



THE BRITISH, CONTINENTAL, AND AMERICAN

STAMP, COIN, CREST, AUTOGRAPH,
AND GENERAL

Curiosity Collector's Magazine,

AND

Journal of the Bridlington Amateur Association.

Vol. I.—No. I.]

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TO OUR READERS.

IN making our *debut* before the public, we may observe that this is the first magazine published in the British Islands embracing within its pages the whole of the interesting and instructive subjects which head this page; there are, however, several meritorious publications in circulation, which have for their object the encouragement of that modern interesting amusement,—the collection of Postage Stamps of all nations. We intend to encourage within our pages the several subjects which we have thought fit to include in the title of our magazine, and such other subjects of interest as from time to time suggest themselves, or the expressed wishes of our readers dictate. It would be needless for us to expatiate here upon the various interests attached to, or

the instructive lessons derived from, the pursuit of any one of these subjects. There is, undoubtedly, an interest attached to them, or the educated eye would not have allowed to remain in existence such excellent papers as the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and the *Le Timbre Poste*, nor would such elaborate catalogues, guides, illustrations, and albums have been called into requisition, which at the present time occupy their respective places in the literary establishments of the World. It is not, however, our intention, as we said before, to discuss at present their various merits, but wait until our magazine has got properly afloat, when we shall endeavour to illustrate, in as lucid a manner as our powers will allow us, the advantages derived, and the pleasant hours spent, by those who have, and do, devote their spare time to the collection and neat arrange-

ment of these memorials of the World's advancement.

Our columns will be open for correspondents who wish to make any observations whatever respecting the collecting of articles of interest, and it will at all times afford us great pleasure to receive from our readers contributions relating to curiosities in general, which will find a ready insertion in our magazine, if considered by the society sufficiently interesting to our readers.

We shall devote a column for any enquiries which our readers desire to make, and shall be glad to be the medium through which they may exchange crests and autographs. We may also remark that our magazine will contain the Quarterly Report of the Bridlington Amateur Association, particulars of which appear on the wrapper. In conclusion, allow us to sincerely thank those who have so liberally patronized our pages with advertisements, on this, our first appearance, and to the collectors who so cheerfully forwarded us their annual subscriptions.

COIN COLLECTING.

As history records, coins have proved themselves of the highest importance; and even from the

very infancy of the art their valuable testimony commences. To the Greeks we owe, if not the invention, at all events the very early general extension of a circulating medium in this form, and on their coins of the very earliest period, we find records of the migrations, the mythology, and the manners and state of civilisation of this great and interesting people. For instance, on a gold coin of the most ancient fabric, we find the migration of the Phocæan colony to Asia Minor, recorded in an unmistakable manner by what has been termed a "speaking type." The deities of the Greek mythology were at first symbolised on the coins of a state by certain objects which were sacred to them—as, Bacchus, by the bunch of grapes; Ceres, by the ear of Barley; Diana, by the stag; but as skill in art increased we find noble idealised heads representing the deities themselves, and having peculiar and suitable features and characters. At a somewhat later period it became customary to place the name of the chief director or magistrate for the time being on the public money, and we have thus preserved to us many names of great interest. As for instance, we have the first four letters of the name of Epaminondas on a Theban coin, the names being seldom written in full, and many others of equal interest and importance, such names occurring long before portraits of princes or magistrates, or inscriptions relative to them, are found on coins. As affording interesting glimpses of mythology, we may remark that some Athenian coins

have on the reverse a poppy between ears of corn — both emblematical of the worship of Ceres — and recalling that in acknowledgment of the hospitality of Meganira, the wife of Celeus, she taught Triptolemus the art of agriculture. Poppies were also sacred to Ceres, not only as a symbol of abundance as growing more profusely in the midst of corn-fields, but because Jupiter caused her by means of this flower to procure sleep, and so forget for a time her grief at the loss of her daughter Proserpine. The deep influence of these mythic legends on the feelings of the Greeks are vividly evinced on these types placed upon the public coinage. Some Athenian coins record the performance of national games, especially those having a torch on the reverse, which is an allusion to the games celebrated three times a year in honour of Prometheus and Vulcan, on which occasions such coins were struck. In the late coins of the Greeks, more purely historical interests become engaged, and when we examine the profusion of noble coins of Alexander the Great still in existence, we feel the reality of those great events — in the history of a man brought more vividly before us than by any written records. The coins of the Greek colonies of Italy, Sicily, Spain, and Gaul, also offer an endless variety of interesting illustrations of history, biography, and the progress of the arts, as will be seen in the ensuing numbers, when we have to treat of them in some detail. But the Roman series, which rose, as it were, on the ruins of

