty has done for our country, — how a few feeble colonies, acquiring independence by a long and almost hopeless war, rose at once to the dignity of a nation, stretched their boundaries rapidly to the Pacific, and has become the leading power of the continent and a model in republican government and institutions for the world. Why, will they ask, may not a similar destiny be Canada's?

The ultimate necessity of independence is already recognized by a few Dominion papers, and the seed is sown which will some time ripen into a new republic of the North. The separation, when it comes, will be peaceful, for Great Britain's "coercion policy," which works so beautifully in Ireland, wouldn't take so well this side of

the ocean. That the new nation will become a republic, it is almost needless to say. Intelligent countries in the nineteenth century do not burden themselves voluntarily with the expensive luxury of a royal family. Possibly Lorne and Louise would like the dignity of king and queen of Canada, but how vastly more popular would they become if the marquis, laying aside his title and making his permanent home in the new world, should accept election as Canada's first president!

It is not perhaps that annexation to the United States would immediately follow Canada's acquirement of independence. There is room enough on the continent for both republics to flourish in harmony. Perhaps when we come into closer relations with our sister country, and when a good common school system shall have removed much of the ignorance prevailing among her lower classes, the people on the opposite sides of the boundary will become so thoroughly one in spirit and institutions that annexation will come as a matter of course. Until then a union of the two countries would be merely artificial and an injury to both.

The philatelic results of Canada's independence give plenty of chance for speculation. Her heroes and statesmen have been few, but what she has will no doubt be duly honored. We may look to see again the fine portrait of Jacques Cartier,

the great explorer, and the unique national emblem, the beaver, both of which were on the early provincial issues. Whatever designs are adopted, we shall confidently expect, when the time comes, a set of stamps second in beauty and workmanship to none in the world.

### Persia.

BY WILLIAM C. STONE.

Persia, as all school-boys know, is a large empire situated in the west central part of Asia. Its area is not known exactly, but is about 650,000 square miles. A great portion of the country is desert and it is sparsely settled. In 1868 the population, according to an estimate prepared by the British Secretary of Legation, numbered not far from 4,500,000. The government is a despotism. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran. The present ruler, Nassr-ed-Din, Shah-in-Shah, or King of Kings, succeeded his father Mohammed, September 10, 1848. He is the fourth ruler of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which secured the throne in 1794. The surplus revenues of the country belong to the Shah. There is no public debt. The standing army consists of about 30,000 men, but can be raised on a war footing to 100,000. The Christians and Jews are not liable to military service. Persia has about 2500 miles of telegraph lines and is constructing more.

The first regular foreign postal service was organized in 1877 by Europeans. Mails are conveyed from Julfa on the Russian frontier to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to Resht on the Caspian Sea. Postage stamps were not issued until 1872, although they were announced and the design illustrated as long ago as 1865. The design of this first set consisted of a beaded circle in the centre, containing a lion facing to the left with an uplifted sword in his right paw and the sun, the national emblem, rising behind his back. Small circles in the upper corners contain the numerals of value in Persian characters. The set consisted of four values, all unperforated.

- 1 Shahi, lilac,
- 2 shahis, green,
- 4 " blue,
- 8 " red.

The plates of this set were engraved in Paris, and it is reported that an edition of the stamps were struck off there and perforated. How true the report may be, I do not know.

In 1876 a slight change was made in the design of the stamps, a European numeral being added under the lion. The colors were also changed, and four of the stamps were issued rouletted.

- 1 shahi, black,
- 2 shahis, blue,
- 4 " vermilion,
- 8 " green.

The rouletting, however, was given up after a short time, and the set came out unperforated.

- 1 shahi, black,
- 2 shahis, "
- 2 " blue,
- 4 " vermilion,
- 8 " green,
- 1 keran, carmine,
- 4 kerans, yellow.

There are color varieties of nearly all the values.

In 1877 a new set of four values was issued. The design is a strange one for a Mohammedan country, consisting of a full face portrait of the Shah in a circle, above the national arms (lion and sun). Persian numerals in upper and English in the lower corners. All values printed in black on a background of small octagons.

- 1 shahi, black and lilac,
- 2 shahis, " " green,
- 5 " " " rose,
- 10 " " " blue.

Also an envelope bearing a stamp of the same design as the adhesives impressed in the right upper corner.

5 shahis, rose.

The 10 shahis has been cut in half, and each part surcharged for use as a 5 shahis stamp.

5 shahis, blue.

In 1878 a number of high values of the same design as the 1876 issue made their appearance, all unperforated.

- 1 keran, red on yellow,
- 4 kerans, blue,
- 5 " lilac,
- 5 " gold,
- 10 " bronze on blue.

A 25 kerans, gold, is catalogued by Durbin, but I have never seen it and as it is not mentioned by other authorities, I doubt whether it exists.

In 1879 the stamps with the Shah's portrait were issued with colored borders, and two high values were added to the set. Perforated.

- 1 shahi, carmine border,
- 2 shahis, orange "
- 5 " green "
- 10 " violet "
- 1 keran, brown "
- 5 kerans, blue "

Near the close of 1881, stamps of a new design began to appear. The design consisted of the sun in the centre under an archway, with two scrolls beneath, the one at the left being inscribed "Poste Persane," and the one at the right with the same inscription in native characters. Large numeral of value in oval at foot, native inscriptions in small circles in upper corners. Only three values have as yet appeared, all perforated.

- 5 gazes, mauve,
- 10 " carmine,
- 25 " green.

This set is remarkable for being the first one issued by this country with any inscription to show where it comes from or whether for postal or other purposes.

Two official stamps of quite an elaborate design were issued only a short time since. Embossed arms in centre surrounded by Persian inscriptions enclosed in circular frame, lettered "Service des Poste Persanes" above, and "Franco" below. Value in French in small labels in upper corners, numeral at bottom in centre. Perforated.

- 1 shahi, green, centre red,
- 2 shahis, red, " green,
- 5 " blue, " orange,
- 10 " lilac, " blue.

#### MONEY VALUES.

The gaz is equivalent to a centime or one-fifth of a cent. Five gazes are equal to a shahi, and twenty shahis make a keran, which is worth about the same as the French franc.

## New Issues.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. — We learn through the *P. M.* that a 12 centavos stamp will shortly be issued.

BELGIUM. — The present issue of stamps is now printed in colors that will wash off or blur when soaked in water. This is done to prevent a second use for postage of same.

BRITISH GUYANA. — Has issued a Registered Envelope, 4 cents, stamp circular, red. Also provisional 1 and 2 cent stamps have appeared.

DUTCH INDIES. — A set of Unpaid Letter stamps has been issued. The design is the same as the new Holland Unpaid Letter stamps, but printed in carmine and black instead of blue and black. Values, 2½, 5, 20, 40, and 75 cents.

DRONTHEIM (Norway). — The *P. G.* mentions a postcard, 30 ore, blue.

GREECE. — The *D. P. Z.* mentions a 5 lepta Unpaid letter stamp now to be unperforated. Mr. *Max Miller* has also kindly shown us a 40 lepta in the same condition.

INDIA. — A new 1 anna 6 pies stamp has been issued. Color, brown.

RUSSIA. — The charges on mailing letters have been reduced from 7 to 6 kopeks and 5 to 4 kopeks. No doubt a new set will shortly be issued, or the old ones will be surcharged.

UNITED STATES. — Just after our last number had gone to press, we received a quantity of the new 5 cent Garfield stamps, which were ordered from the Department at Washington. As we understand, this first lot of these stamps printed were sold to dealers only. Per notice received from the Department lately, we hear that the second lot printed will not be for sale until March 10th, when they will be sold from the various P. O. Stations also. Mrs. Garfield was allowed the selection of color, and at her request it was printed in dark brown. The design corresponds with our description in the January number.

## Postal Scraps.

—123,000,000 post-cards were used in Germany in 1880; and the post-office museum at Berlin contains 418 varieties of cards.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps in France for 1881 exceeded by 10 million francs the receipts of 1880.

—If the postal-savings bill now before Congress becomes a law, new stamps, to be called postal-savings stamps will be issued, to be struck on especially prepared blanks, and when of sufficient value to be deposited at any post-office, interest at 2 per cent. being allowed.

—Matter bearing any fractional part of a postage stamp is treated as unpaid, and held for postage.

—Very satisfactory progress in the management of the French Post Office Department has in late years been made. Two years ago the net profits were 23,000,000f; in 1880 they were 25,000,000f., and it is estimated that when the present year is ended returns will be made of 38,000,000f. of net profits. On the 1st of January, the savings banks in connection with the Post Office were opened.

—Civilization and banks are supposed to go hand in hand, but it is remarkable how many places in Great Britain's extensive empire are destitute of these institutions. There is no bank at Gibraltar, none in Heligoland, St. Helena, Lagos, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone or Gambia. Some nine or ten years ago an attempt was made to start a Bank of West Africa in Sierra Leone, but it failed. Bermuda is full of merchants, but it has no bank; neither has Tobago; neither has British Honduras. The Falkland Islands have no bank.

—In 1879 Brazil had 1265 post-offices, and sent 16,200,000 letters; Canada 5378 offices, 53,700,000 letters; Chili 343 offices, 7,100,000 letters; Mexico 832 offices, 3,400,000 letters; Uruguay 234 offices, 1,100,000 letters; and Egypt 83 offices, and 3,900,000 letters.

—THE ADVENTURES OF A POST-CARD.—A member of a club at Chaux de Fonds, having made a bet that he would send a post-card round the world, addressed one to "Messrs. Maniglet & Co., 13 Rue de la Balance, Marseilles, France; Cairo, Egypt; Bombay, India; Hong Kong, China; Yokohama, Japan; San Francisco, California; New York, United States; return to Messrs. Maniglet & Co., at Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland." In one corner of the post-card were the words: "Postmasters are requested to forward." The post-card in question was duly returned at the end of last August, bearing the post-marks of Marseilles, April 2; Port Said, April 9; Suez, April 12; Bombay, April 26 and 27; Hong Kong, May 20; Yokohama, June 6 and 11; and San Francisco, June 27. The card had been stopped at New York, but on Aug. 15 it was sent on in an official envelope with an intimation that such cards should not be transmitted.

—CHEAPER POSTAGE.—A bill before Congress provides for the making of a postal card with a flexible flap, which shall conceal the writing on the face of the card. This is positive cruelty to the large number of people—including some country postmasters—whose sole sources of information, aside from current gossip, are postal cards that have been addressed to their neighbors. Still, the few must suffer for the many, and it is a lamentable fact that a large majority of correspondents prefer that their postal cards shall be read only by the persons to whom they are addressed. It is also true that one cent postage can be made far more useful to the public and yet be no more costly to the government than it now is. A small sheet of paper weighing no more than a postal card can be cut in a shape that admits of folding and sealing, and if the government would supply such a sheet at the same price as the card the income of the department would be as great as now and the expense no greater. As the postal service is for the public accommodation, and not for revenue, every possible increase of facilities for correspondence should be granted.

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,

Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

### SUBSCRIPTION:

25 cents for one year, post-free.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
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Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

### Our Contemporaries.

**NOTICE TO PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS.**—Publishers will hereafter please favor us with two copies of their publications, if satisfactory, for two copies of our paper. By doing so they will greatly oblige us.

*The Queen City Collector.* This is a new philatelic paper, published by Mr. Geo. W. Logan of Cincinnati, Ohio. We are in receipt of Nos. 1 and 2 of the paper, and must say that it has made a better beginning than any other American philatelic journal now existing. It is a fine large four-page paper, well managed, and contains very ably written articles, promising to be most successful in its future career.

*The Collectors' Library Table* No. 5 has reached us. Their constant contributor, Mr. T. K. Upham, has written an article on "Autographs," which begins in this number, occupying the first page, and to be continued. A good list of new issues; history of the Boyd's City Despatch, and many small notes complete the number.

*The Philatelic Monthly* for March (No. 3) comes to hand as early as ever. We must compliment the publisher on his promptness. In new issues is given an excellent cut of the Garfield stamp. A fine article on the "Stamped Envelopes of Japan," by the well informed Mr. J. Nasu, and usual items make up the remainder of this number.

*The Stamp World* for February (No. 17) begins with a continuation of Mr. T. Martin Wears' "Philatelic Notes from Great Britain," and proves as full of noteworthy facts as ever. A number of laughable "Philatelic Ejaculations" of warm philatelists are published, also an article on "The Stamps of Great Britain." This number can also boast of a goodly supply of advertisements. "The Stamp Collectors' Companion," by the publishers of the *S. W.*, will be out on April 18. Parties should not omit sending for a copy of this magazine, as, according to many rumors abroad, it will no doubt be a perfect philatelic work.

*The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* has arrived for December, 1881. The editor starts with a review of the past in philatelic matters. New issues are noted as numerous as ever. An article on "My Troubles in a Russian Post-Office," and many other interesting philatelic notes are published in this number.

*The Philatelic Review* for January (No. 24) contains a good illustrated list of new issues, and continuations of the excellent articles on "The Stamps of Mauritius" by the well known writer Capt. E. B. Evans, R. A., and the "Descriptive List of the Stamps of Japan," besides various notes.

*The Royal Philatelist.* A new journal from Great Britain, published by Messrs. A. H. Mahon & Co. of Liverpool, starts out quite grandly. Although not neatly arranged in regard to typography, number one contains some excellent articles, among which may be found "The Stamps of New Brunswick," "Need of Patience," notes regarding "Swindlers and Forgery-mongers," and the history of "Sir Rowland Hill" and "History of the Penny Postage," which proves more complete than any article on this matter as yet seen by us. We desire to extend our best wishes to the publisher for the paper's success.

*Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung,* formerly the "Berliner Illustrirte Philatelisten Zeitung," having been produced in magazine form, presents a much better appearance than formerly. This paper generally contains an excellent list of new issues, of which this number is by no means an exception.

*The Baltimore Philatelist* for February has enlarged in size as well as in reading matter, having dropped its old heading of the seal of Maryland, and is quite an improvement on the former issues.

*The Dayton Philatelist.* To us, this is a new paper, not having received volume I, nor hearing of it before being favored with No. 1 of Vol. II, being that for January. Will the publisher (John G. Dohm)



**FREE!** Send your address on a postal card for a sample copy of the Monthly Reporter, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, devoted to Philately and Miscellaneous matter. Address

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International Stamp Collectors' Directory for 1882.

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PUBLISHED BY

G. H. F. GALE, MARGATE, ENG.

Acknowledged by all to be the largest, cheapest and best stamp journal in Great Britain. It contains 24, and sometimes more, pages of philatelic matters, and is illustrated. As one ounce of fact is worth a ton of self-praise, I respectfully ask you to send for a sample copy, gratis and post-free.

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To sell stamps from sheets. Good reference required. Address

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All kinds of Revenue, Match, Medicine, Tobacco and Liquor Stamps bought or exchanged for Postage Stamps. Address Charles Muecke 483 & 485 Broadway, New York.

### Hamburg Local Stamps.

The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps post-free for only 15 cents. We have just imported a quantity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany, and offer them at above low price to close them out. Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Mountpelier, Vt.

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Being desirous of completing his collection of *unused* stamps within a short given time, on account of a bet, he will be very much obliged to any one who will send him *unused* stamps to select from, stating what they desire in exchange.

Please to register *all* valuable letters. Address

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H. PETERSON,

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Agents wanted at 25 per cent. comm. Best reference or deposit required.

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20 varieties for	5 c.
35 " "	10 c.
120 " "	25 c.
250 mixed, "	12 c.
500 " "	20 c.
1000 " "	35 c.
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An immense stock of the above. Packets always on hand. Orders promptly filled.

### The Stamp Collectors' Bureau.

An 8 page, 24 column quarterly, devoted entirely to the interests of stamp collectors and dealers. It contains a few advts. of only first class dealers, and should be in the hands of all collectors. Subscription 20 c. per year. Sample Copy Free. Dealers send for adv. rates. C. H. Mekeel & Co., Chicago, Ill.

### Collectors, Collectors!

FREE! Before purchasing elsewhere, and if you desire to buy stamps cheap, send 3c. stamp for 15 var. foreign stamps and lists.

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Recognized Journal of Philately in this country.

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**TABLE.** FRAUDS Exposed Monthly and new issues chronicled.

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140 EAST 58th ST., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

COLLINS & MILLS,

Foreign Stamp Importers,

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Price list free. Sample copy of Stamp World, a large 8 page monthly journal, free. The Stamp Collectors' Companion, a 50 page stamp book, for 15 cents. Stamps as cheap as elsewhere. Send for free circulars.

500 Foreign Stamps, post free for 20 cents.

Well Worthy of Notice.

100 Genuine, well assorted foreign stamps, post-free, 10 cents. Money returned if not approved.

Approval sheets sent to responsible parties.

Rare stamps purchased in quantity.

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Set of 3 Paraguay (latest issue)	30.

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150 var. Excellent Stamps,	30.
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100 Stamps, mixed,	10.
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1000 " " "	50.
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E. Otto & Co.,

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## THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS!

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CONTAINS 250 VARIETIES,

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Price \$1.25. Postage 15 cents.

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CONTAINS 1,000 VARIETIES,

including: Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Azores, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Brazil, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (triangular), Cape Verde Islands, Ceylon, Chili, Costa Rica, Egypt, French Colonies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Granada, Griqualand, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Lagos, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia, San Salvador, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Victoria, etc., etc.

Price \$10. Postage 35 cents.

From the 1st of October, 1881, we shall forward Sheets of Stamps, for approval to all persons who furnish us with good references.

Fifteen days allowed for inspection, the sheet to be returned with amount for those chosen in bank notes or money order payable at General Post Office, London.

25 per cent. Discount allowed.

**1,000,000 MARVELLOUS CONTINENTALS. Price \$100.**

Carriage extra.

P. S.—The postage on all letters must be prepaid and a stamp enclosed for the answer.

GRUAT & BONN,

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# THE New Jersey Philatelist.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. III.
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, APRIL, 1882.
NO. 28.

Read before the N. J. P. P. A.  
**The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.**

BY MAX E. MULLER

**INTRODUCTION.**

Spain, as every collector knows, has issued more adhesive stamps in its time than any other country of the world, and it will, therefore, prove interesting to many collectors to hear something in regard to "The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies." In order to make this subject as explicit as possible, I shall divide it up in the following parts:

- Part I.—The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850 and 1878.
- Part II.—The Newspaper Stamps of Spain.
- Part III.—The Official Stamps of Spain.
- Part IV.—The War Stamps of Spain.
- Part V.—The Carlist Stamps, or the stamps used during the Carlos Insurrection.
- Part VI.—The Local Stamps for the City of Madrid.
- Part VII.—The Stamps of the Spanish Colony, Cuba.
- Part VIII.—The Stamps of the Spanish Colony, Porto Rico.
- Part IX.—The Stamps of the Spanish Colonies Philippine Islands.
- Part X.—The Stamps of the Spanish Colony, Fernando Poo.

**PART I.**

*The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850 and 1878.*

The Kingdom of Spain, under the reign of Isabella II, followed the example of Great Britain, Brazil, United States of America and others, to adopt the "Cheap Postage System" (introduced by Sir Rowland Hill, in Great Britain, 1840), in franking letters by annexing small labels (called Postage Stamps) issued by the Kingdom's Official Post-Office in 1850.

Spain has an area of 207,575 square miles, and a population of 16,835,000, the capital being Madrid with 314,000 inhabitants; or in other words the area of Spain amounts only to one-seventeenth part of that of the United States, whereas the population amounts to about one-half.

The standard coin of Spain is 1 peseta (27 cents U. S. money), equal to 1 escudo, 10 reales, 85 cuartos, 100 centesimos, 340 maravedis, 1000 millesimos.

Spain can boast of being the only country on the Globe issuing a new set of stamps annually, excepting a very few dates. Since 1850 to date Spain has issued 23 sets of adhesive stamps, comprising 175 varieties, not taking into consideration the many errors made in printing, of which very likely some were sent through the mails and found their way into collections.

The only reason I can give in connection with the question asked by Mr. P. K. the other day:—"Had Spain any particular reason in issuing so many various sets of Adhesive Stamps?" Is, firstly, the change of Government; secondly, the change of money values; and thirdly, that Spain never called the best engraving and printing talent of the Kingdom into the service of the government, to prepare and execute an elegant and appropriate design. The authorities of the Post-Office Department, rather than pay a fair price for good work, stuck to their ugly designs, bad printing, etc., and the end of the whole was that counterfeits have been brought to light in abundance. They had to put a stop to this, some way or other, and chose to bring out a new set as soon as new forgeries were discovered.

Above I have said, that Spain always stuck to their ugly designs and bad printing, but I beg pardon and must give them credit, to a certain extent, for the 1875 and 1876 issues where a slight improvement has been shown; but, have soon fallen back into their old track, which the 1878 and 1879 issues show.

Now before we proceed to study the stamps, I think it advisable to give an outline of the history of Spain, but at the same time do not wish to tax the members' time too much, by giving the history a

review from the very first, as it would prove of very little interest, if of any at all, and therefore shall commence with the birth of Queen Isabella II and death of her father the King Ferdinand VII.

At the time of Ferdinand VII, reigning over Spain and having no children, his brother Don Carlos was to be his successor to the crown; the Salic Law having been in force for centuries still excluded females from the throne. But by the request of his Queen Maria Christina, who strove to secure the crown to her respective child, whether son or daughter, Ferdinand was led to repeal the Salic Law by a decree of March 29, 1830. On the 10th of October, 1830, his first child Maria Isabella was born.

Don Carlos, seeing his chance for the crown thus vanish, at once set on foot intrigues to regain it. During the king's dangerous sickness in September, 1832, he wrested from him a restoration of the Salic law, making him again heir to the crown. But the king recovered; his brother's plans were exposed and Maria Christina, by counterplots, put down the ambitious Carlos, and her daughter was again recognized as the successor to the crown.

King Ferdinand VII died September 29th, 1833, and his hardly three years old daughter, Isabella, was announced Queen of Spain, her mother Christina acting as regent until the queen be of age.

Don Carlos having many friends and followers in the northern part of Spain, instantly broke out in rebellion. The prince taking the title of Carlos V. This civil war lasted until 1840, when Don Carlos had to flee for his life to France.

Espartero now ascended to the throne and drove the regent Christina out of Spain. A large and might party, though finding fault with Espartero's doings, overthrew the new invader of the crown and drove him out of Spain. In 1843 the queen was proclaimed of age, then being but thirteen years, and at once ascended to the throne under the title of Isabella II, and was married on the 10th of October, 1846, then being but 16 years of age, to her cousin Francisco, — a match forced upon her by Louis Philippe of France, and bringing

no laurel to either husband or wife. Her life, from this time to the close of her reign, was a disgrace to herself and the Spanish nation.

{ To be continued }

—A PIGEON POST.—Carrier pigeons are to be trained to fly forwards and backwards between Strassburg, Cologne, and Metz: The German Government intending to establish a regular pigeon post.—[S. C. A.]

—Messrs. H. F. Tarbell & Co. write us, that they have seen several 1 shilling violet New Brunswick postage stamps, cut in half and used as 6d. stamps for franking letters.

### A Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. J. P.  
Sir:—It seems an unusual thing for two stamp papers to have the same name, and the fact that there are two *Philatelic Times* may possibly lead to confusion.

I beg to inform you that under the nom-de-plume of J. Bishop, I published a small amateur journal called "The Philatelic Times" in 1880. As an advertisement of this paper appeared in the Nov. number of the *F. S. C. J.*, 1880, I think this sufficient to show that I have more right to the title than Messrs. Henderson & Co.

Their journal being the second P. T., I would suggest that they term it the "New Zealand Philatelic Times," or at any rate alter their present title.

I shall also be obliged if you will contradict the false statements made by The International Philatelic Association, which states that all the leading stamp dealers in Great Britain have joined, while only two of the leading dealers are members—the others would scorn to belong to such a trumpety affair gotten up by three third-rate dealers.

I have the honor to remain, yours to command,

G. H. F. GALE.

Margate, Mch 2, 1882.

### Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s Descriptive Catalogue.

Undoubtedly the finest, grandest, and best illustrated stamp catalogue is that published by Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co. of London. We have been kindly favored with the third edition, being that for 1882. It is printed on very stout paper, therefore guaranteeing good wearable qualities. The price catalogue or appendix of illustrations may be had separately for a very reasonable price, or both can be procured bound together for but 1 sh. 6d. post-free to places in Great Britain, Europe, United States, Canada, and Egypt, or for 2 sh. post-free to places in other countries comprised in the Postal Union. No collector should be without a copy.

### New Issues.

BULGARIA.—The 30 statinka stamp chronicled in our January number is printed in blue and gold.

DUTCH INDIES.—The 10 cent stamped envelopes are now surcharged with three lines of inscription, "Brieftornstg Tien Cent." meaning (letter cover, ten cents), in italic capitals, running diagonally across the stamp.

EGYPT.—The Egyptian Post-Office appears to be difficult to please, in regard to the color of the 10 paras. This stamp appeared in 1879 in lilac, in 1881 it was changed to pink, and now on the 26th of February it was changed again to a dark slate. What will the next color be, can any one tell us?

FIJI ISLANDS.—A new value has appeared. Design—the head of the Queen to left, on ground of horizontal lines, enframed by a white circle, which nearly touches the side borders of the stamp. Above the circle is "Fiji," and below it "One Shilling," in white block letters. The spandrels are filled in with arabesques, and an

outer line forms the border and completes the design. The stamp is of a tall, upright, rectangular shape; it is printed in brown on a medium white wove paper, and perforated. Is this a new adhesive? If so, it seems that even the cannibals are now having a liking for Her Majesty.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The *P. G.* notes that the Registered Envelopes now appear with a block letter "B" in the upper left hand corner.

**GRENADA.**—The colors of the two new Postal Union cards, mentioned in our February number, are

- 1 penny, blue on buff.
- 1½ pence, brown on buff.

**LABUAN.**—A new 4 cent green on buff Postal Union card has made its appearance.

**LUXEMBURG.**—The *S. N.* notes the following: In accordance with a postal treaty, concluded with Bern, the Government or Service letters are to be prepaid with the same stamps as those used by the public. This article was not noticed by the Luxemburg authorities, but lately the postal authorities of Basle have refused to admit letters prepaid with "Official" stamps, and, notwithstanding the protestations of the Grand Duchy, they charge all letters thus stamped as if they were unpaid. The affair was submitted to the chief office at Bern, who condemn the Official stamps, and have decided that stamps bearing the surcharge "S. P." (Service Public) shall be used for official correspondence. This is simply an absurdity, but, be that as it may, we have to chronicle a new series of stamps, the first of which was issued about the end of December last. According to M. Moens the old stamps will continue to be used for official correspondence with those countries where, unlike in Switzerland, the authorities find no objection or difficulty attached to their use. The values surcharged "S. P." in black are:

- 1 centime, brown.
- 2 " black.
- 4 " green.
- 5 " yellow.
- 10 " lilac.
- 12½ " rose.
- 20 " brown.

- 25 centime, blue.
- 30 " violet.
- 40 " orange.
- 1 franc, bistre and black.

The values 10., 40., 50. and 1 fr. are perforated and printed in Luxemburg.

The values 20., 100., 12½c., 20c., 25c. and 30c. are perforated and printed in Holland.

The value 40c. is rouletted on colored lines and printed in Frankfurt.

The 50. and 1fr. have been seen without a stop after the P. It is probable that similar varieties of the other values exist.

**PERU.**—Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have kindly shown us the stamps of this Republic, surcharged with the arms of Chili in centre of a horse-shoe design, inscribed "Union Postal Universal," and closed at bottom by the word "Peru." The following are the values so far seen:

- 1 c. orange, sur. arms in blue.
- 1 c. green, (sur. arms in red, with
- 5 c. blue, horse-shoe inscription in black.

The *P. G.* also notes that the Unpaid Letter stamps have met with a surcharge, consisting of a double circle in red ink, containing the following: "Lima" above, "Correos" below, and separated on each side by a star. The following are the values so far seen:

- 1 centavo, bistre.
- 5 " red.
- 10 " orange.
- 20 " blue.

**PORTO RICO.**—The new set of this Spanish Colony consists of the following values and colors. The design is the same as last. Date omitted.

- ½ mils de peso, carmine.
- 1 " red-brown.
- 2 " red.
- 4 " violet.
- 6 " bistre.
- 8 " light green.
- 1 cent de peso, green.
- 2 " red.
- 3 " orange.
- 5 " blue.
- 8 " brown.
- 10 " blue-green.
- 20 " grey.
- 40 " dark blue.
- 80 " olive.

**PORTUGAL.**—The *W. P.* illustrates a new 25 reis adhesive stamp, which should have been issued February 15. The design consists of a three-quarter view of His Majesty, surrounded by a solid circular band, inscribed "Correios Telegraphos"; the lower portion is filled in with eight white pearls. Above, in ornamental label "Portugal," and below in ditto "25 Reis 25." The whole is enclosed in a neat ornamented border.

25 reis, mauve.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—Mess. H. F. Furbell & Co. have kindly favored us with a new 2 4-8 c. de peso stamp printed in blue, of these Spanish Colonies. The design is the same as the last issue, and very likely a complete new set is in preparation.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Having joined the Postal Union on January 1st, 1852, we now expect the arrival of new stamps and post cards. Through the *F. S. C. J.* we learn that the following are in preparation

#### Adhesives.

- 1 c. blue, Bust of Princess Likelike.
- 5 c. blue, same as now in use.
- 10 c. black, Portrait of Kialakana.
- 15 c. brown, Bust of Kapolana.

#### Post Cards.

- 1 c. red, for inter-insular use.
- 2 c. black, View of Diamond Head.
- 3 c. green, Paloulou and torches crossed.

**TOBAGO.**—We have omitted to note the following adhesive stamps in our last month's number, as they were mislaid (Mr. P. K. will excuse). The design is the same as last issue. Watermark brown and C. C.

- ½ penny, brown-violet.
- 1 " brown.
- 4 pence, green.
- 6 " bistre.
- 1 shilling, stone.

**VICTORIA.**—The *Welt Post* mentions that the 2 pence stamp of this English Colony is now printed in red. We also must note a new 2 shilling adhesive, (on a blue or greens) paper.

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Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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McClellan Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## Our Contemporaries.

NOTICE TO PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS.—Publishers will hereafter please favor us with two copies of their publications, if satisfactory, or two copies of our paper. By doing so they will greatly oblige us.

*The Philatelic Times* of Margate, England for March, duly received. This number contains 8 full pages of very interesting and instructive reading matter, amongst which may be found a goodly list of new issues; the continuation of "Life in a Provincial Post-Office"; "Chapters on Counterfeiting," describing the forgeries of the stamps of Greece; a continuation of "The Issues of Great Britain for 1880-1," and many notes and items. Notwithstanding all this, the editor makes excuse for the small size of this issue, stating that some explanation should be given, as they had hinted in the number before of making the present one a 20 page journal. He states that in order to publish a large journal much time is required, and as the increase of business would necessarily compel them to publish irregularly, which they were not content to do, they decided rather to bring out a smaller paper and be prompt. It is furthermore stated that the paper will continue to be the largest and best one of its kind in Great Britain that is not published solely in the interests of the publishers.

