

SAPPHIRE

THE

Stamp-Collector's Annual

FOR

1881.



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THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL.

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SIR D. COOPER, BART., K.C.M.G.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL

FOR 1881

A Year's Stamp Issues.

THE year 1880 has not been so fruitful in new issues as its predecessor, though a considerable number of new stamps, and a whole army of post cards, have been issued in consequence of the changes introduced by the representatives of the Postal Union at the Congress in 1879. These postage-stamp disturbers have not, however, met this year for any other purpose than to examine the possibility of establishing a small parcels rate throughout the Union. The last accessions to the Postal Union are the colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and Tortola, all of which have been fitted out with twopence-halfpenny and fourpenny stamps and penny-halfpenny post cards by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Of foreign countries, Bulgaria, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela have also joined the Postal Union.

The changes that come nearest home are those affecting our own stamps, in which a sort of revolution has taken place. Since the death of the patriarchal penny on the 31st December, 1879, the whole family seems to be at sixes and sevens, and only the threepenny, sixpenny, and five-shilling values up to this moment appear to have sustained the shock. We lament the end of the penny and of his consort the twopence, which was bone of his bone, and was taken out of him originally, like Eve out of Adam; yet it had, to a certain extent, become an anachronism, and was not fitted to the present age. Still, it was the parent of all the postage stamps the world has ever seen, and it had lived to the great age of over thirty-nine years of eventful times, a very Methuselah as compared with the stamps of its own or any other country. How many stamps have survived only for a single year? And even those of ten years old might be counted on one's fingers! During the period that the penny stamp had been employed for franking more than four-fifths of the whole correspondence of England, changes had taken place in almost every stamp-issuing country in the world. Either the sovereign whose effigy figured on the stamp was dead or passed away, or the State had been rent to pieces by internal or external causes, if not swallowed up altogether, as in parts of Germany and Italy. But there are many reasons why we should not have regretted the fall of the penny stamp and all its line-engraved family, had they but found successors worthy of the native

country of postage stamps and of the talent that our artists and engravers are not only supposed to possess, but really must possess, if we judge by the numbers of States which apply to England for their supplies of stamps.

The whole of the supply of postage stamps for the Inland Revenue Department, which furnishes them to the Post-office, has now been confided to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to print on the typographic system. No better firm in the world could have been selected for this purpose, and some of the stamps it has produced are not only marvels of execution, but are so well manufactured in all the details of paper, perforation, and gumming, as has hitherto defied competition. So far as execution is concerned, the recent re-issue of the two-cent Hong Kong may be cited as an instance which throws the new penny stamp utterly in the shade. Many other also of the colonial stamps are infinitely its superior. Is it that anything is good enough for the mother country; or, is it that the Department is so bent upon saving a penny per thousand that it will not go to the expense of a better design?

Again, and we will not tire our readers with further criticisms, is there any reason why Her Most Gracious Majesty should not partake of the common lot, not only of her subjects, but of other kings and queens, of getting beyond the age of twenty, which was her age when her profile first appeared upon postage stamps. Her Majesty's grandfather was some twenty-two years old when he mounted the throne, and yet he did not continue to be portrayed on the coins struck during his long reign in the same condition as in his more youthful days. We hope that the profile on the present stamps is not intended as a caricature of the Queen, but only as an ideal representation of royalty in the abstract.

The colour of the twopence is changed to that of the twopence-halfpenny before it took its present colour. The fourpence has put off the sickly green hue and has donned a not ineffective brown. The shilling has taken a light red-brown, similar to that of the obsolete tenpence. The eightpence and the two-shillings have been withdrawn from circulation, and no longer figure among the stamps sold by the Post-office. The English Post-office is well supplied with stamps for internal use, but for Postal Union purposes multiples of twopence-halfpenny are required for countries in Class A, and those of fourpence for Class B. A new stamp of fivepence, and the restoration of the eightpenny and tenpenny appear therefore, to be desirable.

If now we turn to other countries we find that though Spain did not supply us with its usual quota for our collections, yet it made it up by its annual series for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, adding three values this year for Fernando Po. In Portugal, the 25 reis stamp which appeared at the close of 1879, had but a short reign; it was superseded six months after by a similar stamp, in which a kit-cat portrait of King Luis appears in full dress, while his Majesty has successfully cultivated a considerable amount of whisker in the meantime, and has aged rapidly during the few months which had elapsed.

In Italy, the series with the portrait of the present King has been gradually taking the place of the old values as they are used up. In Russia there is little to remark. The crop of locals does not sensibly diminish, for as one ceases its place is more than filled by others. At one time these stamps seemed interesting from their novelty, and for their air of originality, not being of the utter sameness that distinguishes a herd of other stamps; but they now commence to be somewhat wearisome, especially those which only consist of a type-set design. If one wishes to be extremely accurate it is necessary, in some few cases, to keep a whole sheet, because each stamp differs in some trifling degree from its neighbour. Besides which, the rural posts do not invest much money in providing any large stock, the types, therefore, succeed one another too rapidly to be agreeable.

On the strength of the new position given to Eastern Roumelia under the Bismarck-Beaconsfield Treaty of Berlin, this extract of the former Turkish Empire conceived the idea of issuing a post card, but it appears to have been quashed by the supreme government, and this audacious piece of independence has been nipped in the bud. The latest accounts state that the Sublime Porte insists on the use of its own stamps within this territory.

Roumania has a new series in course of issue, which, so far as may be judged by the values which have yet appeared, is an improvement upon the former one. A new series is said to be in contemplation for Switzerland, and some alteration seems imminent in the stamps of Turkey. The German stamps have all been subjected to the change in orthography, the values being now spelt without the final *e*, and the printing has been somewhat modified. The colours are no longer fast, owing, according to some authorities, to water-colour being substituted for oil colour, and, according to others, to a soluble coating being given to the paper previous to the impression.

If we now turn to Asia there is but little in the way of novelty. The Cabul stamp manufactory seems to have received its *quietus* for the present, but there have been a few fresh importations from Cashmere. The stamps of Hong Kong have been in an unsettled state, and surcharges have been abundant; not made, however, with any view of gratifying collectors as those of the Shanghai stamps appear to be. Some of the best post cards manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue have been those for Hong Kong, but they have no sooner been put into circulation than the surcharging process has been commenced even upon them. Since the issue of the post card and the series of stamps with coloured borders, Persia, where a restless Postmaster-General formerly ruled, has been very quiet. The new issue for Ceylon has been completed by the addition of a very handsome stamp of 2½ rupees. Bhopal has favoured us with another native specimen of engraving and printing, and also with a native specimen of perforation, which, instead of giving to the stamps when separated an engrailed edge, makes them look as if they had been gnawed. Among other natives, Rajpeepla has issued some adhesives, and we are promised an entire series of Bhores.

A new issue for Liberia has made its appearance, and the Gold Coast and Lagos have contributed some new stamps and post cards. Additions have also been made to the stamps of the Transvaal and to those of Gambia, which latter are now perforated, and form one of the most effective series of stamps that we know of.

In America we find the additions of adhesive stamps and post cards, necessitated by the entrance of several British Colonies into the Postal Union, have been carried out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The Argentine Republic has introduced us to another of its great men by portraying his features on a news band, while Guatemala has given us a lesson in ornithology by presenting us a picture of the quezal, a beautiful bird, a native of Central America. The two stamps on which this bird is represented are printed in two colours, and, so far as engraving goes, are exquisite specimens of what the American Bank-Note Company can do. But we agree with *The Philatelic Record* that the picture is a mistake, as the Ionic column, which serves for a perch, is quite out of place and out of character with the habits of its occupant, its only object being to show off as much of the bird's tail as possible, though, in this respect even, it is said to answer its purpose very inadequately.

The new Mexican Porte de Mar series, announced so long since, are gradually making their appearance, but are not much more ornamental than their predecessors. Peru, proud of entering into the Postal Union, surcharges its stamps with notice of the fact, and Venezuela has altered the values on its stamps to

decimals of a *bolivar*, equivalent to one-fifth of a peso. A change has also been made in the stamps of the Dominican Republic, consequent on its having entered the Postal Union.

Newfoundland is having its stamps re-engraved, but not to their advantage. The characteristic design of the Virgin Islands' stamp is, we are sorry to say, giving place to the hackneyed De La Rue type, which seems as if it would become naturalized among the Leeward Islands.

In Oceania, we have little to remark except that the art of native postage-stamp manufacture does not show any great progress. The last novelties come from Queensland, where some of the values are lithographed copies of the old design, while others represent royalty in the abstract in profile. Still, if anyone is curious to see how far such caricatures can go, we would advise them to get a copy of the new fiscal penny stamp of Victoria—the penny value, not the five pounds—and there they will see a remarkable specimen of design and execution worthy of Albert Durer or Holbein.

On a review of the whole, we cannot think that the year 1880 shows any improvement in art as applied to postage stamps. One would indulge the hope that a postage stamp, which is destined to travel to the uttermost parts of the earth, might have been made to convey with it some idea of the state of art in the country whence it proceeds. But such, alas, is not the case. Our own government leads the way now, not as it did in 1840 by showing how much it could do, but by showing how little it need do. At how small a cost the object can be carried out. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have an experienced chemist attached to their establishment; is it that the penuriousness of the employers prevent them from retaining the services of the best designers and engravers, or has such art died with Corbould and Heath?

Our Annual Chronicle.

Europe.

AUSTRIA.—By a decree of the Minister of Trade, dated 17th July, 1880, a Postal Union card of the value of 5 kr. made its appearance on the 1st of August last. The inscription is in three lines, WELTPOSTVEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)—CORRESPONDENZ KARTE (CARTE POSTALE), ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE. Below are two long dotted lines, the first preceded by AN in small text hand, and one more dotted line and a thick one with the word IN between them. The arms are in the left upper corner, and a stamp of 5 kr., 1857, in the right. The impression is in black on a buff card, the stamp being in rose. Reply cards of similar design also exist, with the addition of the words ANTWORT (REPONSE). Similar cards have also been issued with the values in soldi. The post cards of 2 kreuzer, for internal use, in German, Italian, Bohemian, Illyrian, Ruthenian, Slavonian, and Polish, have also been supplemented by a series of reply cards of 2 + 2 kr.

AZORES.—The 25 reis grey, figured under Portugal, inscribed PORTUGAL CONTINENTE, was issued surcharged AÇORES. The type subsequently substituted for it, similarly modified, was issued simultaneously with its appearance in the mother country. This latter is violet-grey. The 5 reis black of the same type is also now in use.

BAVARIA.—The adhesive stamp of 2 marks violet, perforated, appeared early in the year watermarked with undulating lines similar to the other stamps of the series. A double Postal Union card of 10 + 10 pfennig has been issued similar to the single card in carmine on buff. The usual inscription, "The accompanying card is for the reply," appears on the first part of the double card in French and German, and on the second part, "Reply," also in the two languages.

DENMARK.—Two transfers of the 4 and 8 öre post cards are noticed, the frames round each of these cards being found differing considerably in length.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.—This slice from the former Turkish Empire lately conceived the idea of issuing a post card. The value was 10 paras, and the whole of the inscriptions were in black on a white card. The stamp was hand-struck, but the card was speedily suppressed by superior order of the Sublime Porte. It was said that this new candidate for postal honours was to be indulged —when, was *not* said—by a special set of stamps to be supplied by the Ottoman Post-office at the cost of the province; but if we are to believe a Reuter's telegram of November 10th, the Porte now declines to supply a special stamp as provided by the Organic Statute, and insists on the Roumelian Post-office using Turkish stamps, refusing to acknowledge the stamp which has *hitherto sufficed for the prepayment of letters*. Reuter is so often wrong, and any one of ordinary capacity could concoct better intelligence away from the locality, that we do not attach much importance to what is said of a stamp employed for the prepayment of letters. We suspect that the writer of this telegram did not know a letter from a post card.

FRANCE.—The 3 centimes is now issued in grey.

GERMANY.—The 5, 20, and 50 pf. adhesives have now followed the example of the 10 pf., and appear with the new orthography of PFENNIG in lieu of PFENNIGE. It may also be noticed that in the 5 pf. the figure of value is repeated after the word PFENNIG, replacing as it were the void caused by the omission of the final E. The impression is now also in fugitive colours, according to some in water-colours, while, according to others, it is on paper prepared with a coating which dissolves when the stamp is immersed in water.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The penny adhesive stamp of the new type, printed in typography by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., appeared on the 1st of January, and was followed by the halfpenny and three-halfpence on the 14th October. It will most probably have been remarked that in the penny the plate numbers are no longer inserted, while in the halfpenny, three-halfpence, and twopence, the lettering at the angles is also omitted. The vagaries of our English Post-office are not capable of being easily comprehended, especially in their caricatures of Her Majesty. It is scarcely necessary to say that the colour of the penny stamp is Venetian red; that of the halfpenny, green, of which we have two shades; and the three-halfpence red-brown. The twopence, which has donned the colour left off by the twopence-halfpenny is no improvement on its companions the ½d., 1d., and 1½d., so far as the execution of the stamp is concerned. To say that all three are a little better than the one penny is all that we can do. Their designs we need not describe, as they will have been seen by most of our readers when these lines appear.



In the month of February the colour of the 2½d. was changed to blue, an alteration carried out, as stated by the Postmaster-General, with a view of rendering the colour more in conformity with the stamps of corresponding value, as agreed upon by the Postal Union Congress. This change took place while plate 17 was in use, the present number being 20. The 2s. having had its

colour thus appropriated was changed to brown-yellow, similar to that of the now obsolete tenpence, the number of the plate remaining the same.

In August or September last the 8d. and 2s. ceased to be issued by the Post-office; and as the colour green had been given to the halfpenny, the 1s. was permitted to take one of the colours thus left disposable, and appeared in October in the colour of the 2s. Plate No. 13, which was in use at the beginning of the year, is still in use. The fourpence, which has since its first issue gone through changes from carmine to vermilion, and then to a sickly green, appeared on the 15th August in neutral olive-brown, an alteration which took place when plate No. 17 was brought into use. It will thus be seen that the threepence, the sixpence, and the five shillings are the only values issued by the Post-office that have not suffered some violence.

HELIGOLAND.—A reply Postal Union card of 10 + 10 pfennig has been issued. The impression is black on white, and the inscription is in French and English.

HUNGARY.—The newspaper band of 2 kr. has been issued in mauve on plain white wove paper. The envelope of the current series of the value of 5 kr. is now on blue wove paper, watermarked in large double-lined letters with a portion of the words KINCTARI JOVEDEK (State taxes). The 3 kr envelope, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, bears the watermark MAGYAR KIR POSTA, in double-lined letters, like that previously existing on the 5 kr. The 5 kr. adhesive is now bright carmine.

The Belgian journal states that since the 1st August last reply post cards of the value of 2 + 2 kreuzer, with the ordinary stamp in light-brown on the right and the arms of Hungary on the left, have been in use. They are printed on thick buff paper, watermarked M. K. POSTA in double-lined letters. Postal Union cards of the value of 5 kr., in carmine on buff, and reply cards of 5 + 5 kr., were also issued on the 1st October.

ICELAND.—Two post cards have been issued with Greek borders, similar to those on the current Denmark cards. The one of the value of 8 aur. is in violet for use between Iceland and Denmark; the other, of the value of 10 aur., printed in carmine, is for use within the Postal Union.

LIVONIA.—The stamp issued in 1878 has been somewhat modified, but only in the colour of the impression. The arm holding the sword remains as before, in green on a red ground, but the rest of the stamp is printed in grey instead of green.

LUXEMBURG.—A new edition of the adhesives printed in Holland is now coming into use, and the 2 c., 10 c., and 25 c. have appeared. These stamps can be readily distinguished from those that they are superseding by the perforation which, instead of being 13, is 12. Two post cards of 5 c. and 10 c. have also been issued on light buff; the first is printed in pale violet, and the latter with the inscription UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (WELTPOSTVEREIN), is in ochre, but this will probably be changed hereafter into red, to be more in conformity with the colours ordinarily adopted.

NORWAY.—*Christianssund.*—Norway and Sweden have been very quiet during the year, but we cannot say the same of one of the by-posts, which has been very restless. The Christianssund stamps are lithographed on plain paper, and present the profile of a gentleman, amply bearded and dressed in a morning coat, within a coloured double oval, and is probably a reduction of a photograph of M. Andresen, the head of the firm. Figures of the value are in the angles in white on coloured ground. The value in full at the top and bottom, as also the name of the firm on each side of the portrait, and the portrait itself are printed in black. The values and colours are 1 öre, rose; 2 öre, lilac-rose; 3 öre, vermilion; 7 öre, green; 10 öre, violet. The issue is completed by two post cards, 2 öre vermilion, on white, and 4 öre blue, on white.

PORTUGAL.—The 25 reis grey, inscribed PORTUGAL CONTINENTE, an engraving



of which is annexed, did not enjoy long life, as it has been superseded by a stamp very similar in general design, except in the following particulars. The colour of the impression in the new stamp is violet-grey; the design in the spandrels is different, and the classic profile is replaced by a kit-cat portrait of His Majesty King Luis, full dressed, with large whiskers, and evidently much aged in general appearance in the short period of six months. The 15 reis post card, light brown, has been replaced by one of 10 reis, of similar design and colour. We have received specimens of the 20 reis blue post cards numbered consecutively on the backs!

ROUMANIA.—A new series for this State is in course of issue, of which we give an illustration. It is an improvement on the Bucharest impressions of the late series. At present we have only seen the 15 bani, in red-brown, lithographed on unwatermarked paper, and perforated 11. The other values will doubtless follow when the stock in hand of the former series is used up. The market has been rather glutted with specimens of the 3 bani green, of the 1872 type, cut in two diagonally, and alleged to be used as 1½ bani newspaper stamps. They are ordinarily offered on pieces of newspaper, and are neatly postmarked "Jassy, 13th Dec., 1873." *The Philatelic Record* found one of these "provisionals" on a piece of newspaper, dated 1877! We need scarcely warn our readers against these specimens made for their benefit. The 10 bani post card has been issued as a reply card.



RUSSIA.—The envelopes of 5 and 10 kop. have been utilised by surcharging them with a sort of hanging label bearing the new value in words, separated by the figure of value. This surcharging is in red. A somewhat curious post card for semi-official use in St. Petersburg was issued in July last. It appears that there is no such thing as a directory in St. Petersburg, but any one wishing to ascertain an address can apply to the register office. To avoid the necessity of personal attendance for this purpose, the Town Administration has printed a formula on the ordinary post card of 3 kop., to be filled up on one side by the party desiring the information regarding the party whose name he gives. On the obverse side the office fills in the required particulars. The price of the card is 9 kop., dissected as follows:—6 kop. for the double postage, 2 kop. for the information, and 1 kop. for expense of printing, &c.

We have just received a newly-issued post card, very like the 3 kop. of 1879. It has a double-lined frame with ornamentation at the angles; arms and post-horns at the upper left, dotted rectangular compartment for stamp on right. Russian heading above, then seven dotted lines for address, and three lines of printed directions below. Black on light buff.

The annual crop of Russian locals has been more prolific than profitable. Were we to indulge our readers with a list of the new ones, the dead ones, and



of those which, after having been quietly buried, have been dug up again by one or two most indefatigable resurrectionists, we should only weary them and fill our pages with what, we fear, they would not give themselves the trouble to read.

SERVIA.—The Leipsic journal some months since gave publicity to a report of the advent of a new series for this principality, and presented an engraving of one of the intended values, which we reproduce. But little more has been heard of this series up to the present time, and we are unable to say of

what it consists, or what are its values and colours. The only specimen we have yet seen is the 5 paras. This is printed in green on plain white paper, perforated 13 by 13½. The engraver's name, &c., is under the label, bearing the word POTCHTA.

SWITZERLAND.—Vast changes are said to be impending, but opinions are, it appears, divided as to the design. Whether this should be taken from the mountains, or the heroes, or the great Swiss battles, is a question yet undecided. According to the *Schweizerische Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, it has been proposed to the Swiss postal authorities to abolish the symbolical figure of Helvetia, and taking as their pattern the American stamp of Nicaragua, to substitute a series of views of famous Swiss scenes, such as the Jungfrau, Rütli, Giesbach, the Rigi, or the Devil's Bridge. It was replied, however, that the issue of a series of delicate little steel engravings would be very expensive, without being particularly useful. The paper cited above now recommends that national history and biography should be selected, instead of scenery, an example already set by America in the fifteen-cent "Landing of Columbus," and in the twenty-four-cent "Declaration of Independence." It is proposed that such subjects should be taken as the "Tell Shot," the "Oath of Rütli," the "Diet of Stanz," the Battles of Morgarten, Sempach, and Murten, with the date of the event below the picture, and the value of the stamp above it. It is further suggested that the history and chronology imperceptibly learned by this means might be supplemented by a biographical series of postage stamps, containing busts of eminent Switzers, such as Nicklaus von der Flüe, Lavater, Albrecht von Haller, Pestalozzi, and others, with the date of the birth and death of each worthy printed underneath the portrait.

The reference to the 15 and 24 cents of the United States is not a fortunate one. The whole series was too fanciful to be practical, and was very soon suppressed, though how far the 90 cents, which represented good Abraham Lincoln with *fasces*, is as historical as it might have been made, we could never batter our brains sufficiently to discover. The suggestion of immortalising the great men among the Switzers, after the mode adopted by the Argentine Republic, would certainly have the advantage of introducing us to the names and history of many persons of whose deeds a great many of the outer world are lamentably ignorant. If, however, the invidious task of selecting a dozen of the worthiest among the host of worthies is left to the administration of the Post-office, we should not have much faith that the right men were in the right place. In this Pantheon also there surely must be degrees of worthiness. One stamp, like a star, differs from another stamp in glory. One hero's face and figure would be disseminated in the proportion of 100 to 1 of those of another. As philatelists we should be glad to see our albums ornamented by stamps in which great events in a nation's history were faithfully recorded, but how the Swiss victorious battles could be represented in a space of about 16 mm. square, unless by photography, to be seen through the medium of a oxyhydrogen microscope, we are at a loss to conceive. At all events, there would not be room for the display of much manœuvring.

TURKEY.—This empire seems disposed to endeavour to make one appear more than one, as it issued early in the year a stamp of 1 piastre in black on a blue diapered ground, in which 1 piastre is written 1 PIASTRES. A 20 piastres has since been issued in black on a rose-coloured diapered ground. Both stamps are of the type of 1876.

Asia.

BHOPAL.—The ½ anna, originally printed in vermilion and then in brown, has subsequently returned to its original colour; but the block has evidently been re-engraved, as the errors in the orthography have disappeared in the new issue. This, as also the ¼ anna, green, come now to hand perforated very roughly, sometimes seven, at other times eight.

BHORE.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received from Mr. Casey two stamps, the one oval and the other rectangular. The oval stamp is printed in black, and is of the value of ½ anna; the rectangular one is in red, and is of the value of 1 anna. They are printed on laid native paper. It is reported that a series of stamps are in course of preparation, so that we may expect shortly to be introduced to a whole family of Bhores, but whether the stamps hitherto seen are postage stamps is by no means clear.

CASHMERE.—In July last, *The Philatelic Record* mentioned that the 3 pies had come to hand on laid instead of *pelure* paper, that the colour of the 1 anna was modified to Venetian red, and that the 2 annas had put on a slate shade of purple. The ¼ anna, or 3 pies, has subsequently come over printed in blue. Two other values, also of the current type, have been issued printed in red on *pelure* paper, of the respective values of 4 and 8 annas. These latter have a serrated edge. The *Ami des Timbres* also mentions an entire series of official stamps, of the values of ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, printed in black.

CEYLON.—The colour of the 4 cent stamp has been changed from grey to a full pink. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have furnished a handsome addition to the actual series in the shape of a stamp of 2½ rupees. It is printed in pale red-brown on paper watermarked with a crown and C.C., and is perforated 14. The representation of this stamp, which we annex, renders further description unnecessary.



A registration envelope, in two sizes, corresponding to the two smaller sizes of the English registration envelopes, and manufactured by the same contractors that furnish these latter, has been issued in Ceylon. The inscription is similar to that on the English registration envelopes; but the impression is in rose-pink. The embossed stamp, of which we give an illustration, is of the value of 12 cents, and is struck on the flap like that of the mother country.



The stamp on the wrapper issued at the close of last year, is an improvement on that of our own country, which it resembles in its main features. It is printed in reddish brown on white paper, and is, as seen, of the value of two cents.



A Postal Union card, of the value of 8 cents, in brown on buff has been issued, as also one of 6 cents in blue on buff. The inscriptions are similar to those on the post cards lately furnished to other colonies by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

CYPRUS.—The late types of the English ½d. and 1d., the 2½d., 4d., and 1s., of the now obsolete colours, and the 6d., have all been surcharged in block letters with CYPRUS for use in the island. The postal cards of ½d. and 1½d., and that of the 1d. with the original superscription, have also been similarly surcharged. All these surcharges are in black. The 1d. wrapper has been surcharged in brown, and the two smaller sizes of the registration

envelopes in blue. *The Philatelic Record*, from information received from the Postmaster of Cyprus, states that no more English stamps will be surcharged for use there, but that new ones will shortly be issued with the values in piastres.

DECCAN.—An envelope bearing a stamp of 5 annas of similar type to the current ones has appeared. It is in chocolate-brown, embossed on envelopes made of white, yellow, blue, green, and pink paper.

A post card of ½ anna has also been issued. The *Timbre-Poste* rightly says that it is remarkable for its simplicity. In fact it is devoid of everything except the stamp, which is that of the second type of the ½ anna envelope, embossed in brick-red.

The ½ anna brick-red and 1 anna grey-brown adhesives come over printed on laid paper, with the usual perforation.

HONG KONG.—Three post cards, printed on thick light buff card by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., have put an end to the previous provisional issue. These cards are of the values of 1, 3, and 4 cents, the first being printed in green, the 3 cents in brown, and the 4 cents in slate. The two latter are Postal Union cards, the 4 cents being for the higher rate, *viâ* Brindisi. The supply of the 1 cent appears to have become exhausted, as the 4 cents has since come to hand surcharged ONE CENT in black.

The alterations in the rates, caused by the Postal Union Congress, has disturbed the hitherto tranquil state of the stamps of this settlement. We have consequently the 2 cents changed to rose, the 16 cents to blue, and the 48 cents to brown. Besides this there are the following surcharges:—5 CENTS on 8 cents yellow, and on 18 cents lilac; and 10 CENTS on 12 cents blue, on 16 cents yellow, on 24 cents green, and on the 48 cents pink. This provisional issue of 5 and 10 cents will probably now cease, as the supply of these stamps arrived in October and were issued in November. The 5 cents is blue and the 10 cents lilac, of the same type as the rest of the series.

INDIA.—An official card has lately been issued of a very unassuming aspect. It was originally printed in grey-blue, which subsequently assumed a decided ultramarine hue. It bears the inscription, QUARTER ANNA POST CARD, TO BE USED FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ONLY. There are four dotted lines for the address, and at the foot is THE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION OF THE SENDER TO BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE. The stamp consists of lattice-work type, in which blanks are left for the insertion of ON H.M.'S SERVICE, in three lines.

JAPAN.—The 1 sen of the 1875 issue of adhesives is now in red-brown, and the 2 sen of the same issue in violet.

JOONAGHUR.—The type-set series in native characters seems still to be in existence, and we have also some additional values. We have seen the following, 1 anna red on white laid paper; 2 annas, black on blue laid; 4 annas, black on white laid; and 8 annas black on cream laid.

LABUAN.—A new value of 8 cents has been created by surcharging the 12 cents with 8 CENTS in black. The 16 cents has also been surcharged with 6 CENTS in red. The whole of the values were originally issued on paper watermarked with a crown and C.A., but the 6 and 16 cents have since been issued with the watermark of a crown and C.C.

NOWANUGGER.—Three native-printed stamps, with inscriptions in Hindu, have lately made their appearance on various kinds of paper. The *Timbre-Poste* gives their values as 1 docra, red; 2 docra, yellow-green; and 3 docra, yellow.

PERSIA.—Stamps similar to the 1 and 5 kran, with the portrait of the Shah and coloured borders, perforated 13, were issued on the 1st January last, of the following values and colours: 1 shahi, vermilion; 2 shahis, yellow-ochre; 5 shahis, green; and 10 shahis, violet.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The 10 reis of the actual series has been changed to green, and the 25 reis to dull mauve.

RAJPEEPLA.—This State, which was content to hide its envelopes for some years under a bushel, until they were unearthed by philatelists, has now issued a series of adhesives, of which the first that came to hand was the 1 paisa, or ¼ anna, blue, roughly perforated 12. It is native printed, and it is said that the sheet consists of 64 stamps, all varying in some slight particulars. This will be a source of considerable satisfaction to collectors of varieties. We have since seen specimens of one in green and another in red-brown, somewhat resembling in general appearance the stamps of Japan. These are of the respective values of 2 annas and 4 annas, perforated 12. We are also informed that there is another stamp of the value of ½ anna of similar design to the ¼ anna, but printed in black.

SHANGHAI.—The 80 cash blue, like the 100 cash, is now surcharged 60 CASH. These surcharges look very much as if they were made to order or as a matter of favour.



SIRMOOR.—This stamp has been changed from green to blue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 8 cents orange has appeared surcharged in black with a figure 5, and the 30 cents vermilion with 10 CENTS. There are several varieties of these surcharges, and in that of 10 cents the surcharge is found sometimes with and sometimes without the word CENTS. A Postal Union card of 4 cents has been issued to supply the place of the card of 5 cents surcharged with FOUR CENTS.

Africa.

ASSAB.—This appears to be a coaling station of the Rubattino Steam-Ship Company, near to the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, consisting of a small strip of land about three miles long by two wide. *The Philatelic Record* gives an extract from the *Erdball*, to which journal the world appears to be indebted for the discovery and history of these stamps, which are current Italian stamps surcharged with ASSAB, and the amount below. The account is prefaced by the *Erdball* as follows:—"Until the government shall have established a Post-office for this new Italian colony" [consisting most probably of a couple of coal-heavers] "similar to those existing at Alexandria, Tripoli, &c., a private and provisional postal service has been started. The operations are for the present confined to the collection and despatch of letters and post cards which are entrusted to any ship which may happen to pass bound for Italy, to be posted on arrival in port." It then states that letters for Italy are charged 25 centimes, composed of a stamp of 5 c. for the postage from the port of arrival, and 20 c. for the undertaking. This is represented by a 5 c. Italian stamp, surcharged 25 c. Letters for countries other than Italy cost 40 c., and are franked by a 20 c. Italian stamp, surcharged 40 c. Letters for countries within the Postal Union cost 50 c., and are franked by a 25 c. Italian stamp, surcharged 50 c. The 10 c. Italian post card is surcharged with 20 c.; but there is also a 10 c. Italian stamp surcharged with 20 c., the use of which is not very apparent. Altogether this mode of enhancing the values of the stamps is serious, and will doubtless find imitators, as the trade, though it might be small, would prove exceedingly profitable.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The colour of the fourpence was early in the year changed to dull rose, and surcharged THREEPENCE. Since then a threepenny value has been issued, the colour remaining dull rose. The greater part of the

specimens we have seen are surcharged in black with the figure 3, which seems to us like a work of supererogation.

FERNANDO PO.—The 10 c. de peseta was described by mistake in the late *Philatelic Quarterly* as bistre-brown. It is, on the contrary, carmine.

GAMBIA.—The two solitary stamps of 4d. and 6d. of this settlement have been supplemented by five other values of similar design, and the whole series is now embossed on paper watermarked with the crown and C.C., and perforated 14. The additional values are ½d., orange; 1d., maroon; 2d., pink; 3d., pale blue; and 1s., green. A Postal Union card has also been issued, value 1½d., in slate-grey on light buff. The design of the stamp on the card presents nothing novel, being the same as that given by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to Nevis, Montserrat, &c.

GOLD COAST.—Two adhesives have been issued, one of a halfpenny in olive, and the other of twopence in green. The type is that of the current values. A post card of one penny halfpenny in brown on buff has also been supplied for Postal Union purposes.

GUINEA.—This settlement up to the present time has made use of the stamps of the Cape Verd Islands without any distinguishing mark. A 50 reis stamp, green, has lately come to hand surcharged GUINE in black.

LIBERIA.—A new issue for this country is announced, type as before, values and colours as follows:—1 cent, blue; 2 c., rose; 6 c., violet; 12 c., yellow; and 24 c., pink.

MADEIRA.—The 150 reis of the 1871 type has changed its garb and is now yellow in place of blue. The 25 reis of the second type, "Portugal Continente," has also been issued for this island, with the usual surcharge in black, as also the 5 reis black of the same type, surcharged in red. The post card of 10 reis, brown on buff, has also appeared with the usual surcharge. For a short time, owing, it was said, to some oversight or misunderstanding, the Madeira stamps were not surcharged, and several values were, therefore, received from the island bearing the ordinary Portuguese stamps. By the last mail we are informed that the surcharging has again ceased, and this time is finally interred, not to come to life again. All the surcharged stock on hand has been bought up by the Postmaster as a private speculation. Some of the stamps also from this island appear to bear an additional surcharge of BLANDY; this, however, is nothing but the handstamp of these eminent wine merchants. Were a similar privilege to be granted by the authorities in England of stamping or writing across postage stamps affixed on letters it might do something to counterbalance the evil effects of the new Postmaster-General's plan for increasing the Savings Bank deposits at the expense of letter writers.

MAURITIUS.—Two Postal Union cards have been issued, one of the value of 6 cents, in green on buff, and the other of 8 cents, in blue on buff. The designs of the stamps correspond with those of the current type of adhesives. The 8 cents has also been surcharged with 4 CENTS in black, for use between Mauritius and the islands of Réunion and Seychelles.

NATAL.—The one shilling has changed its colour to light brown-yellow, and a stamp of one halfpenny has been issued in green, very similar in design to the new halfpenny of Great Britain, but without the adventitious ornamentation in the spandrels. The execution is also infinitely better, and the paper more highly glazed. Instead of having a Professor of Political Economy at the head of our national establishment we seem to have a professor of Post-office Economy.

TRANSVAAL.—An additional value has been issued of the Queen's head type. ½d., orange-vermilion. The surcharged sixpennies, doing duty for pennies, are discontinued; supplies of the lacking value having arrived.

America.

ANTIGUA.—Two new adhesive stamps have been issued, viz. :—The 2½d. brown and 4d. blue; as also a penny halfpenny post card. The design of the stamps and post card is what may be called Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s Leeward Islands type.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The very respectable-looking old gentleman whose portrait is annexed is Dr. Don Julian Segundo de Agüero, a former Minister under Rivadavia, and an eminent priest and lawyer. He died nearly thirty years ago, but the country in grateful remembrance of his services has now immortalised his features by transferring them to a 4 centavos wrapper. The impression is in blue on whitey-brown paper. The 8 centavos, carmine, portrait of Rivadavia, now comes to hand perforated 12½ instead of rouletted.



According to the Bath *Monthly Circular*, among the latest novelties may be comprised a number of the stamps of 1877 surcharged with the figures 1, 2, and 8, sometimes topsy-turvy, sometimes sideways, sometimes two on one stamp. These novelties come from Monte Video, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, and we mention them in order to put our readers on their guard against the rubbish. We fear this surcharging of stamps will lead to a great deal of this kind of petty robbery of collectors of varieties.

BERMUDA.—To the existing adhesive stamps have been added two new values, viz. : a one halfpenny in pale brown, and a fourpence in orange. The design of the halfpenny resembles that of the English shilling; while that of the fourpence is rather more novel, as will be seen by the illustrations below.

Two post cards have also been issued, but they are, in all probability, only provisionals. One is a Postal Union card, and is printed in carmine on buff, and inscribed UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, below which is a transverse double oval, with a crown in the interior, and BERMUDA POST OFFICE between the inner and outer ovals. It appears to be an engraving of the Post-office seal. Underneath are the usual inscriptions separated by a line from the blank space left below for the address. A space is lined off in the right upper corner to receive two adhesive stamps, one of a penny and the other of a halfpenny. The second is similar in general design, and is for inland use. It is printed in red on a card of greenish blue colour. Space is left sufficient for affixing one stamp only, which is the new halfpenny value.





BRAZIL.—The colour of the 100 reis is said to have been changed to blue. We have before us a Postal Union card of 80 reis, printed in orange. A rectangular stamp containing the arms of Brazil occupies the right-hand corner.

CHILI.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that in order to render the colours of the stamps of this republic conformable with those adopted by the Postal Union Congress, the 1 c. will be green; the 2 c., pink; and the 5 c., blue. For the past two months our letters have borne fiscal stamps of 5 centavos, blue, in payment of the postage rates.

CUBA.—Two Postal Union cards have been recently issued, according to the Leipsic journal, both of them with and without reply. They are of the values

of 10 c. de peseta, and 10+10 c. de p., lake-red; and 15 c. de p., and 15+15 c. de p., pink.

DOMINICA.—A Postal Union card of one penny-halfpenny, of the ordinary De La Rue type, has been issued for this island. Red-brown on buff.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—An adhesive stamp, value fourpence, in brown-grey, has been added to the existing series.

GRENADA.—This island appears to have been forgotten in the general distribution of favours, and in order to provide for the demand for halfpenny stamps, has been compelled to divide the penny stamps in two, diagonally.



GUATEMALA.—Our illustration of the ¼ real, brown, with green centre, is but a feeble representation of this beautiful work of the American Bank-Note Company. The bird, for the exhibition of whose long tail even the perching of it on the top of an Ionic column does not give sufficient room, is the quezal, a native of Central America.

MONTE VIDEO.—Two new Postal Union cards have been issued for the republic of Uruguay, one of 2 centesimos, printed in pink for cards circulating within the Argentine Republic, and the other of 3 c. for countries within the Postal Union. The design is a fancy one; the word TARJETA in large shaded capitals is cut by a scroll bearing the inscription, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; while below is 1*a.* SERIE 1880—ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO LA DIRECCION Y LA COMUNICACION DEL OTRO. To the right is the stamp of which an engraving is annexed. This stamp is the same on both cards, with the alteration only of numerals.



The Bath *Monthly Circular* states that it has been informed that the current series engraved by the American Bank-Note Company, as also the 15 centesimos of the old lithographed series, have been employed with the word OFICIAL surcharged on them diagonally across the stamp. The surcharge on the 15 centesimos of the old series, and that on the 1 c., brown; the 5 c., green; the 10 c., red; and the 20 c., brown, is in black; while that on the 50 c., black; and the 1 peso, blue, is in red.



MONTSERRAT.—We give an engraving of the new stamp of 2½d. red-brown for this island. It is, as will be seen, of the Leeward Islands type of De La Rue and Co., and was issued at the close of last year, when the island was also supplied with a Postal Union card of one penny-halfpenny of like type.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—These stamps are in course of being re-engraved, but the execution and general effect appear to us to be inferior to the original series. The designs have been retained, but the details have been treated differently.



In the 1 cent the cap of the Prince of Wales is altered, as also his tartan, the face is fuller, and the size of the turn-down collar increased. In the 3 cents the portrait of the Queen is rather larger than in the former issue; Newfoundland is in an arched label above, and the value in a straight label below. The first of these is printed in lilac-brown, the other in blue. Since these two values were issued the 2 cents and the 5 cents have appeared. From the illustrations



it will be at once seen in what respects this second edition differs from the first. The 2 cents is in green; the 5 cents in blue, of the same tone of colour as the 3 cents. They are all perforated 12½, and are on plain paper.



The British American Bank-Note Company, to whom the supply of the new series of adhesives has been entrusted, has been more successful with its Postal Union card. The inscription is the same as on that issued last year, which was the work of the New York Company. The colour of the present card is buff, and the impression is bright vermilion. The 1 cent card has also been re-engraved, and the portrait of the Prince of Wales altered in conformity with the adhesive of same value. The impression is in yellow-green.

NEVIS.—The stamp of 2½d. for this island resembles that for Montserrat in the same way as one pea is said to resemble another pea. A penny stamp of the same type in violet, has replaced that of the emblematical design which has so long distinguished the stamps of this island from those of its neighbours.

NEW GRANADA.—The colour of the 20 centavos is said by *Le Timbre-Poste* to be somewhat modified. It is now purple instead of blue.

Bolivar.—In the autumn of 1879 a new series appeared for this state, lithographed, and perforated 12½, presenting a profile of General Bolivar. There were four values: 5 centavos, light blue; 10 c., lilac; 20 c., pale carmine; and 40 c., brown. Above the profile was a small label with the date 1879 upon it. A similar issue has been made this year, the only change being that 1880 is substituted for 1879.

Tolima.—Two stamps of more original design than we are so frequently accustomed to see have been issued for this state. They are both lithographed; the one of the value of 50 centavos is in green, the other of the value of 1 peso is in vermilion.

Two "Cubiertas" have also been issued for similar purposes to those originally issued by the Confederation in 1865. They are chromolithographed in three colours—red, blue, and yellow, rainbow-like. The arms of the Confederation occupy the centre of the upper portion of the stamp, and the value is in two discs, one on each side. The values are 10 centavos and 50 c., and there is no difference in the design of the two covers with the exception of the values.

NICARAGUA.—The entire series is now rouletted.

PERU.—Early in the year we received an unpaid-letter stamp of the value of 1 centavo, bearing the inscription, DEFICIT. It is printed in brown, and perforated 12. The whole of the actual series has been surcharged with a handstamp consisting of a double upright oval, within the inner and outer lines of which is the inscription UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL in the upper part, and PERU in the lower part, with PLATA in the centre. This surcharge is in red on the 1 centavo, the 5 c., and the 50 c., and in blue on the 2 c. and the 1 sol. The 2 c. has also been issued surcharged in black, and the amateurs of topsy-turvies may find instances of the surcharges on several of the values struck upside down.





PORTO RICO.—The series for 1880 is completed by the addition of ¼ c. de peseta, sea-green; ½ c. de p., carmine; 1 c. de p., pale lake; 2 c. de p., lavender; 3 c. de p., pale orange; 4 c. de p., black; of the same type as the

other stamps of the series, consisting of the 5 c. de p., green; 10 c. de p., pink; 15 c. de p., light-brown; 25 c. de p., ultramarine; 40 c. de p., grey; 50 c. de p., sepia; and the 1 p., grey-brown. The type of this entire series is that of Spain, 1875, and is inscribed PUERTO RICO 1880.

ST. DOMINGO.—This republic having entered the Postal Union, has issued a new set of stamps of the following values and colours:—1 centavo, green; 2 c. orange; 5 c., blue; 10 c., pink; 20 c., light yellow-brown; 25 c., lilac; 50 c., yellow; 75 c., ultramarine; 1 peso, gold. They are lithographed on plain white paper, and rouletted on lines of colour similar to the last issue of the Thurn and Taxis stamps.

ST. VINCENT.—The penny stamp has been issued in a sage-green of a "dirty" shade, and seems to be a lithographed copy of the original issue. Whilst this was in preparation the sixpence green was made to do duty for one penny, by perforating it 12 longitudinally down the middle, and surcharging each of the halves with ID. in red.

SURINAM.—The *Timbre-Poste*, quoting the *Welt Post*, states that the post card of 15 cents, grey, has been surcharged with 7½ CENTS and with 12½ CENTS.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The one penny has become vermilion, and the one shilling a reddish violet.

UNITED STATES.—We annex an engraving of the Postal Union card of the United States. The execution of it is not what might have been expected; but it has received so much abuse from the stamp journals of its own country, that it would not be fair in us to say more than that it is scarcely equal to some of the productions which have emanated from the engraving companies in New York.



VENEZUELA.—The monetary change in this republic has caused some alterations to be made in its stamps The currency of the stamps, instead of being reckoned in centesimos and venezolanos, is now reckoned in centimos, which are parts of a bolivar, equivalent to one-fifth of a peso. A new series appeared early in the year, with the profile of General Bolivar to the left, consisting of 5c., blue; 10 c., red; 25 c., orange-yellow; 50 c., brown; and 1 bolivar, green. This series is lithographed on plain paper by Felix Rasco, and perforated 11½.



The "Escuelas" stamps are also re-issued in the new monetary value, and are now perforated and come to hand without the surcharged inscription. We have only seen the 50 centimos, orange-yellow. *The Philatelic Record*, however, mentions having received the 5 centimos, orange-yellow, and the 1 bolivar, blue, perforated. The "Escuelas" stamps are said to be employed exclusively for inland postage.

Two postal cards have also been sent to us. They are both inscribed UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA—TARJETA POSTAL, and only differ from one another in the colour of the impression, which is pink in one and black in the other on a white card. A chain border surrounds the card, and on the right is an adhesive stamp of 10 c. red. One, the black, bears two "Escuelas" stamps of 1 centesimo, equivalent, as it would seem, to 10 centimos. We are, therefore, rather inclined to doubt the assertion of the employment of the "Escuelas" stamps exclusively for inland purposes.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The special design of the stamps of these islands has given way before the Leeward Islands type of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. After having been supplied with the universal 2½ penny stamp in red-brown,

and the penny-halfpenny Postal Union card in red-brown on buff, the penny adhesive has been displaced by another of the same type as the 2½ penny in light green. As the other values die out we suppose they will all be superseded by the design that appears to have found such favour with the agents for the Crown Colonies.

Oceania.

DUTCH INDIES.—The post card of 12½ cents has been surcharged with 5 in red as well as blue, and the double post card of 5+5 cents, violet, has been surcharged ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), &c. A Postal Union card in brown on buff, value 7½ cents, has been issued, bearing the inscription ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING—(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)—BRIEFKAART—UIT NEDERLANDSCHINDIE—(CARTE POSTALE DES INDES ORIENTALES NEERLANDAISES).

FIJI ISLANDS.—The penny blue, and twopence green, have appeared with V.R. engraved upon them, printed on plain paper, and perforated 12½ The provisional surcharging of the threepenny green with TWOPENCE, has therefore ceased.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Many of the current series of adhesives come over bearing a surcharge of O. S., denoting that they are used officially on service. A registration envelope, manufactured by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., has been issued in two sizes corresponding to the two smaller sizes in use in England. The inscriptions and lines are in vermilion, and the stamp, of which an engraving is annexed, is in rose-pink. It is not embossed, but printed plain on the flap.



PHILIPPINE ISLES.—The 200 mil. de peso, rose, type of 1877-79, of which doubts had arisen as to its being a postage stamp, has been employed for postage purposes. The 25 m. de p., green, and the 100 m. de p., rose, of the same issue, have been used surcharged with CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS—HABILITADO, and, in addition, the 25 m. de p. has been surcharged 2 CENT. DE PESO, and the 100 m. de p. with 8 CENT. DE PESO. This surcharge is found in two types, the letters in one being closer than in the other.

A post card of the same design as the Porto Rico card, but with the frame, stamp, and inscription in carmine-lake, unexpectedly made its appearance early in the year. The stamp was printed from the die of the 50 mil. de peso of the 1877-79 type, and it was surcharged CONVENIO, &c., similarly to the before-mentioned stamps. The value surcharged was 3 CENT. DE PESO. A 2 c. de p. card has been chronicled, but we believe no such value exists.

QUEENSLAND.—A lithographed series of stamps has been issued, partly of a new type, being a profile of the Queen, and partly of the old type with the face in full. So far as we have been able to ascertain the values, some of which have been noticed previously, are:—of the new type: 1d., vermilion, orange, and yellow; 2d., blue; 4d., yellow; 6d., yellow-green; and 1s., mauve. Of the old type there are: 1s., violet; 2s., blue; 2s. 6d., rosy red; 5s., orange; and £1, rose. The paper is watermarked with crown and Q, and the perforation is 12½. The 1d. orange has been surcharged HALF-PENNY longitudinally, in the manner shown in the accompanying engraving.



There seems to be a dearth of the new stamps, as the latest letters received are, for the most part, prepaid by fiscal stamps. In addition to the 1d. "stamp duty" of the new design in mauve and violet, we find the following of the 1873 type doing duty as postage stamps, viz.:—1d., violet; 6d., brown; 1s., light green; 2s. 6d., red; and 5s., orange.

TASMANIA.—According to the Belgian journal the following stamps were in use in the colony in the early part of the year:—1d., bright carmine; 2d., green; 8d., violet-grey; all of the 1870 type, manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on paper watermarked TAS, and perforated 14. Besides these the 4d., yellow, was in use watermarked TAS, and the 6d. and 1s. type of 1860, watermarked with double-lined figures of value, but the colours of these latter had been slightly modified, the 6d. being bright violet, and the 1s. brick-red. The perforation was so imperfectly done, that it was next to impossible to ascertain what it really was—it appeared to be 12. A batch of stamps, not only of the actual issue, but of the earlier issues arrived, printed on plain paper. None of these have been noticed as having been used, and probably they are reprints.

TORRES STRAITS,—Some months ago the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* gave an engraving of one of a series of stamps, which it stated had been issued for the service between Singapore and Australia. Within a double circle are two mountains, resembling cream tarts, one of which carries an Union Jack of rather disproportionate dimensions. There were said to be six values:—2 cents, 4 c., 8 c., 16 c., 24 c., and 36 c. Messrs. Alfred Smith's *Circular* remarked on this reported issue that it was not prepossessed in its favour. The question was also asked why should Singapore, which had a respectable series of its own, embracing all the values of this new one, require a special series for this route. It seemed as reasonable as that Great Britain should have a P. and O. series and a R.M.S. series.



TELEGRAPH STAMPS

CUBA.—The type of this year's series is the same as that of last year, the date being altered from 1879 to 1880. The 1 peseta is green; the 2 p. violet; and the 4 p. blue.

DENMARK.—*Copenhagen.*—The *Timbre-Poste*, in April last, published a despatch from the Minister of the Interior, in Copenhagen, under date of 17th January, 1878, authorising Messrs. Lauritzen and Thaulow to establish boxes for the reception of telegrams, and to issue stamps for the prepayment of telegrams to be sent by the local telegraph, that they had been authorised to construct and work. The stamps, which were only issued on the 1st September last, are eight in number, and are of four distinct designs. In the first design are included the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 öre. The 10 öre is of larger dimensions, as also are the 25 and 50 öre. the designs of all these three being different. They are lithographed in colour on plain paper, and are perforated 11. The colours are as follows:—1 öre, brown; 2 öre, carmine; 3 öre, ultramarine; 4 öre, blue-green; 7 öre, red-brown; 10 öre, lilac-blue, black, and gold; and the 20 öre and 50 öre, blue, black, and gold.

FRANCE.—New telegraph cards of the value of 30 centimes and 50 c. were, on the 1st June last, issued to replace those of 50 and 75 c. These latter, thus called in, have been re-issued by obliterating the stamp and stamping the formula with TAXE REDUITE 30 c. or 50 c., as the case may be.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In consequence of the alteration on the 1st of April last, in the charges to some countries, like to Austria, where each word is taxed at 4½d., it was necessary to issue a stamp of the value of one halfpenny. To effect this without delay, the one penny plate was made use of by substituting HALF for ONE, as may be seen by observing that the number of the plate is 5.

The circumstance of the plate number being 5, when the stamp first appeared, gave rise to some little speculation on the part of the Belgian journal as to the reason, but against the above explanation the cause is manifest. It is printed in orange, which can scarcely be considered as its permanent colour, for the one shilling has now been changed from green to the same colour as the corresponding postage stamp, and probably the one halfpenny will become green.

HOLLAND.—In November of last year the telegraph stamps of 1, 3, and 5 cents, of the same type as before, appeared in lilac and black.

HUNGARY.—In the March number of Moens' journal it is stated that the telegraph stamps for that kingdom had been withdrawn from circulation during the past year, according to information received by the editor, though at that period he says there was in circulation the stamp of 2 florins, black on dark yellow.

JAMAICA.—Stamps of the value of threepence and one shilling have been in use since 1879, according to the *Timbre-Poste.*

PHILIPPINE ISLES.—The telegraph stamp of 250 mil. de peso has been altered to 25 cent. de peso; whether any like changes have been made in the other values we do not know, and none such appear to have been chronicled.

PORTO RICO.—The stamps issued for the year 1880 are of the same design as those of the preceding year, the date excepted. There are two values, 2 pesetas, violet-brown; and 4 p., rose.

UNITED STATES.—The Brussels journal informs us that the telegraph stamps of California come to hand in various colours. The following are known to exist, all without any value designated upon them: green, blue, and brown, unperforated, the latter bearing the date of 1875 in green, and being also found perforated 13.



WE have in our possession a letter addressed to a gentleman in Boston, United States, bearing the postmarks of CHATHAM, N.B., SEPT, 29, 1851; WOODSTOCK, N.B., 30 SEPT., 1851, and FREDERICKTON, N.B., SEPT. 30, 1851, all in New Brunswick, having a stamp of sixpence, yellow on blued paper, of the issue which, in all the catalogues we have at hand, is attributed to 1857. We are led to believe that the first issue of stamps for New Brunswick is coeval with that of the first issue for Canada, and perhaps further investigation would fix an earlier date than 1857 to those for Nova Scotia.

ELSEWHERE we have remarked that the first issue of the stamps for the Fiji Islands were considered to be for the exclusive use of defraying the postage on *The Fiji Times* and book packets. That this was not the case, we have the evidence of a gentleman, Mr. Richmond Thatcher, who was, in the year 1870, editor of *The Fiji Times*, and held at one time the distinguished post of secretary to King Cacambau. He says that the stamps in question were struck off by the pressmen in the office of the newspaper, the proprietor of which "ran the mails as a private speculation."

WE lately received a letter from London franked with an Inland Revenue stamp of one penny. Still, we would not recommend our readers to try the patience or to make experiments on the forbearance of the Post-office too much.

The *vice versâ* of the application would not, we fear, absolve them from trouble with the Inland Revenue department.

THE principal forgeries of 1880 are of German origin, and the execution of some of them demand every care on the part of the collector to protect himself against imposition. The most notable instances have been the forgeries of the Cordoba stamps; the 10 c. small Bolivar, green; the two provisional Levant stamps; and the surcharged Transvaal stamps of the first issue. We see the 10 c. Bolivar now publicly advertised in the Leipsic journal for 15 marks unused, but as genuine used copies are obliterated with a pen-stroke only, there is no difficulty in obliterating the forged ones, so as to give them a more genuine appearance. In the forgeries we have lately seen, the imitation of the type is all but perfect. Besides which, copies are in circulation accompanied by what appears to be an unimpeachable pedigree, reminding one of some of those wonderful American locals which used to be bolstered up with half-a-dozen affidavits.

THE *Philatelic Record* was the first to give the note of warning as regards the Transvaal stamps. In its June number it mentioned that reprints of these stamps, doubtless coming from Germany, and tempting in point of variety of shades, were being offered for sale. The V.R. surcharge was also imitated, but a close examination shows that it belongs to none of the hitherto-known types, and it is also printed on stamps which never have been surcharged. These stamps were offered for sale unobliterated.