that of Greece, is perhaps more generally interesting than any other; at all events it has been the most studied, and, putting the question of art altogether on one side, it may fairly, from the number of undoubted portraits and from the variety of great events recorded on it, be considered of the highest historical importance and interest. In addition to the vivid illustrations of history and general civilisation which they convey, the coins of Greece and Rome form in themselves a complete history of art from its earliest development to the highest excellence it ever attained in the greatest age of Grecian splendour, some coins of that epoch presenting works unsurpassed in beauty by sculpture on a large scale. The modern series consist of Anglo Saxon, Anglo Norman, and English coins, which, perhaps, is more perfect and complete than that of any other state, and exhibits every stage of development from the rude Saxon penny of Ethelbert to the great coinage of gold nobles in the flourishing part of the reign of Edward III., as well as the links of all subsequent progress. The eventful reign of Charles I. might be exhibited very graphically in a small cabinet of his coins. The rude "siege pieces," struck without coining apparatus in the different parts of the kingdom whither fluctuating fortunes drove the unfortunate prince, serving as monuments of almost each disaster or temporary triumph, among which not the least remarkable are the great twenty shilling pieces of silver coined at Oxford from the plate given by

the heads of colleges to be melted down and coined for the royal cause. The great and various interest and general attractiveness of the study of ancient coins began to be perceived with the revival of learning in the fifteenth century, and small collections were made at this early period, the first on record being that of the celebrated Petrarch, who eventually presented it to the Emperor of Germany. We next find Alphonso, King of Naples, collecting ancient coins from all parts of Italy, which he constantly carried about with him in a richly carved casket of ivory. The great Cosmo de Medici, perceiving the interest of these beautiful and important monuments of antiquity, commenced a cabinet which formed the nucleus of the present magnificent Florentine collection. The finest collection in Europe, viz., that of France, was formed by Francis I. The Madrid collection contains 85,000 coins of all metals. The Russian collection, though of a modern formation, already contains some thousands of interesting coins. Having endeavoured to show that the study of coins, rightly pursued, offers a field of rich promise to the lover of history and art, we will, in the following numbers, give a description of the coins of all nations, commencing with those of Greece, not only because they were the first in existence, but because they illustrate obscure and most interesting periods, and are of higher artistic merit than any other.

NOTES on GERMAN STAMPS AND THEIR FORGERIES.

In commenting on the various stamps emanating from the German States, our object will be to unite such information as we have been able to collect to that which already exists, and thereby afford collectors a guide against the many impositions which are practised upon them by unscrupulous dealers, and which will, we trust, materially assist them in obtaining complete *genuine* sets of the several issues of each state. The first to issue stamps was Bavaria, which produced, in June, 1849, the noted 1 k. black, of which there are two varieties, a lithograph and a wood-cut. There are in circulation innumerable forgeries of this stamp, and we regret to say that hundreds are now securely fastened in the pages of the collector's album, whilst their possessors have the great satisfaction of having their albums disfigured with what they suppose to be the rarest of the Bavarian issue, but which, in reality, is only a forgery of it. In order to guide against these unwelcome introductions into the album, we shall note the various forgeries. In the genuine, the ornamentation of the figure, and the background of the figure is excessively fine and clear, whilst that of the forgery is much coarser, the ornamentation being unequal and blotched. Another important feature in the disparity of the forgery and genuine is that the square of the ornamentation containing the figure (1) is separated by a perfect white line from the border containing the words *Bayern francs ein*