*The Queen City Collector* for Mch. is on the whole very interesting. A very noteworthy letter on "The Early Issues of the Stamps of New South Wales," from Mr. T. Martin Wears, is published in this number. Many new issues are chronicled, and interesting notes published.

*The Philatelist's Gazette* for Feb. contains a very fine article on "Juvenile Philately" by Mr. T. Martin Wears, and an excellent list of illustrated new issues. The publishers have requested us per letter to notify the philatelic fraternity that in future this paper will be issued quarterly instead of monthly.

*The Welt Post* for Feb. publishes the minutes of a number of meetings of the Vienna Philatelist Club, and contains as usual a very full list of new issues.

*The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal.* We are in receipt of the February number, containing numerous interesting and important notes, a note on the Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna, and a full chronicle of newly issued stamps.

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	<i>per Set.</i>	10	100	10
				100
<b>Thurn &amp; Taxis.</b>				
I Em : 1/4, 1/2, 1, 1, 2, 3 sgr.		60	50	
II " 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 sgr.		50	45	
III " 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 sgr.		45	40	
IV " (rouletted white) 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3 sgr.		50	45	
IV " ( " on colored line) 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3		60	55	
I " 1, 3, 3, 6, 9 kreuzer,		25	20	
II " 1, 3, 6, 9 " "		25	20	
III " 3, 6, 9 " "		20	15	
IV " (rouletted white) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr.		25	20	
IV " ( " on colored line) 1, 3, 6, 9		25	20	
100 well mixed, all emis.		2	00	
1000 " " " "		17	50	
<b>Baden.</b>				
I & II Emis : 3, 3, 6, 9, 1, 3, 3, 6,		45	40	
III Em : (shaded ground) 1, 3, 6, 6, 9, 6, 9,		55	50	
IV " (white ground) 1, 3, 6, 9,		20	15	
V " (kr.) 1, 3, 7,		15	12	
100 well mixed, all emis.		1	75	
1000 " " " "		15	00	
<b>Prussia.</b>				
I Em : 4, 6 pf. 1, 2, 3, 3 gr.		25	20	
II " (plain ground) 1, 2, 3, 3,		30	25	
III " 4, 6 pf. 1, 2, 3 gr.		25	20	
IV " (eagle) 3, 4, 6 pf. 1, 2, 3 gr.		25	20	
100 mixed, head,		1	50	
1000 " " " "		12	50	
100 eagle,				75
1000 " " " "				6.
<b>Saxony.</b>				
I Em : 3 pf. 1/4, 1, 2, 2, 3 gr.		50	45	
II " 1/4, 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.		35	30	
III " 3 pf. 1/4, 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.		25	20	
100 all emis, well mixed,		1	75	
1000 " " " "		15		
<b>Wurtemberg.</b>				
I Em : 1, 3, 3, 6, 9 kr.		35	30	
II " (with thread) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr.		45	40	
III " (no thread) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr.		30	25	
IV " (perforated) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr.		30	25	
V " " " 1, 3, 6, 9 kr.		30	25	
VI " (rouletted) 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 kr.		25	20	
100 well mixed,		2	00	
1000 " " " "		17	50	
<b>Service Stamps, I Em</b> 5, 10, 5,		15	12	
" " " " " " 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 30		30	25	
100 both Em, well mixed,		2	50	
1000 " " " "		20	00	
Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Hamburg &c. in small lots always on hand.				

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14 var. Turn & Taxis (unused),	.40
13 var. German Empire,	.25
7 var. Hamburg (envelopes)	.25
5 var. Brunswick (unused),	.08
6 var. Saxony (unused),	.08
12 var. Prince Edw Isl (unused)	.50
5 var. Oldenburg,	.25
5 var. Hungary (1876),	.10
7 var. Servia (unused),	.25
6 var. Sardinia (unused),	.10
8 var. Heligoland (unused),	.25

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Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	" Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2
" " complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.	12 sets	\$1.75		1,000	3
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, reprints, 1 real blue, per 100		\$3.00.		1,000	14
" " " " " " " without tilde, per 100		\$4.00.		1,000	23
" " " " " " " black, per 100		\$5.		1,000	30.
" 1875, " 16 Maravedis,				100	3.50
" " " " " " " erreur, 4-2 real,				100	5
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modena, Naples, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,					
	per 100	\$2.20.		1,000	20
do. common, mixed,	per 100	\$1.50.		1,000	14

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THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. III.

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NO. 29.

### The Stamps of Prince Edward's Island.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

Prince Edward's Island is in North America in the Dominion of Canada, and boasts a population of 5000 — mostly Scotch, who are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. This island, in common with other North American colonies, received the boon of a set of stamps in 1860, twenty years after their introduction into the mother country. We find that in the year 1857 the adjacent colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland issued postage stamps, so that Prince Edward's Island showed little tardiness in following the good example. The correctness of this date, however, has been disputed; and Dr. Viner says he possesses the 6 d. New Brunswick (yellow on blue paper) with the original envelope bearing the postmarks Chatham, N. B., Sept. 29, 1851, Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 1851, and Frederickton, N. B., Sept. 30, 1851. As the stamps of these other British Colonies bear evidence of having all been produced at one time, the Doctor thinks that further investigation would fix for them an earlier date. As it is, the stamps above referred to could not be cancelled with a '51 date, and according to the catalogues be issued six years later. Dr. Viner thinks they must be

coeval with the first issues for Canada. Now all catalogues I have consulted give the date for first issue of Canada as 1856, so this does not in any shape or form rectify the mistake.

It is matter for regret that the earlier dates of issue given in the leading catalogues, cannot be trusted. When anyone writes a reliable history regarding the stamps of a country, in which is included those issued about 1845, to 1860, prior to the existence of the philatelic press, assuming that he is backed up with the necessary Decrees, Treasury warrants, and Orders of Council, the dates given in our catalogues are sure to be knocked in the head. Those who have read Captain Evans's "Stamps of Mauritius," Senor Duro's "Stamps of Spain," or similar reliable histories, will find this to be the case in more than one instance. In earlier lists the dates must have been put down at haphazard, and in succeeding ones errors of this description have been repeated *ad infinitum*.

The first issue of 1860 consists of the values of 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d and 9d, as follows:

1d. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left in double lined twisted frame, with PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTAGE on solid ground above and at sides, ONE PENNY below; ornamental spandrels in angles; color orange; rect.; perforated circ. 12.

2d. Head of Queen to left in circle, surrounded by solid band inscribed "Prince Edward Island, Postage"; below in straight label the value "Two Pence" in white. Shape, rectangular; color rose; perf. circ. 12.

3d. Head to left in double lined oval disc, inscribed same as preceding, with value in straight solid band below. Rect.; color blue; perf. circ. 12.

6d. The head this time is to left in octagon, and value "Six Pence" in label below; color green; perf. circ. 12.

9d. Head of Queen to left in twisted frame, inscribed Prince Edward Island, Postage; ornaments in upper angles; below in double lined frame "Nine pence currency, equal to six pence sterling." Color lilac on white; same perforation.

Regarding this anomaly Dr. Gray remarks: "The currency here referred to was peculiar to the Island. The coins in use were said to have been struck by private persons and came in course of time to be accepted as legal tender. They continued current until replaced by the decimal coinage."

In this issue of five distinct values, it appears that a 4 d. stamp was omitted. This however could not have been often called into requisition as it was not till 1869 that it made its appearance. It is uniform with the preceding issue.

4d. Head of Queen to left in rectangular frame on horizontally lined ground. "Prince Edward Island" in flowing band above; "Postage" immediately under this on curved solid band; "Four-pence" below in ornamental flowing scroll. Color, black; rect; same perforation.

A change in the currency was doubtless the reason of the appearance of the following stamp, which being beautifully engraved, and by another process, is a very handsome one. The design is—three-quarter face of diademed Queen, to left in oval disc, partially surrounded by inscription; carved work in upper angles; below to right 3d. Stg.; to left Cy. 4½d.; rect.; color, rich brown.

All the American colonies of Great Britain having adopted the decimal currency, in lieu of the old, it was found necessary to issue a new set. These came to hand in the beginning of 1872—January or February.

1c. Queen Victoria's head in horizontally lined disc, inscribed "Prince Edward Island, Postage" on solid circular band; a straight solid label below contains value; numerals in each angle in solid rectangle; color, yellow. All the stamps of this issue are printed on white wove paper, and are perforated circ. 12. The design of the 1c. is quite commonplace, that of the 2c. is much better.

2c. Same head to left in oval; the upper half is surrounded by solid arch, bearing the conventional inscription; numerals in angles; "Two Cents" below in straight band; color, blue. The stock of the obsolete penny was utilized by the stamps being surcharged 2 cents.

3. Head, this time, in inverted shield; numerals in upper angles only; "Postage" above, "Three Cents" below in solid labels; "Prince Edward Island" in arched band; background, engine-turned work; color, pink.

4c. Head to left in central frame, of eight re-entering points on solid ground, within engine-turned border; numerals in angles in solid square blocks; "Postage, Prince Edward Island," above in solid oblong; value below in large letters.

In July, 1872, only a few months after this set made its appearance in Britain, certain young men in "Brummagen," no doubt believing in the maxim of "strike while the iron is hot," instantly set about, and had several sheets of these 4 cents, each containing 100 labels, ready for delivery. Four pence was charged for every specimen, so the profit was not very slight. It was stated at the time that the home agents of the colonial post-office, having been communicated with, were on the alert, and would most certainly bring the offenders to justice. This I do not think was ever done, the proceedings going no further, which is just another instance of that twice-told tale. There was, in 1878, a systematic and wholesale swindling carried on by a quartette of youths ranging in age from 18 to 21, in the west end of London. This was clearly a "tobacconist shop" and "to be called for" business, which, when the facts were laid bare, amounted in the aggregate to £50. Although the charge was clearly brought home to these thieves, not a single one of their dupes would prosecute!

But to return to the four cent stamp. The forgery referred to would escape the eye of the tyro, and by a casual glance that of the average collector as well, although it has a spurious look about it. First noticed in the *Philatelic Journal* for August, 1872, it was then given *in propria persona*, as was the case in the "Spud Papers."

\* *Spud Papers*. A series of articles on forgeries, illustrated by *fac simile* copies of the forgeries themselves, contributed by W. Dudley Atler to the *Philatelist*, on whose severance from Philately in 1872 the Rev. R. B. Earee took the subject up, and continued it to the collapse of that magazine in 1876. The last of the Spud Papers appeared in Nos. 9 and 10 of the *Philatelic Quarterly*. The name is as original as it is appropriate. Farmers carry about with them a staff with a kind of small hoe attached for the purpose of rooting up any noxious weeds, so what the farmer did with his 'spud' the author of the 'Spud Papers' did with his pen.

The Rev. R. B. Earee in his recently published work on forged stamps, entitled "Album Weeds," deals with this identical forgery very fully, so I allow that authority on forgeries to speak for himself.

#### "GENUINE.

"Engraved in *epargne* on stout, rather yellowish-white wove paper; perforated 12. The letters of the inscription, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, are all exactly the same height, and quite level. The numerals in upper corners do not touch their containing squares anywhere. The white inner outline of the central frame has eight re-entering points; each of these points is quite sharp, and they are all alike. The bottom of the neck just touches one of these points above the O of FOUR. The frame of the stamp on the right hand side consists of one dark line; and inside this line there is a vertical row of fine dots, then a vertical row of horizontal dashes or short lines, and then another row of dots. The Queen's eyeball is perfectly white. The wavy outline of the central frame comes down equally above the O of FOUR and the N of CENTS; and the said S is at some little distance from the end of the containing label. The squares which contain the bottom numerals are considerably taller than the height of the label containing FOUR CENTS.

#### FORGED.

Very nicely lithographed, on moderately stout, white wove paper; perforated 13, rather badly. The letters of the inscription PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, are very irregular in height, and the C of PRINCE and the S of ISLAND are a good deal taller than the other letters; the E of PRINCE touches the O of POSTAGE above it, though they are distinctly separate in the genuine. The cross-stroke of each upper four (4) touches the right hand side of the containing square. The white inner line of the central frame has eight re-entering points, like the genuine, but they are not all alike, and the one under the N of PRINCE, and the one above the O of FOUR are very much blunter than the others. The latter point goes to the left of the point of the Queen's neck, instead of touching

it. The frame of the stamp on the right hand side consists of two dark lines, then a vertical row of two horizontal dashes, then a vertical row of small dots, which all run together into one vertical line, about level with the centre of the stamp. The Queen's eyeball is shaded all over. The wavy outline of the central frame comes down very much lower on the left hand side, above the O of FOUR, than it does on the right hand side, above the S of CENTS; indeed the U of FOUR is partially cut away at the top by it. The S of CENTS is as close to the left hand end of the label as it can be without absolutely touching it. The squares which contain the bottom numerals are exactly the same height as the end of the label containing the inscription of FOUR CENTS."

This is the only forgery, unless the 10 cents is included in that class, of this island, which I have come across. Mr. Earee is of the same opinion.

Six Cents. Head to left on horizontal linear ground, within scalloped figure, overlapping rectangular frame, engine turned ground at sides; letters in angles; "Postage" above on solid band, immediately below which stands name in straight band; value below. Color, black.

Ten Cents. As is well-known there is no stamp for Prince Edward Island of this denomination. Mr. J. B. Moens of *Le Timbre Post* must however have either seen or invented a stamp of this value, for an illustration of it appeared in his magazine for May, 1872. The design of it is head in oval disc, surrounded by inscribed band, value below in straight solid label; no numerals. It purported to be of a rosy lilac color; now the *rub* was the 12 cents we are about to describe, was rosy lilac too, so it would have been a peculiar coincidence for two stamps in so small a set to have a similarity of colors. No such official stamp, however, exists, or ever did so, Mr. Moens being the victim, *pro tempore*, of over credulity.

Twelve Cents. Scalloped circle, within which appears head to left on solid ground; numerals in upper angles; arched inscription;

value below filling entire breadth of stamp. Note.—The stamps of this issue are all engraved *opaque*.

The whole of these thirteen stamps, which constitutes the entire issues of Prince Edward Island were manufactured by Mr. Charles Whiting of Beaufort House, London, from whose *atelier* numerous beautiful essays of Great Britain have emanated. About the time the 1872 set made their appearance a leading British journal remarked:—"We are rather inclined to credit an account we heard long since, to the effect that the authorities of the island applied to a first rate English engraver for designs for a set of postage stamps. These were forwarded possibly from Messrs. Whiting, but were found too costly, and consequently rejected. An artist of the island, however, offered to prepare some dies, in imitation of one of the designs, as well as he could. This was acceded to, and hence the well designed but poorly executed stamps of Prince Edward Island."

This appears however not to be the case, as the Postmaster-General shortly thereafter stated that the colonists had no hand whatever in the manufacture of their stamps, the entire work being executed at home. Be this as it may, with the exception of the beautiful 4½ d. their execution has a very poor appearance, but there is one consolation they can be had cheap, so that the remainders must be exceedingly plentiful, when a complete set can be purchased for about the face value of a single issue.

### Postal Scraps.

—Geo. Ward Rodenberg of Cincinnati, O. publisher of the *Ohio Philatelist* and Stamp Dealer and Philatelist for a number of years, writes us under date of April 24th that he is about to retire from business. This will be regretted by all those having dealings with him. He is a thorough business man, and whatever commercial pursuit he may follow, we can warrant him to be successful. Our best wishes follow him.

—AT THE POST RESTRANTE.—A servant being sent to a Post-Office put his nose close to the delivery box, and shouted out, "Louder." The clerk supposing him to be deaf, and that he was making a request of them to speak louder, so that he could hear, asked him in a very loud tone, the name of the person for whom he wanted the letter.

"Louder," cried the servant.

"What name?" bawled the clerk.

"Louder," again yelled the servant, who now supposed that the clerk was deaf.

The clerk took a long breath, and with all his might again roared out into the man's face the same question, "What name?"

The servant (a negro) started back in alarm, shouting at the very top of his lungs, "Louder, Louder I told you Louder. The name is nothing else but Louder."

"Oh, ay! Oh, ah!" said the clerk, "I never thought of that. Here's your letter."—*P. Z.*

—THE AUTHOR OF THE CONNELL ESSAY.—The Hon. Charles Connell died in 1873, in the 68th year of his age. In 1859, he was appointed to the position of postmaster-general of New Brunswick, the duties appertaining to which office he discharged, faithfully and satisfactorily until the end of 1860, when some difficulty arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned. Mr. Connell, as many of our readers doubtless will infer, is the gentleman whose effigy graces the 5 cent New Brunswick stamp, issue of 1860, generally known as the "Connell Essay." As these stamps were condemned by the government immediately upon their appearance, they were speedily recalled by the postal department, and it is doubtful if any of them were ever actually employed in franking.

—A zinc box, containing 430 letters, was found a few days ago in the Seine, at the spot called *Port à l'Anglais*. These letters had been forwarded from Moulins to Paris during the siege. All those letters the addresses of which are still legible have been sent to their destinations.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
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\$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  page. \$6.00 per page.

Discount on continued advertisements. Count six words to a line, seven lines to an inch.

TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance.

All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Our Contemporaries.

NOTICE TO PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS.—Publishers will hereafter please favor us with two copies of their publications, if satisfactory, for two copies of our paper. By doing so they will greatly oblige us.

*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*  
The hundredth number of the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, published by Sent Bros. of Leipzig, came to hand. This paper is gotten up in a grand style and opens with a poem entitled "Zur Hundersten Nummer." Next comes the Introduction written by Dr. A. Moschkan, also many other various articles and a good list of new issues.

*The Postage Stamp Gazette.* No. 1 of this new journal, published by Penry, Williams & Co. of London, received, and makes a first rate start. It contains a good list of new issues, an article on the Universal Postal Union, with an annexed list of the countries which now comprise the 'Union,' classed under the different headings of A, B and C. We sincerely wish it success.

*The Empire City Philatelist.*  
This is a new publication, hailing from New York City, and published by A. M. Croutes.

*The Stamp Dealers' Gazette.*  
No. 1 of the new series of this journal is published by C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmund's.

*Le Moniteur des Timbrophiles.*  
No. 1 of this new publication to hand. It is published by Jules Capelle, Gand, Belgium.

*The Stamp Collectors' Companion.*  
A new publication by Collins & Mills just received before going to

press. It is gotten up in a neat style, and in a small book form. Amongst the contributors are the Rev. R. B. Earee, Mr. C. Collins and Mr. T. Martin Wears. It concludes with eighteen pages of advertisements.

The following papers were received with the publishers' compliments.

- The St. Louis Philatelist, No. 22.
- The Stamp News, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
- The Philatelic Review, No. 25.
- The Stamp World, Nos. 18 and 19.
- The Baltimore Philatelist, Nos. 5 and 6.
- The Welt Post, Nos. 3 and 4.
- The Erdball & Merker, No. 14.
- The Monthly Reporter, No. 4.
- The Western Postal Record, No. 12.
- The Standard Bearer, No. 5.
- The Agents' Herald, No. 70.
- The Owlet, No. 4.
- The High School Bulletin, No. 7.
- Der Sammler, No. 21.
- L'ami des Timbres, No. 99.
- The Philatelic Monthly, Nos. 4 and 5.
- The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, No. 41.
- The Philatelic Times of Margate, No. 5.
- The Library Table, Nos. 6 & 7.
- The Philatelic Times of Auckland, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
- The Buckeye Stamp Journal, No. 7.
- The Philatelic Medium, No. 5.
- The Caxton, No. 6.
- The Coin and Stamp, No. 1.
- The Stamp Collectors' Review, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Some of the above were omitted from our last number on account of want of space.

## New Issues.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. — Mess. Taussig, Hagameyer & Co. have kindly shown us the 5 centavos, surcharged "½" in centre, and "Provisorio" below in black, and perforated through centre. Single and double 2 centavos cards will shortly be issued.

AZORES. — The new 25 reis, brown, Portugal is now surcharged "Acores" in black letters.

BARBADOES. — A one penny provisional post card has made its appearance.

CUBA. — The following is a list of the adhesives and post cards, issued for this year, or rather for a few years to come, on account of the omission of the date.

*Adhesives.*

1	cent de peso,	green.
2	"	" rose.
2½	"	" chocolate.
5	"	" ultramarine.
10	"	" brown.
20	"	" red-brown.

*Post Cards.*

2	cent de peso,	maroon.
3	"	" scarlet.
4	"	" carmine.
4 x 4	"	" maroon.
6 x 6	"	" scarlet.

CANADA. — A new Canadian one cent post card has been issued. The card is somewhat longer and scarcely as wide as the original, being more after the United States pattern, and made of better quality of card board. The stamp is in the upper right-hand corner, and consists of an oval band, inscribed "Canada Postage" above, "One Cent" below, with numerals of value in circles at both sides. In centre is a profile of Her Majesty the Queen to right on a lined background, and is similar to the stamp on the one cent wrapper.

To the left of the stamp is a curved ribbon shaped label, containing the words "Canada Post Card." Below this ribbon is the wording "The address to be written on this side," instead of "The address only to be written on this side." The card has no ruling or border upon the face as in the former one, and it may be said with safety that it is very neat, and quite an improvement on the old one. The Canadian Stamp Company of Montreal and Mr. F. F. Peard have kindly favored us with the first specimen.

INDIA. — The 1 anna envelope, brown, is now issued with a surcharge "Service."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. — The following provisionals have made their appearance :

2c. yellow, surcharge on 200 mils de peso, green.

1 r. black, surcharge on 10 cuartos, brown.

2 r. carmine, surcharge on 2 reales, blue.

PERU. — Again another change, namely : — The 50 centavos has changed its color to rose, the same color of the 1 soe. and the 1 soe. is now light green.

ST. VINCENT. — The Dresden Philatelist announces a 5 shilling, dark carmine, for this British Colony.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. — Two new stamps have made their appearance :

5 cent, dark violet.

10 cent, lilac.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. — A new postal card, 2 centavos, black, has been issued.

The Registration stamps, with "R." and "A." in centre, now come printed on bluish paper.

## TWO-CENT POSTAGE.

[From N. Y. Sun.]

If Congress desires to earn the thanks of the people, it will not end the session without reducing letter postage. It has sufficient ground for doing this in the existing state of the Postal Department, whose receipts are now about equal to its expenditures, whereas they have always hitherto been behind. In Great Britain letter postage is one penny, or two of our cents, for a single letter, and there is no sufficient reason why the people of the United States should now pay a higher rate, especially as double the weight can be sent in England in a single letter. It is true that the compactness of the population in the British Isles makes the transportation and the distribution of the mails less costly there than in our country of enormous distances and small, scattered settlements. But the British service, including its distant possessions, is not only self-supporting, but yields a considerable surplus revenue. Hence, if our own postal service is not required to be more than self-supporting, this, with the fact that our weight for single postage is only half an ounce, should make up for the advantage which the British service has in its shorter distances. The time is ripe for two-cent postage in this country.

[From Young Nova Scotia.]

—Some of our dealers are putting entirely too much stress on infinitesimal differences, especially on perforations. They have unperforated, large perforations, and small perforations, and next we will hear of medium perforations. It is a good thing for dealers' pockets, but we doubt if the plan will ever be successful in this country. We have been approached by several parties lately, who offered to perforate stamps in order, but we declined the proposition.

**OLD COINS** We will pay \$175 for certain old coins. Send 10 cents in silver and stamp for catalogue, showing prices we pay for old coins. **STAR COIN CO.**, Burlington, Vt.

**FOREIGN STAMPS** as cheap as elsewhere. 8 page circular gratis. 52 page Collectors Directory for 1882, 25 cents, post-free. Address

**J. T. HANDFORD,**  
P. O. Box 1870, New York.

**WANTED**—An agent in every town and city to sell stamps at 30 p. c. comm. Price List and 50 Stamps for 3c. stamp.

**LAUREL STAMP CO.,**  
Box 5, Oberlin, Ohio.

### COMETS.

Comet No. 1 contains 20 rare unused stamps, from Guatemala, San Marino, Cyprus, Dominica, Peru, U. S. of C., Greece, Natal, Honduras, Hamburg, Montenegro, &c. Price 50 cents.

Comet No. 2 contains 15 rare unused stamps, from Paraguay, Guatemala, Peru unip., Greece, Cyprus, Grenada, Turks I., Hamburg, Don Carlos, &c. Price 50 cents.

Those purchasing both Comets will receive 35 rare unused stamps. No duplicates.

**BARRIE BROS.,**  
1415 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**JUAN GOENAGA C.**  
Barranquilla, U. S. of Colombia.

Exchanges Colombian stamps for rare foreign ones. Correspondence solicited. Orders promptly attended to.



**20 VARIETIES FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR 2c.** stamps. Stamp Album, spaces for 100 stamps, and 5 of countries over each page July 25 cts. (cheap price lists free).  
Address  
**C. F. HESWELL, Stamp Importer,**  
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

**A NEW PAPER!**  
Our PHILATELIC CORNER, an 8 page 16 column paper devoted entirely to the interests of philatelists, will appear July 15. Collectors send 20 cts. for a year's subscription. Advertising rates on application. Address—Our Philatelic Corner, 124 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

**FREE!** Send your address on a postal card for a sample copy of the Monthly Reporter, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, devoted to Philately and Miscellaneous matter. Address

**MONTHLY REPORTER,**  
Montpelier, Vermont.

**H. PETERSON,**  
DEALER IN  
**FOREIGN & U. S. STAMPS,**  
347 2nd Ave., New York City.

Agents wanted at 25 per cent. comm. Best reference or deposit required.

**THE PHILATELIST PACKETS.**

20 varieties for	5 C.
35 " "	10 1/2 c.
120 " "	25 C.
250 mixed, "	12 C.
500 " "	20 C.
1000 " "	35 c.
10000 " "	\$3.

An immense stock of the above Packets always on hand. Orders promptly filled.

### REMEMBER!

**THE PHILATELIC TIMES** is given away gratis to all who send 12 cts. the postage for 12 months. EVERY Collector should send at once. Sample copy gratis and post-free.

**G. H. F. GALE, Margate, Eng.**

## R. R. BOGERT.

I have opened an office for the sale of Stamps at

**Room 38, TRIBUNE BUILDING,**  
NEW YORK,

where I would be pleased to see my friends and the Philatelic public.

Price lists sent on application.

### AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to sell our stamps on liberal commission. Correspondence in English, French and German, with a view to exchange, solicited. Indisputable references required and given.

**LEWIS & COMPTON,**  
Box 1167, Larkport, N. Y., U. S. A.

**PETTITT BROS.,**  
Grove Road, Bournemouth, Eng

We will give the highest cash prices (for exchange) for good South American stamps, and shall also be pleased to send selections of stamps retail. PROVISIONALS a speciality to foreign collectors in exchange. American dealers please send wholesale lists or approval lots. Highest References.  
Foreign Correspondence Solicited.

## International Philatelic Address Book.

An address book will be published of the most known Stamp Dealers and Collectors of the World. The same will be published in the English, French and German languages. All philatelists seeing this advertisement, and who have not already sent in their names and addresses are requested to do so at once. Price of book 65 cents, which may be procured by addressing

**HANS KIRCHHOFFER, a l'Amancier,**  
Lausanne, Switzerland.

**C. H. NUNN,**  
*Publisher, Stamp, Album and Scrap*  
*Importer, &c., &c.,*

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S, ENGLAND.**

The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal—A paper for stamp collectors, published monthly. Each number contains about 20 pages. Price 1 r-2d. per copy, post free, or 1s. 6d. per annum.

The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain—The most complete and reliable guide to all British dealers. 32 pages in colored wrapper, post free, 5d.

The British Stamp Directory—Just published, contains over 1,000 addresses of stamp collectors. 60 pages, in colored wrapper, post free, 7d.

The Philatelic Annual for 1881—Only a few copies of this excellent work, of over 50 pages, left to be sold at 1s. each, post free.

How to Deal in Foreign Stamps—Now Ready. 20 pages, post free, 4d.

Any Philatelic Books, Albums, Catalogues, or Magazines, procured and supplied under published price, on the shortest possible notice.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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**Stamp Importers & Publishers.**  
WEST BRIGHTON, ENG.

Read "The Philatelist's Gazette."

Illustrated. Specimen Free.  
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS &c.

### Hamburg Local Stamps.

The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps post-free for only 35 cents. We have just imported a quantity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany, and offer them at above low price to close them out. Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Montpelier, Vt.

**COLLINS & CO.,**  
**Foreign Stamp Importers**  
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Price list free. Sample copy of Stamp World, a large 8 page monthly journal, free. The Stamp Collectors' Companion, a 50 page stamp book, for 15 cents. Stamps as cheap as elsewhere. Send for free circulars—500 Foreign stamps post-free, 20 cts.

## Fearless, Independent—Valuable information.  
**COLLECTORS** 8 PAGE Monthly  
75 cents per year. Sample Copy 3 cent stamp.

Recognized Journal of Philately in this country  
**LIBRARY**  
Patronized by leading dealers and authors.

**TABLE.** FRAUDS Exposed Monthly and new issues chronicled.  
**W. F. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor,**  
140 EAST 58th ST., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

**LUIS PATINO O,**  
*Collector of Unused Stamps,*  
Bogata,  
U. S. of Colombia.

# GUSTAVO GELLI & R. TANI,

PARIS. FLORENCE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE ADDRESSED:

1 RUE DE LA BASTILLE, PARIS.

Established Since 1860!

Specialty of old Italian stamps, such as Tuscany, Sardinia, Naples, Parma, Modena, Sicily, etc. Always in stock the 1st issues of France, including the rare ones. French Colonies, French unpaid, etc.

## FOR COLLECTORS OF FISCALS.

WE CAN FURNISH ALL THE BEST FISCALS OF ITALY AND FRANCE, COMPRISING THE VERY RARE ONES WITH RED AND BLUE SURCHARGES.

### WE OFFER:

Italian king Victor Emanuel,	100,000	\$16.	French Colonies, well mixed,	1,000	\$5.
" Humbert,	100,000	30.	" Bill stamps, several issues,		
French, several issues, well mixed,	100,000	14.	well mixed,	1,000	7.
European, well assorted,	100,000	14.	Italy Stats,	1,000	1 20
Austrian, mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. violet,	100,000	30.	" " surcharged 2 cent.	1,000	1 20
Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	" Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5.
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2.
" " complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.	12 sets	\$1 75		1,000	3.
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, <i>reprints</i> , 1 real blue, per 100		\$3.00.		1,000	25.
" " " " " " " without tilde, per 100		\$4.00.		1,000	30.
" " " " " " " black, per 100		\$5.		1,000	40.
" 1875, " 16 Maravedis,				100	3 50
" " " " erreur, 4-2 real,				100	5.
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modena, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,				1,000	20.
per 100		\$2.20.		1,000	14.
do. common, mixed,		per 100			
		\$1.50.			

We wish to receive consignments of Rare stamps for cash.

We Can Furnish Collectors With All The Italian Rarities.