IN *Le Timbre-Poste* is told a "strange story" regarding an Italian gentleman, M. Usigli, who contributed a paper to the Congress on the Italian covers of 1820, and who, it is alleged, has been mixed up with some improper reproduction of them. We offer no opinion ourselves, but the facts alleged by *Le Timbre-Poste* are sufficiently startling to put collectors on their guard against worthless reprints.

IT seems almost superfluous to warn young collectors against the common class of forgeries that for the most part hail from Hamburg, many of which are fair imitations, and the perforation frequently leaves nothing to be desired. A little study of genuine specimens will soon enable them to detect this rubbish at a glance; but the class of imitations most to be feared are those where no difference in the designs of the real and the fictitious is to be found. To produce these requires an artist, and possibly a chemist. Some wonderful specimens of the imitative art came across our path some eighteen months ago in the shape of the scarce stamps of the 2 reales Spain, 1851 and 1852. Everything was perfect as to types, but there was a slight difference in the paper and the tint that showed the fraud. We have probably to thank photo-lithography for this accuracy in the reproduction of this design. We only mention these stamps because several were sold at very high prices, and possibly some have gone to other parts of the world, while it is more than probable that there is stock still remaining on hand.

A CONGRESS assembled in Paris in October to discuss the question of a small-parcels' post between the countries comprised within the Postal Union. If we may judge by the odd things which, according to the Postmaster-General's annual report, are sent by letter in England, a small-parcels' post which will extend its operations from London to San Francisco, to India, to Egypt, &c., will sometimes be the medium of conveying *very* curious things. An Allahabad

newspaper, according to *The Philatelic World*, states that lately a small parcel was lost between Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Candahar. Complaint was made by the Post-office to the official whose very miscellaneous functions included that of providing carriage for the letters and parcels of the army. The Postmaster was, in reply, requested to ascertain and report the value and contents of the missing package. His reply was as follows:—"I beg to state that the missing parcel, No. 137, posted at Khelat-i-Ghilzai by Suk Ram-Sing, and addressed to Banani-Sing, contained the relics of his deceased father, which were packed up in a small tin box. The value of the contents cannot, therefore, be fixed by the sender." This reminds one of the circumstances that attended the importation from England of the mortal remains of the unhappy ex-Queen of Oude. The firm who landed the box were called upon by the collector of customs to declare the contents, and they entered "old bones" in the usual statement.

WE have lately received a prospectus of a Company established for the purpose of admitting stamp collectors who take shares in the Company to a participation in the profits arising from dealing in stamps. Until we read this prospectus we were quite unaware how large the profits of stamp dealers must be, as this Company professes to sell at 25 per cent. less than the dealers, and yet with all this the directors feel satisfied that the dividend on the subscribed capital will be at least 25 per cent. per annum. The prospectus does not state who these satisfied individuals are who thus undertake the part of trumpeters. The gentleman who performs the solos is alone mentioned, and he is disposing of half of his "old-established business" to the Company, which is to find £1,000 to enlarge it and to purchase collections. The copyright of an important weekly paper is thrown in.

THIS newspaper, amongst other things, contains some exquisite *morceaux* by the solo trumpeter. We will give one or two extracts, the only difficulty being that it does not always appear whether the trumpeter is performing a solo or not, as he sometimes appears to speak in a limited and sometimes in an unlimited capacity. In an address to his "old friends and customers," he announces that as he possesses "one of the largest stamp collections in the world, including some of the very rarest and most valuable specimens, it is his intention to reduce the prices to encourage buyers to make larger purchases." One great stamp in particular can be *seen*, though it does not appear to be for sale, as it will be "lent to museums or institutions." This, we are told, is the "identical stamp which undoubtedly caused the death of Lord Chatham," and may be designated as the great tea stamp.

SOLO also appears to add various other businesses to that of stamp dealing. Besides trading in a miscellaneous collection of articles, from a gold watch down to a sausage machine, he purchases jewelry for shipping, waste paper for supplying his own mills, and is a bookseller, printer, and publisher. It is no wonder, therefore, that he is desirous of easing his shoulders from a portion of the burdens of so much business. The only thing which we confess appears to us to be omitted, is that though the Company is to purchase the good-will of the stamp business, yet nothing is said about taking over the stock-in-trade, for if what Solo says is correct, that "he possesses one of the largest stamp collections in the world, including some of the rarest and most valuable specimens," we cannot but think that the working capital of £1,000 is somewhat small. The prospectus is very enigmatical on this head, and to say the least rather unsatisfactory.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

ANOTHER volume of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* appeared at the commencement of the year treating of the stamps of Tour and Taxis. Though the subject may appear to be extremely simple, yet the manner in which it has been handled by the editor of the work has rendered it not only interesting but instructive. It cannot be said that the first letter-posts on the continent were established by the princely house of Tour and Taxis, for, independently of records of some sort of posts existing in the very early ages, we find distinct evidence of a post existing in the Hanse towns in the beginning of the 13th century; but a post through the Tyrol was established by Roger I., Count of Tour and Taxis, as early as 1450. At the request of the Emperor Maximilian, Count Roger's son, in 1516, established a post between Vienna and Brussels, and subsequently, in 1543, Count Leonhard, of Tour and Taxis, was created chief postmaster of the entire German Empire. Various states subsequently shook off or purchased the monopoly, and we find that at the period when postage stamps were first issued by the postal administration of Tour and Taxis, the States of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Baden, Oldenburg, &c., had their own postal arrangements, but the Tour and Taxis family still possessed, as a fief of the empire, the direction of the posts of the electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the principalities of Schwarzbourg-Sondershausen, Reuss and Lippe, the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the principalities of Hohenzollern and Schwarzbourg-Rudolstadt, the Grand Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Coburg, the Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg, and the free town of Frankfort. These rights it continued to hold till the year 1867, when they were ceded to Prussia for a sum amounting to nearly half a million sterling.

After a short history of the rise and progress of this post under the house of Tour and Taxis, the editor records the issue in 1847 of an envelope of one kreuzer for the town of Stuttgard. This envelope appears to have been issued as a sort of experiment which was subsequently applied to some other towns in Wurtemburg. It continued to be used until the year 1851, when the government of Wurtemburg purchased the privileges of the Tour and Taxis office, so far as that kingdom was concerned.

The first adhesive stamps were issued on the 1st July, 1853, and consisted of a series of values of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer for the states using florin money, and of ½, 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen for the states reckoning in thaler money, and for the offices of the Prince in the Hanseatic towns. This latter series was augmented on the 1st January, 1854, by the addition of a stamp of ¼ s.gr., and on the 1st July, 1858, by one of ⅓ s.gr. These dates are established by copies of rescripts ordering the issue of the several stamps.

It will be seen that these dates differ very considerably from those given hitherto by the catalogues. Most of the established catalogues, such as those of Moens, Gray, Pemberton, the Timbrological Society of Paris, &c., give the date of 1852 as that of the first issue, while others differ far more. This appears strange at first sight, but when we call to mind that up to the year 1870 not one single catalogue of English stamps had given the date of the embossed sixpence within five years of the true one, we cease to wonder that things are sometimes taken for granted so long. A perusal of the little work

will well repay the amateur, who will also find full particulars of the various envelopes issued by the Tour and Taxis administration.

A similar treatise on the stamps of Egypt does not present any very novel features, but we will not say the same of the volume on the stamps of Belgium, the first part of which, embracing the whole of the postal issue of adhesive stamps, has lately appeared. If any one is qualified to treat of these stamps surely it is M. Moens, who, for so many years, has not only maintained his position as one of the highest authorities on postage stamps, and has devoted his talents to furthering the study of them, but has acquired a name amongst continental dealers that every philatelist mentions with respect.

The work sets out with a very brief sketch of the history of Belgium, to which no exception can be taken. The history of the raising of the National flag on the Hotel de Ville we have heard told rather differently by an old friend, who had his part in the transaction. He informed us that it was from M. Van de Weyer, then librarian to one of the public libraries in Brussels, that the information as to the national colours, red, yellow, and black, and their disposition was obtained. Let the honour, however, rest with M. Jottrand; the great part borne by M. Van de Weyer in the subsequent events is so well known that the circumstance, whether or no, can neither add to or detract from the memory of his great services.

King Leopold I., ever on the watch for advancing the interests of his little kingdom, no sooner saw the success which had attended the introduction of the penny post into England than he sent one of the Inspectors of the Belgian Post-office over to London to study the new system. This gentleman, on his return to Brussels at the end of 1841, made a report to the Minister of Public Works in favour of the system. After six years of red-tape a law was passed by the Chambers, which received the King's assent, on the 24th December, 1847, authorising the government to carry the changes into effect. From what cause does not appear, but it was not till the year 1849 that effect was given to the law, and postage stamps of the value of 10 and 20 centimes were issued on the 1st July, 1849. The Ministerial directions dated June, 1849, for the use of these stamps are so instructive that we will give an extract from them. After informing the public generally that to obviate the inconveniences attendant on the payment of the postage in cash, the administration would sell stamps of 10 and of 20 centimes, by which inland letters might be franked, it goes on to explain, that "these stamps consist of a small engraving representing the portrait of the King, with indication of their value, both in figures and in words; they will be printed on paper, the back of which is covered with a thin coating of gum. The price of each stamp is further distinguished by the colour of the impression, which is brown for the stamps of 10, and blue for those of 20 centimes. In order to frank a letter it will suffice, therefore, to wet the side of the stamp which is covered with gum, and to stick it *on the address of the letter*, and then to drop it into the box without any other formality." As three distinguishing marks of the value of the stamps, 10, *dix, brun;* 20, *vingt, bleu*, are given, what mistake could a man possibly make if only able to read the instructions, though, if he strictly followed them, he would stick the stamp *on* the address.

But we have not to criticise the ministerial documents, but the work of M. Moens. The stamp was engraved in line by M. J. Wiener, an engraver in Brussels, and printed on hand-made paper, watermarked with two L's interlaced, inclosed in a single-lined frame, the watermark appearing sideways on the stamps when printed. On the 17th October, 1849, a stamp of 40 centimes was issued of a new design, the portrait of the King in a medallion, and this was followed on the 10th August, 1850, by the 10 and 20 centimes of similar

design. In the following year the paper was changed, and though it still continued to be watermarked with the double L, yet the frame was done away with. The early impressions, therefore, of these stamps may be determined by the presence of the frame, a circumstance first noticed by Mr. Pemberton in his catalogue. The colour of the early impressions of the 10 centimes is identical with that then employed for the 10 centimes of the first type, or nearly so, and yet the Post-office circular of the 10th August, 1850, described it as *bistre*, the same colour which in the ministerial circular of June, 1849, had been described as brown. We mention this to show how persons differ in their appreciation of what *bistre* is, when we find the 10 centimes French stamp of the same epoch, also described as *bistre*.

On the 1st March, 1861, the size of the sheets upon which the stamps were printed was altered. Up to that time the sheet had consisted of 200 stamps, but it was then changed to 300, and the stamps were printed on plain unwatermarked paper. These stamps were issued on the 1st April, 1861, and were supplemented on the 1st June following by a new value of 1 centime, specially created for franking printed matter. In 1863, the government entered into a contract with a private firm in Brussels for the perforation of the stamps, though this had previously been done by the same firm for private individuals. The perforation was originally 13, afterwards 13½ by 13, and subsequently 14 by 14½, though it does not appear at what dates these several changes took place.

The author then gives a most interesting account of the various propositions which were offered for a new series to be printed by typography. All these failed to satisfy the government, who at last gave an order to Messrs. De La Rue to furnish a series of five values, consisting of 10, 20, 30, and 40 centimes, and 1 franc. Some of the sheets of the latter were perforated by Messrs. De La Rue by their machines, perforating 14, the rest of the consignment of printed sheets were sent over unperforated, and were subsequently perforated by the Belgian machines, 14 by 14½.

In 1866 and 1867 three other stamps, of the value of 1, 2, and 5 centimes, were added for the special purpose of defraying the postage on newspapers and printed matter, the inland postage on which, especially newspapers, is very cheap in Belgium, as a newspaper, of any size, even a double sheet of *The Times*, will travel all over the country for 1 centime. These stamps were of native design, representing the Belgian lion in an oval, surmounted by a crown, and were also printed in Belgium. The only noteworthy points about these stamps is that in August, 1866, the 1 centime, which had been issued perforated on the 1st June previous, appeared unperforated. This was caused by the contractors for the perforation refusing to perforate more than their contract number of 500 sheets per day, which was insufficient for the requirements of the Post-office. In December, 1866, the government commenced to perforate the stamps with a machine of its own, perforating 15, and which has continued to be the gauge ever since. It would appear that a portion of the work was still carried on by the contractors for some time after the government commenced, or else it would be difficult to account for the perforation, 14 by 14½, of the 2 centime stamp, which was not issued till March, 1867, but M. Moens does not state when the contract expired.

King Leopold died on the 10th December, 1865, but it was not until the year 1869 that the present series commenced to be issued. These are so well-known to our readers that it will be superfluous to make any remarks on their history, except that they were designed and engraved by Belgian artists, several of whom competed for the purpose. For the details of the various essays we must refer our readers to the treatise itself, the perusal of which will amply repay them for their trouble.

We have but little space left to refer to a far more pretentious work which has just been published under the title of *Memoires du Congrès International des Timbrophiles.* It is an account of what was said and done at the meetings of the Congress held in Paris on the 26th June, the 24th, 25th, and 26th July, the 28th August, and the 25th September, 1878. At the first meeting, a paper on the stamps of Mauritius was read, of which Captain Evans was the author, but as the same subject is being treated by him much more fully in *The Philatelic Record*, the interest attached to this paper has in a great measure ceased. At one thing we confess to be surprised, that the chair at this meeting was occupied by M. Nieske, formerly the president of the Dresden Philatelic Society. This gentleman is described in the list of the members attending the Congress, as a chemist at Dresden, but has been long known to philatelists in this country as remarkable for his horticultural pursuits, if we may so term what the French would express by the cultivation of *carrots*. In Paris, however, he seems to have passed muster.

At the second meeting of the Congress a paper was read on the advisability of forming a chart of colours, a subject to which we have referred separately. At the same meeting, a short note was read by M. Diena, on a peculiar obliteration of some of the stamps of Modena, in the period between the fall of the Duke's government in 1859, and the issue of a new series. This obliteration which seems only to have been carried out in Modena and Reggio, consisted at Modena of the arms of Savoy under a crown between nine horizontal lines, while that used at Reggio was the Savoy shield under a crown, with the inscription POSTA LETTERE above and REGGIO below.

At the subsequent meetings other papers were read and discussed, but we fail to see anything which presented any features sufficiently novel to be interesting to our readers. Although there is no lack of names of members of the Congress, yet it would have been more to the purpose had it been shown who were present at the various meetings. The force of a decision adopted by a meeting is ordinarily supposed to bear some ratio to the number of persons present at it. When we hear of "We, the people of England" &c., we rather like to know how far the people are represented, and what were the numbers. The attempt to bring together philatelists for mutual discussion was an exceedingly laudable one, but so far as our English collectors are concerned, we fail to see that they put in their appearance in any force proportionate to their importance.

A work which will not fail to prove of considerable interest to all those who in their study of postage stamps desire to commence from the beginning, is the Life of Sir Rowland Hill and the History of the Penny Postage by his nephew, Dr. Birkbeck Hill. The work is published by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and consists of two handsome octavo volumes. Our limits will not permit of our doing more than to refer our readers to the work itself, as to review it thoroughly would lead us into far too wide a field of enquiry.

If we pass now to the periodical literature, we find ample grounds for satisfaction. *The Philatelic Record* improves under the careful hands which edit it, and there is a ring of genuineness about it that makes us believe it will do great good in spreading philately. By its reports of the meetings of the London Society, it shows that this Society is not only alive but active, and that its proceedings are of a less desultory nature than formerly was frequently the case.

Alfred Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular* still continues to chronicle all the principal novelties as they appear, and at times touches upon postal topics of the day not strictly coming within a chronicle of new issues, but which may be interesting to its readers.

Besides these, there are several publications rather resembling those of Germany, where advertising seems to be the principal object of their existence.

Two of the best of these appear to be *The Philatelists' Gazette* and *The Foreign-Stamp Collector's Journal*, which will work their way among young collectors, of whom we stand in need. It is these who make old collectors. Many a one also has become a collector merely from the circumstance of helping a young one through his difficulties of procuring and arranging his specimens.

American philatelic periodical literature appears just now at rather a low ebb; it is not in the lack of stamp magazines that the fault lies, but in want of care in the editing and in the originality of the matter. With one, or at most two exceptions, the food is not only poor but it is badly cooked, and there is very little of it. How few people like hash!

On the first of January, 1881, *Le Timbre-Poste* will enter upon its nineteenth year. We congratulate it on its continued good state of health. It is as vigorous as ever, and is, by a very long way, the foremost of all the philatelic magazines of the Continent. Among the German ones the Leipsic *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* is the best written, and we should strongly recommend it to our young readers who like to combine a little learning with their amusement.



The Philatelic Society, London.

EVIDENCE of considerable vitality has been given by this Society during the past year. The season commenced with a formal meeting on the 18th October, 1879, and at the third meeting, held on the 29th November, the catalogue of the Spanish stamps was completed by the addition of those stamps of Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Isles, which had been issued since the publication of the Society's catalogue, in which some corrections were also made.

At the fourth meeting the stamps of Hyderabad were examined, especially those bearing the surcharge of SURKARRE, in black and red. A specimen also of the one penny to be issued in January was communicated by Mr. Hurst to the meeting, who were unanimous in expressing their disappointment with it.

At the fifth meeting, held on the 17th January, 1880, after the formal business of the day, the compilation of a list of the postage stamps of Tasmania was submitted to and approved of by the members present.

With respect to these stamps it may be remarked that the one penny and fourpence issued in 1853 were engraved in line by C. W. Coard, whose initials are found on the base of the neck. There were 24 stamps on the plate, and as each was engraved separately there are necessarily 24 varieties of each value, though the differences are minute, and no errors have been found to exist. The issue was printed in the colony by Messrs. A. L. C. Best. The series of 1855 was engraved and printed in London by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

At the meetings of the 7th and 28th February, the business was confined to the exhibition by the members present of sundry new stamps and some curiosities.

At the seventh meeting, held on the 13th March, the business of the day was the compilation of a list of the stamps and envelopes of the Transvaal. This list, compiled from the examination of the various collections shown at the meeting, was subsequently published in *The Philatelic Record*, and is a valuable aid to collectors in arranging these very troublesome stamps.

The eighth meeting, held on the 3rd April, occupied itself with the stamps of the Fiji Islands, a list of which was prepared and published in *The Philatelic Record*.

The ninth meeting, on the 17th April, examined the stamps of Java, of which a list was made and published subsequently.

At the tenth meeting, held on 8th May, the stamps of Samoa and Sarawak were discussed, those of the Sandwich Islands being adjourned to the twelfth meeting, the last of the season, which was held on the 19th June, the business of the eleventh meeting having been confined to receiving the annual report and electing the officers for the next year. The report showed a considerable increase in the number of members, and manifested the interest taken by the existing ones in the progress of the Society.

The first meeting of the season 1880-81 was held on October 16th, when the business was confined to the exhibition of novelties and rarities acquired by the members during the summer recess. Among other stamps, Mr. Kern showed a 3 reales black of Paraguay, surcharged with 5 in the same way as the 1 and 2 reales.

At the second meeting, on the 30th October, the business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of South Australia, a portion of which was got through and the rest deferred to the next meeting.

The third meeting was held on the 20th November. The President (Mr. Philbrick) reported the death of MR. ALFRED SMITH, of Bath, the publisher of the well-known *Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, and moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Westoby:

"That the members of the Philatelic Society of London sincerely sympathize with the family of the late Mr. Alfred William Smith in their bereavement."

"That their sense of the services rendered to philately by Mr. Smith, as publisher of *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, be recorded in the Society's minutes."

"That the Secretary to the Society be requested to acquaint the family of Mr. Smith with these resolutions."

The business of the day was the completion of the list of the stamps of South Australia, which was ordered to be published. A 25 c. stamp of the French Republic issue of 1871, in which the value is obliterated by block figures of **20** being surcharged in black on the existing figures, was shown by Mr. Wilson. The obliteration is the dated handstamp of one of the Post-offices in Paris; but all that is legible is PARIS—1874, in which year no 20 centime stamp was current. Mr. Westoby suggested the possibility that it had been prepared by the authorities for the special use of some establishment for franking certain printed matter, as stamps used for prepaying letters were not, as a rule, obliterated with a date stamp.

The fourth meeting of the season was held on the 4th December. The Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. Power, announcing that the surcharge upon the stamps of Madeira has been definitely abandoned. The President read a letter from Dr. Legrand, the Secretary to the Société

Française de Timbrologie, announcing that, owing to the pressure of other occupations, Baron A. de Rothschild has found himself compelled to resign the presidency of the Society, and that M. Donatis will preside over the Society's deliberations until the committee for 1881 is elected.

The business of the day, the compilation of the lists of the 1 and 2 cents typographed Hawaiian stamps, and of the stamps, &c., of Western Australia, was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business, the Secretary showed, on behalf of the Baron de Bogouschefsky, the reply card of the Address or Information Bureau of St. Petersburg. Mr. Kern exhibited the 2 marks, *timbre de contrôle*, German Empire, 1875, printed in rose instead of lilac. New Liberia and St. Domingo stamps were also shown and noted. Mr. Reis, a visitor at the meeting, then exhibited his collection, which was chiefly remarkable for some fine entire specimens of old and scarce envelopes.

La Société Française de Timbrologie.

IF one may judge by its published labours, this Society does not appear to have been nearly so active as in former years. The session 1879-80 virtually commenced only on the 6th of November, 1879, when a catalogue of the stamps of Roumania was adopted. The following meeting, in December, was principally occupied with the adjudication of honours to various members of the Society for their communications. These ranged from a silver-gilt medal bestowed upon Captain Evans for his notes on the Mauritius stamps, down to an honourable mention of M. Simic, a priest in the diocese of Agram, for his article on the post cards of Croatia, granted by way of encouragement. The report was read by the President, when the officers of the Society for the coming year were elected.

The two following meetings, held on the 8th January and the 5th February, do not appear to have offered any particular feature of interest; but at that of the 11th March, the stamps of Switzerland were examined; the discussion was continued at the meeting of the 8th April, and concluded at that of the 13th May. At this latter meeting the study of the Spanish stamps was commenced, and continued at the meetings of the 3rd June and the 1st July, which was the last meeting of the season. At this latter meeting a variety, with the surcharge of HABILITADO POR LA NACION, was remarked as existing in the collection of M. de Ferrari, consisting of a lion holding a flag, above which is the letter H, and below the letters P. N. in block capitals.

The meetings were resumed on the 7th October, when the consideration of the stamps of Spain was proceeded with. We regret to learn that the President, Baron Arthur de Rothschild, has resigned, finding that the numerous calls upon his time did not admit of his taking such an active part in the affairs of the Society as he was able to do during its infancy.

THE NEW PENNY POSTAGE STAMP.—It is said that the Post-office authorities are by no means satisfied with the new penny stamp, and it is understood that a new one is now under consideration at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The present is merely experimental, only a limited number having been printed.

POSTAL REFORM—The *City Press* informs us that the authorities of the Post-office have it in contemplation to issue some new and important regulations which will be highly beneficial. Amongst the changes which we hear it is intended to make is included the establishment of telegrams at a sixpenny rate within the London radius, and to be extended to the country in time; a halfpenny postal rate for London and the suburbs; and an arrangement whereby invoices and all written or printed matter, not in the actual form of a letter, may be sent throughout the kingdom in specially-prepared envelopes at the cost of a halfpenny.



OUR publishers offer a Guinea Prize, consisting of Foreign Postage Stamps, for the best contribution on any of the following subjects. The unsuccessful must bear in mind that their time and trouble can be by no means wasted. To write correctly on any subject requires so much thought, entails so much research, and in some of the essays now proposed, calls for such careful examination of specimens, that the consequent exercise of the intellect cannot but prove healthy, and strengthen the competitors for future exertions in more ambitious pursuits.

SUBJECTS.

(1.)—SUGGESTIONS FOR A NEW STAMP ALBUM. With Sketch of a Page.
(2.)—A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF TURKEY.
(3.)—A MAP OF EUROPE, showing all places that have issued Postage Stamps.
(4.)—HINTS TO THOSE ABOUT TO COLLECT.
(5.)—A COPY OF THE DESIGN ON THE NICARAGUAN POST CARD.
(6.)—A POEM ON STAMP COLLECTING.
(7.)—A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.
(8.)—A MAP OF ASIA, showing all places that have issued Postage Stamps.
(9.)—STAMP COLLECTING A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE: A POEM.
(10.)—DESCRIPTION OF A HUNDRED FORGERIES. To be accompanied by the Counterfeits themselves.

RULES.

1.—All communications relative to the above to be addressed to "The Editor of THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL, Preston Road, Brighton."
2.—Essays to reach the Editor on or before the 1st of September, 1881.
3.—Essays to be written on one side of the paper only.
4.—Each page to be numbered.
5.—The full name and address of the competitor to be written on the first page, and his initials on the back of each succeeding page.

A DESIGN FOR A NEW PENNY POSTAGE STAMP FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE best model (or rather models, for there are two), offered by our contributors are the handiwork of MR. P. E. RAYNÓR, of Hazeleigh, Maldon. Treasonable to declare, though it may be, we doubt whether they do not equal or even surpass the, of course, matchless design adopted by our postal authorities. The sketches, in fact, are not dissimilar from that, or from each other. Her Majesty's head, in one case, has arches above and below for the words POSTAGE and the value. In the other it is placed in a circle. Not one of the trio, however, approach the ideal of a stamp for an Empire upon which the sun is ever rising; and which is daily handled by myriads of hands. Annexed we give our readers an engraving of the second mentioned and best of Mr. Raynor's designs.



Mr. M. Slade, of Lewknor Vicarage, Tetsworth, Oxford, throws himself out of competition by the omission of any design, other than a mere description.

Had this been realized to sight, we should have decidedly preferred it, as being both effective and novel. The latter characteristic is sadly deficient in all our recently-emitted stamps at home and abroad. Mr. Slade's idea may be gathered from the following description:—Head on *plain* ground, on *thickish* paper, within garter inscribed "Honi," &c. In various parts of the framework are two lions (why not lion and unicorn?) the thistle and the shamrock. "*Great Britain*" above; value below. The words we have italicized, in our opinion, mark great deficiencies in the recently-issued penny stamp. Viewed at a little distance it is but a blotch of pale red; the paper is too flimsy for rough commercial use; and there is nothing facial to show its natal land. We fear the report of its intended suppression is "too good to be true."

A Portrait of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

Mr. J. Bruce Martin, of Wamphray, Moffat, transmits a wonderfully well-executed portrait of this deservedly eminent among modern benefactors to mankind. We never enjoyed the privilege of personally seeing Sir Rowland, but the likeness before us being carefully copied from a photograph by Barraud and Jerrard, of London, sufficiently testifies to its correctness. The production demands a second glance before its nature is detected, for at first sight it would be taken for a copper-plate engraving. Mr. Martin well deserves the offered prize.

How to Collect Economically.

Mr. George Bryant, Oxford House, Freemantle, Southampton, is the only one of our numerous *clientele* who has braved the difficult question set forth above. We presume most collectors have found economy an impracticable quantity in the difficult problem of forming a good postage-stamp collection. He says he possesses upwards of 3,000 varieties, which have accumulated by the simple processes of begging and exchanging, his sole purchases having been our publishers' sixpenny packets, with which he has occasionally treated himself. It must be concluded from the discursive style of our contributor, and other peculiarities, such as omission of important words, unorthodox grammar, and method of spelling, &c, that he is rather juvenile. His logic, too, may be called in question, for it really passeth our comprehension why money is a bore, danger, and blessing, because "it makes the mare go." However, such as it is, Mr. or Master Bryant's essay gets the prize, and proves that it is quite as profitable to be best among one as best among a hundred.

A Descriptive List of the Stamps of Peru.

Mr. J. Harrison, of King's College, Cambridge, affords the best and completest paper on the subject under competition. After an introductory notice of the country and its government, he commences its catalogue of postals by justly remarking that the beautiful labels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, originally issued for the Company's own use, were adopted provisionally by the Peruvian government from November, 1857, till March in the following year, and consequently demand to be included in a general list of the emissions of Peru. Noting the genuine originals, with their varieties, and the reprints in yellow and green, he then figures and alludes to the square label with P.S.N.C. in compartments as being probably a non-postal handstamp.

Proceeding with the well-known, but now pretty rare, early issues proper, he figures and describes them with all accuracy, chronicling the numerous variations in their design, &c., during the eight years or so which they lasted. Coming to the llama series, and the Lima locals, so curiously printed in slips, he notes the suppression of the former owing to a change of government, and the revival of the early type in a modified form, which in turn gave way partially to a

re-appearance of the superseded set. He then chronicles the engraved issue of 1874, concluding with descriptions of the current envelopes and the exceedingly artistic stamps for insufficient postages.

Mr. Harrison's essay is illustrated with representations of most of the types. One of them is a fine pen-and-ink sketch of the red peseta stamp, which most accurately portrays the original.

Mr. J. E. Fawcett, of Carlisle, comes next in point of merit, and deserves particular commendation for the surpassing neatness of his writing, which is as easily read as a printed book. His descriptions are good, so far as they go, although less elaborate than those of Mr. Harrison. He omits mention of the Pacific Steam Company set, which may be excusable; but not so his passing over the solitary llama on blue ground of 1871, of which there are two varieties in colour.

Mr. M. Slade, of Lewknor Vicarage, stands third among the competitors, and is deserving of some commendation for a tolerably careful catalogue; which, however, falls short of the much more distinctly marked characteristics of the preceding contributors. The remaining essayists, whose productions, though more or less meriting commendation, are scarcely deserving close criticism, must rest content with our publishers' best acknowledgments of their exertions, and hopes that their non-success this time will not prevent further endeavours to win something more substantial than mere words of praise.

A MAP COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING STAMP COUNTRIES :—TURKEY, ROUMANIA, BULGARIA, SERVIA, MONTENEGRO, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

THE production of MR. G. S. NAPIER, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, stands foremost on our list, and so far above any of the other contributions that they are literally and figuratively nowhere. With regard to the correctness of the delineations, there is no doubt of that for the present; but perhaps even before this writing is transformed into print, the boundaries may require modification, and, in the course of a few years, an entire alteration. To the neatness and care with which the names of cities, rivers, mountains, &c., are delineated we can bear favourable testimony. It would have been an improvement had the several principalities and powers been distinguished by letters in red ink, and their areas entirely coloured instead of the mere boundaries. This we remark as a hint to any future aspirant for honours in the map way.

STAMP COLLECTING A FASCINATION—AND WHY?

AMONG the essays forwarded for competition two only require special notice. That of CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A., long known for being an earnest collector, whose recent researches and their useful results are so great a boon to philately, stands pre-eminent. He commences his subject with a quotation from Mark Twain, which seems to have inspired him with a *quantum* of that peculiar combination of sense and humour so characteristic of that popular author. But there is no need of enlarging this notice. To quote from the gallant captain's paper would be supererogatory on account of its appearance as a whole in the present volume; and criticism finds nothing to remark except that the prize falls deservedly to the essay in question.

Miss G. Barton, of Kirk Langley, Derby, is second in point of merit. Among the many delights of stamp collecting, she includes the pleasant introductions to which it gives rise. In this we cordially agree with her, many of our choicest acquaintances and friends originating therefrom. It is mortifying that none of our contributors bring forward any English stamp production as possessing artistic merit equal to the emissions of the American Bank-Note Company, &c.,—but the misfortune is that they cannot do so without disregard to stubborn fact.

Our lady essayist writes of stamp collecting as comparatively inexpensive, and that a few pence judiciously expended will go some way towards forming a collection. It must be but a rudimentary one, then. When a single specimen fetches from five to sixty pounds, and a collection from one hundred to three thousand—and both extremes have been reached—the mania cannot be termed an inexpensive one. Again, the liability of china to be broken, and coins to be stolen, does not place *our* hobby on a safer footing; for stamps may be torn; and—to our cost we have found it—stolen; and, moreover, burnt; and unfortunately, insurance offices either charge extravagant premiums or refuse the risk *in toto.* Nevertheless, the essay under review fully proves the truth of the fascination, and would be the best on the subject, were there not a better.



PHILATELIC WEEDS.

IT is difficult to determine how it comes that certain stamps have been admitted into collections of postage stamps, while others seem to wander outside the charmed circle unclaimed even as members of the fiscal hierarchy. The principal cause lies, without doubt, at the door of the compilers of catalogues and albums. Were it otherwise, by what stretch of definition could such stamps as the newspaper-tax stamps of Austria and Lombardo-Venetia (which are in reality purely fiscals), have gained a place in the Capitol? Thanks to M. Lallier and M. Reynard, a world-wide fame was acquired by an Irish Petty-Sessions stamp, which, as there was no one to show whence it came or what was its purpose, was scored to the account of the post merely because it was adhesive, and it retained its place for some time. In those dark ages also there was a mist of ignorance hanging over collectors, and they accepted a good many queer things without much enquiry.

Recent catalogues, and above all, the philatelic magazines, have done good service in getting rid of some of these interlopers and putting them in their proper places, but the weeding might still with advantage be carried further. Why cannot railway-parcel tickets, service labels, the immortal designs of office embossed seals, all those things in fact which only smell of the post-office, be put into the corner and leave the ground clear for postal and telegraph stamps, and for fiscals if collectors are inclined that way? Some of these latter are sterling government issues, but too many of those appertaining to the United States are only due to private enterprise, in the collection of which "folly can no farther go."—*Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular.*

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR ASSAB.

ANYONE who is asked where Assab is, of course answers, without a moment's hesitation, "In Africa; a small town situated in a bay of the same name, on the Red Sea, north of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; latitude, 13½° N.; longitude, 43° E."

In 1869 the Italian "Rubattino" Steamship Company acquired a strip of land there which is about three miles long by two broad. Authorities differ as to the population of Assab, some estimating it as consisting of a man and a monkey, whilst others think that a monkey and a man is about the extent of it.

To the *Erdball*, a German contemporary, we hasten to ascribe the honour of being the discoverer of Assab postage stamps. Let us quote the *Erdball*: "Until the Government shall have established a post-office in this new Italian colony similar to those existing at Alexandria, Tripoli, &c., a private and provisional postal service has been started. Its operations are for the present confined to the collection and despatch of letters and post cards, which are entrusted to any ship which may happen

to pass, bound for Italy, to be posted on arrival in port. The postage is thus divided :

"1st. Letters destined for Mediterranean ports, such as Palermo, Naples, Genoa, Messina, &c., pay 25 centimes for every 15 grammes of weight, and are franked by the current 5 centimes Italian postage stamp, surcharged in black $\frac{\text{ASSAB}}{\text{CENT 25}}$. Of this sum 20 centimes form the profit of the private undertaking and the sea carriage, and 5 centimes are for the stamp which carries the letter from the Italian port at which it is posted to its destination.

"2nd. Letters for countries other than Italy cost 40 centimes, and are franked by 20 centimes stamps, surcharged CENT. 40.

"3rd. Letters for countries beyond Europe, such as the United and other American States adhering to the Postal Union, are franked by 25 centimes stamps, surcharged CENT. 50. The 10 centimes post cards are also used, surcharged CENT. 20.

In a "childlike and bland" spirit, which we trust will ever distinguish us from those who are always carping and wanting to know too much, we would fain ask the *Erdball*, or any other man, for a little more information in connection with these stamps. How is it that the "new Italian colony" has got along so well, since 1869, without them? What demon has impelled that Italian colonist (the monkey can't write) to scribble so many letters since these stamps were introduced as to supply all the dealers in Italy with every value mentioned in the *Erdball*, and another besides? And how is it that these Italian dealers have accumulated a heavy stock of even those values which are supposed to frank letters to countries, other than Italy, in Europe and America, whilst these stamps have not yet been met with out of Italy?—*The Philatelic Record.*

JUVENILE STAMP MERCHANTS.

WE feel inclined to prose for a moment upon the ephemeral additions to philatelic literature in the shape of stamp magazines, which during the past twelve months have appeared and disappeared in bewildering profusion. The small magazines in question, badly printed upon wretched paper, and offering, perhaps fortunately, a minimum of trash in the way of information as compared with a maximum of advertisements, would not live so long as they do were it not for the latter source of support. Whether this promotes business or not we are unable to say; but we know that the small boys, who constitute the majority of the advertisers, do not ask for more interesting reading than that which their own advertisements, inserted at the modest cost of 4d. to 6d., supply them with.

Amongst the many pleas advanced in favour of stamp collecting, we do not remember to have heard it claimed that it instils into early youth the principles of commerce. And yet it is so. Nine-tenths of the "*firms*" advertising in these little papers are composed of boys of from twelve to fourteen years of age, who in the exercise of their petty trade must, to a certain extent, acquire habits of business, and become precociously accustomed to rely upon their own judgment in investing their tiny capital to advantage. On the other hand, it may be objected that, occupied as they mostly are as errand boys in the city, their daily hunt for stamps must cause them to defraud their employers of a portion of their time. One of the advertisements we refer to, better worded than usual, induced us to apply to a certain firm for a sample of their wares. We were, in due course, supplied with a book containing some hundreds of common current stamps, marked at very moderate prices. On the first page of the book attention was "*craved*" to the signature of the firm, and to that of the gentleman who was authorized to sign for it "per procuration." A day or two later, at one of the places in the city where stamps are sold on commission, three boys were pointed out to us as comprising the members of the firm and the procurator. We feel sure that their united ages would not amount to thirty-six years.

Although many of these youngsters are, no doubt, honest according to their light, some of them are accomplished little rascals. We heard of a promising band of four who had clubbed together for the purchase of an india-rubber stamp with the letter G, for the purpose of manufacturing "Griqualands." Others again make up for sale carefully-sealed packets containing a fabulous number of stamps at as fabulously low a price. Now it is a queer thing that boys do not like to confess to having been "done"; and therefore when one purchases a packet, feeling probably somewhat doubtful as to the result, he is seldom known to open the packet then and there. He reserves his disappointment at finding the larger number of the stamps to consist of

torn and useless specimens for a moment of seclusion, when the poignancy of his regret is, at least, not aggravated by the heartless jeers of onlookers. In the future he holds his tongue as to his own deception, and grimly chuckles when he sees others similarly taken in.—*The Philatelic Record.*

THE POSTAGE-STAMP SAVINGS BANK.

PROFESSOR Fawcett has discovered a new use for postage stamps. Hitherto the Government has authorised postmasters to purchase stamps from the public at a discount of 2½ per cent., provided they are not presented singly, a condition insisted upon as a check on pilfering, and on fraudulently removing stamps from letters. The present Postmaster-General has, however, invented a plan for most effectually getting over this condition, and not only so, but in disposing of the stamps without deduction for discount. On the 13th September slips of paper were issued in five counties in England, one in Wales, two in Scotland, and two in Ireland, headed "Postage Stamps for a deposit of one Shilling in the Post-Office Savings Bank;" with spaces below marked out for affixing twelve penny stamps. On the back is the following notice :—

"Any person desirous of saving one shilling by means of penny contributions for deposit in the Post-office Savings Bank may do so by purchasing with every penny so saved a penny postage stamp and affixing it to this form. When twelve such stamps have been so affixed the form may then be taken to any Post-office Savings Bank in the following counties :—Cumberland, Kent, Leicester, Norfolk, Somerset, Cardigan, Aberdeen, Ayr, Down, Waterford, where it will be received by the Postmaster, and one shilling be allowed for the stamps, which shilling will be accepted either as the first deposit in a new account, then to be opened, or as an ordinary deposit if the owner of it has already opened an account."

The system so begun has since been applied to the whole of the Kingdom, and we could not but feel amused at the self-laudatory tone of the Postmaster-General in addressing his constituents of Hackney on the results which had attended the experiment of the 13th of September. Thousands of accounts had been opened by the urchin tribe—the Post-office was doing an admirable business with the new invention —no instance had occurred in which the stamps applied to the slips had been dishonestly obtained. How is the Professor to know this? It is true that a young depositor had affixed three stamps to a form which had been perforated with initials, but on investigation before the Post-office Draco, it had been satisfactorily proved that he had come by them honestly. But how many of the stamps affixed had been come by in the contrary way by abstraction from letters, &c., it would puzzle the Professor of any sort of economy to find out. It is difficult to conceive that any direct premium on the pilfering of postage stamps could be more effectual than this indirect one. The whole difficulty might have been avoided had a penny "savings" or "thrift" stamp been issued for the purpose, which in case of the lack of any better design, might have immortalised the inventor, like the great men of the Argentine Republic.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH POST.

THE forwarding of messages by pneumatic tubes is gradually growing in public favour, and is perhaps more extensively employed on the continent, especially in Vienna and Berlin, than in England. The only drawback to its more general use is the danger of the carriers becoming stuck in the tubes. A curious application of it to private purposes has been made in America, and may be worth adopting in some of the large ready-money establishments of this country.

From *The Globe* we learn that a retail shopkeeper of Philadelphia has recently been endeavouring to reduce the bustle and noise incidental to a large business, and to economise the labour of his assistants, by the introduction of the pneumatic despatch system. Everybody must have noticed the trouble involved in most large shops in London in the payment for goods bought at the counter. Either the customer must go himself and "pay at the desk," or the salesman must run off to pay and to procure change. In some establishments a very considerable amount of the day's work consists in journeys to and from the cashier, and no little of the hurry and confusion behind the counter is due to the abolition of the old-fashioned "till" and the institution of the cashier. This enterprising Philadelphian retains this functionary, but puts

him in direct communication with the attendant behind the counter by means of two tubes, through one of which the cash and the voucher for the goods are carried from the salesman to the cashier, while the other conveys the receipt and the change from the cashier to the salesman. The tubes are the ordinary iron pipes, with lead linings, such as are extensively laid under the streets of London. These are fitted with "carriers"—little cylindrical boxes of sheet-steel lined with green baize, and having a small felt cushion at each end. They are of just sufficient size to hold thirty silver dollars, and the usual paper check, or receipt, that being the greatest burden ordinarily requiring to be passed to and fro. The mode of propulsion is the same as that adopted on a large scale at St. Martin's-le-Grand. In the cellar under the shop is a steam engine and an exhaust-pump, by which the carriers are sucked from point to point. A salesman has only to make out his note of the goods and put it together with the coins tendered into one of these carriers, and away it flies to the cashier's enclosure, and before the goods are wrapped up the receipt and change will be ready to his hand.

The system is so obviously simple and practicable, as well as convenient, that it will be odd if a good many of the busiest of London retail houses do not adopt it. It would, no doubt, occasionally lead to a little difficulty by breaking down just at the busiest time of day, but this is a liability which is inevitable. Such mishaps are not unknown to the Post-office, but practically the risk of this is very small, and at the worst the attendants would have to run for their change as they do now. The cost of such a system would soon be covered by saving in wages, and could not fail to promote order and quiet.

A PLEA FOR A CHEAPER BOOK POST.

BY way of light vacation reading we took up the other day the *Annuaire des Postes* of the French Post-office for the year 1880, a book of no small dimensions, as it gives amongst other information the name and salary of every Post-office *employé*. Our readers will think that it was not a very amusing species of recreation, nor can we recommend it as such; but it enabled us to derive some information as to the present state of postal communication in France.

On comparing the facilities afforded in France with those afforded by the English Post-office, we are compelled to admit that although Great Britain was the first to introduce a system of cheap uniform postage to the world, yet in many points she has been distanced by the French Post-office, especially in the cheap conveyance of printed matter of small weight. The minimum charge of one halfpenny for the conveyance of printed matter under the weight of 2 ounces is simply exorbitant when considered in reference to the conveyance of circulars, invoices, price currents, &c., which ordinarily weigh much less than 1 ounce. It is true that in France the charge for conveying printed matter is about the same, being 5 centimes for 50 grammes; but then the scale commences with a much lower unit. For 5 grammes it is 1 centime; for 10 grammes, 2 centimes; for 15 grammes, 3 centimes; and for 20 grammes it is 4 centimes. Thus a circular weighing 15 grammes, or ½ an ounce, is carried all over France, and even to Algeria, for 3 centimes, or one farthing; and one of 5 grammes, equal to the weight of a halfpenny stout post card and nearly three thin ones, will travel the same distance for one-twelfth of a penny.

Nor does France stand alone in according cheap postage for printed matter of small weight. Spain, Belgium, Italy, and other countries, have stamps for such purposes of the value of a tenth or a twelfth of a penny. Why should the English Post-office be so far behind, and charge the same for conveying a circular from one street to another as it does from England to the United States? Why should not we have stamps of one farthing for printed matter under 1 ounce, and eight for a penny when under ½ ounce? The saving to many a tradesman would be equivalent to an extra penny put upon his income tax, and this without any loss to the revenue; for if the Post-office can afford to carry a newspaper which weighs on the average 3½ ounces for one halfpenny, the book-post rate ought in all fairness to be reduced.

As we have now a professor of political economy at the head of the Post-office, we hope he will be able to do something to increase its area of usefulness. He is in a far better position than the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for, whether harvests are bad or good, whether trade is dull or lively, whether there is peace or war, he has an ever-increasing business and ever-increasing profits. Once only since the penny

postal rate was established has the revenue of the Post-office ever ceased to increase year by year, and that was in 1870-71, in consequence of the great changes then introduced; but it more than recovered its position in the next year.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that some years past several small companies were started to deliver circulars in towns at one farthing each, but the Post-office prosecuted the parties and put down the undertaking, alleging that it was an infringement of its privileges; thus emulating the dog in the manger in doing nothing itself, and preventing other people from doing something.—*The Philatelic Record.*

SMALL INVESTMENTS.



N the 1st November last the Postmaster-General issued the following notice explaining the conditions under which the thrifty poor may become holders of Consols. It would be an exaggeration to say that the Postmaster-General's scheme is perfect. So far as it goes, however, it is a good measure, for it enables the masses to put their savings into the national funds.

By the Savings Banks Act of last session any person, on and after the 22nd November, will be able to invest, at any post-office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in any one of the following Government stocks: Consols, Reduced, or New Three per Cents. The sums so invested must not be less than £10, and must not exceed £100 in any one year, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following amounts will be charged for the purchase of stock, and these sums will include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends:

On stock not exceeding	£25	... ...	9d.
Exceeding £25, but not exceeding	£50	... ...	1s. 3d.
„ £50 „ „	£75	... ...	1s. 9d.
„ £75 „ „	£100	... ...	2s. 3d.

The charges on the sale of stock will be at the same rates up to £100, for £200 it will be 2s. 9d., and for £300, 3s. 3d. The investment will be at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof will be sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements will be made for sales of stock; and dividends will be collected by the Post-office and placed to the credit of the investor.

Any person having invested £50 or more, may, on application to the Post-office, obtain a stock certificate for £50, or any multiple of £50. These certificates will have coupons for dividends annexed payable to bearer.

Facilities similar to those just described for investment of small sums in Government stocks will be granted by the Trustee Savings Banks.

THE TURK AT THE POST-OFFICE.



F business at the Post-office in Constantinople an amusing description appears in the *Cologne Gazette.* Every stamp collector knows that the different European States have each their own postal establishment in the Turkish capital. The German office there, however, performs the postal service not only for subjects of the Emperor William, but for the Turks themselves as well. The Turk is well known to be a lover of ceremony, and how little this feature contributes to the despatch of business may be gathered from the following account of an incident of frequent occurrence at the German Post-office at Pera. In London or any city of Western Europe the transaction would be concluded in half-a-dozen words: "Two shillings worth of foreign stamps, please." "Change for half-a-crown, thank you!" In Stamboul this sample transaction assumes the following form. A turbaned Ottoman, approaching the pigeon-hole of the Post-office, bows repeatedly to the official, and laying his right hand on his breast, exclaims, "May the noble morning be fortunate for you, sir!" Official returning the salutation, inquires, "What is your pleasure?" "Thy servant desires a few stamps, postage stamps, in order to send letters to England. My son Abdullah Effendi, glass merchant, of Ak Serai, has travelled to London, and his family wish to write to him. I myself, indeed, do not possess the accomplishment of writing; but a relative, the grandson of my first wife's great uncle, the great pipe-bowl manufacturer of Tophane, is master of that art, and he will pen the epistle for

us." "Very good, and how many stamps do you want, sir?" "Ah, my jewel, how many do I require? One, I suppose, will not be sufficient, for he will not return yet for four weeks; so give me two." "Very good, here they are,—two and a half piastres." "What is that thou sayest, my lamb? Two piastres was what I used to give some years back when Abdullah was previously in London. Wait, it was——" "Quite right, Effendi; but since then the fee has been altered and the price is now greater." "Is it so, apple of my eye? The price is greater, alas! alas!" Herewith the Turk pulls out a roll of notes, on seeing which the official exclaims, "No, my diamond, no! We take no paper money here; you must pay in silver here." "Eh, what? You take no paper? Why not? Surely it is good money of the Padishah, in whose realms you are! Well, well, I will give you hard money. I have with me some in copper." "No, Effendim," rejoins the official, "we don't take copper either; you must pay in silver." "Silver? By my head, I have none! Do me the kindness of taking copper, I will pay you the *agio*." "Impossible, Effendim. I am not allowed to take it." "Well, what am I to do, then, my son?" "Go to the money-changer, he is sitting there in the corner." "Ah me, it is very hot; won't you really take copper?" "I cannot under any circumstances." "Very well, then, you shall have silver. Here it is!" "Thanks!" This part of the business being concluded, the Turk asks, "When will the letter be sent off?" "First tell me, father, when do you intend to write?" "Oh, to-day, when I get back from the fish market, whither I must first go, I will have the letter written." "Then it will be despatched in the morning if you bring it here before two o'clock this afternoon." "Excellent; and when will the answer come back?" "Well, Effendim, that will depend on when your son posts his reply." "Writes his reply, my lamb; why, what are you thinking of, he will do it at once, of course! Do you suppose he will keep his father waiting?" "Very well; in that case the answer will arrive quickly; you may, perhaps, get it in ten days." "Bravo! bravo! Then I will come back in ten days' time. Good bye! May Allah lengthen thy shadow, my heart." "Good bye, sir, may thy beard luxuriantly flourish."

POSTAL NOTES.

AN invention not due either to the present or to the late Postmaster-General, but to Mr. Chetwynd, the Accountant-General of the Post-office, came into operation on the 1st January, 1881. The money-order department of the Post-office has not been doing well for some time. When the poundage on small sums was reduced, the office lost money by its inland transactions, and was only saved from making an actual loss by its profits on the foreign and colonial business. The poundage on small orders was then increased, and this led to a decrease in the business attributable, however, partly to the reduction of the fee on registered letters, and to the fact that under certain regulations the Post-office would make good the loss of a registered letter up to the value of £2. The Cheque Bank also was a competitor with the Post-office for the transmission of small sums, and it has now finished up by the Post-office borrowing the idea of a Post-office note or travelling cheque from the Cheque Bank, and to a certain extent appropriating the invention. By the Post-office (Money Orders) Act 1880, passed on the 7th September last, the Postmaster-General is authorized with the consent of the Treasury to issue money orders in the form prescribed by the Act. This form is a draft from one postmaster on another, and runs as follows:—

To the Postmaster in charge of the Money-order office at.....
Pay to.. .....at any time within three calendar months from the last day of the month of issue the sum of £..... on account of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.
A. B., POSTMASTER.

These notes were issued on the 1st January, 1881, and are of the values of 1s. and 1s. 6d., on which the poundage is one halfpenny; of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d., on which it is one penny; and of 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s., on which it is twopence. The party purchasing a note *must*, before using it, fill in the name of the party to whom it is made payable, and *may* fill in the office at which it is to be paid, but this latter is optional. He can leave it to the party to whom the note is addressed to do this. If the note is not presented within the specified time a fresh poundage is to be exacted, and so on for every three months or fraction of three months.

THE SAMOA PQST-OFFICE.

PHILATELISTS were somewhat startled in 1877 by receiving a series of stamps for these islands, which, perhaps, are better known under the collective name of Navigators' Islands, and are situated in the South Pacific Ocean. These islands seemed so far removed from the haunts of men that one could scarcely understand why they wanted a whole series of stamps. The trade, such as it is, with Europe, is chiefly carried on through German houses, and the only Government known to exist is vested in the various native chiefs. The only reason that could be assigned was that these islands might be supposed to have caught the infection of possessing stamps from their nearest neighbours, the Fiji Islands, where in 1870 a set of stamps had been issued bearing a type-set inscription of FIJI TIMES EXPRESS, and were originally supposed to have been issued for the purpose of defraying the postage on the newspaper of the Islands, *The Fiji Times*, but seeing the presence of a value of one shilling in the series, the large values had been scored to the account of a book post. A copy of *The Samoa Times*, of the 8th June, 1878 (all the newspapers in that part of the world seem to be *Times*), has supplied us with the basis upon which these stamps were issued, as we find that the following notice was issued, dated October 1st, 1877, under the heading of "Samoa Post-office."

The proprietors of this journal [*The Samoa Times*] having entered into the necessary arrangements, have established a Post-office in Apia, Samoa, and known as the "Samoa Express," to be carried on upon the same principles as the various Government Post-offices in the colonies and elsewhere.

Mails will be made up for all parts of the world upon the departure of any vessel from this port, and notice to that effect will be posted at least 24 hours previous to the said departure.

Every possible means will be used to insure the safe delivery of all letters entrusted to the said Post-office at their destination.

Every care will be taken of letters received from the various colonial and other Post-offices.

Persons sending to this office for letters, &c., that may be in our care, will please to take notice that unless the messenger brings a written order they will not be delivered up to them.

Agents and captains of vessels leaving harbour for any other postal port, would greatly oblige by sending a notice to this office at least 24 hours previous to their departure.

Until further notice the charges upon letters not exceeding ½oz. will be to :—

New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, and Honolulu (direct) ... ... 6d.

Germany (direct), Honolulu (viâ Sydney), New Caledonia, United Kingdom (viâ Sydney), United States (including California and Oregon) ... ... 9d.

East Indies (viâ Sydney), France (viâ Sydney), Germany (viâ Sydney), Newfoundland, Nova Scotia ... ... 1s.

United States of Colombia ... ... 2s.

Newspapers (not exceeding 2oz.) ... ... 1d.

Then follows rates and regulations for book packets, &c., a notice that letters may be registered, and that all further particulars may be obtained from W. E. Agar, manager, *Samoa Express* office, Apia, Samoa.

