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THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

Vol. I. No. 1.

A Quarterly Journal for Stamp Collectors.

MARCH, 1889.

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PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

THE
NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

VOL. 1. MARCH, 1889. NO. 1.

THE EMISSIONS OF FRANCE.

BY A. PALETTE.

PART I.

A. Republic.

On the first day of January 1849, the adhesive postage stamp, was first issued for postal purposes in France. Though a much earlier and cheaper application of the present method was in use there three centuries prior, in Paris in 1563 to 1564, established by M. De Vallyer, and I insert the following, which may be of interest to many readers.

M. Piron tells us that the idea of a post paid envelope, originated early in the reign of Louis IV, with M. De Vallyer who in 1563, established, (with royal approbation a private " Penny or Sou - post") placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of Letters wrapped up in envelopes or bands, which where to be bought at offices established for that purpose. M. De Vallyer had printed also certain forms of Billets or Notes, applicable to the ordinary business of great towns, with banks, to be filled up with the pen with such special matter as might complete the writers object. One of these Billets has been preserved to our times by a pleasant misap - plication of it. Pellison,- Mme. De Sevigne's friend, and the object of the "Bon-Mot" that he ' Abusen" the privilege which men have of being "Ugly" and was amused at this kind of skeleton correspondence, and under the assumed name of "Pi-sander" according to the pedantic fashion of the day, filled up

one of these forms and addressed it to Mademoiselle De Scudine in her pseudonym of " Sappho ". This strange "Billet-dou' has happened from the celebrity of the parties to be preserved, and it is still extant and one of the oldest, it is presumed, of pre-paid envelopes, and a new proof of the old adage, "There is nothing new under the sun".

Bands where also issued and where for sale by the porters of the Colleges, Convents and at the Public Libraries.

On the first of January 1849., two values where issued, followed eleven months later by an other value. Of the first two values, there are two varieties, also two color varieties of 40 centimes of Dec. 1849. The design being the same on each of the set; a rough engraving of " Liberty " sinister,* a diadem of laural leaves is on the head and about over the ear, (in the diadem) is a bunch of Grapes and over it, is a leaf of vine signifying "Plenty" which point sinister. The head is in a circle, the ground of which is solid and measures 16 mms. in diameter, and is framed by a white circle, 2-4 mms. wide on which there are 96 rayed lines and a circle of color about 1/4 mms. from the solid center shaded below. This lies on a parellogram of colored wavy lines; on each side is a simple greek border (thus ⌐¬⌐¬⌐¬) in white on a solid ground, shaded dexter, and which is cut by the rayed circular frame at the sides. At the top in a straight line on a solid ground in white letters are the words " Repub Franc " and three white dots, (one at each end, one between "Repub " and "Franc") at the base in white on a solid ground is the value in numerals at each end, and the letter of the money and the word "Postes ", a four pointed starlike white figure is in each corner on or in a solid square, and a fine outer line of the color of the stamp

* NOTE. There are some words which I have used, which Philatelists may not be familiar with i.e. the words " Sinister " and " Dexter " and the abreviations " C.C. " The former means to the left and the later to the right, and the C. C. is the color chart of the S. P. S.

frames the design, roughly engraved, colored impression on white wove and yellowish paper, imperforated, size 18½ x 22½ mms. The 20Centimes and the 1Franc are the rarest of French stamps, $18 to $20 being paid for fair specimens.

In July of the next year, the 25Centimes was issued for public use, and about the end of the month another value was added to the then existing values. In this year the 20Centimes was made by surcharging the 25Centimes with the new value in red. This stamp I have never seen.

About the end of July the 10 Centimes was added to the set and in September the last value was issued.

An error was found to exist, a rather curious one, it looks as though it was an intentional one, and evidentally shows the way things where shaping themselves in the public minds ie. the 25Centimes of July with the head of "Napolean" on it in the place of "Liberty".

B. Presidency.

The Republic had its course, and on August the 12th 1852 a new set made its appearance the same design and lettering but bearing the profile of "Napolean" sinister. Two values where issued.

C. Empire.

The Presidency was in turn followed the next year 1853 by the Empire. The stamps are of the same design as those of the Presidency, save the word "Empire" inserted in place of the word "Republic". Engraved, colored impression on white wove paper, imperforated, size 18½ x 22½ mms. In the begining of 1854 two other values where reissued in various shades of color.

The following two stamps catalogued by "Moens" are unknown to me, ie. No. 1955 20Centimes, blue on green paper and No. 1858 20Centimes, blue on blue paper.

In 1850 another value was added, and in the later part

of the year the 1Centime was issued of the same design, size and imperforated.

D. Rouletted,
Arch and Serratted Perforations.
Non = Official.

This was done by the large firms for their own convenience. The Arch is known as the "Susse" perforation and is very large in size, being number 7 on the standard guage.

E. Perforated Officially.

In the later part of 1862 the entire set was issued perforated 11½ by the government.

F. Laureated Head.

Two new values, and of an entirly new design where issued, being termed the "Laureted Head". Design as follows, the head of Napoleon, sinister, in profile, with a laurel wreath on his brow, in a solid circle, framed by a circle of white pearls and an outer white band, at the top in a straight line is the word "Empire Francais" in color and at each end is a large white "numeral" of value, shaded dexter at the base between them is the word "Centimes" in color gradually decreasing and increasing in size, all on a ground work of horizontal lines in color, the design being framed by two fine colored outer lines. There are two color varieties of each value.

Four years later a new value, 30 Centimes, was added, and the 20 Centimes was reissued, there are three color varieties of the 20 Centimes, and two of the 30 Centimes. In November the 10 Centimes was issued with the Laureated head, and in 1868 the 40 and 80 Centimes where added. There are two color varieties of the 10 and 40 Centimes, and three of the 80 Centimes. In 1868 the set was issued imperforated, also non-officially perforated 7 and rouletted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Permanent Album.

The long felt want for a permanent Album, is now undoubtedly supplied by the efforts of the Staten Island Phil' Society. This Album which covers all the difficiencies existing in so called bound permanent albums, consists of 100 to 125 loose and interchangable sheets (size 10 x 13) of tinted Bristol Board, having a hinge attachment to fit the patent binder made especially for this purpose. An artistic lithograph border adds greatly to the beauty of the album, and the small check ruling on the sheets, which is very light in color, obviates all further ruling and greatly facilitates the spacing and the general arrangement of the stamps. This Album will without doubt give perfect satisfaction and comes nearer to our idea of perfection than any that have yet come to our notice.

Errors.

The Bahamas Four Pence surcharged on Six Pence purple is found with the surcharge oblique ie.- running from left lower corner to upper right hand corner.

The Ecuador 1882 Diez Centavos green has been seen with double surcharge.

An error occurs on the sheet of 25 Centavos, 1882 issue of Arequipa. The figure two of 25 in the left hand upper corner, on the second stamp on the second row is found inverted.

The Servia 1856 2para is found printed in green on rose instead of lilac.

The silk thread running horizontally across each stamp of the Switzerland 1854 issue is found in different colors.

In the new surcharged stamps 2Ore on 12Ore of Norway,

there are two colors as follows.

2 Ore in black on 12 Ore C. C. 82.
2 Ore in black on 12 Ore C. C. 18,

The later being the rarer.