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### THE NEW 'ZULU' PACKET

CONTAINS 250 VARIETIES,

including : Antigua, Barbadoes, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Jamaica, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, etc., etc.

Price 25 cents. Postage 10 cents.

### THE NEW 'ROWLAND HILL' PACKET

CONTAINS 500 VARIETIES,

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Price \$1.25. Postage 15 cents.

### THE NEW 'GREAT' PACKET

CONTAINS 1,000 VARIETIES,

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Carriage extra.

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3 TAVISTOCK ST., BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE  
**New Jersey Philatelist**  
 PUBLISHED BY  
 THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. III.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, JUNE, 1882.

No. 30.

Read before the N. J. P. P. A.

**The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.**

BY MAX E. MULLER.

**PART I.**

*The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850-78.*

(Continued.)

In August, 1843, an ordinance was passed on the subject of the introduction of prepayment of postage, but no action was taken in the matter until the 24th of October, 1849, when a Royal decree was issued, ordering the issue of postage stamps for the prepayment and registration of letters. Accordingly, on the 1st of January 1850, the first set of adhesive stamps made its appearance, consisting of five values. The design for the lowest value, or 6 cuartos, is a diademed profile of Her Majesty the Queen Isabella II, to left, on all other values to right, on a ground of crossed lines, value above, date 1850 below, "Correos" on left, "Franco" to right on the 5 and 12 cuartos, "Certificado" on all other values in marginal frame, having small ornaments in angles. Col. imp., rect. and unperforated.

- 6 cuartos, black.
- 12 " lilac.
- 5 reales, red.
- 6 " blue.
- 10 " green.

Among the earliest regulations of the Spanish Post-office, we find one to the effect that letters could be transmitted under three different heads: first, neither prepaid nor registered; second, prepaid only; third, prepaid and registered; and besides, there were three different tariffs corresponding to these.

In each case the charges were according to the weight of the letters. There was also no regular registration fee, as in the United States, but whereas prepaid letters were charged 6 cuartos per half ounce, registered letters were charged 5 reales, per half ounce up to two ounces, and 5 reales for each extra ounce, when exceeding two ounces. We hereby learn the reason of the issue of 6 and 12 cuartos, inscribed "Franco," where as the 5, 6 and 10 reales are inscribed "Certificado." The former being intended only for prepayment, and the latter for prepayment and registration.

In connection with these values, there is a curious regulation issued by the Post-office, which is as follows:

I.—"If a letter does not exceed half an ounce in weight, it will require a stamp of 6 cuartos."

II.—"If a letter exceeds half an ounce, and is not over an ounce, one stamp of 12 cuartos, or two of 6 cuartos are required."

III.—"If a letter exceeds one ounce, and is not over an ounce and a half, it will require one

stamp of 12 cuartos and one of 6 cuartos, or three of 6 cuartos."

IV.—"If a letter exceeds one ounce and a half, and is not over two ounces, two 12 cuartos stamps, or one 12 cuartos and two 6 cuartos, or four 6 cuartos stamps are required."

The above elaborate instruction would seem hardly necessary, but it was accompanied by a diagram, showing whereabouts the stamps were to be placed.

Another proof that the 6 and 12 cuartos were only to be used for prepayment, and the 5 and 10 reales only for prepayment and registration, is this: as a real equalled  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cuartos, the 5 and 10 reales stamps formed no exact multiple of 6 or 12 cuartos, and therefore could only be used in connection with the registration fee.

The 6 reales was especially adopted for registered letters addressed to France or Belgium, as 6 reales was the single rate to France, whereas 12 reales was the single rate to Belgium.

This set of stamps was withdrawn on the 31st of December, to make room for the 1851 issue.

Senor Antonio Fernandez Duro, in his work on the Postage Stamps of Spain, mentions the issue of a 2 reales stamp, but at the same time adds, that according to the account kept in the Post-office, showing the number of stamps printed and expended in 1850,

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# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOL. III.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, JUNE, 1882.

No. 30.

Read before the N. J. P. P. A.

## The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.

BY MAX E. MULLER.

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This set of stamps was withdrawn on the 31st of December, to make room for the 1851 issue.

Senor Antonio Fernandez Duro, in his work on the Postage Stamps of Spain, mentions the issue of a 2 reales stamp, but at the same time adds, that according to the account kept in the Post-office, showing the number of stamps printed and expended in 1850,

shows that 13,600 have been printed in that year and that the same amount remained on hand at the end of the year, and is very unlikely that any of these will ever come to light, as they have no doubt been destroyed with the other large remainders of the 1850 and the three following issues, none of which seem to have been cancelled for the benefit of collectors, as was the case with those of 1854 and subsequent issues.

#### ISSUE 1851.

On the 1st of January, 1851, a new set made its appearance, consisting of six values. The design is a profile of Queen, with fillet of pearls to right, on solid disk, in oval inscribed band, containing "Franco" and value on 6 and 12 cuartos, "Certifo." and values on all other in upper part, "Correos" and date 1851 on all value in lower part of band. Ornamental angles, col. imp., rect. and unperf.

6 (seis) cuartos,	black.
12 (doce) "	lilac.
2 (dos) reales,	orange.
5 (cinco) "	rose.
6 (seis) "	blue.
10 (diez) "	green.

*Note.*—A rare "error" variety was discovered some years since, namely: the 2 reales printed in blue.

We have seen that there is reason to believe that 2 reales stamps were printed in 1850, but not put in actual use. Stamps of that value certainly formed part of the issues of 1851-3, but it is difficult to make out for what purpose they were used. They are inscribed "Certificado," but there does not appear to have been any rate for "registered" letters so low as 2 reales until 1854. Senor de Ysasi states that they were used for ordinary postage to England and elsewhere, but Senor Duro does not quote any ordinance or notice giving the rates of postage to any foreign countries until some years later.

#### ISSUE 1852.

On January 1st, 1852, a new set of adhesive stamps made its appearance, consisting only of five values, as the 10 reales was omitted. The design is a profile of Queen,

with plain fillet to left, on solid circular disk, "Franco" on 6 and 12 cuartos, "Certdo." on all other and value above, "Correos" and date 1852, below in straight labels, ornaments in spandrels. Col imp., rect. and unperf.

6 cuartos,	pale rose.
12 "	violet.
2 reales,	red.
5 "	green.
6 "	blue.

#### ISSUE 1853.

On the 1st of January, 1853, again a new issue made its appearance, the set of which consisted of five values, same as last issue. The design is a diademed profile of Queen, to right on solid disk, in a beaded oval, interrupted by inscribed marginal labels above and below, containing the inscription, "Correos" and date 1853 in upper label, "Franco" and value on the 6 and 12 cuartos, whereas the other values have "Certdo" and value in the lower labels, lined spandrels. Col. imp., rect. and unperf.

6 cuartos,	carmine.
12 "	violet.
2 reales,	scarlet.
5 "	green.
6 "	deep blue.

The issues of 1850-3 each continued in circulation from the 1st of January to the 31st of December of the year to which it belonged. As each issue was withdrawn, the stamps composing it immediately ceased to be available for postage; but during the first few days of January in each year the stamps of the previous year could be exchanged for those of the current issue.

It is also noted that during the first three of these years no forgeries were discovered, so that it would appear that the original reason for these annual changes was not the one which is usually assigned. Perhaps Her most gracious Majesty was not satisfied with the representation of her profile, and, after one side of her face had been badly cut, turned the other cheek year after year in the most forgiving spirit, hoping to get something more complimentary out of Don Bartolome Coromina, who seems to have been answerable for the portraits of the 1850-3 issues.

The 2 reales stamps of the issues, to which I have referred after the 1851 issue, were in every case but little used, as it is seen by their great rarity, and, if further proof is necessary, by the figures given by Senor Duro:

1,432	being used in 1851.
3,394	" " " 1852.
3,875	" " " 1853.

whereas 10,860 was the lowest number that were used of any of the other values in any of the above named years.

In the course of 1853 forgeries were found to be in circulation in the province of Granada. Previous to this, the only attempts at fraud on the post-office appear to have been the using of stamps a second time, which had either been insufficiently obliterated or which had been cleaned. Various notices may be found on the subject of the proper obliteration of stamps, and this seems to have been a constant source of trouble to the authorities.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies was commenced in Vol III, No. 28. Back numbers may be had at 5 cents each by addressing this office.

#### THE STRANGE DISCOVERY.

[Our Natal Correspondent, "Ge-buz," has kindly favored us with a copy of the *Natal Witness*, bearing date of March 6, 1882, which contains the following interesting account of what was brought to light at the old postal quarters in Pietermaritzburg. We publish it, having no doubt but that it will prove interesting to our readers.]

The discovery of old postal documents at the Temple Bar canteen, the front part of which was used as the Post office until about 1871, and the back rooms as the Magistrate's Office, throws a clear light on official carelessness in the "good old days" of this comparatively new Colony. Had the verandah in the front not fallen, necessitating an inspection of the roof to get at the extent of damage done, the large heap of documents, letters, and newspapers bundled through the trap-door of the ceiling would probably have lain undiscovered until the building itself was knocked down. How the papers got

hidden away is of course a mystery the which is deepened by the fact that the dates vary from 1849 to 1865. One probability is they were "bundled" up into the loft about the latter date, during the course of alterations to the building. But a discovery that was made on Wednesday by John Williams, the workman who first came upon the things, places another construction upon the affair. Williams was searching about, when he came across an envelope containing some fifty unmarked penny and three-penny stamps. That the stamps had been used is quite evident; in fact it appears that the stamps had been removed from the envelopes, and what became of the letters may be guessed.

Amongst the first things thrown down were a number of old saddle-bags for carrying the mails, and following these, came down a good cartload of documents, letters, and papers, covered with dust and partly rat-eaten. There are over a hundred letters, addressed to people in England, Australia, India, New Zealand, and all parts of South Africa. A few Cape letters bear the old three-cornered stamp. They are addressed in all grades of caligraphy, from the sprawling hand of Brown the bricklayer, who "never got any heddication to speak of," to the bold business hand of the merchant — for there were merchants in Maritzburg even in those days. A number are apparently love-letters, and who shall say but that many of the "fair creatures" have not, like the missives which never reached them, turned to dust? Several of the letters have, to all appearances, never been despatched from Maritzburg, but a large proportion are marked "Advertised for, but never turned up." For instance, we find that Chas. Bramwell, blacksmith, Post Elizabeth, was advertised for three times, but never turned up, and that Mr. Hall, Crescent Street, Euston Square, London, had also disappeared, and that the letter was accordingly sent back to Natal. The address on one letter was peculiarly written, the place of destination being at the top, and the name of the person wanted at the bottom of the envelope. Independent of the large heap of

general documents, there are files, returns of stamps sold, and other papers most valuable, we should think, in compiling statistics. There are even papers from Lady-smith, with a "bank" look about them, transferring large sums of money from that place to the General Post-office, endorsed in the usual way, but not always receipted. A book containing receipts for registered letters received from June 15, 1861, to August 25, 1864, has also turned up. There are whole numbers of way-bills, dating mostly about 1859. One bundle is signed Mr. Wilmot, Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, on May 19 1849. There is the dispatch list from the General Post-office, dated Nov. 19, 1849; and the list of registered letters from Durban, dated January 31, 1863. The way-bill to Capetown on June 26, 1856, informs us that 20 letters and 9 newspapers were duly despatched, and of a year later that 17 letters and 34 newspapers were sent off. As showing the immense difference now in the "letter trade" between England and Natal, we find that on the 12th June, 1849 Captain Lawson carried only 213 letters from London to Port Natal! The mail from Durban to Maritzburg on December 2, 1862, signed for by Mr. Stuart, postmaster, consisted of 8 letters, 10 newspapers, and 1 book, but the day following the numbers were 194, 14, and 2 respectively. The mail from Tongaat to Durban, December 2, 1854, was made up of "15 stamped letters and 8 stamped newspapers." The mail to Mauritius on October 15, 1856, consisted of 7 letters and 5 newspapers. These are only a few particulars taken at random, but are sufficient to indicate the nature of the "find."

A perusal of some of the newspapers found brings us back to old times and old news, but nevertheless particularly interesting. In the *Natal Witness* of August 8, 1865, we observe that: — "The Magistrate's Court was occupied all day yesterday with hearing a case of assault laid against Mr. Justice Phillips by Mr. T. Phipson. It appears a dispute had arisen between these gentlemen as to the removal of some stone from a quarry, Mr. Phipson endeavoring

to prevent Mr. Phillips's servants from removing the stone, and Mr. Phillips preventing Mr. Phipson from preventing his servants from obeying his orders. The case excited a good deal of interest, and the Court House was filled for most part of the morning. The Magistrate dismissed the case." The *Witness* of February 13, 1866, contained three-and-a-half columns of correspondence, for the most part treating on the memorable dispute between Bishop Colenso and the Church of South Africa. The *Witness* of March 9, 1856, informs us that "Business is very dull; but all transactions entered on appear to be *bona-fide* and safe. Many are turning their attention to farming, and the town is in a measure deserted, numerous dwelling being to let ..... The bridge erected by Mr. J. N. Wheeler over the Little Bushman's River is now completed, and is a neat and apparently durable structure. The total cost to the Council, including approaches, is found to be £260 7s. 9d. This amount includes the cost of all iron, timber, stone, and labor, as well as the Corporation workmen and carts. The work does Mr. Wheeler infinite credit." This number also contains more correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Natal and his opponents. The *Times of Natal* of November 25, 1865, has four-and-a-half columns of correspondence, several of the letters hitting hard at Bishop Colenso, and a notable one on "Rinderpest" from Mr. W. M. Dick, the irrepressible. In the "locals" it is stated that "A friendly match was played on Wednesday afternoon, in the Market Square, between the Maritzburg troop of the Natal Carbineers and the Pietermaritzburg Volunteer Rifles, in which the Carbineers were the victors. The Rifles scored 123, against 162 of the Carbineers, and lost by 38." Fancy a cricket match on the Market Square now! The *Mercury* of Nov. 23, 1865, devotes over a column to a notice on Governor Maclean's death, who died in British Kaffraria on Nov. 17th. It states that "On receipt of the news, the British ensign was hoisted half-mast high at the Bluff, the Point, and at all the staffs in

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## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## New Issues.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—The 12 centavos adhesive stamps will shortly make their appearance.

**BOLIVIA.**—The 20 c. green now comes surcharged "Admon de Correos.—Cochabb—10 cents" in black.

**BHOPAL.**—Has issued four new stamps. They are similar in design to the second issue, but rather larger. The following are the values :

1/2 anna, red.  
1 " brown.  
2 " blue.  
4 " orange.

**CABUL.**—The three stamps of this Indian State, chronicled in our February number, are 5 and 10 annas and 1 rupee, violet, and not as noted by mistake, that a 20 anna was issued. In shape and size they resemble the issue of 1874-5, but the distinguishing mark of all the former issues, the tiger's head, is replaced in this issue by inscriptions. The impression is on laid paper, printed in water colors.

**DOMINICA.**—The six pence revenue stamps have been surcharged "One Penny" for postal purposes.

**LABUAN.**—The 12 cents has now been surcharged "Eight Cents" in small type, instead of in large type as formerly.

**LUXEMBURG.**—An entire new series, of a new design, is in preparation, and will shortly be issued to the public.

**NEVIS.**—A new four pence stamp has been issued. The design is the same as the one penny, violet. Color, blue. The one penny, violet, adhesive has been surcharged "Revenue" in large block letters for that purpose.

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.**—The following new issues have been reported to take the place of the late provisionals. The design is the same as the old issue, the values are

1 1/2 reis, black.  
4 1/2 " brown.  
6 " green.  
2 tanga, blue.  
4 " lilac.  
8 " orange.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—A half-penny newspaper band has been issued for this English Colony. Color, violet. The one penny green stamps of this colony have been surcharged "Half Penny" (two lines) in black. The old value being crossed out by a thin black line.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—The four cents adhesive stamps have also met with the surcharge "5 cents."

**ST. VINCENT.**—A new half-penny adhesive has been issued; the design is similar to the current issue, but rather a little smaller. Color, orange.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Mess. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. have been kind enough to show us the first used specimens of the new issue, viz.:

2 c. brown.  
5 c. lake.  
10 c. rose.  
15 c. bistre.  
20 c. orange.  
25 c. green.  
40 c. grey.  
50 c. blue.

## Our Contemporaries.

The following papers were received with thanks to the publishers Philatelic Times, April.

Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, April.

Collectors' Library Table, May.

Baltimore Philatelist, May.

Philatelic Medium, May.

Philatelic Advertiser, April.

Philatelic Courier, April.

O Brazil Philatelico, March.

Anunciador Filotelico, April.

Stamp World, May.

L'ami des Timbres, April.

Le Moniteur des Timbrophiles, May.

Monthly Reporter, May.

Monthly Oracle, May.

Agents' Enterprise, May.

Agents' World, May.

Our Home and Science Gossip, May.

High School Bulletin, May.

Philatelic Globe, April.

Philatelic Gazette, May.

Philatelic Corner. On account of F. L. Mills' travelling in the East the above paper will be issued in Sept. instead of July 15th.

**Philately Among the Reviewers.**

Our British Correspondent, T. Martin Wears, has sent us an article which appeared in the *Saturday Review* for 15th April, and which we feel confident will both interest and amuse our readers. The critique is a review of F. A. Philbrick and Wm. A. S. Westoby's "Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," which was published last summer. It is interesting as from a non-collector's standpoint, only where he picked up the substantive "philately," we would like to know. The first issue — or edition, as he calls it — of British postcards as now being unattainable, must, we are inclined to think, be either an essay or something unofficial. As it is, no catalogues or works take any notice of it, which seems peculiar, but perhaps we will hear more of the matter.

"To many readers the name of the Philatelic Society, for whom this book is compiled and published, will sound strange and unfamiliar. Stamp collecting has become a pursuit of such importance that not only a book is written about it, but a society is formed to encourage it and record its studies. This fact may be taken as characteristic of the times we live in. People collect anything and everything nowadays. Well brought-up children receive a new commandment. Spend your pocket-money in forming a collection, that when you are older you may have something to show for it. They generally begin with monograms, or even earlier with Christmas cards. As they get on in life, perhaps postage stamps come next in order. A few go on the higher walks, prints, ivories, and all other objects of "bigotry and virtue" are the playthings of their riper years.

But prior to a knowledge of what the Philatelic Society has to tell us, we might have doubted whether many people arrived at years of discretion and retained the "philately" of their boyhood. The importance of the new science is apparent in the very first sentence of the book. "Shortly after the formation of the Philatelic Society, London, its attention was directed to the postage stamps of Great Britain." A great event is thus becomingly referred to. It is unnecessary to add a date. That point in the world's history is known to all, and may be spoken of as we speak of the Crimean War or the Queen's accession. The Philatelic Society, we gather incidentally, consists of at least three members, of whom Mr. Philbrick is president and Mr. Burnett is secretary. There is also a vague mention of "colleagues of the society," which may refer to the existence of some members who are neither presidents nor secretaries. We are not acquainted with their names, nor, if we were, should we know the proper letters to add to them. This reticence should not be found fault with lightly. It is refreshing to meet with a society of this kind, or rather, to be able safely to infer the existence of such a society — one, namely, which does not advertise itself by a list of members and patrons in half a dozen places in each of its publications. We have no wish to sneer at the innocent amusements of other people. True, it would be difficult to point out the use of philatelic pursuits so far at least as mere stamp collecting is one of them, but a book like the present is certainly an addition to our general information. It contains, though in a peculiar form, the history of our Post-office. It details the minutest particulars of the successive alterations and

modifications of the system which has wrought so marvellous a change in our social life. There are many of us who remember how frugal parents used to dread St. Valentine's Day, and how important an event the obtaining of a few franks from a peer or member of Parliament used to be in a family blessed with many correspondents. At the same time it is not easy to take much interest in reading that "the difference in the length of the legend" of a registration envelope "chiefly depends on the words "officer" and "of" being closer or further apart"; or that Plate II for the three halfpenny stamp "is not found and never was used." We turn away willingly to an Introduction containing four clearly written and succinct chapters of the old and new Post-office system, and the first invention and issue of postage stamps."

\*\*\*                      \*\*\*                      \*\*\*

"At this point the authors branch off into their own peculiar part of the subject. They are henceforth concerned with the issue, gumming and perforation of postage stamps; with the Mulready envelopes and those issued for the Houses of Parliament, with the engraving, printing, numbering, watermarking and embossing of stamps; and, in short, with a series of minute descriptions of every variety of postal or telegraph stamps that has come into being in these kingdoms. The number is amazing, and confusing by its apparently seemingly multiplication. That any collector can ever hope to obtain an example of every kind is at once obviously absurd. Some dies were made only to be immediately abandoned, and already the first issue of halfpenny cards — those which represent an august personage in an undignified aspect — are also unattainable.



Mr. Philbrick and his coadjutor do not mention this particular edition [!] and in fact they go in for a scientific rather than a popular account of the peculiarities of certain stamps. They waste some space in irrelevant disquisitions — as for instance on the invention of the envelope folding machine — and are on the other hand needlessly brief in describing the effects of the new system; but on the whole their work will be welcome in many places where lighter books might remain unread, and we doubt not that many a parent who, under other circumstances, might be disposed to "buy a box of tools" will now hasten to provide him with the records of philately." [!]

### The Mail System.

The earliest record that we have of anything resembling our modern mail system is the manner in which the ancient Persian and Assyrian kings transmitted their decrees of state — by means of a regular line of messengers, stationed at a distance of a day's journey from each other, mounted on swift horses, and prepared for the utmost expedition. Rome thundered her edicts through the almost numberless provinces that acknowledged her sway, in a somewhat similar manner. But private messages were generally sent by slaves, and as only the higher orders could afford that luxury, it is plain that all communication with their absent friends was entirely cut off from the lower classes. This circumstance affords a striking contrast between the mail system of ancient times and the mail system of the present day, by which a letter of any length can be transmitted to any point in the known world for a mere trifle. The rude civilization of the middle ages hardly improved upon the system of Assyria, Persia and Rome, and it was not till the reign of James I that it began to be more fully developed in England. In 1644, a member of the House of Commons was appointed master of the Post (an office corresponding with that of Postmaster-General), and he established a communication by mail with every part of England. Since the invention of the locomo-

tive and the introduction of railroads, the facilities for correspondence, and in consequence, correspondence itself, have very greatly increased, until at the present day the postage revenue forms one of the chief revenues of nations. Of late years, too, the efforts of pioneer philatelists have given a deserved popularity to the work of collecting the different stamps issued by nations, as a convenient means of prepaying to the government the means of transmitting messages.

The uninitiated are still inclined to sneer at it as a useless folly, but it SURELY IS an absorbing and instructive pursuit to the young, and an interesting and scientific study to those of more mature years; and if the history of the powerful countries of to-day should ever bear the same relation to coming generations that the history of ancient Rome and Greece bears to the present generation, the extensive collections of modern *Philatelists* and *Archæologists* will be the key with which the future historian shall unlock to his readers the mine of the history which otherwise would be lost.

(Continued from page 43.)

town. The ships in harbor also paid the same tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased." The *South African Mail and Advertiser*, published at Capetown, of July 12th, 1865, in a leader states that "The latest from America announces the surrender of General Kirby Smith in Texas, and therewith the entire cessation of the great American war. The reports published by a Philadelphia paper of the treatment given to the ex-President Jefferson Davis are so horrible, that even the Federal public themselves revolted at the idea of it. It was said that in his solitary cell in Fortress Monroe he was manacled on both ankles, the connecting chain being three feet long; and that as he resisted the process, and begged in preference to be shot, it became necessary

to throw him down and hold him until the irons were clinched." The *London Weekly Despatch* of December 3rd, 1865, recited all the horrors of the outbreak in Jamaica, one of the headings being "Two Thousand Negroes Shot and Hanged." The *Glasgow Herald* of March 3rd, 1866, gives particulars of the arrest of Fenians.

Mr. Pitman, of the Temple Bar canteen, communicated with the Postal authorities, and Mr. Sullivan, the Postmaster, called in on Thursday morning, taking possession of the letters. The documents and papers were subsequently taken away in 18 bags. Whether any inquiry will be instituted is more than we can say at present.

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European, well assorted,	100,000	14.	Italy Stats,	1,000	1.20
Austrian, mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. violet,	100,000	30.	" " surcharged 2 cent.	1,000	1.20
Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	" Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5.
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2.
" " complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.				1,000	3.
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, reprints, 1 real blue, per 100		\$3.00.		100	14.
" " " " " without tilde, per 100		\$4.00.		1,000	25.
" " " " " black, per 100		\$5.		1,000	30.
" 1875, " 16 Maravedis,				100	3.50
" " " " erreur, 4-2 real,				100	5.
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modeno, Naples, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,				1,000	20.
do. common, mixed,		per 100 \$2.20.		1,000	14.
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*Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1882.*

We hereby wish to inform you, as already noted in our current (June) issue, that we intend to make a

## **GRAND CONSOLIDATED NUMBER**

for the months of July, August and September, to be three times our ordinary size. We shall issue **3,000 copies** of this number, or more if necessary, as we mean to place a copy within the reach of all collectors and dealers whose addresses we can ferret out — especially foreign. It will, therefore, be most beneficial as an advertising medium, and in order to defray expenses of the number, we ask the kind aid of all dealers and advertisers, which they can give and at the same time greatly increase their fall trade by advertising in this number. Notwithstanding the great increase in circulation, advertising rates will remain at the same low figure, namely :—

**One Inch, 40 cts.**

**Half Page, \$3.50.**

**Half Col. \$1.50.**

**One Col. \$2.50.**

**One Page, \$6.00.**

Use your own good judgment in regard to this matter ; if you deem favorably of our offer and efforts to advance the interests of Philately, you will greatly favor us by sending your advertisement for insertion in this number. To insure insertion and avoid us trouble, please send copy for adv't before Aug. 25.

Address communications to our Secretary,

**Geo. F. Hagemeyer.**

# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 3.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., JULY, AUG. & SEPT., 1882.

Nos. 31-33.

Read before the N. J. P. A.

## The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.

BY MAX E. MULLER.

### PART I.

*The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850-78.*

(Continued.)

On January 1st, 1854, a new issue for general postage was, as usual, brought out. It consisted of four values only, namely: 6 cuartos, 2, 5 and 6 reales. These values are all of the type with the coat of arms on a colored ground.

A decree of June 21st, 1854, introduced a system for registration similar to that in use in the United States and other countries, and fixed the registration fee at two reales, irrespective of the weight of the letter, the ordinary postage being paid in addition.

On September 1st, 1854, a decree was issued, prescribing an entirely new tariff, to come into force on the 1st of November following, by which the local rate became 2 cuartos per half-ounce, the rate for Spain itself and the neighboring islands 4 cuartos, to Cuba and Porto Rico 1 real, and to other Spanish Colonies and to foreign countries 2 reales.

Accordingly, on October 31st, 1854, the 1 cuarto for local postage

(which will be described under Part VI), and the 6 cuartos, 5 and 6 reales for general postage, were suppressed; and on the following day three new values came into use, namely: the 2 and 4 cuartos and 1 real, type with a coat-of-arms on a white ground.

#### ISSUE 1854.

As I have said above, the set issued in 1854 was of two designs.

*Type 1.*—Was issued on the 1st of January, and consisted of the Arms of Spain, surmounted by crown on a solid disk, with inscribed labels above and below; sprays in angles. Inscription, "Correos 1854" in upper labels, "Franco" and value on the 6 cuartos, "Certido." and value on all others, in lower labels. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and unperforated.

*Type 2.*—Was issued on the 1st of November, and consisted of the Arms of Spain, surmounted by crown, on white disk, with inscribed marginal labels above and below; ornamental spandrels. Inscription "Correos 1854" in upper labels (except in the case of the 2 cuartos, which does not bear a date, and has caused it to be looked upon by many collectors as separate from the others. The documents quoted by Senor Duro, however, show that it was certainly issued with the other two of similar design, but dated. Possibly it was not originally intended that the

stamps for local postage should be changed so often as the others.), and "Franco" and value in lower labels. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, green, type 2, without date
- 4 " rose, type 2, with date.
- 6 " carmine, type 1, "
- 1 real, blue-black, type 2, "
- 2 reales, scarlet, type 1, "
- 5 " green, type 1, "
- 6 " blue, type 1, "

Senor Duro states, that the three stamps issued on November 1st, 1854, were first printed on white, and afterwards on bluish paper. This would lead one to suppose that the bluish paper was not used previously, and that these three values, and perhaps the two reales, which continued in use together with them, should alone be found on that paper; but in the catalogue of the London Philatelic Society all the stamps of 1854 are given as on white or yellowish-white and also on bluish paper; but still I think the above must be a mistake, as I cannot see why they should have printed them on bluish paper after those values were withdrawn from use, and consequently only mention the following as printed on bluish paper:

- 2 cuartos, green, type 2, without date
- 4 " rose, " 2, with date.
- 1 real, blue-black " 2, "
- 2 reales, scarlet, " 1, "

*Note 1.*—There is also a 1 real pale-blue on bluish paper in existence, but it is said never to have been actually in use, as all the known specimens are from the unemployed and officially obliterated stock, kept in the archives of the Spanish post-office.

*Note 2.*—Specimens of many of the Spanish adhesive stamps, hereafter may be found with one line each way, drawn across with pen and ink, or with three printed bars, crossing transversely, and obscuring the design to a considerable degree. These specimens formed part of the remainders of their respective series on hand, when the same were withdrawn, and the obliterating mark was made by order of the authorities (by whom, as may be presumed, these remainders were sold to stamp dealers), to prevent their being used by any chance for prepayment of postage.

On the 1st of April, 1855, a new issue of stamps for use by the general public was made, of the design usually assigned to the issues of 1855-56-57. Curiously enough, the three varieties of paper on which these stamps were printed, from the very earliest days of stamp collecting, were looked upon as constituting three distinct issues; dealers' price catalogues, which openly profess to take no notice of varieties of paper and watermark, have always given the Spanish issues of 1855, 1856 and 1857; but Senor Duro, with a ruthless disregard of tradition, assures us that these three varieties constituted but one issue, and that the changes of paper did not take place at any particular dates, and were in fact more or less unintentional on the part of the postal authorities. He himself evidently considers them as varieties of but very small importance; but as all catalogues and very likely all of our readers consider them variety enough to collect, I think it not out of place to mention them hereafter.

#### ISSUE 1855.

Laureated profile of Queen, to right on solid disk, in beaded circle, ornamented marginal frame, inscribed "Correos" above, value below, granulated spandrels. Col-

ored impression on blue paper, watermark of loops, rectangular unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, green.
- 4 " lake.
- 1 real, blue.
- 2 reales, violet.

*Note.*—An "error" variety also exists in this series, namely: the 2 reales stamp, printed in blue instead of violet.

Senor Duro appears, however, to acknowledge that the paper they were first printed upon (the blue paper watermarked with loops) was of a special nature; and indeed a Government circular, dated December 28th, 1855, gave notice that a white paper would in future be employed instead of the blue, and that for the present some stamps would be printed on white and others on blue, until the latter was exhausted. This white paper seems also to have been a specially made one, although not so described in the last quoted circular.