WHAT ARE WE TO COLLECT?

ONCE upon a time, in the days when philatelic publications were scarcer than they are now, and commanded, as we fancy, a higher reverence, we used, on the morning upon which our magazine came into our hands, at once to glance at two things whilst we bolted our breakfast, leaving the more knotty portion of the contents to be considered at leisure on our return at night. First of all we hastened to see what the benevolent publisher had presented us with, that month, in the shape of a stamp for our collection. It is true that "the unused specimen presented gratis with each number" was invariably a stamp of curiously low denomination, and would have cost us very little to buy; but yet we were saddened if we found that it was one which we had already acquired, and could only be looked upon as a duplicate. And then there was a legend, current for a time, which caused us to look with redoubled eagerness for the monthly "bonus" stamp. Was it not reported that some "chap" had found a stamp of fabulous value gummed, by mistake, in the place where a 1 centime of France or Belgium should have been? And did we not wrestle with our conscience as to how we should act when a similar chance should befall us, and finally decide that we would surrender

the treasure which was surely not intended for us, but stipulate for a 1d. V.R. as a reward for our honesty? Our second glance was directed to the Answers to Correspondents, and by the time we had got through these, it was also time to be off, and to leave the further study of our philatelic philosopher, guide, and friend until the evening.

One of the most frequent enquiries addressed to the editor was to this effect,—"Shall I collect so-and-so?" "Is such a thing admissible in a stamp collection?" and so on. The reply of the editor, as was to be expected, generally authorized the enquirer to collect whatsoever he pleased; and we used to wonder why the applicant could not do this without taking others into his counsel. We did not dream in those days that the same queries would, after long years, be addressed to us, and that we, in turn, would have to smooth the path of the timid and the wary.

But the question of "What are we to collect?" assumes now-a-days a more important character than it did of old, and it is borne in upon us that in stamp collecting, as in many other pursuits, the more we undertake to do, the less is our chance of being able to do it well. Of course, if a man does his best, he need not be ashamed of insuccess; all the good little books tell us so. But why should he undertake at all a task which, if he cons before starting the route he has to travel, he may be sure can only end in failure, whereas, by assigning himself more modest limits at the outset, he may confidently count upon a fair proportion of success?

We know, from sad experience, that when one who for years has quietly collected postage stamps, without other guide than the ordinary dealers' catalogues, first sees the collections of some of our philatelic magnates, his primary impressions of delight are very quickly followed by a feeling of discouragement, and his second thoughts are, that if this be stamp collecting, he is not in the race at all, and may as well retire at once. He is only too apt to look with ungrateful contempt upon the modest little album which has afforded him many an hour's amusement, and to give up his collection then and there. This is, of course, foolish; and if the disconsolate one would merely at once abandon the idea of rivalling the great guns in the matter of so-called "unattainable" stamps,—stamps that can only be bought when first-class collections are broken up, and then only at heavy cost,—and if, on the other hand, he would resolve upon making up for the absence of these gems of the first water by getting together stamps which owe their chief rarity to peculiarities of paper, watermark, or perforation, and which may often be got for a small outlay and the trouble,—or rather, the charm,—of hunting diligently for them, then he might soon get together a collection which philatelic stars of even the first magnitude would be glad to pick over. As it is, few people collect stamps on the same principles. Some will only have unused, and others only used specimens. Some reject shades, whilst others admit them and shut out varieties of perforation. Watermarks are a hobby with some, and are ignored of others, whose darling passion is "errors." Now if a man tells us that he collects all these varieties in postal, telegraph, and fiscal adhesives, and is further ready to grapple with envelopes and post cards besides, then we feel sure that, save in very exceptional instances, his collection must needs be very faulty in probably more than one of its branches.

We may soon be called upon to collect seals as a species of native Indian letter-franks. We wrote the other day to one of the native postmasters for a supply of his stamps, and he says, pointing with pride to the superior civilization of his own state, "There are no other native states where postage stamps of their own are in practice. Of course they have got their own post-offices, but, instead of affixing postage labels, realize cash by putting a state seal over the letter." And, sure enough, he sends us an envelope with sundry small wax seals upon it bearing date and value! Indeed, a question which often presents itself to us is, how much longer one can hope to go on collecting merely government postal adhesives in their entirety? Looking to the multiplicity of new values, new emissions, and new stamp-issuing states which confront us every year, is it not probable that many of us will shortly be obliged to content ourselves with collecting the stamps of some particular country, or, at any rate, of one division of the globe, even as amateur numismatists are forced to confine their acquisitions to the coins of some one dynasty, country, or period? Every year it becomes more difficult for a beginner to get together a collection of obsolete stamps; every year the new emissions to be looked after become more numerous, and his labours, retrospective and prospective, become more imposing. In the matter of fiscal stamps, we believe that the difficulties to be overcome are even greater, and

that to bring together a complete collection even of American proprietary stamps is quite hopeless. We confess, however, that we never could take any great interest in these stamps. Many of them are beautiful, it is true; but if a government accords to every quack (who concocts poisons for his fellow-creatures with the view to enriching himself) the privilege of using a duty stamp of his own design, why should not that government grant to individuals the right to design their own postage stamps?

But this brings us to the question of the advisability of collecting French private post cards, and, indeed, reminds us that, in spite of all our mooning, we have done nothing to solve the old, vexed query which occupied our mind at starting, viz.,—"What are we to collect?"—*The Philatelic Record.*

SIR D. COOPER, BART., K.C.M.G.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.



IR Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G., formerly Speaker of the New South Wales House of Assembly, was born in that colony in 1821, but received his education in England. He returned to New South Wales in 1843, and in 1849 was elected one of the Legislative Council. In 1856, when a Parliamentary Constitution was set on foot, he entered the Assembly, and was chosen its Speaker, to which office he was several times re-appointed after general elections of the Assembly. He promoted the construction of the first railway, from Sydney to Paramatta, and was one of its directors. He supported the establishment of the Sydney University and the Grammar School, being at one time a member of the Senate of the former and a trustee of the latter: and he established a scholarship at the University, and contributed liberally to the ornamentation of the great hall, which is one of the largest and handsomest belonging to any University.

In 1861, Sir Daniel, for the benefit of his health and the education of his family, came to England, where he has since resided, making periodical visits to Australia; but he has never been idle. During the late Sir Charles Cowper's illness he helped him in the duties of Agent-General, and at his death temporarily filled the office of Agent-General. At this period he negotiated with the other Agents-General to duplicate the telegraph cables to Australia. He also, with Sir Julius Vogel, negotiated for the laying of the telegraph cable between Sydney and New Zealand, and also the present packet contract between Sydney, New Zealand, and San Francisco. Sir D. Cooper, in 1862, represented his colony at the International Exhibition, and he has occupied the same position at each International Exhibition in Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris again. For some years he was connected with the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society, and aided much in the Grand International Horticultural Show of 1866, of which he was the treasurer. He has laboured to improve the warehousing and sale of Australian wool in London; and has, almost single-handed, caused improvements to be made and reductions in charges which must cause a saving of many thousands a year to the Australian sheep farmer. He was knighted in 1857, and raised to the baronetcy in 1863.

Sir D. Cooper's career as a stamp collector commenced about the year 1861, when he returned to England and formed the nucleus of the very large collection he afterwards possessed. Besides being a most persevering and discriminating hunter-up of stamps in the usual quarters, Sir D. Cooper's connexion with the official world gave great facilities for indulging in his pursuit, and he did not neglect to avail himself of all sources open to him. From an early period of his collecting days he was in constant intercourse with Mr. Pemberton, who, from data furnished by Sir Daniel, was able to announce the discovery of the first Sydney penny envelope stamp, long before specimens were unearthed. As might be expected, Sir D. Cooper's albums were extremely rich in the stamps of the Australian colonies, and his great care from the very first to leave every stamp intact, and, where possible, on its original envelope, made his collection most interesting and valuable.

In April, 1869, he joined with Mr Philbrick in establishing the Philatelic Society, London, and was unanimously chosen President, an office he filled with great ability and unwearied courtesy, till, in the year 1878, he was induced to part with his entire collection, which, to the great regret of British philatelists, passed over the Channel to one of the most distinguished French amateurs. We violate no confidence in naming M. Philipe de Ferrari as the fortunate purchaser, and we believe we are correct in

stating that no such valuable collection, nor one which realised so large a price, viz., £3,000, has ever changed hands before or since. Sir D. Cooper, with the sale of his collection, resigned his connection with the Philatelic Society, in the chair of which he was succeeded by Mr. Philbrick; but, although his connection with the Society has ceased, he still takes a strong interest in the pursuit.

Sir Daniel's contributions to philatelic literature are rather well chosen than numerous. Among them may be named papers on the stamps of New South Wales in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for 1869, and on those of the Sandwich Islands, submitted to the Philatelic Congress of Paris in 1878, and printed in the Memoirs of that body.

NOTES ON SOME DANGEROUS FORGERIES.

BY THE REV. R. BRISCO EARÉE.



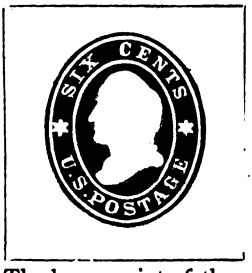
I THINK that all the forgeries now to be described are rather above the average, and, indeed, they have need to be, for the sublime faith of former days, which was willing to accept anything as genuine, provided it was gummed and perforated, is now getting rather rare. As an instance of this I may mention that the usual question of those who send me batches of stamps for examination used to be, "Are any of these stamps forged?" but now the question most often put by them is, "Are any of these stamps genuine?" and thus, seeing that the old coarsely-executed imitations will no longer pass muster, the forgers are now beginning to be more careful to turn out such counterfeits as will bear some little examination.

United States.

ENVELOPE, 1857-60; 6 CENTS, RED.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne* and embossed, on white or buff laid paper, watermarked with P.O.D., U.S., in two lines, several times repeated, and the stamp struck in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. The point of the nose of Washington does not droop; and the chin is sharply pointed. There is a small round brooch on the shoulder to fasten the dress, and four very distinct folds or pleats in the same, running from the back quite to the front. The hair is not tied up with ribbon at the back. The queue or tail of the hair points to the G of POSTAGE. The S of SIX is smaller than the other letters, and nearer to the outline of inner oval than they are. Both stars have very sharp points, and none of the points touch the outline of either oval. The lower part of the ear is tolerably distinct. The most usual postmark is a very large circle, with name, month, and day of the month, but not the year.

Forged.—Very highly embossed on thin, shiny, very white wove paper, no watermark; and printed in sheets or strips, each stamp about half-an-inch from its neighbours, instead of being printed singly upon envelopes. The point of the nose droops almost over the mouth. The chin is rounded. There is no brooch to fasten the dress on the shoulder. The top and bottom folds of the dress run quite from back to front, as in the genuine; but the two inner folds are very short, not coming more than a quarter of the way from the back to the front. The hair is tied behind with a very distinct bow of ribbon; and the end of the queue points between G and E of POSTAGE. The S of SIX is the same size as the other letters; and is at the same distance as the others are from the outlines of both ovals. Most of the points of both stars are very blunt; and two points on the left of the left-hand star touch the outline of the outer oval. The lower point of the ear is not to be distinguished from the hair. I have not seen any of these forgeries cancelled; I suppose the forgers were so pleased with their work that they would not spoil it by an obliteration! The colour of the counterfeits is too brilliant; the genuine stamps are usually found in a very dull vermilion.



Japan.

1873; 30 SEN, GREY.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on thick, soft, yellowish-white wove paper, machine perforated 13. The forgery is imitated from the edition which bears the

plate letter like our figure 1 in the little oval where the stems of the branches cross; and, therefore, I will describe from the genuine one which bears that letter or figure, or syllabic character. The oblique side-stroke of the said plate letter almost touches the left side of the oval which contains it. The top leaf of the right-hand wreath, and the top leaf but one of the left-hand wreath, just touch the chrysanthemum, or wheel-like flower at the top of the central rectangle. The lowest hieroglyphic of the column of Japanese words in the centre of the stamp almost touches the top of the little oval which contains the plate letter. The central tongue of the 3 in the top label is quite blunt, and projects almost level with the top and bottom curls of the figure; the same is the case with the 3 in the lower label. The inscription, both at top and bottom, reads 30SEN; *i.e.*, there is no proper division between the numerals and the word. The bottom of the stalk of the left-hand branch just touches the lower spiral of the bell ornament in the right-hand bottom corner on the inner rectangle; and the bottom of the stalk of the right-hand branch is at some little distance from the similar spiral of the bell ornament in the left-hand bottom corner of the inner rectangle. The dot outside each of the bell ornaments is placed exactly at the apex of the bell. The bell in the right-hand top corner has 14 lines of shading in the narrow part, and 17 lines, and a fringe of 16 dots, in the wide part. The bell in the left-hand top corner has 16 lines in the narrow part, and 17 lines and 16 dots in the wide part. The bell in the bottom right-hand corner has 15 lines in the narrow part, and 17 lines and 13 dots in the wide part. The bell in the bottom left-hand corner has 13 lines in the narrow part, and 13 lines and 15 dots in the wide part. The most usual postmarks are either a thing like a five-armed star-fish—which is, I believe, the Japanese for "Post"—or a large blotch, or a St. Andrew's cross in red, apparently laid on with a brush.

Forged.—Lithographed on paper closely resembling that of the genuine, in almost exactly the same shade of colour, pin-perforated 13½. The oblique side-stroke of the plate letter is very short, and does not come near the left side of the containing oval. Neither of the branches touches the wheel-flower. The lowest Japanese character in the central rectangle does not go near the top of the oval below it. The central tongue of the upper 3 ends in a sharp point, and is very short, so that it is not nearly level with the top and bottom curls of the said numeral. The lower 3 is just like the upper one. There is a slight division between 30 SEN, more plainly to be seen in the top inscription than in the bottom one. The bottom end of the right-hand branch touches the spiral curl of the left-hand bell ornament, and the bottom end of the left-hand branch is at some distance from the spiral curl of the right-hand bell ornament. The dot outside the top right-hand bell is too much to the left, the dot above the top left-hand bell is too much to the right; the dots below the bottom bells are about in their right places. The top right-hand bell has 11 lines in the narrow part, and 12 lines and 10 dots in the wide part. The top left-hand bell has 12 lines in the narrow part, and fourteen lines in the wide part, but the dots fringing this latter bell are run together, so that they cannot be counted. The bottom right-hand bell has 18 lines in the narrow part, and 15 lines and 8 joined dots in the wide part. The bottom left-hand bell has 12 lines in the narrow part, and 13 lines and 11 dots in the wide part. Two different postmarks are used for these counterfeits; the one being an oval formed by 4 parallel straight lines at the top and bottom, and 5 curved lines each side; the other being a large rectangle of square dots.



New Granada.

1865 : 1 PESO, RED.

Genuine.—Lithographed on thin, bluish-white wove paper. The top compartment of the shield bears seven horizontal lines of shading. The middle compartment contains a cap of Liberty, very distinct, with the tail falling over to the left-hand side, and shaded with oblique lines. The lowest compartment of the shield contains an isthmus, with a ship (or mark to represent one) in each sea, both above and below the isthmus. The bird above the shield is a condor, and it has a ring of feathers at the base of the neck. The neck is rather thin, and swan-like; the eye is very small and round. There is a row of white pearls, of tolerably uniform size and shape, all round the central oval, and none of the pearls are missing. Nine eight-pointed stars

or asterisks are outside the pearls, all of them pretty distinct and regular. There is a stop after E and U and COLOMBIA, but none after any of the other parts of the inscription. All the lettering is distinct and easy to read. There are two small, crossed white branches at the bottom of the coloured oval band; each branch has seven leaves. The centre tongue of the E of PESO projects so far as to be almost level with the top and bottom strokes of the letter. The white space inside the O of PESO is perfectly square, and the stop after this word is very much nearer to the end of the label than to the O. The postmark is usually a written word, or other obliteration in pen-and-ink; but occasionally the stamp is cancelled with an oval, containing the name of town in large capitals.

Forged.—Lithographed on rather thick, white wove paper. The top compartment of the shield is so blotched that only one or two lines can be seen. The thing in the middle compartment is a hopeless-looking blotch, which nobody could fashion into a cap of Liberty. The upper sea of the isthmus in the lowest compartment of the shield has no ship or mark to represent one, and the ship in the lower sea is a large, coarse blot, extending right across the sea. The bird above the shield is of an unknown species; it has no ring of feathers round the base of its neck; the eye is very large, and triangular, and there is a dark line running down the middle of the neck, which is not to be seen in the genuine. The row of pearls is very indistinct round the central oval, and the pearls are very small, and many of them are missing out of the row. There are nine very blotchy-looking asterisks in the coloured oval band, but the points of most of them cannot be counted, and the others vary from five upwards. There is a stop after the E., but no stop after the U, and no stop after COLOMBIA; but there is an abnormal stop below the S of NACIONALES. The E of E. U., &c., is so badly formed that it is like an L; and the U is either like an L also, or like a sort of rectangle, according as it is more or less distinctly printed. The E of DE has no central tongue or projection. At the bottom of the coloured oval there are two white blotches, but they are not in the least like the distinct, crossed branches of the genuine. The centre tongue of the E of PESO is ridiculously short and thick, not being anything like level with the top and bottom strokes. The white space inside the O of this word is distinctly oval, and the stop is close to the O. The postmark is the oval formed by four straight parallel lines at top and bottom, and five curved parallel lines each side; the same as on one of the forged Japanese described in the present article.



Turkey.

1876; 5 PIASTRES, UNPAID, SURCHARGED WITH VALUE IN FRENCH.

Genuine.—The blue groundwork is lithographed, but the Turkish and French surcharges are typographed. Printed on very thin white wove paper, machine perforated 13½. Each of the corner numerals is like an O, laid on its side; the frames of white lines round these numerals are octagons. There are 48 pearls round the central oval. The inner concave part of the crescent is outlined by two white lines. The rays from the star are very evenly distributed, and do not run together into a white blotch at all. The lower rays almost entirely fill up the hollow part of the crescent. Most of the upper rays nearly touch the outline of the oval. The colour is a sort of sky-blue, and the postmark is a blue oval gridiron.

Forged.—The whole of the design is lithographed, surcharges as well. It is printed on thick, soft, white wove paper, and pin-pricked 13. Each of the numerals in the corners is like an O placed obliquely, instead of lying on its side. The frames round these numerals are circular, and this will be found a very easy test for these counterfeits. There are only 43 pearls round the central oval. The inner concave part of the crescent is outlined with only one line. The rays from the star are very blotchy, and all run into one mass of white just outside the star. The lower rays do not anything like fill up the hollow part of the crescent. None of the upper rays go near the outline of the top of the oval. The colour is a very pale, chalky, greenish blue; and the postmark is like the genuine.



A POSTAL CURIOSITY.—One amusing "valentine," dropped into the Leeds Post-Office, consisted of a mouse-trap, in which was the toy figure of a woman, labelled "Caught at last."

THE COLOURS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

THERE are two weak points in the classification and description of postage stamps, the one is dependent on the perforation, and the other on the colour. On the discussion of the first of these it is not our intention now to enter, but we will offer a few remarks on the other, in the appreciation of which no two collectors seem to be of the same mind, and in the description of which no two catalogues appear to agree.

For many years we have indulged in dreams of the possibility of establishing a fixed code of colours, but the execution seems still as distant as the millennium, nor do we see that since the subject was first broached—nearly ten years ago—any substantial progress has been made towards its realisation. But of late the question has again been brought to the fore in consequence of a paper emanating from the National Philatelical Society of New York, and which was read to the Congress of Philatelists in Paris in 1878, the proceedings of which have just been published. In this paper the great disadvantages of the absence of any standard of colour common to all the world were pointed out, a fact of which all philatelists are fully aware, but for which a remedy is not easily to be found. As instances of diversities in the description of the colours of stamps, the New York Society referred to the 2½d. of Great Britain, 1874, which in ten catalogues was described in seven different ways: claret, dull pink, lake-rose, lilac, violet, pink, and red-brown; the 3 cents of Curaçoa was called buff, grey, bistre, and stone; the 2 lepta of Greece, cinnamon, light buff, bistre, dark bistre, pale bistre, &c.

Now, what are the causes of this want of uniformity? Something, it is true, may be due to a want of a clear perception of colours, whether owing to colour-blindness or only to a defective appreciation of what the particular colour consists, for it cannot be denied that, as regards all composite colours, some knowledge of the way in which tints are produced, that is, what simple colours are required to form a composite one, and in what proportions they should be employed, is exceedingly desirable. But we believe the chief causes tending to produce this want of uniformity are to be found in the following considerations:—First, the specimens of stamps printed in composite colours differ very much amongst themselves. There is no constancy of colour for any length of time. Take, for instance, violet, which is a colour produced by the union of two simple colours—blue and red—mixed in certain proportions, but which also produce lilac if the proportions are altered. How frequently is it found that the stamps officially declared to be, and primitively issued in, violet fall into lilac, merely from a superabundance of red having been introduced into the ink. One collector will, therefore, describe a stamp as violet, while another, with equal truth, will insist that it is lilac. Another reason is found in the want of uniformity in fixing the normal shade of a colour. We mean the point where it is to diverge into light and dark, and it scarcely requires any particular notion of colours to be aware that intense shades frequently appear to differ also in tint from the lighter ones. It is not easy to make ourselves perfectly intelligible, but example is better than precept. We will take, therefore, vermilion as an example. In 1849 a stamp of one franc was issued in France in vermilion; in 1850 one of 40 centimes appeared, and there scarcely exists a single catalogue where this stamp is not designated as vermilion, clearly indicating that though the 40 centimes might differ from the one franc in colour, yet in the opinion of these catalogue makers this was due to the one being a different shade of the same colour. The French Society, which, if it is an authority on any question, ought to be infallible on its own stamps, in its catalogue describes the first as vermilion and the latter as orange; but every one knows that orange is produced out of vermilion by the addition of yellow. In fact, the one regards the difference as due to a shade, the other as due to a tint. Again, there is another reason, and this shall be the last, though we have others still in reserve;—when we wish to designate a certain colour we are at a loss to describe it, especially if it is a composite one of any particular tint. We are not like the colourman who can describe particular tints of green, as Hooker's green No. 1, Hooker's green No. 2; and yellows, as Mars' yellow, Mars' orange, &c.; but the philatelist is compelled to make his description up in the best way he can by compounding his words, and thus he has his red-browns and brown-reds without a very distinct idea where one ends and the other begins.

Now, the Philatelical Society of New York proposed to construct a chart showing from 80 to 100 colours, so arranged that in denoting any particular colour it should

not be necessary to quote anything but the number, though, by the way, we think this latter proposal might be improved by borrowing from the colour-box where certain tints of colours, such as chrome, are described as chrome No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, &c. Thus the colour of a stamp might be given as blue No. 1, blue No. 2, retaining the blue as the normal colour, and employing the number for denoting the particular tint.

This proposition was, as we have said, submitted to the philatelists in Paris, and was referred to MM. Donatis and Legrand to report upon. This report, read by M. Legrand at a subsequent meeting, contains many very sensible observations, but we will confine ourselves to the principal objection to the scheme of the New York Society, and the species of substitute sketched out by the Committee. The proposition and principal objection are stated as follows :—

A proposal has been presented in the name of the National Philatelical Society of New York for preparing under your auspices a chart of colours, by means of which an uniformity in the description of colours might be rendered possible. The reasons offered by the reporter of the American Society are admitted by every one. There is not a single collector who attempts to make a catalogue of stamps who has not been struck with the anarchy which exists on this question, and there can be no doubt but that a good classification of stamps, accompanied by a chart showing all the colours and the principal tints, would be one of the most efficacious means of facilitating the study of stamps, especially among the young collectors. But is it possible that such a chart can be made? The reporter of the American Society admits that the reproduction of about 100 colours would be sufficient for the purpose, but is it practicable to make this reproduction?

Admitting the possibility of finding the 100 varieties of ink, it would require that each sheet should pass 100 times through the press, and supposing the first edition should, in order to secure for a considerable period the greatest amount of uniformity possible, consist of 500 copies, no fewer than 50,000 operations would be necessary, without reckoning for copies which might be spoilt during the various stages of printing. This alone seems sufficient to demonstrate the impracticability of the proposal.

The report then proceeds to sketch out what, in the opinion of the Committee, might be done. By making a judicious selection among existing stamps the collector might construct for himself a colour chart, either by affixing stamps of small value, or portions of stamps, against the colour to be denoted, by which means, in the opinion of the reporter, it would be possible to represent all the principal tints of each colour. What would be the number of specimens required to affix on the chart the reporter was not prepared to say, but he considered that they would scarcely amount to 50. "All the colours must be collected, but it would not be necessary to take all the shades, that is, the degrees which a colour could pass through without losing its distinctive appellation. As regarded tints resulting from the mixing together of two or more colours, it would be useful to take account of them."

The reporter then entered upon an examination of the colours produced by combinations of the three primitive colours, blue, yellow, and red, two of which combined together produce the other three prismatic colours, green, violet, and orange. These colours, in combination with white and black, are the foundation of all the various tints, but we do not see the utility of pursuing this examination through the various tones of violets, greens, browns, &c., that can be produced by such combinations. The reporter concluded by declaring that in his opinion the realisation of the scheme proposed by the New York Society was almost impossible, and that a chart on which stamps were collected representing the various tints would answer the same purpose at a less cost.

At a subsequent meeting M. Maury, in prosecution of the plan so sketched out, presented a sheet of colours and tints illustrated by various stamps ; but were anyone to attempt to make a colour chart from this he would be landed no one can tell where, if he ever did get to land at all. For instance, grey-violet is exemplified by the 1¼ schilling of Hamburg, 1864. M. Moens, in his catalogue gives this stamp as both lilac and violet. Mr. Pemberton as grey, brown, and mauve. Vermilion is exemplified by the 5 grani Sicily, 1859. M. Moens has it not only in vermilion, but in carmine and brick-red, while Mr. Pemberton finds it in rose. If there is to be a standard it must be an invariable one, or we shall be worse off than we are now.

In a recent number of *The Philatelic World* it is mentioned that the New York Society subsequently appointed a Committee to examine the question again and to ascertain whether the difficulties were insurmountable. This Committee, after consulting one of the principal lithographing companies of New York, came to the conclusion that such a chart could be produced, showing from 80 to 100 colours and

shades, and be published in a manner that would leave nothing to be desired as far as correctness and appearance were concerned, and at so low a price that it might be retailed at 50 cents per copy with a fair profit to the dealer, provided that 1,000 copies were sold. The Society offered to devote the necessary time to selecting the colours to be illustrated and to supervise the issue of the chart so soon as eight or nine hundred subscriptions were sent in, the number at present being only about 500.

On a review of the question we think there is a fatal objection to the plan proposed by the Committee of the French Society. Were a collector merely making a table of colours for his own purposes he might out of old stamps readily do so, but this would be of no practical use, and he would only be a law to himself. To ensure any uniformity a standard copy must be made and every copy compared with the standard, for the stamps themselves, as we have seen, vary in colour and tint. The New York Society are, we think, in the right groove, but the difficulties in carrying out the plan are great. Some years ago in a paper which appeared in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, we expressed our own opinions as to the desirableness of adopting some general nomenclature of colours, and the plan we then thought most practicable was to form a table of normal and derivative colours, which latter might be either described or only numbered, and against each of these to affix a specimen of the colour, consisting either of a disc or a small oblong. These specimens of colour, in place of being printed on the chart as the New York Society proposes to do, might be cut from sheets of paper of the various colours required, and attached to the chart with gum. These discs or oblongs might be numbered to prevent any mistakes, similarly to the small discs of solid colour containing the plate number on the margins of some of the English stamps, which, in fact, gave us the idea in the first instance of the possibility of constructing a chart of colour in the mode we propose.

Whether practically this plan would be found to answer we are unable to say. In order to succeed, some united action, either among philatelists generally, or at least among bodies of them is requisite, and this, we fear, is the most impracticable part of the scheme.

STAMP COLLECTING A FASCINATION,—AND WHY?

A PRIZE ESSAY BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.



MARK TWAIN, in one of his amusing sketches, enlarges upon the fact that almost every member of the human race, at some period or another of his or her existence, is afflicted with a species of disease, the principal symptom of which is an irresistible desire to play upon some musical instrument, and which is not got rid of without much suffering on the part, both of the patient and of residents in the neighbourhood.

In like manner, I think, we may say that almost every one is fated to experience a desire to collect something; to be afflicted with a mania, more or less transient, for accumulating specimens and arranging them in drawers, glass cases, or books, according to their nature. With boys whose lives are not passed in the heart of some great city, this usually takes the form of birds'-nesting or butterfly-hunting, while their sisters incline to the drying of flowers and fern leaves; and any father of a family, who has done his duty in passing the summer by the sea-side, can testify to the delight attending the collection of sea-monsters, whose residence in the lodgings is shortly denoted by that "ancient and fish-like smell," which only the earnest conchologist or ichthyologist can fully appreciate.

But the pursuit of stamp collecting, or science of philately, whichever we may choose to term it, must, I think, be allowed to have a more universal fascination than any of those to which I have alluded above. That it does possess this power, even those who look upon it as a mere puerile mania cannot deny. They express their astonishment at it; they cannot understand how it is that professional men of high standing and scientific attainments can be so childish as to spend their time, and so extravagant as to spend their money, upon stamps. Still, in the face of the facts that an enormous number of people of various nationalities and classes *do* collect stamps, that a large amount of periodical and other literature has been and is, from time to time, published in connection with the pursuit, and last, but not least, that the trade in

stamps affords employment and subsistence to no inconsiderable number of persons in various parts of the world, our detractors cannot refuse to admit that there is some fascination about the mania, puerile though it be.

In its earlier days stamp collecting undoubtedly became a fashionable mania. Albums were to be found upon every drawing-room table and in every school-boy's desk; and many, perhaps the majority, of its then votaries never got beyond the maniacal stage. Anything resembling a stamp, however remotely, was eagerly sought after, and the smallest contributions, in the form of scraps of rarities, were thankfully received and secured in the album with a reckless extravagance in the matter of gum which produced many interesting varieties of discolouration. Nowadays, the timbromaniacs have greatly decreased in number; but there is, I fancy, no diminution, but rather a constant increase in the ranks of the earnest philatelists, the scientific students of everything connected with their favourite pursuit.

I remember a time when one of the leading philatelic magazines protested against the admission of varieties of watermark; perforations were long scoffed at; and the collection of entire envelopes was looked upon as defrauding the waste-paper basket. Opinions have quite changed now; no collection of any importance exists in which due attention is not paid to watermarks; few collectors of any standing ignore perforations; and, I believe, the value of entire envelopes is almost universally recognised, though cut impressions are admitted by many. All this is evidence of the fascination which has caused philately to be taken up as a serious study; and, again, this suitability of the subject for serious study is one of the main reasons of its fascination.

Another of these causes, indeed the principal one, is the eminent collectibility, so to speak, of these little pieces of paper. Some of them are interesting from their beauty of design or excellence of engraving, others from their inferiority in these particulars; others, again, as denoting the advance of civilization in the most unlikely places, while some even afford us a kind of *résumé* of the history of the country issuing them; and the most uninteresting in appearance not unfrequently have claims to our respect on account of their rarity and value. When we add to these a great adaptability for classification and arrangement, it becomes evident that philately has strong claims to be considered a most interesting scientific amusement, if nothing higher.

Examples of the various causes of interest which I have mentioned above will at once occur to every collector. I need only mention a few of them. The first issue of France, some of the British Colonials, and many of the stamps engraved by American firms may be taken as specimens of excellence both of design and execution, while the stamps of our own country and most of those engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. merit commendation in the latter respect only. The Sydney issue of New South Wales and the native-engraved Mauritius claim our interest from their grotesque drawing and roughness of engraving; while the rarity of such stamps as the Réunions, or the ugly circular British Guianas and Guadalajaras, compensates, in some measure, for their uninteresting appearance. The issue of stamps by such countries as Japan, Persia, and Afghanistan shows us how civilization is gradually making its way into lands once most jealously guarded against any such intrusion; but postage stamps, as a whole, are the visible sign of perhaps the most important and marvellous innovation of modern times, namely, the cheap, speedy, and secure transmission of correspondence, &c., not only within the various countries, but from one country to another throughout the world.

The historical interest of stamps has been so frequently insisted upon by abler writers than myself, and the various issues of France so constantly taken as the illustration, that I feel somewhat diffident about going over such well-trodden ground. Still, as my paper would hardly be complete without this, I must endeavour to do so. The stamps of various countries illustrate points in their histories; but those of France are pre-eminent in this respect. The beautiful series issued in 1848, bearing a profile of the Goddess of Liberty or Reason, shows us that the Republican form of government was in authority at that time. This lasts a few years, and then we find that a species of Dictator is chosen, for a profile of a gentleman with a somewhat prominent nose, a heavy moustache, and a small beard, replaces that of the Republican deity, the form of government remains nominally the same however. This would seem to be a provisional arrangement, and of but short duration, for we find only two values in this series. The next issue closely resembles this last, but the difference between them is one of very great importance; the word "Empire" is substituted for "Repub.," the Dictator has become an Emperor. He is a judicious

person, as far as postage stamps are concerned. He makes no unnecessary changes, and those who had become accustomed to his profile may hardly have noticed the verbal alteration. After this, affairs go smoothly for some years, apparently. At the Post-office, at all events, there are few changes; but when two additional values are issued in 1863, we find evidence that the Emperor has waged war, and gained victories, for his profile is crowned with laurels. Between this and 1867 more victories may be supposed to have been gained, for in this latter year a *series* is issued with the laureated head. Towards the end of 1870 comes a sudden change, things appear to be in some confusion; three sets of stamps are found in use at the same time; a reprint of the Republican issue of 1848 in Paris; lithographed copies of this issue in some other parts of the country; and besides these a nondescript series, the indefinite nature of whose design seems to indicate the undefined extent of the area over which their use extends. From these it would not be difficult to guess that the Emperor has suffered defeat; that the whole country has revolted from his rule, and declared in favour of a Republic; that Paris, where the dies of the first issue remained, is in a state of siege; and that the victorious enemy, overrunning half the country have issued a provisional series for use in the provinces occupied by them. The Republican form of government continues, but Liberty (the profile is generally stated to be that of Liberty) falls into disrepute, perhaps from having degenerated into license in the days of the Commune, and a design is adopted, the principal features of which are a lady and gentleman, rather scantily attired, apparently bidding one another farewell. Perhaps they are Science and Art, and the gentleman has been too scientific for the lady, or the lady too artful for the gentleman. Perhaps they are Peace and Plenty, though barely clad for the latter. They might even be Mercy and Truth, the naked truth; or Cupid and Psyche; one of them looks very like Mercury, but they are said to be Peace and Commerce. Between these figures stands an ornamental tombstone, bearing numerals, which, in most members of the series, might denote the day of the month for all that is shown to the contrary, but which we are taught to believe express the value in centimes. In the distance, behind this monument, is a representation of a globe, doubtless implying that even amongst free-thinking Republicans there exists an indistinct belief in a world beyond the grave.

The design I have just endeavoured to describe is very vague, and, therefore, allows of various conjectures as to its meaning; whether this may be intended to show the differences of opinion existing between the various parties in France or not I cannot say, but we may surely point to the many changes of colour that have taken place in the current issue as illustrating the proverbial fickleness of our neighbours on the other side of the Channel.

In regard to facilities for classification and arrangement, it is hardly necessary to point out the admirable way in which the various issues of stamps fall in with the views of those who delight in marshalling in due order specimens of any kind. Very extensive collections, of course, require a large number of volumes, portfolios, or drawers, according to the taste and fancy of the collector; but the beginner requires no elaborate preparations, a single volume is quite sufficient for his wants—one of those special albums, whose neatly ruled pages must enchant any lover of order, and to which, with all their faults, must be given credit for having done very much towards popularizing and maintaining the popularity of stamp collecting. The scientific philatelist may not care whether his favourite pursuit is popular or not, and may scoff at the idea of the great mass of collectors giving any assistance in it; but, let him say what he will, when philately ceases to be popular it must cease to exist. Let me explain this: there is a certain stage, which a collector at last arrives at, when he finds himself dependent for the supply of his principal wants on stamp dealers. There are certain stamps—no inconsiderable number—which it is a hundred chances to one against his ever obtaining from another collector; he may happen to get one or two of them, but there will remain a great number which each collector will find that he can only get from dealers. If philately ceases to be popular, dealers must die out for want of support, and then the difficulty of obtaining rare stamps will be so great that the most earnest philatelist will hardly care to face it. It would be as if the wearers of boots and shoes gradually decreased throughout the world to such an extent that there were not enough to support a shoemaker, and who can doubt that, under those circumstances, the small minority would soon have to go barefoot, like the majority.

This question, then, of the popularity, or fascination, of stamp collecting and the causes thereof is of the greatest importance both to collectors and to dealers, and both

classes are interested in maintaining that popularity. Let the scientific philatelist beware of unnecessarily multiplying varieties and rendering the science too intricate for his humbler brethren. While admitting and chronicling the minutest variations, if he so pleases, let him not disdain the preparation of simple catalogues, perfect of their kind, even as a skeleton may be perfect of its kind, suited for those who are unable or unwilling to go more deeply into the matter; and let dealers beware of everything to which that expressive term, "bogus," can by any means be applied, for nothing is so likely to disgust a collector as the idea that his confidence has been misplaced.

THE TELEPHONE.

WHEN Professor Graham Bell first brought his admirable invention, the speaking telephone, to this country, it was submitted to the postal telegraph authorities for their adoption as a new means of communicating intelligence, or, in plainer, if less correct, English, a new telegraph instrument. Whether it was due to the inertia of officialism or a want of practical and scientific insight on the part of the advisers of the Telegraph Department, we cannot say, but it is certain that the new invention, so fraught with possibilities of usefulness to the community at large, was treated as a philosophic toy, and left upon the hands of the inventor. For this official blindness we shall probably have to pay dearly in the end, for the merits of the telephone, unappreciated by the Government staff, were soon perceived by the public, and the Bell and Edison Telephone Companies which in course of time established themselves in London began to do a thriving business on their own account. At first, it is true, they languished, but the remarkable extension of the telephone in America, France, and Germany ere long produced a like effect in this country, and Telephone Exchanges have sprung up, with mushroom-like rapidity, not only in the metropolis, but in most of the larger provincial towns. Then the Telegraph Department, with that proverbial wisdom which is always late, began to wake up to the fact that the telephone was really a practical invention. When their receipts for City telegrams began to fall off, and the multiplicity of telephone wires spreading themselves over the City like a spider's web showed all too clearly that a rival system of telegraphing, over which they had no control, was working in full force, they sought to claim the rights which they had forfeited, and to dispute the title of the Telephone Companies to do business at all, without, at least, paying them a licence first.

Their ground for this claim is the Telegraph Act of 1870, whereby all the public telegraphs of the country came into the hands of Government. In that Act an electric telegraph is rather narrowly defined as a contrivance for corresponding by means of signals made by electricity, or words to that effect; and the idea of a telephone which would itself speak, was never dreamed of by the framers of the law. Such an apparatus, however, has been invented through the genius of Professor Bell, and the old letter of the law has proved too narrow for the new fact. If, however, in a literal sense, the Telegraph Act does not include the telephone, there can be no doubt that its original intent does. For had it occurred to the devisers of the law that such a thing as a speaking telephone would ever be invented, they, doubtless, would have worded the Act so as to take it in. Telephone Exchanges and telephone lines have become a recognised institution, and should properly be worked in conjunction with the telegraph lines. Sometimes a telephone supplants a telegraph; sometimes it helps a telegraph, as in the case where a verbal order is sent by telephone to send a telegram somewhere. One drawback to the telephone for private business is that in corresponding it is necessary to speak out so that other persons can hear. The signal telegraph will, therefore, still be employed to some extent for confidential talk. In fine, the telephone is an important adjunct to the telegraph, and could very well be managed by the same administration. In Germany, a country which is sometimes ridiculed for its hereditary slowness, the telephone was promptly taken up by the Government Administration, and the city of Berlin is now supplied with an excellent system of telephone lines. A similar system is about to be introduced into Hamburg, and it is stated that the Hamburg merchants are particularly eager for it, owing to the fact that they reside so far from town in those picturesque suburbs which adorn the banks of the river Elbe. But if the Hamburg merchants feel the want of telephones between their offices and homes, what shall we say of the London merchants, whose residences are scattered over the country for miles and miles? Why is it that the

City and the suburbs of London are as yet unconnected by telephone lines? A considerable amount of capital is required for such an undertaking, and free access for wires and posts. These privileges are both possessed by Government, and this, again, is another reason why the telephones should be administered by the Government. Moreover, complaints are frequent now about the risk arising from the overhead telephones coming down in storms and endangering life and property; but under postal control these aerial wires would probably be abolished and underground lines laid in their place.—*The Globe.*

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE POST-OFFICE.

BY J. E. HODGKIN.

THE date of the first introduction of the Penny Post in London is clearly shown by reference to a pleasant little compendium, printed in 12mo., in 1681, entitled "The Present State of London," by Tho. De-Laune, Gent. Nine pages of this work are devoted to the history of the Penny Post, affording a convincing proof of the success it had already attained. We read that "this useful invention is little more than a year old, being begun in April, 1680. The chief Undertaker that introduced it into practice is one Mr. William Dockwra, Merchant, a Native and Citizen of London, formerly one of His Majesties sub-searchers in the Custom House of London, as in the list of those officers appears, a person whose approved Reputation for Industry and Fidelity was well known to all for above ten years in that Office." The author pleads fervently the cause of Dockwra, who appears even at this time to have been threatened with imitations and rivalry, and begs his fellow-citizens "to reject any intruder that may attempt to set up another Penny Post, because if the thing be hereafter profitable, all the reason and equity in the world will plead for the inventors—*viz.*, that they ought to reap the benefit. And it is a note of consideration that Mr. Dockwra has a numerous family of eight young children; also that he being forsaken by some others soon after he commenced his undertaking, was left to shift for himself, and carried it on singly for above half a year at his own proper charge and hazard, against all the difficulties, opposition, and discouragements that attended it, though now he hath several citizens in partnership with him. But I am truly informed that the income does not yet amount to three-fourths of the necessary charge to support it; therefore I am persuaded that this honourable city will employ the inventors, rather than an invader, if ever such should be."

There were in this year (1681) one principal office in Lyme Street, at the dwelling-house of the said Mr. Dockwra, formerly the mansion-house of Sir Robert Abdy, Knight, seven sorting-houses, four hundred or five hundred receiving-houses, where the messengers called every hour, not only for letters intended for the London delivery, but also for country letters, which they took to the General Post-Office in Lombard Street. Letters were not to exceed 1lb. in weight nor £10 in value. The sorters and messengers were paid regular weekly wages, and were required to give security of £50 to their employers. Deliveries were made to "and from all parts at seasonable times, *viz.*, of the Cities of London and Westminster, Southwark, Redriff, Wapping, Ratcliff, Lyme-house, Stepney, Poplar, and Blackwall, and all other places within the weekly Bills of Mortality, as also to the four towns of Hackney, Islington, South-Newington-Butts, and Lambeth, but to no other Towns; and the Letters to be left only at the Receiving Houses of those four Towns for the said Four Towns, but if brought home to their Houses a penny more in those Towns, nor any Letter to be delivered to them in the Street, but at the Receiving Houses." Stamps (*fac-similes* of which are given) were used "to mark the hour of the day on all Letters when sent out from their Office to be delivered, by which all persons are to expect their Letters within one hour (little more or less from the time marked thereon, excepting such Letters as are to be conveyed to the Out-Towns and Remotest Parts, which will be longer), by which the cause of delay of Letters may be easily discern'd, *viz.*, whether it be really in the Office, or their own servants (or others) with whom Letters are left." A "paid" stamp was also used "to prevent the giving of anything at the Delivery." All persons were desired "not to leave any Town-Letters after Six of the clock in the Winter and Seven in the Summer on Saturday Nights, because the many poor Men employed may have a little time to provide for their Families against the Lord's-day, having no leisure all the week besides."

There was an astonishing number of daily deliveries. To the most remote places letters were sent four or five times in the day; to other places six or eight times; to inns of court and places of business in town, especially in term or Parliament time, ten or twelve times in the day. When money was enclosed in letters these were to be securely fastened and sealed, and the amount of the contents plainly endorsed on the cover. The author announces the proximate publication of a small tract by itself, printed for the undertakers of the Penny Post, but we do not know whether it ever appeared.—*The Standard.*

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE AND ROWLAND HILL.



E lately came across an article by the late Mr. Charles Dickens on the difficulties thrown in the way of Mr. Rowland Hill by the authorities in his efforts to establish the penny post. The article in question was written in reply to one which appeared in *The Edinburgh Review*, where the reviewer of one of Mr. Dickens's novels had taken him to task for asserting that there was vast room for amendment in some of the great official departments. The reviewer triumphantly asks,

"What does Mr. Dickens think of the whole organization of the Post-office, and of the system of cheap postage?" Taking St. Martin's-le-grand in tow, the wrathful Circumlocution steamer, puffing at Mr. Dickens to crush him with all the weight of that first-rate vessel, demands, "to take a single and well-known example, how does he account for the career of MR. ROWLAND HILL? A gentleman, in a private and not very conspicuous position, writes a pamphlet recommending what amounted to a revolution in a most important department of the Government. Did the Circumlocution Office neglect him, traduce him, break his heart, and ruin his fortune? They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out, and yet this is the Government which Mr. Dickens declares to be a sworn foe to talent, and a systematic enemy to ingenuity."

A curious misprint here is the name of Mr. Rowland Hill. Some other and perfectly different name must have been sent to the printer. Mr. Rowland Hill!! Why, if Mr. Rowland Hill were not, in toughness, a man of a hundred thousand; if he had not had in the struggles of his career a steadfastness of purpose overriding all sensitiveness, and steadily staring grim despair out of countenance, the Circumlocution Office would have made a dead man of him long and long ago. Mr. Dickens, among his other darings, dares to state that the Circumlocution Office most heartily hated Mr. Rowland Hill; that the Circumlocution Office most characteristically opposed him as long as opposition was in any way possible; that the Circumlocution Office would have been most devoutly glad if it could have harried Mr. Rowland Hill's soul out of his body, and consigned him and his troublesome penny project to the grave together.

"The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." The words are clearly not applicable to Mr. Rowland Hill. Does the Reviewer remember the history of Mr. Rowland Hill's scheme? The Novelist does, and will state it here exactly, in spite of its being one of the eternal decrees that the Reviewer, in virtue of his license, shall know everything, and the Novelist, in virtue of *his* license, shall know nothing.

Mr. Rowland Hill published his pamphlet on the establishment of one uniform penny postage, in the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Mr. Wallace, member for Greenock, who had long been opposed to the then existing Post-office system, moved for a Committee on the subject. Its appointment was opposed by the Government—or, let us say, the Circumlocution Office—but was afterwards conceded. Before that Committee, the Circumlocution Office and Mr. Rowland Hill were perpetually in conflict on questions of fact; and it invariably turned out that Mr. Rowland Hill was always right in his facts, and that the Circumlocution Office was always wrong. Even on so plain a point as the average number of letters at that very time passing through the Post-office, Mr. Rowland Hill was right, and the Circumlocution Office was wrong.

Says *The Edinburgh Review*, in what it calls a "general" way, "The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme." Did it? Not just then, certainly; for nothing whatever was done arising out of the enquiries of that Committee. But it happened that the Whig Government afterwards came to be beaten on the Jamaica question, by reason of the Radicals voting against them. Sir Robert Peel was commanded to form a Government, but failed, in consequence of the difficulties that arose (our readers will remember them) about the Ladies of the Bedchamber. The Ladies of the Bedchamber brought the Whigs in again, and then the Radicals (being always for the destruction of everything) made it one of the conditions of their rendering their support to the new Whig Government that the penny postage system should be adopted. This was two years after the appointment of the Committee: that is to say, in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. The Circumlocution Office had, to that time, done nothing towards the penny postage, but oppose, delay, contradict, and show itself uniformly wrong.

"They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." Of course they gave him the leading share in carrying it out, then, at the time when they adopted it, and took the credit and popularity of it? Not so. In eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed—not to the Post-office, but to the Treasury. Was he appointed to the Treasury to carry out his own scheme? No. He was appointed "to advise." In other words, to instruct the ignorant Circumlocution Office how to do without him, if it by any means could. On the tenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty, the penny-postage system was adopted. Then, of course, the Circumlocution Office gave Mr. Rowland Hill "the leading share in carrying it out?" Not exactly, but it gave him the leading share in carrying himself out: for, in eighteen hundred and forty-two, it summarily dismissed Mr. Rowland Hill altogether!

When the Circumlocution Office had come to that pass in its patriotic course, so much admired by *The Edinburgh Review*, of protecting and patronizing Mr. Rowland Hill, whom any child who is not a novelist can perceive to have been its peculiar *protégé*; the public mind (always perverse) became much excited on the subject. Sir Thomas Wilde moved for another Committee. Circumlocution Office interposed. Nothing was done. The public subscribed and presented to Mr. Rowland Hill, Sixteen Thousand Pounds. Circumlocution Office remained true to itself and its functions. Did nothing; would do nothing. It was not until eighteen hundred and forty-six, four years afterwards, that Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed to a place in the Post-office. Was he appointed, even then, to the "leading share in carrying out" his scheme? He was permitted to creep into the Post-office up the back stairs, through having a place created for him. This post of dignity and honour, this Circumlocution Office crown, was called "Secretary to the Postmaster-General;" there being already a Secretary to the Post-office, of whom the Circumlocution Office had declared, as its reason for dismissing Mr. Rowland Hill, that his functions and Mr. Rowland Hill's could not be made to harmonize.

They did not harmonize. They were in perpetual discord. Penny postage is but one reform of a number of Post-office reforms effected by Mr. Rowland Hill; and these, for eight years longer, were thwarted and opposed by the Circumlocution Office, tooth and nail. It was not until eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fourteen years after the appointment of Mr. Wallace's committee, that Mr. Rowland Hill (having, as was openly stated at the time, threatened to resign and to give his reasons for doing so), was at last made sole Secretary at the Post-office, and the inharmonious secretary (of whom no more shall be said) was otherwise disposed of. It is only since that date of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, that such reforms as the amalgamation of the general and district posts, the division of London into ten towns, the earlier delivery of letters all over the country, the book and parcels post, the increase of letter receiving houses everywhere, and the management of the Post-office with a greatly increased efficiency, have been brought about by Mr. Rowland Hill for the public benefit and the public convenience.

If *The Edinburgh Review* could seriously want to know "how Mr. Dickens accounts for the career of Mr. Rowland Hill," Mr. Dickens would account for it by his being a Birmingham man of such imperturbable steadiness and strength of purpose, that the Circumlocution Office, by its utmost endeavours, very freely tried, could not weaken his determination, sharpen his razor, or break his heart. By his being a man in whose behalf the public gallantry was roused, and the public spirit awakened. By his having a project, in its nature so plainly and directly tending to the immediate benefit of every man, woman, and child in the State, that the Circumlocution Office could not blind them, though it could for a time cripple it. By his having thus, from the first to the last, made his way in spite of the Circumlocution Office, and dead against it as his natural enemy.

POSTAL ANA.

U.S. POST CARDS.—In the United States during the past year, no fewer than 246,000,000 post cards were dispatched by the Post-office.

POST CARDS.—The German postal authorities estimate the number of cards in use annually throughout the Postal Union at 700,000,000.

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST-OFFICE.—Last year no fewer than 4,500 letters and packets were stopped on account of the objectionable nature of their contents, such as frogs, lizards, insects, &c., and in one instance a marling-spike! Some people have evidently singular views as to the proper use of a penny post.

A PIGEON POST.—Carrier pigeons are to be trained to fly backwards and forwards between Strasburg, Cologne, and Metz, the German government intending to establish a regular pigeon post.

THE POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS which Mr. Fawcett has sanctioned since he has been in office are entirely non-political. In not one of the appointments he has made was he aware of the political opinions of the persons he had selected.

PUBLIC CARELESSNESS. — Although the Postmaster-General's Report is deficient in the curious incidents which had become its predominant feature, it mentions the singular fact that 21,621 letters were posted without any address, among which were 1,141 containing cash and bank-notes to the amount of £433, and cheques, bills, &c., for £4,251.

LETTER-CARRYING IN BURMAH.—To carry a letter under an umbrella in Burmah is to accord to it royal honours. Eight golden umbrellas are properly carried over a king's letter.

A POST-OFFICE YARN.—A letter was lately dropped into a provincial letter-box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of stamps, and had failed to make one stick to his letter. The portrait of Her Majesty *would* curl up. At last, in despair, he pinned the label to the envelope, and wrote under it, "Paid, providing the pin doesn't come out.—*The Philatelist's Gazette.*

MONTENEGRIN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Montenegro is a unique country in regard to its postal business. Until lately the mails were not sent to any of the cities or villages, but every citizen had to go for his letters to the capital, Cettinje. There has now been established a postal department, and the mail is sent from Cettinje to four other cities. The mail carriers travel to these four cities on foot three times weekly.—*Pictorial News.*

OUR UGLY PENNY STAMP.—Whatever our leanings as politicians may be, as philatelists we may safely comfort ourselves with the reflection that under no possible change of government are we likely to get uglier stamps than the current one penny, and it is just barely possible that Lord John Manners' successor may have some feeling for art even as applied to so humble a vehicle for its exposition as a postage label.—*The Philatelic Record.*

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA PER PIGEON POST.—Two of the pigeons used by the Trinity Corporation, for communication between the light ships and the shore, lately arrived at Harwich from the Sunk, with a cipher message marked on their wings denoting that a vessel was in distress in the vicinity of the light ship. The life-boat "Springwell" put off to render aid. This is the first occasion on which the pigeons have been of service in this way. The messages were marked "very urgent."

POSTAGE STAMPS, THIRTEEN TO THE DOZEN.—Apropos of the introduction of the penny post, a story is told by a commercial traveller, who was at that time doing business in the Channel Islands. An English shilling brought thirteen Jersey pennies in exchange, so when the penny stamps came into the island they were sold for a Jersey penny. Thirteen were sold for an English shilling, and our friend was not long in finding this out. So he bought up all the local stock of stamps—some four hundred pounds' worth—and re-sold them when he crossed the water, realizing about 8 per cent. on his bargain. Other commercials followed suit, and the officials at the General Post-office were astonished at the number of stamps required for insignificant little Jersey. Settling day came, and with it the explanation. The enterprise was speedily stopped.—*The Philatelist's Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the number of 14,346 reached the Returned-Letter Office last year, wholly destitute of covers.