Kreuzer, whilst in the forgery this line is wanting, the ornamentation occupying its place. The rest of the Bavarian stamps comprise twelve varieties, which are so very common as to need no description, and which seem to be unworthy of the employment of the forger. The next in alphabetical order is Baden, of which there has been two changes in design, — the first being issued in 1850, bearing the figure of value in the centre: this series consisted of eight varieties, all of which are common except the first, 1 k. buff, which has been considered sufficiently rare as to merit a share of the forger's skilful imitation. In comparison with the genuine, the following discrepancies will easily be perceived: the ornaments above and below the lettering in the side labels of the genuine stamp all join at the base, whilst the imitation is separated from its neighbour at the base. This figure series was succeeded by nine other varieties bearing the Baden arms. The 18 and 30 k. of this series have also been forged, and to such a degree as to need a close examination to detect them. In the forgery of these two stamps the ornament below the shield almost touches the lower frame, whilst in the genuine it is much above the frame; it may also be noted that in the forged the shield is badly shaped and the shading (comprised of dots) irregular—in the genuine it is just the reverse. There are also three unpaid letter stamps, value 1, 3 and 12 k. black, on yellow, and a set of eight envelopes, comprising two issues, the first of which has

again called forth the ingenuity of the forger. We now come to Bergedorf, and append an engraving of the 3 sch. This city is



under the protection of Hamburg and Lubeck, and displays in the centre the united arms of both. The first issue comprised a $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. violet, and a 3 sch. black on rose, both of which are very rare, owing to the short time in which they were in use, viz., ten days. These were followed by a set of five, which, together with the first issue, have been extensively forged. The stamps of Bremen have also been imitated; they are six in number,—those inscribed Bremen are for general use, and the others, bearing the words Stadt Post and Bremen, along with the two envelopes, are for local postage. There is also a 1 g. stamp, bearing the figure 1 surrounded by rays, and surmounted by the word Unasatzstener in the centre,—this is frequently admitted into the collections of our juveniles, but is only a receipt stamp, and therefore no claim to a place in a collection of postage stamps. The stamps of Brunswick comprise twelve adhesives and three envelopes, of which the first issue have been forged. The stamps of the German states (northern) are very numerous, comprising eighteen varieties of adhesives and four envelopes. We append an engraving of the $\frac{1}{2}$ g., which



has appeared in three different colours; none of these seem to have been considered sufficiently rare for the forger to practise his nefarious work, unless it has been in chemically changing their colour, and bringing them forth as hitherto unknown varieties. The stamps of the southern States fourteen adhesives and four envelopes, the rarest of which are the 15 and 30 k. the former of which we give an engraving. The



stamps of Hamburg, comprising nine varieties, have been very skillfully imitated, and require a close examination to detect them; in fact we heard the other day of several of these forgeries having passed a rather dangerous experiment, viz., prepaying a letter from Hamburg to England. Although the whole set of Hamburg have been forged, still they are by no means difficult to obtain. The stamps of Hannover are rather numerous, comprising nineteen adhesives and ten envelopes; we append an engraving of the $\frac{1}{3}$ t., which is the same design as the other five that represent the first issue, and even



the second issue only differs in being reticulated by various coloured network, and having a 3 pfennige stamp, corresponding with the engraving except that it was reticulated like its companions. These were suc-



ceeded by the profile series; and simultaneously with this adhesive profile series appeared a set of four envelopes, having the stamp on the left of the envelope, which were succeeded in 1862 by a set of three, bearing the stamp on the right, and a variation in the design. There are also two local stamps, an envelope and an adhesive, commonly called Bestellgeld stamps, value $\frac{1}{4}$ s.g. In several of the German States each letter is subject to a fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ s.g., called Bestellgeld, besides the ordinary postage; this charge is made for the delivery of the letter from the post office to the parties to whom they are addressed. These two stamps were issued by the postal authorities in order to prepay the Bestellgeld, and thereby save the trouble of going to the post office and paying the extra fee. The stamps of Lubeck constitute eleven adhesives and

Stamington Mass
Jan 13th 1810.

As there is a report in circulation
concerning the non-receipt of your
letter

My dear General,

Yours (Reading)

my dear General,

with your kind regards

Edward



Stamington Mass.
A. R. A.

St. Louis, Mo. 1810.