#### ISSUE 1856.

Design of stamp, same as last. Colored impression on rough white paper, watermark of crossed lines, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, green.
- 4 " rose.
- 1 real, blue.
- 2 reales, dull violet.

A circular, dated April 11th, 1856, announced that the special hand-made paper, with watermarks, hitherto employed, would be given up, and an unwatermarked paper (*papel continuo*) substituted for it in future.

#### ISSUE 1857.

Design of stamp, same as last. Colored impression on smooth white paper, unwatermarked, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, green.
- 4 " rose.
- 12 " orange.
- 1 real, blue.
- 2 reales, deep violet.

*Note 1.*—The above mentioned 12 cuartos orange stamp, was prepared for issue, but never actually put in circulation. All, or nearly all, of the known copies have been obtained from the officially-obliterated stock in the Spanish post-

office. (See Note 2. under 1854 issue.)

*Note 2.*—Mr. L. W. Durbin's Catalogue also mentions a 4 cuartos rose of the 1857 issue, perforated; a variety due, probably, to private manipulation.

Neither of the above changes of paper, however, constituted a new issue. The stamps on the various papers continued to circulate concurrently, whereas when a new issue took place the former one was withdrawn. As in previous cases, the stamps of 1854 ceased to be available for postage after April 1st, 1855, and could only be exchanged up to the 15th of that month; while the stamps of 1855 could have been employed, together with those of 1856 and 1857 (so-called) up to January 31st, 1860.

In spite of the specially made papers, various forgeries seem to have been circulated during the currency of these stamps. The first discovery of them is noticed in a circular of the 4th April, 1856, in which they are stated to have been found principally on letters from Seville. The differences between forged and genuine are as follows:

1.—The forged were printed on unwatermarked paper, whereas the stamps issued up to that time were watermarked.

2.—The imitation of the bust was not very accurate, the forgery showing less shading, especially on the top of the head.

3.—In the lower edge of the neck there was a small line of shading in the genuine, which was not found in the forged.

4.—The dots before and after "Correos" were larger in the forged than in the genuine.

5.—The ink was of a better quality in the genuine than in the false; the color of the latter changing with exposure to heat, whereas the former did not change.

In September, 1856, fresh forgeries were reported from other provinces; and again in August, 1857, some forged 4 cuartos stamps were discovered on letters from the province of Almeria, the following being their distinctive marks:

1.—Paper commoner, and of rougher texture.

2.—The impression was unevenly colored, or appeared to have changed color in parts.

3.—The profile differed considerably from that on the genuine.

4.—The dot was wanting after the figure of value.

In 1859, frauds seem again to have been suspected; for a circular was issued in that year recommending still greater vigilance on the part of the officials.

Another fraud discovered during the currency of this issue, or series of issues, consisted of covering the stamps with a kind of varnish, which, after they had been used, could be washed off, removing the obliteration, and thus enabling the stamps to be used over again.

From the 1st of July, 1856, in Spain, and the 1st of January, 1857, in the Spanish colonies, prepayment by means of stamps was made compulsory. It was at the same time arranged that stamps should be sold at all shops for the sale of tobacco or salt (two articles for the sale of which a license was probably necessary), as well as at the post-offices; they might also be sold by any one who was willing to undertake their sale. A percentage of not more than 6 per cent. might be allowed on the sales, the allowance varying according to the population of the place in which the office or shop was situated. For instance, the postmasters of districts received 1 per cent. as distributors (on the stamps they supplied to the sub-offices), and 3 per cent. on what they sold; the other sellers of stamps received 2 per cent. in Madrid, 3 per cent. in the capitals of provinces, 4 per cent. in the chief towns of districts, and 5 per cent. in smaller places. Private persons, also, who bought more than a sheet of stamps at a time at the chief office of a provincial capital, might receive the same allowance as the sellers.

On the other hand, postmasters and sellers of stamps who allowed their stock to run short were liable to penalties. If there were no stamps to be had in one of the

places appointed for their sale, the sender of the letter was to lay it before the Alcaid of the town or village, or before his deputy, or before the clerk to the corporation or magistrates, and one of these officials was to write on the back of the letter, "*No hay sellos*," and to sign it. The letter thus endorsed passed post-free, and if it was a seller of stamps whose stock was exhausted, he had to pay twice the amount of postage, while if it was a postmaster of a province or district, he was fined four times that amount.

Except in the cases just described, unstamped letters were not transmitted, and lists of them were published from time to time at the places where they were posted.

The circulars and ordinances of 1857, 1858, and 1859, contain nothing very interesting to collectors; but in connection with the postal history of the first of these years, Senor Duro points out that the 12 cuartos stamp, usually placed among the issue of 1857, was certainly not manufactured in this year, as is shown by the accounts. He then goes on to remind us that this value figured in the first four issues of Spain, and to show that, having been given up at the end of 1853, there was no reason for the revival of the value until February 1st, 1860. In August, 1859, a Postal Treaty was concluded between France and Spain, by which 12 cuartos was fixed as the single letter rate between the two countries. This was not to come into effect until February 1st, 1860, on which date a fresh series of stamps was issued, and that of the previous years suppressed.

All this, however, simply proves what was known before; namely, that the 12 cuartos stamps in question were never issued. That they were, however, prepared and exist, there can be no doubt; for they may be found in almost every collection, and it is not to be supposed that they were manufactured solely to be cancelled for the benefit of collectors. Senor Duro is doubtless correct in stating that they were not printed in 1857; there is no mention of stamps of this value in the accounts of either

1857 or 1858; the remainders of the 12 cuartos of 1853 disappeared from the accounts at the end of 1856, and the value does not figure in them again until 1859, in which year 2,000,000 seem to have been printed. These 2,000,000 stamps are shown as remaining in store at the end of that year; they appear again as in hand on January 1st, 1860, and exactly the same number are shown in the accounts of 1860 as being handed over to the Accountant General, or whatever may be the translation of *Dirección General de Contabilidad*, which appears to have been the usual fate of obsolete remainders, so that it would seem probable that these were the 12 cuartos of the so-called 1857 type, prepared for use under the treaty mentioned above, but never really issued.

All then that a collector has to do, is to place this stillborn stamp under the date 1859, instead of 1857.

On February 1st, 1860, the stamps of the new issue came into use. Those which then became obsolete were allowed to be used up to the 15th of that month, after which they ceased to be available for postage. They could also be exchanged for stamps of the new issue up to the same date, at places appointed by the civil authorities and the Treasury, and after that date, up to the 29th of the same month, at the National Manufactory of Stamped Paper. The regulations as to the use and exchange of these obsolete stamps were more liberal than those of previous years.

The issue of February 1st, 1860, consisted of five values—2 cuartos, 4 cuartos, 12 cuartos, 1 real and 2 reales. The 19 cuartos of the same type was not issued until September 14th, 1861. This last value represented the single rate on letters between Spain and Belgium, in accordance with a treaty concluded in February 1861, which however did not come into force until August 1st of that year. The 19 cuartos rate could be made up by means of a stamp of 2 reales and one of 2 cuartos, but it was considered more convenient to have a single stamp for this purpose.

## ISSUE 1860.

Diademed profile of Queen on left on solid disk, in ornamental frame, surmounted by a ribbon, inscribed "Correos" and value in straight label below, lined background, caduceus and anchor in lower spandrels and ornamented lower corners, the whole being surrounded by a beaded rectangular frame. Colored impression on tinted paper and unperforated.

2 cuartos, green on green paper.  
4 " orange on yellow "  
12 " carmine on red "  
1 real, blue on bluish "  
2 reales, lilac on lilac "

## ISSUE 1861.

The above set (1860) was completed in 1861, by adding a 19 cuartos stamp. Design same as that of 1860.

19 cuartos, brown on brown paper.

*Note.*—Of this series there exists also an "error" variety, in the shape of a 2 cuartos printed in lilac instead of green.

An ordinance of November 18th 1860, declared the retailing of stamps to be a state monopoly, and subjected unauthorized persons who sold them to the same penalties as those found in possession of contraband goods; viz., forfeiture, and a fine of not less than three or more than six times the face value of the stamps. It seems that a special ordinance was required for this purpose, because by the ordinary laws on the subject of contraband articles, the fines were calculated on the basis of the *intrinsic* value of the goods, which, in the case of stamps, as stated in the ordinance alluded to, would have been very small, and would not have furnished a sufficient inducement to informers, who were rewarded out of the fines.

A circular of May 27th, 1862, ordered that letters (registered letters even) containing objects extraneous to correspondence should be opened and examined. This is the substance of the title of the circular, and seems at first sight rather a large order, especially when we consider the number of articles (from white mice to venomous snakes) which even our

long-suffering Postmaster General reports as extraneous to correspondence.

When we look into the body of the document, however, we find that it was directed against some particular objects, which the Post-office authorities chose to consider extraneous; objects which even at the present day seem to be looked upon with suspicion by some of the Continental officials, and these objects were old postage stamps! It appeared that various letters, containing used postage stamps, and addressed to different persons at Cadiz, San Fernando, and Jerez de la Frontera, had been sent to the Postmaster-General by the Postmasters of the district of Burgos; and these being looked upon with extreme suspicion, as being probably connected with some attempt at frauds on a large scale, to the prejudice of the revenue, all postmasters were instructed to look out for such letters, and to open any that seemed to contain these suspicious articles, and their senders (and I suppose their receivers also) were to be dealt with according to law.

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies was commenced in Vol. 3, No. 28. Back numbers may be obtained at 5 cents each by addressing this office.

### Explanation of the Stamped Envelopes of Great Britain.

THE REASON WHY THEY CAN BE FOUND ON ALL COLORS AND SHADES OF PAPER.

#### Original of Compound Envelopes.

From 1855 to 1877 Great Britain issued a set of nine envelope stamps, consisting of the following:

1 penny, pink.  
1½ pence, pink.  
1½ " brown.  
2 " blue.  
2½ " brown.  
3 " rose.  
4 " red.  
6 " violet.  
1 shilling, green.

Of all the above named stamped envelopes, only two, the one penny and two pence, were ever retailed to the public, and it is now many

years since the sale of the two pence was stopped; but the authorities at Sommerset House execute orders for the higher values. Such orders must be for not less than £10 worth of stamps, and the envelopes must be supplied by the purchaser, and must be of a sufficiently stout texture to receive the impression from the die.

The purchaser can have two stamps struck on the same envelope if he wishes, and can thus obtain any desired combination of values. These facilities were originally granted for the benefit of the business community, but they have been turned to account by speculative stamp dealers, who have had supplies of all the values struck off on envelopes, respectively tinted blue, straw, rose, and lilac, and also envelopes with two stamps on them, in every possible combination.

Thus there are envelopes with two one penny stamps side by side, a one penny and a two pence, a one penny and a three pence, and so on until they have had each value in connection with another, which makes 46 varieties on one color of paper only, and so could make an endless number of compound envelopes by taking any number of colors and shades.

The taste for these worthless varieties has been fostered by the allotment of space for them in some well-known albums; but it should be borne in mind that they have no official importance whatever. A set of the stamps on white paper envelopes, under these circumstances, will do as well as a set on blue or pink, or any other color, but there is no reason for collecting all sets. It is stated that the faculty of stamping on tinted envelopes has at last been withdrawn.

Several private firms have had supplies of the envelope stamps struck off, encircled with their name and address in relief. The best known sets of envelopes thus modified are those issued by Mess. Grindlay & Co.; Smith, Elder & Co.; W. H. Smith & Son.; and Stafford Smith & Smith. As the superadded inscription bands are simply advertisements, there is no real reason for collecting the envelopes which show them. — [Dr. Gray's I. C. P. S.]



**The Stamps of Heligoland.**

BY JOHN G. DOHME.

Heligoland, or Holy-Land, is an island in the North Sea, being 40 miles north-west of the mouth of the Elbe. It is triangular in form, and has an area of one-fifth of a square mile, being one mile in length from north to south and one-third of a mile from east to west.

Heligoland belongs to Great Britain since 1814, but was seized in 1807 from the Danish, who had in 1714 taken it from the Duke of Holstein.

Its name was given by St. Wibrord, who preached there in the eighth century. Before this it had been called Fosetisland, in honor of the Frisian goddess Foseta.

The inhabitants, who number about 2300, are of Frisian descent, and speak both the Frisian and Dutch languages. By profession they are pilots and fishers, and are a very sturdy set of men. They leave the commercial and agricultural pursuits entirely to the emigrants from Hamburg.

Heligoland was once sacred to the goddess Hertha, and was the island to which the tribe of the Angli went to perform religious rites.

It is said that the present island, Heligoland, was in former centuries connected with the continent, but since then the coasts diminish yearly, and in the course of a century will be merely a sandbank.

The government is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Queen, and an executive council, composed of the natives.

The island is divided into two parts: the Oberland, 200 feet above the Sandy Island, as the lower coast is called. On the Oberland there are four batteries manned by British troops. The government costs £1000, while the revenue yields but £550 annually.

In 1867, Heligoland first issued postage stamps. The stamps thus far are neatly executed, but as a matter of consequence the *used* specimens are much rarer than the *unused*. Red, white and green are the heraldic colors of the island,

and are found in combination on all the adhesive stamps.

A curious spectacle is presented in the stamp values of this little island. As the people are mostly German, while the Government is English, it was necessary to have values on the stamps in some language which the people could understand, and yet the Government authorities would not consent that a British colony should continue to possess stamps with the values only expressed in pfennige and shillings, the pfennige equaling those of Germany, and the shillings one-sixteenth of the German mark.

So in the case of the pfenniges issued in 1875 and 1876, they printed the nearest equivalent English value opposite the others, which, not being by any means identical, cause the stamps each to express two different values.

The following is a descriptive list of adhesive stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper bands, and postal cards, thus far issued.

**Adhesives.****ISSUE 1867.**

The design is an embossed profile of her majesty the Queen to left on solid oval, with ornamented spandrels in inscribed marginal frame, containing numerals of value in each corner, "Shilling" above and below, "Heligoland" at sides. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular, and rouletted.

- (1) ½ shilling, oval and frame green, spandrels rose.
- (2) 1 " oval and frame rose, spandrels green.
- (3) 2 " oval and spandrels green, frame rose.
- (4) 6 " oval and spandrels rose, frame green.

**ISSUE 1869.**

Design same as last. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

- (5) ½ shilling, green and rose, same as No. 1.
- (6) 1 " green and rose, same as No. 2.
- (7) 2 " green and rose, same as No. 3.
- (8) 6 " green and rose, same as No. 4.

*Note.*—In the above two sets, the frame of numbers 1, 2, 5 and 6 consist of a white ground with colored lettering, whereas the numbers 3, 4, 7 and 8 consist of a colored ground with white lettering and the corners being white ground with colored numerals.

**ISSUE 1873.**

Design same as heretofore, with the exception, that through this whole set the spandrels are uncolored, and the frame being solid with white lettering and uncolored corners with colored numerals. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

- (9) ½ shilling, oval rose, frame green.
- (10) 1 " oval rose, frame green.
- (11) 1½ " oval rose, frame green and rose.
- (12) ½ " oval green, frame rose.

*Note.*—In number 11 of the last set, the frame consists of two colors, namely: the horizontal parts containing the inscriptions "Shilling" and numeral of value is printed in green, whereas the vertical parts containing the inscriptions "Heligoland" is printed in rose.

**ISSUE 1875.**

Embossed profile of Queen to left on solid oval disk, enclosed in an oval inscribed band. "Heligoland" above, value in British and German currency below, numerals of value at sides. Plain spandrels, frame of heavy single line. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

- (13) 1 farthing or 1 pfennig, oval green, rest of stamp rose.
- (14) 2 farthing or 2 pfennig, oval rose, rest of stamp green.
- (15) 3 farthing or 5 pfennig, oval green, rest of stamp rose.
- (16) 1½ pence or 10 pfennig, oval rose, rest of stamp green.
- (17) 3 pence or 25 pfennig, oval green, rest of stamp rose.
- (18) 6 pence or 50 pfennig, oval rose, rest of stamp green.

*Note.*—In this last set the oval bands of numbers 13 and 14, have a white background and colored

inscriptions with solid centres at side containing white numerals of value.—In numbers 15 and 16, the oval bands have entirely white background, with colored inscriptions and numerals, and in numbers 17 and 18, the oval bands have entirely colored backgrounds with white inscriptions and numerals.

#### ISSUE 1876.

Arms of Heligoland, executed in the heraldic colors, red, white and green, and surrounded and surmounted by a yellow border and crown, respectively. Above "Heligoland," below value in British and German currency, in curved lines, numerals of value at sides, ornamented spandrels, lined frame. Colored impression on white paper and perforated.

(19) 2½ farthings or 3 pfennig, frame and spandrels green, arms rose, white, green and yellow.

(20) 2½ pence or 20 pfennig, frame and spandrels rose, arms rose, white, green and yellow.

#### ISSUE 1879.

In 1879 the want of higher values was felt, and accordingly, a one mark or one shilling and a five marks or five shillings were issued. The design of the one mark is a large numeral, in centre, surmounted by a crown, and around which is wrapped a three colored ribbon representing the colors of the island. Above in a straight line is the name "Heligoland," to left of numeral is the abbreviation of the English money value "Sh." (shilling) and to right is that of the German value "Mk." (mark). The whole is surrounded by a heavy and a light line, forming the border. The design of the five marks consists of the numeral in centre of an oval, surrounded by an oval three colored band, representing the colors of the island, surmounted by a crown. Beneath the name "Heligoland," to left "Sh." and to right "Mk.," a border similar to that of the one mark finishes the design. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

(21) 1 mark, black, green and red.  
(22) 5 marks, black, green, red and yellow.

### Stamped Envelopes.

#### ISSUE 1875.

The design of the stamp printed on the Envelopes, corresponds in every respect with the design of the adhesive number 16, but with the exception, that it is printed in one color only.

(1) 1½ pence or 10 pfennig, rose on white paper.

#### ISSUE 1879.

In 1879, some of the stamped envelopes of number 1 were surcharged with the German value, 20 pfennig, but no higher British value than before was mentioned.

(2) 20 pf. on 10 pf., black on rose.

### Newspaper Wrappers.

#### ISSUE 1878.

In 1878, three values of newspaper wrappers were issued. The design is the arms of Heligoland, surmounted by a crown, above which is the name "Heligoland" in a half circle, and below in a ribbon shaped label the value in British money to left, numeral of German money in centre, and pfennig to right. The design measures 38 x 40 millimetres, and is printed on a heavy white paper band, measuring 350 x 73 millimetres, with a heavy and a thin line constructing the border, above and below the full length of the wrapper.

(1) 2 farthings or 3 pfennig, green.

(2) 3 " " 5 " red-brown

(3) 1½ pence "10" dark blue

### Postal Cards.

#### ISSUE 1873.

Heligoland issued its first postal cards in 1873. The design consisted of the arms in circle, "Heligoland" on the left, "Post-Office" on the right, "Post Card, Post Karte" below, "To (An)", followed by six dotted lines. Inscribed rectangle for stamp in the right upper corner. The card measures 89 x 142 millimetres.

(1) (No value), black on buff.

#### ISSUE 1874.

In the earlier part of 1874, the above card was issued with but

four dotted lines for the address, and on two colors of cards, measuring 86 x 142 millimetres.

(2) (No value), black on grey.

(3) (No value), black on brown.

#### ISSUE 1874.

Later on, the cards were issued, printed with a border and measuring but 80 x 140 millimetres.

(4) (No value) black on dark brown

#### ISSUE 1874.

Still later, they made their appearance with the arms in an oval, and no inscription in the rectangle for stamp.

(5) (No value), black on grey.

(6) (No value), black on brown.

#### ISSUE 1874.

At last, in the end of 1874, the above cards appeared again with inscription in the rectangle.

(7) (No value), black on buff.

#### ISSUE 1875.

In 1875 Heligoland at last issued stamped postal cards, having an embossed stamp (design corresponding with number 15 of adhesives) in upper right hand corner. The inscription on the card is, "Heligoland Post-Office," below this "Post-Card, Post-Karte." Beneath and to the left "To (An)" followed by four dotted lines. Measures 90 x 140 millimetres.

(8) 5 pfennig, green and black on buff.

#### ISSUE 1876.

In 1876, a double card was issued, the design is the same as last, but with a border and the addition inscription. "The reverse card is for the answer," in English and German, in the lower left hand corner. The second or "Answer card" is precisely the same, but has in the lower left hand corner "Answer, Antwort."

(9) 5 + 5 pfennig, green and black on buff.

#### ISSUE 1879.

In 1879 the cards numbers 8 and 9 were surcharged with "Union Postal Universelle" and new value in black.

- (10) 10 pfennig on 5 pfennig, green and black on buff.  
 (11) 10x10 pfennig on 5x5 pfennig, green and black on buff.

## ISSUE 1879.

A Union Postal Universelle card was issued in October, 1879. The design is very near the same as number 8, but has the additional inscription "Union Postal Universelle," and the stamp is replaced by number 16 of the adhesives, with but three lines for address.

- (12) 10 pfennig, black on buff.

As I have now come to the end, I shall only yet give a total of the adhesives, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, and the readers will see that Heligoland has issued quite a large number of stamped papers, in comparison to the size of the island.

Adhesives,	22
Stamped Envelopes,	2
Stamped Newspaper Wrappers,	3
Postal Cards,	12
Total	39



### Transvaal.

In our October number we noted the following new issues. The same was taken from the *Philatelic Record*.

"A gentleman who has just returned from this refractory place, and who, although not a philatelist, is respectable according to his lights, assures us that he has seen and handled three new stamps, issued since the brilliant termination of the Boer rebellion. His description of the stamps is somewhat vague, as might be expected. He says that the stamps are of about the same size as the old ones: that they have a central circle, surrounding which is the inscription, "Quid Afrikaanische Republiek," and within the numeral of value. The three values are:—1 penny, red; 6 pence, blue; 1 shilling, green."

Upon this our correspondent at Natal writes as follows, under date of Jan. 29th, 1882.

"I am unable just at the present moment to give you a decided

denial of the statement you make in your paper of the month of October, 1881, with reference to these stamps, but I may say that up to the present date neither my fellow-philatelist of this city, who has a brother in that state, nor I myself have ever seen any of the stamps you allude to. I fancy your informant has foretold of some of their original fiscals, several of which I have seen, and which answer your description, or I should have said his. However, in a few mails you shall have a decided answer to this, as I have written to the postmaster at Pretoria, who should know if anybody does. In the meanwhile, you may rest assured that if they try issuing them with "South African Republic" on the face (which is stated in your paragraph under Transvaal as being the inscription round the circle), you will hear John Bull singing out, *None of your Dutch larks with me*: for it was agreed and is a clause in the treaty signed the middle of last year by the Boer Government and Sir E. Wood for the British, that in future it bear the name of the TRANSVAAL STATE, and not as heretofore the Transvaal Republic or South African Republic."

Under date of February 27th, 1882, our correspondent writes us again, and encloses a copy of the letter he received from the Postmaster Guil at Pretoria, who writes as follows:

Pretoria, 15th Feb., 1882.

SIR:—

I received your letter dated 18th of January. We still use post stamps with the Queen's head on them, ½ d. stamps we have not. Etc., etc.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obed't Serv't,

By order Postm. GUIL.

From the above information, we can safely contradict the statement made in the P. R. and re-inserted in the N. J. P. that no such stamps have ever been issued, and that the informant must have got hold of a set of the old Dutch fiscals which answer the description given.

### For Dishonest Postmasters.

A BILL PUNISHING THOSE WHO AIDED DELINQUENT STAR ROUTE CONTRACTORS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hill, of Colorado, and providing punishment for Postmasters who make false certificates of the arrivals and departures of mails, has been reported from the Senate Post Office Committee. As amended by the committee, the punishment is to be removal from office and a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. The original bill provided also for imprisonment. Contractors who had been paid large sums for expedition were able to avoid doing the additional work required by the assistance of the Postmasters, who forwarded incorrect statements concerning the time of their arrivals and departures. This was one of the complications of the case tried in Omaha.

In the last annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General was the following statement: "While prosecuting inquiries relative to performance of star and steam-boat service, it was ascertained that in certain cases Postmasters had made false reports to the department of arrivals and departures of the mails, the effect being to save the contractors from fines and deductions imposed upon them for delinquencies, under the provisions of section 3962, Revised Statutes. It will thus be observed that in this respect the appropriations for mail transportation are open to very grave assaults, and I recommend the enactment by Congress of a statute prescribing penalties to be imposed upon any Postmaster or other employe of the postal service who shall, for any purpose, willfully make and render to the Post-Office Department any false report of arrivals and departures of mails. At present the difficulties of proof and conviction under section 5,440, Revised Statutes, are almost insurmountable, and offenders have gone unpunished save in cases where the Postmaster-General has exercised the power of removal." The department has since asked for the speedy passage of the bill.

**Philatelic Portrait Gallery.**

BY MAX E. MULLER.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON.**

Whose portrait adorns 13 of our Adhesive, 1 Newspaper, 52 Envelope, 8 Department Adhesive, 8 Department Envelope, and 168 Revenue Stamps, was our first President, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," and born at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 23rd of February, 1732. Left fatherless at an early age, his education was directed by his mother. Before his thirteenth year he had copied forms for all kinds of legal and mercantile papers. His manuscript school-books, which still exist, are said to be models of neatness and accuracy. This habit of exactness, as well as many others formed in his youth, proved of inestimable benefit to him in his after life. The old saying, "The boy is father of the man," was exemplified even in his amusements, his favorite pastimes being of a military character; his playmates were made soldiers, and he commanded their mock parades. He commenced his military career when a young man a little over twenty years of age. At the opening of the French and Indian war he was second in command over the Virginia troops, but soon rose to the full command over them.

On the 6th of January, 1759, George Washington married Mrs. Martha Curtis, widow of Daniel Parke Curtis, one of the loveliest and most intelligent ladies of the age. With his wife and her two children he retired to his charming home of Mount Vernon, where they spent fifteen years of uninterrupted happiness. His attention was given to his private affairs, his occupation being that of a large planter, raising wheat and tobacco. The flour made on the estate, and bearing the brand of Washington, passed through the market without inspection. The tobacco was sent to England.

In manner, Washington was formal and dignified; his native reserve, generous style of living, and fondness for the appurtenances of high life, exposed him to the

charge of aristocratic feeling. In his personal appearance he was over six feet in height, but graceful and perfectly erect.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Washington, then a general, was appointed by the second Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, commander-in-chief of the American army, as important and at the same time dangerous a position as a man ever held. As an officer he was brave, enterprising, and cautious, which won for him the title of the American Fabius. His campaigns were rarely startling, but they were always judicious; he exercised equal authority over himself and his soldiers; his capability for great endurance and his calmness in both defeat and victory were remarkable. After long years of fighting, together with the unutterable horrors of starvation and freezing, the war was virtually closed by the surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, 1781. As the British captives, about seven thousand in number, marched from their intrenchments to lay down their arms, Washington thus addressed his troops: "My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy. Let no shouting, no clamorous hurraing increase their mortification. Posterity will hurrah for us." The army was not disbanded until some time after the treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States had been signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. Washington, after bidding his soldiers an affecting farewell on the 4th of December, and resigning his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis, on the 23rd of the same month, hastened to his Mount Vernon home, followed by the thanksgivings of a grateful people.

In the choice of a first President of the United States all turned involuntarily toward Washington. With deep regret he again left his quiet home, this time for the tumults of political life. On the 30th of April, 1789, on the balcony of the old Federal Hall, in New York, the temporary capital, he took the oath to support the constitution of the United States,

adopted in 1787. The difficulties which beset the new government on every hand were wisely met by Washington and his cabinet. As a President he carefully weighed his decisions, but his policy once settled he pursued it with steadiness and dignity, however great the opposition might be. He served two consecutive terms, and attended the inauguration of his successor, John Adams.

He died in his home at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799, after a brief and severe illness. Europe and America vied in their tributes to his memory. His remains lie in their tomb at Mount Vernon.

"Providence left him childish, that his country might call him father."

The portrait on the 3-cent stamp of 1870, was taken from Houdon's celebrated bust at the Capitol.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

Whose portrait adorns 3 of our Adhesive, 1 Newspaper, 7 Envelope, 8 Department Adhesive, and 5 Department Envelope stamps, was the sixteenth President of the United States, and born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. When he was in his eighth year, the family removed from Kentucky to Spencer County, Indiana. A few months of the rudest sort of schooling comprehended the whole of his technical education; but throughout his life he was constantly adding, by reading and observation, to his stock of knowledge.

In his youth he was in turn a farm-laborer, a workman in a saw mill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experience of aspiring poverty, education born of the log-cabin, the rifle, the axe, and the plough, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, developed a character equally remarkable for resource and firmness. In 1830, Lincoln and his family removed to Decatur, Illinois. In 1832 he volunteered for the Black Hawk War, was elected captain of his company, and served through a three months' campaign. After

his return he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature. He then kept store for a short time; was postmaster and surveyor; studying law meantime.

In 1834, Mr. Lincoln again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. In 1846, he was chosen to the Thirteenth Congress, and served to the close of the session; after which he measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Bill of 1854 called him again into the political arena. In 1858 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglass. They canvassed the State together. Mr. Lincoln's logic, wit, eloquence and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous; but Mr. Douglas was elected. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln delivered his celebrated "Cooper Institute Address."

In June of the same year, Mr. Lincoln received the nomination of the Republican party for President; and in the following November was elected. His inauguration took place on the 4th of March, 1861. Throughout the campaign the South had threatened to secede if he were elected. Prominent men both North and South still hoped that war might be averted, but the new Confederate government was rapidly making preparations for the issue. The first gun of the war was fired at half-past four on Friday morning, April 12th, 1861. President Lincoln met the crisis calmly and firmly, and throughout the conflict continued to act with equal decision and wisdom.

On the 22nd of September, 1862, his "Emancipation Proclamation" was issued to take effect on the first of the ensuing January.

President Lincoln's second inaugural address, March 4th, 1865, "was a remarkable expression of his personal feelings, his modesty and equanimity, his humble reliance on a Superior Power for light and guidance in the path of duty. 'With malice toward none,' was his memorable language, 'with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the

nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'"

Hardly had the four years' struggle been brought to a close, when, on April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by an assassin, while seated in a box at a theatre in Washington. The most prominent men of the nation watched sorrowfully by his bedside, waiting in vain for some sign of returning consciousness until the next morning, when he expired.

The funeral was on the 19th of April. It was a day of mourning throughout the entire country. The body, which had been embalmed, was removed to his former house at Springfield, Illinois. The procession may be said to have extended the entire distance. Churches, the principal buildings, private dwellings, and even the engines and cars were everywhere draped in black — every face bore traces of profound sorrow, and almost every citizen wore a badge of mourning.

Abraham Lincoln was a tall, spare man, and over six feet in height. His hair was dark, his eyes expressive, his mouth large and firm. His manners were cordial and genial. "No one approached him without being impressed with his kindly, frank nature, his clear good sense, and his transparent truthfulness and integrity."

The portrait on the 6-cent stamp of 1870 was taken from Volk's bust, and is very correct.