All the One and Two Pence, 1888, New South Wales stamps we have have seen are on wove paper with water-mark inverted.

There are twe varieties of type of the 1845 Five Cent black New York, the scarce type has an extra line at the bottom.

SOME SCARCE LOCALS.

Washington City Dispatch.

This stamp was in use for a short time in Washington D. C., in 1856. It was a coarse lithograph, printed in violet on white paper. Specimens of it are scarce, there being but about a dozen known. The impressions given in this number taken from the originals in the possession of the Editor, are the best we could obtain by Photography, and we hope that

this style of illustrating will be acceptable to our readers.

Frazier & Co.

This stamps was issued at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847. It is engraved on metal, and the impression is in black on pink paper. Two others are chronicled of the same design on colored paper, but these are supposed to be counterfeits.

Brown's Easton Dispatch.

This stamp was issued in the later part of 1856 at Easton, Pa. It is a steel engraving and was printed in sheets of four, showing as many different varieties in the lettering, color black on white paper.

THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

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A. LEHMANN JR., Editor.

Address all communications to

LEHMANN BROS.,
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

☞ All copy for number 2 should be in by MAY 1st.

EDITORIALS.

In placing this the first number of the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST before the Philatelic Public we think that a few words will not be amiss. We do not propose to indulge in any bragging, but prefer to be judged by results rather than by promises, nor do we intend to set the world on fire by our journalistic efforts, but what we propose to do, is, to give the public a first class journal containing articles of merit, and notes on the latest philatelic topics, and we trust our efforts in this direction will be appreciated.

* * *

The Publishers of the COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE having for various reasons, decided to discontinue the publication, have transferred their subscription and advertising contracts to us, to be filled out in the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

We shall be pleased to have Philatelists, who are able to write good, original articles on any branch of our subject, send us their MMS., for inspection, as we are willing to pay good prices for same. We also desire a good live correspondent in every city, where there is a society and will be glad to make permanent arrangements with those who communicate to us.

* * *

We desire to EXCHANGE with every Philatelic Paper published

* * *

Information wanted in regards to the Sanitary Fair Stamps. Full credit given to every one giving the same.

* * *

Look out for our next number. It will contain among other articles of note, The Die Variety of the Sweden Stamps, a die variety which has never been mentioned in any catalogue or magazine.

* * *

The newly revised Constitution of the American Philatelic Association, is now ready and is being mailed to the members. In typographical appearance it can't be exceled. The list of members one of the best features of its predecessor is missing.

* * *

Exchange Superintendent E. B. Sterling, is making a regular success of the Exchange Department of the A. P. A. He is circulating sheets faster than it was supposed he could do it, and the returns are very good.

* * *

The Stamp Collectors Figaro has again made its appearance. Messrs. Calman and Rechert get their usual instalment of free advertising.

* * *

The Stamp Collectors Library Companion by J. K. Tiffany, has appeared. It contains the list of 321 philatelic papers

published in the United States, and as a book of reference it will be found to be invaluable to the collector of philatelic Literature.

* * *

No better way can be found to advance the cause of Philately than by holding exhibitions. The Exhibit now open at Eden Musee is being largely attended. The Holland Philatelic Society in commemoration of its five years existence will hold an exhibition in Amsterdam April 21 to 23.and will award Medals and Deplomas to exhibitors. A movement is also on foot in England to have an International Exhibit, either in London or Liverpool this fall.

* * *

During the past two months a number of new publications have appeared, and among the following may be mentioned as deserving recognition for their creditable appearance, The Flour City Philatelist,Philately, The American Stamp and the Post Card, being conspicuous as the only publication entirely in interest of Postal Cards. Surely Philately is making rapid strides, look at our publications of the present time, no better signs are needed, for by them one can tell how things stand. What better journal do you want than TheAmerican Philatelist or The Philatelic Journal of America? the February number of the former contains 40 pages of reading matter and the articles therin are of value, The Notes on the Confederate Government Issue by Corwin are of interest to every collector. In fact these stamps have received less attention, and are of more varieties than was supposed. The January number of the later is without doubt one of the largest magazines ever issued and it ought to be supported so as to stay up to its present appearance. Editor Mekeel deserves credit for his push and energy.

* * *

COUNTERFEIT B. & O. CONN. RIVER COMMUTATION STAMPS.

It is claimed that among recent finds a number of B. and O. telegraph stamps have been unearthed which, where in use a short time in the Connecticut River district before the transfer of the B. and O. The design is similar to the regular B. and O. stamps with the addition of CONN. RIVER above on the Maltese cross in the centre. The set consists of four varieties, viz: 1 and 5 cent black on orange and 1 and 5 cent black blue paper. It is claimed that Sterling catalogues a 5 c. in his 5th Edition. A set of these stamps where sent us, and we find that Sterling notes the 5cent as being 25 x 31 mm. in size, color, black on buff paper, whereas these are 20 x 25 mm. same size as the Kendall and Amer. B. N. Co's series and none are on buff paper, the B & in the centre tablet, the four dots on each side of the numeral, the lower ornament over COMMUTATION being entirly different from the regular series. The shading on the Maltese cross on the regular is horizontal while on these it is oblique. We consider these nothing but base counterfeits, and very bad ones at that. The Pres. of the Company, to whom a specimen was shown knows nothing of them and pronounced them fakes. We are sorry to see that the American Philatelist has chronicled them without first making full investigations. This Journal also gives two other varieties the 1 & 5 cent black on orange surcharged in red D. H. which probably means DEAD HEAD.

DON'T fail to read the advertisements in this number.

THE GREAT STAMP EXHIBITION.

The Exhibit of a Complete Collection of Postage and Envelope Stamps, was opened at Eden Musee, 23rd Street, New York City, on Monday March 11. The collection contains many rarieties, and is arranged in good style. The National, Brooklyn and Staten Island Philatelic Societies deserve credit for this undertaking. Among the rarieties may be mentioned, the rare wood block errors in used condition exhibited by Mr. Brock, he also exhibits 1854 4 anna head inverted, Mr. Scott exhibits a block of four 1869 24 cent inverted centre, complete plates of the first issue of Mauritius 1 & 2 p., also the rare Guadalajaras. Mr. Wuesthoff exhibits the rare British Guiana first issues in exceedingly fine condition. Ceylon is fully shown in all varieties of watermark, color and perforation by Mr. Corwin. Mr. H. L. Calman exhibits a set of the first issue of Reunion Island. U. S. Revenues are shown to a good advantage, in 2 large frames, by J. Adenaw. Entire Envelopes are displayed by H. N. Terrett, and among them may be mentioned a pair of unused 1864 4 cent. A catalogue has been prepared for the benefit of the visitors. It contains an extra fine Introductory written by Mr. J. W. Scott.

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Among the rare stamps the following may be mentioned viz: New York Five Cent, Baltimore Horseman One Cent bl'k, 1869, 24 & 90 Cent, Newspaper 1865, complete, 1875, 1 Cent to 6 Dollar, Executive complete, Blood's man stepping over horses two dies. U. S. Revenue 3rd issue 2 Cent inverted centre, Mobile, 2 Cent black, Bahamas. 1 D. on half of 5 Shilling. Brazil, first issue complete, Multeady One and Two Pence, Mexico Provisional, ½R. brown and 1 R. blue on bluish paper, Peru, ½ Peso yellow, and many more equally rare.