Dear General



My dear General,

My dear General,

As there is a report in circulation, for
 the truth of which I cannot however vouch, that Mr.
 Greenwood is about to withdraw from the Army Agency business,
 in consequence of which it is rumored that many of
 those who were inducement to place their Agency with him, were
 persons who regard him, as likely to withdraw it, & are
 induced in the worst of our being your case, or of any
 circumstance hereafter leading you to change your Agency
 Agent, to recommend Mr. Augustus Williams of Belmont as
 James' in your Agent. It has been Agent to the large
 in these two years past, and in fact commenced the
 Agency has undergone acceptance, during which time I
 have had well experience of his talent for business, & have
 treated with integrity, and so satisfy me that the interests
 of my friends cannot be placed in better hands.
 I remain with sentiments of the most friendly

My dear General,

St. Louis, Mo. 1810.

Tulham
Sunday

My dear Sir,

The King of Prussia is
coming on Wednesday next -
you will see by tomorrow's bells
how the performances are arranged.

All I have to say to you is -

Get as much as you can
for the boxes.

Yours faithfully
J. Mathews.

Eleonora Brougham

Melrose

G-F Handel,

21 Stratford
April 1736

Huntingham Palace
June 23. 1852.

Messrs Kerley,

You are quite authorized
to deposit of the Queen's
Bills for your benefit.
on Wednesday July 7, and
have my best wishes for
"success" -

Sincerely Yours

A. B. C.

By Order
April 1736

G-t Handel,

Madame

Eleonora Brovgham

Yours faithfully
S. M. C.

for the boxes.

Get as much as you can
We shall be very happy to
have the performance in any way
You will see by former letters
somey other things sent
The King of Prussia
By order

Belknap
London

five envelopes, and include two issues, the first of which has been extensively forged and widely circulated, and we therefore recommend collectors to be on their guard in purchasing them. The stamps of Meclenburg are not very numerous, there having been only one issue of three adhesives and five envelopes, none of which have been, to our knowledge, forged. Many of the Oldenburgh stamps, of which there are a fair quantity, viz., nineteen adhesives and eight envelopes, have been subject to the forger's skilful imitation, and collectors ought to examine these stamps very carefully before consigning them to their places in the album, as they are not, comparatively speaking, at all rare, but yet have been extensively forged. We append an engraving of the $\frac{1}{2}$ s.g. 1st issue. This also



applies to the old octagonal Prussian envelopes 4, 5, 6, and 7 g., which, when genuine, ornament so much the collector's album with their rich variety of colour, and present such a vivid comparison to their paltry inscription defaced successors. These stamps are, however, much rarer than the Oldenburg. The stamps of Saxony comprise eighteen adhesives and nine envelopes; here again the collector should exercise great caution in purchasing the first of the adhesive series, the 3 p.h., red, the forgeries of this stamp

being very common. The stamps of Wurtemburgh are pretty well known—they consist of fifteen adhesives, one returned letter stamp, and three envelopes. The 18 k. of the first issue, along with the return stamp, are numbered amongst the various forgeries, and require a close examination, as they are rather difficult to detect. We should have given descriptions of all the forgeries of the German stamps, but found it impossible, owing to the space they would occupy; we have, however, described some, and noted the others, in order to put collectors on their guard; and we should strongly recommend them to purchase some work on forged stamps, and how to detect them, which will, we feel sure, greatly assist the collector in freeing his collection from such undesirable introductions. We have had many opportunities of examining collections, and have, we are sorry to say, found them to contain numerous forgeries, which have been inserted in the album without knowing positively as to their being genuine. No collector should do this. He ought to make himself thoroughly satisfied that his stamps are genuine; if he would do this we should not have half the forgeries in the market as we have at the present time.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTING.