#### JAS. ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

James Abraham Garfield, whose portrait so far adorns but one of our adhesive and envelope stamps, which latter is not yet to be issued to the public for some time to come, was born November 19th, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, a farmer from New York State, was of Puritan descent. When his youngest son, James, was but two years of age, he died, leaving four children to be supported by their

mother, a woman of great energy and perseverance. James, like the rest of the family, had to work hard to gain a livelihood. His summers were spent in labor on the farm, and in the winter he worked at a carpenter's bench, and attended school when he could. At the age of seventeen he hired out as a driver on the Ohio and Erie canal, and soon rose to the position of tiller of the boat. He continued to follow this calling until an attack of fever, in the fall of 1848, obliged a several months' rest. The following spring he decided to enter a school called the Geanga Academy, in an adjoining county. For the sake of economy, he hired a room and kept house for himself while pursuing his studies. By working at the carpenter's trade mornings and evenings and during vacations, and teaching school in the winter, he managed to attend the spring and fall terms of the academy until he had completed its course. Having determined to give himself the advantages of a thorough education, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1854, being then about twenty-three years of age.

By close application he had previously finished the studies belonging to the freshman and sophomore years, and was thus prepared to enter the junior class at once. He was graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class.

Before entering college young Mr. Garfield had joined the sect of the "Disciples," better known as the "Campbellites," so called from their founder, Alexander Campbell. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, and the lack of a regular ministry. After his return to Ohio, Mr. Garfield became Professor of Latin and Greek in the Eclectic Institute, in Hiram, the college of the sect, and took deep interest in the building up of the institution. He was chosen its President before he had been in the professorship two years. He taught, lectured, and delivered Sunday discourses.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield's political

life began, though he had been an active stump-speaker in the campaigns of the two previous years. In that year he was elected to the Senate of Ohio from the counties of Portage and Summit. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar. In the Legislature he at once took high rank as a Union leader, and during the winter of 1861 was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia. In the summer he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, and sent to Eastern Kentucky, when with his own and the Fortieth Ohio regiment, he, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and defeated the Confederate forces under Humphrey Marshall, at Picketon. He was made Brigadier-general of Volunteers, January 11, 1862, the date of his victory at Prestonburg. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 was made Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans. He took part in all the operations of the army in the Southwest, his last conspicuous service being at the battle of Chickamauga. For his "gallant and meritorious" conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major-generalship.

While Mr. Garfield was in the field, in 1862, he was elected a Representative, from Ohio, to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He, however, continued his military services up to the time Congress met, in December, 1863. He was placed on the Committee on Military Affairs. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Ways and Means, that on the Postal Railroad to New York, and as a chairman of that on a Bureau of Education; and also as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He was also a Delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866, and of the "Soldiers' Convention" held in Pittsburg. He has since been re-elected successively to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congress. When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, Mr. Garfield became the acknowledged Republican leader of the House. In January,

1880, he was elected to the Senate to fill the seat of Allen G. Thurman, whose term expired on March 4, 1881.

The Republican Convention which met at Chicago in June, 1880, nominated General James A. Garfield as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was elected in the following November and inaugurated March 4, 1881.

On the 2nd of July, two days before our glorious Fourth, President Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau while in the notion of taking a Washington train. On the 19th of September, eighty days after the day of the assassination, President Garfield met his death from the effect of the shot fired at him on July 2nd.

#### About Postal Cards. — How They Are Made.

The country uses over 300,000,000 postal cards a year. This is a million a day, or several tons every twenty-four hours.

Were it not for occasional official statistical statements the people would scarcely realize what an important factor is the postal card in our postal affairs, and the above figures show that it is by no means a neglected or despised vehicle of correspondence, and while some complaints are heard among business men regarding a tendency to ignore or look slightly upon communications on postal cards, it is surprising to note how generally the card is in use for all purposes of correspondence.

Notwithstanding the facetious references made to the alleged habit of post masters and mail clerks, more especially of the female persuasion, to invade the privacy of all possible correspondence, and the rare opportunity afforded by the postal card to satisfy the idle curiosity of local officials, it is observable that many persons have no hesitancy in inditing the most personal and confidential epistles upon postal cards, writing upon business or love with the same freedom that would be displayed in a sealed missive.

This very general use of cards

naturally accounts for the large numbers sold.

A somewhat equivocal compliment does the *Montreal Witness* pay our postal cards when it says of the Canadian issue: "In reference to our statement that the new issue of post-card was not equal in execution to the old, it is explained that the new issue is produced at half the price of the old, and after a different process, being the same as that used by the post office department of the United States. It is claimed that ours is superior to the American, which was the standard of the contract."

It will be of interest to the general reader to learn something regarding the history of postal cards and the processes of making.

The American phototype company, to whom the contract for making the postal cards of the United States was awarded in 1877, carried on the business in that city for two years; but to save the expense and risk attending the transportation of paper from the mill at Holyoke, Mass., the business was removed thither in the spring of 1879, a new building being erected for its accommodation. The main portion of the building is divided by a partition through the middle. One side is used by the contractors for manufacturing cards, and the other side by the special agent of the post office and his subordinates, in the transaction of the government business pertaining to making up of orders and forwarding cards to the various post offices ordering them.

The works consume on an average about three tons of paper daily at present. The sheets are about 30 by 22 inches in size, and are just fitted by the plates from which the cards are printed, each plate covering 40 cards, four in width and ten in length. The printing is done on two Hoe super-royal presses by skillful pressmen, and as each sheet passes into the press the number of cards is unerringly recorded by registers attached to the presses, and which are carefully locked every night to prevent any tampering. The sheets are then piled up and allowed to dry in order that they may not be damaged by future handling.

After drying thoroughly, the sheets are then passed through the rotary slitter — a machine fitted with circular knives, which cuts them into strips of ten cards each, and trims the edge of the outside strip. The strips are then passed transversely through the rotary cross-cutters, the mechanism of which is similar to the "slitters." The cross-cutters divide the strips into the single cards, which drop into a rotary hopper containing ten compartments. As soon as each compartment has received 25 cards the hopper revolves and throws the cards out upon a table. A number of girls then take them, and bind the perfect ones into packs of 25 each. Other girls then take the packs, and after recounting them put them in pasteboard boxes containing 20 packs or 500 cards each. The boxes are made entirely of one piece of pasteboard, without seam or paste, and after being filled are all weighed. Each box is supposed to weigh three pounds and two ounces. In the rear of the building is a large fire-proof vault with a capacity for storing 25,000,000 cards. By the stipulation of the contract the American phototype company is required to keep at least 10,000,000 in store all the time.

So rapidly has the popular demand for postal cards increased that the works have lately been run night and day, employing in all nearly 500 hands, and producing nearly a million cards a day on the average. Every post office in the country requiring postal cards sends its order, together with a requisition for other supplies, to the office of the third assistant postmaster general at Washington. There the orders are separated, and all the orders for postal cards are made up in one general order and sent to the agency at Holyoke, the names of the post offices being put down alphabetically. An order is sent every day, and often includes the orders for several hundred post offices, and requiring all the way from a few hundred thousand to two, three, and even four million cards to fill it. A large portion of the cards made are used in the eastern and middle states. New York city alone uses about 10 per cent. of the entire production.

Chicago stands next to New York, using more cards than Boston. The southern states take but few cards.

### The Garfield Stamp.

HISTORY OF THE NEW FIVE-CENT POSTAGE STAMP.

*New York Times.*

The new five-cent postage stamp, which has been much talked of and which will probably be hereafter known as the "Garfield stamp," will be issued by the Post Office Department and placed on sale at all post offices throughout the country on the 10th inst. This new stamp is pronounced by stamp collectors and connoisseurs to be one of the most beautiful in design and finish that has ever been issued, and is intended for postage on letters from the United States to other countries in the postal union. The new stamp is, perhaps, the only one of all the different United States postage stamps which has a history of its own. From a gentleman in this city who is a prominent philatelist, as stamp collectors please to call themselves, and who has been making a study for the past twenty years of the stamp systems of all nations, a *Times* reporter obtained the following facts concerning the inception and completion of this stamp, facts now published for the first time. The gentleman referred to has given much attention to the postage stamps used for all purposes in this country. He came to the conclusion that certain values were not required, and that there should be at least one or two new stamps of very high denominations. Merchants, bankers, and others are frequently compelled to put stamps on their communications by the foot so great is the postage on them. Many foreign countries already recognize the important fact that stamps of a very high denomination are a convenience, and have, therefore, issued stamps of as high a value as \$5. Accordingly, when Thomas L. James was called into President Garfield's Cabinet as Postmaster-General the reporter's informant made several suggestions concerning stamp

reform, and among them that of the propriety of issuing stamps of the values of \$1 and \$5. After much deliberation and discussion Mr. James resolved upon taking a middle course, and decided upon a stamp of the value of \$2.

While the matter was taking shape the President was shot and the stamp was for a time forgotten. At length Mr. James sent an order to the stamp contractors — the American Bank Note Company — to prepare a design for a \$2 stamp, which should have engraved upon it the portrait of President Garfield. The contractors did not hesitate to inform the Post Office Department that there is a law against putting the portraits of living people on the United States stamps. Accordingly, the order was rescinded, and nothing further was done at that time. Some time after the President's death Postmaster-General James met the gentleman in Mr. Pearson's room in the post office, and the subject of the new stamp came up for discussion. There was now no question of the propriety of the portrait. The ability of the contractors to get up a beautiful design was alike unquestioned. The only difficulty was as to the color, which should be chosen for the sentiment it should convey. Mr. James leaned toward carmine, the color of the present ninety-cent stamp. Carmine, blue, and purple were found to be the only colors that could be used appropriately, bearing in mind the exalted dignity of the President, his sufferings, his martyrdom. No purple could be found which would be permanent. Therefore only red or blue could be considered. Mr. James then directed Postmaster Pearson and the philatelist to bring the matter to a conclusion, and to get the finest stamp which art could devise.

The contractors were again consulted, and once more the order was given. The engraved portrait only of the stamp was submitted to the authorities at Washington, and, owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the case, Mrs. Garfield was consulted for any suggestions she might have to make. Then came an order from Washington to change the value

from \$2 to five cents (as five cents is the recognized international postage), which was, in this instance, particularly appropriate, in view of the universal expressions of sympathy concerning the late President which came pouring in from nations abroad. Aside from this any change that would do away with the present five-cent Taylor stamp was considered a change for the better. The present stamp has always been an eye-sore in the series, and owes its being to the administration of Postmaster-General Jewell. He submitted an old design used on the tobacco stamps, a design of Gen. Taylor's head, a full or front face likeness printed in blue. All other United States portrait stamps present the figure of the head in profile. As was said above, Mrs. Garfield was consulted. Every suggestion she made has been carried out, and it is now acknowledged that the stamp bears the most perfect portrait of Garfield extant. The only fault to be found is in the color chosen, which, by the way, is Mrs. Garfield's own choice, and to which the department and the contractors assented. A cold Vandyke brown is not the color, in the opinion of many persons, which should be chosen to represent the highest office in the United States. In the stamp the portrait is three-fourths to left on lined ground within pearly oval in proper heraldic shield. With the intention of keeping the stamp a portrait all inscriptions have been grouped below. At the lower extremity of the shield is a six-pointed star, with large numerical "5" with ribands on either side bearing value in letters. Below is all the inscription, "U. S. Postage." The stamp will be a living monument to President Garfield, and a loving recollection to Mr. James, while in itself it is a perfect little gem of art.

The history of the current five-cent stamp with Taylor's portrait is as follows: When the rates for international postage had been decided upon as five cents, the United States series of postage stamps had not such a value. Mr. Jewell, the Postmaster-General at the time, suggested to President Grant the propriety of having his portrait on the new stamp of the required

value. Gen. Grant did not agree with his cabinet officer. Finally, he suggested that if Mr. Jewell would insist upon consulting his wishes he (Gen. Grant) would be well pleased if the portrait of old Zach Taylor, with whom he served in the Mexican war, could be used on the new stamp. Instead of instructing the then contractors to prepare a portrait of Gen. Taylor which would be in harmony with the other stamps of the series, Mr. Jewell found in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a portrait of Taylor which had been used on the old tobacco strip stamps. This portrait was transmogrified into the five cent stamp. It was badly engraved and of wretched color.

### Postal Scraps.

—A package was sent from the Baltimore Post Office the other day, destined for London, on which the postage and registry cost over \$25. It contained bonds and other securities amounting to over \$1,000,000, mostly for one banking firm.

—An incident is told of a young lady in Paris which will present to the collectors of stamps a happy way out of their difficulties in securing rare varieties. The young lady in question had tried without success to make a complete collection of Bulgarian stamps, and finally wrote a letter to the Prince with the excuse that he was the only Bulgarian whose name she knew. Soon after a note came from the Prince together with a complete set of the national stamps.

—Philately is the English rendering of the French term *Philatelie*, bestowed in 1865 by a noted Parisian amateur, in substitution for what was called 'timbromania,' the latter portion of which word caused an unpleasant association of ideas and gave rise to many sneers from the wisecracks who had not sense enough to understand the real utility of the pastime. It is derived from "philos" and "ateleia," the nearest equivalent traceable in classical lore to a modern postage stamp.

—In 1880 Europe had 55,000 post offices and employed 250,000 men in her postal service.

—Now that the press—the great voice of the people—is agitating the subject, we may soon expect two-cent letter postage.

—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the total issues of stamps, envelopes, and postal cards amounted to 1,740,500,000 pieces of an aggregate value of \$40,970,000, an increase over the previous year of 236,239,000 pieces, or 15.7 per cent. The total cost of furnishing these articles was \$875,800—an increase over the preceding year of only \$19,200 or 2½ per cent., while the appropriation for supplying them amounted to \$1,036,000, leaving an unexpended balance of \$160,150. Over one billion 3-cent stamps and 350 millions of postal cards were sold during the year.

—The Post-Office Department has received notice that the Egyptian Post-Office continues the regular service of registered articles, money-orders and parcels at Alexandria, Port Said and Suex. Articles destined for the interior of Egypt are forwarded by the first favorable opportunity.

—In the new beer stamps the head of Andrew Johnson is handed down to the eyes and esteem of his countrymen on the barrel stamp while George Washington is put off with the little eight barrel stamp. Aim so to live, young man, that when you are gone, every time a bar-keeper taps a fresh keg of lager, he will bang the faucet right through your photograph.

—Many persons will be surprised to learn that the post-office department has on its pay roll about 1000 cats which are regularly in its employ throughout the country, and are paid for their services with food and shelter. These estimable creatures make themselves very useful by keeping rats and mice out of the mail matter. Their number and the cost of their maintenance are strictly accounted for, and when any one of them declares a dividend that fact is duly reported, and provision is made for the newcomers.



# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

## SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

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\$1.50 per 1/2 col. \$2.50 per column.  
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All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell Print, 476 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Subscriptions,

### BACK FILES AND BACK NUMBERS.

Owing to the increasing demands for back files and back numbers, we herewith quote the prices for which they can be procured. All those wishing files or single numbers should apply at once. We have but a very few left of Vol. I and II. Remember, "first come, first served."

### BACK FILES.

Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive price \$1.50.  
Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive price \$1.00.  
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 13 to 24 inclusive price \$1.00.

### BACK NUMBERS

Vol. I, 1880. No. 1, *out of print*.  
Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive, 10 cents each.  
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 13 to 16 and 20 to 24, 8 cts. each.  
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 17 to 19, 15 cents each.  
Vol. III, 1882. Nos. 25 to 30, 5 cents each.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

25 cents per year, post-free, to any part of the Globe, will begin with the *present number only*; back numbers at above rates.

## Unscrupulous Philatelists

### WHO GET PHILATELIC PAPERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Amongst the numerous applications for sample copies, we notice some postals that are sent as regularly as clock-work every month. Not alone do they evade paying the paltry sum of twenty-five cents for subscription, but use the postal cards of their employers. We have now a collection of such cards as follows: Laundry Washers, Tap Wrenches, Freight Lines, Carriage Manufacturers, Iron Workers, Opera Houses, Furniture Manufacturers, Banks, and various other trades.

Postal cards with coupons attached have been suggested as a substitute for fractional currency, in making small remittances by mail.

## Our Contemporaries.

*The Stamp News*. Number 7 of this journal reaches us in 12-page form, filled with very desirable reading matter pertaining to philately. We learn from a notice in this number that the publishers have purchased from Mess. Nichols, Butler & Co. their well known and excellent journal, the *Philatelic Review*. Although we regret to part with one of our oldest and best of Great Britain contemporaries, we are assured that the *Stamp News* will more than make up for this loss, as through this incorporation of these two journals to form a most excellent and grand one of the *S. N.*, most of the former patronage of the *P. R.* will now fall on the former paper. Messrs. Theodore Buhl & Co. have from the start shown themselves so excellently capable of conducting a philatelic journal, that we feel confident that the *Stamp News* will ever prove a grand success and be the best paper of its class in Great Britain. In the conclusion of its notice on the subject of its incorporation with the *Philatelic Review*, the *Stamp News* states:—"The *S. N.* will continue to be the size of the present number (12 pages) until such time when we shall have sufficient patronage to increase its size to 16 or 20 pages, as we fondly hope to do, and it rest with our readers whether and when this shall take place." We congratulate Mess. Theodor Buhl & Co. on the many merits of their paper, and hope the time is not far distant when they will be able to carry out their wishes.

The following papers were also received by us, with many thanks to their publishers:—

Philatelic Monthly, Nos. 6, 7, 8.  
Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, Nos. 43 and 44.  
Philatelic Triumph, Nos. 8 and 9.  
Stamp Dealers' Gazette, No. 2.  
Philatelic Globe, No. 3.  
Collectors' Library Table, Nos. 9 and 10.  
Philatelic Times (Margate), Nos. 7, 8 and 9.  
Stamp World, No. 21.  
Anunciador Filatelico, Nos. 2 & 3.  
Empire City Philatelist, Nos. 3 and 4.

Le Moniteur des Timbrophiles, Nos. 3 and 4.  
 Queen City Collector, No. 5.  
 L'ami des Timbres, Nos. 101, 102 and 103.  
 Stamp Collectors' Bureau, Nos. 3 and 4.  
 Welt-Post, Nos. 5, 6 and 7.  
 Dresdner Ill. Briefmarken Journal, No. 222.  
 Owlet, No. 5.  
 Guide and Friend, No. 16.  
 Union Exchange List, No. 2.  
 Paragon, No. 1.  
 Boys' Journal, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
 Vereinigte Erdball-Merkur, Nos. 15 and 16.  
 Diadem, No. 1.  
 Our Home, No. 6.  
 Monthly Reporter, Nos. 6 and 7.  
 Agents' Star, No. 10.  
 Der Sammler, Nos. 22, 23 and 24.

### E. B. Sterling's New Revenue Stamp Catalogue.

We have just been favored with a copy of the above catalogue. This will indeed make a valuable addition to the already large and growing philatelic library, and we must say that it surpasses anything that has ever been published in this country on revenue stamps.

In it there are 1421 varieties described, of which 278 are Document, 38 Proprietary, 276 Match, 194 Match Wrappers, 608 Medicine and 27 Playing Card. Mr. Sterling has not alone described the values and colors, but has gone into the details, and catalogued them, giving the size, whether with silk thread, pink paper or watermarked.

The stamps which are represented in this work actually exist, and Mr. Sterling states that no stamp he has not seen or reported to him on the best authority has been listed. The want of a catalogue of this kind has long been felt, and we are convinced that it will act as a stimulant and thereby increase the number of Revenue Stamp Catalogues. Stamps which but a few years back could be purchased for a mere song, are now catalogued at 10, 15 and even as high as \$25 each.

This will no doubt bring many a collection from some dusty corner, and we advise every collector to purchase a copy. The price, 25 c. places it within the reach of all.

### New Issues.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—Messrs. Henry Collin & Co. have been kind enough to show us the 5 centavos, vermilion, of the 1867 issue, which a few months ago was issued as a provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo, but surcharging the same with " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and beneath that "(Provisorio)" and perforated through centre, now exists without the perforation.—The *S. N.* notes the following: "We have received information that owing to the stock of 1 c. adhesives being exhausted, a provisional has been made by surcharging the 2 c. with the lower value, but cannot vouch for the authenticity of this." Should the above prove to be correct, we shall have to note the following provisional adhesives:

$\frac{1}{2}$  centavo, on 5 c. red.  
 1 " on 2 c. green.

Also the 6 c. post card is now doing provisional service, as it has been surcharged with "Servicio Urbano Dos Centavos — Provisorio," in three lines over stamp.

2 centavos on 6c. carmine on white.

**AUSTRIA.**—An entire new set of adhesives are announced as in preparation.

**ANTIOQUIA.**—Three new adhesives have been emitted, and there appear two types of the 10 c., the first contains head of liberty to left in circle, with the inscription, "Correos—de Antioquia—Estados U. U. de Columbia — Diez Centavos"; the second being similar to the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. of 1875, save for the value and minor details; the 20 c. also contains head of liberty, and is similar to the 20 c. of U. S. Columbia, 1876 issue.

10 centavos (head), lilac.  
 10 " (arms), violet.  
 20 " (head) red-brown.

**ANTIGUA.**—A  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny stamp for this English colony has been issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green.

**BHOPAL.**—Besides those values mentioned in our last number, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna was issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, black.

**BOLIVAR.**—Four new values, of the new design, are said to have been issued.

80 centavos, green.  
 1 peso, orange.  
 5 pesos, } color  
 10 " } unknown.

**BAVARIA.**—The following Unpaid Letter stamps have made their appearance:

10 pfennig, light-green.  
 20 " "  
 30 " "  
 40 " "  
 50 " "  
 1 mark, light-red.  
 2 marks, "  
 3 " "  
 4 " "  
 5 " "  
 10 " "  
 20 " "

**BOSNIA.**—A stamped envelope, design same as adhesive, has been put in circulation.

5 kreuzer, red.

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—The following provisionals are in use in this colony:

1 c. on 48 c. carmine.  
 1 c. on 96 c. bistre.  
 1 c. on 12 c. purple (official).  
 1 c. on 48 c. carmine, "  
 2 c. on 12 c. purple, "  
 2 c. on 24 c. green, "  
 2 c. on 96 c. bistre.  
 1 c. (three masted ship), rose.  
 2 c. ( " " ) yellow.  
 1 c. (two masted ship), rose.  
 2 c. ( " " ), yellow.

**BRAZIL.**—The 100 reis adhesive of the new design has been re-engraved. The difference is specially noticeable in the head, which is small and better engraved than the first. The color has also been slightly changed.

100 reis, sage-green.

Also, a new 80 reis post card has been emitted. The design is the stamp of the new issue in centre, above "Union Postale Universelle," to left "Billiete," to right "Postale," below "Neste Lado," followed by three lines for address. There is no frame around the card, the reverse is plain and measures 125 x 88 mm.

80 reis, orange on buff card.

BARBADOES.—The following is the new series of adhesives, stamped envelope, registration envelope, newsbands, and postal cards :

*Adhesives.*

- ½ penny, green.
- 1 " carmine.
- 2½ pence, ultramarine.
- 3 " mauve.
- 4 " greenish-grey.
- 6 " brown.
- 1 shilling, orange-red.
- 5 " yellow-ochre.

*Envelope.* 1 penny, pink.

*Registration Envelope.*

- 4 pence, grey.

*Newsbands.*

- ½ penny, brown on buff.
- 1 " carmine on buff.

*Post Cards.*

- ½ penny, brown on buff.
- 1 " carmine on buff.
- 1½ " purple on buff.

The design is similar to the 4 pence of Jamaica, containing head of Queen in circle, "Barbadoes" above, and value below. The 1 penny envelope stamps will be printed on three sizes of envelopes. The Postal Union card of the value 1½ pence will not be changed to purple until the old ones are exhausted.

BELGIUM.—The 5 cent. newspaper stamps, of the 1869 issue, have been shown to us by Messrs. Henry Collin & Co. in a brick-red color.

5 centimos, brick-red.

CANADA.—Mr. Gustave Rinfret has kindly sent us a specimen of the new half-cent stamp. The design is similar to the old half-cent, but is a great deal smaller in size.

½ cent, black.

We have also been notified of the change in the 1 cent newspaper wrapper, which now bears the same stamp as the new 1 cent post card.

1 cent, blue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. — M. Moens mentions the 3 d. rose, adhesive, surcharged with "3 d." instead of "3" only, as before.

3 d. rose and black, variety.

CYPRUS.—The ½ piastre, green, is now surcharged with "½" on each side of the head, this being done to prevent fraud, as that value when soaked in acid changes to a light blue, and thus some have passed as 2 piastres stamps. As soon as the present stock is exhausted, this stamp will be issued of a different design. We have also received a specimen of the new 30 paras, design same as rest of the issue.

½ piastre, sur. black on green.  
30 paras, lilac-rose.

CUBA.—The color of the 2 cent de peso post card is not maroon, as mentioned in one of our former numbers, but is printed in green. We must also add a 10 cent de peso, blue.

2 cent. de peso, green.  
10 " " blue.

DENMARK.—A new wrapper for this country has appeared. The value is 5 ore, and the design is as follows: Arms in centre of an oval band, containing "Denmark" above, "Postfrim 5 ore" at bottom. To right and left in large circular disks "5"; ornamented spandrels with small circles also containing the figure of value. A post card, value 10 ore, is also to appear with the same stamp.

*Newspaper Wrapper.*

50 ore, green on white.

*Post Card.* 10 ore, rose.

FINLAND.—The new 10 pennia, of the same design as the current issue, is in use.

10 pennia, dark-brown.

FRANCE.—The *C. L. T.* notes that a new series of the "Chiffre tax" stamps are announced as in preparation, containing the same values as the current postage stamps.

FERNANDO PO—Five new values have made their appearance. The design is the same as the last issue, but the money values are now in "cent de peso." The colors are yet unknown, but the following are the values: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents de peso.

GREECE.—The following values have changed color, and are now:

20 lepta, carmine.  
30 " blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*L. M. des T.* illustrates the five pound stamp of this country, which has lately been issued. The design is a profile of Her Majesty to left in a circular disk of lined background; above "Postage," below "Five Pounds," to right and left "£5." In the corners are colored squares containing the usual letters. The size is double that of either the 5 sh., 10 sh. or 1 pound stamps, and is watermarked two anchors.

5 pounds, orange.

A change has taken place in the Registered Envelope stamps, which now come to hand having small rosetts in place of the dates.

2 pence, blue, variety.

HONG KONG.—Several stamps of this and other English colonies now bear the watermark Crown and C. A. in place of Crown and C. C.

HONDURAS.—This country has issued the following cards. The design of the stamps on same represent very near the current adhesives.

2 centavos, carmine.  
3 " blue.  
2x2 " carmine.  
3x3 " blue.

ITALY.—At last the 2 lire of the current issue has made its appearance.

2 lire, orange.

ICELAND.—Since July 1st the colors of the following values have been changed to:

5 aur, green.  
20 " blue.  
40 " lilac.

INDIA.—Messrs. Henry Collin & C. have kindly sent us the 3 anna, orange, for inspection.

LABUAN.—According to a German contemporary, a new permanent stamp, of the value of 8 cents, has been issued.

8 cents, red.

LIBERIA.—The *P. M.* announces two new adhesives.

8 cents, blue.  
16 " rose.

MADEIRA.—The 25 reis of the new Portuguese, comes to hand surcharged for this colony.

25 reis, brown.

**MEXICO.**—The *S. N.* states:—"In sending us varieties of the new post card, Mr. Biorklund writes:—'By a new regulation the postage has been raised, so that these cards are now out of date, and not to be had any more. The new prices will be 3 cents for post cards to the U. S. and 5 cents to Europe. Single letters to the U. S. 6 c. instead of 5 c., and 12 cents to any other part instead of 10 cents. Registered letters 18 cents instead of 15 cents.'—This will of course necessitate some new values, and we are informed that an entire new set of adhesives are in preparation."

Just before going to press, Mr. A. E. Krieger favors us with two specimens (the 3 and 6 c.) of the new issue. The design represents our Due stamps very much, with exception that they have the figures of value in each corner, and that the inscription in the oval bands reads "Correos Mexico" above, and value below.

3 (tres) centavos, carmine.  
6 (seis) " blue.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The following is a list of the series, containing the words "Postage and Revenue."

1d. rose (similar to the 6d. 1873).  
2d. mauve (similar to the 6d. 1873).  
3d. yellow.  
4d. green (similar to the 2d. 1873).  
6d. brown (similar to the 4d. 1873).  
8d. red.  
1sh. india-red (similar to 3d. 1873).

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—The 10c. buff with arms in centre now comes to hand surcharged with "Habilitado" in curve above. "Pa correos" in centre, and "De un real" in curve below.

1 real, buff and black.

**PORTUGAL.**—A new value, 50 reis, of the new design.

50 reis, blue.

**QUEENSLAND.**—The new issue of this colony consists of the following values:

1 shilling, violet.  
2 " blue.  
10 " brown.  
20 " rose.

**ST. CHRISTOPHER.**—A halfpenny stamp has been added to the set.

½ penny, green.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The following is a list of the new issue. The 1 cent, blue, was changed to green on account of its similarity to the 5 cents.

1 cent, blue.  
1 " green.  
2 " rose.  
5 " light blue.  
10 " black.  
15 " brown.

**SAN MARINO.**—Has issued two post cards. The design is similar to the current Italian cards, except that the arms of San Marino replace those of Italy, and the stamp is very much larger. It consists of head of liberty (full face), on which are three turrets (reminding us of London chimnies), surrounded by branches; this is enclosed in a large shaded oval, with an ornamental frame.—*S. N.*

10 centesimo, blue.  
15 " " (Reply.)

**ST. VINCENT.**—Three new adhesives have been issued.

½ penny, orange.  
1 " drab.  
4 pence, blue.

**TRINIDAD.**—Mess. Henry Collin & Co. have kindly shown us a pair of 6 d. green, surcharged in red with pen and ink "1 d." and old value crossed out by the same method. Also the carmine stamp which represents 1 penny, although no value is expressed, is now surcharged with its value, "One Penny," in large and heavy capitals, in black above the name "Trinidad."

1 d. pen marked red ink, on  
6 d. green.  
1 d. black on red.

**UNITED STATES.**—The *P. M.* states:—"We have been favored with a specimen of the 5 cents Garfield envelope; a representation of the stamp impressed thereon being here shown. Mr. Hodge informs us they will not be issued to the public for some time. There is rumor of a two dollars adhesive stamp." The illustration above referred to, represents our old five-cent envelope in every respect, with exception of the impressed head. Although the *P. M.* illustrates it, still it gives no color.

**UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.**—The present issue, consisting of the values 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos, with the arms in centre, now come to hand perforated. Mess. H. C. & Co. have shown us the first specimen we have seen in that condition, namely the 20 c. black.

**URUGUAY.**—The one centavo stamp has been replaced by another design.

1 centavo, green.