POSTAL ECCENTRICITIES.—In some quarters the most ludicrous mistakes are made respecting the street pillar-boxes. A man in Aberdeen, for instance, being observed to deposit his letter in a disused street hydrant, which it was discovered, had been used as a post-office by three other persons.

LETTER CARRIERS AND THEIR PERILS.—Whether it is owing to the fact that letter carriers are rendered conspicuous by their uniforms, or that their duty takes them into portions of premises not much frequented by other persons, it is impossible to determine, but it appears to be the case that letter carriers are peculiarly liable to be attacked by savage dogs. In one large town in the north of England the postmaster has reported that 20 per cent. of his men were bitten by dogs during the past year.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.—In the mail of the North German Lloyd's steamer Donau, which arrived lately at New York was a bag containing 400 letters from Italy and nine boxes of burnt sienna addressed to a paint house in that city. The boxes containing the unmailable pigment leaked, and the composition disfigured the letters so that the addresses were illegible. The Post-office employés were kept busy a whole night opening the letters to endeavour to find the proper addresses.—*The Philatelic World.*

A LETTER FROM THE TOMB.—A singular discovery was made in Paris lately during alterations which were being carried out at the General Post-office. In a panel near one of the boxes was found a letter, which had been posted exactly fifty years ago, and which by some mischance had got stuck in the panel instead of finding its way into the box. The letter was duly forwarded to the party to whom it was addressed, who still more strangely, was alive, and who received it safely. The writer, however, had been dead many years.—*Bath Journal.*

LOST AND FOUND.—The following anecdote seems to rival that concerning the famous magpie or jackdaw:—Complaint having been made that certain letters which ought to have reached a bookseller in a country town had not been received, it was concluded, after inquiry, that they had been duly delivered, but had subsequently been withdrawn from under the street door, which was furnished with a slit to receive letters, but without a box to retain them. During recent alterations in the shop, however, when it was necessary to remove the flooring, under the window the discovery was made of thirty-one letters, six post cards, and three newspapers, which had been carried thither by rats. The corners of the letters, &c., bearing the stamps were nibbled away, leaving no doubt that the gum upon the labels was the inducement to the theft. Several of the letters contained cheques and money orders.

THE PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE POST-OFFICE.—The number of Japanese Post-offices in 1872 was 1,159, and in 1876 it had risen to 3,649. The number of separate articles which passed through the Japanese post in 1878 was 47,000,000, of which 25,000,000 were letters, 10,000,000 post cards, 9½ millions newspapers.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.—The amount of interest taken in stamp collecting is best shown by the fact that a record of philatelic literature, recently deposited in the Boston Library, has two hundred pages of catalogue devoted to the names of extinct and existing journals and works devoted to philatelic research.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

A POSTAL ANOMALY.—A correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"I am just sending, say, two samples off per post, one to Liverpool and the other to the United States. Each weighs under 4oz. The cost of the former to Liverpool, is 2d., and of the latter to the United States, 1d. If the weight is over 6oz. and under 8oz., the postage would be 3d. and 2d. respectively."

A POST-OFFICE INCIDENT.—It was at the Post-office. The demoiselle was buxom, bashful, aged eighteen, and hailed from Berrytown. She wanted a dollar's worth of stamps. "One dollar's worth," repeated a smiling assistant. "Of what denomination?" The damsel showed signs of embarrassment, and hesitated to reply. She twirled her shawl-fringe nervously, cast her eyes about to see if any one was near, moved a little closer to the window, and finally asked in a timorous voice, "Do you hev to write it down?" "By no means," answered the courteous assistant; "that is not necessary; but I presume you have some preference as to the denomination." "Ah—well—yes," replied the stranger, her face turning scarlet, "I have some. I generally go to the 'Piscopal Methodist myself, but the young man I'm buying the stamps for he's a Universal Orthodox. — *The Philatelist's Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR POSTMEN.—The French Chamber of Deputies have passed a Bill introduced by M. Cochery, the Minister for Post-office and Telegraphs, enabling Bills of Exchange, or To Order, to be collected by the common postman. There can be no doubt the measure will be of material service to small tradesmen in remote parts of the country; but in Paris where the postmen are overworked, it is to be hoped that this additional duty will not be laid upon them. The late delivery of letters and papers is a matter of general complaint, and if, in addition, the *facteurs* have to act as collecting clerks, we fancy they will meet the fate that generally overtakes those who try to do two things at once. M. Cochery has introduced excellent improvements in the postal and telegraph departments, but he wants to do too much, and the notion of turning postmen into bankers' clerks is certainly an instance of "*trop de zèle.*"

A FRUITLESS SEARCH.—There is an amusing story of a man who sent a post card to a friend saying that he had lost a number of dollars at such and such a place, and asking if he would meet him there at a certain time. When the two friends arrived they found a large number of letter-carriers and other post-office officials looking for the money. Of course the search was fruitless, to the great amusement of those in the secret.

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP DAMPER.—A story is said to have appeared in a French newspaper, which could scarcely be anything else than the *Figaro*, that a Lady X—an English lady, of course,—accompanied by her maid, went into a post-office to purchase a stamp to affix on her letter. As soon as she had been furnished with the stamp she made a sign to her maid, who immediately offered her tongue, over which the lady gently passed the stamp, and then affixed it to the letter!

AN ANCIENT POSTAL MONUMENT.—The Germans have a learned Postmaster-General, and his erudition has just led to the discovery of the oldest postal monument recorded and probably in existence. Last year the German postal authorities addressed a request to Professor Curtius, referring to a passage in Pausania's History of Greece, and asking him in connection with the Olympian excavations, to look for a statue erected to Philomides of Crete, a postal courier of Alexander the Great. This statue had been seen by Pausania during his visit to the Altis. According to a communication from Olympia from Dr. Tren, the pedestal of this statue, which is of sandstone, has been actually found, and bears a well-preserved inscription, to the following effect:—"King Alexander's courier and messenger Philomides, the son of Jotos, of Crete, dedicates this statue to the Olympian god."—A plaster cast of the pedestal will be executed for the historical collection in the German Postal Museum.

MR. BESSEMER AND THE STAMP-OFFICE,—A curious story is told of Mr. Bessemer in his early days. The Government was yearly losing large sums by means of a fraud which they could not detect. Adhesive stamps for large amounts were transferred from old documents to new ones, thereby defrauding the revenue of very considerable sums. Mr. Bessemer invented an instrument by which the designs were perforated through the parchment, thus rendering the old swindle impossible. The Stamp-office, highly gratified, offered him a well-paid post in the department. He was then poor, and just about to be married, so he carried the news to the lady who is now his wife. "But," she remarked, "wouldn't dating the stamp do as well?" The lady was quite right. Dating the stamp *would* do as well, and very much better for the Patent office; but Mr. Bessemer did *not* get the well-paid post in the office, as the lady's perspicuity had rendered such office and such appointment unnecessary.

THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.—M. Cochery, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has introduced post-office-order cards, filled up by the sender himself, and handed in to the clerk with the cash. This will be a saving of time to both, and will avoid the mistakes caused by the clerk not correctly catching the address.

DEAR *versus* CHEAP POSTAGE.—The effects of the change from high rates of postage for letters to uniform penny postage may be illustrated by the fact that whereas, in 1839, 106 millions of chargeable letters and newspapers were sent through the Post-office, the number sent last year was 1,478 millions. Again, whilst in 1839 the average number of letters per head was three, last year it was 32.

QUEEN'S HEADS.—The old term "Queen's Head" seems to have died out altogether. Thirty years ago it was common enough to ask for a shilling's worth of "Queen's heads!" If such a demand were made to one of the lady assistants at the modern Post-office she would probably giggle, an accomplishment in which our young and artistic friend is thoroughly efficient.—*The Illustrated London News.*

THE LOCAL POST-OFFICE OF SHANGHAI is entirely in the hands of, and managed by, the English community there. It is in reality a private post, with a circulation limited to its own district; in point of fact owing its origin and continuance to the wants of Europeans in that city. Its deliveries and duties appear to commence where those of the other posts cease. Thus letters arriving from England, or elsewhere, are delivered by its officers, and they also undertake the task of delivering letters and cards within the district they serve. Post-marked specimens of these stamps, and especially of the surcharged ones, are comparatively seldom met with in this country.—*The Philatelic Record.*

A PHILATELIC SCANDAL.—We have received the first number of *Der Philatelist*, the organ of the newly-founded "International Union of Philatelists" in Dresden. The formation of this society is the result of a terrible philatelic scandal. Up to within a short time ago there existed a society in Dresden whose organ was the *Union*. Herr Alwin Nieske was the president of the one, and editor of the other. This person distinguished himself only very lately by raging furiously against M. Fouré, of the *Berliner I.B.Z.*, and demanding his expulsion from the French Society, on the ground that he was the manufacturer of the bogus Cyprian stamps; and now he himself has been detected as the forger of Saxon stamps, notably the early 3 pfennig, which, it appears, he has disposed of in large quantities. The members of the former society have separated from Herr Nieske in a body, and have formed themselves into the society or union to which we have referred. Both in their new organ and in circulars, they repudiate all further connection with their late chief, and announce that they have elected Herr Timaeus as their president.—*The Philatelic Record.*

PARCEL STAMPS.—The Great Eastern Railway Company announce their intention of introducing a system of stamp labels for the transmission of parcels. These stamps may be purchased beforehand, and it is anticipated that they will tend to prevent fraud, and lessen delay by avoiding the necessity of money being paid at the stations.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—It is said that during Marshal MacMahon's Septennate the Duchess of Magenta was very anxious to see her husband's image set on postage stamps, and designs with the Marshal's head were prepared, when it was decided to abolish the stamps that bore the head of Liberty. The Postal Commission, however, rejected the MacMahon stamps, and chose the present design.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR ROWLAND HILL, and what he accomplished for this country, and for mankind, are forcibly brought to mind by the following extract from an almanack for 1835:—

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

Letters to go the same day must be put in before seven o'clock, but those put in before half-past seven will go the same evening by paying 6d. with each.

Letters pay, if single, from any Post-office in England,

to any place not exceeding 15 miles					...	4d.
Above 15 and not exceeding	20	...	...	...	...	5d.
20	...	...	...	30	...	6d.
30	...	...	...	50	...	7d.
50	...	...	...	80	...	8d.
80	...	...	...	120	...	9d.
120	...	...	...	170	...	10d.
170	...	...	...	230	...	11d.
230	...	...	...	300	...	12d.

And so on in proportion.

THE FAIR SEX AT THE POST-OFFICE.—We understand that the postal department is about to curtail the number of females employed, on the ground that, though their help can be obtained at a lower rate than that of male clerks, their work is not so satisfactory or so trustworthy. Complaints have been made very frequently at the various London districts that some change is necessary. It was at first proposed that a better system of supervision should be instituted, but we believe this has been definitely rejected, and with a view to the increased efficiency of the departments a trial will be made with more men clerks and fewer women.

A FLOATING POST-OFFICE.—A Post-office was opened, lately, on board the Clyde mail steamer Columba, and it is gratifying to learn that the result of this novel experiment has so far proved successful. No fewer than 15,775 letters passed through this Post-office during one week, of which 3,000 were local letters passing between the towns on the route of the steamer. Over 200 telegrams were also handed into the "floating Post-office" in the course of the month, while £26 was taken for postage and telegraph stamps sold during the same period. The accommodation thus afforded to the travelling public and to the inhabitants of the Clyde towns is well appreciated, and when it is better known no doubt the business will vastly increase, especially during the tourist season.

POST-OFFICE DUMMIES.—The Postmaster of New York finding that deaf mutes could be used for certain work, there are now three in the Post-office engaged in stamping and one in sorting. "When we get two noisy men," says the assistant-superintendent, "we put a 'dummy' between them, and so secure quiet."

A LETTER FROM VENUS.—M. Offenbach, or the librettists of his opera "La Belle Hélêne," must have been philatelists, or at least have known something about the science, for in the first act of that opera, when the dove arrives with a letter from Venus for the high priest Calchas, he carefully removes the postage stamp before opening the letter, explaining to Paris, who stood by, that it is for the album of the little Princess Hermione, who is making a collection.—*The Philatelic World.*

STAMP COLLECTING.—The business of stamp collecting is large, extending all over the world, and is aided by many philatelic societies and journals devoted to the same engrossing subject. Your true stamp collector is an enthusiast, such as the average man cannot conceive of or understand. He may be a shrewd business man, a trained lawyer, a doctor of rare skill, or a marvellous dealer in stocks, but he counts no day lost which brings him a really rare specimen procured at whatever loss of time and treasure.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND LOTTERY MATTER.—The law gives the Post-office power to stop all matter of this kind. But the lottery men resort to many ingenious tricks to defeat the vigilance of the office. There are always newspapers on their last legs, with a respectable reputation, but very few subscribers. The lottery swindlers buy up one of these and fill the outside with the usual innocent reading matter, while they stuff the inside of the paper with puffs and lovely frauds. The edition is suddenly swelled, and it is mailed to the list of names which have been assiduously gathered by the harpies. One such transformation was detected lately, and the whole edition stopped.—*The Philatelist's Gazette.*

A NEW POST-OFFICE DEVELOPMENT.—M. de Cochery, the new French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has submitted a Bill to the Chamber, under which the Post-office will undertake the collection of bills and other debts not exceeding £20. The creditor will send a registered letter to the debtor's Post-office, which in case of failure will return it to him without being bound to assign any reason. The letter will cost 2½d., the postman will be allowed 2½d., and the collecting office will charge 2½d., but the two latter sums will be reduced to a penny in the case of any debt under 7s. 6d. The remittance will be sent by Post-office order by the usual rule. The Post-office may also receive subscriptions for newspapers and magazines at a charge of 3 per cent. The experiment will at first be confined to the principal towns.

HER MAJESTY'S MAIL BAGS travel with remarkable accuracy, but they are subject to strange risks now and then. A short time back the post-office clerk in charge of the mail bags between Bolton, Percy, and Ulleskelf, pitched the Wetherby post-bag over a bridge into a river, instead of into a net in the ordinary way.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.—The *East Anglian Daily Times* says that the English Post-office and the railway companies have at length come to an agreement with regard to the carriage of parcels. There is therefore, no further obstacle in the way of the International Parcel Post that was arranged at the Paris Conference. The result will be, for instance, that a parcel not exceeding six pounds in weight can be handed in at any English post-office and carried to any town in Germany for 1s. 8d.

POSTAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—German Post-offices are zoological gardens on a small scale. It appears that in the course of a year as many as forty thousand live animals are sent by post; and, if crabs, frogs, bees, and small insects are counted, the total will be among the millions. The Post-office authorities have the privilege of excluding such animals as may be deemed either dangerous or disagreeable; but, within the last six months or so, only thirty-nine packages of living animals were refused, among which were an alligator, done up in a box considered as too fragile; a lot of dogs, whose persistent barking could not be quieted; and a number of pigeons loosely tied up in a sack. On the other hand, during the same period, a crocodile, scores of birds of prey, monkeys, serpents, a leopard, and four living bear cubs were transmitted by post.

THE POST-OFFICE IN CHINA.—The Post-office in China is a very ancient institution. Marco Polo, in his graphic and marvellously veracious account of the Kingdom of the Great Khan, spoke in terms of rapturous wonderment of the high state of efficiency in which the system of *yamb* or postal stations was kept up in his day. According to him, Government buildings of a particular style of architecture, and well furnished within, were placed every twenty-five miles upon the main thoroughfares throughout the empire, and 200 to 400 horses maintained at each station for the special purpose of conveying despatches to and fro. Between these post-houses, moreover, little forts were located at intervals of three miles, in which dwelt men-runners, who supplemented the horse-service, and it is presumed, perfected the ramifications of the system. It is curious to read of the state of advancement thus attained by a (to us uncivilized) nation in the disposition of an important department of the body politic, fully six centuries ago, and to contemplate at the same time the almost primitive condition of backwardness in which postal arrangements were allowed to remain in our own country until two or three centuries later on.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SENDERS OF NEWSPAPERS very often infringe the regulations by sending unauthorised articles of various kinds concealed between the folds. Of such enclosures, the following amongst others have been detected :—Cigars and tobacco, collars, seaweed, ferns and flowers, gloves, handkerchiefs, music, patterns, sermons, stockings, lace, postage stamps, and money.

POSTAL STATISTICS.—Dr. Fischer, an *Oberpostrath* of the Imperial German Post-office (corresponding to the rank of assistant secretary with us), has just published an interesting pamphlet showing the comparative postal and telegraphic statistics. In some cases, however, the information yet available does not enable him to bring down his work later than 1873. We find that the letter post of the whole world for that year amounted in round numbers to 3,300,000,000 letters, or about 9¼ millions daily; and the numbers have been increasing daily at an astonishing rate.

INLAND PARCEL POST.—At the Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr. J. Whitwell, M.P., proposed —"That an organisation for conveying small parcels at uniform rates payable by adhesive stamps might be introduced by the post-office Department with great advantage to the public and profit to the State. That as such a plan, though understood to be promised by the principal railway companies, has not been accomplished on account of the obstructiveness or cupidity of a few railway companies, the Government be requested by the council to organise a parcel system in connection with the Post-office Department."

A CURIOUS INSTANCE of the misty ideas that non-philatelists entertain respecting postage stamps, is evidenced in a serial story being written by Anthony Trollope, in Blackwood. John Caldigate, the hero, is accused of bigamy, and one of the principal proofs thereof, is a letter purporting to be sent to a former wife. A postal expert makes this remark: "Those two P's in the two bottom corners tell me that that stamp was not printed before '74. Now the postmark is dated '73." The stamp in question was a twopenny New South Wales. The author had evidently noticed the plate-letters on the English stamps, and concluded that all other stamps were similarly distinguished.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF UNDELIVERED LETTERS.—A singular discovery of undelivered letters was made lately on the premises of Mr. Dearden, Monarch Brewery, Regent Road, Salford. For a considerable period a number of worn-out beer barrels have been allowed to remain in a corner of the yard, but lately it was decided to use them for fuel. While some of the men employed on the premises were engaged in breaking up the barrels they found in one of the casks three parcels of post letters—altogether there were about two hundred. They had evidently been thrown there two years ago by some post-office messenger, who is supposed to have absconded.

CAT POST.—It would not be thought that the magnificent work of Baron Arthur de Rothschild, wherein seems to be chronicled every method of transmitting news, including beacons, pigeons, dogs, runners, horsemen, mail carts, &c., would witness, almost simultaneously with its publication, a totally novel method of posting. Such, however, is the fact. The attachment of cats to their homes has long been an acknowledged truth, and advantage of this has been lately taken in Belgium, by conveying a number of those domestic pets far from their homes, attaching letters to them, and setting them free. A large majority found their way back in a very brief amount of time, bringing the entrusted missives in all safety.

A HALFPENNY POSTAGE RATE.—It was suggested lately in connection with the outcry respecting "Process" printed matter, that the way out of the difficulty would be a universal halfpenny postage rate. On the strength of the suggestion, a penny-a-liner, hard up for news, invented a story that the Post-office had decided definitely to carry half-ounce letters for a halfpenny, and a paragraph to that effect went the round of the press, at any rate of that portion foolish enough to insert it. The announcement was soon officially contradicted,—probably because the halfpenny rate would not pay,—and now a donkey has written to a contemporary calmly giving its (the donkey's) opinion that "it is the duty of the government to carry letters and papers for nothing!"—*The Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

RAILWAY PARCEL POST.—A memorial to Mr. Gladstone is in course of signature at Bradford and other towns in the West Riding in support of an application to the Treasury for some public pecuniary recognition being bestowed upon Mr. Alexander Atkinson, accountant, of Booth Street, Bradford, who for some years has devoted considerable time in an effort to induce successive Governments to do what has just been done by Her Majesty's Government—adopt the scheme of railway parcel post. The memorial sets forth the labours of Mr. Atkinson in reference to this and other schemes of parcel and postal reform. It states that during the past sixteen years Mr. Atkinson has been an energetic postal and railway reformer. About twelve years ago it occurred to him that a great advantage would result to the country if the public could have the use of a cheap system of prepaid parcel post at uniform rates, without respect to distance, by the combined arrangement of the railway companies and the Post-office; the former carrying from station to station, and the latter collecting and delivering; one uniform rate being charged. The country, as was estimated, would gain 70,000 miles a day in extra free delivery, fourteen extra stations, and save a clear fifty millions of outlay, the interest of which would be a million and a half a year alone, besides which another million and a half would be saved in less and uniform rates.

A DOUBLE LETTER ENVELOPE.—The *New York World* says:—"The clause in the Post-office Appropriation Bill which provides for the double postal card also provides for a letter sheet envelope, which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and a double letter envelope. The latter is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of this envelope is a double gummed flap divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line, and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes."

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL seems to be troubled by many persons who entertain somewhat vague notions of his powers and authority. One correspondent writes to say that he "wishes to find out" his mother and sisters, who are, he believes, in Melbourne. "If you would find them out for me, please let me know by return of post, and also your charge at the lowest." Another, who "has no correspondent in London at present," is anxious to establish his claim to the personal estate of a gentleman who died in the Metropolis some forty-five years ago. A third, addressing the Postmaster-General as "My Lords and gentlemen," goes on to say, "I humbly beg your consideration—if there is no law to stop persons calling all manner of bad names day after day, as it is annoying me very much in my calling as a gardener and seedsman." A fourth wants "the favour of dropping me a line to say if you know of an herbalist or greengrocer that could send me a parcel of Mithridate mustard—it grows at Hatfield by the river side, and in a street of Peckham by the Surrey side. I will send you some partridges for your trouble if you will kindly let me know."

A CLEVER POSTMAN.—If the letter carrier of whom the following story is told in the *Cologne Gazette* is a fair specimen of Austrian letter carriers in general, the postal authorities of Austria, so far as delivery is concerned, must be well served. A gentleman from Teplitz, who was staying at a watering place, was one morning visited by a postman, who after giving him a letter asked him to be kind enough to put his hat on. The gentleman gazed in astonishment at the man, hardly believing that he had heard aright, but as the other was exceedingly civil, his strange request was complied with. Thereupon the letter carrier said: "That's all right," and handed over a post card on which, in place of a written address, was merely a carefully drawn likeness of him to whom it should be delivered. The recipient of the post card when accosted was bareheaded, but as the portrait represented him with his hat on, the postman had been unwilling to deliver the card until he had been satisfied of the man's identity. Evidently the person who had sent the card was either a wilful wag or a woeful idiot.—*The Philatelic World.*

THE CHARGE FOR POST CARDS.—We cannot conceive upon what ground the charge of 7d. for twelve thin halfpenny post cards (or ¾d. for a single one) is made. When, some ten years ago, this really convenient and excellent device for cheapening and facilitating correspondence was hit upon, halfpenny cards were really what they professed to be, and cost 6d. a dozen. Why the price was subsequently raised has always been a mystery. Rumour attributes it to pressure which was put upon the Department by the Stationery Trade; but surely the public interest and convenience have no right to suffer for those, real or supposed, of a limited class.—*The Echo.*

A POSTAGE STAMP EXTRAORDINARY.—An officer of the 29th Precinct, New York, had his attention called to a man in 32nd Street, who was butting his head with all his might against a letter-box attached to a lamp-post. The officer approached him; but he only redoubled his exertions, and indignantly resented interference. When he was under arrest, he explained that he was attempting to get into the letter-box, as he was a postage-stamp, and wanted to be sent to Washington. It was only with another officer's assistance that the stranger could be kept from dashing his brains out, in an effort to squeeze through the slit in the box. He was sent to the Commissioners of Charities for examination.—*The New York Herald.*

AN AGGRIEVED FORGERY-MONGER.—About as impudent a letter was shown at a late meeting of the Philatelic Society as it has ever been our lot to see. A man or boy of the name of Albert Rogers, having sent out some of the vilest forgeries conceivable, they were returned to him, with the word forgery written very properly across each one. Rogers was no doubt disgusted at having his precious wares rendered unsaleable even to the most unsuspecting of schoolboys; and in a letter, from the coherence of which his fury somewhat detracts, he threatens legal proceedings unless the defacer proves by sending to him (Rogers) specimens of genuine stamps, accompanied by duly-authenticated affidavits from "one of the leading philatelists" that the forgeries are as forged as is asserted. To our knowledge he has had the opinion of one of our leading philatelists, and we trust that he feels better after it. Such pitiful counterfeits we never yet beheld. Case-hardened as we supposed ourselves to be in the matter of forgeries, some odd millions of which pass through our hands for inspection, these fairly upset us, and convinced us that there really are lower and lower depths. If Rogers pleads ignorance of the character of these labels, he should at least have been civil and thankful for their worthlessness being pointed out to him. But for a dealer to circulate counterfeits, and then to plead ignorance of the veriest rudiments of his business, is in our opinion the superaddition of insult to injury.—*The Philatelic Record.*

PUBLIC RECKLESSNESS.—It is to be regretted that while great facilities are given under the money-order system and by the registration of letters for the safe remittance of money and valuables through the post, the public will sometimes avail themselves of the most insecure methods of transmission. In a newspaper which reached the Returned-Letter Office were found to be enclosed four sovereigns, and in another a gold locket. Nor does this kind of recklessness appear only in connection with newspapers; for a letter having a very large seal at the back was observed in course of transit, and on the seal, which had become slightly chipped, being examined, gold coins of the value of £1 10s. were discovered to be embedded in the wax.

AN ODD STORY FROM THE POST-OFFICE.—The humorous will intrude even into the most serious and prosaic of pursuits. The Postmaster-General has his merry moments, if we can suppose him to be cognisant of the odd things which happen in his business. In the last annual report of the Post-office, we read of a reverend gentleman who, while travelling in Norway, was perpetually plagued by the letters intended for somebody else, who in many respects so closely resembled himself that he began at last to be almost in doubt as to his own identity. The name was the same, and so was the wife's name, as also the baby's,—and the latter was of the same age in each case. "When I read the letters," said the reverend gentleman, in his communication to the Postmaster-General, "I was almost in doubt whether I was myself or him."

A PROPOSED POSTAL REFORM.—A writer in *The Times* suggests the introduction of a uniform rate by weight of all objects conveyed by post, whether letters, books, samples, or parcels, under some necessary restrictions as at present, but without any as to modes of fastening, such as leaving open the ends of book parcels, &c. There is nothing that leads to more expense in the sending or delivery of a letter than of a book; indeed, as more go in less weight and bulk, the cost of carriage is less, and the delivery easier. Yet the heavier article is charged at far lower rates than the lighter. This difference leads to trouble, annoyance, and deception. Anything in the form or character of a letter must not be enclosed in a book parcel without being liable to extra charges and penalties. This makes it necessary to be particular in examining such parcels if the contraband letter is to be detected, while from the very bulk of the business such examination must be very partial and insufficient, and only likely to catch the clumsiest of the deceivers. A letter of 4oz. is 2d., a book parcel of same weight 1d.; a letter of 12oz. is 1s., a book parcel of the same weight is 3d. There is really no ratio here that can be accepted as fixed, and it cannot be doubted that if either should pay more it is the heavier goods.

A MONEY-ORDER DIFFICULTY.—A person in a fair position of life, residing in one of the eastern counties, having obtained a money-order from his postmaster made payable at a neighbouring town, called again a few days afterwards and complained that his correspondent could not obtain payment in consequence of some irregularity in the advice. Thereupon a second advice was sent, but a few days later the sender called again, stating that the payee was still unable to obtain payment. The sender added that he was quite sure that he had sent the money, as he had the receipt in his pocket. On being asked to show it, he produced the original order, which should, of course, have been forwarded to the payee, and without which the money could not be obtained.

A (ST. MARTIN'S LE) GRAND BALL.—The Postmaster-General of Berlin has just given what he calls a "Postal Ball," in which everything, as nearly as possible, was "emblematical in some way of the host's profession." Thus the servants were attired as postmen, and during one of the dances a gaily-caparisoned mail-cart made the tour of the room. As for the rest of it, of course the guests comprised men of "letters" and other people of "note," the majority being "stamped" with some postal peculiarity, and many wearing post-office "orders" and other special insignia. The various couples "posted" themselves about the *salon*, and numerous "addresses" were "registered." The guests began to arrive—or rather, we should say, the "collection" commenced at nine o'clock p.m., and dancing was kept up until two a.m., and soon after that appropriately double knock-turnal hour the Postal Ball finally ceased to roll.—*Funny Folks.*

THE POSTAGE STAMP SAVINGS BANK.—A touching evidence of the faith of the Post-office authorities in the approach of the millennium is that afforded by the issue of forms spaced to hold twelve separate penny stamps, which, when filled up, may be paid into a Post-office savings bank as the equivalent of a shilling deposit. In consequence, we presume, of complaints having been made of petty pilfering, postmasters were long ago forbidden to exchange single stamps for cash at the appointed discount of two and half per cent. Unless the stamps were in undivided strips they were not to be accepted. But now the Post-office not only rescinds this very excellent check upon peculation, but actually stultifies itself to the extent of offering to become the bankers of the possible thieves! Boys of Barabbas-like, and at the same time provident propensities, should make hay whilst the present sun is shining. To a Postmaster-General who volunteers to take charge of their plunder, and to a Home Secretary whose only anxiety is how to let them go scot free should they have the misfortune to be detected, they owe a debt of the keenest gratitude; a debt which hereafter they may perchance be enabled to repay as election agents in certain boroughs which shall be nameless.—*The Philatelic Record.*

UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.—The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General states that complaints are not infrequently made, and much trouble given to the department in investigating them, when the letters inquired for have not been posted at all. In one case it was stated that a letter containing £95 in bank notes had been lost, but upon the complainant being closely questioned, he admitted that his statement was untrue, and that it was invented to stave off for a few days the importunities of a creditor. In another case complaint was made that a letter addressed to a naturalist had failed to reach its destination, but it was afterwards found in a cage on the premises of the addressee, where it had been placed by a monkey.

THE BLACK CABINET.—Some time ago a tourist was travelling from Constantinople to Vienna. A rather tedious journey up the Danube forms part of the trip. To charm the lagging hours away he engaged in conversation with a young man of Roumelian nationality, who, with the candour one observes in travellers meeting for the first time and about to be separated for ever, informed him he belonged to the Roumelian post-office. They spoke of the famous "Black Cabinet," and the tourist wondered at the immense arsenal of seals that the system must require. The man of letters laughed and said, "Oh, no, you are behind the age; we never use those old time means; our plan is much better." The tourist feigned a stupid astonishment in order to know, and the post-office clerk complacently explained the subject. The envelope of the letter which is to be violated is slit at one end with a thin razor-sharp blade, which cuts without leaving any ragged edges. The letter is removed and read, then returned to the envelope and the end is glued up again with specially adhesive material, and put under a hydraulic press. Traces of tampering are only discernible with a very strong magnifying glass. As can be seen, it is simple and effective, and within the reach of the meanest intellect and the smallest income.—*The Philatelic World.*



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A COLLECTION FOR SALE, with over 900 stamps in fine Album. Buyers pay postage. Price £3. Mr. Nouhuijs, Vhet 10, Leiden, Holland.

THIRD EDITION OF IMPERIAL ALBUM, containing 1,525 varieties, all genuine. Price £3 15s. No. 142.

FOR SALE.—A collection containing over 1000 postage stamps, all genuine and in fine condition. Price 3 guineas.—No. 143.

A COLLECTION FOR SALE, comprising 1,950 varieties of postage stamps, many very rare and seldom met with. Price 7 guineas.—No. 144.

FOR SALE.—Two collections of foreign stamps. One 1228 varieties in Moens' 16/0 Album, price 3½ guineas. Another, 610 varieties in Permanent Album, for 25/.—Address, R. Willifer, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

OVER 350 STAMPS (guaranteed genuine) and the Arms of all Nations, in neat Album. Price 15/. —No. 145.

A BARGAIN.—460 foreign stamps in Album for 17/6. Good specimens.—No. 146.

ABOUT 6,000 VARIETIES, collected since 1863, many hardly procurable now, in fine order. Not under 500 guineas.—No. 147.

A COLLECTION of 700 genuine stamps in Album for 31/6. All distinct varieties.—No. 148.

FOR SALE.—An Album containing nearly 600 genuine foreign stamps. Price 25/.—No. 149.

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PRICE CATALOGUE

OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS

OF

ALL COUNTRIES.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S PRICE CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

*** *It is requested, when ordering from this Catalogue, that* ONLY *the date of the "Annual," the number of the page, and the number and price of the stamp be given. Example:—If an unused* 50 *kr. Austrian stamp be required, order thus :—*

Date of "Annual."	No. of Page.	No. of Stamp.	Price. £.	s.	d.
1881	67	37		2	0

EUROPE.

Alsace and Lorraine.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, *figure of value.*

1.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	0	1	0 1
2.	2 "	"	brown	0	2	0 1
3.	4 "	"	lavender	0	2	0 2
4.	5 "	"	green	0	2	0 1
5.	10 "	"	cinnamon	0	3	0 1
6.	20 "	"	blue	0	4	0 3
7.	25 "	"	brown	0	4	0 4

Augsburg.

(See Bavaria).

Austria.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *eagle on shield.*

8.	1 kr.	rect.	orange	...		0 4
9.	1 "	"	yellow	...		0 2
10.	2 "	"	black	...		0 2
11.	3 "	"	red	...		0 1
12.	6 "	"	brown	...		0 1
13.	9 "	"	blue	...		0 1

1858, *embossed head to left.*

14.	2 kr.	rect.	orange	...		0 6
15.	2 "	"	yellow	...		0 2
16.	3 "	"	black	...		0 6
17.	3 "	"	green	...		0 4
18.	5 "	"	red	...		0 1
19.	10 "	"	brown	...		0 1
20.	15 "	"	blue	...		0 1

1861, *embossed head to right.*

21.	2 kr.	oval	yellow	0	4	0 1
22.	3 "	"	green	0	4	0 1
23.	5 "	"	red	0	6	0 1
24.	10 "	"	brown	0	8	0 1
25.	15 "	"	blue	0	9	0 1

Austria,

Continued.

1863, *embossed eagle.*

26.	2 kr.	oval	yellow	0	2	0 1
27.	3 "	"	green	0	3	0 1
28.	5 "	"	rose	0	3	0 1
29.	10 "	"	blue	0	6	0 1
30.	15 "	"	brown	0	8	0 1

1867, *head to right.*

31.	2 kr.	rect.	yellow	0	2	0 1
32.	3 "	"	green	0	2	0 1
33.	5 "	"	rose	0	3	0 1
34.	10 "	"	blue	0	6	0 1
35.	15 "	"	light brown	0	8	0 1
36.	25 "	"	violet	1	0	0 1
37.	50 "	large rect.	flesh	2	0	0 6

For Foreign Post-offices.

1867, *same device as last, but inscribed "sld." instead of "kr."*

38.	2 sol.	rect.	yellow	0	2	...
39.	3 "	"	green	0	3	0 3
40.	5 "	"	rose	0	4	0 2
41.	10 "	"	blue	0	6	0 1
42.	15 "	"	light brown	0	8	0 2
43.	25 "	"	violet	1	0	0 3
44.	50 "	"	flesh	2	0	0 5

Newspaper Stamps.

1850-56, *head of Mercury.*

45.	square		blue	0	4	0 2
46.	"		yellow	...		...
47.	"		red	...		...
48.	"		rose	...		...

1858, *embossed head to left.*

49.	rect.		blue	0	5	0 3
50.	"		lavender	0	5	0 3

1861, *embossed head to right.*

51.	rect.		grey	0	2	0 1

1861, *eagle.*

52.	1 kr.	square	blue	0	1	0 1
53.	1 "	"	black	2	0	...
54.	2 "	"	brown	0	2	0 1
55.	2 "	"	red	0	6	0 4
56.	2 "	"	green	...		0 3
57.	4 "	"	brown	4	6	...
58.	4 "	"	red	...		...

Austria,

Continued.

1863, *embossed eagle.*

59.	oct.		lavender	0	1	0 1

1867, *head of Mercury.*

60.	rect.		pale lilac	0	1	0 1
61.	"		mauve	0	1	0 1

1881, *head of Mercury.*

62.	½ kr.	rect.	sea-green	0	1	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861, *embossed head to right.*

63.	3 kr.	oval	green	...		...
64.	5 "	"	red	...		...
65.	10 "	"	red-brown	...		...
66.	15 "	"	blue	...		...
67.	20 "	"	orange	...		...
68.	25 "	"	dark brown	...		...
69.	30 "	"	violet	...		...
70.	35 "	"	light brown	...		...

1863, *embossed eagle.*

71.	3 kr.	oval	green	0	4	...
72.	5 "	"	rose	0	6	...
73.	10 "	"	blue	0	9	...
74.	15 "	"	brown	1	0	...
75.	25 "	"	violet	1	6	...

1867, *head to right.*

76.	3 kr.	rect.	green	0	3	0 1
77.	5 "	"	rose	0	4	0 1
78.	10 "	"	blue	0	6	0 2
79.	15 "	"	light brown	0	9	0 2
80.	25 "	"	violet	1	0	0 8

For Foreign Post-offices.

1867, *same device as last, but inscribed "sld." instead of "kr."*

81.	3 sol.	rect.	green	0	3	...
82.	5 "	"	rose	0	4	...
83.	10 "	"	blue	0	7	...
84.	15 "	"	light brown	0	9	...
85.	25 "	"	violet	1	3	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1872, *head to right.*

86.	2 kr.	rect	yellow	0	2	0 1

POST CARDS.

1869-80, *head to right.*

87.	2 kr.	rect.	yellow	0	2	...
88.	2 "	"	brown	0	2	...
89.	4 "	" (dble.)	"	0	4	...

*** The prices in the first column are for unused, and those in the second for used stamps.

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Austria,

Continued.

1880, *for Postal Union.*

1.	5 kr.	rect.	rose	0 4	...
2.	10 "	" (dble.)	"	0 6	...

For Foreign Post-offices.
1873-75, *head to right.*

3.	4 soldi	rect.	pink	0 4	...
4.	5 "	"	red	0 4	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

5.	5 soldi	rect.	rose	0 6	...
6.	10 "	" (dble.)	"	0 8	...

DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1866-69, *figure of value and anchors.*

7.	10 soldi	obl.	lilac	0 6	...
8.	10 "	"	green	0 6	0 4
9.	17 "	"	rose	0 9	0 6

Austrian Italy.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *eagle on shield.*

10.	5 cent.	rect.	orange	...	0 6
11.	10 "	"	black	...	0 7
12.	15 "	"	red	...	0 1
13.	30 "	"	brown	...	0 1
14.	45 "	"	blue	...	0 1

1858, *embossed head to left.*

15.	2 sol.	rect.	yellow	...	0 6
16.	3 "	"	black	...	0 6
17.	5 "	"	scarlet	...	0 2
18.	10 "	"	brown	...	0 2
19.	15 "	"	blue	...	0 3

1861, *embossed head to right.*

20.	5 sol.	oval	red	1 3	0 3
21.	10 "	"	brown	1 6	0 4

1862, *embossed head to left.*

22.	3 sol.	rect.	green	...	0 6

1863, *embossed eagle.*

23.	2 sol.	oval	yellow	0 2	0 2
24.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 3
25.	5 "	"	rose	0 4	0 1
26.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
27.	15 "	"	brown	0 8	0 2

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861, *embossed head to right.*

28.	3 sol.	oval	green	0 6	...
29.	5 "	"	red	0 9	...
30.	10 "	"	brown	1 0	...
31.	15 "	"	blue	1 6	...
32.	20 "	"	orange	1 9	...
33.	25 "	"	dark brown	2 0	...
34.	30 "	"	violet	2 6	...
35.	35 "	"	pale brown	3 0	...

1863, *arms.*

36.	3 sol.	oval	green	0 4	...
37.	5 "	"	rose	0 6	0 4
38.	10 "	"	blue	0 9	...
39.	15 "	"	brown	1 3	...
40.	25 "	"	violet	2 0	...

Azores.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Portuguese stamps surcharged with name.

1868, *head of King Luis I. to the left; figures of value in curved bands.*

41.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 3	...
42.	10 "	"	yellow	0 4	...
43.	20 "	"	ochre	0 5	...
44.	25 "	"	rose	0 6	...
45.	50 "	"	green	10	...
46.	80 "	"	orange	1 3	...
47.	100 "	"	lilac	1 6	...
48.	120 "	"	blue	1 9	0 8
49.	240 "	"	mauve	2 6	...

1871-79, *head as last, figure of value in straight bands.*

50.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 1	...
51.	10 "	"	yellow	0 3	...
52.	10 "	"	green	0 2	...
53.	15 "	"	chocolate	0 3	...
54.	20 "	"	bistre	0 3	...
55.	25 "	"	pink	0 5	...
56.	50 "	"	green	0 8	...
57.	50 "	"	blue	...	...
58.	80 "	"	orange	0 9	...
59.	100 "	"	lilac	1 0	...
60.	120 "	"	blue	1 3	...
61.	150 "	"	azure	1 6	...
62.	240 "	"	violet	2 0	...
63.	300 "	"	lilac-mauve	2 6	...

1880, *head to left in oval, inscribed "Portugal Continente."*

64.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 2	...
65.	25 "	"	grey	0 6	...
66.	25 "	"	violet-grey	0 4	...

Newspaper Stamp.

1876, *figure of value.*

67.	2½ reis	rect.	bronze	0 1	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1879, *Portuguese envelopes surcharged with name.*

68.	25 reis	rect.	blue	0 5	...
69.	50 "	"	carmine	0 9	...

POST CARDS.

1877-79, *Portuguese cards surcharged with name.*

70.	15 reis	rect.	brown	0 4	...
71.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	...
72.	25 "	"	pink	0 5	...
73.	30 "	"	green	0 6	...
74.	30 "	" (dble.)	brn.	0 6	...
75.	40 "	" "	blue	0 8	...

Baden.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851-57, *figure of value.*

76.	1 kr.	square	buff	1 6	0 6
77.	1 "	"	white	1 0	0 2
78.	3 "	"	yellow	1 0	0 1
79.	3 "	"	orange-yel	1 0	0 2
80.	3 "	"	green	1 0	0 1
81.	3 "	"	blue	1 0	0 1
82.	6 "	"	green	1 0	0 1
83.	6 "	"	yellow	1 0	0 1
84.	9 "	"	pink	1 0	0 1

1861-62, *arms on linear ground.*

85.	1 kr.	square	black	0 2	0 1
86.	3 "	"	blue	1 3	0 2
87.	6 "	"	orange	1 6	0 2
88.	6 "	"	blue	0 8	0 2
89.	9 "	"	rose	2 0	0 2
90.	9 "	"	stone	0 9	0 2

Baden,

Continued.

1862, *arms on white ground.*

91.	1 kr.	square	black	0 1	0 1
92.	3 "	"	pink	0 2	0 1
93.	6 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
94.	9 "	"	stone	0 6	0 1
95.	18 "	"	green	1 0	0 6
96.	30 "	"	orange	1 6	0 8

1868-69, *name in thick letters.*

97.	1 kr.	square	green	0 1	0 1
98.	3 "	"	rose	0 3	0 1
99.	7 "	"	blue	0 5	0 1

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1862, *"land-post" and figure of value.*

100.	1 kr.	square	yellow	0 1	...
101.	3 "	"	"	0 1	...
102.	12 "	"	"	0 4	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1858, *head.*

103.	3 kr.	oval	blue	1 0	0 8
104.	6 "	"	yellow	1 6	...
105.	9 "	"	rose	2 6	...
106.	12 "	"	brown	...	...
107.	18 "	"	red	...	...

1862, *head.*

108.	3 kr.	oval	rose	0 2	0 1
109.	6 "	"	blue	0 4	0 2
110.	9 "	"	brown	0 6	0 3

Bavaria.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1849, *figure in square.*

111.	1 kr.	square	black	3 6	2 6

1850, *figure in circle.*

112.	1 kr.	square	rose	1 0	0 1
113.	3 "	"	blue	0 8	0 1
114.	6 "	"	marone	0 6	0 1
115.	9 "	"	green	1 0	0 1
116.	12 "	"	red	1 3	0 8
117.	18 "	"	yellow	1 6	0 6

1862, *type as last.*

118.	1 kr.	square	yellow	0 1	0 1
119.	3 "	"	rose	0 3	0 1
120.	6 "	"	blue	0 5	0 1
121.	9 "	"	stone	0 7	0 1
122.	12 "	"	green	0 9	0 3
123.	18 "	"	red	1 3	0 3

1867-73, *arms.*

124.	1 kr.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
125.	3 "	"	rose	0 1	0 1
126.	6 "	"	blue	0 4	0 2
127.	6 "	"	brown	0 3	0 1
128.	7 "	"	blue	0 2	0 1
129.	9 "	"	stone	0 2	0 1
130.	9 "	"	red-brown	0 6	...
131.	10 "	"	yellow	0 3	...
132.	12 "	"	violet	0 8	0 3
133.	18 "	"	red	0 4	0 3

1874-79, *arms.*

134.	3 pf.	rect.	yellow-grn.	0 1	0 1
135.	5 "	"	deep green	0 1	0 1
136.	5 "	"	violet	0 2	...
137.	10 "	"	carmine	0 2	0 1
138.	20 "	"	ultramarine	0 4	0 1
139.	25 "	"	brown	0 5	0 1
140.	50 "	"	red	0 9	0 1
141.	50 "	"	brown	0 9	...
142.	1 mk.	la. rect.	mauve	1 6	0 3
143.	2 "	" "	orange	3 0	0 4

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Bavaria,

Continued.

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1862-71, *"Bayer Post-taxe" and figure of value.*

1.	1 kr.	rect.	black	0 2	...
2.	3 "	"	"	0 5	...
3.	3 "	"	" (1871)	" 0 4	...

1876, *arms.*

4.	3 pfen.	rect.	grey	0 2	...
5.	5 "	"	"	0 2	...
6.	10 "	"	"	0 4	...

Returned-Letter Stamps.

1867-70, *arms.*

7.	sq. black		Augsburg	0 1	...
8.	"	"	Bamberg	0 3	...
9.	"	"	Würzburg	0 3	...
10.	"	"	München	0 3	...
11.	"	"	Nürnberg	0 3	...
12.	"	"	Speyer	0 3	...

1870-72, *Type-printed inscription.*

13.	obl. blk.		Regensburg	0 1	...
14.	"	"	Augsburg	0 1	...
15.	"	"	München	0 2	...
16.	"	"	Nürnberg	0 1	...
17.	"	"	Bamberg	0 1	...
18.	"	"	Würzburg	0 1	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1869, *arms.*

19.	3 kr.	oval	rose	0 3	0 1

1874, *arms.*

20.	1 kr.	rect.	green	0 2	...
21.	3 "	"	pink	0 3	...

1876, *arms.*

22.	10 pfen.	rect.	carmine	0 3	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1874, *arms.*

23.	1 kr.	rect.	green	0 2	...

1876, *arms.*

24.	3 pf.	rect.	yellow-gr.	0 2	...

POST CARDS.

1873-74, *arms.*

25.	1 kr.	rect.	green	0 2	...
26.	2 "	"	"	0 3	...
27.	4 "	"	(double) "	0 4	...

1876-79, *arms.*

28.	3 pfen.	rect.	green	0 2	...
29.	5 "	"	"	0 2	...
30.	5 "	"	violet	0 2	...
31.	6 "	"	(dble.) green	0 3	...
32.	10 "	"	"	0 3	...
33.	10 "	"	" violet	0 3	...

1879-80, *for Postal Union.*

34.	10 pfen.	rect.	carmine	0 3	...
35.	20 "	"	(dble.) "	0 5	...

Belgium.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1849, *head to right, word of value in straight line.*

36.	10 c.	rect.	brown	...	0 3
37.	20 "	"	blue	...	0 2

1850, *head as last, but in oval.*

38.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
39.	10 "	"	brown	0 2	0 1
40.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
41.	40 "	"	red	0 8	0 1

1866, *arms.*

42.	1 c.	rect.	grey	0 2	0 1
43.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	0 1
44.	5 "	"	brown	0 2	0 2

1865, *head to left.*

45.	10 c.	rect.	grey	0 3	0 1

Belgium,

Continued.

46.	20 c.	rect.	blue	0 5	0 1
47.	30 "	"	brown	0 6	0 1
48.	40 "	"	carmine	0 8	0 1
49.	1 fr.	"	lilac	1 6	0 3

1869-70, *arms.*

50.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
51.	2 "	"	blue	0 1	0 1
52.	5 "	"	amber	0 1	0 1
53.	8 "	"	violet	0 2	0 1

1869-78, *head to left.*

54.	10 c.	rect.	green	0 2	0 1
55.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
56.	25 "	"	tawny yellow	0 5	0 1
57.	30 "	"	amber	0 5	0 1
58.	40 "	"	carmine	0 6	0 1
59.	50 "	"	slaty grey	0 9	0 1
60.	1 fr.	"	violet	1 3	0 4
61.	5 "	"	red-brown	5 6	0 8

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1870, *figure.*

62.	10 c.	rect.	green	0 3	...
63.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	...

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1873, *head.*

64.	10 c.	oval	green	0 3	0 1

POST CARDS.

1871-79, *figure.*

65.	5 c.	rect.	brown	0 3	0 2
66.	5 "	"	mauve	0 2	0 1
67.	5 "	"	green	0 2	...
68.	10 "	(double)	"	0 4	...

1875-79, *head.*

69.	10 c.	rect.	black	0 3	0 1
70.	10 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
71.	10 "	"	carmine	0 3	...
72.	20 "	"	(dble) "	0 6	...

Bergedorf.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861, *arms.*

73.	½ sch.	square	lilac	...	...
74.	3 "	"	blk. on rose	...	...

1861, *type as last.*

75.	½ sch.	square	blue	0 2	...
76.	1 "	"	white	0 2	...
77.	1½ "	"	yellow	0 2	...
78.	3 "	"	blue on rose	0 3	...
79.	4 "	"	brown	0 2	...

Bremen.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855-63, *arms.*

80.	2 grote	rect.	orange	0 3	...
81.	3 "	"	blue	0 3	...
82.	5 "	"	rose	0 4	...
83.	5 s. gr.	"	green	0 7	...
84.	7 grote	"	yellow	0 4	...
85.	10 "	"	black	0 5	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1857, *arms.*

86.	oval		white paper	0 2	...
87.	"		blue "	0 2	...

Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879, *large eagle, numerals of value in upper angles.*

88.	1 kr.	rect.	grey	0 1	...
89.	2 "	"	yellow	0 2	...
90.	3 "	"	green	0 3	...
91.	5 "	"	rose	0 4	...
92.	10 "	"	blue	0 7	...
93.	15 "	"	bistre	0 9	...
94.	25 "	"	violet	1 0	...

Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Continued.

POST CARD.

1879, *arms.*

95.	2 kr.	rect.	brown	0 3	...

Brunswick.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852-64.

arms on white paper.

96.	1 s. gr.	obl.	rose	...	1 6
97.	2 "	"	blue	...	1 6
98.	3 "	"	vermilion	...	1 3

on coloured paper.

99.	4-4ths. g.	gr. sq.	brown	0 2	...
100.	¼ s. gr.	obl.	"	...	0 8
101.	½ "	"	green	0 1	...
102.	1 "	"	orange	...	0 4
103.	1 "	"	yellow	...	0 3
104.	2 "	"	blue	0 6	0 2
105.	3 "	"	rose	...	0 6

on white paper.

106.	⅓ s. gr.	obl.	white	0 3	0 2
107.	1 "	"	yellow	0 4	0 2
108.	3 "	"	pink	0 8	0 3

1865, *arms, embossed.*

109.	⅓ gr.	oval.	black	0 1	0 1
110.	1 "	"	rose	0 1	0 1
111.	2 "	"	blue	0 1	0 1
112.	3 "	"	brown	0 1	0 1

ENVELOPES.

1860, *arms.*

113.	1 s. gr.	large oval	yel.	0 8	...
114.	2 "	"	blue	0 9	...
115.	3 "	"	rose	1 0	...

1865, *arms.*

116.	1 gr.	small oval	rose	0 3	...
117.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	...
118.	3 "	"	brown	0 2	...

TOWN OF BRUNSWICK.

119.	Circular		white	0 4	...
120.	"		buff	0 4	..
121.	"		blue	0 4	...

Bulgaria.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879, *lion in oval.*

122.	5 c.	rect.	blk. & yel.	0 2	...
123.	10 "	"	green	0 4	...
124.	25 "	"	puce	0 8	...
125.	50 "	"	blue	1 0	...
126.	1 franc	"	red	1 9	...

POST CARD.

1880, *lion in oval.*

127.	10 c.	rect.	rose	0 4	...

Danubian Principalities.

MOLDAVIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1854, *arms.*

128.	54 par.	circular	green	...	...
129.	81 "	"	blue	...	...
130.	108 "	"	pink	...	...

1859, *arms.*

131.	40 par.	rect.	blue	1 6	...
132.	80 "	"	red	2 0	...

Newspaper Stamp.

133.	5 par.	rect.	black	2 0	...

MOLDO-WALLACHIA OR ROUMANIA.

1862, *arms.*

134.	3 par.	rect.	orange	0 6	...
135.	6 "	"	lake	0 9	0 4
136.	30 "	"	blue	1 6	0 6

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Danubian Principalities,

Continued.

1865, *head of Prince Couza.*

1.	2 par.	rect.	orange	0 3	...
2.	2 "	"	yellow	0 4	...
3.	5 "	"	blue	0 2	...
4.	20 "	"	carmine	0 3	0 3

1866, *head of Prince Charles on coloured paper.*

5.	2 par.	rect.	yellow	0 2	0 1
6.	5 "	"	blue	0 4	0 2
7.	20 "	"	crimson	0 3	0 2

1868-69, *head as last, on white paper.*

8.	2 bani	rect.	orange	0 2	0 1
9.	2 "	"	deep "	0 2	0 1
10.	3 "	"	lilac	0 2	0 1
11.	4 "	"	light blue	0 3	0 1
12.	4 "	"	deep "	0 2	0 1
13.	5 "	"	orange	0 3	0 2
14.	10 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
15.	15 "	"	red	0 4	0 1
16.	18 "	"	rose	0 5	0 2
17.	18 "	"	red	0 4	0 1
18.	25 "	blue & orange		0 6	0 2
19.	50 "	rect. blue & red		1 0	0 3

1871, *bearded portrait of Prince Charles.*

20.	5 bani	rect.	scarlet	0 3	0 1
21.	5 "	"	carmine	0 3	0 1
22.	10 "	"	yellow	0 4	0 1
23.	10 "	"	blue	0 5	0 3
24.	15 "	"	red	...	0 2
25.	25 "	"	brown	0 7	0 1
26.	50 "	"	blue & red	...	5 6

1872-78, *bearded portrait in circle.*

27.	1½ bani	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
28.	3 "	"	bright "	0 2	0 1
29.	5 "	"	bistre	0 2	0 1
30.	5 "	"	blue	...	...
31.	10 "	"	blue	0 3	0 1
32.	10 "	"	ultramarine	...	0 2
33.	15 "	"	red-brown	0 4	0 1
34.	25 "	"	orange	0 5	0 1
35.	30 "	"	orange-red	0 6	0 2
36.	50 "	"	rose	0 9	0 2

1879-80, *design as last.*

37.	1½ bani	rect.	black	0 1	...
38.	3 "	"	olive	...	...
39.	5 "	"	green	...	0 1
40.	10 "	"	carmine	...	...
41.	15 "	"	brick-red	...	...
42.	25 "	"	blue	...	...
43.	50 "	"	yel.-brown	...	0 4

1880-81, *head, large figures of value in lower angles.*

44.	15 reis	rect.	red-brn.	...	0 1
45.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 1

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1870-71.