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* " " 20C. " 6P. "	.40
Costa Rica, 1883, 40C.	.13
Paraguay, Official perforated, set complete.	2.50
*Peru, 1883, 1C. green,	.08
* " " 2C. carmine,	.12
* " " 1C. green, surch'. horseshoe	.08
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THE

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST.

VOL. 1. JUNE, 1889. NO. 2.

The Emmisions of France.

Continued from Page 4.

In the design of the issue of January 1863, April 1867, of 1868 and the other issues of the Empire, save that of January '63 which is better engraved, the difference is that the pearls or beads forming the framing of the circle, and the white band around the circle are much larger and the border at the sides is a double greek border, and the centre circle being on a parrallelogram of vertical straight liues, (instead of vertical wavy lines) and the white figures in each corner, ie two white lines crossing at right angles, finely engraved on white wove paper, perforated 11½, size 18½ x 22½mm.

On November 2 1866, the 5Fr. was added to the set, having the Laureated head of Napoleon " sinister" in a solid circle, bordered by 64 pearls, at the distance of 1½mm. from the outer frame, which is a white band 1½mm., wide, with rayed colored lined band in the center of it, and a colored line on the outside, this cuts the top and base, at the ends is the single greek border, on a solid ground, at the top is the word " EMPIRE " sinister, and the word " FRANCAISE " dexter in white letters on a solid ground, below on the same ground is the word " TIMBRE " sinister and " POSTES "dexter, A white dot in each corner. The circle is on an oblong of horizontal lines and colored dots. The oblong measures 11½ mms., high, and 18½ mms., wide, bodered by a fine colored line, and framed by a leaf ornament in each corner. The entire stamp is bordered by two outer lines of color. To the sinister of the circle, on the ground of the oblong is the numeral " 5 " in solid color, and to the dexter, the letter " F " in the same. Finely engraved, colored impression on white wove paper, perforated 11½ mms., size 18½ x 22½ mm. Two color varieties exist.

In May of the next yeae the 1 centime was added to the set, the design being the same as January 1863. Three varieties exist,— two of color, and one of paper. The size and perforations being the same as the issue of January 1863.

C. REPUBLIC.

THE BORDEAUX DIE.

As this issue is commonly termed, was issued on the 11th, of October 1870, at Bordeaux, where it was lithrographed, it was first issued on blue paper and perforated 13½, a variety of the 20 Centimes is found rouletted vertically, and perforated 13½ horizontally. Three values exist, a 10, 20 and 40 Centimes, of these there are two of the 10 Centimes, three of the 20 and three of the 40 Centimes, a rough lithrograph of the type of 1849.

Same, imperforated, and on white paper, these where issued in November of 1870 and there are three types of the 20 Centimes, differing in size of the lettering, and another variety of the 20 Centimes, in which the corner ornament is 1 mm., square. Of the nine values, there are three color varieties of the 1 Centime, four of the 2, two of the 4, three of the 5, six of the 10, three of the 20, three of the 30, seven of the 40, and four of the 80 Centimes.

Of the 2nd. type. (ie., small letters) six color varieties, and of the 3rd. type. (ie., large letters) five color varieties. these come perforated 14, rouletted, serrated and perforated in arch, non-official, in 1870 – 71.

On August 25 1871, this set was issued, engraved and perforated, three values where issued, and in December 1871 the 10 Cent-

imes of November 1867, was surcharged "10" in blue (in large numerals about 7 mms. high) and in the beginning of 1872 three values where added, and on May 10 the 2 Centimes was added, and in June the 5 Centimes, in July the 4 Centimes, in September the 80 Centimes, and in October the 30 Centimes (large figure of value) on December 10 the 1 Centime

In January 1874, the color of the 10 Centimes was changed to brown on rose, and in July the 15 Centimes was issued with the large figure of value, in the same color as in January 1874. An error exists, ie., the 15 Centimes brown on rose with the large figures of value.

[*To be continued.*]

DIE VARIETIES.

By PROVINCIA.

To the advanced collector their is probably no greater pleasure than the discovery of die varieties, and to the young young collector nothing is more puzzling than to see in the catalogues of to-day Die I or II refering one to type, 1267 and 1267A of the appendix which usually gives a pair of poor cuts which would be hard to distinguish. In this article I shall enumerate all known varieties besides a number never before mentioned, and give a discription of the difference so that the youngest collector will find no difficulty in placing his specimen.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The first country in the alphabetical order has issued quite a number of varieties

The 5 Centavos of May 1858, is found in three types, one having only one dot after figure of value, the others having two and three dots, the first is the regular type.

The 10 and 15 Centavos of this issue exist with the figures of value in two sizes one slightly smaller than the other.

The 5 Centavos of January 1862, is found in a large variety of types, viz.

Type I Republic with accent over "U" and a small "c" in Centavos.

" II Republic with accent over "I." and a large "C" in Centavos.

" III Republic with accent over "E" instead of "U"

" IV Republic without accent, fine lines in the upper part of the oval shield, slightly arched, small "c" in Centavos.

" V Same as IV, but large "C" in Centavos.

" VI Coarse horizontal line in the upper part of the shield.

The 10 and 15 Centavos is found in two types one with an accent over the "U" in Republic and one without.

The 5 Centavos 1867, exists in two types.

TYPE. I.

TYPE. II.

Type I. has the portrait on horizontal lines whereas Type II, has the horizontal lines cut by oblique lines.

The 15 Centavos of 1868, has the same types as the 5 Centavos of 1867.

The ½ and 1 Centavo and the 2 Centavos of July 1882, where redrawn in 1884, with the figure of value larger and the pearls in the border smaller.

There are two types of the 1888, 5 Centavos,

Type I Heavy shading under the chin.

" II The distance between the circle and the angle formed by the junction of Rivadavia's neck is greater than in type I and there is no shading below the chin.

The wood cut ½ Centavo wrapper stamp, was replaced last December by a lithrograph 1m. taller and 1m. narrower.

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A. LEHMANN JR., EDITOR

Adress all communications to
LEHMANN BROS.,
PATERSON, N. J.

Having received numerous requests to have the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST come in larger form than the former number we concluded to change, and this number appears in the new style. We hope ere long to enlarge and add a cover.

—o—

The Annual Convention of the C. P. A will be held in Halifax, commencing on the July 31. The election of officers will take place. A number of nominations have been made. Mr. Henry Hechler has been renominated and will have a strong oponent in Mr. Alvin J. Craig of Pictou. President Hechler has managed the affairs of the Association in a commendable way. Mr. A. J. Craig should he be successfull will no doubt make a first class president, he is engaged as travelling salesman for a large wholesale house and whould be apt to meet a large number of Philatelists thereby makinga personal aquaintence which would be a commendably way in keeping the interest in the association alive.