**VENEZUELA.**—The *P. R.* notes the following:—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. for the following translation of a portion of a decree passed at Caracas on the 15th of last April:—

1st—The "Escuela" stamps destined for correspondence of the Interior, and other purposes set forth by the laws now in force, and the postage stamps destined for use on foreign correspondence, will be of the types described in this present decree.

2nd—Both types will be rectangular in form, measuring 2½ centimeters in length and 2 centimeters in breadth, and will bear in the centre the bust of the Liberator (Bolivar), turned to the right in the Escuelas, and to the left in the postage stamps. In the upper part of the former will be the word "Escuela," and in that of the latter the inscription, "Correos de Venezuela." In lower part of each type will be the respective values.

3rd—The values and colors of the Escuelas will be as follows:—

5 centimos, green.  
10 " grey.  
25 " yellow.  
50 " blue.  
1 bolivar, rose-red.  
2 " violet.  
10 " bistre.  
20 " purplish-red.  
25 " black.

The values and colors of the postage stamps will be as follows:

5 centimos, blue.  
10 " bistre.  
25 " grey.  
50 " green.  
1 bolivar, violet.

(Signed) Guzman Blanco.

Just before going to press we received the following new issues :

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Mess. Collin & Co. were kind enough to send us three values of the new series. The design is somewhat similar to the present issue of Hungary, in centre is an envelope containing the numeral of value, and below "Centavos." Above the envelope is the rising sun, below a posthorn, and is enclosed in a wreath. Above and below are ribbon shaped labels containing "Correos" above and "Republica Argentina" below. The whole is on a linear background, and enclosed in a rectangular pearl frame on solid ground.

½ centavo, brown.  
1 " carmine.  
12 centavos, blue.

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### The Stamps of Prince Edward's Island.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

#### *Addenda.*

Since the appearance of my article on the subject of these stamps in the May number of the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST, I find that I am able to add a little more to the stock of facts in this paper in the shape of an addenda.

In addition to the ten cent interloper, which M. Moens in a recent number of the *Philatelic Record* mentions as being of excessive rarity *although it never existed!* I lately came across a prettily designed oblong stamp of the same value, as well as of the same states so far as genuineness is concerned. In an octagon appears a steamer sailing to the right, surrounded by a solid band of the same shape, which bears "Prince Edward's Island Postage," broken in below with a pointed band containing "Ten cents." There is again an outer ornamental frame with crescents at top and bottom. Scroll work at sides and angles, with the numeral 10 at each corner. Color black on yellow. It is hardly necessary to say that this value is fictitious, whether containing head of Queen Victoria or steamer as

above. This latter made its appearance in 1867, and was first heard of in Belgium, so that it has the advantage of half a dozen years over its fellow.

Regarding the 10 cent bogus described in my previous article, it appears that the "Brummagun" young scamps, concoctors of the four cent counterfeit, had the audacity to invent the value, and palm it off on a well-known Parisian dealer as a veritable issue. It further appears that M. Moens is said to have chronicled it on the authority of M. Maury—the Parisian Galeric Bortier—but this gentleman flatly denies having anything to do with its appearance.\*

I find in a French Catalogue under the head of Prince Edward's Island a "timbre provisoire, surcharge noire 2 cents." This is the orange penny surcharged two cents, which was erroneously mentioned as an official surcharge. There is undoubted authority for the condemnation of this reputed value, and although its cost is half a dollar it can only claim admission into our albums as a penny stamp with the words Two cents printed on it, and not as a provisional surcharge emanating from the Post Office authorities of Prince Edward's Island.

\* Mr. E. L. Pemberton overturns this statement by saying that this value was sent by Allan Taylor of Boston to M. Moens along with the genuine set of six, and that they were all engraved to illustrate his paper. Notwithstanding the bad character of the 10 cent, I notice an American dealer advertising "a few specimens for sale." The very best service you can render the forger—sell his concoctions!

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—The British postal authorities have made arrangements with the railroads for a parcels post. For parcels not exceeding one pound, 3d.; not exceeding three pounds, 6d.; not exceeding five pounds, 9d.; not exceeding seven pounds, 1s.—the railway companies to have 55 per cent. of the money taken for parcel stamps and the remaining 45 per cent. to go to the Government.

### The Postal Traffic of Europe.

Some one in Germany has compiled an interesting paper on the postal traffic of Europe in the year 1880. He shows that in 1878 there was an increase of 11 per cent.; in 1879 an increase of 4 per cent., and in the year under review one of 7 per cent. The total of articles in 1880 was 6,206,577,592, of which about 61 per cent. were letters and postal cards, 15 per cent. book packages and patterns, and 23 per cent. newspapers. England among nations was first in her share of this business, having 1,690,724,491 articles, or 27 per cent. of the whole. Germany was next, with 23 per cent.; France next, with 19, and then came Austria-Hungary, with 8.6; Italy, with 5.6; Russia, with 3.3, and then Belgium, Switzerland and Holland in the order named, there being no other states in which the traffic was above 100,000,000 articles. These nine states had 95.2 per cent. of all the European traffic, while the remaining ten states had the remaining 4.8 per cent.

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### Burning of British Mails.

About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning (Sept. 12th) a fire was discovered in the mailroom of the steamship *Alaska*, where 300 sacks of mail matter from Australia, which arrived here from San Francisco on Monday, had been deposited on the afternoon of that day. Ten sacks of newspapers and two of letters had been partially destroyed before the fire was discovered. As a gold watch and two or three sovereigns were found among the ashes, it is believed that a portion of the registered mail was consumed. The mailroom is in the centre of the vessel and is lined with iron and was, moreover, properly secured, it is, therefore, believed that the fire was caused by some combustible matter enclosed in one of the sacks. Postmaster Pearson reports that boxes of parlor matches and similar inflammable articles are not unfrequently discovered in the mails, enclosed in packages addressed to foreign countries, evidently posted by ignorant or

careless persons without criminal intent. As the mail sacks from Australia for Great Britain are not opened in transit through the United States the presence of dangerous articles cannot be detected here. Most of the injured mail matter was made up at Sydney, New South Wales. The purser of the *Alaska* informed the officers of the New York Post Office who were detailed by Mr. Pearson to inspect the damaged mail that a full report of the facts will be made to the British postal authorities on arrival at Queenstown.

### Postal Scraps.

—Has Barnum sent Jumbo back to Europe surreptitiously? We judge so, because a registered letter, with \$128 worth of postage stamps on it, passed through the Philadelphia Post-office last week addressed to the Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam, Holland.

—A gentleman recently went into a country post-office, and speaking inadvertently, asked for a three-cent postal stamp. The Postmaster inquired, "Do you want a postal card?" "No, I asked for a *three-cent stamp*." "You said *postal stamp*." "Well, what if I did?" "Why, it is n't a postal stamp; 'tis postage stamp." "True; postage stamp, because it pays the postage, and postal stamp because, like all other mail matter, it goes by post." With great vehemence the P. M. here vociferated; "There's a right and a wrong; if 'tis right to say postage stamp, 'tis wrong to say postal stamp." What says Worcester? "*Postal*—Pertaining to the post, post office or mail." Are not postage stamps in that category?"

—The German Post-office authorities have recently issued an order, to take effect on the 1st of January next, that no mail matter will be received having upon the envelopes or wrappers additions to the address, any advertisement, medalion or ornamental design whatever, except, only the name and address of the sender, which must not occupy more than one-sixth of the face of the envelope.

—One hundred postal cards for eighty cents is advertised on a small square sign in Broadway. As the Government gives no discount, this offer has been a puzzle to many. Dealers in stamp collectors' supplies near by say that they have been bothered a good deal by persons wanting a discount on postal cards.

The little man found behind the sign smiled when he was asked to explain how he is able to go ahead of everybody else.

"That's what they all want to know," he said; "and when I tell them some turn around and walk out without a word, and others look at me with as much as to say, 'you're a blamed fraud.' Now let me show you this little patent article of mine first. That's what these postal cards are for. I pay a dollar a hundred for the cards, and ten cents a hundred to have this inch-wide notice across the top. So you see I lose thirty cents on every hundred I sell."

"Does it pay to advertise that way?"

"I wouldn't do it if it didn't, but it's a good deal of bother sometimes. People are always forgetting to address the cards, and lots of them come back to me, and I don't know what to do with them. One man sent out a hundred to a whole lot of men wanting work, and forgot to give his address. The next morning this little 6 by 9 office of mine was full of them, and it took me most of the forenoon to get rid of them all."

"Do you deal in stamps?"

"No; you can't advertise on postage stamps unless you print on the sticky side and sell to school girls, who generally tear the stamp off to look for a sweeter message. I leave the stamp business to down town brokers. I could buy stamps pretty cheap once in awhile. Some of the country postmasters get paid according to the number of stamps they sell. If any of the village people buy a piano or a carriage in New York the postmaster gets them to pay for it in stamps. The manufacturer doesn't know what to do with so many stamps, and that's one way people come to get them at a discount.—If you'll step this way I'll show you another novelty of mine that beats the world."

**When answering advertisements mention this paper.**

**F. S. MILLS,**

(Formerly of Collins & Mills)

**Stamp Importer & Publisher,**

124 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Collectors should send for cheap lists. Sheets on approval to responsible parties. Mixed stamps at 10 cts. per 100. The Stamp Collectors' Companion a book for philatelists 15c. Handford's International Directory only 25c. All the above post free.

**Philatelic Triumph** The only Stamp

Journal Published in Buffalo, twelve pages of good reading every issue; ads. 25c. an inch, sworn circulation over 2000; circulation in England 1000. Subscription 20 cents per year. Benjamin Illing, 48 & 50 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Old Coins Bought and Sold.**

Send 13 cents for Premium Coin Book. 10 Foreign Coins, all different, 25 cents. \$205 in Confederate money, 20 cents.

G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Ct.

**Franc. Carreras C.**

9 Plateria, Barcelona, Spain.

Foreign correspondence solicited.

**Subscribe for the Eastern Star.**

Only 25c. a year. Devoted to the interests of advertisers. GEO. W. CASH, Welchville, Maine.

**Wanted!** An agent in every town and city to sell stamps at 30% commission. Price List and 50 stamps, one unused, for 3c. stamp. Foreign Correspondence Solicited.

LAUREL STAMP CO.,

Box 5, Oberlin, Ohio.

**The Granite State Philatelist**

is devoted to the interests of Stamp, Coin and Curiosity Dealers and Collectors. Subscription 15 cents per year. Advertisements 50 cents per inch. 16 page Catalogue of my buying prices of coins 10c. Agents wanted to sell stamps at 25 to 50% comm. Lists free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

**BARGAINS.**

100 Fine varieties, including Argentine, Brazil, Cape, Egypt, India, Japan, San Marino, Turkey, Australia, &c. Post-free only 35 cts. 25 used and unused varieties, including all of above, Malta, Natal, Deccan, &c. Post-free only 25 cents.

10 very rare varieties, including Tobago, Paraguay, St. Domingo, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. Post-free only 25 cents.

**M. H. Lewis, Derby, Iowa.**

**The Boys' World.** A Journal for Boys

and Girls. In No. 2 will be commenced a grand and thrilling story entitled *Midshipman Merry on the Mystery of the Sea*, by the well known author, Charlton. Subscription 30 cts. per year, six mo, 20c., single copy 5c. Ads. 40 c. an inch. None free. Benjamin Illing, 48 & 50 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Philatelic Advertisers.**

Should all subscribe for the *National Agents' & Advertisers' Directory* and have their cards inserted free. Contains a first class philatelic department, in which all philatelic subscribers are allowed a 3-line card free as long as their subscription runs. Price one year 50 cents. Sample copy 10 cts. Advertising rates 10 cts. per line. Address

DIRECTORY PUB. CO.,  
Oakland, Marshall Co., Ky.

**Rubber Stamps Cheap.**

Name (or 1 line stamp) 25 cents,  
Plain Business stamps (2 x 2 1/2 or smaller) 20 cents per line.

Oakland Stamp & Stencil Works,  
Oakland, Marshall Co., Ky.

**R. R. BOGERT.**

I have opened an office for the sale of Stamps at

Room 38,  
TRIBUNE BUILDING,  
New York,

where I would be pleased to see my friends and the Philatelic public.

Price lists sent on application.

**Wankelman & Mercer,**

147 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.  
PRICE-LISTS FREE.

400 well ass't Foreign stamps, 30c.  
Agents wanted to sell sheets of stamps on approval; liberal discount

We have a large assortment of U. S. and foreign postage and revenue stamps. Also beer, match, medicine, document, proprietary, cigar, snuff, &c. at the lowest prices.

**Henry S. Hart,**

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Canada.

100 mixed Foreign and Canadian stamps,	.06
50 mixed Foreign stamps (some unused),	.12
15 Canadian Bill stamps,	.10
10 varieties unused Foreign stamps,	.18

Sheets sent on approval on receipt of 10c. (silver.)

The Sydney Foreign Stamp Depot.  
Established 1862.

**Dawson A. Vindin,**

Importer and Dealer in

Foreign & Colonial Postage Stamps,  
P. O. Box 669 and 4 Change Alley,  
Circular Quay, Sydney, N. S. W.

Price lists post free. Correspondence, Price lists, Stamp Papers solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

**FRANK H. WILCOX,**  
Cromwell, Conn.

100 varieties of Foreign stamps 25c.  
Mixed stamps, a fine assortment,  
no common continentals, @ 50 cts.  
per 500. Sheets on approval to  
those sending reference or deposit,  
25% discount to agents. A larger  
stock than ever before, having pur-  
chased the entire stock of Mr. B.  
E. Wright who refers all his former  
patrons to me. Stamps exchanged  
with dealers in all parts of the world.

**FOREIGN STAMPS**

As Cheap As Elsewhere.

52 Page Directory,	.25
1000 Mixed Stamps,	.38
500 " "	.20
100 Finely Assorted Stamps,	.11
20 Genuine U. S. Locals,	.36

8 Page Circular, Gratis.

Address J. T. Handford,  
Box 1870, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

**EDWARDS, PEEKE & CO.,**

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Stamps, Post Cards & Albums,

2825 CALUMET AVENUE,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Everything in the stamp line at  
lowest prices. Send for Illustrated  
Catalogue. Unequaled Packets and  
Surpassingly Cheap Sets. Stamps  
on approval to responsible parties.  
Highest prices paid for rare U. S.  
stamps.

**J. Straus,**

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN STAMPS,

122 Orange St., Cleveland, O.

Wholesale list Free; 125 stamps and retail  
lists for 10 cents; 10 Hamburg, 25 cents; 10  
Sardinia, 10c.; 4 State Dept., 40c.; 8 Japan, 12c.

**The Boys' Journal.**

A large 8 page, 24 column monthly paper.  
It contains stories, poetry, amateur news, a  
Philatelic Department, "Our Puzzle Table,"  
Notices of Exchange, Correspondence, 50cts.  
per year, 25cts. per 6 months. Advertisements  
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J. H. ACKERMAN, 162 Madison St.,  
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You can have 25 varieties of Spain sent to any  
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SEND FOR PRICE LISTS &c.

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The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps post-free  
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tity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany,  
and offer them at above low price to close them out.  
Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Montpelier, Vt.

**FREE!** Send your address on a postal  
card for a sample copy of the  
Monthly Reporter, a large 8 page, 40 column pa-  
per, devoted to Philately and Miscellaneous matter.  
Address

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Montpelier, Vermont.

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THE PHILATELIC TIMES is given  
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the postage for 12 months. EVERY  
Collector should send at once.  
Sample copy gratis and post-free.  
G. H. F. GALE, Margate, Eng.

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all kinds of U. S. and Canada stamps.  
Address, stating exchange wanted,  
M. H. Lewis, Derby, Iowa.

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Circulars and 10 stamps free for 3c.  
Large 8-page list just out.

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Send 12 cts. for catalogue showing  
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FRITHJOF BLYTT,

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Sells and exchanges all sorts of Norwegian  
Local and Postage Stamps.

Stamp Collectors sending me a 3-cent  
stamp, will receive my price lists and  
ten foreign stamps.

The first 9 sending will receive an 9

Egyptian 9 stamp.

N. GREENE, JR.,

Rockview St.,

9 Jamaica Plains, Mass. 9

75 Foreign Stamps sent post free for 30 cts.  
Address Foreign Stamp Agency,  
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**FREE!** Send your address on a postal card for a sample copy of the Monthly Reporter, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, devoted to Philately and Miscellaneous matter. Address

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The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps post-free for only 35 cents. We have just imported a quantity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany, and offer them at above low price to close them out. Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Montpelier, Vt.

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Read "The Philatelists' Gazette."  
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### COLLINS & CO.,

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Price list free. Sample copy of Stamp World, a large 8 page monthly journal, free. The Stamp Collectors' Companion, a 50 page stamp book, for 15 cents. Stamps as cheap as elsewhere. Send for free circulars, 500 mixed stamps post-free, 20 cts.; 200 mixed stamps post free, 15 cts.

### Collectors!

Send good reference or deposit for one of my approval sheets, the stamps on which are priced so low as to defy competition. Agents wanted. Good commission given. 100 assorted foreign stamps 5 cts.; 500 for 20 cts); 1000 for 35 cts.

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**STAMPS.**—Collection of nearly 2100 varieties to be sold. Collectors will do well to send stamp for list of complete sets. Sheets of single stamps and incomplete sets sent on approval to responsible collectors furnishing good references. No postals answered. **E. A. WELCH** Box 970, Middletown, Conn.

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Exchanges Colombian stamps  
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Correspondence Solicited.

Orders promptly attended to.

**MAX E. MULLER,**

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Solicits correspondence with collectors in all parts of the world, for exchange, in Postage, Revenue, Telegraph and Local Stamps, Entire Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards. Send list of wants for mine.

### STAMPS.

#### Co-Partnership Notice.

*The co-partnership formerly existing between Henry F. Tarbell and John C. Fraser, under the firm name of H. F. Tarbell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.*

(Signed) HENRY F. TARBELL.  
JOHN C. FRASER.  
East Pepperell, Mass., Sept. 1.

Stamps can be obtained of either member of the former firm.

#### A RARE OFFER.

My new packet contains the ten following unused varieties:— $\frac{1}{4}$  a. Alwar, 1c. Liberia,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Turks Is., 1c. Guatemala,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Malta,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Gambia, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Curacoa,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Granada, 5r. Cape Verde, &  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Tobago. Price 25 cents. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Send on and be convinced. **F. H. Schwartz,** 1407 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## OLD COINS!

**We Will Pay Two Hundred Dollars CASH** for a certain U. S. Coin. Send 10c. in silver, and stamp, for PREMIUM COIN CATALOGUE, showing the cash prices we pay for all U. S. Coin. **Star Coin Co., Burlington, Vt.**

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**HERMANN BRAND,**

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100 Stamps, All Different,

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10 Turkey, 15 cents.

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10 War, complete, 50c.

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Send for an eight-page price list, over 4000 varieties in stock, every stamp warranted genuine and at the lowest price. 100 stamps, all different, 25 cents.

I wish to purchase the better class of U. S. Officials in any quantity.

Foreign consignments, of first class stamps only, solicited.

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Price lists for stamp.



**FREE!** Send your address on a postal card for a sample copy of the Monthly Reporter, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, devoted to Philately and Miscellaneous matter. Address

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Montpelier, Vermont.

**SEND AT ONCE!**

THE PHILATELIC TIMES is given away gratis to all who send 12 cts. the postage for 12 months. EVERY Collector should send at once. Sample copy gratis and post-free.  
G. H. F. GALE, Margate, Eng.

**Hamburg Local Stamps.**

The set of 116 Hamburg Local Stamps post-free for only 35 cents. We have just imported a quantity of the above direct from Hamburg, Germany, and offer them at above low price to close them out. Stamps taken. Union Stamp Co., Montpelier, Vt.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Read "The Philatelists' Gazette."

Illustrated. Specimen Free.  
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS &c.

**JOSEF STALLECHNER,**  
Miesbach, Oberbayern, Germany.

My newest published Price-list of Bavarian stamps post-free on application. Should also like to solicit exchange trade.

**COLLINS & CO.,**  
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Price list free. Sample copy of Stamp World, a large 8 page monthly journal, free. The Stamp Collectors' Companion, a 50 page stamp book, for 15 cents. Stamps as cheap as elsewhere. Send for free circulars. 500 mixed stamps post-free, 20 cts.; 200 mixed stamps post free, 15 cts.

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The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal—A paper for stamp collectors, published monthly. Each number contains about 20 pages. Price 1 1-2d. per copy, post free, or 1s. 6d. per annum.

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Offers Envelopes: Bavaria, Brunswick, Baden, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, &c. Unused or used, cut or uncut, cash or exchange.

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NOW READY.

Nearly 70 pages, illustrated, in colored wrapper, post free, 15 cents.

Contains names and full addresses of over 1,000 collectors of stamps in Great Britain and Ireland alone.

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Subscribe for the PHILATELIC TRIUMPH, a large 12 page journal. One year, and a premium of 30 foreign stamps, only 20 c.; to dealers for 300 foreign stamps. Ads. 25 c. per inch. The S. Collectors' Companion, and a 50 page philatelic book, 15 cents.

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**WANTED.**

Agents in all parts of the U. S. and Canada for the sale of stamps mounted on sheets. The stamps on the sheets are clean, entire, and cheap. They are priced at least 25 p. c. below any other dealer's. Added to this, agents receive a commission of 33 p. c. on all sales. Address all communications to

M. M. ARTHUR,  
62 James Street, Dunfirmline, Scotland,  
Correspondents wanted in New Granada, West Indies, Newfoundland, Mexico and all Central and South American countries.  
Established 1870.

MY September, 1882, packet contains 26 varieties, including Brazil, Barbadoes, Ceylon, Cuba, Chili, Deccan (worth alone 10c.) Hong Kong, Italy Segnatasse, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Swiss unpaid, Turkey, West Australia, and many others equally rare. Price 25 cts. Good responsible agents wanted all over the country to sell my cheap sheets of stamps at 30% commission.

**Curiosity Collectors Attention**

Your collection is not complete without a Chinese Napkin; something new, very pretty. They are made from the bark of a tree, but are as fine as silk. A very rare and desirable addition to any cabinet. Price 7 cents, post free.

**C. ABEL, JR.,**

97 Artesian Ave., Chicago, Ill.



30 VARIETIES FOREIGN POST-  
free stamps for 2-3c. stamps, Stamp  
Album, apocryph for 1000 stamps, Stamp  
of countries over each page only 25  
cts. Cheap price lists free.  
Address  
C. F. HUBBELL, Stamp Importer  
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**Collectors! Dealers! Advertisers!**

Send 12 cents for a year's subscription to the *Stamp Dealers' Gazette* (six numbers), post free.

Advertisements 30c. per inch.

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Papers please copy, and send equivalent for insertion in the S. D. G.

**HENRY COLLIN & CO.**

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NEW YORK CITY.

100 different foreign, 10 cents.

1000 finely mixed, 25 cents.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

Stamps sent on approval to responsible parties.

# H. PETERSON,

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## FOREIGN AND U. S. STAMPS,

847 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Agents wanted at 25 per cent. commission. Best reference or deposit required.

### THE PHILATELIST PACKETS.

20 varieties for 5 c.      35 varieties for 10 c.      120 varieties for 25 c.      250 mixed for 12 c.  
 500 mixed for 20 c.      1,000 mixed for 35 c.      10,000 mixed for \$3.00.

An immense stock of the above Packets always on hand. Orders promptly filled.

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*All below are used.*

Argentina, 16 c. green,	.4
Cyprus, ½ pia, green,	.4
Grenada, 1 d. green,	.2
Hong Kong, 5 c. blue,	.3
Italy, "Estero," 1 c. green,	.2
Levant, 1 kop, yellow,	.3
"    5    "    blue,	.5
Mauritius, 1878, 2 c.	.3
"    1879, 4 c.	.4
Iceland, 10 a. red,	.4
Sierra Leone, 2 d.	.7
St. Vincent, 1 d. black,	.4
Uruguay, 5 c. green,	.4
Venezuela, 1874, ½ real,	.4

Foreign correspondence and consignments of rare stamps desired.

Agents wanted. Business reference or deposit required.

**WM. H. WINSLOW & CO.,**

74 De Soto Street,

St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

#### Back Files & Back Numbers.

Owing to the increasing demands for back files and back numbers, we herewith quote the prices for which they can be procured. All those wishing files or single numbers should apply at once. We have but a very few left of Vols. I and II. Remember, "first come, first served."

#### BACK FILES.

Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive	price \$1.50.
Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive	price \$1.00.
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 13 to 24 inclusive,	price \$1.00.

#### BACK NUMBERS.

Vol. I, 1880. No. 1, <i>out of print.</i>	
Vol. I, 1880. Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive,	10 cents each.
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 13 to 16 and	20 to 24, 8 cts. each.
Vol. II, 1881. Nos. 17 to 19,	15 cents each.
Vol. III, 1882. Nos. 25 to 30,	5 cents each.

## J. A. PIERCE,

DEALER IN

### FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

FANCY CARDS,

SCRAP BOOK PICTURES,

DECALCOMANIA, &amp;c.

No. 75 Madison Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

New price list sent free with four rare stamps for 10 cents.

# G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## FOREIGN STAMPS

299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Wholesale List Sent on Application to DEALERS Only.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

**Whitfield, King & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Stamp Importers and Philatelic Publishers,


41, 43 and 45 Lacey Street,

IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

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THE CROWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM,  
price 60 cents, post free. The best ever  
published at the price.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAGE STAMP AL-  
bums (21st edition), from \$1.90 to \$6.25.

 *Illustrated Descriptive Price Lists gratis and  
post free on application.*

**IMPORTANT TO DEALERS!**

Our Wholesale List of Stamps, &c., by the dozen,  
100, and 1000 is published every alternate  
month and is sent gratis on application.

Prices are lower and stock larger than  
those of any other wholesale firm.

Give us a trial order and we  
guarantee satisfaction.

U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS WANTED IN ANY  
QUANTITY.

**A Chance For Every Dealer.**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR  
STOCK IN READINESS FOR YOUR  
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.**

We have now made it a business for some time to  
send to reliable dealers

WHOLESALE APPROVAL CONSIGNMENTS,  
and are *now especially* prepared to

**Fill the Wants of Dealers.**

To those who may not understand how we conduct  
this, we would state that we send to all reliable  
parties, and to those unknown to us upon reference  
or deposit, a fine parcel of stamps marked per dozen  
and hundred (just in accordance with whether a  
very large or a small consignment is wanted), mark-  
ing the stamps at the very cheapest price good and  
genuine specimens can be obtained at wholesale.  
The dealer may from such select what he may  
desire, and not to take less than one half dozen of  
each variety, unless in the case of a very rare stamp,  
and then to make returns,

**One Week Being Allowed**

for detention of the consignment, in case a chance  
may occur to sell some to another dealer of his  
acquaintance, of course at any advance prices to  
suit the dealer to whom we send consignment. He  
is then to remit for the amount of the stamps select-  
ed and return the balance of those not desired.  
We solicit applications from every dealer, but those  
unknown to us will please remember to send refer-  
ence or deposit with application.

We also wish here to mention that we have,  
during the summer months, imported large quantities  
of the best mixtures Continentals and Spanish mix-  
tures which we will sell from 5,000 to 1,000,000 lots  
at very low figures and rates according to quantity  
desired. Send for samples and rates, that is, if you  
are desirous of buying, otherwise we cannot waste  
samples.

**Remember, we intend to make a specialty  
of this, and will give bottom prices and in  
accordance with quantity desired.**

**Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co.,**

FOREIGN STAMP IMPORTERS,  
11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

# GUSTAVO GELLI & R. TANI,

PARIS. FLORENCE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE ADDRESSED:

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Specialty of old Italian stamps, such as Tuscany, Sardinia, Naples, Parma, Modena, Sicily, etc. Always in stock the 1st issues of France, including the rare ones. French Colonies, French unpaid, etc.

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WE CAN FURNISH ALL THE BEST FISCALS OF ITALY AND FRANCE, COMPRISING THE VERY RARE ONES WITH RED AND BLUE SURCHARGES.

### WE OFFER:

Italian king Victor Emanuel,	100,000	\$16.	French Colonies, well mixed,	1,000	\$5.
“ Humbert,	100,000	30.	“ Bill stamps, several issues,		
French, several issues, well mixed,	100,000	14.	“ well mixed,	1,000	7.
European, well assorted,	100,000	14.	Italy Stats.	1,000	1.20
Austrian, mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. violet,	100,000	30.	“ “ surcharged 2 cent.	1,000	1.20
Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	“ Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5.
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2.
“ “ complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.	12 sets	\$1.75.		1,000	3.
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, <i>reprints</i> , 1 real blue, per 100		\$3.00.		100	14.
“ “ “ “ “ “ without tilde, per 100		\$4.00.		1,000	25.
“ “ “ “ “ “ black, per 100		\$5.		1,000	30.
“ 1875, “ 16 Maravedis,				100	40.
“ “ “ “ erreur, 4-2 real,				100	3.50
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modeno, Naples, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,				1,000	5.
		per 100		1,000	20.
do. common, mixed,		\$1.50.		1,000	14.

We wish to receive consignments of Rare stamps for cash.

We Can Furnish Collectors With All The Italian Rarities.

For references, apply to the principal dealers in the World.



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# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 3.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 34.

Read before the N. J. P. P. A.

## The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.

BY MAX E. MULLER.

### PART I.

*The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850-78.*

(Continued.)

This transmission of parcels of used stamps was probably the result, as is suggested by Senor Duro, of stamp collecting, which was then beginning to become a fashionable mania, and which we thus see was sternly discouraged in Spain from the very first. The official who composed this circular, or one of his near relations, must have taken a prominent part in drawing up the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, according to which postage stamps, etc., both used and unused, are looked upon, if not of extraneous to correspondence, at all events as not entitled to be considered printed matter.

Senor Duro, however, tells us that the eyes of the Spanish officials were opened at last to the fact that stamp collecting was an innocent pursuit; and the archives of the principal post-offices were allowed to be ransacked for the benefit of philatelists. The authorities were even convinced that, far from injuring the revenues of the post-office, the numbers of unused stamps that found their way into

the hands of collectors were sufficiently considerable to benefit that department to an appreciable extent. Senor Duro even ventured to suggest, in the interest of the State as well as of philatelists, that the stamps manufactured at the National Printing Office (Fabrica Nacional) for the colonies, should be sold wholesale at the principal stamp offices in Spain, in order to save collectors and dealers the trouble of sending to the various colonies for the stamps. This suggestion, however, does not appear to have been acted upon.

In June, 1862, forgeries of the 4 cuartos of 1860 were discovered, and consequently that value of the issue 1862 was brought into use on July the 16th. The remaining values of the 1862 issue followed on August 1st, the usual period being allowed in each case for the exchange of the superseded stamps for corresponding values in the new issue; but the former one ceased to be available for use on the appearance of the latter.

#### ISSUE 1862.

Diademed profile of Queen to left, on solid disk, in inscribed oval frame, inscription "Espana" above and value below in plain labels, and at right and left in colored labels "Correos." Ovals in angles enclosing alternately castle and lion. Colored impression on tinted paper, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, blue on yellow.
- 4 " brown on salmon.
- 12 " blue on pink.
- 19 " rose on light blue.
- 1 (Un) real, chocolate on yellow.
- 2 (Dos) " green on pink.