46.	1½ bani		black on grn.	0 2	0 2
47.	1½ "		blue on yel.	0 1	0 1

POST CARDS.

1873-79, *figure of value.*

48.	5 bani	oct.	blue	0 2	...
49.	5 "	"	brown	0 2	...
50.	5 "	"	black	0 2	...
51.	10 "	"	(double)blue	0 4	...
52.	10 "	"	" brown	0 4	...
53.	10 "	"	" black	0 4	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

54.	10 bani	oct.	carmine	0 3	...
55.	20 "	"	(dble.) "	0 6	...

Denmark.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851, *value in circle.*

56.	2 rigsbk.-sk.	sq.	blue	2 0	1 0

1851, *arms.*

57.	4 R.B.S.	sq.	brown	...	0 1
58.	4 "	"	dark "	...	0 1

Denmark,

Continued.

1853-58, *arms as last.*

59.	2 sk.	square	blue	0 2	0 1
60.	4 "	"	brown	0 4	0 1
61.	8 "	"	green	0 8	0 1
62.	16 "	"	lilac	1 0	0 3

1865-68, *arms in oval.*

63.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 1
64.	3 "	"	mauve	0 3	0 1
65.	4 "	"	rose	0 3	0 1
66.	8 "	"	stone	0 6	0 1
67.	16 "	"	slate-green	0 9	0 2

1870-71, *figure of value.*

68.	2 sk.		blue and grey	0 2	0 1
69.	3 "		mauve "	0 3	0 1
70.	4 "		carmine "	0 3	0 1
71.	8 "		brown "	0 6	0 2
72.	16 "		green "	0 9	0 2
73.	48 "		mauve & brown	2 0	0 3

1875-79, *figure of value.*

74.	3 öre		grey and blue	0 2	0 1
75.	4 "		blue " grey	0 2	0 1
76.	5 "		carmine " blue	...	...
77.	8 "		red " grey	0 3	0 1
78.	12 "		violet " "	0 4	0 1
79.	16 "		brown " "	0 5	0 1
80.	20 "		grey " rose	0 6	0 1
81.	25 "		green " grey	0 8	0 3
82.	50 "		violet " brown	1 3	0 2
83.	100 "		grey " orng.	...	...

Official Stamps.

1871, *arms on shield.*

84.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 1
85.	4 "	"	carmine	0 3	0 1
86.	16 "	"	green	0 9	0 2

1875, *arms on shield.*

87.	3 öre	rect.	mauve	0 2	...
88.	4 "	"	blue	0 2	...
89.	8 "	"	red	0 3	...
90.	32 "	"	green	10	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1865, *arms in oval.*

91.	2 sk.	oval	blue	0 3	...
92.	4 "	"	scarlet	0 4	...

1875, *arms in oval.*

93.	4 öre	oval	blue	0 2	...
94.	8 "	"	scarlet	0 3	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1872, *figure of value.*

95.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 3	...

1875, *figure of value.*

96.	4 öre	rect.	blue	0 2	...

POST CARDS.

1871, *figure of value.*

97.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 3	...
98.	4 "	"	carmine	0 4	...

1875, *figure of value.*

99.	4 öre	rect.	blue	0 2	...
100.	6 "	"	brown	0 3	...
101.	8 "	"	carmine	0 4	...
102.	10 "	"	green	0 5	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

103.	6 öre	rect.	brown	0 3	...
104.	10 "	"	green	0 5	...

Official.

1871, *arms on shield.*

105.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 3	...
106.	4 "	"	scarlet	0 4	0 1

1875, *arms on shield.*

107.	4 öre	rect.	blue	0 2	...
108.	8 "	"	carmine	0 4	...

Denmark,

Continued.

HOLTE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868, *figure.*

109.	2 sk.	rect.	brown	0 4	...

1872, *figure.*

110.	2 sk.	rect.	green	0 3	...

Finland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856, *arms.*

111.	5 k.	obl. oval	blue	...	1 6
112.	10 "	"	rose	...	0 9

1860, *arms.*

113.	5 kop.	rect.	blue	0 9	0 3
114.	10 "	"	rose	1 0	0 3

1866-67, *arms.*

115.	5 pen.	rect.	brown	0 2	0 1
116.	8 "	"	green	0 3	0 2
117.	10 "	"	black	0 4	0 2
118.	20 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
119.	40 "	"	red	0 9	0 1
120.	1 mark	"	brown	2 0	0 6

1875-79, *arms.*

121.	2 pen.	rect.	grey	0 1	0 1
122.	5 "	"	orange	0 2	0 1
123.	8 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
124.	20 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
125.	25 "	"	rose	...	0 1
126.	32 "	"	"	0 8	0 1
127.	1 mark	"	mauve	1 6	0 4

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1845, *arms.*

128.	10 kop.	large oval	rose	...	5 6
129.	20 "	"	black	...	7 6

1850, *arms.*

130.	5 kop.	obl. oval	blue	...	1 0
131.	10 "	"	pink	...	0 6
132.	20 "	"	black	...	3 0

1860, *arms.*

133.	5 kop.	rect.	blue	0 6	0 3
134.	10 "	"	rose	0 9	0 5

1871, *arms.*

135.	20 pen.	rect.	blue	0 6	...
136.	40 "	"	rose	0 9	...

1875, *arms.*

137.	20 pen.	rect.	blue	0 6	...
138.	32 "	"	carm.-pink	0 8	...

POST CARDS.

1871-79, *arms.*

139.	8 pen.	rect.	green	0 3	...
140.	10 "	"	lilac	0 3	...
141.	10 "	"	ochre-yel.	0 3	...
142.	16 "	"	yellow-brn.	0 4	...
143.	20 "	"	(dble.) lilac	0 6	...

HELSINGFORS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1866-68, *broad diagonal bar.*

144.	10 pen.	oval	red & grn.	0 8	0 4
145.	10 "	"	blue & brn.	0 4	0 2

1871, *figure in oval.*

146.	10 pen.	rect.	red & grn.	0 3	...

1874-75, *figures of value in circle.*

147.	10 p.	rect.	bl, brn, & grn.	...	0 3
148.	25 "	"	blue & brown	...	...
149.	50 "	"	green & blue	...	...

POST CARD.

1875, *figure of value.*

150.	10 pen.	rect.	green	0 4	...

TAMMERFORS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1866-78, *broad diagonal bar.*

151.	12 pen.	oval	blue & gr.	0 4	...
152.	12 "	"	red & gr.	0 4	...

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France.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Republic.

1849-50, *head of Liberty.*

1.	10 c.	rect.	cinnamon	2 0	0 9
2.	15 "	"	green	3 0	0 9
3.	20 "	"	black	2 6	0 2
4.	25 "	"	blue	2 6	0 1
5.	40 "	"	vermilion	3 6	0 3
6.	1 fr.	"	carmine	5 6	0 6
7.	1 "	"	orange	...	...

Presidency.

1852, *head.*

8.	10 c.	rect.	cinnamon	...	1 3
9.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 2

Empire.

1853-62, *head.*

10.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	0 1	0 1
11.	5 "	"	light green	0 1	0 1
12.	10 "	"	cinnamon	0 2	0 1
13.	20 "	"	dark blue	1 0	0 1
14.	20 "	"	light blue	0 4	0 1
15.	25 "	"	blue	2 6	0 4
16.	40 "	"	orange	0 7	0 1
17.	80 "	"	carmine	2 6	0 2
18.	80 "	"	rose	1 6	0 1
19.	1 fr.	"	carmine	4 6	1 6

1863-70, *laureated head.*

20.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	0 1	0 1
21.	2 "	"	marone	0 1	0 1
22.	4 "	"	lavender	0 2	0 1
23.	10 "	"	cinnamon	0 2	0 1
24.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
25.	30 "	"	brown	0 6	0 1
26.	40 "	"	orange	0 7	0 1
27.	80 "	"	rose	1 3	0 1
28.	5 fr.	oblong	lilac	5 6	0 5

Republic.

1870, *head of Liberty, lithographed and imperforate.*

29.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	0 2	0 2
30.	2 "	"	brown	0 3	0 2
31.	4 "	"	grey	0 4	0 3
32.	5 "	"	green	0 4	0 3
33.	10 "	"	bistre	0 5	0 3
34.	20 "	"	blue	0 7	0 3
35.	30 "	"	brown	0 9	0 9
36.	40 "	"	orange	1 0	0 4
37.	80 "	"	rose	2 0	0 5

1870-73, *head of Liberty, engraved and perforated.*

38.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	0 1	0 1
39.	2 "	"	brown	0 1	0 1
40.	4 "	"	grey	0 2	0 1
41.	5 "	"	green	0 2	0 1
42.	10 "	"	bistre	0 5	0 2
43.	10 "	"	brown on pink	0 2	0 1
44.	15 "	"	bistre	0 3	0 1
45.	20 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
46.	25 "	"	"	0 4	0 1
47.	30 "	"	brown	0 5	0 1
48.	40 "	"	orange	0 6	0 1
49.	80 "	"	rose	1 0	0 1

1876-77, *figures of Peace and Commerce.*

50.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
51.	2 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
52.	4 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
53.	5 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
54.	10 "	"	"	0 2	0 1
55.	15 "	"	grey	0 3	0 1
56.	20 "	"	red-brown	0 4	0 2
57.	25 "	"	ultramarine	0 4	0 1

France,

Continued.

58.	30 c.	rect.	brown	0 5	0 1
59.	75 "	"	carmine	1 0	0 2
60.	1 fr.	"	bronze-green	1 3	0 2

1877-80, *figures of Peace and Commerce.*

61.	1 c.	rect.	black	0 1	0 1
62.	2 "	"	brown	0 1	0 1
63.	3 "	"	cinnamon	0 1	0 1
64.	3 "	"	grey	0 1	0 1
65.	4 "	"	maroon	0 1	0 1
66.	10 "	"	black	0 2	0 1
67.	15 "	"	blue	0 3	0 1
68.	25 "	"	black on red	0 5	0 1
69.	25 "	"	cinnamon	0 4	0 1
70.	35 "	"	black on yel.	0 7	0 2
71.	40 "	"	lake	0 8	0 2
72.	5 fr.	"	lilac	...	0 3

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1863-78, *figure of value.*

73.	10 c.	square	black	0 4	...
74.	15 "	"	"	0 3	...
75.	25 "	"	"	0 6	0 3
76.	30 "	"	"	...	0 2
77.	40 "	"	blue	0 8	0 6
78.	60 "	"	buff	1 0	...
79.	60 "	"	blue	...	...

POST CARDS.

1873, *head of Liberty.*

80.	10 c.	rect.	brn. on pink	0 3	...
81.	15 "	"	bistre	0 4	...

1878-79, *figures of Peace and Commerce.*

82.	10 c.	rect.	black	...	...
83.	15 "	"	blue	...	...
84.	20 "	"	(dble.) black	...	...
85.	30 "	"	"	...	...

FRENCH COLONIES.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860-65, *eagle.*

86.	1 c.	sq.	olive-green	0 2	0 1
87.	5 "	"	emerald-green	0 3	0 2
88.	10 "	"	cinnamon	0 4	0 2
89.	20 "	"	blue	0 5	0 2
90.	40 "	"	vermilion	0 9	0 4
91.	80 "	"	carmine	1 6	0 6

1872, *head of Emperor, imperforate.*

92.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	...	0 2
93.	5 "	"	light-green	...	0 4
94.	30 "	"	brown	...	0 4
95.	80 "	"	rose	...	0 5

1871-72, *head of Liberty, imperforate.*

96.	1 c.	rect.	olive-green	...	0 2
97.	4 "	"	grey	...	0 4
98.	5 "	"	green	...	0 2
99.	10 "	"	bistre	...	0 2
100.	15 "	"	"	...	0 3
101.	15 "	"	grey	...	...
102.	20 "	"	blue	...	0 5
103.	25 "	"	"	...	0 3
104.	30 "	"	brown	...	0 3
105.	40 "	"	orange	...	0 3
106.	80 "	"	rose	...	0 5

1877-78, *figures of Peace and Commerce, imperforate.*

106*a*.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 2	...
107.	1 "	"	black	0 1	...
108.	2 "	"	green	0 3	...
109.	2 "	"	brown	0 2	...
110.	4 "	"	green	...	0 2
111.	4 "	"	maroon	...	0 3
112.	5 "	"	green	...	0 2
113.	10 "	"	"	...	0 2

France,

Continued.

114.	15 c.	rect.	grey	...	0 3
115.	15 "	"	blue	...	0 3
116.	20 "	"	red-brown	...	0 3
117.	25 "	"	ultramarine	...	0 2
118.	25 "	"	cinnamon	...	0 3
119.	35 "	"	black on yel.	...	...
120.	40 "	"	lake	...	...
121.	75 "	"	carmine	...	0 9
122.	1 franc		bronze-green	...	0 6

Germany.

THURN AND TAXIS OFFICE (NORTH).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853, *figure in square, on coloured paper.*

123.	¼ s. gr.	sq.	red-brown	1 6	0 6
124.	⅓ "	"	flesh	0 7	0 6
125.	½ "	"	green	0 9	0 4
126.	1 "	"	light blue	1 0	0 1
127.	1 "	"	dark blue	1 0	0 1
128.	2 "	"	rose	1 3	0 1
129.	3 "	"	yellow	1 6	0 1

1860, *figure in square, on white paper.*

130.	¼ s. gr.	square	red	0 3	0 2
131.	½ "	"	green	0 8	0 5
132.	1 "	"	light blue	0 7	0 1
133.	2 "	"	rose	0 8	0 1
134.	3 "	"	russet	0 9	0 1
135.	5 "	"	lilac	0 3	0 4
136.	10 "	"	vermilion	0 4	0 6

1862-64, *figure in square, on white paper.*

137.	¼ s. gr.	square	black	0 2	0 1
138.	⅓ "	"	green	0 2	0 1
139.	½ "	"	orange	0 2	0 1
140.	1 "	"	rose	0 2	0 1
141.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	0 1
142.	3 "	"	brown	0 2	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861-66, *figure in oval.*

143.	¼ s. gr.	oval	black	0 3	...
144.	½ "	"	orange	0 4	...
145.	1 "	"	rose	0 4	...
146.	2 "	"	blue	0 5	...
147.	3 "	"	brown	0 7	...

THURN AND TAXIS OFFICE (SOUTH).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853, *figure in circle, on coloured paper.*

148.	1 kr.	square	green	...	0 1
149.	3 "	"	light blue	...	0 1
150.	3 "	"	deep blue	...	0 1
151.	6 "	"	rose	...	0 1
152.	9 "	"	yellow	...	0 1

1859, *figure in circle, on white paper.*

153.	1 kr.	square	green	0 2	0 1
154.	3 "	"	blue	...	0 2
155.	6 "	"	rose	...	0 2
156.	9 "	"	yellow	...	0 1
157.	15 "	"	lilac	0 3	0 3
158.	30 "	"	vermilion	0 4	0 6

1862, *figure in circle, on white paper.*

159.	3 kr.	square	rose	0 2	0 1
160.	6 "	"	blue	0 2	0 1
161.	9 "	"	brown	0 2	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1862-65, *figure in oval.*

162.	1 kr.	oct.	green	0 3	...
163.	2 "	"	yellow	0 4	...
164.	3 "	"	rose	0 4	...
165.	6 "	"	blue	0 5	...
166.	9 "	"	brown	0 7	...

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Germany,

Continued.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868, *figure in circle.*

1.	¼ gr.	rect.	lilac	0	1	0 1
2.	⅓ "	"	green	0	1	0 1
3.	½ "	"	orange	0	1	0 1
4.	1 "	"	pink	0	1	0 1
5.	2 "	"	blue	0	2	0 1
6.	5 "	"	pale brown	0	3	0 1

1868, *figure in oval.*

7.	1 kr.	rect.	green	0	1	0 1
8.	2 "	"	orange	0	2	0 1
9.	3 "	"	pink	0	2	0 1
10.	7 "	"	blue	0	2	0 1
11.	18 "	"	pale brown	0	3	0 2

Registration Stamps.

1869, *numerals.*

12.	10 gr.	obl.	drab	...	0	1
13.	30 "	"	azure	...	0	1

Official Stamps.

1870, *figure.*

14.	¼ gr.	obl. blk. & buff		0	1	0 1
15.	½ "	"	"	0	1	0 1
16.	½ "	"	"	0	1	0 1
17.	1 "	"	"	0	2	0 1
18.	2 "	"	"	0	3	0 1
19.	1 kr.	"	"	0	1	...
20.	2 "	"	"	0	2	...
21.	3 "	"	"	0	3	...
22.	7 "	"	"	0	4	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1868, *figure.*

23.	1 gr.	rect.	rose	0	4	0 1
24.	3 kr.	"	"	0	5	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1869, *figure.*

25.	⅓ gr.	rect.	green	0	3	0 1
26.	1 kr.	"	"	0	3	...

GERMAN EMPIRE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1872-73, *eagle.*

27.	¼ gr.	rect.	mauve	0	1	0 1
28.	½ "	"	green	0	1	0 1
29.	½ "	"	orange	0	1	0 1
30.	1 "	"	pink	0	1	0 1
31.	2 "	"	blue	0	1	0 1
32.	2½ "	"	brown	0	5	0 1
33.	2½ "	(2½ in centre)	"	0	2	0 1
34.	5 "	rect.	stone	0	2	0 1
35.	1 kr.	"	green	0	1	0 1
36.	2 "	"	orange-red	0	1	0 1
37.	3 "	"	pink	0	1	0 1
38.	7 "	"	blue	0	1	0 1
39.	9 "	"	brown	0	6	0 1
40.	9 "	(9 in centre)	"	0	2	0 1
41.	18 "	rect.	stone	0	3	0 2

1875, *figure of value.*

42.	3 pfen.	rect.	green	0	1	0 1
43.	5 "	"	mauve	0	2	0 1

1875-77, *arms.*

44.	10 pfen.	rect.	rose	0	3	0 1
45.	20 "	"	blue	0	5	0 1
46.	25 "	"	brown	0	6	0 1
47.	50 "	"	grey	0	9	0 1
48.	50 "	"	green	0	9	0 1

1880, *as last, but inscribed "Pfennig" instead of "Pfennige."*

49.	3 pfen.	rect.	green	0	1	0 1
50.	5 "	"	mauve	0	1	0 1
51.	10 "	"	rose	0	2	0 1
52.	20 "	"	blue	0	4	0 1
53.	50 "	"	green	0	9	0 3

Registration Stamps.

1872, *numerals.*

54.	10 gr.	obl.	drab	0	3	0 1
55.	30 "	"	azure	0	4	0 2

Germany,

Continued.

1875, *figure of value.*

56.	2 mark	obl.	lilac	...	0	3

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1872, *eagle.*

57.	1 gr.	rect.	rose	0	3	0 1
58.	3 kr.	"	"	0	4	0 1

1875, *arms.*

59.	10 pfen.	rect.	rose	0	3	0 1

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1871, *eagle.*

60.	⅓ gr.	rect.	green	0	2	...
61.	1 kr.	"	"	0	2	...

1875, *figure of value.*

62.	3 pfen.	rect.	green	0	2	...

POST CARDS.

1873, *eagle.*

63.	½ gr.	rect.	brown	0	1	...
64.	1 "	"	(double) "	0	2	...
65.	2 kr.	"	"	0	1	...
66.	4 "	"	(double) "	0	2	...

1875, *figure of value.*

67.	5 pfen.	rect.	mauve	0	2	0 1
68.	10 "	"	(double) "	0	4	...

1878-79, *for Postal Union.*

69.	10 pfen.	rect.	rose	0	3	...
70.	20 "	"	(double) "	0	6	...

Great Britain.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

head of Queen.

1840-54, *with letters in lower angles only.*

71.	1d.	rect.	black	1	0	0 1
72.	1d.	"	red-brown	0	6	0 1
73.	1d.	"	red	0	3	0 1
74.	2d.	"	blue	1	0	0 2
75.	2d.	"	*(white lines)* "	0	5	0 1

1847-55, *embossed head.*

76.	6d.	oct.	violet	3	0	0 6
77.	10d.	"	brown	2	0	0 8
78.	1/.	"	green	3	6	0 6

1855-56, *without letters in angles.*

79.	4d.	rect.	rose	1	0	0 2
80.	6d.	"	lilac	1	0	0 3
81.	1/.	"	green	2	6	0 3

1862, *with small letters in each angle.*

82.	3d.	rect.	pink	0	6	0 2
83.	4d.	"	red	0	8	0 2
84.	6d.	"	lilac	1	0	0 2
85.	9d.	"	straw	1	6	0 6
86.	1/.	"	green	1	9	0 4

1854-78, *with large letters in each angle.*

87.	½d.	obl.	rose-carmine	...		...
88.	1d.	rect.	red	...		...
89.	1½d.	"	carmine-red	...	0	1
90.	2d.	"	blue	...	0	1
91.	3d.	"	pink	...	0	1
92.	4d.	"	red	...	0	1
93.	6d.	"	lilac	...	0	1
94.	6d.	"	deep brown	...	0	1
95.	6d.	"	light brown	...	0	1
96.	6d.	"	greyish green	...	0	1
97.	9d.	"	straw	...	0	2
98.	10d.	"	brown	...	0	2
99.	1/.	"	green	...	0	1
100.	2/.	"	blue	...	0	3
101.	5/.	"	rose	...	0	2
102.	10/.	"	greenish grey	...		...
103.	£1	"	violet-brown	...		...

1873-77, *letters in angles on white ground.*

104.	2½d.	rect.	lake-rose	...	0	1
105.	3d.	"	pink	...	0	1

Great Britain,

Continued.

106.	4d.	rect.	red	...	0	2
107.	4d.	"	sage-green	...	0	1
108.	6d.	"	greyish green	...	0	1
109.	8d.	"	orange	...	0	2
110.	1/.	"	green	...	0	1

1880.

111.	½d.	rect.	green	...		...
112.	1d.	"	red	...		...
113.	1½d.	"	"	...	0	1
114.	2d.	"	lake-rose	...	0	1
115.	2½d.	"	ultramarine	...	0	1
116.	4d.	"	olive-brown	...	0	1
117.	1s.	"	brown	...	0	1
118.	2s.	"	"	...		...

ENVELOPES.

1840, *vignette.*

119.	1d.	*Mulready*	black	6	6	...
120.	2d.	"	blue	7	6	...

1841, *head, without date.*

121.	1d.	oval	pink	0	5	0 2
122.	2d.	"	blue	0	6	...

1855-74, *head, with date.*

123.	1d.	oval	pink	0	2	0 1
124.	1½d.	tria.	rose-pink	0	9	...
125.	1½d.	"	brown	0	3	...
126.	2d.	oval	blue	0	4	...
127.	2½d.	"	violet-brown	0	5	...
128.	3d.	triform.	rose	0	6	...
129.	4d.	circular	red	0	8	...
130.	6d.	oct.	violet	1	0	...
131.	1/.	"	green	1	9	...

For Registered Letters.

1878, *head.*

132.	2d.	oval	blue	0	3	0 1
133.	2d.	circ.	blue	0	3	0 1

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1870, *head, with date.*

134.	½d.	upright	obl. grn.	...		...

1870-79, *head, without date.*

135.	½d.	upright	obl. grn.	0	1	0 1
136.	½d.	"	" brown	0	1	0 1
137.	1d.	oval	"	...	0	1

1870-79, *head.*

POST CARDS.

138.	½d.	rect	mauve	0	1	...
139.	½d.	oval	rose	0	2	...
140.	½d.	rect.	brown	0	1	...
141.	1d.	"	"	0	2	...
142.	1¼d.	"	"	0	2	...
143.	1½d.	oval	"	0	2	...

1878, *head, value at top.*

144.	½d.	rect.	red-brown	0	1	...

ESSAY.

1840.

145.	1d.	rect.	V.R. black	...		...

Greece.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861-72, *head of Mercury.*

146.	1 lep.	rect.	marone	0	1	0 1
147.	2 "	"	cinnamon	0	1	0 1
148.	5 "	"	green	0	2	0 1
149.	10 "	"	red	0	3	0 1
150.	20 "	"	blue	0	4	0 1
151.	30 "	"	brown	0	6	0 1
152.	40 "	"	violet	0	9	0 1
153.	40 "	"	reddish-pink	0	8	0 3
154.	40 "	"	solferino	0	8	0 2
155.	60 "	"	green	1	3	0 4
156.	80 "	"	rose	1	3	0 2

UNPAID-LETTER STAMPS.

1875-79, *figure of value.*

157.	1 lep.	rect.	blk. & grn.	0	1	...
158.	2 "	"	"	0	1	...
159.	5 "	"	"	0	2	...
160.	10 "	"	"	0	3	...
161.	20 "	"	"	0	4	...
162.	40 "	"	"	0	8	...
163.	60 "	"	"	1	0	...
164.	70 "	"	"	1	2	...
165.	80 "	"	"	1	4	...
166.	90 "	"	"	1	6	...

Greece,

Continued.

1.	100 lep.	rect.	blk.& grn.	1 8	...
2.	200 "	"	"	3 0	...
3.	1 drachma	"	"	2 0	...
4.	2 "	"	"	3 6	...

POST CARD.

1876, head of Mercury.

5.	15 lep.	rect.	blue	0 4	...

Hamburg.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859-67, figure and castle.

6.	½ sch.	rect.	black	0 2	0 2
7.	1 "	"	chocolate	0 3	0 2
8.	1¼ "	"	mauve	0 2	0 1
9.	1¼ "	(*embossed*) "		0 3	0 2
10.	1½ "	rect. "	rose	0 2	0 2
11.	2 "	"	red	0 3	0 2
12.	2½ "	"	green	0 6	0 3
13.	2½ "	"	blue-green	0 2	0 2
14.	3 "	"	blue	0 3	0 3
15.	3 "	"	bright blue	0 6	0 3
16.	4 "	"	green	0 2	0 2
17.	7 "	"	orange	1 0	0 3
18.	7 "	"	mauve	0 2	0 1
19.	9 "	"	yellow	0 3	0 1

1868, wreath in oval.

20.	[½ sch.]	rect.	violet	0 2	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1866, figure and castle.

21.	½ sch.	rect.	black	0 3	...
22.	1¼ "	"	mauve	0 6	...
23.	1½ "	"	rose	0 3	...
24.	2 "	"	orange	0 3	...
25.	3 "	"	blue	0 3	...
26.	4 "	"	green	0 3	...
27.	7 "	"	mauve	0 3	...

Hanover.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, arms and figures, plain ground.

28.	1 g. gr.	rect.	blue	1 6	0 6
29.	1 "	"	green	0 8	0 2
30.	1-30 thl.	"	crimson	0 9	0 3
31.	1-30 "	"	rose	0 9	0 3
32.	1-15 "	"	blue	0 9	0 3
33.	1-10 "	"	orange	1 0	0 5

1853, figure and crown in oval, ground of network.

34.	3 pfen.	rect.	rose	1 0	0 6

1856, arms and figures, ground of network.

35.	1 g. gr.	rect.	green	0 8	0 2
36.	1-30 thl.	"	lake	0 8	0 2
37.	1-15 "	"	blue	0 9	0 3
38.	1-10 "	"	orange	1 0	0 4

1859, figure and crown in oval, plain ground.

39.	3 pfen.	rect.	rose	0 3	0 1

1860, post-horn and crown.

40.	½ gr.	rect.	black	0 4	...

1859-61, head.

41.	1 gr.	rect.	rose	0 4	0 1
42.	2 "	"	blue	0 6	0 3
43.	3 "	"	yellow	2 6	0 6
44.	3 "	"	brown	0 8	0 3
45.	10 "	"	green	2 0	0 9

1864, figure and crown in oval.

46.	3 pfen.	rect.	green	0 2	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1857, head, figure at bottom.

47.	1 g. gr.	oval	green	0 9	...
48.	1 s. gr.	"	rose	1 0	...
49.	2 "	"	blue	1 3	...
50.	3 "	"	yellow	2 0	...

Hanover,

Continued.

1858-61, head, figure on each side.

51.	1 gr.	oval	rose	0 2	0 1
52.	2 "	"	blue	0 5	0 3
53.	3 gr.	oval	yellow	2 6	...
54.	3 "	"	brown	0 6	0 4

Local Envelope Stamps.

1858, bugle horn.

55.	[½ gr.]	circular	green	0 6	...

1861, horse.

56.	[½ gr.]	circular	green	0 4	...

Heligoland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867-73, head.

57.	¼ sch.	green & rose		0 1	...
58.	¼ "	(*green frame*)		0 2	...
59.	½ "	green & rose		0 2	0 2
60.	¾ "	"	"	0 2	...
61.	1 "	"	"	0 3	0 2
62.	1½ "	"	"	0 3	...
63.	2 "	"	"	0 4	0 3
64.	6 "	"	"	0 9	0 6

1875, head.

65.	1 pfen.	rect.	gr. & rose	0 1	...
66.	2 "	"	" "	0 1	...
67.	5 "	"	" "	0 2	0 2
68.	10 "	"	" "	0 3	0 2
69.	25 "	"	" "	0 6	0 3
70.	50 "	"	" "	1 0	0 4

1876, arms.

71.	3 pfen.	rect.	green, yellow, and red	0 2	...
72.	20 "	"	"	0 5	0 3

1879, numeral of value.

73.	1 mark	rect.	green, red, and black	1 9	...
74.	5 ,,	rect.	green, red, yellow, and black	7 6	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1875-79, head.

75.	10	pfen.	rose	0 3	...
76.	20	"	"	...	...

POST CARDS.

1875-76, head.

77.	5	pfen.	green	0 2	...
78.	10	"	(dble.) "	0 4	...

1878, crown and shield.

79.	10	pfen.	red	0 4	...

1879-80, for Postal Union.

80.	10	pf.	rect. grn. & blk.	1 0	...
81.	10	"	(crn. & shld.) "	0 4	...
82.	20	"	"	0 7	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1878, crown and shield.

83.	3	pfen.	green	0 2	...
84.	5	"	red-brown	0 2	...
85.	10	"	blue	0 3	...

Holland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, head in oval.

86.	5 c.	small	rect. blue	0 4	0 1
87.	5 "	"	light blue	0 6	0 2
88.	10 "	"	red	0 6	0 1
89.	15 "	"	orange	0 8	0 3

1864, head in oval.

90.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 3	0 1
91.	10 "	"	rose	0 5	0 1
92.	15 "	"	orange	0 8	0 2

1867, head in circle.

93.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 1
94.	10 "	"	carmine	0 4	0 1

Holland,

Continued.

95.	15 c.	rect.	red-brown	0 6	0 1
96.	20 "	"	green	0 8	0 1
97.	25 "	"	purple	0 9	0 1
98.	50 "	"	gold	1 6	0 2

1869-70, arms.

99.	½ c.	rect.	light brown	0 1	0 1
100.	1 "	"	black	0 2	0 1
101.	1 "	"	green	0 1	0 1
102.	1½ "	"	pink	0 1	0 1
103.	2 "	"	yellow	0 1	0 1
104.	2½ "	"	violet	0 2	0 1

1872-75, head and arms.

105.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 1
106.	10 "	"	carmine	0 4	0 1
107.	12½ "	"	silver-grey	0 5	0 1
108.	15 "	"	brown	0 6	0 1
109.	20 "	"	green	0 8	0 1
110.	25 "	"	violet	0 9	0 1
111.	50 "	"	fawn	1 6	0 1
112.	2 gl. 50 c.	rose & blue		5 6	0 6

1876, figure of value.

113.	½ c.	rect.	pink	0 1	0 1
114.	1 "	"	green	0 1	0 1
115.	2 "	"	yellow	0 1	0 1
116.	2½ "	"	violet	0 1	0 1

Unpaid-letter Stamps.

1870, "Te Betalen Port" and figure of value.

117.	5 c.	brown on yellow		0 2	0 1
118.	10 "	carmine on blue		0 4	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1876, head and arms.

119.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 3	0 1
120.	12½ "	"	silver-grey	0 6	0 2

POST-CARDS.

1871-74, arms.

121.	2½ c.	circ.	violet	0 2	...
122.	5 "	"	(double) "	0 3	...
123.	5 "	rect.	blue	0 3	...
124.	10 "	"	(double) "	0 5	...

Hungary.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871, head, crown and arms below.

125.	2 kr.	rect.	orange	0 2	0 1
126.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
127.	5 "	"	pink	0 4	0 1
128.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
129.	15 "	"	brown	0 8	0 1
130.	25 "	"	violet	1 0	0 2

1874-76, numeral on letter.

131.	2 kr.	rect.	lilac	0 2	0 1
132.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
133.	5 "	"	rose	0 4	0 1
134.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
135.	20 "	"	black	0 9	...

Newspaper Stamps.

1871, post-horn to the left.

136.	rect.		red	0 2	0 1

1872, post-horn to the right.

137.	rect.		pink	0 1	0 1

1874, numeral on letter.

138.	1 kr.	rect.	red	0 1	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1871, head, crown and arms below.

139.	3 kr.	rect.	green	0 3	...
140.	5 "	"	pink	0 4	0 1
141.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	...
142.	15 "	"	brown	1 0	...

Hungary,

Continued.

1874, *numeral on letter.*

1.	3 kr.	rect.	green	0 3	...
2.	5 "	"	rose	0 4	...
3.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1872, *head.*

4.	2 kr.	rect.	orange	0 3	...

POST CARDS.

1870, *head to right.*

5.	2 kr.	rect.	yellow	0 3	...

1871, *head, crown and arms below.*

6.	2 kr.	rect.	yellow	0 3	0 1

1874-80, *numeral on letter.*

7.	2 kr.	rect.	brown	0 2	...
8.	4 "	" (dble.) "		0 4	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

9.	5 kr.	rect.	carmine	0 4	...
10.	10 "	" (dble.) "		0 7	...

Iceland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *figure of value.*

11.	2 sk.	rect.	blue	0 3	...
12.	3 "	"	grey	0 4	...
13.	4 "	"	pink	0 4	0 3
14.	8 "	"	brown	0 8	...
15.	16 "	"	yellow	1 3	0 6

1876, *figure of value.*

16.	5 aur	rect.	blue	0 3	...
17.	6 "	"	grey	0 3	...
18.	10 "	"	carmine	0 4	...
19.	16 "	"	brown	0 6	...
20.	20 "	"	lilac	0 8	...
21.	40 "	"	yel.-green	1 3	..

Official.

1873, *figure of value.*

22.	4 sk.	rect.	green	0 4	0 3
23.	8 "	"	lilac	0 8	0 6

1876-78, *figure of value.*

24.	5 aur	rect.	brown	0 3	...
25.	10 "	"	blue	0 4	0 3
26.	16 "	"	carmine	0 6	...
27.	20 "	"	yel.-green	0 8	0 6

POST CARDS.

1880, *figure of value.*

28.	5 aur.	rect.	blue	0 4	...
29.	8 "	"	violet	0 6	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

30.	10 aur.	rect.	carmine	0 8	...

Ionian Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *head.*

31.	[½d.]	rect.	yellow	0 9	...
32.	[1d.]	"	blue	1 0	...
33.	[2d.]	"	lake	2 0	...

Italy.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856, *embossed head.*

34.	5 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
35.	10 "	"	yellow	0 1	0 1
36.	10 "	"	brown	0 1	0 1
37.	15 "	"	blue	0 1	0 1
38.	20 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
39.	40 "	"	red	0 1	0 1
40.	80 "	"	yellow	0 2	0 2
41.	3 lire	"	bronze	0 4	0 4

1863, *head.*

42.	15 c.	rect.	blue	0 1	0 1

1864-77, *head.*

43.	5 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
44.	10 "	"	orange	0 2	0 1
45.	10 "	" (1877)	blue	0 2	0 1

Italy,

Continued.

46.	15 c.	rect.	blue	0 4	0 1
47.	20 "	"	"	0 5	0 1
48.	20 "	" (1867)	"	0 4	0 1
49.	20 "	" (1877)	orange	0 4	0 1
50.	30 "	"	chocolate	0 5	0 1
51.	40 "	"	rose	0 6	0 1
52.	60 "	"	lilac	0 9	0 1
53.	2 lire	"	scarlet	2 0	0 2

1879, *head of King Humbert.*

54.	5 c.	rect.	water-green	0 1	0 1
55.	10 "	"	rose	0 2	0 1
56.	20 "	"	orange	0 4	0 1
57.	25 "	"	blue	0 5	0 1
58.	30 "	"	brown	0 6	...
59.	50 "	"	purple	0 9	...
60.	2 lire	"	vermilion	2 6	...

For Foreign Post-Offices.

1874-77, *as last, but surcharged "Estero."*

61.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 1	...
62.	2 "	"	red-brown	0 1	...
63.	5 "	"	green	0 2	...
64.	10 "	"	orange	0 3	...
65.	10 "	" (1877)	blue	0 3	...
66.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	...
67.	20 "	" (1877)	orange	0 4	...
68.	30 "	"	chocolate	0 6	...
69.	40 "	"	rose	0 8	...
70.	60 "	"	lilac	1 0	...
71.	2 lire	"	scarlet	2 6	...

Official.

1875, *figure of value.*

72.	2 c.	obl.	lake	0 2	0 1
73.	5 "	"	"	0 2	0 1
74.	20 "	"	"	0 2	0 1
75.	30 "	"	"	0 3	0 2
76.	1 lira	"	"	0 5	0 3
77.	2 "	"	"	0 8	0 4
78.	5 "	"	"	1 0	0 5
79.	10 "	"	"	1 6	0 6

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1860-63, *figure.*

80.	10 c.	obl. oval	yellow	0 4	...
81.	10 "	"	orange	0 4	...

1869, *figure (0.10)*

82.	10 c.	obl.	buff	0 4	0 3

1870-74, *figure.*

83.	1 c.	obl.	yellow	0 1	0 1
84.	2 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
85.	5 "	"	"	0 2	0 1
86.	10 "	"	"	0 3	0 1
87.	30 "	"	"	0 6	0 2
88.	40 "	"	"	0 7	0 2
89.	50 "	"	"	0 9	0 3
90.	60 "	"	"	1 0	0 3
91.	1 lira	"	blue	1 3	0 4
92.	2 "	"	"	2 6	0 6
93.	5 "	"	"	6 0	...
94.	10 "	"	"	12 0	1 6

Newspaper Stamps.

1861-62, *embossed figure.*

95.	1 c.	rect.	black	0 1	0 1
96.	2 "	"	"	0 2	0 1
97.	2 "	"	yellow	0 2	0 1

1864, *figure.*

98.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 1	0 1
99.	2 "	"	red-brown	0 1	0 1

1878, *official stamps surcharged with value in blue.*

100.	2 c.	obl.	(on 2 c.) lake	0 3	...
101.	2 "	"	(on 5 c.) "	0 3	...
102.	2 "	"	(on 20 c.) "	0 3	...
103.	2 "	"	(on 30 c.) "	0 2	...
104.	2 "	"	(on 1 lira) "	0 2	...
105.	2 "	"	(on 2 lire) "	0 1	...
106.	2 "	"	(on 5 lire) "	0 3	...
107.	2 "	"	(on 10 lire) "	0 3	...

Italy,

Continued.

POST CARDS.

1874-78, *head of Victor Emmanuel.*

108.	10 c.	rect.	brown	0 3	...
109.	10 "	"	red-brown	0 3	...
110.	15 "	" (double) "		0 4	...

1877, *official post card surcharged "privata."*

111.	10 c.	rect.	lake	0 3	...

1879, *head of King Humbert.*

112.	10 c.	rect.	brown	0 3	...
113.	15 "	" (dble.) "		0 4	...

Official.

1875, *figure of value.*

114.	10 c.	rect.	lake	0 4	...
115.	15 "	" (double)	green	0 6	...

Livonia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1863.

116.	obl.	(" *Briefmarke*")	rose	3 6	...
117.	"	(" *Packenmarke*")	green	0 9	...

1863, *plain oval, inscription in Roman letters.*

118.	rect.	rose and green		1 0	...

1864, *arms in oval.*

119.	rect.	rose and green		0 9	...

1871, *plain oval, inscription in block letters.*

120.	rect.	rose and green		0 8	...

1872, *arms (sword, &c.); star in each angle.*

121.	rect.	red and green		0 6	...

1875, *arms (sword, &c.); figure of value in each angle.*

122.	2 kop.	rect.	red and grn.	0 4	...

1878, *similar to last, but with the addition of "suei kop."*

123.	2 kop.	rect.	red and grn.	0 3	...

1880, *design as last.*

124.	2 kop.	rect.	red, green, and grey	0 3	...

Lubeck.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *arms.*

125.	½ sch.	rect.	violet	0 2	...
126.	1 "	"	yellow	0 4	...
127.	2 "	"	brown	0 2	...
128.	2½ "	"	rose	0 4	...
129.	4 "	"	green	0 2	...

1863-65, *arms.*

130.	½ sch.	oval	green	0 2	...
131.	1 "	"	orange	0 3	...
132.	1½ "	"	brown	0 3	...
133.	1½ "	rect.	mauve	0 2	...
134.	2 "	oval	rose	0 3	...
135.	2½ "	"	blue	0 3	...
136.	4 "	"	brown	0 5	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1863, *arms.*

137.	½ sch.	oval	green	0 3	...
138.	1 "	"	orange	0 3	...
139.	1½ "	oct.	mauve	0 4	...
140.	2 "	oval	rose	0 5	...
141.	2½ "	"	blue	0 6	...
142.	4 "	"	brown	0 8	...

Luxemburg.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, *head.*

143.	10 c.	rect.	black	2 6	0 2
144.	1 s.	gr.	red	3 0	0 4
145.	1 "	"	rose	3 6	0 6

1859-76, *arms.*

146.	1 c.	rect.	buff	0 1	0 1
147.	1 "	"	brown	0 1	0 1
148.	2 "	"	black	0 1	0 1

Luxemburg,

Continued.

1.	4 c.	rect.	yellow	0	2	0 1
2.	4 "	"	green	0	1	0 1
3.	5 "	"	yellow	0	1	0 1
4.	10 "	"	blue	0	4	0 1
5.	10 "	"	lilac	0	2	0 1
6.	12½ "		rose	0	3	0 1
7.	20 "	"	brown	0	4	0 1
8.	25 "	"	marone	1	0	0 4
9.	25 "	"	blue	0	4	0 1
10.	30 "	"	lilac	0	6	0 2
11.	37½ "		green	1	0	0 8
12.	37½ "		brown	0	8	0 4
13.	40 "	"	vermilion	0	8	0 3
14.	3 fr.	"	brown	1	8	0 6

POST CARDS.

1874-78, *arms.*

15.	5	c. rect.	mauve	0	2	...
16.	6	" "	rose	0	3	...
17.	10	" "	brown	0	4	...
18.	10	" " (dble.)	mauve	0	4	...
19.	12	" " "	rose	0	6	...
20.	12½	" "	blue	0	4	...
21.	25	" " (dble.)	"	0	7	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

22.	10	c. rect.	buff	0	3	...
23.	20	" "	(dble.) "	0	5	...

Malta.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860-74, *head.*

24.	½d.	rect.	buff	0	3	...
25.	½d.	"	light orange	0	1	...
26.	½d.	"	saffron-yell.	0	3	...

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856, *arms on dotted ground.*

27.	4-4ths	sch. sq.	red	0	9	0 6

1856-66, *arms on plain ground.*

28.	4-4ths	sch. sq.	red	0	3	...
29.	2	" "	lilac	0	3	0 2
30.	3	" "	yellow	0	3	0 2
31.	5	" "	blue	1	6	0 8
32.	5	" "	brown	0	4	0 4

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1856-66, *arms.*

33.	1	sch. oval	red	0	2	...
34.	1½	" "	green	0	4	0 3
35.	2	" "	mauve	0	3	0 2
36.	3	" "	yellow	0	3	0 3
37.	5	" "	blue	1	6	0 9
38.	5	" "	brown	0	9	0 5

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864, *arms.*

39.	¼	sch. rect.	orange	0	2	...
40.	⅓	" "	green	0	2	...
41.	1	" "	violet	0	6	...
42.	1	s. gr. oct.	rose	0	3	...
43.	2	" "	blue	0	3	...
44.	3	" "	brown	0	3	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1864, *arms.*

45.	1	s. gr. oct.	rose	0	4	...
46.	2	" "	blue	0	5	...
47.	3	" "	brown	0	7	...

Modena.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852-56, *arms (eagle).*

48.	5	c. rect.	green	0	3	0 2
49.	9	" B.G. "	violet	1	0	0 3
50.	10	" "	rose	0	3	0 3
51.	10	" "	violet	0	3	0 3
52.	15	" "	yellow	0	3	0 2
53.	25	" "	pale ochre	0	3	0 3
54.	40	" "	blue	0	3	0 3
55.	1	lira "	white	0	5	...

Provisional Stamps.

1859, *arms (cross).*

56.	5	c. rect.	green	0	4	...
57.	15	" "	purple	0	4	...
58.	20	" "	lilac	0	5	...
59.	40	" "	rose	0	5	...
60.	80	" "	orange	0	6	...

Newspaper Stamp.

1859, *arms (eagle) in circle.*

61.	10	c. square	black	0	4	...

Montenegro.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1874, *head.*

62.	2	soldi rect.	yellow	0	3	...
63.	3	" "	green	0	3	...
64.	5	" "	pink	0	4	...
65.	7	" "	violet	0	6	...
66.	10	" "	blue	0	8	...
67.	15	" "	pale brown	1	0	...
68.	25	" "	lilac	1	6	...

Naples.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857, *arms.*

69.	½	grano rect.	lake	2	0	1 0
70.	1	" "	"	0	6	0 2
71.	2	" "	"	0	6	0 2
72.	5	" "	"	0	8	0 3
73.	10	" "	"	1	0	0 4
74.	20	" "	"	1	6	0 6
75.	50	" "	"	2	6	2 6

Provisional Stamps.

1860, *arms in circle.*

76.	½	tornese rect.	blue	...		...

cross in circle.

77.	½	tornese rect.	blue	...		...

1861, *embossed head.*

78.	½	tornese rect.	green	0	3	0 2
79.	½	grano "	brown	0	3	0 2
80.	1	" "	black	0	3	0 2
81.	2	" "	blue	0	3	0 2
82.	5	" "	vermil.	0	3	0 2
83.	5	" "	rose	2	6	0 8
84.	10	" "	orange	0	3	0 3
85.	20	" "	yellow	0	3	0 2
86.	50	" "	prl.-grey	0	4	...
87.	50	" "	blue	1	6	...

Norway.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1854, *arms on shield in circle.*

88.	4	sk. rect.	blue	...		0 3

1856, *head.*

89.	2	sk. rect.	yellow	0	4	0 3
90.	3	" "	lilac	0	5	0 2
91.	4	" "	blue	0	6	0 2
92.	8	" "	lake	1	0	0 1

1863-65, *arms.*

value in left lower corner only.

93.	2	sk. rect.	yellow	0	4	0 3
94.	3	" "	mauve	0	5	0 3
95.	4	" "	blue	0	4	0 1
96.	8	" "	rose	0	8	0 1
97.	24	" "	brown	2	0	0 2

Norway,

Continued.

1867-68, *arms, value in each lower angle.*

98.	1	sk. rect.	black	0	2	0 1
99.	2	" "	yellow	0	3	0 1
100.	3	" "	lilac	0	3	0 2
101.	4	" "	blue	0	4	0 1
102.	8	" "	pink	0	7	0 1

1872-75, *post-horn and figure of value.*

103.	1	sk. rect.	green	0	2	0 1
104.	2	" "	blue	0	3	0 1
105.	3	" "	rose	0	3	0 1
106.	4	" "	violet	0	4	0 1
107.	6	" "	chocolate	0	6	0 1
108.	7	" "	"	0	7	0 1

1876-78, *post-horn and figure of value.*

109.	1	öre rect.	drab	0	1	0 1
110.	3	" "	orange	0	2	0 1
111.	5	" "	blue	0	2	0 1
112.	10	" "	carmine	0	3	0 1
113.	12	" "	green	0	4	0 1
114.	20	" "	red-brown	0	6	0 1
115.	25	" "	mauve	0	7	0 1
116.	35	" "	dull green	...		...
117.	50	" "	claret-red	1	3	0 2
118.	60	" "	blue	...		...

1878, *head.*

119.	1	krona rect.	green	...		0 6
120.	1	" 50 öre "	azure	...		...
121.	2	"	" carmine & brown	...		0 8

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1872-76, *post-horn and figure of value.*

122.	2	sk. rect.	blue	0	3	...
123.	3	" "	carmine	0	4	0 2
124.	5	öre "	blue	0	3	...

POST CARDS.

1872-79, *post-horn and figure of value.*

125.	2	sk. rect.	blue	...		0 2
126.	3	" "	carmine	0	4	0 2
127.	5	öre "	black & blue	0	3	...
128.	5	" "	blue	0	3	...
129.	10	" "	carmine	0	4	...
130.	20	" " (dble.)	"	0	8	...

AALESUND.

1881, *codfish, printed on various coloured papers.*

131.	3	öre obl.	brown	0	1	...

BERGEN.

1866, *castle.*

132.	[1	sk.] rect.	brown	0	3	...

1868, *figure.*

133.	2	sk. rect.	rose	0	4	...

CHRISTIANSUND.

1878, *type-set.*

134.	4	öre rect.	blk. on pink	...		...

1878, *figure of value.*

135.	4	öre rect.	blue	...		...
136.	7	" "	solferino	...		...
137.	10	" "	green	...		...

1880, *head in oval.*

138.	1	öre rect.	rose & blk.	...		...
139.	2	"	" lilac-rose "	...		...
140.	3	"	" vermilion "	...		...
141.	7	"	" green "	...		...
142.	10	"	" violet "	...		...

POST CARDS.

1879, *figure of value.*

143.	2	öre rect.	blue	...		...
144.	4	" "	solferino	...		...

1880, *head in oval.*

145.	2	öre rect.	vermilion	...		...
146.	4	" "	blue	...		...

Norway,

Continued.

DRAMMENS.

1869, *sword and key.*

1.	1 sk.	rect.	blue	0 6	...
2.	2 "	"	violet	...	...
3.	2 "	"	green	...	...

DRONTHEIM.

1865, *monogram in oval.*

4.	[1 sk.]	rect.	brown	0 3	...

1872, *figure in oval.*

5.	½ sk.	rect.	blue	0 2	...
6.	1 "	"	rose	0 2	...
7.	2 "	"	green	0 3	...

1877, *as last, but surcharged with figure of value.*

8.	2 öre	rect.	blue	...	...
9.	4 "	"	green	...	...
10.	8 "	"	"	...	...

1877, *figure of value.*

11.	2 öre	large rect.	blue	0 2	...
12.	4 "	"	" carmine	0 3	...
13.	8 "	"	" green	0 5	...

1879, *design as last, but smaller.*

14.	2 öre	small rect.	blue	...	...
15.	4 "	"	carmine	...	...
16.	8 "	"	green	...	...

Oldenburg.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, *figure on shield, on coloured paper.*

17.	½ s.	gr. rect.	green	2 6	1 9
18.	1-30	tha. "	blue	1 6	0 3
19.	1-15	" "	rose	2 0	0 9
20.	1-10	" "	yellow	3 0	0 9

1860, *arms and crown, on coloured paper.*

21.	½	gr. rect.	green	1 3	1 0
22.	1	" "	blue	1 6	0 3
23.	2	" "	rose	2 6	1 0
24.	3	" "	yellow	2 6	1 0

1861, *arms and crown, on white paper.*

25.	¼	gr. rect.	yellow	0 8	0 6
26.	⅓	" "	green	0 8	0 6
27.	½	" "	marone	0 9	0 6
28.	1	" "	blue	0 9	0 6
29.	2	" "	red	1 6	1 0
30.	3	" "	yellow	2 0	1 0

1862, *embossed arms and crown.*

31.	½	gr. oval	green	0 2	...
32.	½	" "	orange	0 2	...
33.	1	" "	rose	0 2	...
34.	2	" "	blue	0 3	...
35.	3	" "	brown	0 4	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861, *arms and crown.*

36.	½	gr. oval	brown	1 0	0 9
37.	1	" "	blue	1 0	0 8
38.	2	" "	rose	1 3	1 0
39.	3	" "	yellow	1 6	1 3

1862, *arms and crown.*

40.	½	gr. oval	orange	0 3	0 2
41.	1	" "	rose	0 4	0 2
42.	2	" "	blue	0 5	0 3
43.	3	" "	brown	0 6	0 4

Parma.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, *fleur-de-lis in circle, on white paper.*

44.	5 c.	rect.	yellow	...	1 0
45.	15 "	"	red	...	1 0
46.	25 "	"	red-brown	...	1 0

Parma,

Continued.

1857, *fleur-de-lis in circle, on coloured paper.*

47.	5 c.	rect.	yellow	0 3	0 3
48.	10 "	"	white	0 3	0 2
49.	15 "	"	rose	0 9	0 3
50.	25 "	"	purple	1 6	0 6
51.	40 "	"	blue	2 0	0 8

1858, *fleur-de-lis in oval.*

52.	15 c.	rect.	pink-red	0 3	...
53.	25 "	"	brown	0 4	...
54.	40 "	"	blue	0 5	...

Provisional Stamps.

1859, *on white paper.*

55.	5 c.	oct.	green	0 4	...
56.	10 "	"	brown	0 4	...
57.	20 "	"	blue	0 6	...
58.	40 "	"	red	0 7	...
59.	80 "	"	orange	1 6	...

Newspaper Stamps.

1854, *on coloured paper.*

60.	6 c.	oct.	rose	0 4	...
61.	9 "	"	blue	0 4	...

Poland.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1860, *arms.*

62.	10 k.	rect.	blue & red	1 0	0 9

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1858, *arms, large.*

63.	[½ kop.]	circ.	red	...	...

arms, small.