Dr. Johnson has exquisitely caricatured the folly of a man in whom every other motive of life is absorbed in the ambition of being esteemed a virtuoso. We cannot agree with the great moralist in this matter; his satirical remarks will not apply

to the collector of really valuable autographs, which serve as so many links between the past and present, making intervening ages roll away, and giving the mind, as it were, a tangible pledge and assurance of the existence of those great men whom it has hitherto known only through the medium of books. In a good collection of autographs we have state secrets, once strictly guarded by all the authority of the law; warlike dispatches which an enemy would have purchased, if possible, at any price; the dishonoured bills of starving poets; the gossipings of courtly dames; the arena of great families; the title-deeds of long since dissipated inheritances; the impassionate strains of lovers; the expostulations of the injured; the threats of the tyrannical; and a thousand things intended only for one pair of eyes, now stored up in the cabinet of some wealthy connoisseur. Looking at the matter in a lower point of view, persons are generally interested in the works of celebrated persons, and more particularly so in their handwriting. In many instances a person's character is displayed in his or her caligraphy. We have had placed at our disposal the collections of several eminent collectors, which we shall select from and arrange so as to make this department of our paper as interesting and instructive as possible.

The first autograph we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers, is one of *Colonel C. B. Phipps*, treasurer of the royal household, and keeper of the privy purse.

His Royal Highness, Edward,

Duke of Kent, was the fourth son of George III., and was born November 2nd, 1767. He received his rudiments of learning in England, but completed it in Germany. He was a most enthusiastic admirer of military discipline, so much so that he frequently caused his regiment to mutiny on account of his strictness. The want of space compels us to relinquish the idea of noticing the various campaigns in which he served, and must therefore leave our readers to peruse his life. He was married on the 20th of May, 1818, to *Victoria Maria Louise*, widow of the Prince of Leiningen. On the 25th May, 1819, the Duchess gave birth to a daughter, *Victoria*, our present gracious Queen. He accompanied the Duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where he caught a severe cold, which was followed by fever and inflammation, and after an illness of one week, he died January 23rd, 1820.

Charles James Mathews, the unrivalled comedian, was born in December, 1803. It is altogether unnecessary for us to remind our readers of this actor's talents; those who have seen his performances can best appreciate them, and those who have not we can only recommend to do so at their first opportunity. His father, who followed the same profession, gained equal celebrity, and his life, we feel sure, will be found exceedingly interesting, replete as it is with so many remarkable incidents.

Elenora Brougham, the mother of Lord Brougham. This bold autograph was written in her 87th year.

Madame Adelaide.—This Princess was aunt to Louis XVI. of France; she quitted Paris on the 19th Feb., 1791, in order to avoid the sanguinary fury of the revolutionists. She died in 1800.

George Frederick Handel, the monarch of the musical kingdom and the greatest composer that ever lived, was born in 1685. At nine years of age he wrote a sacred moten or cantata weekly. His first dramatic work, *Almira, Queen of Castile*, appeared in January, 1705. He gained sufficient money by this and other things written about the same time to enable him to proceed to Italy. When in Florence, he wrote "*Roderigo*," for which the Grand Duke awarded him with one hundred sequins and a service of plate. About 1709, Handel was appointed Chapel Master to the Elector of Hanover, at fifteen hundred ducats salary. We find him in London in 1712, composing an ode for Queen Ann's birthday. For the peace of Utricht in 1713, he composed the "*Te Deum*" and grand "*Jubilate*." About 1721, Handel became Director of the Royal Academy of Music. Blindness came upon him in 1751, as his manuscript copy of "*Jephthar*," finished on 30th August, bears testimony to the fact. One hundred and twenty-two works proceeded from his hand and brain, most of them large. This great and noble man died on Good Friday, 1759, aged 74 years.

We also append the signature of *Lady Strafford*.

NEWLY-ISSUED or INEDITED STAMPS.

Under this heading we shall endeavour to describe, each month, as succinctly and accurately as possible all newly-issued stamps, and also note the various essays and doubtful stamps which are constantly produced by private parties as mere speculations. Our list, this month, we are sorry to say, is rather meagre, but we hope to bring before our readers in the next number many new issues. Still we are not destitute of a few new varieties for the eager amateur. The Duchy of Schleswig Holstein has just brought fourth two new stamps, which are congenerical in design with the last issue of Schleswig— $\frac{1}{2}$ pink, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ green. The values of the two new stamps we have now to chronicle are $1\frac{1}{2}$ s. lilac, and 2 s. blue. A new Imperial stamp has appeared for Mexico, of the value of 3 centaovs; the colour is a red brown on white paper, with crowned eagle in the centre. *Barbadoes*: The 4 d. light red (value not indicated) is now changed to light orange. We hear of two new stamps for *Vancouver's Island*, value 5c. orange and 10c. blue, and understand they are engraved by Messrs. De la Rue, of London. *Denmark*: The 4sk. formerly vermilion, is now changed to a light red. The long-expected new issue for *Brunswick* has not yet appeared, although in print. We understand the delay is caused by the present stock having to be completely exhausted before the new ones are allowed to circulate.