The 4 cuartos being the value most used, was naturally a favorite with the forgers. In December, 1862, imitations of this stamp of the new issue appeared, and their description is given as follows:

- 1.—The imitation is half a millimetre narrower than the genuine.
- 2.—In the forgery Her Majesty's features are larger and coarser, and in particular the bridge of the nose is much higher than in the original.
- 3.—In the genuine the first two pearls of the diadem stand out beyond the outline of the top of the head; in the forgery only one pearl does so.
- 4.—In the genuine the lion in the upper right-hand corner holds his head erect, and almost thrown back, and the three points of the crown which he wears may be clearly distinguished; whilst in the forgery the lion's head is inclined forward, and the crown (the points of which are invisible) hangs down over his eyes.
- 5.—In the genuine Her Majesty's hair is wavy, whereas in the forgery the lines are almost straight.
- 6.—The figure 4 is much closer to the "C" of cuartos in the forgery than in the original.

On January 1st, 1864, the four cuartos of the issue bearing the date of that year replaced the corresponding stamp of the issue of 1862. It does not appear from the documents quoted by Senor Duro what was the reason for the issue of this value again in advance of its companions, probably some more forgeries had been discovered, but it is not so stated.

On March 1st the rest of the series of 1864 came into use, and the whole of the 1862 issue was suppressed.

#### ISSUE 1864.

Diademed profile of Queen to left on a solid disk in pearled oval, surrounded by an embellished scrolled frame with stars in circles, in each corner; above in curved label "Correos," below in curved label value and date 1864. Colored impression on tinted paper, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, blue on pink.
- 4 " red on salmon.
- 12 " green on pink.
- 19 " violet on lilac.
- 1 real, brown on green.
- 2 reales, blue on pink.

In 1864 various ordinances were published relating to the use of postage stamps for the payment of the charges for telegrams, and in the first of these it was prescribed that the stamps used for this purpose should be obliterated by punching a hole in them. Apparently, postage stamps were not very frequently employed for telegraphic purposes in those days, or else the stamps thus used did not find their way into the hands of collectors; for I do not recollect having met with any specimens of earlier issues than that of 1870 obliterated in this manner.

A circular, dated November 19, 1854, describes some forgeries of the 4 cuartos of that year which had been discovered. The following differences between the imitation and the original are given:

1.—There are eighteen lines of shading on Her Majesty's neck in the genuine, and only twelve in the forgery.

2.—The nose in the portrait is much straighter in the forgery, therefore has a greater slope.

3.—In the genuine the outline of the upper lip is shown; in the forgery this is either deficient altogether, or is imperceptible.

Senor Duro informs us, that in 1864 an essay of perforation was made on some of the 4 cuartos stamps of 1862 with a machine obtained from Messrs. Susse of Paris. The stamps being obsolete at the time that this trial was made, none of them, of course, were ever issued for use, and I am not aware that any of these essays are known to collectors.

On January 1st, 1865, the series of that year came into use, and on the 8th of the same month the stamps of 1864 ceased to be available for postage.

#### ISSUE 1865.

Diademed profile of Queen, to left on lined disk, in ornamental oval frame, intersected at angles by ovals enclosing, respectively, castle, lion and value. "Espana" above and "Correos" below in solid curved labels. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and unperforated.

- 2 cuartos, rose.
- 4 " blue.
- 12 " blue and pink.
- 10 " brown and pink.
- 1 real, light green.
- 2 reales, lilac rose.

Senor Duro states most distinctly that all the values of the 1865 series were issued unperforated to commence with; that after a short time the 4 cuartos stamps were perforated, and that later on—April 11, 1865—that improvement was applied to the rest of the series.

#### ISSUE 1865.

Design same as last, but perforated.

- 2 cuartos, rose.
- 4 " blue.
- 12 " blue and pink.
- 19 " brown and pink.
- 1 real, light green.
- 2 reales, lilac brown.

That the aforesaid statement is partly correct, there can be no doubt. The circular of April 11th announces that the 2, 12 and 19 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales stamps will in future be issued perforated, in the same manner as the 4 cuartos. The question is, whether the 4

cuartos were ever issued unperforated. The Catalogue of the Philatelic Society, of London, states, that it is not known in that state, and concludes, therefore, that this value was not issued at all until April, when the other values were perforated—a conclusion which we see to be wrong, as it is plainly stated, that the 4 cuartos was perforated before the other values were. The probability is, that Senor Duro is in error in saying that this stamp was issued unperforated, and I may add that there is nothing in the documents which he quotes to confirm that statement.

No forgeries were discovered during the circulation of this issue, and therefore the new issue for the following year was not sold to the public until January 1st, 1866, with the usual days allowed for exchanging the stamps of the last issue for those of the new.

In this series the first experiment was made in the introduction of the decimal currency, of which the unit is the escudo; the hundredth part being called *centimo de escudo*, and the thousandth, *milesima de escudo*. However, in this issue the values expressed in cuartos remained unaltered, because they could not be reduced to the new denomination, but the real stamps are now expressed in centimos de escudo. Milesimas de escudo were not used to express the value of a stamp until in the next issue of 1867.

#### ISSUE 1866.

Diademed profile of Queen, to left on lined circular disk; arms in shields in upper angles. Label bearing value below, and scrolled ornaments filling spandrels, and "Correos" above. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

- 2 cuartos, rose.
- 4 " blue.
- 12 " orange.
- 19 " brown.
- 10 cent. de escudo, green.
- 20 " lilac.

On August 1st, 1866, a 20 centime stamp of a new design (or rather of an old design, namely that of the 1864 issue and dated 1866) was issued in consequence. Senor Duro informs us, of its

predecessors having been forged. This fact is not mentioned in any of the official circulars; but it is very probable that this was the reason for the change of design.

20 centimos, lilac.

On January 1st, 1867, another fresh series was issued, consisting of the same values as the last, viz., 2, 4, 12 and 19 cuartos, and 10 and 20 centimos de escudo. I mention these because some of the values were superseded in the course of the year, and there ensued a mixture of centimos, milésimas, and cuartos, which is at first sight rather puzzling.

Up to 1866 the two denominations employed had been the *cuarto* and the *real*, the latter (about 5 cents, U. S. money) being equivalent to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of the former. The 2 cuartos stamp (rather more than 1 cent, U. S. money) was for local correspondence, the 4 cuartos for use through the mother country and the adjacent islands; so that we see that, although the rate for the whole country was rather higher than in the United States, the Spaniards had the advantage of a lower rate for local letters, which we have not obtained yet. The higher values were for foreign postage and for registration.

(To be continued.)

"The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies" was commenced in Vol. 3, No. 28. Back numbers may be obtained at 5 cents each, excepting Nos. 31-33, which is the consolidated number, and may be obtained at 15 cents by addressing this office.

## BRITAIN: ITS STAMPS. A Full and Authentic List.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

### Part I.—Introduction of the Penny Post.

About two years ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers to the effect that a penny post has been established in London as far back as 1685. This is certainly an early date for so advanced a project, but if we turn our attention still further back, we will find mention made of the post in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and of that royal scamp John. Local posts prior to 1837 were considerable, both as regards number and

importance. Even this London post of 1685 was kept up, and formed a separate department of the Post office until quite a recent date. The 1d. or 2d. charged by these was considered trifling, and compared favorably with such charges for conveyance as 4d. for a single sheet without envelope under 15 miles, and no less than 1s. for 300 miles.

At that date, instead of prepaying the letters as now, this was left to be settled at the "other end"; and from this circumstance divers contrivances were resorted to for the purpose of defrauding the government. That told by the poet Coleridge will best serve as an illustration. One day while passing by a cottage not far from Keswick, in the lake district, he observed a letter-carrier demanding a shilling for a letter which the woman of the house appeared unwilling to pay, and at last declined to take. Coleridge, like many other poets, had few shillings to spare; but possessed of a feeling heart, and anxious to relieve the disappointment of the intended recipient, spontaneously paid the dues, and did as he thought an act of charity. Judge of his surprise and chagrin when the woman turned to her would-be benefactor and coolly told him the letter was not meant to be paid, as the perusal of certain markings on the cover was all she required to know. At or about the same time Rowland Hill frankly admits having been guilty of a somewhat similar *ruse*. When from home on an excursion for the benefit of his health, he took with him a bundle of old newspapers. These he despatched to his relatives as he journeyed on, the state of his health being indicated by selecting names contained therein, according to previous arrangement. If he selected the name of a Liberal member this indicated an improvement in health, a Tory being selected meant he was falling back. "Sir Francis Burdett," says he, "was to imply vigorous health, while probably 'Lord Eldon' would almost have brought one of my brothers after me in anxiety and alarm;" and naively adds, "In 'Post Office Reform' this anecdote is given as of a friend, but in truth I was my own hero."

But this system of optional payment tended to injure and inconvenience more than the government. Sometimes a letter comes to us insufficiently prepaid or perhaps wholly unpaid, causing us considerable annoyance. We make up the deficiency until the practise becomes a nuisance, then we experience a feeling of dubiety as to what the rejected missive may contain, and hardly know how to act. This was something like the position the letter receiving portion of the community occupied at the time I write, only this mal-practise was habitual not occasional. The postman comes with a letter from Old Sarum "1s. to pay." Well we have friends there, pay the shilling, and find an enterprising draper, with more regard for his business than our pockets, has sent us his — *circular!*

Such was the state of matters when Rowland Hill in 1837 issued his famous pamphlet on Post Office Reform. Although at that time in no way connected with the department, he took great pains to arrive at the prime cost for the conveyance of letters to the Government, and such matters as those on which he required to rest his question of cheap uniform postage. The duty on paper then was 3d. per pound or 1d. per sheet; the newspaper stamp 4d. and the selling price 7d.; and when we consider that the postage was assessed according to the distance, nature, size, weight and number of enclosures — the smallest scrap being treated as an extra sheet and taxed accordingly — we can readily believe that the expense of carrying the mails was as nothing compared with that of collecting the postage. This was the point on which our Post Office Reformer based his chief argument. If the cost of transit between the English and the Scottish capital is only about the ninth part of a farthing, and if you fix an uniform rate of one penny no matter the distance, no matter what number of enclosures are in the letter, provided it does not exceed a certain weight, this although trifling remuneration, must pay.

The post office authorities were quite content with the income

Continued on page 77.

# The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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## Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. III at once.

## Subscriptions, Back Files & Back Numbers.

Owing to the increasing demand for back files and back numbers, we herewith quote the prices for which they can be procured. All those wishes files or single numbers should apply at once. We have but a very few left of Vols. I and II. Remember, first come, first served.

### BACK FILES.

Vol. I. 1880, Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive price \$1.50.

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Vol. II. 1881, No. 13 to 24 inclusive price \$1.00.

### BACK NUMBERS.

Vol. I. 1880, No. 1, *out of print*.

Vol. I. 1880, Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive 10 cents each.

Vol. II. 1881, Nos. 13 to 16 and 20 to 24, 8 cents each.

Vol. II. 1881, Nos. 17 to 19, 15 cents each.

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Union Exchange List. Vol. 1, No. 8.

Philatelic Triumph. Vol. 1, Nos. 10 and 11.

L'ami des Timbres. Vol. 9, No. 104.

Philatelic Monthly. Vol. 8, No. 9.

Stamp World. Vol. 2, No. 23.

Welt Post. Vol. 7, No. 9.

Monthly Reporter. Vol. 2, No. 8.

Junior Record. Vol. 3, No. 6.

Agents' Star. Vol. 1, No. 11.

Agents' Herald. Vol. 6, No. 8.

Der Sammler. Vol. 3, No. 26.

Stars and Stripes. Vol. 1, No. 2.

## New Issues.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—The *W. P.* mentions the three pence red, surcharged with "One Half Penny" and a heavy black line across the former value.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny on 3 pence, red.

**Iceland.**—A new 3 ore, for both general and official, has been announced.

*General.* 3 ore, buff.  
*Official.* 3 ore, buff.

**Mexico.**—The following new value of the "Due" stamp has also appeared.

2 centavos, green.

Mr. Kruger has been kind enough to send us the new 12 and 24 centavos of the 1879 series design.

12 centavos, brown.  
24 " violet.

**Orange Free States.**—The four pence light blue has appeared surcharged with the figure "3" in black for provisional service.

3 (pence) on 4 pence, light blue.

**South Australia.**—A  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny stamp, similar to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny Victoria, has been issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, green.

**Uruguay.**—In addition to the new 1 centesimo mentioned in our last, a new value has been emitted. Messrs. Taussig, Hagemeyer & Co. showed us a specimen.

2 centesimo, carmine.

By an agreement between the United States and Swiss Postoffice Departments, executed September 20th in Washington by the signature of the Acting Postmaster-General and the approval of the President, the limits of weight and dimensions of sample packets exchanged between the two countries are increased to 350 grains in weight, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, and 10 centimetres in depth. The increase goes into effect on and after the 1st of October, 1882.



*Continued from page 75.*

derived from that department — and so well they might, for if they performed little service they were handsomely paid for that little. Rowland Hill's scheme was made the subject of derision, and the Postmaster-General of the day declared that his was the most extraordinary of all the wild and visionary contrivances ever conceived. It was quite natural that Hill should advocate for the benefit of the letter writing class, and not claim for his plan the certainty of replenishing the coffers of an omnivorous Exchequer. In fact it was no part of his views to attain what he was advocating — almost free postage — to the people and at the same time bring in much to the department in the shape of profit; such would be, as he says, the result of accident, not design. The success attained in this gigantic reformation was in no small measure due to those members of parliament who had backed the ministry on the "Taxes on Knowledge," for assuredly such exorbitant rates of postage come under that category. Foremost among those names we find Edward Lytton Bulwer, Joseph Hume, and Mr. Wallace. This last named gentleman was well known for his attacks on the then mismanagement of the Post Office, and it was mainly due to his exertions that a committee was procured towards the end of 1837 to enquire into the proposition of penny postage. At this a thorough reform of the Post Office was advocated, and had it not been for the casting vote of Mr. Wallace as Chairman the cheap uniform rate instead of being recommended would have been shelved for the time being at least.

By allowing numbers to speak for themselves it will be sufficient in order to give an idea of the success of this memorable Reform to state that in its first year the number of letters sprang from eighty-two to one hundred and seventy millions, and by 1871 the number had reached the grand total of one thousand millions.\*

\*Compare this with the statement that a good many years ago there was a night when London sent out only one letter by the northern mail, and that to an Edinburgh banker named Ramsay!

I will now proceed to lay before my readers a succinct and impartial account of a controversy which has been carried on in Britain for the last three years—a controversy new no doubt to American readers, but one which must be to them as it is to ourselves a matter of supreme importance. I have drawn up a few sentences containing the gist of the whole matter, and in order that you may know the interest and attention it has attracted, I have merely to mention that Mr. Pearson Hill, son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, has prepared and read to the members of the London Philatelic Society a defense in favor of his father. In considering the question it is well to bear in mind that the celebrated Pamphlet on Post Office Reform made its appearance in 1837, that the Treasury invitation was issued in 1839, and the stamps and envelopes were issued in May, 1840.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers, son of the late James Chalmers, bookseller, Dundee, Scotland, claims that his father had anticipated the late Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of postage stamps, and that he has been deprived by him of the invention. The first thing that strikes the reader of this with surprise is, How was this charge made so recently, and why so long after Sir Rowland Hill's decease? Mr. Patrick Chalmers says that from 1844 he was abroad; Mr. Pearson Hill, on the other hand, maintains this is no justification, as Sir Rowland's reputation was world-wide.

Amongst the names of the forty-nine applicants for the Government prizes, that of James Chalmers appears. His stamps — or rather 'slips' as he termed them — comprised two pieces of paper on which were printed certain regulations as to weight and rate. \* The small labels were intended to be affixed to letters, &c. in the same manner as our postage stamps of the present time. These forty-nine applicants were divided into two classes: the first consisted of nineteen propositions worthy of consideration; the second of thirty proposals pronounced to be useless. Mr. Chalmers's suggestion figures in the latter

category, we are told. It is strange that none of the competitors received the rewards offered by the Government, although Mr. Chalmers affirms, and Mr. Hill does not controvert the fact, that £100 each was given to four persons whose names do not transpire.

That Mr. Chalmers, Senr. sent in his design and that his principle of 'slips' or adhesives was adopted there can be no doubt, but inasmuch as the stamps were already described two years previous and the suggestion for the stamp thrown out by the Treasury in their invitation very little claim to originality can be laid to him. That the competitors did not receive fair treatment at the hands of the Postal authorities is another patent fact. At the same time it would be quite open to any of the other competitors or their representatives to allege that to them belongs the credit of the adhesive stamp, and from the selection given in another chapter it will readily be seen that others have even a better design to go by than Mr. Chalmers.

The partisans of Mr. Chalmers are of opinion that the whole circumstances of the case present an example of "how red-tape can crush the genius and invention and shower its honors and rewards upon those who adopt other people's ideas," while Mr. Pearson Hill winds up by saying "Had charges such as Mr. Patrick Chalmers now ventures to make been brought by him against any living person he would at once have been liable to an action for slander; but unfortunately in this country the law of libel affords no protection to the memory of the dead....and he has waited until Sir Rowland was safe in his grave in Westminster Abbey before venturing to make his groundless and infamous charges."

—The contract for supplying standard ink to the Post Office Department has been awarded to T. A. Woodward & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and that for pads to Bingham, Daley & O'Hara of New York. The ink is to be furnished at 40 cents per pound and the pads at 60 cents each.

\*See Essays No. 10 and 11 in Part II.

### Postage Stamp Collecting.

The mere acquisition of stamps, so as to feed pride, or make boast of a large collection, is a poor and pitiful thing. A long purse, without much either of industry or intelligence, can secure a large collection. But to have a judicious selection, and to be able to obtain amusement and instruction from the various devices in certain countries at different times, is a far worthier object. In Italy, for instance, the displacement of the Papal stamps by those of the Italian kingdom tells of the progress of national unity and freedom. The disappearance of the Confederate stamps from circulation in America is the memorial of the doom of slavery, and the advance of free labor and equal rights all over the world. Or, in later years, the handsome stamps, with large plain figures, for Alsace and Lorraine, tell of the result of the great war by which the restless French have been driven back, for ever let us hope, from the Rhine provinces, which they have kept for generations in commotion and disturbance. The recent rise and rapid progress of Japan, in imitation of western improvement, is notified by the presence of three series of stamps engraved by native artists, and printed on paper of native manufacture. The changes in the Spanish government are marked by the various devices employed; the Republic of 1870, by a head of Liberty, with mural crown; the accession of King Amadeo, by a fine series of stamps bearing his portrait; his abdication, by the issue of a set with a seated figure, representing the Republic of Spain. Stamps have also been issued by Don Carlos, with his portrait, which we hope will become only curiosities for the collector. — *The Leisure Hour*.

### Postal Statistics.

Familiar as we are with vast numbers where the Post-office is concerned, yet some of the statements made at the Exeter-Hall meeting of Post-office employees, seem so startling as to be almost incredible. The Post-office, with

its grand army of forty thousand men, is computed to convey to their destination the stupendous total of one billion one hundred and forty-seven millions of articles. This result is made up of eight hundred and seventy millions of letters, seventy-five millions of post-cards, one hundred and three millions of book packages, and ninety-nine millions of newspapers. Concerning these latter, it may not be generally known that the Post-office authorities are in the habit of confiscating all newspapers more than a week old upon which the extra postage is not paid. More than one hundred thousand of these annually are flung into the waste paper basket, the postage forfeited, and the papers ultimately sold, the proceeds going still further to replenish the overgorged coffers of St. Martins-le-Grand.

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Wish through our columns to inform the various stamp dealers that they will be compelled through other more pressing and remunerative business to close out everything connected with their enormous stock of stamps before 1883, if possible.

They shall, therefore, send to dealers on receipt of reference or deposit small or large wholesale consignments, which they have heretofore advertised at greatly reduced prices in order to close out everything within a short time. Send in your application if you desire stamps cheap.

*N. B. — Philatelic papers will greatly oblige by noting that T. H. & Co. will retire from the trade shortly.*

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"    Humbert,	100,000	30.	"    Bill stamps, several issues,		
French, several issues, well mixed,	100,000	14	well mixed,	1,000	7.
European, well assorted,	100,000	14.	Italy Stats,	1,000	1.20
Austrian, mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. violet,	100,000	30.	"    "    surcharged 2 cent.	1,000	1.20
Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	"    Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5.
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2.
"    "    complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.				1,000	3.
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, <i>reprints</i> , 1 real blue, per 100		\$3.00.		100	14.
"    "    "    "    "    "    without tilde, per 100		\$4.00.		1,000	25.
"    "    "    "    "    "    black, per 100		\$5.		1,000	30.
"    1875,    "    16 Maravedis,				100	40.
"    "    "    "    "    "    erreur, 4-2 real,				100	3.50
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modeno, Naples, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,					5.
per 100		\$2.20.		1,000	20.
do. common, mixed,		per 100		1,000	14.
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# THE NEW JERSEY Philatelist

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 3.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., NOVEMBER, 1882.

No. 35.

Read before the N. J. P. P. A.

## The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies.

BY MAX E. MULLER.

### PART I.

*The Adhesive Stamps of Spain, issued between the years 1850-78.*

(Continued.)

It would appear that in 1864 the decimal system, both of coinage, and weight and measure, was introduced, and the escudo (about 51 cents U. S. money) became the monetary unit. This being equivalent to 10 reales, it was a simple matter to express these in centimos or hundredth parts of an escudo, and accordingly this alteration in the denomination of the stamps was made in 1866.

The cuarto still remained a difficulty, and in 1867 it was considered advisable to revise the postal tariff, in order, so far as possible, to get rid of this troublesome value. This was done by an ordinance dated May 15, 1867, in accordance with which the 4 cuartos, being very nearly half a real, became 50 milesimos (or the thousandths), equivalent to 5 centimos de escudo, and the 2 cuartos in like manner became 25 milesimos. The 12 and 19 cuartos were retained, the foreign rates for which they had been issued remaining unchanged. The whole of the new tariff for Spain and the

Spanish Colonies was expressed in milesimos, but the two higher values remained for a time expressed in centimos, it being, of course, understood that a centimo was equivalent to 10 milesimos.

### ISSUE 1867.

Profile of Queen, with diadem, to left on lined disk, in oval inscribed band, with ornaments in each angle, varying in each value. Inscription, "Correos de Espana" above, and value below. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

- 2 cuartos, brown.
- 4 " blue.
- 12 " orange.
- 19 " pink.
- 10 cent. de escudo, green.
- 20 " lilac.
- 25 mils. de escudo, blue and rose.
- 50 " pale brown.

In the latter part of 1868, the color of the 19 cuartos was changed from pink to brown, although Senor Duro states, that the change did not take place until nearly the end of 1869; but this must be an error.

The above alteration was mentioned in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for January, 1869, and the information was taken from *Le Timbre Poste* (probably for December, 1868); so that the change must have taken place at least as early as November, 1868.

### ISSUE 1868.

Design same as 1867. Colored impression on white paper, rectangular and perforated.

19 cuartos, brown.

A circular dated June 13, 1868, announces the discovery of some forged 10 centimos stamps, of which the following description is given:

1.—In the portrait of Her Majesty, the central *fleur-de-lys* of the coronet is larger in the forgery than in the genuine; on the band of the coronet in the genuine there are five pearls, in the forgery these are replaced by a variegated pattern; on the side of the forehead there are five lines of shading in the genuine, and only three in the forgery; the eye is larger in the forgery, and the pupil is not shown as it is in the genuine; the hair is less wavy in the forgery than in the genuine; on the side of the neck, towards the back, there are five short lines of shading in the genuine, and only four in the forgery.

2.—The oval band containing the lettering is smaller in the forgery, and so are the crosses at the sides.

3.—The Greek pattern, in the spandrels, is coarser in the forgery; the perforation also is uneven, and there is one hole more in the longer side of the stamp, and the color of the impression is duller than that of the genuine.

A circular of August 20th, 1868, gave permission for the use of the 5 and 10 mils. de escudo stamps on letters, notwithstanding the inscription *Impresos* (printed matter) which they bore.

On January 1st, 1869, the following stamps were issued: 25, 50, 100, and 200 mils. de escudo. The first two were issued in order to replace the same values of July, 1869; the two latter to replace the corresponding values, 10 and 20 cent. de escudo, of January, 1867.

#### ISSUE 1869.

The designs of the values 25, 100 and 200 mils. de escudo very nearly resemble the design of 1867, but the design of the 50 mils. de escudo is somewhat changed. The following is the description:

Profile of Queen, with diadem, to left on lined disk, in solid oval inscribed band, with ornaments in angles enclosing minute figures and letters of value. Inscribed "Correos de Espana" above, and value below. Colored impression, rectangular and perforated.

25 mils. de escudo,	blue.
50	deep lilac.
100	brown.
200	green.

The catalogues are somewhat contradictory on the subject of the date of issue of these stamps; that of the Philatelic Society gives January, 1869, for the 25 mils. de escudo, and March of the same year for the other three values; while M. Moens gives August, 1869, for all four. This is evidently incorrect, for they are described in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for February, 1869.

The first official document quoted by Senor Duro concerning them, is a circular of January 29, 1869, explaining that the new stamps are to be used in conjunction with the 5 and 10 mils. de escudo, and the 12 and 19 cuartos previously in circulation. In the circular, however, mention is made of a document dated December 12, 1868, authorising the issue of the new stamps, which no doubt took place, as Senor Duro tells us, on January 1st.

A circular of September 4, 1869, announces the discovery of forgeries of the 12 cuartos, and gave

the following points of difference between them and the genuine:

1.—The four ornaments in the corners are further from the outer line of the oval in the forgery; two outer lines of the oval band are broader in the upper part, containing "Correos de Espana"; the *o* of "Correos" is further from the *C*, and nearer the *r*; the two *a*'s of "Espana" are narrower; the *u* of "Cuartos" is crooked, and the *r* and *s* of the same word are smaller in the forgery than in the genuine.

2.—The lines of the ground of the oval containing the head are coarser in the forgery.

3.—The forehead of the portrait is much more arched, showing quite a different outline; and the whole head is broader, from the point of the nose to the back of the chignon.

4.—The shading of the neck shows four short lines instead of five.

5.—The perforation of the forgeries is apparently pricked separately on the different sides, and the holes on the opposite sides do not correspond with one another, as they do in the genuine.

This concludes the stamps issued under Queen Isabella, or bearing her portrait.

The various surcharges of "Habilitado por la Nacion," which after Queen Isabella was overthrown was decided by the provisional government, that the stamps in stock bearing her effigy should be surcharged in the aforesaid manner, obviously for the purpose of hiding the obnoxious portrait, and as an evidence of the change of government, will be commenced in our next issue.

#### (To be continued.)

"The Stamps of Spain and its Colonies" was commenced in Vol. 3, No. 28. Back numbers may be obtained at 5 cents each, excepting Nos. 31-33, which is the consolidated number, and may be obtained at 15 cents by addressing this office.

A postmistress in Pennsylvania employs her husband as head clerk.

The young ladies at the post-office are likely to remain unmarried — they are always sending the mails away.

## BRITAIN: ITS STAMPS.

### A Full and Authentic List.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

#### Part II.—Essays and Suggestions to the Treasury for Postage Stamps.

According to the invitation of the Treasury in 1839, engravers and others interested in postal reform, sent in essays or suggestions for postage stamps. The designs required were for covers, envelopes and adhesive stamps, described by their (reputed, will we say?) father as "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which by applying a little moisture could be attached to the back of the letter." For the covers the stamp was intended to be stuck on pieces of paper the size of half a sheet of quarto letter paper. Envelopes at this date were not generally used, the direction being affixed to the back of the same sheet on which the letter was written.

One has a fancy for these primitive essays, as they differ more or less from modern ones. Stamps nowadays, as a rule, contain the portrait of the sovereign or president of the country, but forty years ago the definition and construction applied thereto had to be formed. The following list of these suggestions is condensed from a paper read by Mr. Pearson Hill, son of the late Sir Rowland, to the Philatelic Society.

1.—Oval pieces of gold and colored paper intended to be embossed with a Royal crown on an oval of oblique lines. "Postage" above, "One Penny" below.

2.—A long label with arabesques and engine-turned device with the word "Free," a letter, and a number printed upon it.

3.—Circular concentric bands of various colors, marked "The Royal Post Office Stamp," and containing the Royal crown.

4.—Stamps printed in blue and orange, green and red, red and black, and red and green; design *v. r.* in white in interlaced script type upon a circle of bi-colored arabesques; "Half Ounce" above, and "One Penny" below.

5.—Stamp to be cancelled on opening letter, so fixed that in the opening the stamp must be destroyed. The design consists of three circles; the inner one has **V.R.** printed in blue; the next "One Penny" in green; and the outer "Not Exceeding One Ounce" in red.

6.—"Two Penny Post Letter Carrier." Crown in centre; rose, thistle and shamrock below; letters V and R on either side; "Postage" above, and value below.

7.—Sketch submitted by Mr. John Thompson, apparently engraver of the Mulready envelope. Circular design similar to the obverse of the penny coin, with "Postage," and "One Penny."

8.—Small embossed stamp, containing head of Her Majesty without diadem to left in oval of solid color, with a rectangular frame voided at the angles.

9.—The head of Her Majesty embossed upon a plain oval, a curved label above the head, and a straight one below it containing "Postage" and "One Penny."

10 and 11.—Type set slips sent by the James Chalmers of Dundee referred to in Part I. 1st. A circular frame inscribed "General Postage" above, and "One Penny" below, the intervals between the two inscriptions being filled in with lozenges. In the centre disc is printed in two lines "Not exceeding — Half-an-Ounce," with conventional ornaments above and below. Printed in red on white paper. 2nd. A circular frame with the same inscription as in the last, the ornaments between the two inscriptions being different. In the central disc is printed "Not ex. half oz." with a star above the inscription. Printed in black on white paper.

Besides these we have several suggestions for covers and envelopes. One consists of a border of engine-turned work, inscribed "Half Ounce Post Office Frank"; another termed the "Harwood Envelopes," having the space for the address filled in with very delicate engine-turning of a clam-shell pattern, enframed by floriate border, and lettered "Post Paid"; while the third is enframed by a

heavy dark green border cut into frames and neatly lettered "Postage."

Opinions seem to differ as to whether the V. R. Official stamp ought to be included in the category of essays or not. For my own part, I consider it comes under the class we are at present dealing with, as a glance at its history will tend to show. The V. R. 1 d. postage is identical as far as design etc. is concerned with the first issued adhesive, the only difference being in the angles which contain the letters V and R in the upper, stars in the lower angles. It was concocted when stamps first made their appearance — in 1840. The object of affixing the letters was to prevent their use by the officials of the Government Department. Unlike Cæsar's wife, these gentlemen do not appear to have been above suspicion. This plan, however, was cast aside, and the still prevailing custom of franking official correspondence with the signature of the head of the department adopted instead. In order to guard against forgery, various kinds of ink were prepared for obliterating. The V R's being of no use were used for experimenting purposes, and it is copies so treated that have found their way into collections, and regarded as *bona fide* stamps which have passed through the post.