—o—

W. S. Kinser, Wooster Ohio, the leading light of the Ohio Philatelic Association has been expelled from the C. P. A., he substituted commen stamps for rare ones, The defaulcations will be about $40 which are fully covered as he has a credit in the Exchange Department of $72 Sup. Greeny deserves credit for fixing the crime on the guilty party in time, for if he had not been detected the losses would have been more as he wanted about ten books sent monthly

—o—

Our correspondents will please be a little more careful in directing mail to us. We are constantly receiving letters, papers etc., which have been incorectly addressed. Though we always get them in the end, still, if a little more care where taken considerble delay and annoyance would be avoided. We clip the following from an issue of the *Paterson Daily Press*. - " There are thirteen Patersons in the United States or, speaking more precisely, there are twelve Pattersons and one Paterson. The result has been for a long time that persons in addressing letters to Paterson, N. J., put in two t's, and of course the letters went off somewhere else, for persons who where so careless where apt to add " N. Y. " instead of " N. J. " Then a number of letters where addressed to Patterson, N. J., most of which found their way to Patterson, N. Y. The postmaster of Patterson, N.Y., reports that in the week during which he kept an account of this matter, he received eighty letters, thirty-two newspapers and packages of newspapers. and one registered letter, all of which where intended for this city. With one exception these letters where addressed either Patterson, N. Y., or Paterson, N. Y.****".

—o—

ERRATTA.—Page 14, second column, Type II should read, accent over " u " instead of " i. ", On advertisement page in A. Lehmann Jr's, adv., Argentine Republic 1888, 15c. should read 30c.

—o—

- VOTE FOR -
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GOOD UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1889.

*Angola, 1876, 200r. orange	.40	*Guinea, 1884, 200c. large surch.	.90
Argentine Republic, 1888, 15c. orange.	.05	*Macao, 1883, 100r	.25
Austria, 1883, 50kr. violet.	.05	* " 1887, 5r. on 100r.	1.75
" Levant, 1888, 5pia. on 50kr.	.18	*St. Thomas & Prince, 1877, 200r	.50
*British Honduras, 1888, 2c. on 6p.	5.00	* " " " 300r.	.70
*Cape Verde, 1877, 300r.	.55	*Sarawak, 1889, 2c.	.05
Ceylon, 1886, 28c. blue.	.03	* " 3c.	.08
*Danish W. Indies, 1887, 1 on 7c.	.10	Tasmania, 1882, 1sh. revenue used postally,	.20
Dominica, 1879, 1p. revenue us'd postally	.25	Virgin Islands, 1888, 4d. on 1sh.	1.40
" 1882, Half Penny on 1/ of 1p.	.85	*U.S. of Columbia, 1877, 5c. black. A and R on bluish paper the pair	.50
" " ½p. on 1/ of 1p.	.60		
*Guatemala, 1871, 1c.	.10		

* DENOTES, UNUSED.

Rare Stamps always Desired.

* EXCHANGING A SPECIALTY. *

FEBRUARY, 1890.

THE NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST,

A QUARTERLY.

PRICE 15 CENTS PER COPY.

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

AUGUST LEHMANN, JR.,

PATERSON, N. J.

VOL. 1, NOS. 3 & 4.

THE

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST

VOL. I. FEBRUARY, 1890. NOS. 3 & 4.

ODDITIES.

Notwithstanding the sneers of certain collectors, oddities or novelties are advancing in public favor, formerly it was but seldom that dealers had a call in this direction, but during the past year it has been a frequent occurrance, nearly all demands however have been for U. S. novelties. Mr. Davison strikes the nail on the head when he says: "The regular issues can be secured by every one, and duplicated, but an oddity sometimes stands alone, being another specimen. Almost every collector in this line has something no one else has got and he prizes it for that reason." We all know the pleasure of possessing some rare thing that no one of our circle of acquaintances owns, so it is to the collector who possesses specimens of novelties in the way of stamps, that stamp collectors in general have never heard of. It is also true, that when a collection is described, if there are any oddities, they are always mentioned in the description.

To the man who looks upon stamp collecting as all nonsense; he can see something of a whim in collecting odd stamps, for it is natural for man to collect and treasure up anything that presents an unusual appearance. Take two-thirds of all the men you know; they will have some odd coin in their pocket and because it is different from the usual run of coins handled, they will treasure it up as a pocket piece, and it possesses an absurd value in their eyes.

Take any animal that is malformed; if a farmer has a horse with five legs he would get a greater price for it than he would for half a dozen ordinary horses, and we would never stop to look at a cut of a common horse, yet let there be something odd about the cut and it at once arrests the eye, and we not only stop to look but will pay to see the animal. But this is a freak of nature and is not to be compared with stamps! Very well, if we have a building of one hundred marble pillars, ninety-nine of which are of a uniform white color while the remaining one is of a different color, how soon the difference is noted and commented upon. If we are visiting a noted place and wish to carry away a souvenier we invariably try to secure some thing which is scarce or rare. Thus it goes and I think it will be acknowledged that it is but human to try and procure things that are odd. Why then should a stamp collector be held

up to ridicule because he is after the novelties in stamps.

It is hard to define the line between an error and an oddity, as they are both caused by either carelessness, mistake or accident; but while many errors are made intentionally, this charge cannot be made against the oddity.

A collector who collects double perforated stamps is pronounced a crank, because it is an oddity. The same stamp getting into use in an unperforated condition is counted worthy of a Philatelist's attention because it is an error.

Many oddities are caused by accident and are overlooked and get out into public use, whereas if they were noticed by the Post Office Department they would be destroyed; that is the whole sheet would be destroyed on account of one imperfect stamp. Now, I have found several oddities that I prize highly: one is a 30c., orange, 1868 issue; this stamp has been grilled in three places, the two sides and the center of the stamp, running up to the top; about two-thirds of the entire stamp is covered with embossing. This was caused, no doubt, by carelessness, yet it is not an error, but think it worthy of mention as it is a great oddity. I have other stamps, grilled in each of the four corners; also grilled top and bottom and each side; also in a diagonal line from top to bottom—surely these things are worthy of preservation. The same thing applies in foreign stamps. I have noted before the Pieced Sheets of Peru, and the fact that stamps are found on two pieces of paper, also, half albinos by reason of the one piece being separated from the other; but the stamps should a be within the pale of the most narrow bounds of Philately. The same may be said of the Venezuela stamps, printed on both sides of the sheets. I have now a specimen which is printed in orange on one side, and unused on the other side; the stamp is yellow and unused; both stamps are perfect—why should I be compelled to discard this stamp as not being worthy of my attention, or a place in a collection? Yet, after all, it is purely a novelty, or oddity, as you may be pleased to term it.

It is always easier to ridicule and to run down a certain line, than it is to advance any argument in favor of it, and while some of the opponents to oddities are sincere, the greater number copy from them and advance their same arguments in the same words, yet who do not really know any more about the subject than a coin collector, by that I would say that a coin collector has some general idea of Philately and it is about the same with some of these would-be critics. One party I know of is about sixteen years of age, yet to read some of his articles you would think he had examined Philately in all its branches. As I have never known him to have anything of a decent collection of stamps, and never heard of his buying a stamp ranging in price over 25 cents. Philatelists can judge of his practical knowledge of his subject.

I think that it is about time to call a halt, and allow collectors to collect for themselves. I will venture to say that we derived more satisfaction from the possession of a collection of from 500 to 800 stamps twenty years ago than

the collectors of to-day with four or five times that number, and yet we welcomed almost everything in the nature of a stamp, even Hamburg Locals.