REVIEWS.

The Stamp Argus, St. John, New Brunswick.—Craig and Melvin.

This is the latest stamp periodical emanating from our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and we hail it as we do every appearance of printed matter devoted to the interests of Timbrophyly. It would be unfair on our part to pronounce our judgement on this little publication at so early a stage of its existence. The Editor, however, makes many promises of some highly interesting postal literature occupying its pages in the succeeding numbers, and, if his promises are fulfilled, we venture to say that collectors will not consider the price (2d.) to high. We would, however, recommend him to refrain from giving such ridiculous hints respecting the immediate purchase of the Connell stamp by those who wish to obtain the *genuine* article; we should advise collectors not to purchase this *imposition* at all; we can assure our readers it is a mere speculation on the gullibility of stamp collectors, and hope they will refuse it when offered for sale, inasmuch as its circulation, along with innumerable other pretended stamps, must have a very injurious effect upon the instructive pursuit of stamp collecting. If the publishers of the *Stamp Argus* instead of encouraging, would discourage these forgeries, they would then, along with their notices of new stamps, reviews, correspondence, &c., make their publication worthy of the support they ask for.

The Colonial Stamp Advertiser.—We understand that another periodical devoted to the interests of stamp collectors will be issued from New Brunswick, on the 20th of this month, under the above title.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

TO COLLECTORS OF CRESTS, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.—We shall be happy to be the medium through which our readers may exchange crests, autographs, &c. In order to facilitate our efforts, we must request that each packet containing crests, autographs, &c., be enclosed in a *stamped* envelope, bearing on the back the initials of the sender, and also the initials of the party to whom it is to be forwarded. Parties thus exchanging must of course enclose to the editor their

private address, and the initials they assume in exchanging.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.—I have 12 coloured and named crests and monograms to exchange for an equal number coloured and named. I prefer them to be accompanied with the town in which the parties reside.—*Henry*.

AUTOGRAPHS.—I should be glad to exchange any of the following autographs: Lord Moray, 1787; Bishop of Chester, 1833; Hesketh Fleetwood, Earl of Sefton, Wilson Patten, and Sir G. Grey. I am in want of the following: Disraeli, Duchess of Sutherland, Earl Spencer, Duke of Cambridge, &c.—*W. H.*

NOTICES.

The Curiosity Collector's Magazine will be forwarded regularly to any part of the world on receipt of the annual subscription of 3s. 6d., which may be remitted in unused postage stamps of the smaller values current in the country whence the order is received.

Advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

10 words.....	0 6
60 words.....	2 6
Half Column.....	9 0
Column.....	15 0
Page.....	30 0

All must be accompanied by payment in stamps or post office order, and must reach the Society not later than the 15th of each month.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our next number will contain an article by E. L. Pemberton, Esq., author of forged stamps and how to detect them.

HANOVER.—Very rare old hand-stamped Bestellgeld Frei envelope Stamps, unused, at 4s. each; old Germany, old issue, 9 kr. on yellow paper, unused, at 2s.; new issue Schleswig Holstein 1½ sgr., lilac, at 3d. each unused, 2d. used; American locals in great variety, including Bancrofts, Sanitary Fair, Husseys, &c. A large assortment of New Brunswick, Canada old issues, and other Colonials at very low prices. Collectors wanting the above-named Hanover and Germany, should apply at once, only a small quantity being on hand.—Agent in England for *The Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette*, subscription 2s. per annum in advance.—Address, W. D. ATLEE, 32, Ellington-street, Barnsbury Park, London, N.