For the "Prince Albert" essay we are indebted to the inventive powers of a private party, not of the department. In the third part of these papers I will treat, *inter alia*, of Archer's invention for the perforation of stamps. It was through him that the Prince Albert made its appearance. In order to get the perforating machine placed in a proper position, it was necessary to procure a die. So to free himself from the accusation that he meant forgery, instead of having his die with the head of the Queen, he chose that of her husband. In other respects his stamp was of the same design as the one in current use.

A stamp of the value of 2 d. at first sight identical with the officially issued stamp of that value, inasmuch as the letters in angles are omitted, and a single line under

the word postage instead of two, is an essay which some of you have no doubt seen at one time or other. A writer well known through the pen name of "Mulready," because he succeeded in getting one of these passed through the post without comment but with a "fair postmark," dubs his specimen, on account of this, a "rare essay — unique." I have always thought it would be no difficult matter to pass anything resembling a stamp through the post, and the passing of this which hardly differs from the "true blue" does not strike me as surprising. It is rather the conceit cherished by its owner which must surprise us. If the mere cancelling of a rare essay is to superadd scarcity, your neighboring postmaster will as a matter of favor cancel anything you desire and be no wiser of the boon he has conferred on Philately!

The immediately preceding list of essays must hide their diminished heads to the one we are about to describe. This veritable king of essays and father of all postage stamps was rescued from oblivion and set in its proper place by Edward L. Pemberton. In the shop of a London picture dealer two labels, representing the stamp at different stages, set on cardboard and framed and glazed, it was first exposed to view. Mr. Charles Heath, its engraver, had given it to the dealer, who was a friend of his. In the first stage it appears with the top and bottom inscriptions cut off, *i. e.* we have only the Queen's head with the background and no corners. The background is exactly like the red penny, and the head which is quite finished and finely engraved is nearly similar, only it is a little wider in the head, the outlines from top of crown to the end of the bust are straighter, and the back hair is surrounded by a white line. On the die, before printing off the essay, the engraver has made an intended alteration, consisting of five dotted lines from the top of the crown to the bottom of the bust, thereby reducing the width of the head and bust, making the outlines more curved and, consequently, more elegant.

*Continued on page 85.*

## The New Jersey Philatelist.

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Philately, and published monthly by the

**New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n**

NO. 11 RESERVOIR AVENUE,  
Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

### SUBSCRIPTION :

25 cents for one year, post-free.

### ADVERTISING RATES :

8 cents per line. 40 cents per inch.  
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\$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  page. \$6.00 per page.

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All advertisements must be in by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in next number.

Entered at the Jersey City Post-Office as second-class matter.

J. J. O'Connell, Printer, 476 Lafayette Av., B'klyn.

### Editorial.

This notice will be marked if your subscription has expired.

Those persons whose subscriptions expire with this number, are cordially invited to renew the same.

Publishers will please not omit to send us a copy of their publications in exchange for ours.

Hereafter all correspondence, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to Geo. F. Hagemeyer, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Philatelic Pub. Ass'n.

Heretofore many letters have been received addressed to various members of the society, and have caused great annoyance, and in some cases have been lost.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for letters addressed to any other person than Geo. F. Hagemeyer.

Do not forget to subscribe for Vol. IV at once.

### Subscriptions, Back Files & Back Numbers.

Owing to the increasing demand for back files and back numbers, we herewith quote the prices for which they can be procured. All those wishing files or single numbers should apply at once. We have but a very few left of Vols. I and II. Remember, first come, first served.

#### BACK FILES.

Vol. I. 1880, Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive price \$1.50.

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Vol. II. 1881, No. 13 to 24 inclusive price \$1.00.

#### BACK NUMBERS.

Vol. I. 1880, No. 1, *out of print.*

Vol. I. 1880, Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive 10 cents each.

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Vol. II. 1881, Nos. 17 to 19, 15 cents each.

Vol. III. 1882, Nos. 25 to 34, 5 cents each.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

25 cents per year, post-free, to any part of the Globe, will begin with the *present number only*; back numbers at above rates.

### New Issues.

**Argentine Republic.**—The *P. R.* mentions, upon the authority of Mr. A. de Portes, a new envelope, uncommonly like the current Wurtemberg envelopes.

12c. grey-blue on white laid paper.

**Great Britain.**—Mr. G. H. F. Gale, of Margate, England, has kindly sent us the first specimens of the new half-penny reply cards. The design is the Arms of Great Britain, to right the word "Post," to left "Card," beneath this the wording "The address only to be written on this side." To the left hand side of the card are three small lines of printing, wording as follows: "The annexed card is intended for the answer." The stamp occupies the upper right hand corner. The reply card is the same, but having the three lines of printing omitted, and in-

stead has the word "Reply" beneath the address notice.

$\frac{1}{2}$  penny, brown, on thin buff card.

$\frac{1}{2}$  " " thick white card.

We have also received specimens from Mr. H. Ralph, and from the publishers of the *Philatelist's Gazette*.

**Hayti.**—The *P. M.* mentions, that the 5 centimes, green, has come to hand perforated. Doubtless the entire set will be so treated.

**Hong Kong.**—The *F. S. C. J.* has been informed that the 10 dollars fiscal stamp, surcharged 12 cents has been met with genuinely used for postage.

**Liberia.**—An envelope for registered letters is in use, having a stamp of similar design to our "Postal Service" envelope stamp impressed in black thereon.

10 cents, black.

**Nexico.**—In addition to the lately issued values of 12 and 24 c. of the 1879 design, the following were put in circulation.

18 c. brown.

50 c. dirty-yellow.

100 c. orange.

**Natal.**—Our Natal correspondent has kindly sent us two values of the new Natal Telegraph stamps. The design is a lined circle, in centre having the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, around which is a solid band inscribed "Natal Telegraphs," beneath is a label containing the value, and the spandrels are filled in with ornaments.

1 penny, brown.

3 pence, carmine.

**Queensland.**—A new 5 shilling adhesive has been emitted.

5 sh. carmine.

**Transvaal.**—The 4 d., green, comes surcharged Een (one) Penny in black.

**Trinidad.**—The following are the likely values of a new set for this Colony, now being in preparation:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 and 6 pence, and 1 and 5 shillings.

**United States.**—The color of the Hussey Special Message Express stamp has lately been changed to carmine.



### Our Contemporaries.

We have received the following papers, for which the publishers will please accept our thanks :

- Philatelic Montly, Vol. 8, No. 11.
- Monthly Reporter, Vol. 2, No. 9.
- Collectors' Bureau, Vol. 2, No. 5.
- Welt Post, Vol. 7, No. 10.
- Agents' Guide, Vol. 1, No. 1.
- Boys' Journal, Vol. 1, No. 4.
- Empire City Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 7.
- Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal, Vol. 4, No. 48.
- Le Moniteur des Timbrophiles, Vol. 1, No. 7.

*Continued from page 83.*

The other essay contains this alteration, but without the white line surrounding the back hair, the head being therefore exactly like the red penny and 2d. blue. Then the background is very different, being a very elaborately engraved pattern; at the foot is engraved "Postage One Penny," in capitals and in one straight line.

These, I understand, were in the possession of Mr. Philbrick some time ago. A proof on India paper of both can also be seen in Sir Rowland Hill's matchless collection, which may be termed a history of everything pertaining to the introduction of the modern postal system.

### A Noted American Stamp Collector.

[FROM THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY OF  
T. MARTIN WEARS, ESQ.]

In the month of July, 1873, Mr. H. Stafford Smith\* in the course of a tour through the United States, arrived at St. Louis. He there called upon a gentleman with whom he had previously been in correspondence. He found his St. Louis correspondent to be a lawyer in

\* Mr. Smith is senior partner of the well known firm of Messrs. Stafford Smith & Co., stamp importers and publishers, Brighton, who started the Philatelist in December, 1866. This magazine lasted for ten years, then merged into the Philatelic Quarterly and the Stamp Collectors' Annual, the last number of which appeared in the midsummer of last year. Mr. Wears learns that it is not the intention of the publishers to issue the Annual this season.

good practice and a member of the University Club, and he still remains indebted to him for a very pleasant day passed in his society. We need hardly say that he was a philatelist; we may, however, add that he was a really earnest student of stamps, and an occasional and valued contributor to both American and European magazines. These facts were, of course, well known to Mr. Smith, but they left him unable to appreciate the full extent of his entertainer's earnestness and method. These were disclosed when, on arriving at the latter's residence, Mr. Smith made himself acquainted with the contents of a handsomely-carved walnut cabinet, about four feet wide by five feet high. In this goodly piece of furniture, specially made for the purpose, were arranged some 300 to 400 stamp publications uniformly bound in half-morocco, a stamp collection in twelve large quarto volumes, an elaborate catalogue of the stamps therein mounted, and also a catalogue of the publications themselves. Mr. Smith's host had made a point of procuring a copy of every stamp periodical, album, catalogue, and price-list, which could be obtained, deeming it worth while to preserve and classify them, even when not of great intrinsic value, as illustrations of the progress and history of philately. As for his collection, with ample means at his disposal, it is not astonishing that it should have been found to contain a large number of very choice stamps; nor will our readers be surprised to learn that every stamp was mounted in an ingenious and original manner, which gave every facility for examining the texture of the paper, watermark, and all other particularities.

What, however, we are chiefly concerned with at present, is that remarkable,—we may say, unique,—collection of stamp publications which attracted Mr. Smith's attention. The exertions necessary to obtain many of the more obscure among them must have been considerable, and must have involved no small outlay. The object which their collector had in view was, however, fully attained. The walnut cabinet contained, practically, all the printed records of philately;

and the gentleman who had constituted himself their keeper, has recently rendered a fresh service to the philatelic cause, by publishing the catalogue he had originally compiled for his own use.

The name of this public-spirited collector is JOHN K. TIFFANY. The catalogue he has issued is just such an one as might have been expected from him,—accurate, lucid, and as complete as such a work could possibly be. Furthermore, no philatelic work will surpass it in typographical excellence. It is admirable printed in large quarto, on thick paper, and with broad margins; in fact, it is a veritable *édition de luxe*, and none the less so because it happens to be bound in austere sober drab paper covers. The author, with characteristic modesty, styles it, *The Philatelic Library: a Catalogue of Stamp Publications attempted by John K. Tiffany*. All who possess a thorough acquaintance with stamp literature, will, we are sure, declare that the work has not only been attempted, but achieved.

The cover is ornamented with an interesting souvenir of the St. Louis stamp,—the history of which Mr. Tiffany so painstakingly elucidated.—in the shape of a wood cut fac-simile (on a large scale) of the design of the 10c. specially engraved for the work by Mr. Kershaw, by whom the stamps themselves were engraved thirty years ago. The catalogue is "privately printed," only 150 copies have been struck off in all, and each copy is hand-numbered. Specimens of it will therefore be almost as rare as the stamps of the city whence it is dated.

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. Frank H. Howe has tendered his resignation as Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department to accept a position in the Department of Justice as assistant to Assistant Attorney-General Simons vice Mr. George C. Wing, resigned. Mr. Nathan Smith, for many years a clerk in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has been designated as Acting Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department.

### The Origin of Post Cards.

Like a great many other human arrangements, the form of letters has undergone many changes. The ancients wrote on wax tablets which were fastened together by means of rings. The letter was to some extent a book. Then it took the shape of a roll, which was in use up to the middle ages. Afterwards, letters were folded and put in envelopes. The transition from one of these principal forms to the other has been gradual, and influenced much by the material used, as tablets, parchment, paper. The ordinary form of letters does not permit of the simplicity and brevity which are sufficient for a great many communications; simplicity, because the choice and folding of the paper, the use of the envelope, the affixing of the stamp, etc., are troublesome; and brevity, because in a formal letter politeness does not allow of the communication being restricted to the bare statement of the object of the letter.

Influenced by these considerations, Mr. Stephan, the Postmaster General of the German Empire, submitted to the German Postal Administrations who attended a postal conference at Carlsruhe, in 1865, a memorial in which he recommended the introduction of a new kind of letter, in the shape of an open post card, bearing on one side the name and address, and on the other the communication. Notwithstanding the approval which this project met with, it was not carried out at that time, because the German postal service had not the necessary uniform organization, and it was apprehended that it would occasion too great a decrease in the revenue. The next suggestion for carrying out this proposal was not made till 1869, and emanated from Dr. Emanuel Herrmann of Vienna, who in the course of his researches was struck by the fact that a great many letters were sent, the importance of whose contents was in no proportion to the waste of trouble and polite sentences, and which might have been equally well forwarded without covers. The administration acknowledging the importance of this proposition for the improvement of postal relations, received

it favorably and carried it into execution as early as October, 1869. The new cards were quite in accordance with the idea of their first inventor, Mr. Stephan.

We glean the foregoing from the *Post Office Gazette*, and it will be seen that while Dr. Herrmann was not the originator of the postal card idea, as has been stated, he was the first to have it put into practical use. — [*The Philatelic Monthly*.

As the next number closes the third volume of the *PHILATELIST*, all those whose subscriptions expire at the end of the year are requested to renew at once, as we wish our books to be in order at the commencement of 1883.

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*N. B. — Philatelic papers will greatly oblige by noting that T. H. & Co. will retire from the trade shortly.*

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French, several issues, well mixed,	100,000	14.	“ well mixed,	1,000	7.
European, well assorted,	100,000	14.	Italy Stats,	1,000	1.20
Austrian, mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. violet,	100,000	30.	“ “ surcharged 2 cent.	1,000	1.20
Austrian Italy, mixed,	1,000	4.50	“ Fiscals stamps, mixed,	1,000	5.
Sardinia, 1856, well mixed,			Modena, 9 cent,	100	2.
“ “ complete sets, 1 cent, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80, 3 lire.				1,000	3.
Spain, 1873, Don Carlos, <i>reprints</i> , 1 real blue, per 100				100	14.
“ “ “ “ “ “ without tilde, per 100				1,000	25.
“ “ “ “ “ “ black, per 100				1,000	30.
“ 1875, “ 16 Maravedis,				1,000	40.
“ “ “ “ erreur, 4-2 real,				100	3.50
Tuscany, Parma, Sicily, Modeno, Naples, Naples provisional, Italy Estero, St. Marino,				100	5.
per 100		\$2.20.		1,000	20.
do. common, mixed,		per 100		1,000	14.
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# THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 3.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 36.

## BRITAIN: ITS STAMPS. A Full and Authentic List.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

*Part III.—The adhesives treated in a novel manner.*

It has been shewn in a previous article that none of the competitors who responded to the invitation of the Treasury for designs, were lucky enough to have them accepted. In December, 1839, when the instructions were issued, the stamps were described in the following terms: "adhesive stamps, or stamps on small pieces of paper with a glutinous wash at the back, which may be attached to letters either before or after they are written." (Treasury Minute, of 26th Dec.)

Little indeed was known concerning the true history of the accepted stamp until April, 1852, when a Committee of the House of Commons sat to enquire into the merits of what is known as "Archer's Patent" for perforating sheets of stamps. At this Committee Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Bacon and others who had been intimately connected with its history were examined as witnesses, and it is from the evidence of this latter gentleman that we obtain a peep behind the scenes. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., copper-plate engravers, printed the stamps since their commencement; how they came to do this Mr. Bacon says: "We were

not among any of the applicants for the prizes, and for the work of the Government. So far from favoritism towards us, we did not even apply, and never had dreamt of having the work to do; but after the whole of the plans had been investigated, and from some cause or other not being found to answer, then a gentleman, Mr. Cole, came to us and said, 'Why did you not put in for this contract?' I answered, 'We cannot put in; the probability is the Government want some cheap kind of thing that copper-plate cannot compete with, and your size is too large.' I said, 'You want envelopes, and steel plates could not be made at the price the Government could give.' He said, 'Oh, you are quite deceived.' Then I replied, 'We can compete'; and we took a little time, when we promised to give him everything he wanted. We made drawings that were approved of, and from that hour to this we have done everything we pledged ourselves to do."

Mr. Charles Heath, the engraver, was instructed to prepare the die, which consists of a diademed profile of Queen Victoria reduced from Wyon's City medal, and this with a little touching up served until the typographical process introduced in January, 1880, superseded it, so that the original contractor's idea of the Government resorting to a "cheap kind of thing that copper-plate could not compete

with" for this stamp, had actually taken place forty years after. This original die is said to have cost £60 sterling.

The penny postage commenced on the 10th of January, 1840, but it was not until 6th May of that year that the first adhesive stamp made its appearance. Every contrivance was invented to produce a stamp that could not be forged—indeed at this date the authorities seem to have been possessed of stronger fears regarding forgeries than they are now—and the engine-turned ground work on this adhesive was a marvel of minuteness, and in fact defied competition. The Wyon medal portrait was placed on this engine-turned ground, with stars or flowerets in the upper, letters in the lower angles. It bore the watermark of a small crown, and printed in black. The obliteration of this was performed originally with a black ink, later with a red, but the color being found unsuitable, it was itself eventually printed in red. This change occurred on 1st January, 1841, and it will be found both on white paper and a kind of blue. This question has puzzled philatelists for many years back—how did this blueing arise? *Bleue par la gomme* was, and perhaps is a theory entertained by some; Mr. Pearson Hill puts a falsity on it when he produces an entire sheet printed upon Dickinson paper, which never have been gummed, but which

are notwithstanding deeply *bleute*.

It is more than ten years until we come across perforated stamps. Although now this system is synonymous with adhesives, yet at that time it was just suggested by Mr. Archer, the inventor. It however took the Post Office authorities five years to consider the advantages possessed by the new system over the rough style of cutting and tearing the stamps from the parent sheets, and before they finally did arrive at a conclusion, Mr. Archer was tossed about like a shuttlecock from the Stamp Office to the Post Office and the Treasury until he was laid up by fever and disappointment. The first two machines were a failure, but a third one being successful he submitted it, and was offered £200 as a reward for his invention, and £400 purchase money for his machine. He indignantly refused to accept of so trivial remuneration for what had cost him years of constant labor and anxiety. He made an offer to the Government to print, gum and perforate all their postage stamps for 5d. per thousand; this would enable them to effect a saving of £1500. Instead of accepting the offer they forthwith communicated it to Perkins, Bacon & Co., who were obliged to reduce their price from 7½d. to 5d. per thousand, and we find the agreement with them renewed for five years from 5th July, 1851, at this price, so that Archer was again left out in the cold.

Henry Archer would have been in a sad plight had not one or two M. P.'s, endowed with a little more human kindness than the austere Post Office *chefs*, become interested in his case, and succeeded in obtaining a select committee to enquire into the matter. They at once saw its merits, and insisted on justice being done. Accordingly £4,000 was assigned to Perforator Archer, as he is called, for his invention. With this sum he retired, glad no doubt like the Irishman to single his distance and double his freedom from the circumlocution and red-tape of the department. But next to the remuneration he had the assurance of having gained the thanks and popularity of his countrymen, as the following lines will show:—

Think of the time it took to catch  
A spark on tinder for a match!  
So every housemaid thanks the wight  
Who brought the lucifer to light:  
And every clerk should spread the fame  
Of perforator ARCHER'S name.

The universal adoption of the perforation system, independent of its handiness, serves as one of the best tests of genuineness, so that when the post office authorities were so bent on guarding against forgeries, this advantage ought to have carried more weight, and made them more susceptible to its benefits.

The first perforated stamps appeared in 1850—the red penny and two-penny—perforated 16, and bearing the watermark of a small crown. We occasionally come across specimens with this perforation bearing the large crown watermark. These are now rare, as is likewise those with the watermark of a large crown and perforated 14.

The head in the original die prepared by Mr. Heath in 1840, had to be introduced into the plates used in printing the sheets by a transferring process, but the lines were not found deep enough, and the plates consequently lasted no time. About the beginning of 1855 a transferred impression from the head as originally engraved by Heath, was placed in the hands of an engraver named Humphries, whose office it was to deepen the old lines, therefore producing a more durable head, but, without inserting new work of any kind. This deepened impression has been used as the original ever since, all the plates for printing the stamps have been transfers from this deepened die, ever since the improvement has been effected. It was also about this time that the flourers in the upper angles were replaced by letters, and the perforation gauge of 14 adopted.

In January, 1880, we were not a little surprised to witness the Penny English, as it was called, superseded by a poor looking De la Rue typograph. It gives us the Queen's head in a similar rectangular frame, but in a ground of horizontal lines; color Venetian red, and letters in each angle as formerly. In the summer of 1881 it was decreed that this postage stamp should serve for receipt purposes and the

receipt *vice versa*, pending the issue of a penny postage and receipt combined, which put in an appearance in July. The Queen's head we have this time in a horizontally lined oval disc, surrounded by inscription overlapping a frame of pearls. Shortly after their issue a difference was detected in the number of these pearls, or white dots, thus constituting two distinct varieties. On those first issued we find the pearls of the upper angles counting downwards and to the right to number respectively 8½ and 7½; while the pearls of the lower angles number 8½ upwards, 6½ to the right. In those issued later counting downwards from top we have 9½, and to right 8½; bottom, counting upwards 9½, across to right 8½. These two stamps bear the watermark of a crown, and are perforated 14. The last named stamp, however, is devoid of the well-known letters in angles, which the stamp had borne until then since the institution of the modern postal system, their presence indicating a check against forgery. For instance, if a stamp had received a partial obliteration, the clean part might be cut off and fixed to another one similarly treated, but the letters in the upper angles being transformed in the lower, on the two parts being joined, they would shew entirely different letters. We are not informed whether this malpractice had ever been in vogue, and looking to the abolition of the caution, the assumption is if so it was hardly perceptible.

The die which served for the penny English, also did duty for the two-penny, by having the value inserted in the lower tablet. The alterations effected on the penny, perforation, watermark, gauge, &c. were all undergone by this value. In Part II hereof, treating of "Essays and suggestions to the Treasury for postage stamps," will be found some reference to it. The only difference between that and the one under description is that the former has one line beneath the word postage, while the latter has two. On 23rd October, 1840, Perkins, Bacon & Co. submitted specimens of the stamp in black and blue ink to Sir Rowland Hill, with a single white line under the word "postage," and with white

lines beneath that word and above the value, in order that he should decide whether one or two lines should be inserted. The latter method was agreed to. The contract with these line-engravers having been cancelled, and De La Rue employed to supply low value stamps as well as the higher values, we are presented on 8th December, 1880, with a typographic two penny, of everything but prepossessing appearance. The same watermark, the same perforation, the same head in a frame, arched above and below, rose color, made up the most commonplace design possible.

During 1869, and the beginning of the following year vigorous efforts were made, by everyone interested in the subject, particularly the press, to bring about a halfpenny postage; — that newspapers with a restriction as to weight, and a short communication on a card, should be allowed to pass for that sum. Britain did not take the initiation in the matter; on the contrary, she showed great tardiness in adopting a system successfully in operation on the Continent. The charge then for carrying a newspaper was 1d., if with a supplement 1½d. By the Bill passed during the summer of 1870 the following reductions were made:—on a registered newspaper, not exceeding with any supplement, and with any cover, six ounces in weight, one halfpenny, on a book packet or pattern or sample packet, if not exceeding two ounces in weight, one halfpenny.

The ½d. postage stamp made its appearance in September, 1870. If we except the ½d. newspaper stamp of Victoria, few specimens will be found of so small and consequently neat size, it being one third smaller than its prototype, of oblong shape, with the head of Her Majesty in a circular disc, reduced in a corresponding proportion. On each side of the label are the figures

d  
½

in place of the words Postage, One Penny. There exists very little difference in color between it and the red penny, but there was little chance of confusion between them owing to the difference in size. The figures denoting the value of the stamp were large, and being

left in white, very conspicuous; while the groundwork was of a similar nature to that of the penny and two penny. The stamps were engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and were printed on sheets of 480 equal to twenty shillings in value; the first issue consisting of over a million. This value in common with its contemporaries gave place in October, 1880, to a typograph of size corresponding with values under five shillings. Ornamental spandrels, letters in angles awaiting, Queen's head in circle of horizontal lines with "Postage" and full value below.

The only remaining member of Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s family we have now to mention is the 1½d. Appearing in October, 1870, it was a somewhat ingenious contrivance to form another out of the original value—the 1d. With this it was the same in every respect, except that it bore a curvilinear triangle inscribed "Postage" on the left, "Three" above, and "Halfpenny" on the right; the angles of the shield being introduced with curved ornaments. It is not generally known that this value was sanctioned, and thousands printed off ten years previous to its official issue, but such is the case. The reason assigned for this rejection at the last moment is the fact that the bill authorizing their use failed to pass, consequently the old stock had to be destroyed. Thus the 1½d. is merely a resuscitation of a discarded essay.

Contemporaneous with the appearance of the ½d. adhesive we are presented with a 1½d. value of the De La Rue type. The Queen's head is in an elliptical disc lined, surrounded with the inscription in full on a solid band. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments, bordered by the band. For these low values it will thus be seen that a much more distinct specimen now exists. Charles Heath's original die was made to do great service for them at the time when the steel-engraving process was in vogue. We have it serving the purpose of a penny and two-penny with the only alteration in the value. Shortly after a shield is made to encircle the head and another value is concocted. The engine-turned

ground is utilized for a ½d.; and in short the whole four have the appearance of being close relations. It will save repetition to state here all these stamps are produced by the Messrs. De La Rue with their typographic process, and bear the crown watermark, gauging 14 to the space of two centimetres.

On the 1st of July, 1875, a reform in the shape of a decrease in the cost of transmission of letters between foreign countries took place. Prior to that date the rate fixed for the conveyance of letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight between Great Britain and Germany or the United States was three pence, to Russia, Sweden and Norway five pence, to Portugal and Italy six pence, and to Egypt ten pence. A sweeping change in this — to us — exorbitant tariff was effected, when at the Postal Conference held at Berne in October, 1874, it was reduced to a uniform rate of two pence half penny, thus rendering a stamp of that value absolutely necessary. This "International," as it is called, consists of the head of Her Majesty in a lined octagon frame, surrounding it is the inscription, to right "Two pence," left "Halfpenny," above "Postage," below in a pointed label "2½d.," triangular ornaments in spandrels, color mauve with letters in angles. On its first appearance it bore an anchor for a watermark, this was altered the following year to an orb, with cross, and latterly when, with a view of acting stricter up to the colors for internationals agreed to by the Postal Union Congress, the color was changed to blue in February, 1880; the watermark was also changed to a crown in conformity with the other values.

1862 saw an additional value added to the series — 3d. pink — of oval design narrowing towards the lower part, where the band is broken in with leaves, and a trefoil ornament at top. "Postage" in its lower portion; value in full above. It was originally intended to have the outer portion of the frame consist of dotted ground, and one of this description was actually prepared. Minute letters appear in the angles in white in a small circular frame. It was watermarked with four flowers in 1862,

[Concluded on page 93.]

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As the Phoenix arose out of its own ashes, so may the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST again arise, but in a new dress, much stronger, mightier, and more influential.

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[From page 91.]

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but surely it has been in demand by someone. The design is simply that of the telegraph stamp lettered "Postage" in the upper label, filled up by an Etruscan ornament. It is of large oblong shape, containing in the centre a circular disc with Queen's head, having £5 on either side of it, on a ground of white tracery.

The above adhesives have been here treated individually according to value, with such alterations as have occurred, and not according to date of issue. In this manner they can be the more readily lumped together, which tends to free us from verbosity, although with all precautions one is too apt to fall into this danger. It may be pointed out in conclusion that the purported changes in our stamps recorded in the philatelic press over a year ago, have not been effected, and at the time I write no further tidings on the subject are to be had.

### Well Worthy of Notice.

We much regret at not having mentioned ere this Mr. Sterling's Catalogue of U. S. stamps, and humbly beg that gentleman's pardon for not having done so.

The catalogue was received by us some time ago, but had been mislaid, and although it has already been much praised through the philatelic press, we think that too much in that way cannot be said of it, and so earnestly recommend it to every collector.

It is our candid opinion that none of our U. S. collectors should spend time and money in collecting foreign stamps before they have well nigh completed the large list of the beautiful and interesting stamps of their own country.

Mr. Sterling has made a study of collecting only U. S. stamps for a number of years, and is the only person who has thus far published a separate catalogue of these stamps. This is the second edition of his catalogue, which contains in addition numerous illustrations excellently defined, and the descriptions are minute in every particular.

Collectors should send for a copy, as it is for the above reason the best guide in arranging U. S. stamps.

Mr. Sterling has also issued a grand Revenue stamp catalogue, describing 1421 varieties; and an excellent "Reference list of U. S. stamped paper."

### A Noted American Stamp Collector.

[FROM THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY OF  
T. MARTIN WEARS, ESQ.]

#### [Conclusion.]

The scope of the work is thus set forth in the introduction. "The endeavor has been to catalogue alphabetically, by the names of the authors or publishers, and by the countries and languages in which they are published, all works designed in whole or part for stamp collectors. This division includes American, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish publications. The full title; the name of the author, printer and publisher, when known; the months and numbers of each magazine; the number and size of the pages; and the place and date of publication of each work are given. The titles are copied with their original abbreviations and punctuation. Explanatory notes have been added; the size of the pages is given in inches."

To attempt to discuss the contents would be a useless task. The result of its perusal must, however, be a feeling of surprise, even in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the past and present of philately, at the wonderful spread of stamp collecting, and the multiplicity of publications to which the despised "hobby" has given rise. We very much doubt whether the votaries of any other recently-invented or discovered pursuit could show an equally long, varied and polyglot list of periodicals and miscellaneous works issued in connection with it.

The first English stamp-paper made its appearance so recently as December, 1862; the first American one in 1864; yet no fewer than 189 English and 211 American publications have since been emitted. Many no doubt were ephemeral, but a large proportion were the result of bona fide enterprise,

were largely read and contained information of much value. In all 569 volumes and periodicals, etc., are noted in the first part of Mr. Tiffany's work, and 620 price lists and advertisements in the second. Part III. consists of references to 35 articles on stamp collecting in various works; to 200 articles, similarly scattered, treating of the history of stamps, of the post-office, of postal reform and administration etc.; and of a list of 15 "postal periodicals, guides, etc."; 7 "postage stamp games," 7 pieces of "postage stamp music," and 8 "postage stamp photographs."

The mere enumeration of the contents, will give some idea of work entailed in the compilation; and a glance at the book itself is sufficient to convince one that it represents the results of a labor of love.—[*The Philatelist*.]

It is now seven years since this exhaustive catalogue of Mr. Tiffany's appeared. The changes and additions in every department of stamp collecting since then have been varied and large, and in the department of periodical publications the number of stamp papers must be doubled if not trebled now. The total number then as stated above amounts to 569. Taking an average of say fifteen for the seven years, this gives us a total for that period of 1260, or taken altogether in round numbers nearly two thousand. Mr. Tiffany's labors then would be as nothing compared to those of the philatelic biographer bringing his list down to the present day.

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