64.	[½ kop.]	circ.	red	...	...

1860, *arms.*

65.	3 kop.	circ.	blue	0 9	...
66.	10 "	"	black	1 3	...

Portugal.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853, *head of Queen Maria II.*

67.	5	reis rect.	brown	...	2 0
68.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 3
69.	50 "	"	green	...	2 6
70.	100 "	"	lilac	...	3 6

1855-58, *head of King Pedro V. to the right.*

71.	5	reis rect.	brown	0 6	0 4
72.	25 "	"	blue	0 9	0 4
73.	25 "	"	rose	0 8	0 2
74.	50 "	"	green	1 6	0 6
75.	100 "	"	lilac	2 6	0 9

1862, *head of King Luis I. to the left.*

76.	5	reis rect.	brown	0 2	0 1
77.	10 "	"	yellow	0 3	0 1
78.	25 "	"	rose	0 5	0 1
79.	50 "	"	green	0 9	0 4
80.	100 "	"	lilac	1 3	0 6

1866, *head of King Luis I. to the left; figures of value in curved bands.*

81.	5	r. large rect.	black	0 2	0 1
82.	10 "	"	yellow	0 2	0 2
83.	20 "	"	ochre	0 3	0 2
84.	25 "	"	rose	0 4	0 1
85.	50 "	"	green	0 6	0 4
86.	80 "	"	orange	0 9	0 3
87.	100 "	"	lilac	1 0	0 2
88.	120 "	"	blue	1 3	0 2
89.	240 "	"	mauve	2 6	0 4

1871-79 *head as last; figures of value in straight bands.*

90.	5	r. large rect.	black	0 1	0 1
91.	10 "	"	yellow	0 2	0 1

Portugal,

Continued.

92.	10	r. large rect.	green	...	...
93.	15 "	"	pale brown	0 3	0 1
94.	20 "	"	bistre	0 3	0 2
95.	25 "	"	pink	0 4	0 2
96.	50 "	"	green	0 6	0 2
97.	50 "	"	blue	...	...
98.	80 "	"	orange	0 9	0 3
99.	100 "	"	pale lilac	1 0	0 2
100.	120 "	"	blue	1 3	0 1
101.	150 "	"	azure	1 6	0 3
102.	240 "	"	mauve	2 0	0 3
103.	300 "	"	lilac-mauve	2 6	...

1880, *head to left in oval, inscribed "Portugal Continente."*

104.	25	reis rect.	grey	0 3	...

1880-81, *portrait to left, inscribed "Portugal Continente."*

105.	5	reis rect.	black	0 2	...
106.	25 "	"	violet-grey	0 3	...
107.	50 "	"	blue	0 5	...

Newspaper Stamp.

1876, *figure of value.*

108.	2½	reis rect.	bronze	0 1	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1879, *head.*

109.	25	reis rect.	blue	...	...
110.	50 "	"	carmine	...	...

POST CARDS.

1877-80, *head.*

111.	10	reis rect.	brown	0 2	...
112.	15 "	"	"	0 3	...
113.	25 "	"	pink	0 4	...
114.	30 "	"	(dbl.) brown	0 5	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

115.	20	reis rect.	blue	0 3	...
116.	30 "	"	green	0 4	...
117.	40 "	"	(dble.) blue	0 6	...

Prussia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *head on coloured paper.*

118.	1	s. gr. rect.	lake	...	0 1
119.	2 "	"	blue	...	0 1
120.	3 "	"	yellow	...	0 1

1850-56, *head, with watermark.*

121.	4	pfen. rect.	green	0 3	0 2
122.	6 "	"	vermilion	0 3	0 2

1857, *head on plain ground.*

123.	1	s. gr. rect.	rose	1 0	0 2
124.	2 "	"	blue	1 3	0 2
125.	3 "	"	yellow	1 6	0 2

1858, *head on cross-lined ground.*

126.	4	pfen. rect.	green	0 8	0 2
127.	1	s. gr. "	rose	1 0	0 1
128.	2 "	"	blue	1 0	0 1
129.	3 "	"	orange	1 0	0 1

1861-65, *arms.*

130.	3	pfen. oct.	mauve	0 2	0 1
131.	4 "	"	green	0 2	0 1
132.	6 "	"	vermilion	0 2	0 1
133.	1	s. gr. oval	rose	0 2	0 1
134.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	0 1
135.	3 "	"	stone	0 2	0 1

1867, *arms.*

136.	1	kr. oct.	green	0 2	...
137.	2 "	"	orange	0 2	...
138.	3 "	"	pink	0 2	...
139.	6 "	"	blue	0 2	...
140.	9 "	"	bistre	0 2	...

Registration Stamps.

1866, *figure.*

141.	10	s. gr. oblong	rose	...	0 4
142.	30 "	"	blue	...	0 4

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Prussia,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1851, *head of King.*

1.	1 s. gr.	large oval	rose	0 4	0 2
2.	2 "	" "	blue	0 6	0 2
3.	3 "	" "	yellow	0 9	0 2
4.	4 "	" oct.	brown	1 6	1 6
5.	5 "	" "	lilac	2 0	1 0
6.	6 "	" "	green	2 6	2 0
7.	7 "	" "	red	3 0	2 0

1861-67, *arms.*

8.	3 pfen.	oct.	mauve	1 6	...
9.	6 "	"	orange	1 6	...
10.	1 s. gr.	small oval	rose	0 2	0 1
11.	2 "	" "	blue	0 3	0 1
12.	3 "	" "	stone	0 5	0 1

1867, *arms.*

13.	1 kr.	oct.	green	0 3	...
14.	2 "	"	orange	0 3	...
15.	3 "	"	pink	0 4	...
16.	6 "	"	blue	0 5	...
17.	9 "	"	bistre	0 6	...

Romagna.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *figure.*

18.	½ bai.	rect.	lemon	0 6	...
19.	1 "	"	drab	0 6	...
20.	2 "	"	yellow	0 7	...
21.	3 "	"	dark grn.	0 7	...
22.	4 "	"	red-brown	0 8	...
23.	5 "	"	lilac	0 8	...
24.	6 "	"	green	0 9	...
25.	8 "	"	rose	0 9	...
26.	20 "	"	blue	0 9	...

Roman States.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852-65, *arms (keys and tiara).*

27.	½ baj.	oval	grey	0 2	0 2
28.	½ "	"	purple	0 2	0 2
29.	½ "	"	brown	0 3	0 2
30.	1 "	"	green	0 1	0 1
31.	2 "	obl.	"	0 2	0 2
32.	3 "	oval	cinnamon	0 2	0 2
33.	4 "	circ.	yellow	0 2	0 2
34.	4 "	"	brown	0 7	0 2
35.	5 "	rect.	rose	0 3	0 2
36.	6 "	oct.	light grey	0 7	0 3
37.	7 "	"	blue	0 8	0 3
38.	8 "	"	white	0 5	0 2
39.	50 "	obl.	blue	3 6	2 0
40.	1 scudo "		vermilion	3 0	2 6

1867, *arms as last.*

41.	2 c.	obl.	green	0 1	0 1
42.	3 "	oval	grey	0 2	...
43.	5 "	"	light blue	0 2	0 1
44.	10 "	oct.	vermilion	3 0	0 1
45.	20 "	circ.	deep red	0 3	0 1
46.	20 "	"	solferino	0 1	0 1
47.	40 "	oct.	yellow	0 1	0 1
48.	80 "	oval	deep rose	0 6	0 3

Roumelia (Eastern).

1880, *Turkish stamps surcharged "R. O."*

49.	20 paras	violet-brown and green	...	...
50.	2 piastres	blk. & yel.	...	...
51.	5 "	red & pale blue	...	...

1881, *inscribed "Emp. Ottoman" and "Roumelie Orientale."*

52.	5 paras	black & olive	0 2	...
53.	10 "	black & green	0 3	...

POST CARD.

1880.

54.	10 paras	black	...	...

Roumania.

(See Danubian Principalities).

Russia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857-75, *arms.*

55.	1 k.	rect.	yellow	0 1	0 1
56.	2 "	"	black & scar.	0 2	0 1
57.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
58.	5 "	"	lilac	0 4	0 1
59.	5 "	"	blue & black	0 9	0 6
60.	10 "	"	brown & blue	0 8	0 1
61.	20 "	"	blue & orange	1 3	0 1
62.	30 "	"	rose & green	1 9	0 2

1875-79, *word of value in straight line.*

63.	7 k.	rect.	carm. & grey	0 6	0 1
64.	8 "	"	" "	0 6	0 1
65.	10 "	"	brown & blue	0 8	...
66.	20 "	"	blue & orange	1 3	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1848-54, *arms.*

67.	5 kop.	circular	blue	0 9	...
68.	10 "	"	black	1 0	0 6
69.	20 "	"	blue	1 6	...
70.	30 "	"	rose	2 0	...

1869-70, *arms.*

71.	5 kop.	circ.	marone	0 9	...
72.	5 "	"	carmine	0 6	...

1869, *arms; value, etc., inscribed in oval frame.*

73.	10 kop.	oval	brown	0 9	0 1
74.	20 "	"	blue	1 3	...
75.	30 "	"	pink	1 9	...

1875-79, *arms; value only inscribed in oval frame.*

76.	7 kop.	oval	grey	0 7	0 1
77.	8 "	"	"	0 7	0 2
78.	10 "	"	brown	0 9	...
79.	20 "	"	blue	1 3	...

1880, *figure and word of value surcharged in red.*

80.	7 kop.	(on 8 kop.)	grey	...	...
81.	7 "	(on 10 kop.)	brn.	...	...

POST CARDS.

1872-75, *arms.*

82.	3 kop.	oval	brown	0 4	...
83.	4 "	"	green	0 5	...
84.	5 "	"	"	0 6	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

85.	3 kop.	oval	black	0 4	...

RUSSIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(For the Levant).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865, *steamship.*

86.	10 paras	rect.	rose & bl.	0 6	...
87.	2 piastres	"	blue & red	1 6	...

1869, *steamship.*

88.	10 par.	rect.	blu. & brn.	...	5 0
89.	2 pias.	"	" & red	...	...

1869, *figure.*

90.	1 kop.	rect.	brown	0 2	...
91.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 2
92.	5 "	"	blue	0 5	0 2
93.	10 "	"	carmine	0 9	0 4

1879, 10 *kop. stamp surcharged with numeral of value.*

94.	7 k.	rect.	carm. & grn.	...	0 4
95.	8 "	"	"	...	0 6

1879, *design as last.*

96.	1 k.	rect.	orange & blk.	0 2	...
97.	2 "	"	rose & black	0 3	...
98.	7 "	"	carmine & grey	0 7	...

Russia,

Continued.

DISTRICT POSTAGE STAMPS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871-78.

ALEKSANDRIA.

99.	10 kop.	circ.	fawn	...	...
100.	10 "	sq.	blue	...	...

ATKARSK.

101.	2 kop.	rect.	black	0 6	...
102.	3 "	"	"	...	...

BELOZERSK.

103.	2 kop.	rect	blk. & brn.	...	...
104.	3 "	"	black	...	...

BERDIANSK.

105.	10 k.	rect.	blue & green	...	...

BIEJETZK.

106.	3 kop.	rect.	green	...	...

BOGORODSK.

107.	1 kop.	rect.	red	...	...
108.	5 "	"	blue	0 6	...
109.	5 "	"	red	0 6	...
110.	10 "	"	blue	...	...
111.	10 "	"	red	...	...

BOGUTCHAR.

112.	5 kop.	obl.	black	...	...

BOROVITCH.

113.	5 kop.	rect.	blk. & red	0 9	...
114.	5 "	diam.	"	...	...
115.	5 "	rect.	"	...	...

BORISOGLEBSK.

116.	3 kop.	circ.	blue	0 6	...

BRONNITZI.

117.	5 kop.	rect.	red	...	...

CHARKOFF.

118.	5 kop.	rect.	red	0 6	..
119.	5 "	"	blue	0 6	..

CHEREPOVETZ.

120.	3 kop.	rect.	blue	0 6	...

CHERSON.

121.	10 kop.	rect.	yellow	...	...
122.	10 "	"	red	...	..
123.	10 "	"	"	..	...

DEMIANSK.

124.	3 kop.	rect.	blue	0 6	...

DMITRIEFF.

125.	3 kop.	circ.	black	..	...

DNIEPROWSK.

126.	5 kop.	obl.	black	...	...

EGORIEFFSK.

127.	3 kop.	diam.	blue	0 6	...
128.	3 "	"	black	0 6	...

EKATERINOSLAV.

129.	5 kop.	sq.	green	...	...

ELIZAVETGRAD.

130.	5 kop.	circ.	mauve	...	...
131.	5 "	"	green	1 0	...

KADNIKOFF.

132.	3 kop.	circ.	blue	...	...

KIRILOFF.

133.	2 kop.	sq.	black	0 3	...

KOLOMNA.

134.	5 kop.	rect.	red	...	...
135.	5 "	"	blue	0 6	...

KOTELNICH.

136.	3 kop.	obl.	blue-grey	0 9	...
137.	3 "	"	orange	0 9	...
138.	3 "	"	blue & black	0 9	...

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Russia,

Continued.

KOSELETZ.

1. 3 kop. rect. bronze ... ...
2. 3 " obl. oval " ... ...

KROPEEVNA.

3. 3 kop. rect. blue ... ...

LIVNI.

4. 3 kop. circ. red 0 9 ...
5. 3 " rect. " ... ...

LOUGNA.

6. 2 kop. oval blue ... ...

MARIOPOL.

7. 5 kop. rect. black ... ...
8. 5 " " " ... ...

MALOARCHANGELSK.

9. 5 kop. circ. black ... ...

MELITOPOL.

10. 3 kop. rect red ... ...
11. 3 " " blue ... ...

NOLINSK.

12. 2 kop. sq. straw ... ...
13. 2 " " yellow ... ...
14. 2 " obl. green ... ...
15. 2 " sq. , red ... ...
16. 2 " " deep " ... ...

NOVGOROD.

17. 5 kop. rect. magenta ... ...
18. 5 " " rose ... ...

ODESSA.

18*a*. 2 kop. rect. red & grn. ... ...
18*b*. 5 " " red & black ... ...

ORGUIEFF.

19. 3 kop. rect. flesh 0 9 ...
20. 3 " " green ... ...

PAVLOGRAD.

21. 5 kop. oct. blue ... ...

PEREJASLAV.

22. 3 kop. circ. buff 0 6 ...
22. " sq. " ... ...

PEERJATIN.

24. 3 kop. circ. scarlet ... ...

PERESLAV.

25. 3 kop. circ. green ... ...

PERM.

26. 3 kop. sq. black ... ...

PSKOFF.

27. 5 kop. diam. violet 0 6 ...

PODOLSK.

28. 5 kop. rect. green 0 6 ...

RIASON.

29. 2 kop. diam. blue ... ...
30. 2 " " black ... ...
31. 2 " " gold ... ...
32. 2 " sq. blue ... ...
33. 2 " " gold ... ...

RJEFF.

34. 2 kop. rect. blk. & red 0 9 ...
35. 2 "(and issue) " 0 6 ...

ROSTOFF-ON-DON.

36. 5 kop. rect. blue ... ...

SAPOJOK.

37. 5 kop. rect. black ... ...

SARATOFF.

38. 5 kop. rect. blue ... ...

SCHLUESSELBURG.

39. 5 kop. rect. green ... ...

SHADRINSK.

40. 5 kop. rect. black ... ...
41. 5 " " carmine ... ...

Russia,

Continued.

SHATZK.

42. 3 kop. rect. black ... ...

SIZRAN.

43. 5 k. rect. blue on red ... ...

SKOPIN.

44. 3 kop. rect blue ... ...

SOUMY.

45. 1 kop. rect. green ... ...
46. 1 " " blue ... ...
47. 2 " " " ... ...
48. 3 " " red-brown ... ...
49. 5 " " red 0 9 ...
50. 5 " " blue ... ...

TAMBOFF.

51. 3 kop. rect. black ... ...
52. 5 " sq. mauve ... ...

TCHERN.

53. 3 kop. rect. blue ... ...
54. 3 " " black ... ...

TICHVIN.

55. 5 kop. obl. red ... ...
56. 5 " rect. blue ... ...

TIRASPOL.

57. 5 kop. circ. blue 0 6 ...

TVER.

58. 2 kop. circ. blue & rose 1 6 ...

VALDAI.

59. 2 kop. rect. lilac ... ...

WASSYEL.

60. 5 kop. circ. white ... ...

WEISSIEGONSK.

61. ½ kop. rect. red-brown 0 2 ...
62. 1 " " green ... ...
63. 2 " " blue 0 6 ...
64. 5 " " rose 0 8 ...
65. ½ " oval yellow 0 3 ...
66. 1 " " green 0 4 ...
67. 5 " " crimson ... ...

WERCHNIE DNIEPROFFSK.

68. 4 kop. sq. black ... ...
69. 4 " obl. oval blue ... ...

WOLTSCHANSK.

70. 5 kop. diam. red, black & yellow 0 9 ...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

BOGORODSK.

71. 5 kop. rect. blue ... ...
72. 5 " " " ... ...
73. 10 " " red ... ...
74. 10 " " blue ... ...

FATEJH.

75. 4 kop. obl. oval blue ... ...
76. 6 " " " red ... ...

KAZAN.

77. 6 kop. obl. oval blue ... ...

TOROPETZ.

78. 6 kop. sq. black ... ...
79. 11 " " " ... ...

TULA.

80. 5 kop. circ. white ... ...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

BOGORODSK.

81. 5 kop. rect. blue ... ...
82. 5 " " red ... ...

Russian Navigation Company.

(See Russia).

San Marino.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.

figure of value.

83. 2 c. obl. green 0 1 ...

arms.

84. 10 c. obl. ultramarine 0 3 ...
85. 20 " " vermilion 0 4 ...
86. 30 " " brown 0 6 ...
87. 40 " " violet 0 8 ...

Sardinia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851, *head in coloured oval.*

88. 5 c. rect. black 5 0 3 0
89. 20 " " blue 5 0 0 6
90. 40 " " lake 6 6 3 6

1853, *head embossed on coloured paper.*

91. 5 c. rect. green 5 6 3 6
92. 20 " " blue 3 6 0 6
93. 40 " " red 5 6 2 0

1854, *head in white oval.*

94. 5 c. rect. green 6 0 3 6
95. 20 " " blue 5 0 0 6
96. 40 " " red 7 6 4 0

Saxony.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *figure.*

97. 3 pfen. square red ... 3 6

1851, *head to right.*

98. ½ neu gr. rect. grey ... 0 2
99. 1 " " rose ... 0 2
100. 2 " " blue ... 0 2
101. 2 " " light " ... 0 4
102. 3 " " yellow ... 0 2

1854, *arms.*

103. 3 pfen. rect. green 0 3 0 1

1854, *head to left.*

104. ½ neu gr. rect. grey 0 3 0 1
105. 1 " " rose 0 5 0 1
106. 2 " " blue 0 7 0 1
107. 3 " " yellow 0 9 0 1
108. 5 " " vermil. 1 3 0 2
109. 10 " " blue 2 3 0 9

1863, *arms.*

110. 3 pfen. rect. green 0 1 0 1
111. ½ neu gr. " orange 0 1 0 1
112. 1 " " pink 0 1 0 1
113. 2 " " blue 0 1 0 1
114. 3 " " brown 0 1 0 1
115. 5 " " lilac 0 1 0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS

1859, *head.*

116. 1 neu gr. oval rose 0 9 0 3
117. 2 " " blue 1 0 0 6
118. 3 " " yellow 1 6 0 6
119. 5 " " lilac 2 0 0 9
120. 10 " " green 4 0 2 6

1863-65, *arms.*

121. ½ neu gr. oct. orange 0 2 0 1
122. 1 " oval rose 0 3 0 1
123. 2 " " blue 0 5 0 2
124. 3 " " brown 0 7 0 2
125. 5 " " mauve 0 9 0 5

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Schleswig-Holstein.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *arms.*

1.	1 sch.	rect.	blue	1 6	...
2.	2 "	"	rose	2 0	...

1865, *figure.*

3.	½ sch.	oval	rose	0 2	0 2
4.	1¼ "	"	green	0 2	0 2
5.	1½ "	"	mauve	0 2	0 2
6.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	0 2
7.	4 "	"	bistre	0 2	0 2

SCHLESWIG.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864-65, *figure.*

8.	½ sch.	oval	green	0 2	...
9.	1¼ "	"	"	0 5	...
10.	1¼ "	"	mauve	0 2	0 2
11.	1½ "	"	rose	0 2	0 2
12.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	0 2
13.	4 "	"	rose	0 2	0 2
14.	4 "	"	bistre	0 2	0 2

HOLSTEIN.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864, *value in circle.*

15.	1¼ sch.	sq.	blue	0 4	0 1

1864, *value in square.*

16.	1¼ sch.	sq.	blue & red	0 4	0 1

1865-66, *figure.*

17.	½ sch.	oval	green	0 2	...
18.	1¼ "	"	lilac	0 4	0 3
19.	1¼ "	"	mauve	0 3	...
20.	1½ "	"	carmine	0 2	...
21.	2 "	"	blue	0 2	...
22.	4 "	"	bistre	0 3	...

Servia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1866, *head of Prince Michael.*

23.	1 para	rect.	green	0 2	...
24.	2 "	"	brown	0 2	...
25.	10 "	"	yellow	0 2	...
26.	20 "	"	rose	0 3	0 3
27.	40 "	"	blue	0 7	0 4

1866, *arms.*

28.	1 para	rect.	green	0 3	...
29.	2 "	"	brown	0 4	...

1869-80, *head of Prince Milano.*

30.	1 para	rect.	yellow	0 1	0 1
31.	2 "	"	black	0 1	0 1
32.	10 "	"	brown	0 2	0 2
33.	10 "	"	orange	...	...
34.	15 "	"	orange	0 2	0 2
35.	20 "	"	blue	0 3	0 2
36.	25 "	"	carmine	0 3	0 2
37.	35 "	"	pale green	0 5	0 4
38.	40 "	"	mauve	0 6	0 2
39.	50 "	"	green	0 8	0 3

1880-81, *portrait of Prince in uniform.*

40.	5 paras	rect.	green	0 2	...
41.	10 "	"	carmine	...	...
42.	20 "	"	orange	...	...
43.	25 "	"	ultramarine	...	...
44.	50 "	"	brown	...	...
45.	1 dinar	"	lilac	...	...

POST CARDS.

1873-77, *head.*

46.	10 paras	rect.	violet	0 3	...
47.	10 "	"	blue	0 2	...
48.	20 "	"	(double) "	0 4	...

Sicily.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *head.*

49.	½ grano	rect.	orange	0 8	...
50.	1 "	"	brown	0 8	0 6
51.	2 "	"	blue	0 8	0 4
52.	5 "	"	red	0 8	...
53.	5 "	"	carmine	0 8	...
54.	10 "	"	deep blue	0 8	...
55.	20 "	"	blue-black	0 9	...
56.	50 "	"	red-brown	1 0	...

Spain.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

head.

1850, *with date.*

57.	6 c.	rect.	black	1 6	0 2
58.	12 "	"	lilac	7 6	3 6
59.	5 rls.	"	red	5 6	1 9
60.	6 "	"	blue	17 6	10 6
61.	10 "	"	green	12 6	7 6

1851, *with date.*

62.	6 c.	rect.	black	1 6	0 2
63.	12 "	"	violet	12 6	3 0
64.	2 rls.	"	red	...	...
65.	5 "	"	rose	8 6	1 9
66.	6 "	"	blue	31 6	9 6
67.	10 "	"	green	10 6	5 6

1852, *with date.*

68.	6 c.	rect.	rose	1 6	0 2
69.	12 "	"	violet	12 6	3 0
70.	2 rls.	"	red	...	...
71.	5 "	"	green	6 6	1 6
72.	6 "	"	blue	31 6	10 6

1853, *with date.*

73.	6 c.	rect.	red	1 6	0 2
74.	12 "	"	violet	12 6	2 6
75.	2 rls.	"	rose	...	...
76.	5 "	"	green	7 6	1 6
77.	6 "	"	blue	31 6	12 6

1854, *arms, with date.*

78.	2 c.	rect.	green	15 6	9 6
79.	4 "	"	rose	1 6	0 3
80.	6 "	"	red	1 6	0 2
81.	1 rl.	"	blue-black	12 6	0 8
82.	2 "	"	scarlet	10 6	1 0
83.	5 "	"	green	10 6	1 3
84.	6 "	"	blue	15 6	7 6

1855, *head in beaded circle, watermark of loops.*

85.	2 c.	rect.	green	...	1 0
86.	4 "	"	carmine	...	0 3
87.	1 rl.	"	blue	...	0 4
88.	2 "	"	chocolate	...	0 2

1856, *design as last, watermark of diagonally-crossed lines.*

89.	2 c.	rect.	green	...	1 0
90.	4 "	"	rose	...	0 3
91.	1 rl.	"	blue	...	0 6
92.	2 "	"	violet	...	0 2

1857, *design as last, without watermark.*

93.	2 c.	rect.	green	1 0	0 3
94.	4 "	"	rose	0 9	0 1
95.	12 "	"	orange	3 0	0 3
96.	1 rl.	"	blue	1 0	0 2
97.	2 "	"	brown	3 6	0 2

1860-61, *caduceus and anchor in lower spandrels.*

98.	2 c.	rect.	green	1 6	0 3
99.	4 "	"	orange	1 6	0 1
100.	12 "	"	carmine	1 6	0 4
101.	19 "	"	brown	5 6	3 6
102.	1 rl.	"	blue	1 3	0 4
103.	2 "	"	lilac	1 3	0 2

Spain,

Continued.

1862, *with castle or lion in each angle.*

104.	2 c.	rect.	indigo	0 3	0 2
105.	4 "	"	red-brown	0 4	0 1
106.	12 "	"	blue	1 3	0 3
107.	19 "	"	rose	1 9	1 0
108.	1 rl.	"	chocolate	1 0	0 2
109.	2 "	"	green	1 3	0 1

1864, *with date.*

110.	2 c.	rect.	indigo	0 3	...
111.	4 "	"	red	0 4	0 2
112.	12 "	"	green	1 0	0 6
113.	19 "	"	mauve	1 6	0 9
114.	1 rl.	"	brown	0 9	0 2
115.	2 "	"	blue	1 3	0 1

1865, *with castle or lion in oval at upper angles.*

116.	2 c.	rect.	rose	0 3	...
117.	4 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
118.	12 "	"	blue & rose	1 0	0 6
119.	19 "	"	brown & rose	1 6	1 0
120.	1 rl.	"	green	0 8	0 2
121.	2 "	"	magenta	1 0	0 1

1866, *with castle or lion on shield in upper angles.*

122.	2 c.	rect.	rose	0 3	0 2
123.	4 "	"	blue	0 3	0 1
124.	12 "	"	orange	0 8	0 2
125.	19 "	"	brown	1 3	0 6
126.	10 c.	d'esco. (1 rl.)	grn.	0 6	0 2
127.	20 "	" (2 ")	lilac	0 9	0 2

with star in circle at each angle.

128.	20 centimos		lilac	1 0	0 2

January, 1867, *head in solid oval inscribed band, ornaments at corners.*

129.	2 c.	*(dos)* rect.	brown	0 3	...
130.	4 "	*(cuatro)* "	blue	0 3	0 1
131.	12 "	*(doce)* "	orange	0 8	...
132.	19 "	"	rose	1 3	0 9
133.	10 c.	d'esc. "	green	0 6	0 2
134.	20 "	" "	lilac	1 0	0 1

July, 1867, *figure in circle.*

135.	5 mil.	rect.	green	0 2	0 1
136.	10 "	"	brown	0 3	...

head surrounded by white oval inscribed band.

137.	25 mil.	rect.	blue & rose	0 3	...
138.	50 "	"	brown	0 4	0 1

1869, *design as last.*

139.	25. mil.	rect.	blue	0 3	...

minute figures and letters of value in angles.

140.	50 mil.	rect.	deep lilac	0 4	0 1

design as Jan., 1867.

141.	100	mil. rect.	brown	0 8	0 2
142.	200	" "	green	1 3	0 1
143.	19 c.	"	brown	...	12 6

1870, *head of Liberty.*

144.	1 mil.	rect.	purple-brn.	0 1	0 1
145.	2 "	"	black	0 1	0 1
146.	4 "	"	buff	0 1	0 1
147.	10 "	"	pink	0 2	0 1
148.	25 "	"	mauve	0 3	0 1
149.	50 "	"	light blue	0 4	0 1
150.	100 "	"	pale red	0 6	0 1

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Spain,

Continued.

1.	12 c.	rect.	lake-rose	0 8	0 4
2.	19 "	"	green	1 0	...
3.	200 mil.	"	brown	1 0	0 1
4.	400 "	"	sea-green	1 9	0 4
5.	1 esc.	600 mil.	lilac	4 6	1 0
6.	2 esc.		dull blue	6 6	1 6

1872, *royal crown.*

7.	4-4ths c.	de p. sq.	blue	0 1	...

1872, *figure of value.*

8.	2	c. rect.	mauve	0 1	0 1
9.	5	" "	green	0 4	...

1872, *head of King Amadeo.*

10.	5	c. rect.	rose	0 2	...
11.	6	" "	blue	0 6	...
12.	10	" "	pale violet	0 6	...
13.	10	" "	blue	0 3	...
14.	12	" "	lilac	0 6	0 3
15.	20	" "	violet	0 4	...
16.	25	" "	deep brown	0 6	...
17.	40	" "	pale "	0 8	...
18.	50	" "	green	1 0	0 1
19.	1 pes.	"	pale violet	1 6	0 6
20.	4	" "	" brown	5 6	0 3
21.	10	" "	green	12 6	0 6

1873, *mural crown.*

22.	4-4ths c.	de p. sq.	grn.	0 1	...

1873, *full-length figure of Liberty.*

23.	2	c. rect.	orange	0 1	...
24.	5	" "	violet-rose	0 2	...
25.	10	" "	green	0 3	...
26.	20	" "	black	0 4	...
27.	25	" "	brown	0 5	...
28.	40	" "	violet	0 8	...
29.	50	" "	blue	1 0	...
30.	1 pes.	"	lilac	1 6	...
31.	4	" "	brown	5 6	0 3
32.	10	" "	violet-brown	12 6	0 9

1874, *figure of Justice.*

33.	2	c. rect.	yellow	0 1	...
34.	5	" "	violet	0 2	...
35.	10	" "	ultramarine	0 3	...
36.	20	" "	olive-green	0 4	...
37.	25	" "	brown	0 5	0 1
38.	40	" "	lilac-mauve	0 8	...
39.	50	" "	orange	10	0 1
40.	1 pes.	"	bright green	1 6	...
41.	4	" "	carmine	5 6	0 4
42.	10	" "	black	12 6	0 9

1874, *arms.*

43.	10	c. rect.	brown	0 3	0 1

1875, *head of King Alfonso to right.*

44.	2	c. rect.	brown	0 1	...
45.	5	" "	deep lilac	0 2	...
46.	10	" "	blue	0 3	0 1
47.	20	" "	orange-brown	0 4	...
48.	25	" "	carmine	0 5	0 3
49.	40	" "	deep brown	0 8	0 2
50.	50	" "	lilac	10	...
51.	1 pes.	"	black	1 6	...
52.	4	"	deep green	5 6	...
53.	10	"	ultramarine	12 6	1 9

1876, *full-faced portrait of King Alfonso.*

54.	5	c. rect.	brown	0 2	0 1
55.	10	" "	blue	0 3	0 1
56.	20	" "	deep green	0 4	0 3
57.	25	" "	brown	0 5	0 1
58.	40	" "	black-brown	0 8	0 6
59.	50	" "	green	10	0 1
60.	1	pes. rect.	deep blue	1 6	0 3
61.	4	" "	puce-mauve	5 6	0 4
62.	10	" "	vermilion	12 6	0 9

Spain,

Continued.

1877, *royal crown.*

63.	4-4ths	c. de p. sq.	grn.	0 1	...

1878, *head of King Alfonso to right.*

64.	2	c. rect.	lilac	0 1	0 1
65.	5	" "	yellow	0 2	0 1
66.	10	" "	chocolate	0 3	0 1
67.	20	" "	black	0 4	...
68.	25	" "	bronze	0 5	0 1
69.	40	" "	brown	0 8	...
70.	50	" "	deep green	0 9	0 1
71.	1	pes. "	mauve	1 6	...
72.	4	" "	deep violet	5 6	0 4
73.	10	" "	blue	12 0	0 9

1879, *head to left; inscribed "Correos y Telegs."*

74.	2	c. rect.	grey-black	0 1	...
75.	5	" "	green	0 2	...
76.	10	" "	pink	0 3	0 1
77.	20	" "	brown	0 4	...
78.	25	" "	pale blue	0 5	0 1
79.	40	" "	light-brown	0 8	...
80.	50	" "	orange	0 9	0 2
81.	1	pes. "	carmine-pink	1 6	0 6
82.	4	" "	grey	5 6	0 4
83.	10	" "	pale drab	12 0	0 9

Official Stamps.

1854, *arms.*

84.	½ onza	rect.	yellow	0 1	...
85.	1	"	rose	0 2	...
86.	4	" "	green	0 2	...
87.	1 libra	"	blue	0 2	...

1855, *arms.*

88.	½ onza	oval	yellow	0 2	...
89.	1	" "	rose	0 2	...
90.	4	" "	green	0 2	...
91.	1 libra	"	blue	0 2	...

War-Tax Stamps.

1874, *arms.*

"Impuesto de Guerra."

92.	5	c. rect.	black	0 2	0 1
93.	10	" "	blue	0 3	0 1

1875, *arms.*

"Impto. de Guerra."

94.	5	c. rect.	green	0 2	0 1
95.	10	" "	violet	0 3	0 1

1876, *head.*

"Impuesto de Guerra."

96.	5	c. rect.	green	0 2	0 1
97.	10	" "	blue	0 3	0 1
98.	25	" "	grey	...	...
99.	1	pes. "	lilac	...	...

1877, *head.*

"Impto de Guerra."

100.	15	c. rect.	lake	0 4	0 1
101.	50	" "	yellow	0 9	...

POST CARDS.

1873, *figure of value.*

102.	5	c. rect.	blue	0 3	...
103.	10	" "	(double) green	0 4	...

1875, *arms.*

104.	5	c. rect.	mauve	0 6	...

1875, *head of King Alfonso.*

105.	5	c. rect.	blue	0 2	...

MADRID.

1852-53, *arms (bear and tree).*

106.	1	c. rect.	bronze	10 6	6 6
107.	3	"	"	...	...

CARLIST INSURRECTION.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head of Don Carlos.*

108.	1	real rect.	blue	...	0 9

1874, *head of Don Carlos.*

109.	16	maravedis rect.	pink	0 8	...
110.	½	real "	red	...	1 0
111.	1	"	mauve	0 8	...

1875, *laureated head of Don Carlos.*

112.	1	real rect.	brown	0 4	...
113.	50	c. "	yellow-green	0 6	...

Sweden.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855, *arms.*

114.	3	sk. bco. rect.	green	3 6	1 0
115.	4	" "	lavender	...	0 2
116.	4	" "	blue	1 6	0 2
117.	6	" "	grey	3 0	0 8
118.	8	" "	yellow	2 6	0 6
119.	24	" "	red	3 0	0 9

1858-66, *arms.*

120.	5	öre rect.	green	0 2	0 1
121.	9	" "	lilac	0 6	0 2
122.	12	" "	blue	0 5	0 1
123.	17	" "	mauve	0 7	0 2
124.	20	" "	vermilion	0 7	0 1
125.	24	" "	orange	0 9	0 1
126.	30	" "	red-brown	1 0	0 1
127.	50	" "	lake	1 6	0 1

1872-76, *figure.*

128.	3	öre rect.	brown	0 2	0 1
129.	4	" "	grey	0 2	0 1
130.	5	" "	green	0 2	0 1
131.	6	" "	purple	0 3	0 1
132.	12	" "	blue	0 4	0 1
133.	20	" "	red	0 6	0 1
134.	24	" "	yellow	0 7	0 1
135.	30	" "	brown	0 9	0 1
136.	50	" "	pink	1 3	0 1

1872-78, *three crowns.*

137.	1	rix-daler rect.	blue [and buff	2 0	0 1
138.	1	krona	" "	2 0	0 2

Official Stamps.

1874-76, *arms.*

139.	3	öre obl.	brown	0 2	0 1
140.	4	" "	grey	0 2	0 1
141.	5	" "	green	0 3	0 2
142.	6	" "	lavender	0 3	0 1
143.	12	" "	blue	0 4	0 1
144.	20	" "	vermilion	0 6	0 2
145.	24	" "	orange	0 7	0 1
146.	30	" "	brown	0 9	0 1
147.	50	" "	pink	1 3	0 1
148.	1	krona	blue & brn.	2 0	0 2

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1874, *figure of value.*

149.	1	öre rect.	black	0 1	0 1
150.	3	" "	pink	0 2	0 1
151.	5	" "	brown	0 3	0 1
152.	6	" "	orange	0 3	0 2
153.	12	" "	red	0 4	0 1
154.	20	" "	blue	0 6	0 1
155.	24	" "	lilac	0 7	0 2
156.	30	" "	green	0 9	0 2
157.	50	" "	brown	1 3	0 2
158.	1	krona	blue & brn.	2 0	0 2

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1872, *three crowns.*

159.	12	öre obl. oval	blue	0 5	0 2

POST CARDS.

1872-73, *three crowns.*

160.	6	öre obl. oval	lilac	0 3	...
161.	10	" " "	carmine	0 4	...
162.	12	" " "	blue	0 5	...
163.	12	" " "	(dbl.) lilac	0 5	...
164.	20	" " "	carmine	0 8	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

165.	10	öre obl. oval	rose	0 4	...
166.	15	" "	green	0 6	...

Official.

1874, *figure of value.*

167.	6	öre	dull mauve	0 3	...
168.	10	"	vermilion-red	0 4	...

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Sweden,

Continued.

STOCKHOLM.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855-62.

1.	oblong	black	o	8	o 3
2.	"	light-brown	o	9	o 5
	1863.				
3.	3 öre rect.	brown	o	2	o 1

Switzerland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

CANTONAL ADMINISTRATION.

BASLE.

1845, *dove with letter.*

4.	2½ rap. rect. blk. & red		...		8 6

GENEVA.

1844, *arms (crowned eagle and key).*

5.	5 c. rect.	blue-green	...		5 6
6.	5 "	" yellow-green	...		4 6
7.	5 "	" green on white	...		...
8.	5 "	small rect. green	...		...
9.	10 "	oblong "	...		...

ENVELOPE STAMP.

10.	5 c. rect.	green	5	o	...

ZURICH.

1843, *large figure, ground of vertical lines.*

11.	4 rap. rect.	black	...		...
12.	6 " "	"	...		3 6

ground of horizontal lines.

13.	4 rap. rect.	black	...		...
14.	6 " "	"	...		3 6

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1849, *post-horn and cross.*

15.	2½ rap. obl. rd. & blk.		...		4 6
16.	4 c. " "	"	..		8 6
17.	5 " " "	"	..		4 6

1850, [*orts-post*].

18.	2½ rap. rect. blk. & rd.		...		1 6

1850-51 [*poste-locale*].

19.	2½ rap. rect. blk. & rd.		...		1 6
20.	5 c. " "	"	...		5 0

1850-52 [*rayon*].

21.	5 rap. rect.	light blue	...		o 3
22.	5 " "	dark blue	...		o 4
23.	10 " "	yellow	...		o 2
24.	15 " "	rose	...		o 3
25.	15 c. "	"	...		1 6

1854-62, *Goddess of Liberty.*
[*Franco*].

26.	2 rap. rect.	grey	o	4	o 4
27.	5 " "	brown	o	6	o 1
28.	10 " "	blue	o	9	o 1
29.	15 " "	rose	1	o	o 1
30.	20 " "	yellow	1	3	o 1
31.	40 " "	green	1	6	o 1
32.	1 franc "	grey	2	o	o 6

1862-78, *Goddess of Liberty.*
[*Helvetia-Franco*].

33.	2 c. rect.	grey	o	1	o 1
34.	2 " "	red-brown	o	1	o 1
35.	2 " "	pale brown	o	1	o 1
36.	3 " "	black	o	1	o 1
37.	5 " "	brown	o	1	o 1
38.	5 " "	choc.-brown	o	1	o 1
39.	10 " "	blue	o	3	o 1
40.	10 " "	rose	o	2	o 1
41.	15 " "	lemon-yel.	o	3	o 1
42.	20 " "	orange	o	4	o 1
43.	25 " "	green	o	5	o 1

Switzerland,

Continued.

44.	30 c. rect.	vermilion	o	7	o	1
45.	30 " "	blue	o	6	o	1
46.	40 " "	green	o	7	o	1
47.	40 " " (1878)	grey	o	7	o	2
48.	50 " "	violet	o	8	o	1
49.	60 " "	bronze	o	9	o	2
50.	1 fr. "	gold	1	3	o	3

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1878, *figure of value encircled by stars.*

51.	1 c. rect.	blue	o	1	...
52.	2 " "	"	o	1	...
53.	3 " "	"	o	2	...
54.	5 " "	"	o	2	...
55.	10 " "	"	o	3	...
56.	20 " "	"	o	4	...
57.	50 " "	"	o	9	...
58.	100 " "	"	1	6	...
59.	500 " "	"	...		...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1867-68, *arms and dove.*

60.	5 c. oval	stone	o	2	o 1
61.	10 " "	rose	o	3	o 1
62.	25 " "	green	o	5	o 1
63.	30 " "	blue	o	6	o 1

POST CARDS.

1870, *arms, dove, and figure of value.*

64.	5 c. oval	carmine	o	3	...

1873-79, *arms and figure of value.*

65.	5 c. oval	rose	o	2	...
66.	5 " "	brown	o	2	...
67.	5 " "	black	o	2	...
68.	10 " "	rose	o	4	...
69.	10 " "	(double) brown	o	4	...
70.	10 " " "	black	o	4	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

71.	10 c. oval	red-brown	o	3	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1871, *figure of value within wreath.*

72.	2 c. rect.	pink	o	2	...
73.	5 " "	"	o	2	...

1873-74, *arms and figure of value.*

74.	2 c. oval	rose	o	2	...
75.	2 " "	stone	o	1	...
76.	5 " "	rose	o	2	...
77.	5 " "	brown	o	2	...

LOCAL STAMPS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

BELALP.

1873-74, *mountain scenery.*

78.	5 c. rect.	violet	o	2	...

MADERANERTHAL.

1872, *mountain scenery.*

79.	5 c. rect.	blue	o	2	...

RIGI-COULM.

1870, *flower.*

80.	10 c. obl.	blue & pink	o	3	...

RIGI-KALTBAD.

1865, *A lpine rose.*

81.	[15 c.] rect.	rose	o	2	...

RIGI-SCHEIDECK.

1869-72, *sealed letter.*

82.	[5 c.] rect.	green	o	2	...
83.	[5 c.] "	blue	o	2	...

Turkey.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1863, *crescent and sign-manual.*

84.	20 paras rect.	yellow	o	6	o	5
85.	1 piastre "	lilac	o	9	o	6
86.	2 " "	blue	1	6	1	o
87.	5 " "	lake	2	6	1	6

Turkey,

Continued.

1865, *crescent and star.*

88.	10 paras rect.	green	o	3	o	3
89.	20 " "	yellow	o	4	o	2
90.	1 piastre "	lilac	o	6	o	3
91.	2 " "	blue	1	o	o	4
92.	5 " "	pink	2	o	o	6
93.	25 " "	orange	10	6	...	

1868-73, *crescent and star.*

94.	10 (¶•) paras rect.	lilac	o	2	o	1
95.	20 (¶•) " "	green	o	3	o	1
96.	1 ( ) pias. "	orange	o	6	o	1
97.	2 (¶) " "	red	1	o	o	1
98.	5 (o) " "	blue	1	9	o	4
99.	25 (¶o) "	vermilion	10	o	3	6

1871, *design as last.*

100.	10 paras rect.	stone	...		o 1
101.	5 piastres "	grey	1	9	o 5

1876, *design as last, value surcharged in black.*

102.	⅛ piastre rect.	mauve	...		o 2
103.	⅛ " "	green	...		o 3
104.	1¼ " "	pink	...		o 2
105.	2 " "	orange	...		o 6
106.	5 " "	blue	...		o 6

1876-80, *crescent.*
inscribed "Emp. Ottoman."

107.	10 par. rect.	blk. & lilac	o	2	o 1
108.	20 "	violet-br. & gr.	o	3	o 1
109.	20 "	marone & grn.	...		o 1
110.	50 " "	blue & yel.	o	6	...
111.	1 pias. "	blk. & blue	...		o 4
112.	2 " "	blk. & yellow	o	9	o 6
113.	5 " "	red & blue	1	9	1 o
114.	25 " "	red & rose	7	6	...

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1863, *crescent and sign-manual.*

115.	20 paras rect.	brick-red	o	8	o	4
116.	1 piastre "	"	1	o	o	5
117.	2 " "	"	1	9	1	o
118.	5 " "	"	3	6	1	6

1865, *crescent and star.*
Turkish inscriptions in black.

119.	20 paras rect.	brown	o	4	o	3
120.	1 piastre "	"	o	6	o	4
121.	2 " "	"	1	o	o	6
122.	5 " "	"	1	9	o	9
123.	25 " "	"	10	o	...	

1869, *crescent and star.*
Turkish inscriptions in brown.

124.	20 paras. rect.	pale brn.	o	4	o	1
125.	1 piastre "	"	o	6	o	1
126.	2 " "	"	1	o	o	4
127.	5 " "	"	2	o	o	6
128.	25 " "	"	10	o	...	

Newspaper Stamp.

1875, *crescent and star.*

129.	2 paras rect.	blue	o	1	o 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1870, *crescent.*

130.	1 piastre oct.	yellow	o	6	...
131.	1½ " "	brown	o	9	o 3
132.	3 " "	orange	1	6	o 6
133.	6 " "	violet	2	6	...

POST CARDS.

1877.

134.	20 paras rect.	violet	o	4	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

135.	1 piastre rect.		...		...
136.	2 " "	(dble.)	...		...

CONSTANTINOPLE.

1866, *crescent and star.*
[*poste-locale*].

137.	5 paras rect.	blue	o	4	...
138.	20 " "	green	o	2	...
139.	40 " "	rose	o	2	...

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Turkey,

Continued.

Journal Stamps.

1866 [*P.L.*]

1.	circular	red	0	3	...
2.	"	green	0	3	...
3.	"	blue	0	3	...
4.	"	white	0	3	...

KUSTENDJE AND CZERNAWODA.

1867, *harbour and train.*

5.	20 paras rect.	green	0	2	...

Tuscany.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1849, *lion and shield.*

6.	1 quattrino rect.	black	1	0	0 9
7.	1 soldo "	yellow	3	0	1 6
8.	2 " "	red	...		...
9.	1 crazia "	marone	1	0	0 2
10.	2 " "	blue	1	3	0 2
11.	4 " "	green	1	3	0 2
12.	6 " "	blue	1	6	0 2
13.	9 " "	claret	2	0	0 3
14.	60 " "	red-brn.	...		...

1859, *Savoy cross on shield.*

15.	1 centes. rect.	violet	0	9	0 3
16.	5 " "	green	1	0	0 4
17.	10 " "	brown	1	3	0 2
18.	20 " "	blue	1	6	0 2
19.	40 " "	red	2	6	0 4
20.	80 " "	pink	3	6	0 6
21.	3 lire "	yellow	...		...

Wurtemburg.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851, *figure of value.*

22.	1 kr. square	chamois	0	5	0 4
23.	3 " "	yellow	0	9	0 1
24.	6 " "	green	1	0	0 1
25.	9 " "	rose	1	3	0 2
26.	18 " "	purple	1	6	1 3

Wurtemburg,

Continued.

1857, *arms.*

27.	1 kr. square	brown	0	5	0 2
28.	3 " "	orange	0	6	0 1
29.	6 " "	green	0	6	0 1
30.	9 " "	rose	1	0	0 2
31.	18 " "	blue	1	6	0 5

1862-73, *arms.*

32.	1 kr. square	green	0	1	0 1
33.	3 " "	rose	0	2	0 1
34.	6 " "	blue	0	5	0 1
35.	7 " "	"	0	4	0 2
36.	9 " "	stone	0	6	0 1
37.	18 " "	orange	1	0	0 4
38.	70 " "	violet	...		1 6

1869-72, *figure of value in oval.*

39.	1 kr. rect.	green	0	1	0 1
40.	2 " "	yellow	0	2	0 1
41.	3 " "	rose	0	2	0 1
42.	7 " "	blue	0	4	0 1
43.	9 " "	brown	0	6	0 1
44.	14 " "	yellow	0	9	0 2

1875-79, *figure of value in circle.*

45.	3 pfen. rect.	green	0	1	...
46.	5 " "	lilac	0	2	0 1
47.	10 " "	carmine	0	3	0 1
48.	20 " "	blue	0	5	0 1
49.	25 " "	bistre	0	6	...
50.	50 " "	grey	1	0	...
51.	50 " "	green	1	0	...
52.	2 marks "	orange	3	6	0 5
53.	2 " "	red	...		...

Returned-Letter Stamp.

1862 [*Commission fur Retourbriefe.*]

54.	square	black	0	6	...

Official Stamps.

1875, *figure of value within lozenge shaped frame.*

55.	5 pfen. rect.	lilac	0	2	0 1
56.	10 " "	red	0	3	0 1

Wurtemburg,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1862-65, *large figure of value in oval.*

57.	1 kr. oct.	green	0	1	0 1
58.	3 " "	rose	0	2	0 1
59.	6 " "	blue	0	5	0 1
60.	9 " "	stone	0	6	0 1

1875, *small figure of value in oval.*

61.	5 pfen. oct.	lilac	0	2	...
62.	10 " "	rose	0	3	0 1

1875, *as last, embossed on kreuzer envelopes.*

63.	5 p. oct. (on 1 kr.)	lilac	0	5	...
64.	10 " " (on 3 kr.)	rose	0	6	...

Official.

1875, *figure of value within lozenge-shaped frame.*

65.	5 pfen. rect.	lilac	0	2	...
66.	10 " "	red	0	3	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1871, *figure.*

67.	1 kr. rect.	green	0	2	...

1875, *figure of value in circle.*

68.	3 pfen. rect.	green	0	2	...

POST CARDS.

1870-71, *large figure of value in oval*

69.	1 kr. oct.	green	...		...
70.	2 " " (double)	"	...		...
71.	3 " "	rose	...		...
72.	6 " " (double)	"	...		...

1872-74, *small figure of value in oval.*

73.	1 kr. rect.	green	...		...
74.	2 " "	orange	...		...
75.	2 " "	violet-brown	...		...
76.	2 " " (dbl.)	green	...		...
77.	4 " " (dbl.)	orange	...		...

1875-78, *figure of value in circle.*

78.	5 pfen. rect.	lilac	0	2	...
79.	10 " " (double)	"	0	4	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

80.	10 pfen. rect.	carmine	0	3	...
81.	20 " " (dble.)	"	0	4	...



ASIA.

Alwar.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, native characters, &c., within transverse oval.

1.	¼ anna	obl.	blue	o	6	...
2.	1 "	"	brown	1	9	...

POST CARD.

1877.

3.	¼ anna	circ.	red	...		...

Bhopal.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1876-79, "H.H. Nawab Shah Jahan Becam," and embossed native characters.

4.	¼ anna	square	black	o	9	...
5.	½ "	"	red	1	3	...
6.	¼ "	rect.	green	o	3	...
7.	½ "	"	red	o	6	...
8.	½	"	brown	...		...

Cabul.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, tiger's head.

9.	1 anna	circ.	black	...		...
10.	2 "	"	"	...		...
11.	4 "	"	"	...		...
12.	8 "	"	mauve	...		...
13.	1 rupee	"	"	...		...

1875, tiger's head.

14.	2 annas	circ.	violet	...		...
15.	4 "	"	"	...		...
16.	8 "	"	black	7	6	...
17.	1 rupee	"	"	...		...

1876, tiger's head.

18.	1 anna	circ.	grey	o	9	...
19.	2 "	"	"	1	3	...
20.	4 "	"	"	1	9	...
21.	8 "	"	"	3	o	...
22.	1 rupee	"	"	5	6	...

1876-77, tiger's head.

23.	1 anna	small circ.	grey	...		...
24.	2 "	"	"	...		...
25.	4 "	"	"	...		...
26.	8 "	"	"	...		...
27.	1 rupee	"	"	...		...

Cashmere.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Oriental inscriptions.

1866.

28.	[1 anna]	circ.	black	...		...
29.	[1 "]	"	blue	...		...
30.	[3 "]	"	vermilion	...		...
31.	[3 "]	"	blue	...		...
32.	[3 "]	purple-black		...		..
33.	[12 "]	green		...		...
34.	[12 "]	black		...		...

Cashmere,

Continued.

1867.

35.	[¼ a.]	rect.	black	o	5	...
36.	[½ "]	"	blue	o	8	...
37.	[1 "]	"	orange-red	1	o	...
38.	[2 "]	"	yellow	1	6	...
39.	[4 "]	"	green	2	o	...
40.	[8 "]	"	vermilion	3	6	...

1877.

41.	[½ a.]	circ.	black	o	9	...
42.	[1 "]	"	blue	1	3	...
43.	[4 "]	"	red	5	6	...
44.	½ anna	rect.	red	o	9	...
45.	1 "	"	red-violet	1	3	...

1878.

46.	2 annas	rect.	purple	2	o	...
47.	4 "	"		...		...
48.	8 "	"		...		...

1878-80.

49.	½ anna	rect.	slate	o	9	...
50.	1 "	"	red	1	3	...
51.	2 "	"	bright violet	2	o	...
52.	4 "	"	red	...		...
53.	8 "	"	"	...		...

Official.

1880.

54.	¼ anna	rect.	black	...		...
55.	½ "	"	"	...		...
56.	1 "	"	"	...		...
57.	2 "	"	"	...		...
58.	4 "	"	"	...		...
59.	8 "	"	"	...		...

SRINAGAR.

60.	[½ anna]	rect.	blue	...		...
61.	[1 "]	"	"	...		...

TRAVANCORE.

62.	6 pies	rect.	vermilion	...		...
63.	1 anna	"	"	...		...