To the collector who has started on a certain line, go ahead and collect all you can of the desired character and do not allow any ridicule or sneers to make you stop collecting what will give you pleasure. You will have the laugh on your side in a few years. Philately is like a powerful river that notwithstanding the efforts of a few self appointed leaders to keep it in one narrow bed, is forcing its banks seeking new channels.—*T. J. Mitchell.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PLEASANT TRIP.

ON SATURDAY, October 5th., there assembled at the splendid depot of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., in Philadelphia, a party of six enthusiastic A. P. A. members, five of whom were bound for the Mound City, of Anheuser and Bush fame, the other to bid the five godspeed and to make sure we were all sound at the start, as much was to be accomplished at the Convention we were going to attend, as the controversies for months prior to the event had provoked much bad blood, and all expected a very lively time on the assembling of the delegates.

Words of cheer and counsel were freely given, to keep cool and be sure you could hold the proxies given you, and finally the handshake, and we bade our respected friend, Mr. Brock, good by, and boarded the train which was soon speeding us from the City of Brotherly Love toward the Mound City. The porter was not long in placing our luggage and other belongings in the comfortable quarters that had previously been engaged for us by MacCalla, and we were all nicely quartered in double lower berths, ready for sightseeing, smoking, joking and whatever else might present itself for our amusement.

The party consisted of that prince of good fellows Henry L. Calman, of New York City, our old and true friend R. R. Bogart, one of the best known stamp dealers in the country, the rising young typo, W. A. MacCalla, on the way to fame and fortune, who is at the head of the large establishment of MacCalla & Co. of Philadelphia, our young friend Charles Beamish jr, of Philadelphia, who can tell a Morse elevator 10 miles off from a car window without his glasses, and last but not least of all, the Exchange Supt. of the A. P. A., who was in good fighting trim and ready for the fray.

The ride through the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware was void of

special interest. The transfer across Chesapeake Bay; from *terra firma* onto the boat, was enjoyed by all, and the views obtained from the pilot-house deck were fine.

On descending, the perfume of onions greeted the smell, and nearly knocked Brother Bogert off his pins. It made us feel, however, that a good dinner at Baltimore would be the right thing, and we were not slow in partaking of our twenty minute meal at seventy-five cents a head.

The Sage of the Tribune Building soon demonstrated that he could eat apple pie, (a whole one) worked down with ice cream, and live. The writer suffered after that meal of boiled fish and stewed veal with the wind colic and being strictly a temperance man, with no peppermint aboard, the colic had full sway for over an hour.

Washington was reached, the stop here was a very short one, but enabled us to see the Monument as well as part of the Capitol, but the view of the latter was an unsatisfactory one.

The ride through Maryland was very fine and a sharp lookout was kept for Harper's Ferry, as we all wanted to have a good look at this historic spot. The stop here was made with the rear car on the bridge and we were soon surrounded by the gamins of the place, offering apples and nuts (no chestnuts) for sale. We had a good view of the old place, and from this point until darkness made its appearance the majority of the party spent their time on the rear platform of the car taking in the fine scenery of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the fighting grounds over which we were going lent an additional charm to the spot and we were loth to give up the good views attained as the train plunged from curve to curve.

The mid-night ride over the Alleghanies was taken in slumber, and morning found us going through the state of Ohio. The party had all rested well and the morning (Sunday) was a bright and beautiful one. Cincinnati was reached about 7:30 a. m., and a good breakfast at the Union Depot restaurant was greatly enjoyed as was also a short walk around the depot. We expected to meet our friend A. N. Spencer but he boarded the train and did not make himself known until we reached North Vernon, at which junction we parted with very pleasant acquaintances formed on the train, a Mr. and Mrs Hogan of Louisville, Ky., on their home from New York; where Mr. H had secured some curios for his establishment, a few of which he had with him on the train and which created no little amusement.

We soon found Spencer was "one of the boys" and could tell a joke as well as any stamp collector or dealer.

I forgot to mention that at Cincinnati the Buffet sleeper was exchanged for a Day Parlor Coach and we were assigned a compartment to ourselves which was much enjoyed as we could read talk and smoke without being interrupted.

The smoke however soon began to tell on the two B's and they made a break for the fresh air. Spencer's yarns were all good and there is no doubt about his being the champion story teller in the West, (in the stamp business.)

Our party will never forget the dinner at Vincennes, here we found a bright array of female attendants and all expected something good. Our friend Calman for an instant thought he was at the Vienna Cafe in New York or at the St. Davis. I forgot what Bogert thought of his apple pie at Baltimore; Bemish his meat sauce; MacCalla his fat steak. Spencer was for hot pork, and Sterling a strong cup of tea, while Calman called for this, that and the other and did not like commencing with complaints, which soon flew thick and fast. Bogert gave up his apple pie in disgust, Bemish stopped his flirting with the girls, MacCalla found that pork was the stuff to eat in Indiana as well as in Ohio, as Spencer was getting fat on it; and the scribe was trying his best to discover whetner his tea was green or black, but came to the conclusion that it was genuine old fashioned logwood in its original state, and tasted like sassafras, but Spencer was used to eating pork so he said it was the kind they raised at his place. The compliments flew thick and fast and the girls that were waiting on the two B's had such rosy red cheeks that the B's were inclined to stay and spend the day, but being overruled by the majority, they decided to go ahead with us.

The ride through Illinois was similar in all respects. The stations were filled with the country folks who turned out *en masse* to see the train roll up to the station, and as a five or ten minute stop was made we would all get out and walk up and down the platform. Flor was the name of one of the stations and the Floras that were there were not the kind of Floras we had pictured in our minds.

As evening approached we all began to get serious; our train was making up the lost time being due at St. Louis about 8 p. m., we arrived there shortly after. The ride over the great St. Louis bridge from East St. Louis was made after the conductor came around and punched our twenty-five cent car tickets and then all was dark, for we had entered the tunnel that all must go through before one can enter the St. Louis Union Depot.

Here we found thousands of people all crowding here and there looking for trains and friends, and we soon espied our mutual friend Chas. Haviland Mekeel. Charlie showed very plainly that he had been abroad, and had just the air of a polished tourist, and what he lacked in pleasant manners is made up in that wonderful journal of his that is fast making him rich and spreading his name all over the world.

St. Louis is the wonderful city of the southwest. The hotels, more so the crowds were immense, for it was the beginning of the fair week, and that

means everything for the St. Louis capital. Our quarters had been engaged at the Le Clade, but on arriving we found that they say one thing on paper and mean another thing at the desk. The thoughts of bunking six in a room was anything but delightful, but what were you going to do about it was the question, everything full, beds piled up two and four rows deep in the halls, and scores of applicants for space to lay their weary heads or walk the streets all night. Well, we waited for the committee from the St. Louis society, which had missed us, and they soon found out that some of the party had arrived and had no places to stow themselves for the night. Mr. Michaels, of Horton, Kan., had arrived about the same time, and it was finally agreed by the committee, which consisted of C. S. Rogers, W. T. Munnighaus and W. H. Nienstedt, that Messrs. Bogart, Calman and Sterling should room together, MacCalla and Bemish passed off; Spencer and Michaels finished up the first list of delegates. After getting rid of our luggage, we held a long consultation with our friend Mr. J. K. Tiffany, the president, in which all engaged talking over old times, past conventions, and the one to open on the morrow, the talk was indulged in until quite late, and then we all took a walk around to view the Odd Fellows' Hall by moonlight and back to the hotel where we shook hands and parted for the night.