ON SALE, a beautiful collection of above 500 rare FOREIGN STAMPS, price £3.—R. R. AMBLER, 34, Cannon-street, Preston.

W. CULLUM, 5, Abney Park Terrace, High-street, Stoke Newington, London, sends his wholesale or retail Price List for one stamp. Twelve varieties of penny Colonials, unused, for 1s. 9d.—High values unused and rare old Stamps at low prices.

MICROSCOPES.—The "Youth's 1s. Microscope," beautifully mounted in brass, of great magnifying power, very useful for detecting forged stamps, with case complete, will be forwarded carriage paid on receipt of 14 stamps, by D. DYER, (agent to O'Brien and Newman), 341, Goswell-road, London, E.C.

A. O. MANN, Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Stamps, sends on inspection sheets, &c., on receipt of stamped directed envelope.—23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

Used Colonials, mixed, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., and 2s.; Victoria, 2d., 6d., and 1s.; New Zealand, 6d. and 1s.; New South Wales, 9d. per doz., 6s. per 100.—A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

A. O. Mann wishes to correspond with dealers on the continent and in the colonies.

A. O. Mann wants agents everywhere (stationers preferred); a liberal commission allowed.

Used Continentals and Colonials, mixed, 7s. 6d. per 1000; Hong Kong, 9d. per doz. 100 varieties of foreign stamps for 2s., every one different; post free 25 stamps.—A. O. Mann, London.

The 4s. packet of used and unused stamps contains 100, all different; post free 49 stamps.

Packets of local American stamps 20 for 1s., 25 for 1s. 6d., 50 for 2s. 6d.

Victoria 1d. new issue, 1½d.; 2d. new issue, 2½d.; New Zealand 2d., 2½d.; Prussia, 1850, 4 pf. green, 6d.; Bavaria 1 kr. black, 1s. 6d.; Hanover envelopes 1 g. groschen, green, 3d.; 1 s. groschen, red, 4d.; Oldenburg 1 gr. blue, large oval, 4d.; 2 gr. red, 8d. each,—all unused.

A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

DECLINING BUSINESS.—The 6d. packet contains 40 varieties. The 1s. packet contains 70 stamps, all different, with ten unused, some worth 2d. 3d., and 4d. each. The 2s. packet contains 120, all different (worth 5s.)—J. C. W. ROWE, 10, Fairclough-lane, Liverpool.

MY 6d. packet of 30 used Stamps include Tuscany, old Baden, Trinidad, Natal, and many other rare stamps. The 1s. packet of 70 and 2s. packet of 120 contain all the above and many other very rare stamps. The cheapest packets ever known. Stamps sent on approval.—H. J. WARCUP, 18, Amersham Vale, New Cross, London, S.E.

FAC SIMILES. Beautifully executed Fac Similes of the following rare Stamps, mixed, at 1s. 6d. per 100. Argentine, set of three; Modena, set of nine; Buenos Ayres, set of four; Parma, set of six; Finland, full set; Pony Express, set of nine; Geneva, full set; Austria Mercury, three varieties; Baden Land Post, 1 and 3 kr.; Mexico, 12 varieties. Fac Similes exchanged to any amount. Local Americans taken in exchange.—Address, Foreign Stamp Depot, Preston, Lancashire.

Now Ready. Published on the 25th September.

POSTAGE STAMP FORGERIES, by J. M. STOUTON, containing, full, clear, and comprehensive descriptions of nearly 700 false stamps, exclusive of essays and chemically changed ones, with all the latest additions. Price 1s., by post 13 stamps.—London, Trübner and Co., 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.; Birmingham, Cornish Brothers, 37, New Street; Hammersmith, E. Tennant Page, 111, King-street, W.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—See opinions of the press and testimonials as to my celebrated 9d. packet, which contains 60 varieties, including Hanover Thalers, Austria head of Mercury, Brunswick Envelopes, Russia, Mecklenburg, old Italy, Saxony, and Prussian Envelopes; Brunswick adhesive and other rare Stamps, all in excellent condition—post free 10 stamps.—Address, R. R. AMBLER, 34, Cannon-street, Preston.