Ceylon.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857-67, *head.*

64.	½d.	rect.	lilac	o	3	...
65.	1d.	"	blue	o	4	o 2
66.	2d.	"	green	o	9	o 4
67.	2d.	"	yellow	o	9	o 3
68.	4d.	oct.	carmine	2	6	1 o
69.	4d.	"	rose	1	o	o 8
70.	5d.	rect.	red-brown	1	6	o 9
71.	5d.	"	green	1	o	o 9
72.	6d.	"	violet-brown	2	o	1 o
73.	6d.	"	chocolate	1	3	o 3
74.	8d.	oct.	marone	1	9	o 8
75.	9d.	"	brown	2	o	o 6
76.	10d.	rect.	red	1	9	o 4
77.	1s.	"	lilac	2	o	o 7
78.	1s.	"	bright violet	2	o	o 6
79.	1s. 9d.	oct.	green	...		...
80.	2s.	"	blue	4	o	o 8

Ceylon,

Continued.

1867-68, *head.*

81.	1d.	rect.	light blue	o	4	o 2
82.	3d	"	rose	o	8	o 4

1872-80, *head.*

83.	2 cents	rect.	brown	o	2	o 1
84.	4 "	"	grey	o	3	o 1
85.	4 "	"	pink	o	3	o 1
86.	8 "	"	orange	o	4	o 2
87.	16 "	"	lilac	o	8	o 2
88.	24 "	"	green	1	o	o 2
89.	32 "	"	blue	1	3	o 2
90.	36 "	"	blue	1	6	o 3
91.	48 "	"	pink	1	9	o 2
92.	64 "	"	red-brown	2	6	o 3
93.	96 "	"	slate-brown	3	6	o 3
94.	2½ rupees		red-brown	...		...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861-68, *head.*

95.	1d.	oval	blue	...		...
96.	2d.	"	green	...		...
97.	4d.	"	pink	...		...
98.	5d.	"	brown	...		...
99.	6d.	circ.	chocolate	...		...
100.	8d.	oct.	"	...		...
101.	9d.	rect.	"	...		...
102.	10d.	oval	vermilion	...		...
103.	1s.	circular	yellow	...		...
104.	1s. 9d.	rect.	green	...		...
105.	2s.	oct.	blue	...		...

1872-77, *head.*

106.	4 cents	rect.	blue	o	4	...
107.	4 "	oval	"	o	4	...

For Registered Letters.

1880, *head.*

108.	12 cents	circ.	rose	o	8	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1879, *head.*

109.	2 cents	rect.	red-brown	o	3	...

POST CARDS.

1872, *head.*

110.	2 cents	rect.	lilac	o	3	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

111.	6 cents	rect.	blue	...		...
112.	8 "	"	brown	...		...

China.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1878, *dragon.*

113.	1 cand.	rect.	green	o	2	...
114.	3 "	"	red	o	4	...
115.	5 "	"	yellow	o	6	...

Corea.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1878, *head.*

116.	large sq.	red on blue		...	5	o

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Cyprus.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880-81, *English stamps surcharged in black.*

1.	½d. obl.	rose-carmine	0 2	0 2
1a.	½d. rect. (on 1d.)	red	0 4	...
2.	1d. "	"	0 3	0 2
3.	2½d. "	lake-rose	0 6	0 4
4.	4d. "	sage-green	0 8	...
5.	6d. "	greyish green	1 0	...
5a.	1s. "	green	1 9	...

ENVELOPE.

For Registered Letters.

1880, *head.*

6.	2d. circ.	blue	0 6	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1880, *head.*

7.	1d. oval	brown	0 4	...

POST CARDS.

1880.

8.	½d. rect.	brown	0 3	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

9.	1d. rect.	brown	0 4	...
10.	1½d. oval	"	0 5	...

Deccan (The).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Oriental inscriptions.

1869.

11.	1 anna obl.	green	1 6	...

1870, *outlined design.*

12.	½ anna rect.	brown	2 6	...
13.	2 " "	green	1 6	...

1871, *completed design.*

14.	½ a. rect.	red	0 3	...
15.	1 " "	black-brown	0 5	...
16.	2 " "	green	0 9	...
17.	3 " "	light brown	1 0	...
18.	4 " "	slate	1 3	...
19.	8 " "	dark brown	2 0	...
20.	12 " "	blue	2 9	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1878-80.

21.	½ a. obl. oval	red-brn.	0 5	...
22.	1 " "	purple-black	0 9	...
23.	4½ " "	grey	1 9	...
24.	5 " "	brown	2 0	...

POST CARD.

1880.

25.	½ anna	brick-red	...	...

Hong Kong.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862-80, *head.*

26.	2 cents rect.	brown	0 3	0 1
27.	2 " "	rose	0 3	...
28.	4 " "	blue-green	0 4	0 1
29.	5 " "	blue	0 6	..
30.	6 " "	mauve	0 6	0 1
31.	8 " "	lemon	1 0	0 2
32.	8 " "	orange	0 8	0 1
33.	10 " "	lilac	1 0	...
34.	12 " "	blue	1 0	0 2
35.	16 " "	yellow	...	0 3
36.	16 " "	blue	1 3	...
37.	18 " "	lilac	2 0	0 6
38.	24 " "	pale green	2 0	0 2

Hong Kong,

Continued.

39.	30 cents rect.	vermilion	2 6	0 3
40.	30 " "	mauve	2 6	0 1
41.	48 " "	rose	3 6	0 2
42.	48 " "	brown	...	...
43.	96 " "	dark slate	7 0	0 3
44.	96 "	yellow-brown	8 6	2 0
45.	2 dols. la. rect.	green	...	1 0
46.	3 " "	violet	...	1 6
47.	10 " "	pink	...	...

1876-80, *surcharged.*

48.	5 c. rect. (on 8 c.)	orange	...	...
49.	5 " " (on 18 c.)	lilac	...	0 8
50.	10 " " (on 12 c.)	blue	...	0 6
51.	10 " " (on 16 c.)	yellow	...	1 0
52.	10 " " (on 24 c.)	green	...	0 9
53.	10 " " (on 48 c.)	rose	...	...
54.	16 " " (on 18 c.)	lilac	...	2 9
55.	28 " " (on 30 c.)	mauve	...	0 6

POST CARDS.

1879, *for Postal Union.*

56.	3 cents on yellow card		...	...
57.	3 " "	white "	1 0	...
58.	5 " "	blue "	5 0	...
59.	5 " "	white "	1 6	...

1880.

60.	1 c. rect.	green	0 3	...
61.	1 " " (on 4 c.)	slate	0 4	...
62.	3 " "	brown	0 5	...
63.	4 " "	slate	0 6	...

India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1854, *head.*

64.	½ anna rect.	blue	1 6	0 6
65.	1 " "	red	2 0	0 6
66.	2 " "	green	2 0	0 6
67.	4 " oct.	red	3 0	0 6

1855-76, *head.*

68.	8 pies oct.	lilac	0 2	0 1
69.	9 " rect.	violet	0 3	...
70.	½ anna "	blue	0 2	0 1
71.	1 " "	brown	0 3	0 1
72.	2 " "	green	...	...
73.	2 " "	pink	1 3	0 6
74.	2 " "	yellow	1 0	0 1
75.	2 " "	orange	0 6	0 1
76.	4 " "	black	1 0	0 1
77.	4 " "	green	1 0	0 2
78.	4 " (1866)	"	1 0	0 1
79.	6 "	brown	1 3	0 1
80.	6 annas 8 pies	slate	1 6	0 2
81.	8 " rect.	rose	1 9	0 1
82.	12 " "	red-brown	2 6	0 2
83.	1 rupee "	slate-grey	...	0 2

Provisional Stamp.

1866.

84.	6 a. large rect.	lilac	2 6	1 0

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861, *head.*

85.	½ anna circular	blue	0 3	0 2
86.	1 " "	brown	0 6	0 3

1879, *head.*

87.	9 pies oval	red	...	...

POST CARDS.

1879.

88.	¼ anna rect.	red-brown	0 2	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

89.	1½ anna rect.	blue	0 5	...

Japan.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871, *dragons.*

90.	½ tempo square	brown	0 6	...
91.	1 " "	indigo	0 9	...
92.	2 " "	red	1 0	...
93.	5 " "	green	1 6	...

1872, *design as last but only two characters.*

94.	½ tempo. sq.	chocolate	0 3	...
95.	½ " "	sage-green	0 3	...
96.	1 " "	blue	0 5	...
97.	2 " "	vermilion	0 8	...
98.	5 " "	green	2 0	...

1872-78, *various designs.*

99.	½ sen rect.	brown	0 3	...
100.	½ " "	slate	0 3	...
101.	1 " "	blue	0 5	...
102.	1 " "	light brown	0 4	...
103.	2 " "	vermilion	1 0	...
104.	2 " "	yellow	0 7	...
105.	4 " "	rose	0 9	...
106.	4 " "	blue-green	0 9	...
107.	5 " "	green	0 9	...
108.	5 " "	brown	0 9	...
109.	6 " "	brown	1 0	...
110.	6 " "	orange	1 0	...
111.	6 " "	yellow	...	...
112.	8 " "	brown-violet	...	...
113.	10 " "	green	1 3	...
114.	10 " "	blue	1 3	...
115.	10 " "	bright blue	1 3	...
116.	12 " "	rose-pink	1 6	...
117.	12 " "	pale rose	...	...
118.	15 " "	violet	2 0	...
119.	15 " "	green	...	...
120.	20 " "	mauve	2 6	...
121.	20 " "	rose	2 6	...
122.	30 " "	slate-brown	3 6	...
123.	30 " "	violet	3 6	...
124.	30 " small rect.	"	4 6	...
125.	45 " rect.	carm.-red	5 0	...

1876-80, *inscribed "Imperial Japanese Post."*

126.	5 rin rect.	grey	0 2	...
127.	1 sen "	black	0 2	...
128.	1 " "	red-brown	0 2	...
129.	2 " "	pale brown	0 3	...
130.	2 " "	violet	0 3	...
131.	3 " "	orange	0 4	...
132.	4 " "	green	0 8	...
133.	15 " "	green	2 0	...
134.	20 " "	blue	2 6	...
135.	30 " "	violet	3 6	...
136.	45 " "	carmine	4 0	...
137.	50 " "	"	4 6	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1875.

138.	1 sen rect.	blue	0 4	...
139.	2 " "	yellow	0 6	...
140.	4 " "	red	0 9	...
141.	6 " "	brown	1 0	...

1878.

142.	2 sen oval	yellow-brn.	...	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1875-76.

143.	square	bright red	2 6	...
144.	oval	red	..	...

POST CARDS.

1874.

145.	½ sen rect.	orange	0 4	...
146.	1 " "	blue	0 6	...

1875.

147.	½ sen circ.	orange	0 2	...
148.	1 " "	blue	0 3	...

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Japan,

Continued.

POST CARDS.

1876-78.

1.	5 rin	oval	orange	0 2	...
2.	1 sen	"	blue	0 3	...
3.	3 "	"	dull green	0 5	...
4.	5 "	"	bright green	0 6	...
5.	6 "	"	red	0 6	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

6.	2 sen	oval	grey-green	0 3	...
7.	3 "	"	light-green	0 4	...

Jhind (Punjaub).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1875, *Oriental design.*

8.	½ anna	rect.	blue	0 4	...
9.	1 "	"	rose	0 8	...
10.	2 "	"	yellow	1 3	...
11.	4 "	"	green	2 0	...
12.	8 "	"	slate	3 6	...

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1878.

13.	rect.		black	...	...

Johore.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1876, *star and crescent on shield.*

14.	transverse oval		white	...	...

Joonaghur.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, *native characters, type set.*

15.	1 anna	square	black	...	...
16.	4 "	"	"	...	...

1877, *inscribed "Soruth Postage."*

17.	1 anna of a koree		grn.	0 5	...
18.	4 "	"	red	1 0	...

1880, *native characters, type set.*

19.	1 anna	square	red	...	...
20.	2 "	"	black	...	...
21.	4 "	"	"	...	...
22.	8 "	"	"	...	...

Labuan.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879-80, *head of Queen.*

23.	2 cents	rect.	green	0 4	...
24.	6 "	"	ochre-brn.	0 8	...
25.	6 "	"	(on 16 c.) slate-blue	...	...
26.	8 "	"	(on 12 c.) lake-red	...	...
26a.	10 "	"	brown	...	...
27.	12 "	"	lake-red	1 0	...
28.	16 "	"	slate-blue	1 6	...

Nowanuggur.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, *scimitar.*

29.	square		blue	0 8	...

1880.

30.	1 docra	square	red	...	...
31.	2 "	"	green	...	...
32.	3 "	"	yellow	...	...

Persia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1876, *lion and sun.*

33.	1 shahi	rect.	black	0 6	...	
34.	2 "	"	ultramrne.	0 8	...	
35.	4 "	"	vermilion	1 0	...	
36.	8 "	"	green	1 9	...	
37.	1 kran	"	rose	...	...	
38.	4 "	"	yellow	...	...	

1876, *portrait of Shah.*

39.	1 sh.	rect.	blk.& lilac	0 3	0 2	
40.	2 "	"	" green	0 6	0 3	
41.	5 "	"	" rose	0 9	0 4	
42.	10 "	"	" blue	1 6	0 6	

1878, *lion and sun.*

43.	1 kran.	rect.	lilac	...	...
44.	1 "	"	carmine	...	...
45.	1 "	"	yellow	...	...
46.	5 "	"	gold	...	...
47.	5 "	"	violet	...	...
48.	10 "	"	bronze	...	...

1879, *portrait of Shah, with coloured border.*

49.	1 kran.	rect.	blk.& brn.	...	...
50.	5 "	"	blk.& blue	...	...

1880, *portrait of Shah, with coloured border.*

51.	1 sh.	rect.	blk.& vrml.	0 3	0 3	
52.	2 "	"	" yel.-och.	0 5	0 5	
53.	5 "	"	" green	0 9	0 6	
54.	10 "	"	" violet	1 6	0 6	

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1876, *portrait of Shah.*

55.	5 sha.	rect.	blk.& rose	0 9	...	

POST CARD.

1879, *portrait of Shah.*

56.	2½ sha.	rect.	blk. & red	0 5	...	

Portuguese Indies.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1872, *figure.*

57.	10 reis	rect.	black	0 5	...
58.	15 "	"	carmine	0 6	...
59.	20 "	"	vermilion	0 8	...
60.	40 "	"	blue	1 0	...
61.	100 "	"	green	2 0	...
62.	200 "	"	yellow	3 0	...
63.	300 "	"	violet	4 6	...
64.	600 "	"	"	...	...
65.	900 "	"	"	...	...

Portuguese Indies,

Continued.

1877-80, *crown.*

66.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 2	...
67.	10 "	"	orange	0 4	...
68.	10 "	"	green	0 3	...
69.	20 "	"	pale brown	0 4	...
70.	25 "	"	pale pink	0 5	...
71.	25 "	"	mauve	...	...
72.	40 "	"	blue	1 0	...
73.	40 "	"	pale ochre	...	...
74.	50 "	"	green	0 9	...
75.	100 "	"	lilac	1 6	...
76.	200 "	"	orange	2 6	...
77.	300 "	"	brown	3 6	...

Punjaub.

(See Jhind).

Rajpeepla.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880.

78.	¼ anna	rect.	blue	...	...
79.	½ "	"	black	...	...
80.	2 "	"	green	...	...
81.	4 "	"	red-brown	...	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1879.

82.	2 annas	circ.	black	...	...
83.	3 "	"	"	...	...
84.	4 "	"	"	...	...
85.	8 "	"	"	...	...

Rawul Pindjee.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1877, *native characters.*

86.	8 annas	lrg.	circ. blk.	...	...

Shanghai.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865, *dragon.*

87.	1 c.	large	rect. blue	0 9	...
88.	2 "		" black	0 8	...
89.	3 "		" chocolate	0 6	...
90.	4 "		" yellow	0 9	...
91.	6 "		" chocolate	0 6	...
92.	8 "		" green	1 0	...
93.	12 "		" light brown	1 0	...
94.	12 "		" chocolate	1 0	...
95.	16 "		" red	1 6	...

1866, *dragon.*

96.	2 cents	rect.	rose	0 4	...
97.	4 "	"	violet	0 8	...
98.	8 "	"	blue	1 0	...
99.	16 "	"	green	2 0	...

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Shanghai,

Continued.

1866-75, *dragon.*

1.	1 cand.	rect.	brown	0	3	...
2.	1 "	"	violet	0	6	...
3.	1 "	"	rose	0	8	...
4.	1 "	"	blue	0	9	...
5.	3 "	"	orange	0	6	...
6.	6 "	"	grey	0	9	...
7.	12 "	"	slate	1	6	...

1875, *as last but on tinted paper.*

8.	1 cand.	rect.	yellow	0	4	...
9.	3 "	"	lake	0	6	...

1876, *as last but on white paper.*

10.	1 cand.	rect.	yellow	...		...
11.	3 "	"	lake	...		...
12.	6 "	"	green	...		...
13.	9 "	"	blue	...		...
14.	12 "	"	brown	...		...

1877, *dragon.*

15.	20 cash	rect.	mauve	0	4	...
16.	20 "	"	violet-bl.	0	2	...
17.	40 "	"	lake	0	4	...
18.	60 "	"	green	0	6	...
19.	80 "	"	blue	0	8	...
20.	100 "	"	brown	1	0	...

1880, *surcharged.*

21.	60 cash	(on 80 c.)	blue	...		...
22.	60 "	(on 100 c.)	brown	...		...

POST CARDS.

1873, *dragon.*

23.	1 cand.	rect.	mauve	0	4	...

1877, *dragon.*

24.	20 cash	rect.	brown	0	3	...

Singapore.

(See Straits Settlements).

Sirmoor.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879-80, *inscribed "Sirmoor State Postage Stamp."*

25.	rect.		green	0	4	...
26.	"		blue	0	4	...

Srinagar.

(See Cashmere).

Straits Settlements.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867, *Indian stamps, surcharged with crown and value.*

27.	3 half cents	rect.	blue	0	6	...
28.	2 cents	rect.	brown	0	6	...
29.	3 "	"	"	0	6	0 4
30.	4 "	"	"	0	8	...
31.	6 "	"	orange	0	9	0 5
32.	8 "	"	"	1	0	0 4
33.	12 "	"	green	1	6	...
34.	24 "	"	rose	2	6	0 4
35.	32 "	"	orange	3	6	0 4

Straits Settlements,

Continued.

1868-79, *head.*

36.	2 cents	rect.	brown	0	3	0 2
37.	4 "	"	rose	0	4	0 3
38.	5 "	"	orange	0	9	...
39.	6 "	"	lilac	0	6	0 3
40.	7 "	"	vermilion	1	0	...
41.	8 "	"	orange	0	8	0 2
42.	12 "	"	blue	1	0	0 2
43.	24 "	"	green	1	9	0 2
44.	28 "	"	lake-rose	...		...
45.	30 "	"	"	2	3	0 2
46.	32 "	"	vermilion	2	6	0 3
47.	96 "	"	grey	6	6	0 3

1879-80, *surcharged.*

48.	5 c.	(on 8 c.)	orange	0	9	...
49.	7 "	(on 32 c.)	vermilion	1	0	...
50.	10 "	(on 30 c.)	lake-rose	...		0 9
51.	10 "	(on 12 c.)	blue	...		...

POST CARDS.

1879, *head.*

52.	3 cents	rect.	blue	0	5	...
53.	4 "	"	red-brown	0	9	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

54.	3 cents	rect.	blue	0	6	...
55.	4 "	"	(on 5c.) brn.	0	9	...
56.	4 "	"	brown	0	6	...

Travancore.

(See Cashmere).



AFRICA.

Angola.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-80, *crown.*

1.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 2	...
2.	10 "	"	orange	0 3	...
3.	20 "	"	pale brown	0 4	...
4.	25 "	"	pale pink	0 5	...
5.	40 "	"	blue	0 8	...
6.	50 "	"	green	1 3	...
7.	50 "	"	blue	0 9	...
8.	100 "	"	lilac	1 6	...
9.	200 "	"	orange	2 6	...
10.	300 "	"	brown	3 6	...

Assab.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880, *Italian stamps surcharged with name and value.*

11.	20 c.	rect.	(on 10 c.) rose	...	...
12.	25 "	"	(on 5 c.) green	...	...
13.	40 "	"	(on 20 c.) orange	...	...
14.	50 "	"	(on 25 c.) blue	...	...

POST CARD.

1880, *Italian post card surcharged with name and value.*

15.	20 c.	rect.	(on 10 c.) brn.	...	...

Cape of Good Hope.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857-63, *figure of Hope reclining.*

16.	1d.	triangular	red	0 4	0 4
17.	4d.	"	blue	0 8	0 3
18.	6d.	"	lilac	1 3	0 5
19.	1s.	"	dark green	2 6	1 0
20.	1s.	"	light green	3 0	1 3

1860, *as last, but printed from wood-blocks.*

21.	1d.	triangular	red	...	3 0
22.	1d.	"	blue	...	...
23.	4d.	"	"	...	2 6
24.	4d.	"	red	...	...

1863-80, *figure of Hope seated.*

25.	½d.	rect.	grey	0 2	0 1
26.	½d.	"	red	...	...
27.	1d.	"	red	0 2	0 1
28.	1d.	"	lilac and red	...	0 3
29.	1d.	"	green & black	...	0 3
30.	3d.	"	blue & red	...	0 4
31.	3d.	"	(on 4d.) rose	...	0 2
32.	3d.	"	"	...	...
33.	3d.	"	(figure 3) "	...	0 3
34.	4d.	"	blue	0 7	0 1
35.	4d.	"	lilac and red	0 7	0 1
36.	6d.	"	lilac	1 0	0 1
37.	1s.	"	green	1 6	0 1
38.	5s.	"	orange	...	0 5

POST CARD.

1878, *figure of Hope.*

39.	1d.	rect.	vermilion	0 3	...

Cape Verd Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, *crown.*

40.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 2	0 2
41.	10 "	"	yellow	0 3	0 3
42.	20 "	"	pale brown	0 4	...
43.	25 "	"	pink	0 5	0 5
44.	40 "	"	blue	0 8	0 6
45.	50 "	"	green	0 9	0 9
46.	100 "	"	lilac	1 6	0 9
47.	200 "	"	orange	2 6	1 6
48.	300 "	"	brown	3 6	1 9

Egypt.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865, *various ornamental designs.*

49.	5 paras	rect.	green	0 3	...
50.	10 "	"	brown	0 4	...
51.	20 "	"	blue	0 5	...
52.	1 piastre	"	light rose	0 8	0 3
53.	2 "	"	orange	1 0	...
54.	5 "	"	rose	2 0	...
55.	10 "	"	slate	3 0	...

1867-70, *pyramid & sphinx, numeral of value in lower angles.*

56.	5 paras	obl.	yellow	0 3	0 2
57.	10 "	"	grey	0 4	0 3
58.	10 "	"	bright violet	0 4	0 3
59.	20 "	"	green	0 5	0 3
60.	1 piastre	"	red	0 6	0 1
61.	2 "	"	blue	1 0	0 4
62.	5 "	"	brown	2 0	1 0

1872-75, *pyramid & sphinx, numeral of value in each angle.*

63.	5 paras	obl.	brown	0 2	0 1
64.	5 (centre inverted)	"		0 3	0 1
65.	10 paras	obl.	mauve	0 3	0 1
66.	20 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
67.	1 piastre	"	red	0 6	0 1
68.	1 "	"	bright red	...	0 1
69.	2 "	"	yellow	1 0	0 1
70.	2½ "	"	purple	1 3	0 4
71.	5 "	"	green	2 0	0 3

1879, *2½ piastre stamp, surcharged with figure of value.*

72.	5 par.	obl.	blk. on prple.	...	0 3
73.	10 "	"	"	...	0 4

1879-81, *pyramid & sphinx; inscribed "Postes Egyptiennes."*

74.	5 paras	obl.	brown	0 1	0 1
75.	10 "	"	lilac	0 2	0 1
76.	10 "	"	lilac-pink	...	0 1
77.	20 "	"	blue	0 3	0 1
78.	1 piastre	"	rose	0 6	0 1
79.	2 "	"	orange	0 9	0 2
80.	5 "	"	green	2 0	0 4

POST CARD.

1879.

81.	20 paras	obl.	brown	0 4	...

Egypt,

Continued.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

1868, *steamer.*

82.	1 c.	oblong	black	0 9	...
83.	5 "	"	green	0 5	...
84.	20 "	"	blue	0 2	...
85.	40 "	"	pink	0 9	...

Fernando Po.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, *head.*

86.	20 c.	de esc.	brown	10 6	7 6

1880, *head; type of* 1878 *Spain.*

87.	5 c.	rect.	green	...	...
88.	10 "	"	carmine	...	...
89.	50 "	"	blue	...	...

Gambia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1869-80, *head.*

90.	½d.	rect.	orange	0 2	...
91.	1d.	"	maroon	0 3	...
92.	2d.	"	pink	0 4	...
93.	3d.	"	pale blue	0 6	...
94.	4d.	"	brown	0 8	...
95.	6d.	"	blue	1 0	...
96.	1s.	"	green	1 9	...

POST CARD.

1880, *head.*

97.	1½d.	rect.	slate-grey	...	...

Gold Coast.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1875-80, *head.*

98.	½d.	rect.	olive	0 2	...
99.	1d.	"	blue	0 3	...
100.	2d.	"	green	0 4	...
101.	4d.	"	mauve	0 8	0 3
102.	6d.	"	orange	1 0	0 3

POST CARD.

1880, *head.*

103.	1½d.	rect.	brown	...	...

Griqualand.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Surcharged Cape of Good Hope stamps.

1877-80.

"G.W." surcharged in red.

104.	4d.	rect.	blue	...	...

"G.W." surcharged in black.

105.	1d.	rect.	red	...	...

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Griqualand,

Continued.

"G." of various sizes surcharged in red.

1.	½d.	rect.	grey	...	0 3
2.	4d.	"	blue	...	0 4
3.	6d.	"	lilac	...	0 6
4.	1s.	"	green	...	0 3
5.	5s.	"	orange	...	...

"G" of various sizes surcharged in black.

6.	½d.	rect.	grey	...	...
7.	1d.	"	red	...	0 2
8.	4d.	"	blue	...	0 2
9.	6d.	"	lilac	...	0 4
10.	1s.	"	green	...	0 9
11.	5s.	"	orange	...	0 6

Guinea.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880-81, *Cape Verd Islands' stamps, surcharged "Guiné."*

12.	5 reis	rect.	black	...	...
13.	10	" "	yellow	...	...
14.	20	" "	pale brown	...	...
15.	25	" "	pink	...	...
16.	40	" "	blue	...	...
17.	50	" "	green	...	...
18.	100	" "	lilac	...	...
19.	200	" "	orange	...	...
20.	300	" "	brown	...	...

Lagos.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1874, *head.*

21.	1d.	rect.	lilac	0 3	...
22.	2d.	"	blue	0 4	...
23.	3d.	"	brown	0 6	...
24.	4d.	"	carmine	0 8	...
25.	6d.	"	green	1 0	...
26.	1s.	"	orange	1 9	...

POST CARD.

1879, *for Postal Union.*

27.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	...	...

Liberia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860, *figure of Liberty.*

28.	6 cents	rect.	pink	0 6	...
29.	12	" "	blue	1 0	...
30.	24	" "	green	1 9	...

1880, *design as last.*

31.	1 cent	rect.	blue	0 2	...
32.	2	" "	rose	0 3	...
33.	6	" "	violet	0 6	...
34.	12	" "	yellow	1 0	...
35.	24	" "	pink	1 9	...

For inland postage.

1881, *African landscape.*

36.	3 cents	rect.	black	...	...

Madeira.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Portuguese stamps, surcharged with name.

1868, *head of King Luis I. to the left; figures of value in curved bands.*

37.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 3	...
38.	10	" "	yellow	0 4	...
39.	20	" "	ochre	0 5	...
40.	25	" "	rose	0 6	...
41.	50	" "	green	10	...
42.	80	" "	orange	1 3	...
43.	100	" "	lilac	1 6	...
44.	120	" "	blue	1 9	...
45.	240	" "	mauve	3 0	...

1871-80, *head as last, figure of value in straight bands.*

46.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 1	0 1
47.	10	" "	yellow	0 2	0 2
48.	10	" "	green	0 3	...
49.	15	" "	brown	0 3	0 2
50.	20	" "	ochre	0 3	0 2
51.	25	" "	rose	0 4	...
52.	50	" "	green	0 6	...
53.	50	" "	blue	...	...
54.	80	" "	orange	0 9	0 6
55.	100	" "	lilac	1 0	...
56.	120	" "	blue	1 3	...
57.	150	" "	azure	1 6	...
58.	150	" "	yellow	...	...
59.	240	" "	mauve	2 0	...
60.	300	" "	lilac-mauve	2 6	...

1880, *head to left in oval, inscribed "Portugal Continente."*

61.	25 reis	rect.	grey	0 5	...

1880, *portrait to left, inscribed "Portugal Continente."*

62.	5 reis	rect.	black	0 3	...
63.	25	" "	violet-grey	0 5	...

Newspaper Stamp.

1876, *figure of value.*

64.	2½ reis	rect.	bronze	0 1	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1879, *Portuguese envelopes surcharged with name.*

65.	25 reis	rect.	blue	0 5	...
66.	50	" "	carmine	...	...

POST CARDS.

1877-80, *Portuguese cards surcharged with name.*

67.	10 reis	rect.	brown	0 4	...
68.	15	" "	"	0 4	...
69.	25	" "	pink	0 5	...
70.	30	" "	(dbl.) brown	...	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

71.	20 reis	rect.	blue	0 4	...
72.	30	" "	green	0 6	...
73.	40	" "	(dble). blue	0 8	...

Mauritius.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1847, *diademed head of Queen, groundwork of diagonal and vertical lines, "Post Office" on left side.*

74.	1d.	rect.	red	...	...
75.	2d.	"	blue	...	...

Mauritius,

Continued.

1848, *as last, but with "Post Paid" on left side.*

76.	1d.	rect.	red	...	10 6
77.	2d.	"	blue	...	8 6

1858, *large head with bandeau, groundwork of crossed diagonal lines.*

78.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	...

February, 1859, *smaller head with bandeau, groundwork of diagonal and vertical lines.*

79.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	8 6

December, 1859, *diademed head on plain ground, Greek border at sides.*

80.	1d.	rect.	scarlet	...	12 6
81.	2d.	"	blue	...	10 6

1856-59, *figure of Britannia, value not indicated.*

82.	[4d.]	rect.	green	...	10 6
83.		"	brick-red	2 0	...
84.	[6d.]	"	vermilion	2 0	...
85.	[9d.]	"	magenta	...	4 6
86.		"	blue	2 0	...

1858, *as last, but surcharged with word of value.*

87.	4d.	rect.	green	...	...

1859-63, *figure of Britannia, value indicated.*

88.	6d.	rect.	blue	...	1 0
89.	6d.	"	purple-brown	3 6	...
90.	6d.	"	slate	3 6	...
91.	1s.	"	scarlet	...	2 0
92.	1s.	"	green	...	2 6

1861-77, *head of Queen.*

93.	½d.	rect.	lilac	0 4	0 3
94.	½d.	"	maroon	0 2	0 2
95.	½d.	"	carmine-pink	0 2	0 2
96.	1d.	"	brown	0 3	0 1
97.	1d.	"	rose	0 6	...
98.	2d.	"	blue	0 4	0 1
99.	3d.	"	scarlet	0 6	0 3
100.	4d.	"	rose	0 8	0 2
101.	6d.	"	lilac	1 6	0 6
102.	6d.	"	green	1 0	0 3
103.	9d.	"	lilac	1 6	0 5
104.	9d.	"	green	...	...
105.	10d.	"	maroon	1 6	0 6
106.	1s.	"	green	...	4 6
107.	1s.	"	yellow	2 0	0 4
108.	1s.	"	blue	1 9	0 4
109.	1s.	"	mauve	...	...
110.	1s.	"	red-violet	2 6	...
111.	5s.	"	mauve	7 6.	1 6
112	5s.	"	red-violet	...	1 6

1878, *value surcharged in black.*

113.	2 c.	rect.	maroon	0 3	0 2
114.	4	" "	brown	0 4	0 2
115.	8	" "	blue	0 5	0 2
116.	13	" "	orange-red	0 7	0 4
117.	17	" "	pink	0 9	0 3
118.	25	" "	bluish green	1 3	0 3
119.	38	" "	violet	1 9	...
120.	50	" "	green	2 0	0 5
121.	2 rupees 50 c.		mauve	8 6	1 6

1879, *head of Queen.*

122.	2 c.	rect.	brown	0 2	...
123.	4	" "	orange	0 3	0 1
124.	8	" "	blue	0 4	...
125.	13	" "	dull green	0 6	...
126.	17	" "	carmine	0 8	...
127.	25	" "	greenish brn.	1 0	...
128.	38	" "	violet	1 6	...
129.	50	" "	yellow-green	1 9	...
130.	2 rup. 50 c.		violet-brn.	7 6	...

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Mauritius,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1862-72, embossed head of Queen.

1.	6d.	circular	purple	1	0	...
2.	9d.	9-sided	maroon	1	6	...
3.	10d.	oval	"	1	9	...
4.	1s.	"	yellow	...		...
5.	1s.	8d.	blue	3	6	...

1877, value surcharged in black.

6.	6d.	oval	maroon	...		...
7.	1s.	"	blue	...		...

1878.

8.	8 cents	circ.	blue	0	6	...
9.	25	"	mauve	1	4	...
10.	50	" oval	red-brown	2	6	...

POST CARDS.

1879, arms of the island.

11.	2 cents	rect.	maroon	...		...

1879, arms of Great Britain.

12.	2 cents	rect.	maroon	...		...

1879-80, head of Queen.

13.	2 cents	rect.	red-brown	0	2	...
14.	4	"	"(on 8c.) blue	...		...
15.	8	"	"	...		...

1880, for Postal Union.

16.	6 cents	rect.	green	0	4	...

Mozambique.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, crown.

17.	5 reis	rect.	black	0	3	...
18.	10	"	yellow	0	4	...
19.	20	"	pale brown	0	6	...
20.	25	"	pink	0	7	...
21.	40	"	blue	1	0	...
22.	50	"	green	1	3	...
23.	100	"	lilac	2	0	...
24.	200	"	orange	3	0	...
25.	300	"	brown	4	0	...

Natal.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1869, crown, name, and value embossed.

26.	1d.	large rect.	pink	...		...
27.	1d.	"	yellow	...		...
28.	1d.	"	blue	...		...
29.	3d.	"	rose	...	5	6
30.	6d.	"	green	...	10	6
31.	9d.	"	blue	...		...
32.	1s.	"	drab	...		...

1860-73, head.

33.	1d.	rect.	carmine	0	3	0 1
34.	1d.	"	vermilion	...		0 2
35.	3d.	"	blue	0	6	0 2
36.	6d.	"	grey	1	9	0 6
37.	6d.	"	mauve	1	0	0 3
38.	1s.	"	green	2	0	0 3
39.	1s.	"	lilac	...		0 4

Natal,

Continued.

1874-80, head.

40.	½d.	rect.	rose & blk.	0	3	...
41.	½d.	"	yel. & black	...		...
42.	½d.	"	green	0	2	...
43.	1d.	"	rose	0	3	0 1
44.	1d.	"	yellow & blk.	...		...
45.	1d.	"	violet & blk.	...		...
46.	3d.	"	ultramarine	0	6	...
47.	4d.	"	brown	0	8	0 2
48.	6d.	"	violet	1	0	...
49.	1s.	"	yellow	1	9	...
50.	5s. lar.	"	red-violet	7	6	3 6

Orange Free State.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868-78, arms (orange tree).

51.	1d.	rect.	brown	0	3	0 2
52.	4d.	"	black on rose	...		0 6
53.	4d	"	ultramarine	...		0 2
54.	6d.	"	rose	1	0	0 3
55.	1s.	"	orange	1	9	0 4
56.	5s.	"	green	...		...

Reunion.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, ornamental designs.

57.	15 c.	rect.	black	...		...
58.	30	"	"	...		...

St. Helena.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857-74, head.

59.	1d.	rect.	red	0	3	0 2
60.	2d.	"	yellow	0	4	0 3
61.	3d.	"	purple	0	6	0 4
62.	4d.	"	rose	0	8	0 4
63.	6d.	"	blue	1	0	0 7
64.	6d.	"	ultramarine	1	0	...
65.	1s.	"	green	1	9	0 4
66.	5s.	"	orange	7	6	...

St. Thomas and Prince Isles.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-77, crown.

67.	5 reis	rect.	black	0	2	...
68.	10	"	orange	0	3	...
69.	20	"	pale brown	0	4	...
70.	25	"	pale pink	0	5	...
71.	40	"	blue	0	8	...

St. Thomas and Prince Isles,

Continued.

72.	50 reis	rect.	green	0	9	...
73.	100	"	lilac	1	6	...
74.	200	"	orange	2	6	...
75.	300	"	brown	3	6	...

Sierra Leone.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861-77, head.

76.	½d.	rect.	brown	0	2	...
77.	1d.	"	rose	0	3	...
78.	1½d.	"	grey	0	4	...
79.	2d.	"	magenta	0	4	0 3
80.	3d.	"	yellow	0	6	0 4
81.	4d.	"	blue	0	8	0 3
82.	6d.	"	lilac	1	0	0 4
83.	1s.	"	green	1	9	0 4

POST CARD.

1881, for Postal Union.

83*a*.	1½d.	rect.	blue	...		...

Transvaal.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-72, arms.

84.	1d.	rect.	red	0	3	0 3
85.	1d.	"	black	0	3	0 3
86.	3d.	"	mauve	0	6	0 3
87.	6d.	"	blue	1	0	0 4
88.	1s.	"	green	1	9	0 6

1877, as last, but surcharged "V.R." and "Transvaal."

89.	1d.	rect.	red	...		...
90.	3d.	"	mauve	...		...
91.	6d.	"	blue	...		...
92.	1s.	"	green	...		...

1877-79, surcharged "V.R." and "Transvaal;" on coloured paper.

93.	1d.	rect.	red on blue	...		...
94.	1d.	"	red on pale buff	0	6	0 6
95.	1d.	"	red on orange	0	6	...
96.	3d.	"	lilac on pale buff	1	3	...
97.	3d.	"	lilac on green	...		0 9
98.	3d.	"	" " biue	...		1 0
99.	6d.	"	blue on rose	...		...
100.	6d.	"	blue on green	...		0 9
101.	6d.	"	blue on blue	...		1 0

1878-80, head.

102.	½d.	rect.	orange-red	...		...
103.	1d.	"	red	0	3	0 2
104.	3d.	"	lake-mauve	0	6	0 4
105.	4d.	"	grey-green	0	8	...
106.	6d.	"	slate	1	0	0 6
107.	1s.	"	green	1	9	0 9
108.	2s.	"	blue	3	6	...

1879, 6d. stamp surcharged with figure and word of value.

109.	1d.	rect.	blk. & slate	...		...
110.	1d.	"	red & slate	...		...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1870, hand-stamped.

111.	6d.	circ.	black	...		...

1872, arms.

112.	6d.	rect.	blue	1	6	...

1874, arms. value on white ground.

113.	6d.	rect.	blue	1	3	...

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AMERICA.

Antigua.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862-80, *head.*

1.	1d.	rect.	violet-red	0 6	0 3
2.	1d.	"	vermilion	0 4	0 2
3.	1d.	"	lake-red	0 3	0 1
4.	2½d.	"	brown	0 5	...
5.	4d.	"	blue	...	0 1
6.	6d.	"	green	10	0 2

POST CARD.

1880, *for Postal Union.*

7.	1½d.	rect.	brown	...	...

Antioquia.

(See New Granada).

Argentine Republic.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

CONFEDERATION.

1858, *arms, large figures.*

8.	5 c.	rect.	red	2 6	2 6
9.	10 "	"	green	2 6	...
10.	15 "	"	blue	2 6	...

1861, *arms, small figures.*

11.	5 c.	rect.	red	0 9	...
12.	10 "	"	green	1 0	...
13.	15 "	"	blue	1 6	1 0

REPUBLIC.

1862, *arms in circle.*

14.	5 c.	rect.	rose	0 6	0 3
15.	10 "	"	green	0 8	0 8
16.	15 "	"	blue	1 6	1 3

1864, *head to left in oval.*

17.	5 c.	rect.	rose	0 6	0 2
18.	10 "	"	green	1 0	0 4
19.	15 "	"	blue	1 6	0 6

1867, *head to right.*

20.	5 c.	rect.	rose	0 6	0 1
21.	10 "	"	green	10	0 2

head to left in lozenge.

22.	15 c.	rect.	blue	1 3	0 2

1873, *head.*

23.	1 c.	rect.	violet	0 2	0 1
24.	4 "	"	brown	0 4	0 2
25.	30 "	"	orange	2 6	0 5
26.	60 "	"	black	5 0	1 0
27.	90 "	"	blue	7 6	1 6

1877, *surcharged.*

28.	1 c.	rect.	blk. on rose	...	0 4
29.	2 "	"	" "	...	0 6
30.	8 "	"	" green	...	0 4
31.	16 "	"	" blue	...	...

1877-78, *head.*

32.	2 c.	rect.	green	0 3	0 2
33.	8 "	"	lake-pink	0 8	0 2
34.	16 "	"	dark green	1 3	0 2
35.	20 "	"	light blue	1 6	...
36.	24 "	"	deep blue	1 9	...
37.	25 "	"	lake	2 0	...

Argentine Republic,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1876-78, *head.*

38.	5 c.	oval	pink	0 9	...
39.	8 "	"	red	1 0	...
40.	16 "	"	green	1 9	...
41.	24 "	"	blue	2 6	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1878-80, *head.*

42.	1 c.	oval	carmine	0 3	...
43.	4 "	"	blue	0 6	0 3

POST CARDS.

1878, *head.*

44.	4 c.	rect.	grey	0 6	...
45.	8 "	"	(dble.) green	1 0	...

1879, *arms.*

46.	6 c.	rect.	rose	0 9	...
47.	12 "	"	(dble). rose	1 3	...

CORRIENTES.

1856-74, *head of liberty.*

48.	1 rl.	M.C., rect.	blue	7 6	6 6

value not indicated.

49.	[3 c.]	rect.	blue	6 6	4 6
50.	[3 c.]	"	green	5 6	2 6
51.		"	yellow	3 0	...
52.		"	rose	2 6	...

Bahamas.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859-63, *head.*

53.	1d.	rect.	carmine	0 3	0 2
54.	4d.	"	rose	0 8	0 4
55.	6d.	"	mauve	1 0	0 4
56.	1s.	"	green	1 9	0 3

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1881, *head.*

56*a*.	4d.	oval	dull violet	...	...

POST CARD.

1881, *for Postal Union.*

56*b*.	1½d.	rect.	pink	...	...

Barbados.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, *figure of Britannia, value not indicated.*

57.	[½d.]	rect.	green	0 2	0 1
58.	[1d.]	"	blue	0 3	0 1
59.	[4d.]	"	red	0 9	0 3
60.	[4d.]	"	brick-red	0 8	0 3

1862-78, *value indicated.*

61.	½d.	rect.	dark green	0 3	0 1
62.	½d.	"	yellow-green	0 2	0 1
63.	1d.	"	blue	0 4	0 1
64.	1d.	"	ultramarine	0 3	0 1
65.	3d.	"	red-violet	0 7	0 3
66.	3d.	"	mauve	0 6	...
67.	4d.	"	red	0 8	0 4
68.	6d.	"	"	1 0	0 3
69.	6d.	"	vermilion	1 0	0 2
70.	6d.	"	orange	10	0 2
71.	1s.	"	black	1 9	0 2
72.	1s.	"	violet	1 9	0 2
73.	5s.	lrge. rect.	pale rose	7 6	1 6

Bermuda.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865-80, *head.*

74.	½d.	rect.	pale brown	0 2	...
75.	1d.	"	red	0 3	0 1
76.	2d.	"	blue	0 4	0 3
77.	3d.	"	yellow	0 6	0 2
78.	4d.	"	orange	0 8	0 4
79.	6d.	"	lilac	1 0	0 3
80.	1s.	"	green	1 9	0 6

1874-75, *surcharged.*

81.	1d.	rect.	blk. on green	...	0 3
82.	1d.	"	" yellow	...	0 6
83.	1d.	"	" blue	...	0 6
84.	3d.	"	" green	...	0 9

Bolivia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867-68, *eagle.*

85.	5 c.	rect.	green	0 9	...
86.	5 "	"	mauve	...	...
87.	10 "	"	brown	...	...
88.	50 "	"	blue	...	...
89.	50 "	"	yellow	1 6	...
90.	100 "	"	blue	3 6	...
91.	100 "	"	green	...	...

1867-68, *landscape and nine stars.*

92.	5 c.	rect.	green	...	0 6
93.	10 "	"	vermilion	1 6	0 6
94.	50 "	"	blue	4 0	...
95.	100 "	"	orange	3 6	...
96.	500 "	"	black	...	...

1871, *as last, but eleven stars.*

97.	5 c.	rect.	green	0 8	0 4
98.	10 "	"	vermilion	1 3	0 4
99.	50 "	"	blue	4 0	...
100.	100 "	"	orange	2 6	...

1872, *figure of Justice*

101.	5 c.	rect.	black	0 4	0 4
102.	10 "	"	green	0 6	0 6
103.	50 "	"	brown	1 9	...
104.	100 "	"	red	...	4 6

1878-79, *arms and open book.*

105.	5 c.	rect.	blue	...	0 6
106.	10 "	"	orange	...	0 5
107.	20 "	"	green	...	...
108.	50 "	"	carmine	...	...

POST CARDS.

1879, *arms.*

109.	2 c.	rect.	red-brown	...	...
110.	5 "	"	green	...	...

Brasil.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1843, *large Roman figures.*

111.	30 reis	obl.	oval black	7 6	3 6
112.	60 "	"	"	5 6	2 6
113.	90 "	"	"	15 0	7 6

1844-46, *italic figures.*

114.	10 reis.	obl.	black	0 9	0 3
115.	30 "	"	"	0 9	0 6
116.	60 "	"	"	1 0	0 4
117.	90 "	"	"	1 6	0 9
118.	180 "	"	"	21 0	12 6
119.	300 "	"	"	15 0	10 6
120.	600 "	"	"	21 0	12 6

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Brazil,

Continued.

1850-54, *small Roman figures.*

1.	10 reis.	obl.	black		0 4	0 4
2.	20 "	"	"		0 5	0 3
3.	30 "	"	"		0 3	0 2
4.	60 "	"	"		0 6	0 2
5.	90 "	"	"		0 9	0 4
6.	180 "	"	"		1 3	0 6
7.	280 "	"	vermilion		1 6	0 8
8.	300 "	"	black		2 0	0 8
9.	430 "	"	orange		2 6	1 3
10.	600 "	"	black		3 6	0 9

1866, *head.*

11.	10 reis	rect.	red		0 2	0 1
12.	20 "	"	lilac		0 3	0 1
13.	50 "	"	blue		0 5	0 1
14.	80 "	"	lilac		0 7	0 2
15.	100 "	"	green		0 8	0 1
16.	200 "	"	black		0 9	0 1
17.	500 "	"	orange		1 9	0 2

1878-79, *head.*

18.	10 reis	rect.	red		...	0 1
19.	20 "	"	mauve		0 3	0 1
20.	50 "	"	blue		...	0 2
21.	80 "	"	lake		...	0 3
22.	100 "	"	green		...	0 1
23.	200 "	"	black		...	0 2
24.	260 "	"	deep brown		...	0 3
25.	300 "	"	grn. & yel.		...	0 9
26.	300 "	"	yel.-brown		...	0 9
27.	700 "	"	red-brown		...	1 0
28.	1000 "	"	slate		...	1 3

Newspaper Stamps.

1854, *figure.*

29.	10 reis	obl.	blue		0 3	0 2
30.	30 "	"	"		0 4	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1867, *head.*

31.	100 reis	oval	green		0 9	...
32.	200 "	"	black		1 3	...
33.	300 "	"	vermilion		2 0	...

POST CARDS.

1880, *inscribed "Bilhete Postal."*

34.	20 reis	oval	carmine		...	...
35.	40 "	"	(dble.) "		...	...
36.	50 "	"	blue		...	...
37.	100 "	"	(dble.) "		...	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

38.	80 reis	rect.	orange		...	...

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861, *head.*

39.	2½d.	rect.	pink		1 0	...

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1865-69, *large letter V.*

40.	3d.	rect.	blue		...	...
41.	2 cents	rect.	brown		...	...
42.	5 "	"	vermilion		...	...
43.	10 "	"	rose		...	...
44.	25 "	"	orange		...	...
45.	50 "	"	mauve		...	...
46.	1 dollar	"	green		...	...

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

1865, *head.*

47.	5 cents	rect.	red		1 0	...
48.	10 "	"	blue		1 9	...

British Guiana.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, *value in centre.*

49.	2 c.	circular	pink		...	...
50.	4 "	"	yellow		...	...
51.	8 "	"	green		...	...
52.	12 "	"	blue		...	...

1850-51, *ship in shield.*

53.	1 c.	la. rect.	magenta		...	...
54.	4 "	"	blue		...	...

British Guiana,

Continued.

1853, *ship in oval.*

55.	1 c.	rect.	red		...	7 6
56.	4 "	"	blue		...	6 6

1860, *ship in oval.*

57.	1 c.	rect.	rose		...	2 6
58.	1 "	"	brown		...	3 6
59.	1 "	"	black		0 2	0 1
60.	2 "	"	orange		0 3	0 1
61.	4 "	"	blue		0 4	0 2
62.	8 "	"	rose		0 8	0 3
63.	12 "	"	lilac		1 0	0 2
64.	24 "	"	green		2 0	0 6

1863, *ship in circle.*

65.	6 c.	large rect.	blue		0 6	0 3
66.	24 "	"	green		1 9	0 3
67.	48 "	"	red		3 6	0 5

1876-78, *ship in arched frame.*

68.	1 cent	rect.	slate-grey		0 2	0 1
69.	2 "	"	orange		0 3	0 1
70.	4 "	"	blue		0 4	0 2
71.	6 "	"	brown		0 6	0 2
72.	8 "	"	rose		0 8	0 2
73.	12 "	"	mauve		1 0	0 2
74.	24 "	"	green		1 9	0 2
75.	96 "	"	yel.-brown		6 6	0 8

Provisional Stamps.

1856, *ship.*

76.	4 c.	large obl.	magenta		...	...
77.	4 "	"	blue		...	...

1862, *type printed.*

various borders.

78.	1 c.	rect.	pink		...	...
79.	2 "	"	yellow		...	...
80.	4 "	"	blue		...	...

POST CARD.

1879, *ship.*

81.	3 cents	rect.	rose		0 4	...

British Honduras.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865-79, *head.*

82.	1d.	rect.	blue		0 3	0 2
83.	3d.	"	chocolate		0 6	...
84.	4d.	"	mauve		0 8	...
85.	6d.	"	rose		1 0	0 6
86.	1s.	"	green		1 9	0 4

POST CARD.

1879, *head.*

87.	1½	rect.	brown		0 4	...

Buenos Ayres.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858-59, *steamship.*

88.	1 peso	obl.	brown		17 6	8 6
89.	1 "	"	blue		12 6	3 6
90.	2 "	"	"		15 6	5 0
91.	3 "	"	green		35 0	21 0
92.	4 "	"	red		63 0	50 0
93.	4 rls.	"	brown		17 6	12 6
94.	5 pesos	"	orange		63 0	42 0

1859-62, *head of Liberty.*

95.	1 peso	obl.	blue		1 0	0 9
96.	1 "	"	rose		1 3	1 0
97.	2 "	"	blue		1 6	1 0
98.	2 "	"	scarlet		3 0	2 0
99.	4 rls.	"	green		3 0	2 0

Canada.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856.

head of Queen.

100.	½d.	rect.	rose		2 6	1 0

Canada,

Continued.

beaver.

101.	3d.	obl.	vermilion		1 6	0 4

head of Prince Albert.

102.	6d.	rect.	purple		3 6	2 6

head of Queen.

103.	6d.	stg.	7½d. cy. green		3 6	2 6

head of Cartier.

104.	10d.	rect.	blue		4 6	2 6

head of Queen.

105.	12d.	rect.	black		...	...

1860-64.

head of Queen.

106.	1 cent	rect.	rose		0 2	0 1
107.	2 "	"	"		0 3	0 2

beaver.

108.	5 cents	obl.	vermilion		0 4	0 1

head of Prince Albert.

109.	10 cents	rect.	brown		1 0	0 2
110.	10 "		purple-brown		0 9	0 2

head of Queen.

111.	12½ cents	rect.	green		0 9	0 1

head of Cartier.

112.	17 cents	rect.	blue		1 3	0 5

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1862, *head of Queen.*

113.	5 c.	oval	vermilion		3 0	...
114.	10 "	"	chocolate		3 6	...

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868-75, *head of Queen.*

115.	1 cent	large rect.	red		0 2	0 2
116.	1 "	"	orange		0 2	0 1
117.	2 "	"	green		0 3	0 1
118.	3 "	"	vermilion		0 4	0 1
119.	5 "	"	slate-green		0 5	0 1
120.	6 "	"	brown		0 6	0 1
121.	12½ "	"	blue		1 0	0 2
122.	15 "	"	mauve		1 3	0 2

1868-76, *head of Queen.*

123.	½ c.	small rect.	black		0 1	0 2
124.	1 "	"	orange		0 1	0 1
125.	2 "	"	green		0 2	0 1
126.	3 "	"	red		0 3	0 1
127.	3 "	"	vermilion-red		0 3	0 1
128.	5 "	"	slate-green		0 4	0 1
129.	6 "	"	brown		0 5	0 1
130.	10 "	"	rose		0 9	0 1

Registration Stamps.

1875, *inscribed "Registered Letter Stamp."*

131.	2 c.	obl.	vermilion		0 3	0 1
132.	5 "	"	green		0 5	0 3
133.	8 "	"	blue		0 8	0 4

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1877, *head of Queen.*

134.	1 c.	oval	pale blue		0 2	...
135.	3 "	"	vermilion		0 4	0 1

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1875, *head.*

136.	1 c.	oval	blue		0 2	0 1

POST CARDS.

1871-77, *head of Queen.*

137.	1 cent	rect.	blue		0 2	...
138.	2 "	"	green		0 3	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

139.	2 cents	rect.	green		0 3	...