Monday morning Oct. 7th showed the day to be a bright one and likely to be such all during the convention. I do not think it is necessary to give the doings of the convention in this article as most readers have read the official report in the American Philatelist or that furnished in the Philatelic Journal of America. Suffice it to say that the president's address was a masterpiece of kind expressions touching upon every point of discussion within our ranks, yet in such a manner that not one could take offence and it was listened to with close attention from the start to finish and was very much applauded at the end.

The reception at the residence of Mr. Tiffany on Monday evening was a grand success. for here we met several of our old St. Louis friends not in attendance at the day sessions of the convention on account of business engagements; and counted among those present: Messrs. Custer, Dill, Batchelder, the Mekeels and others besides all the delegates. Hour after hour was spent looking over the treasures of our host, and his immense philatelic library (the largest in the world.) The fine mounting of his rare collection of postage stamps showed that much time had been spent and is without exception the finest and most expensively arranged stamp collection it has ever been my lot to see and examine. Refreshments were served at eleven p. m. and after a long and well spent evening we all bade our host good bye and wended our way down to the hotel. Our party concluded to walk the entire distance (some 4 miles), the evening being fine and the walking good we all enjoyed the same, a brisk

trot was kept up between young Beardley and myself (creating much laughter among the St. Louis boys) and your scribe got his work in to good advantage.

Mississippi water is only fit for washing off St. Louis smoke and soot; everyone there drinks beer, which fact was thoroughly demonstrated by a visit to Jonny Faust's, here men surge in a constant stream, for there is no comfort, all being on the go and beer after beer is gulped down. By common consent Faust's is the headquarters for all strangers to see before leaving St. Louis and he is making, and has made, a fortune out of the place; the rest may have more attractive places, but this one man seems to have the trade and holds it.

The evenings were spent in sight-seeing, and what our midnight committee forgot to show us was certainly not worth seeing. Tuesday evening the party were all invited to a treat that we eastern people seldom see, the pageant of the Veiled Prophet, which brings thousands of people to the city. The St. Louis members had seats engaged on Washington street for the entire party, about 30 in all. The procession consisted of 22 floats representing comic opera. Each float was drawn by four horses and preceeded by a band of music playing the air of the opera represented on the float. The procession was headed by heralds and knights, all mounted, accompanied by torchbearers and grooms, each with a different costume and all wearing masks. The Veiled Prophet was seated on his throne of twenty steps or mounts all representing the degrees of his realm, and much merriment was made over the old fellows resemblance to the pile of stamp albums carefully piled one on the other and the largest dealer in the country bowing and scraping to the public, who were watching the event and looking for cigarette cards or 200,000 stamps. The splendid procession took about thirty minutes to pass the point where we were stationed on a raised platform, and all were much gratified with the show.

After the crowd had somewhat thinned out, the party made a break for the scene of the convention; the Committee on Constitution to work, the balance of the delegates to joke with the St. Louis boys for fun and enjoyment.

Wednesday morning found us all ready for the active work of the Convention and the session lasted until quite late in the afternoon, accomplishing much good for the Association. A vote being taken for the place of the next meeting, the pull being between Niagara Falls and New York City and resulted in the latter place being chosen. It is understood that a fine exhibition will take place and one that will eclipse anything of the kind that has been held.

Messrs. Bogert, Calman and Scott were the first of the delegates to leave, desiring to go out Wednesday evening, so after a good supper we bade them good-bye. The evening was spent in sight-seeing by some, and at the invitation of Messrs. Nienstedt and Flachskam, MacCalla, Corwin and Sterling attended Pope's Theatre to see one of Hoyt's farces entitled a "Parlor Match." The

party occupied a prominent box and as most of the audience were chewing gum the entire party followed suit. The play was good, the house full and I judge the company made a good thing of it. After the play a visit was made to Jonny Faust's and it was quite late before we finished our sightseeing and talking over current events. Mr. Corwin having made amends, the heated discussions of the past months were laid aside and peace was once more restored in the A. P. A. circle.

Thursday morn a jolly party consisting of Pres. Tiffany, Col. Rodgers, Maj. Grenny, Messrs. Nienstedt, Muninghaus, Flachskam, Stegman, Wolsieffer, Bradt, Palmer, MacCalla, Beardsley, Spencer, Parrish and Sterling to the immense establishment of the Anheuser & Bush Brewing Company, which is supposed to be the largest concern of its kind in the west. After all had placed their autographs on the company's book for good behavior, a colored guide conducted us across a large open court to the engine room and then up where the beer was being made in large copper boilers and tanks or caldrons and from place to place showing the method of cooling the liquid over chilled pipes, down to the immence cold storage vaults where beer is stored in all stages waiting for age to make it good for the market. The temperature made Maj. Grenny exclaim that he felt at home, and reminded him of Canada, as he was very comfortable the joke was appeciated, as the rest of the party was shivering at the sudden change which was anything but a pleasant one to us all. On emerging from the vaults we were invited into the lunch room, where all the employes, some 2200 in number, are entitled to receive as much beer as they can consume each day with their meals, and I was told the average cost to the Company for this one item alone is between $150 to $200 per day. Here the cooled beer was tasted and all enjoyed the hospitality of our colored guide and were much refreshed. Our party next visited the ice making department where cakes of ice are made for shipping the beer in cars, and supplying the entire place with ice. The bottling department was closed for repairs. The grain building is an immense structure across the street from the other portion of the buildings, here were stored thousands upon thousands of bushels of grain or barley. Then through the stables and other places of interest, to the private stables, where the family stock is kept, as we were being shown through, the party was joined by Bemish and Mekeel and his two brothers who had missed us in the morning. The plant covers acre after acre of ground and controls its own railroad car factories, and is in fact a city of itself, giving employment to 2200 men representing over 8000 people depending on them for support. Our visit was one that will always be remembered with pleasure and instruction for the machinery and everything was on such a grand scale that man's ingenuity was taxed to the utmost to provide each a place and haye everything running so smoothly.

After refreshing at the Le Clade the entire party were soon wending their way to the great St. Louis fair. Thursday of the fair week is a state holiday, and the St. Louis people expect to see things crowded. All banks close, factories and all large establishments give their employes a holiday, and everybody goes to the fair. I had heard much about the St. Louis fair and it fully came up to my expectations. The approaches to the fair grounds were thronged with people, and thickly studded for over a mile with carriages and other vehicles. I think I can safely say that 250,000 people were there that day. One admission covers everything. Zoological Garden, Park, Race tracks and exhibitions. This is the only fair in the country that does not tolerate the fakirs and I noticed the absence of this gentry with pleasure. There are three race tracks on the grounds, three-quarter mile, one mile with grand stand, and five-eighths mile track around which is built an amphitheatre circling the entire distance and which will seat 60,000 people.

Here our party separated some going one way and some another, all agreeing to meet at the big gate at 5:30 p. m. Our friend Batchelder was found surrounded with his egg cases, and was feeling in such good spirits over the happy result of having captured three of the prizee, that he said "boys come let us wash down some of the dust," (of course we washed). 5:30 found us all at the big gate with the exception of Beardsly who had wandered off to the wagon show and got left.