RUSSIA, 10 Kopec, brown, at 6d. per doz.—R. R. AMBLER, 34, Cannon-street, Preston.

The YOUTH'S FIREWORK CHEST, containing chemicals, &c., for making Fireworks (directions enclosed) post free for 12 stamps.—J. HANSFORD and Co., 65, George-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Dealers and Collectors Monthly Packet for October now Ready.

IT contains 30 choice rare old used and unused Stamps, all warranted genuine, amongst which are the rare 10 c. *Java*, *Canada Envelopes*, first issue *Hanover Envelopes*, old *Diamond New Brunswick*, old *Diamond Nova Scotia*, &c., &c. Price as usual, 5s. 1d. post free.

This is really the cheapest packet ever sold, many of the stamps being worth 1s. each.

Industria and Co., Stamp Merchants, Glover Street, Preston.

Dealers Monthly Packet for Oct.

NOW Ready. It contains rare Russian and Finland Envelopes, Chili, Venezuela, Peru, new unused Russian black and green, new Schleswig, Martinique, first issue Swiss, Roman, and 50 other rare stamps, all of which will be sent in a complete unused new Wurtemberg Envelope,—all warranted genuine. Price as usual, post free 2s. 7d.

Industria and Co., Stamp Merchants, Preston.

The universal Shilling Packet

CONTAINS the new *Russian 5 k.*, unused *Chili*, unused *Martinique*, old *Oldenburg 1-30*, and 30 other rare stamps, enclosed in a complete new unused *Wurtemberg Envelope*, all warranted genuine,—post free 1s. 1d.

Industria and Co., Stamp Merchants, Preston.

Wanted to Purchase,

RARE Colonials, in any quantity, especially *Mulready Envelopes*.

Stamps exchanged wholesale and Retail. Address,

Industria and Co., Stamp Merchants, Glover Street, Preston.

SEND 13 Stamps for J. HANSFORD'S Sheet of 12 unused rare Stamps. 65, George-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Cheap Stamp Supplying Co.'s October Announcements.

THE 1s. Packet of 50 rare and warranted *genuine* Stamps, contains *Chili*, *Austria (Zeitungs)*, first issue *Belgium*, old *Swiss* (five varieties), *Parma*, old *Saxon*, obsolete *American Envelopes*, *Russian*, *Oldenburg*, local *American*, local *Hainburg*, *Cuba*, and many others very rare. The 9d. packet of 40 rare and warranted *genuine* Stamps contains old *Austrian*, *Russian*, *Modena*, *Wurtemberg (figure)*, *Baden*, *Holland*, *Spain*, *Victoria*, obsolete *Saxon*, *Papal States*, *Hanover Envelope*, *United States 3 and 10 c. Envelopes*, *Meclenburg*, and various other rare stamps, post free 10d. The 6d. packet of 30 rare and warranted *genuine* stamps contains many very rare used and unused stamps, post free 1d. extra.

The following assorted at 6d. per doz.:—*Russian*, *Finland*, *Saxon* (2nd issue), *Oldenburg*, *Cuba*, *Local American*, *Hanover thalers*, and local *Hamburg*. A reduction of 10 per cent. on orders for six dozen. The following at 4d. per doz.:—*Papal States*, old *Austrian*, old *Swiss*, *Mecklenburg*, *Dutch*, *Wurtemberg*, and *American Envelopes*.

Very good *Continental*, assorted, 5,000 for £1. *Local American Stamps* 20 for 6d.; 30 for 9d. *Local Hamburg Stamps* 30 for 6d.; 50 for 1s. Rare Stamps sent on inspection cheap on receipt of stamped directed envelope. Agents wanted all over the world, 25 per cent. commission. Wanted, correspondents in *South America* and the *Colonies*.

Rare Stamps exchanged. Good value will be given in rare *Continental* and *Colonial* for old *Canadian*, *U.S. first issue 10c. (Washington)*, *brown Franklin*, *black Confederate States*, and other *South American*.

All letters containing a stamp for reply will be answered per return of post without fail.

All stamps warranted *genuine*. All communications to be addressed to the *Cheap Stamp Co.*, Preston.

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