Our ride to the city was made in a hack without springs, and as we were packed in like sardines we received a good jolting. The Le Clade was reached in safety, and one hour being at our disposal most of the boys started out to secure some trifle to take home. Pres. Tiffany and I went out together, and after making a few purchases, my kind friend asked me to accept as a token of of his esteem a pair of sleeve buttons, representing the current 2 cent postage stamp which I exchanged at the hotel with my others and which excited the admiration of the boys so that they all felt like having a pair.

7:30 was the hour for departure from St. Louis and as all the delegates were going to leave at the same time we started down in a party to the Union Depot, Pres. Tiffany and the St. Louis boys escorting us. Bradt, Palmer, Wolsieffer and Major Grenny going by way of Chicago, MacCalla, Beamish, Spencer and Sterling by way of Cincinnatti, and Parrish and Michaels by way of Kansas City. Handshake followed handshake, good byes were heard on all sides and soon our train was making its way through the dark tunnel where we were almost suffocated with the smoke, then over the bridge to East St. Louis and a whiff of fresh air and St. Louis was left in the distance.

Our quartette were all tired out so we requested the porter to make up our berths at once and we were soon dreaming of home and the good fellows we had just parted with. Breakfast was taken at Cincinnatti where we parted

company with Spencer and after a good meal we were soon on our way over the road we had travelled a few days before. Philadelphia was reached about 9 a. m., after a breakfast with Mac and a chat with him the party disbanded, all thinking that much good had been accomplished and with success for the A. P. A. and its happy family. The recollections of a pleasant trip will linger long with

A. P. A. No. 26.

EDITORIALS.

WITH THIS number we appear rather late; this is due to some extent to the lack of time of the editor. who has only evenings to devote to Philately. We nave therefore decided to issue the NEW JERSEY PHILATELIST no more, and it is with regret that we do so. However, no one will lose by this; although we have bunched two numbers into one we think not one of those who have subscribed for Volume I. will object. We hope that at an early date New Jersey may have another and more successful paper in the field to advance Philately.

* * *

THE National and Staten Island Philatelic Societies and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club are about to issue jointly a philatelic monthly under the title of The Metropolitan Philatelist, with C. B. Corwin as editor and J. W. Scott as business manager. Three other managers one from each society being included in the editorial staff.

* * *

WE were agreeably surprised to receive a visit from C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis, Mo., who has been making an extensive business trip to the east. Chas spent a few hours at Paterson, on the afternon of the ninth inst., and we think enjoyable ones.

* * *

ADVANCED collectors will do well to secure some of the stamps advertised on pages 1 and 2, to be sold at auction by Aug. Lehmann, jr., as the stamps are all choice, well-selected specimens.

REVENUE STAMPS OF GREECE.

The Kingdom of Greece is situated in eastern Europe, has an area of 30,000 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000. The country is wholly mountainous, and these mountains were an important element in political Greek matters. History informs us about the bloody battles of the Greek people with the powerful kings of Persia, who centuries ago, from time to time, invaded Greece. Say! you numerous readers of the "New Jersey Philatelist" in the United States and foreign countries, perhaps you have read about that celebrated Greek warrior "Leonidas" of Sparta, who in the Termophyles mountains fought, with only 300 Spartan citizens, against hundreds of thousands of Persian troops? Or did you ever hear mention the name of the old Greek sage "Socrates"? Or about the Greek crank "Diogenes" who lived in a barrel, and who went around on the streets, carrying night and day a lighted lantern? This, reader, is early Greek history, when Greece was a republic and a powerful and important country. But, younger generations have arisen, Greece has become a kingdom, and the present king is "Georgios I," à royal prince of Denmark, who ascended the throne of Greece on October 31, 1863. Under his rule, railways were built, (500 miles), telegraph lines were erected, (4500 miles), and he also improved the Greek capital, Athens, and he is a friend of Americans, who have in Athens an "American College." The king established an improved Greek postal service, and also a fiscal service. The first revenue stamps of Greece were issued in the year 1873, and the denominations are as follows: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 75 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 5.50, 6, 6.50, 7, 7.50 and 10 Drachmen. These Revenue stamps are called in Greek "AXIAS" (Proportion revenues), and they have a double design. The first design shows us on top of the revenue stamp the arms of Greece in a circle, and around the circle is in the Greek language, the inscription "CHARTOSEMON AXIAS." Below this is the value. This first design is in a blue color. The second design on each revenue stamp shows the figure of the Greek goddess "MINERVA" in a sitting position, inside a circle. Around this circle is the Greek inscription "BOSTAEON TES ELLALOS." This second design is of a white color (relief work). Each of these revenue stamps has as a "watermark" the arms of Greece.

The second issue of "AXIAS" revenue stamps appeared in the year 1875, and the denominations are as follows: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 75 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 5.50, 6, 6.50, 7,

7,50 and 10 Drachmen. All these revenue stamps are printed in rose color. In the upper part is on white ground, a circle with diverging rays, "surcharged" with the Greek word "HELLAS" (Greece). In the lower part of each revenue stamp is, on checked ground, the value and the Greek word "AXIAS" (Proportion) in black color. All these revenue stamps are printed on white paper, and the perforation is 11.

The third issue of the "AXIAS" revenue stamps appeared in the year 1876. The denominations are: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 75 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 5.50, 6, 6.50, 7, 7.50, 10 Drachmen. All these revenue stamps are in a rose color, and on white paper. The design is the same as that of the preceeding (1875) issue, except that in the upper part of each stamp is a crown with diverging rays, and below the crown is the Greek word "HELLAS" (Greece). The perforation is 11.

The fourth issue of the "AXIAS" revenue stamps appeared in the year 1878. The denominations are: 50 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 40. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 Drachmen. These staps are all in a blue color, and on white paper. The perforation is 12. The design is the same as that of the 1876 issue.

Greece has also issued another kind of revenue stamps, called "TAXEOS" (Tax revenue stamps), in 1873. The denominations are: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 Drachmen. All these revenue stamps are in blue color, and printed on white paper. Each revenue stamp has a double design. In the upper part in a circle, are the arms of Greece, and around the arms is, in the Greek language the inscription "CHARTOSEMON TAXEOS," and below this is the value. The second design on each revenue stamp, in the lower part, is the figure of the Greek goddess "MINERVA" in a sitting position inside a circle. Around this is in the Greek language, the inscription "BOSTAEOS TES ELLALOS", in white color. Each of these stamps has as watermark the arms of Greece.

The second issue of the "TAXEOS" (Tax) revenue stamps appeared in the year 1875. The denominations are: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 7.50, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 Drachmen. These revenue stamps are all in green color, and printed on white paper. The perforation is 11. In the upper part is, on white ground with diverging rays. a circle, "surcharged with the Greek word "HELLAS" (Greece). In the lower part of each stamp, on checked ground, is the value, and the Greek word "TAXEOS" (Tax) in black color.

The third issue of the "TAXEOS" revenue stamps appeared in the year 1876. The denominations are: 25 Lepta, 50 Lepta, 1 Drachme, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 5.50, 10, 12 50, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 Drachmen. All these stamps are in green color, on white paper. The perforation is 11.

The design is similar to that of the 1875 issue (preceeding) issue, except that in the upper part of each stamp is on ground of diverging rays, a crown, and below this in the Greek language the word "HELLAS" (Greece).

In the year 1889 Greece issued the following revenue stamps: 10 Lepta, rose and black; 50 Lepta, rose and black; 1 Drachme, rose and blue, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 Drachmen. All the Drachmen values are in rose and blue color. These revenue stamps are large rectangular, 26x35 mm. On the top and on the bottom border is a Greek inscription. In the upper part of each revenue stamp on white groune of diverging rays, are the arms of Greece. Below, on ground of small squares is in the Greek language the inscription, XARTOSEMON—AEP—DEKA 1888. The watermark is a large crown, and the number 1888. The ground work is of rose color on all values. The perforation is 12 1-2.

All the Revenue stamps of Greece have a beautiful design, and they rank among the handsomest in a collection of foreign Revenue Stamps.

Ph. Heinsberger.

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NOTE.— Unless otherwise stated, stamps are unused.

UNITED STATES.

1.	1845, New York 5c. black, fine, used,	1
2.	1847. Providence 5c. (type 4) rare,	1
3.	1851, 5c. unperforated, fine used copy, rare,	1
4.	1858, 5c. perforated, red brown, perf. cuts into lower part of design, otherwise fine for this stamp in unused condition,	1
5.	1860, 90c, no perforated on left side, fine copy, rare,	1
6.	1869. 24c. fine copy, used,	1
7.	—— 90c, beautiful copy, used, rare,	1
8.	1865, Newspaper stamps, 5c. colored border, small part lower left corner gone, rare,	1
9.	1875, —— $1.92 beautiful copy, lightly cancelled, rare,	1
10.	—— —— $3.00 beautiful copy, lightly cancelled, rare;	1
11.	—— —— $6.00 pen cancelled, rare,	1
12.	1873 Executive, 2 and 3c., fine cancelled copies,	2
13.	—— —— 6c. rare,	1
14.	—— State, 90c. fine copy, rare.	1

CALIFORNIA REVENUES.

These are all fine used specimen with large margins. S refers to Sterling's Catalogue fourth edition.

15.	State Revenue, 4c. orange, S 1368.	1
16.	—— 4c. yellow, rare, S 1369.	1
17.	—— 10c. 15c. S 1371, 2, 3, 4,	4
18.	—— 20c. 15c, S 1375, 6, 7, 8,	4

19. —— 40c. 50c. lemon, S 1380, 1, 8, 3
20. —— 50c. brown, S 1383, 1
21. —— 50c. S 1384. 5, 6, 3
22. —— 70c. orange and brown, S 1391, 2, 2
23. —— $1 brown and puce, 2
24. —— $1 purple, violet and yellow, S 1396, 7, 8 3
25. —— $1.50, S 1400, 1, 2
26. —— $2 S 1402, 3, 4, 3
27. —— $3 S 1405, 7, 2
28. —— $4 carmine, S 1408, 1
29. —— $5 carmine. S 1411, 1
30. —— $7 puce brown, S 1414, 1
31. —— $10 puce brown and purple, S 1418, 9, 2
32. —— 4c. orange rouletted not catalogued by Sterling, very scarce, 1
33. —— 10c, 20c. rouletted, S 1432, 3, 2
34. Exchange First Open Letters, 30c. red, error TAN, very scarce, 1

FOREIGN STAMPS.

35. Azores, 1885, 2r, black surcharged. pair 2
36. Bahamas, 1£, pen cancelled, 1
37. British Columbia, 5c. red, (surcharged) perforation cut off on the left side, 1
38. Canada, 3pence, unperforated, thin laid close ribbed paper, fine copy lightly cancelled, very rare, 1
39. Falkland Islands, 6d., 1sh., no watermark, 2
40. France, 2centime, lilac, (Newspaper stamp) 1
41. Guatamala, 1885, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150 centavos, 5
42. —— 1886, set of errors, 2 of 25c., 3 of 50c., 4 of 75c., 2 of 100c., 2 of 150c., one unused,. 13
43. Hong Kong, 1880, 5 on 8c., on 18c., 10 on 12c., on 16c,, on 24c., all used. 5
44. Mexico, Maximilian lithograph, 7centavos, 1
45. —— 100c. black, thin paper, perforation gone at the bottom, 1
46. Newfoundland, 2d. orange-vermilion, rare. 1
47. —— 1866, brown, perforation gone at the bottom. 1
48. —— 1887, ½, 1. 2, 3, 10c., 5
49. Peru, 1889, 1c. surcharged horse shoe and triangle, 10c. Union Postal Lima in the oval, 2
50. —— Unpaid. 5, 10, 20c., surcharged Lima Correos, in a circle. 3
51. —— —— 50c. same surcharge, rare, 1
52. —— —— 5, 10, 15c., surcharged Union Postal Lima in oval. 3
53. —— —— 50c., same surcharge, scarce. 1
54. —— Arequipa, surcharged in red and purple on 1c. orange, rare. 2
55. —— —— surcharged in black and red on 5c. blue 2
56. —— —— surcharged in black, red and purple on 20c. carmine, scarce. 3
57. —— Puno, surcharged in red on 1c, 2c and 5c. 3
58. Philippine Island. 1883, UN REAL on 5c. green surcharge, used, rare, 1
59. —— 1883, 10 on 2c., green sucharge, very rare, 1
60. —— —— 16c. on 3r. revenue, yellow surcharge, scarce. 1

61.	—— 1836, 16c. on 2½c. carmine surcharge, very rare,	1
62.	St. Helena, 2d. yellow, 4d. carmine, 1sh. green, watermark C C.	3
63.	Sarawak, 1889, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12c.	6
64.	South African Republic, 1887, 2sh. 6q. yellow, fine,	1
65.	—— 5sh. steel blue, rare.	1
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Japan, 1874, 30s,	70c
Japan, 1875, 30s,	70c
Mexico, 1864, 1r,	7c
Mexico, 1868. 6c,	10c
United States P. O. Dept., 6c,	8c
" " " " 3c,	3c
" " Interior 3c,	3c
" " " 6c,	7c
" " " 10c,	10c
United States, 1868, 3c,	10c
" " 1870, 3c,	40c
" " 1969, 12c,	40c

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1882. 1c, blue on blue	10c
" Die b, 1c, blue on orange	5c
1884. 2 lines, 2cts, brown on blue	10c
" 2 lines, 2c, brown on fawn	10c

USED U. S. ENVELOPES ENTIRE.

1853. Note, "1", 3c, red on white	1.00
" O. L "1", 3c, red on white	40c
" " "1", 3c, red on buff	40c
" " "2", 3c, red on buff	5c
" " "2" 3c, red on white	10c
" " "3" 3c, red on buff	3.25
1870. " 3c, green on amber	8c
" " 3c, green on white	5c

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1853. 3c, red on white, "1"	40c
" 3c, red on buff, "1"	40c
1870. 6c, red on white	25c
" 6c, red on amber	25c
" 1c, blue on amber,	16c
" 1c, blue on white	12c
" 90c. red on white	4.00
1874. 1c, blue on white	40c
" 1c, blue on amber	1.00
" 3c, green on amber, "a"	12c
" 3c, green on white, "a"	7c
" 3c, green on cream, "a"	8c
" 6c, red on white,	4c
" 6c, red on fawn,	16c
1879. 2c, red no cream, "c"	8c

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