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Chili.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, *head with "Chile" below.*

1.	1 cent.	rect.	yellow	0 4	0 3
2.	5 "	"	red	0 8	0 2
3.	10 "	"	blue	1 0	0 4
4.	20 "	"	green	2 0	0 8

1867-68, *head with "Colon" below.*

5.	1 cent.	rect.	orange	0 2	0 2
6.	2 "	"	black	0 3	0 2
7.	5 "	"	vermilion	0 6	0 1
8.	10 "	"	blue	0 9	0 3
9.	20 "	"	green	1 6	0 4

1877, *head with "Colon" and large figure of value below.*

10.	1 cent.	rect.	grey	0 2	0 2
11.	2 "	"	orange	0 3	0 2
12.	5 "	"	carmine	0 6	0 1
13.	10 "	"	blue	0 9	0 3
14.	20 "	"	green	1 6	0 4

1878-81, *like 1877 issue, but "centavos" below instead of across numeral.*

15.	5 c.	rect.	carmine	...	0 1
16.	50 "	"	lilac	...	0 9

1880, *arms (fiscal stamps used for postage).*

17.	1 c.	rect.	vermilion	...	...
18.	2 "	"	brown	...	...
19.	5 "	"	blue	...	0 2
20.	20 "	"	orange	...	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1872, *head.*

21.	5 c.	rect.	purple	0 6	...
22.	10 "	hex.	blue	1 0	...
23.	15 "	oval	pink	1 3	...
24.	20 "	oct.	green	1 9	...

POST CARDS.

1872, *head.*

25.	2 c.	rect.	brown	0 4	...
26.	5 "	"	purple	0 7	...

Confederate States of America.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861-62, *various portraits.*

27.	2 cents	rect.	green	...	8 6
28.	5 "	"	blue	...	2 0
29.	5 "	"	green	...	2 0
30.	10 "	"	rose	...	12 6
31.	10 "	"	blue	...	2 6

1863-64, *various portraits.*

32.	1 cent	rect.	orange	0 9	...
33.	2 "	"	carmine	0 4	...
34.	5 "	"	blue	0 2	0 2
35	TEN "	"	"	7 6	...
36.	10 "	"	"	0 1	0 1
37.	20 "	"	green	0 4	...

BATON ROUGE.

38.	5 cents	rect.	rose	...	...

MEMPHIS.

39.	5 cents	rect.	red	...	...

MOBILE.

40.	2 cents	rect.	black	...	...
41.	5 "	"	blue	...	21 0

NASHVILLE.

42.	5 cents	rect.	crimson	...	...
43.	5 "	"	grey	...	...

NEW ORLEANS.

44.	2 cents	rect.	red	1 6	...
45.	2 "	"	blue	1 6	...
46.	5 "	"	brown	2 0	...

Costa Rica.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1863-64, *sea view.*

47.	½ rl.	rect.	blue	0 6	0 4
48.	2 "	"	scarlet	1 6	0 6
49.	4 "	"	green	3 6	1 0
50.	1 peso	"	orange	6 6	1 6

1881, ½ *real stamp surcharged with new value.*

51.	2 centavos	rect.	blue	...	...

Cuba.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855, *head in beaded circle, watermark of loops.*

52.	½ rl.	pl. rect.	blue	...	0 6
53.	1 "	" "	green	...	1 0
54.	2 "	" "	carmine	3 6	0 3
55.	2 "	" "	(Y¼) "	...	...

1856, *design as last, watermark of diagonally-crossed lines.*

56.	½ rl.	pl. rect.	blue	...	0 6
57.	1 "	" "	green	...	1 6
58.	2 "	" "	red	...	0 3
59.	2 "	" "	(Y¼) "	...	...

1857, *design as last, without watermark.*

60.	½ rl.	pl. rect.	blue	0 3	0 2
61.	1 "	" "	green	0 4	0 3
62.	2 "	" "	red	0 8	0 6
63.	2 "	" "	(Y¼) "	2 0	...

1862, *caduceus and anchor in lower spandrels.*

64.	¼ rl.	pl. rect.	black	1 3	...

1864, *star in circle at each angle. undated.*

65.	¼ rl.	pl. rect.	black	1 6	...
66.	½ "	" "	green	0 9	0 3
66a.	½ "	" "	(on rose) "	...	0 9
67.	1 "	" "	blue	1 0	0 3
68.	2 "	" "	vermilion	1 0	0 8

1866, *design as last. dated.*

69.	¼ rl.	pl. rect.	black	1 9	...
70.	5 c.	"	lilac	0 9	...
71.	10 "	"	blue	0 5	0 4
72.	20 "	"	green	0 6	0 4
73.	40 "	"	rose	2 6	0 6

1867, *design as last. dated.*

74.	5 c.	rect.	lilac	0 8	...
75.	10 "	"	blue	1 0	0 4
76.	20 "	"	green	1 6	0 3
77.	40 "	"	rose	1 3	...

1868, *head in circle. dated.*

78.	5 c.	rect.	lilac	0 6	...
79.	10 "	"	blue	0 8	0 4
80.	20 "	"	green	1 0	0 4
81.	40 "	"	rose	1 0	...

1869, *design as last. dated.*

82.	5 c.	rect.	rose	0 8	...
83.	10 "	"	brown	0 6	0 4
84.	20 "	"	orange	1 0	0 3
85.	40 "	"	lilac	2 0	...

1870, *head of Liberty.*

86.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 8	...
87.	10 "	"	green	0 6	0 4
88.	20 "	"	brown	1 0	0 3
89.	40 "	"	pink	2 0	...

Cuba,

Continued.

1871, *full-length figure of Liberty.*

90.	12 c.	rect.	pale lilac	0 6	0 6
91.	25 "	"	blue	0 6	0 1
92.	50 "	"	green	1 0	0 2
93.	1 peseta		brownish-red	2 0	0 6

1873, *head of King Amadeo.*

94.	12½ c.	de p.	rect. grn.	0 6	...
95.	25 "	"	" lilac	0 9	0 2
96.	50 "	"	" brown	1 3	0 2
97.	1 peseta		yel.-brown	2 0	0 7

1874, *full-length figure of Liberty.*

98.	12½ c.	de p.	rect. brown	0 6	0 4
99.	25 "	"	blue	0 9	0 1
100.	50 "	"	violet	1 3	0 2
101.	1 peseta		rose	2 0	...

1875, *arms.*

102.	12½ c.	rect.	lilac	1 0	0 6
103.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 2
104.	50 "	"	green	...	0 2
105.	1 peseta		brown	...	1 3

1876, *head of King Alfonso.*

106.	12½ c.	rect.	green	0 6	0 3
107.	25 "	"	lilac	...	0 2
108.	50 "	"	blue	...	0 2
109.	1 peseta		black	...	1 3

1877, *head as last.*

110.	12½ c.	rect.	violet	0 4	0 3
111.	25 "	"	green	0 6	0 2
112.	50 "	"	black	1 0	0 2
113.	1 peseta		brown	1 9	1 0

1878, *head as last.*

114.	5 c.	rect.	blue	0 3	0 2
115.	10 "	"	black	0 4	...
116.	12½ "	"	brown	0 4	0 3
117.	25 "	"	green	0 6	0 2
118.	50 "	"	deep green	1 0	0 2
119.	1 peseta	rect.	rose	1 9	0 9

1879, *head as last.*

120.	5 c.	rect.	grnsh. blk.	...	0 3
121.	10 "	"	pale orange	...	...
122.	12½ "	"	carmine	...	0 3
123.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 2
124.	50 "	"	grey	...	0 2
125.	1 peseta	"	brown	...	0 9

1880, *head; type of 1878 Spain.*

126.	5 c.	rect.	green	...	0 3
127.	10 "	"	rose	...	...
128.	12½ "	"	pale lilac	...	0 3
129.	15 "	"	red	...	...
130.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 2
131.	50 "	"	brown	...	0 2
132.	1 peseta	"	pale brown	...	0 9

1881, *design as last.*

133.	1 c.	rect.	green	...	0 2
134.	2½ "	"	pale olive	...	0 2
135.	5 "	"	blue	...	0 2
136.	10 "	"	pale brown	...	0 2
137.	20 "	"	deep "	...	...

POST CARDS.

1878, *head.*

138.	25 c.	rect.	blue	...	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

139.	10 c.	rect.	brown	...	...
140.	15 "	"	rose	...	...
141.	20 "	"	(dble.) brown	...	...
142.	30 "	"	rose	...	...

1881, *for Postal Union.*

143.	2 c.	rect.	lake-red	...	...
144.	3 "	"	rose	...	...
145.	4 "	"	(dble.) lake red	...	...
146.	6 "	"	rose	...	...

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Curaçoa.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873-78, *head.*

1.	2½ cents	rect.	green	0 2	0 2
2.	3 "	"	grey	0 3	...
3.	5 "	"	carmine	0 4	0 3
4.	10 "	"	blue	0 6	0 4
5.	25 "	"	orange	1 0	0 5
6.	50 "	"	violet	1 9	0 6
7.	2 gl. 50 c.	brn. & violet		...	...

POST CARDS.

1876-77, *head.*

8.	12½ cents	rect.	orange	0 6	...
9.	15 "	"	brown	0 8	...

1879, 12½*c. post card, surcharged "7½ cents" in black.*

10.	7½ cents	rect.	orange	...	...

Danish West Indies.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855-73, *sword, sceptre, and crown.*

11.	3 c.	square	light red	1 0	0 6
12.	3 "	"	deep red	0 6	0 3
13.	3 "	"	pink	0 4	0 2
14.	4 "	"	blue	0 6	...

1874-79, *figure of value.*

15.	1 c.	rect.	grn. & mauve	0 2	0 1
16.	3 "	"	blue & rose	0 3	0 1
17.	4 "	"	brown & blue	0 4	0 2
18.	5 "	"	grey & green	0 6	0 3
19.	7 "	"	orange & lilac	0 7	0
20.	10 "	"	brown & blue	10	0 3
21.	12 "	"	green & lilac	1 0	0 4
22.	14 "	"	violet & green	1 3	...
23.	50 "	"	bright violet	...	...

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1877-78, *figure of value.*

23*a*.	2 c.	oval	blue	...	...
23*b*.	3 "	"	red	0 4	...

POST CARDS.

1877-79.

24.	3 cents		rose	0 4	...
25.	6 "		mauve	0 6	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

26.	2 cents		blue	...	...

Dominica.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1874-79, *head.*

27.	½d.	rect.	olive-yellow	0 2	...
28.	1d.	"	violet	0 3	0 2
29.	2½d.	"	red-brown	0 5	...
30.	4d.	"	b'ue	0 8	...
31.	6d.	"	green	1 0	0 3
32.	1s.	"	rose	1 9	0 4

POST CARD.

1880, *for Postal Union.*

32*a*.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	...	...

Ecuador.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865-66, *arms.*

33.	½ real	rect.	blue	1 0	0 3
34.	1 "	"	yellow	2 6	0 8
35.	1 "	"	green	1 6	1 0
36.	4 "	"	pale red	4 0	3 0

1872, *arms.*

37.	½ real	rect.	blue	0 6	0 3
38.	1 "	"	orange	1 0	0 4
39.	1 peso	"	rose	1 6	2 6

Falkland Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1878-80, *head.*

40.	1d.	rect.	red	0 3	...
40*a*.	4d.	"	brown-grey	0 8	...
41.	6d.	"	green	1 0	...
42.	1/.	"	brown	1 9	...

Grenada.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860-75, *head.*

43.	1d.	rect.	green	0 3	0 1
44.	6d.	"	lake	1 3	0 3
45.	6d.	"	orange-red	1 0	0 2
46.	1s.	"	violet	1 9	0 4

Guadalajara.

(See Mexico).

Guatemala.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1871, *arms.*

47.	1 c.	rect.	bistre	0 4	...
48.	5 "	"	brown	0 9	0 6
49.	10 "	"	blue	1 0	0 8
50.	20 "	"	pink	1 3	0 5

1872, *arms.*

51.	4 reales	rect.	lilac	...	0 8
52.	1 peso	"	yellow	...	2 6

1875, *head of Liberty.*

53.	¼	real rect.	black	0 5	...
54.	½ "	"	green	0 8	0 6
55.	1 "	"	blue	1 3	0 5
56.	2 "	"	red	2 0	0 6

1878, *full-faced female bust.*

57.	½	real rect.	green	0 8	0 8
58.	2 "	"	carmine	2 0	0 8
59.	4 "	"	lilac	3 6	0 9
60.	1 peso	"	yellow-ochre	6 6	1 0

1879, *macaw on pillar.*

61.	¼	rl. rect.	brn. & grn.	0 6	...
62.	1 "	"	blk. "	...	0 9

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1875, *head of Liberty,*

63.	½	real oval	green	0 9	...
64.	1 "	"	blue	1 3	0 6
65.	2 "	"	rose	2 0	0 4

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1875, *head of Liberty.*

66.	¼	real oval	black	0 6	...

POST CARDS.

1875-76, *head of Liberty.*

67.	¼	real oval	black	0 6	...
68.	½ "	"	(dble.) "	1 0	...

Hamburg American Packet Company,—West India Line.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1876, *embossed anchor in circle.*

69.	10 c.	rect.	green & yel.	...	1 0

Honduras.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865, *arms.*

70.	2 rls.	rect.	green	2 0	0 6
71.	2 "	"	rose	2 0	0 9

1877, *as last, surcharged.*

72.	½ real	rect.	grn. & red	...	...
73.	1 "	"	green & blk.	...	...
74.	2 "	"	rose & blue	...	...

1878, *head.*

75.	1 centavo	rect.	violet	0 2	...
76.	2 "	"	brown	0 3	...
77.	½ real	"	black	0 8	0 5
78.	1 "	"	green	1 3	0 7
79.	2 "	"	blue	2 0	0 9
80.	4 "	"	vermil.	3 6	1 0
81.	1 peso	"	orange	6 6	3 6

Jamaica.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858-75, *head.*

82.	½d.	rect.	maroon	0 2	0 1
83.	1d.	"	blue	0 2	0 1
84.	2d.	"	rose	0 4	0 1
85.	3d.	"	green	0 6	0 1
86.	4d.	"	orange	0 8	0 1
87.	6d.	"	lilac	1 0	0 1
88.	1s.	"	brown	1 9	0 1
89.	2s.	"	red-brown	3 6	1 3
90.	5s.	"	lilac	7 6	2 0

POST CARDS.

1877, *head.*

91.	½d.	rect.	light brown	0 3	...
92.	1d.	"	blue	0 4	...
93.	3d.	"	green	0 8	...

1879, *for Postal Union.*

94.	1½d.	rect.	green	...	...

Mexico.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

head of Hidalgo.

1857, *colour on white paper.*

95.	½ *(medio)*	rl.	rect. blue	...	1 0
96.	1 *(un)*	"	" yellow	...	0 8
97.	2 *(dos)*	"	" green	...	0 8
98.	4 *(cuatro)*	"	" red	...	2 6
99.	8 *(ocho)*	"	" violet	...	10 6

1861, *black on coloured paper.*

100.	½	rl. rect.	light brown	...	4 0
101.	1 "	"	green	...	0 8
102.	2 "	"	pink	...	0 8
103.	4 "	"	yellow	...	4 0
104.	8 "	"	brown	...	5 0

1863, *colour on coloured paper.*

105.	4 rls.	rect	red on yel.	...	2 6
106.	8 "		green on brown	...	2 6

1864-65, *eagle.*

107.	3 cents.	rect.	brown	3 6	...
108.	½ rl.	"	mauve	1 9	1 3
109.	1 "	"	blue	1 6	0 8
110.	2 "	"	yellow	1 6	0 5
111.	4 "	"	green	1 6	0 6
112.	8 "	"	pink	2 0	0 6

1864, *head of Hidalgo. engraved on steel.*

113.	1 real	rect.	red	3 6	...
114.	2 "	"	blue	4 6	...
115.	4 "	"	brown	3 6	...
116.	1 peso	"	black	4 6	...

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Mexico,

Continued.

1866, *head of Maximilian*

1.	7 c.	rect.	brown	4	0	3 6
2.	7 "	"	grey	4	0	3 6
3.	7 "	"	mauve	2	0	2 0
4.	13 "	"	blue	2	0	2 0
5.	25 "	"	yellow	4	6	2 0
6.	25 "	"	orange	2	6	1 9
7.	25 "	"	brown	3	6	1 9
8.	50 "	"	green	2	6	2 0

1867-68, *head of Hidalgo as on the 1857-63 issues, but name of state stamped in Gothic (not Roman) letters.*

9.	½ rl.	rect.	blue	...		...
10.	½ "	"	blk. on grey	...	3	0
11.	1 "	"	blue	...		...
12.	2 "	"	green	...	2	0
13.	2 "	"	blk. on pink	...	3	0
14.	4 "	"	rose	...	3	0
15.	4 "	"	red on yel.	...	2	0
16.	4 "	"	red on white	...		...
17.	8 "	"	grn. on brown	...		...
18.	8 "	"	blk. " "	...	2	0

1868, *full-faced portrait of Juares.*

19.	6 c.		black on brown	...	0	6
20.	12 "	"	" green	...	0	3
21.	25 "		blue on pink	...	0	4
22.	50 "		black on yellow	...	0	5
23.	100 "	"	" brown	...	0	6

1872, *head of Hidalgo to left. value in words only.*

24.	6 c.	rect.	green	...	0	8
25.	12 "	"	blue	...	0	4
26.	25 "	"	red	...	0	4
27.	50 "	"	yellow	...	0	8
28.	100 "	"	lilac	...	0	9

1874-78, *head of Hidalgo to left. value in words and numerals.*

29.	5 c.	rect.	brown	...	0	3
30.	10 "	"	black	...	0	3
31.	10 "	"	orange	...	0	2
32.	25 "	"	blue	...	0	2
33.	50 "	"	green	...	0	5
34.	100 "	"	carmine	...	0	9

1879, *head of Diaz, numerals of value in upper angles*

35.	1 c.	rect.	brown	0	2	0 2
36.	2 "	"	purple	...		0 3
37.	5 "	"	orange	...		0 2
38.	10 "	"	blue	...		0 3
39.	25 "	"	red	...		0 9
40.	50 "	"	green	...		1 6
41.	85 "	"	violet	...		...
42.	100 "	"	black	...		...

Too-Late Stamps.

1875, *inscribed "Correos, Porte de Mar."*

43.	2 c.	large rect.	black	...	1	6
44.	5 "	"	"	...		...
45.	10 "	"	"	...	0	6
46.	12 "	"	"	...		...
47.	20 "	"	"	...		...
48.	25 "	"	"	...	1	6
49.	35 "	"	"	...		...
50.	50 "	"	"	...		...
51.	60 "	"	"	...		...
52.	75 "	"	"	...		...
53.	85 "	"	"	...		...
54.	100 "	"	"	...		...

1879, *inscribed "Correos de Mexico, Porte de Mar."*

55.	2 c.	rect.	brown	...		...
56.	5 "	"	yellow	...		...
57.	10 "	"	red	...	0	9
58.	25 "	"	blue	...		..
59.	50 "	"	green	...		...
60.	100 "	"	lilac	...		...

Mexico,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1874, *head of Hidalgo.*

61.	10 c.	oval	green	1	0	0 4
62.	25 "	"	blue	2	0	0 5

CAMPEACHY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, *oblong oval handstamps, numerals of value in upper, and eagle in lower.*

63.	5 c.	indigo & pale blue		...		..
64.	25 "	"	"	...		...
65.	50 "	"	"	...		...

GUADALAJARA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867-68, *handstamp, inscribed "Franco en Guadalajara."*

66.	½ rl.	circ.	black on coloured paper	...		...
67.	1 "	"	" "	...		...
68.	2 "	"	" "	...		...
69.	4 "	"	" "	...		...
70.	1 peso	"	" "	...		...

MONTEREY.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1877, *handstamp inscribed "Monterey Franco."*

71.	5 c.	circ.	blk. on blue	...		...

Monte Video.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856, *arms.*

[*Diligencia.*]

72.	60 c.	rect.	blue	...		...
73.	80 "	"	green	...		...
74.	1 rl.	"	red	...		...

1859, *arms.*

75.	60 c.	obl.	brown	0	9	0 9
76.	80 "	"	orange	1	0	1 0
77.	100 "	"	rose	1	3	1 3
78.	120 "	"	blue	1	6	1 0
79.	180 "	"	green	1	9	1 9
80.	240 "	"	red	2	0	1 9

1860, *arms.*

block letters.

81.	120 c.	obl.	blue	...	21	0
82.	180 "	"	green	...		...
83.	240 "	"	carmine	...		...

1864, *arms.*

[*Republica Oriental.*]

84.	06 c.	rect.	lake	0	9	0 8
85.	08 "	"	green	1	0	0 9
86.	10 "	"	brown	1	3	0 9
87.	12 "	"	blue	1	6	0 6

1866, *arms and figure.*

88.	1 c.	rect.	black	0	2	0 2
89.	5 "	"	blue	0	5	0 2
90.	10 "	"	green	0	9	0 3
91.	15 "	"	yellow	1	0	0 6
92.	20 "	"	rose	1	3	0 4

1877-80, *numerals of value.*

93.	1 c.	rect.	red-brown	0	2	0 2
93a.	1 "	"	(litho.) "	0	2	0 2
94.	5 "	"	green	0	5	0 3
95.	10 "	"	red	10		0 4
96.	20 "	"	brown	1	6	0 5
97.	50 "	"	black	3	6	0 9
98.	1 peso	"	blue	6	6	...

Provisional Stamps.

1866, *same stamps as 1864 issue, but surcharged.*

99.	5 [12]	c.	rect.	blue	1	3 ...
100.	10 [08]	"	"	green	1	6 ...
101.	15 [10]	"	"	yel.-brown	1	9 ...
102.	20 [06]	"	"	lake	2	0 ...

Monte Video,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1866, *large numerals of value in oval.*

103.	5 c.	oval	blue	0	6	...
104.	10 "	"	green	1	0	...

1879, *large numerals of value.*

105.	5 centavos		brick-red	0	6	...
106.	10 "		blue	1	0	...
107.	20 "		vermilion	2	0	...

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1879, *sun and numeral of value.*

108.	1 c.	oval	red	0	2	...

POST CARDS.

1878, *large numeral of value.*

109.	2 centavos		blue	...		...
110.	4 "	(dble.)	carm.	...		...

1879, *large numeral of value and figure of Mercury.*

111.	2 c.		blue & black	0	4	...
112.	4 "	(dbl.)	carm. & "	0	6	...

1880, *for Postal Union.*

113.	2 c.	oval	carmine	...		...
114.	3 "	"	green	...		...

Montserrat.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1876, *Antigua stamps surcharged "Montserrat."*

115.	1d.	rect.	lake-red	0	3	...
116.	6d.	"	green	1	0	...

1879, *head of Queen.*

117.	2½d.	rect.	red-brown	0	5	...
118.	4d.	"	blue	0	8	...

POST CARD.

1879, *head of Queen.*

119.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	0	4	...

Nevis.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861, *emblematical figures.*

120.	1d.	rect.	lake	0	8	...
121.	4d.	"	rose	1	0	...
122.	6d.	"	lilac	1	3	...
123.	1s.	"	green	2	6	...

1867-71, *design as last.*

124.	1d.	rect.	bright red	0	4	0 2
125.	1d.	"	lake	0	3	0 2
126.	2½d.	"	red-brown	0	5	...
127.	4d.	"	orange	0	8	0 3
128.	1s.	"	sea-green	1	9	0 6

1880, *head of Queen.*

129.	1d.	rect.	violet	0	3	...
130.	2½d.	"	red-brown	0	5	...

POST CARD.

1879, *head of Queen.*

131.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	0	4	...

New Brunswick.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851, *crown and flowers.*

132.	3d.	diamond	red	...		0 9
133.	6d.	"	yellow	...		...
134.	1s.	"	violet	...		...

1864-65.

locomotive.

135.	1 c.	obl.	brown	0	4	...
136.	1 c.	"	mauve	0	3	...

portrait of Queen.

137.	2 c.	rect.	orange	0	6	...
138.	5 "	"	green	0	7	0 4
139.	10 "	"	vermilion	1	3	0 9

steamship.

140.	12½ cents	obl.	blue	1	6	0 9

portrait of Prince of Wales.

141.	17 cents	rect.	black	2	0	1 6

ESSAY. (?)

portrait of Connell.

142.	5 c.	rect.	brown	...		..

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Newfoundland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857, *heraldic flowers.*

1.	1d. sq.	brown-violet	0 4	...
2.	2d. rect.	vermilion	2 6	1 0
3.	3d. trian.	green	0 9	...
4.	4d. rect.	vermilion	7 6	4 0
5.	5d. sq.	brown-violet	2 6	...
6.	6d. rect.	vermilion	8 6	4 6
7.	6½d. "	"	10 6	5 6
8.	8d. "	"	2 6	2 6
9.	1s. "	"	21 0	18 0

1863, *heraldic flowers.*

10.	2d. rect.	lake	0 6	...
11.	4d. "	"	0 9	...
12.	5d. square	chocolate	1 0	...
13.	6d. rect.	lake	1 6	...
14.	6½d. "	"	1 9	...
15.	8d. "	"	2 0	...
16.	1s. "	"	2 6	...

1866-71.

portrait of Prince of Wales, value in scrolled label.

17.	1 c. rect.	mauve	...	0 2
17a.	1 " "	red-violet	...	0 1

1866, *codfish.*

18.	2 c. obl.	green	0 3	0 2

1870-73, *Queen in widow's weeds, value in curved label.*

19.	3 c. rect.	red	0 5	0 3
20.	3 " "	blue	0 3	0 1

1869-77, *seal, numeral of value in each angle.*

21.	5 c. obl.	brown	1 9	...
22.	5 " "	black	1 0	0 6
23.	5 " "	blue	0 5	0 2

1870, *Queen in widow's weeds.*

24.	6 c. rect.	carmine	0 6	0 2

1866, *portrait of Prince of Wales.*

25.	10 c. rect.	black	10	0 3

1866, *head of Queen.*

26.	12 c. rect.	red-brown	1 0	0 4

1866, *ship.*

27.	13 c. obl.	orange	1 0	0 8

1866, *portrait of Queen.*

28.	24 c. large rect.	blue	1 9	0 8

1880, *portrait of Prince of Wales, value in oval frame.*

29.	1 c. rect.	red-violet	0 2	0 1

1880, *codfish, numeral of value in lower angles only.*

30.	2 c. obl.	green	0 3	0 2

1880, *Queen in widow's weeds, value in straight label.*

31.	3 c. rect.	blue	0 3	0 1

1880, *seal, numeral of value in lower angles only.*

32.	5 c. obl.	blue	0 5	0 4

POST CARDS.

1873, *portrait of Prince of Wales, value in scrolled label.*

33.	1 c. rect.	green	0 2	...

1880, *portrait of Prince of Wales, value in oval frame.*

34.	1 c. rect.	green	0 2	...

1879, *portrait of Queen to right.*

35.	2 c. rect.	scarlet	0 4	...

1880, *portrait of Queen to left.*

36.	2 c. rect.	vermilion	0 3	...

New Granada.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

arms.

1859, *broad shield, large figures above and below.*

37.	5 c. rect.	brown	...	...
38.	5 " "	yellow	...	...
39.	5 " "	lilac	3 6	...
40.	5 " "	blue	...	...
41.	10 " "	brown	4 0	...
42.	10 " "	yellow	4 6	...
43.	20 " "	blue	5 6	4 6

1860, *narrow shield, small figures above and below.*

44.	2½ c. oct.	green	2 6	...
45.	5 " "	blue	3 6	...
46.	5 " "	lilac	3 6	...
47.	10 " "	brown	4 6	...
48.	10 " "	red	3 0	...
49.	20 " "	blue	4 0	2 6
50.	1 peso "	carmine	8 6	...

1861, *large rectangular.*

51.	2½ c. rect.	black	...	17 6
52.	5 " "	yellow	...	8 6
53.	5 " "	buff	...	10 6
54.	10 " "	blue	...	10 6
55.	20 " "	red	...	10 6
56.	1 peso "	rose	...	21 0

1862, *stars on linear ground, above and below circle.*

57.	10 c. oct.	blue	15 6	12 6
58.	20 " "	red	...	...
59.	50 " "	green	...	...
60.	1 peso "	lilac	...	8 6

1863, *stars, shield, &c., on plain ground.*

61.	5 c. oct.	yellow	1 0	0 9
62.	10 " "	blue	2 6	1 9
63.	20 " "	red	4 0	3 0
64.	50 " "	green	7 6	5 0

1864, *stars on plain ground, and ornaments at corners.*

65.	5 c. rect.	yellow	0 8	0 6
66.	10 " "	blue	1 6	0 8
67.	20 " "	red	2 6	1 6
68.	50 " "	green	6 6	3 6
69.	1 peso "	violet	...	...

1865, *arms, etc., within scalloped frame.*

70.	1 c. rect.	pink	0 3	...

1865, *inscription in broad oval band.*

71.	5 c. rect.	yellow	0 8	0 6
72.	10 " "	violet	1 0	0 6
73.	20 " "	blue	2 0	0 8
74.	50 " (small figures)	grn.	5 6	3 0
75.	50 " (large figures) "	...	2 6
76.	1 peso rect.	rose	10 6	2 0
77.	1 " "	red	10 6	1 3

1867.

stars above shield on linear ground.

78.	5 c. rect.	orange	0 8	...

stars and branches surrounding circle containing shield.

79.	10 c. rect.	lilac	1 0	0 7

eagle, shield and flags in oval.

80.	20 c. rect.	blue	1 9	1 0

shield surrounded by stars.

81.	50 c. rect.	green	5 6	1 9

large figure of value in each spandrel.

82.	1 peso rect.	rose	...	3 6
83.	1 " "	vermilion	10 6	2 0

1868.

stars, eagle, shield, and flags in oval.

84.	5 c. rect.	yellow	0 8	...
85.	10 " "	lilac	1 0	0 4

New Granada,

Continued.

on coloured glazed paper.

86.	5 pesos rect.	green	...	7 6
87.	10 " "	vermilion	...	8 6

1869-70,

name in a straight line, with arms, etc., above.

88.	5 c. rect.	pale yellow	0 8	0 5

name etc. in solid circular band.

89.	20 c. rect.	blue	...	0 6

figures of value repeated eleven times.

90.	25 c. rect.	blk. on blue	2 0	1 0

name etc. in graduated letters.

91.	50 c. rect.	green	5 0	1 9

name etc. in solid circular band.

92.	1 peso rect.	pale pink	7 0	2 6

large rectangular.

93.	5 pesos	blk. on green	...	10 6
94.	10 "	blk. on vermil.	...	4 6

1871, *large figure enclosing arms.*

95.	2 c. rect.	brown	0 4	...

1872-73, *arms in curved inscribed frame.*

96.	1 c. rect.	green	0 3	...
97.	1 " "	pink	0 3	...

1874, *stars, eagle, shield, and flags in circle.*

98.	10 c. rect.	lilac	...	0 4

1876, *eagle in circle.*

99.	5 c. rect.	lilac	...	0 3

1876-80, *head of Liberty.*

100.	10 c. rect.	brown	...	0 3
101.	20 " "	blue	...	0 6
102.	20 " "	violet	...	0 6

1878, *eagle.*

103.	10 c. rect.	red	...	...

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1865-69, *arms.*

104.	2½ c. trian.	black on [lavender	0 6	...
105.	2½ " scalene trian.	[black on purple	0 6	...

Registration Stamps.

1865, *large letter R within star.*

106.	5 c. square	black	0 9	...

1870, *large letter R in circle.*

107.	5 c. rect.	black	1 0	...

Insurance Stamps.

1865, *large letter A within wreath.*

108.	5 c. square	black	0 9	...

1872, *large letter A in circle.*

109.	5 c. rect.	black	1 0	...

Stamps for Additional Postage.

1865, *inscribed "Sobre Porte."*

1865.

110.	25 c. rect.	blue	3 6	1 9
111.	50 " "	yellow	6 6	...
112.	1 peso "	rose	10 6	...

1868.

113.	25 c. rect	flesh	3 0	...
114.	50 " "	green	5 6	...
115.	1 peso "	blue	10 6	...

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New Granada,

Continued.

ANTIOQUIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS

1868.

arms, value in straight line at bottom.

1. 2½ c. rect. blue ... ...

arms, numeral in each angle on linear ground.

2. 5 c. rect. green ... ...

arms, numerals on scroll at bottom.

3. 10 c. rect lilac ... ...

arms, white spandrels, value in thick letters.

4. 1 peso rect. red 10 6 ...

1869.

arms, with "Antioquia" below.

5. 2½ c. rect. blue ... 0 8

arms, numeral in each angle and at sides on white ground.

6. 5 c. rect. green ... 0 9

arms, numerals in each lower angle.

7. 10 c. rect. lilac ... 1 0
8. 20 " " brown ... 1 3

design similar to 1 peso of 1868, but with reticulated spandrels and value in thin letters.

9. 1 peso rect. carmine ... ...

1874.

arms, with "Colombia" below.

10. 1 c. rect. green 0 4 ...

arms, numeral at sides.

11. 5 c. rect. green ... 0 8

arms, numerals in each angle and at sides.

12. 10 c. rect. violet 1 0 ...

arms, "Correos" in scroll across centre of stamp.

13. 20 c. rect. brown 1 6 ...

two circles, arms in upper and numerals in lower

14. 50 c. rect. blue ... ..

large letter S, inscribed "Correos," etc.

15. 1 peso rect. red ... ...

arms in circle.

16. 2 pesos rect. yellow ... ...

arms in oval.

17. 5 p. large rect. rose ... ...

1875.

arms, with "Colombia" above.

18. 1 c. rect. blk. on white 0 3 ...
19. 1 " " " " green 0 3 ...

arms, with "Antioquia" above.

20. 2½c. rect. blue 0 6 0 6

head of Liberty to left.

21. 5 c. rect. green ... 0 8

head of Berrio.

22. 10 c. rect. lilac ... ...

1878.

eagle within thick-lined circle.

23. 2½ c. rect. blue ... ..

head of Liberty to right.

24. 5 c. rect. green ... ...

BOLIVAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1863-66, *arms.*

25. 10 c. small rect. rose 7 6 ...

New Granada,

Continued.

26. 10 c. small rect. green ... ...
27. 1 peso " " red ... ...

1873, *arms.*

28. 5 c. rect. blue 1 0 ...
29. 10 " mauve 1 3 ...
30. 20 " green 2 6 ...
31. 80 " vermilion 6 6 ...

1874, *arms. with "Bolivar" above and "Colombia" below.*

32. 5 c. rect. blue 0 9 0 5

1877, *two circles, value in upper, and arms in lower.*

33. 10 c. rect. violet ... 0 5

1878, *arms, figure of value in each angle.*

34. 5 c. rect. blue ... 0 4

1879, *head to left, dated.*

35. 5 c. rect. blue ... 0 6
36. 10 " " lilac ... 1 6
37. 20 " " pale carmine ... 2 6
38 40 " " brown ... ...

1880, *as last except date.*

39. 5 c. rect. blue ... 0 6
40. 10 " " lilac ... 1 6
41. 20 " " pale carmine ... 2 6
42. 40 " " brown ... ...

CORDOBA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860, *arms.*

43. 5 c. rect. blue ... ...
44. 10 " " black ... ...
45. 15 " " violet ... ...

CUNDINAMARCA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, *arms in oval.*

46. 5 c. rect. blue 0 9 ...

1870, *arms in circle.*

47. 10 c. rect. red 1 3 ...

1877, *arms on shield.*

48. 10 c. rect. red 1 3 ...

1877, *arms in circle.*

49. 20 c. rect. green 2 0 ...

MAGDALENA.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1878, *arms.*

50. 5 c. rect. green ... ...

PANAMA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1878, *arms.*

51. 5 c. rect. green 0 8 ...
52 10 " " blue 1 3 ...
53. 20 " " red ... ...
54. 50 " " yellow ... ...

TOLIMA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, *inscription within fancy border.*

55. 5 c. obl. black ... ...
56. 10 " " " ... ...

1871-78, *arms.*

57. 5 c. rect. brown 0 9 ...
58. 10 " " blue 1 3 ...
59. 50 " " green 5 6 ...
60. 1 peso " red 10 6 ...
61. 5 " " yel.-brown ... ...

1879-80, *arms.*

62. 5 c. rect. brown ... ...
63. 10 " " blue ... ...
64. 50 " " green ... ...
65. 1 peso " vermilion ... ...

Nicaragua.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862-71, *mountain landscape.*

66. 1 c. obl. brown 0 3 ...
67. 2 " " deep blue 0 6 ...
68. 2 " " light " 0 4 ...
69. 5 " " black 0 9 0 8
70. 10 " " vermilion 1 0 0 9
71. 25 " " blue ... ...
72. 25 " " green 2 0 1 0

POST CARD.

1878, *arms.*

73. 2 centavos wine-red 0 4 ..

Nova Scotia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857, *portrait of Queen.*

74. 1d. square red-brown 2 6 1 6

crown and heraldic flowers.

75. 3d. diamond blue 1 0 0 6
76. 6d. " green 4 6 1 6
77. 1s. " violet ... ...

1860-63, *head of Queen.*

78. 1 cent rect. black 0 3 0 2
79. 2 " " mauve 0 4 0 2
80. 5 " " blue 0 6 0 2
81. 8½ " " green 2 6 1 6
82. 10 " " red 1 6 0 6
83. 12½ " " black 1 9 0 4

Paraguay.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-78, *lion.*

84. 1 real rect. pink 1 0 0 8
85. 2 " " blue 1 9 1 0
86. 3 " " black 2 6 1 3
87. 5 " " " ... ...
88. 5 " " blue & black ... ...

1879, *lion.*

89. 5 reales rect. orange 1 3 ...
90. 10 " " dull red 1 9 ...

1879, *lion.*

91. 5 centavos rect. brown 1 0 ...

Peru.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858, *arms, large size.*

92. 1 dinero sq. blue ... 3 6
93. 1 peseta " red ... 4 6
94. 1 " " rose .. 7 6

1858, *smaller size, groundwork of wavy lines.*

95. 1 dinero sq. blue ... 1 6
96. 1 peseta " red ... 4 6
97. ½ peso " yellow ... ...
98. ½ ,, " red ... ...

1860, *groundwork of zigzag lines.*

99. 1 dinero sq. blue ... 0 9
100. 1 peseta " red ... 1 9

1862, *embossed.*

101. 1 dinero sq. pink 0 9 0 3
102. 1 peseta " brown 1 3 0 5

1866-67, *llamas.*

103. 5 c. rect. green 0 6 0 2
104. 10 " " vermilion 0 9 0 3
105. 20 " " brown 1 6 0 5

1868-72, *arms, embossed.*

106. 1 dinero sq. green 0 9 0 2
107. 1 peseta " orange ... 0 4

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Peru,

Continued.

1874-79, arms in oval.

1.	2 c.	rect.	violet	0 3	...
2.	5 "	"	blue	0 5	0 2
3.	10 "	"	green	0 9	0 2
4.	20 "	"	carmine-red	1 6	0 3

1875-79, sun.

5.	1 c.	rect.	orange	0 2	...
6.	50 "	large rect.	green	3 6	0 6
7.	1 sol	"	pink	6 6	1 0

1880, surcharged "Union Postal Universal."

8.	1 c.	rect.	green	...	0 2
9.	2 "	"	carmine-red	...	0 2
10.	5 "	"	blue	...	0 2
11.	50 "	"	green	...	1 0
12.	1 sol.	"	pink	...	1 9

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1874, steamship and llamas.

13.	5 c.	large rect.	vermil.	...	0 3
14.	10 "	"	orange	...	0 4
15.	20 "	"	blue	...	0 9
16.	50 "	"	brown	...	1 3

1880, arms.

17.	1 c.	rect.	brown	...	0 3

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1875, arms.

18.	2 c.	rect.	blue	0 4	0 3
19.	5 "	"	green	0 6	0 4
20.	10 "	"	red	1 0	0 6
21.	20 "	"	purple	2 0	...
22.	50 "	"	rose	3 6	...

CHORRILLOS.

1870, arms and locomotive.

23.	5 c.	square	vermilion	...	0 4

LIMA.

1873, llama, embossed.

24.	2 c.	rect.	blue	0 4	...

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

25.	1 real	oblong	blue	...	...
26.	1 "	"	green	...	...
27.	1 "	"	yellow	...	...
28.	1 "	"	red	...	...
29.	2 "	"	green	...	...
30.	2 "	"	yellow	...	...
31.	2 "	"	blue	...	...
32.	2 "	"	red	...	...
33.	2 "	"	brown	...	...

Porto Rico.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, head of Alfonso.

34.	5 c.	rect.	brown	0 2	...
35.	10 "	"	carmine-pink	0 3	...
36.	15 "	"	green	0 4	...
37.	25 "	"	blue	0 6	0 2
38.	50 "	"	grey-brown	1 0	0 4

1878, head as last.

39.	5 c.	rect.	pale brown	...	...
40.	25 "	"	green	0 6	0 2
41.	50 "	"	blue	1 0	0 3
42.	1 peseta	"	brown	1 9	...

Porto Rico,

Continued.

1879, head as last.

43.	5 c.	rect.	lake	...	0 2
44.	10 "	"	brown	...	0 3
45.	15 "	"	black	...	0 4
46.	25 "	"	blue	...	0 3
47.	50 "	"	green	...	0 3
48.	1 peseta	"	grey	...	1 0

1880, head, type of 1878 Spain.

49.	¼ c.	rect.	green	...	...
50.	½ "	"	carmine	...	...
51.	1 "	"	pale lake	...	...
52.	2 "	"	lavender	...	...
53.	3 "	"	pale orange	...	...
54.	4 "	"	black	...	...
55.	5 "	"	green	...	0 2
56.	10 "	"	pink	...	0 2
57.	15 "	"	pale brown	...	0 3
58.	25 "	"	ultramarine	...	0 3
59.	40 "	"	grey	...	0 3
60.	50 "	"	sepia	...	0 4
61.	1 peseta	"	grey-brown	...	0 9

1881, head as last.

62.	½ m. de p.	rect.	lake	0 2	...
63.	1 "	"	mauve	0 2	...
64.	2 "	"	rose	0 2	...
65.	4 "	"	green	0 3	...
66.	6 "	"	lilac	0 3	...
67.	8 "	"	ultramarine	0 3	...
68.	1 c. de p.	"	green	...	0 2
69.	2 "	"	lake	...	0 3
70.	3 "	"	deep brown	...	0 3
71.	5 "	"	blue	...	0 3
72.	8 "	"	brown	...	0 3
73.	10 "	"	grey	...	0 6
74.	20 "	"	olive-brown	...	0 4

POST CARD.

1878, head.

75.	25 c.	rect.	blue	...	...

Prince Edward Island.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1860-69, head.

76.	1d.	rect.	orange	0 4	...
77.	2d.	"	rose	0 3	...
78.	3d.	"	blue	0 3	...
79.	4d.	"	black	0 3	...
80.	4½d.	"	brown	0 4	...
81.	6d.	"	green	0 4	...
82.	9d.	"	lilac	0 4	...

1872, head.

83.	1 cent	rect.	orange	0 3	...
84.	2 "	"	blue	0 3	...
85.	3 "	"	pink	0 3	...
86.	4 "	"	green	0 4	...
87.	6 "	"	black	0 4	...
88.	12 "	"	lilac	0 4	...

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1876, flag in circle.

89.	10 c.	rect.	rose	1 0	...

St. Christopher.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-79, head.

90.	1d.	rect.	pink	0 3	0 2
91.	2½d.	"	red-brown	0 5	...
92.	4d.	"	blue	0 8	...
93.	6d.	"	green	1 0	0 2

POST CARD.

1879, head.

94.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	0 4	...

St. Croix.

(See Danish West Indies).

St. Domingo.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862, arms, value in italics.

95.	½ real	square	rose	...	...
96.	1 "	"	green	...	...

1865, arms, value in roman type.

97.	½ real	square	green	...	...
98.	1 "	"	buff	...	...

1866-76, arms, with motto above.

99.	½ rl.	nar. rect.	pink	1 0	0 8
100.	½ "	" "	blue	1 6	0 9
101.	½ "	" "	green	...	...
102.	½ "	" "	yellow	...	0 6
103.	½ "	" "	blue on pink	0 9	0 8
104.	1 "	" "	pink	1 6	1 0
105.	1 "	" "	pale green	1 6	0 9
106.	1 "	" "	blue	1 6	0 9
107.	1 "	" "	rose	1 6	0 9
108.	1 "	" "	deep grn.	1 0	0 8
109.	1 "	" "	lilac	...	0 6

1879, arms, with motto below. on white paper.

110.	½ real	rect.	lilac	0 9	...
111.	1 "	"	pink	1 3	...

on coloured paper.

112.	½ rl.	rect.	lil c on grey	0 9	...
113.	1 "	"	pink on salmon	1 3	...

1880, arms, on plain ground.

114.	1 c.	rect.	green	0 3	...
115.	2 "	"	orange	0 5	...
116.	5 "	"	pale blue	1 0	...
117.	10 "	"	pink	1 9	...
118.	20 "	"	pale brown	2 6	...
119.	25 "	"	lilac	3 0	...
120.	50 "	"	yellow	4 6	...
121.	75 "	"	blue	6 6	...
122.	1 peso	"	gold	7 6	...

1881, as last, but with a reticulated groundwork of pink lines.

123.	1 c.	rect.	green	...	...
124.	2 "	"	orange	...	...
125.	5 "	"	pale blue	...	...
126.	10 "	"	pink	...	...
127.	20 "	"	pale brown	...	...
128.	25 "	"	lilac	...	...
129.	50 "	"	yellow	...	...
130.	75 "	"	blue	...	...
131.	1 peso	"	gold	...	...

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St. Domingo,

Continued.

POST CARDS.

1880, *arms.*

1.	2 c.	oval	green	0 4	...
2.	3 "	"	carmine	0 6	...
3.	4 "	"	(double) green	0 8	...
4.	6 "	"	" carmine	1 0	...

St. Kitt's.

(See St. Christopher).

St. Lucia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *head.*

5.	[1d.]	rect.	deep red	...	...
6.	[4d.]	"	" blue	...	...
7.	[6d.]	"	" green	...	...

1863, *head.*

8.	[1d.]	rect.	light red	...	...
9.	[4d.]	"	" blue	...	...
10.	[6d.]	"	" green	...	...

1865, *head.*

11.	[1d.]	rect.	black	0 3	0 2
12.	[4d.]	"	yellow	0 8	0 4
13.	[6d.]	"	mauve	1 0	0 3
14.	[1s.]	"	orange	1 9	0 3

St. Thomas.

(See Danish West Indies).

St. Vincent.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859-80, *head.*

15.	1d.	rect.	red	0 4	0 2
16.	1d.	"	black	0 3	0 2
17.	1d.	"	sage-green	...	0 2
18.	4d.	"	blue	0 9	0 5
19.	4d.	"	orange	0 8	0 3
20.	6d.	"	deep green	1 0	0 2
21.	6d.	"	pale green	...	0 2
22.	1s.	"	purple-black	2 0	0 6
23.	1s.	"	dull blue	2 0	...
24.	1s.	"	brown	2 0	0 6
25.	1s.	"	red	2 0	0 4
26.	1s.	"	bright red	1 9	0 5

1880, *half of sixpenny stamp surcharged "1d" in red.*

27.	1d.	rect.	green	...	...

1880, *fiscal stamp, inscribed "Pax et Justitia," used for postage.*

28.	5s.	rect.	lake-red	...	...

Salvador.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867, *volcano.*

29.	½	real	oblong blue	0 6	0 7
30.	1	"	" red	1 0	0 6
31.	2	"	" green	1 9	0 5
32.	4	"	" brown	3 0	1 3

1879, *volcano.*

33.	1 c.	rect.	pale green	0 2	...
34.	1 "	"	deep green	0 3	...
35.	2 "	"	carmine	...	0 4
36.	5 "	"	blue	...	0 5
37.	10 "	"	black	...	0 6
38.	20 "	"	purple	...	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1877, *head of Liberty.*

39.	½	real	oval red	...	...
40.	½	"	" green	...	...

Surinam.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873-78, *head.*

41.	2½	cents	rect. carmine	0 2	0 2
42.	3	"	" green	0 3	0 3
43.	5	"	" violet	0 4	0 3
44.	10	"	" grey	0 6	0 4
45.	25	"	" blue	1 0	0 6
46.	50	"	" orange	1 9	0 4
47.	2 gl. 50 c.		" green & orange	...	...

POST CARDS.

1876-77, *head.*

48.	12½	cents	rect. yellow	0 7	...
49.	15	"	" grey	0 8	...

1880, 15 *c. post card surcharged with new value.*

50.	7½	cents	rect. grey	...	...
51.	12½	"	" "	...	...

Tobago.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879-81, *head of Queen.*

52.	1d.	rect.	carmine	0 3	...
52*a.*	1d.	"	red-brown	...	...
53.	3d.	"	blue	0 6	...
53*a.*	4d.	"	green	...	...
54.	6d.	"	orange	1 0	...
55.	1s.	"	green	1 9	...
56.	5s.	"	grey-black	...	...
57.	£1	"	red-brown	...	...

Tolima.

(See New Granada).

Trinidad.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

figure of Britannia.

1851, *value not indicated.*

58.	rect.		red	...	3 6
59.	"		brown-violet	...	5 6
60.	"		blue	...	7 6

Trinidad,

Continued.

1856, *on ground of diagonally-crossed lines.*

61.	rect.		blue	...	10 6

1858, *as last, but coarsely executed.*

62.	rect.		red	1 6	...
63.	"		blue	...	8 6
64.	"		grey	...	8 6

1859, *value indicated.*

65.	4d.	rect.	brown-violet	...	1 0
66.	6d.	"	dark green	...	0 8
67.	1s.	"	blue-black	...	1 0

1863, *value not indicated.*

68.	rect.		red	0 3	0 1

1863-72, *value indicated.*

69.	4d.	rect.	bright-mauve	0 8	...
70.	4d.	"	blue-grey	0 8	...
71.	6d.	"	green	1 0	0 2
72.	1s.	"	violet	1 9	0 3
73.	1s.	"	orange	1 9	0 3

1869, *head.*

74.	5s.	large	rect. maroon	7 6	1 6

POST CARD.

1879, *head.*

75.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	0 4	...

Turks Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867-80, *head.*

76.	1d.	rect.	red	0 3	0 2
77.	1d.	"	vermilion	...	...
78.	6d.	"	greyish black	1 0	...
79.	1s.	"	slate	1 9	...
80.	1s.	"	reddish violet	...	...

1881, *sixpenny stamp surcharged with new value in black.*

81.	½d.	rect.	greyish black	...	...
82.	2½d.	"	"	...	...
83.	4d.	"	"	...	...

United States.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1847, *head,* [*U.S. post-office.*]

84.	5 c.	rect.	brown	...	0 9
85.	10 "	"	black	...	1 6

1851, *head, no letters in angles.*

86.	1 c.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 2
87.	3 "	"	carmine	0 3	0 1
88.	5 "	"	brown	0 8	0 6
89.	10 "	"	green	0 9	0 2
90.	12 "	"	black	1 0	0 3
91.	24 "	"	lilac	1 9	0 4
92.	30 "	"	orange	2 0	...
93.	90 "	"	blue	4 0	...

1860, *eagle.*

94.	1 c.	oblong	blue	0 5	...

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United States,

Continued.

1861-66, *head, U.S. in lower angles.*

1.	1 c.	rect.	blue	0 2	0 1
2.	2 "	"	black	0 2	0 1
3.	3 "	"	pale carmine	0 3	0 1
4.	5 "	"	brown	0 4	0 1
5.	10 "	"	green	0 8	0 1
6.	12 "	"	black	0 9	0 1
7.	15 "	"	"	1 0	0 2
8.	24 "	"	lilac	1 6	0 1
9.	30 "	"	orange	2 0	0 3
10.	90 "	"	blue	4 6	0 8

1869, *head.*

11.	1 c.	square	brown	0 2	0 2

courier.

12.	2 c.	square	brown	0 2	0 1

locomotive.

13.	3 c.	square	blue	0 3	0 1

head.

14.	6 c.	square	blue	0 5	0 1

eagle.

15.	10 c.	square	orange	0 9	0 2

steamship.

16.	12 c.	square	green	1 0	0 1

historic picture.

17.	15 c.	blue and brown		1 6	0 8
18.	24 "	violet and green		2 6	1 3

eagle and flags.

19.	30 c.	blue and rose		2 6	1 3

head.

20.	90 c.	black and red		5 6	1 6

1870-75, *head.*

21.	1 c.	rect.	blue	0 1	0 1
22.	2 "	"	brown	0 2	0 1
23.	2 "	"	vermilion	0 2	0 1
24.	3 "	"	green	0 3	0 1
25.	5 "	"	blue	0 4	0 1
26.	6 "	"	red	0 5	0 1
27.	7 "	"	vermilion	0 6	0 2
28.	10 "	"	brown	0 9	0 1
29.	12 "	"	purple	10	0 1
30.	15 "	"	yellow	1 0	0 1
31.	24 "	"	violet	1 9	0 2
32.	30 "	"	black	2 0	0 1
33.	90 "	"	scarlet	4 6	0 3

Newspaper Stamps.

1865, *head.*

34.	5 c.	large rect.	blue	1 0	...
35.	10 "	"	green	1 3	...
36.	25 "	"	red	1 9	...

1875, *various emblematic figures.*

37.	2 c.	large rect.	black	0 2	...
38.	3 "	"	"	0 3	...
39.	4 "	"	"	0 4	...
40.	6 "	"	"	0 6	...
41.	8 "	"	"	0 8	...
42.	9 "	"	"	0 9	...
43.	10 "	"	"	10	...
44.	12 "	"	carmine	1 0	...
45.	24 "	"	"	1 9	...
46.	36 "	"	"	2 6	...
47.	48 "	"	"	3 0	...
48.	60 "	"	"	3 9	...
49.	72 "	"	"	4 6	...
50.	84 "	"	"	5 6	...
51.	96 "	"	"	6 0	...
52.	192 "	"	brown	...	...
53.	3 dol.	"	vermilion	...	...
54.	6 "	"	ultramarine	...	...
55.	9 "	"	orange	...	...
56.	12 "	"	green	...	...
57.	24 "	"	purple	...	...
58.	36 "	"	red	...	...
59.	48 "	"	brown	...	...
60.	60 "	"	purple	...	...

United States,

Continued.

UNPAID-LETTER STAMPS.

1879, *figure of value.*

61.	1 cent	rect.	brown	0 2	0 2
62.	2 "	"	"	...	0 3
63.	3 "	"	"	...	0 2
64.	5 "	"	"	...	0 3
65.	10 "	"	"	...	0 5
66.	30 "	"	"	...	...
67.	50 "	"	"	...	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

head.

on white or yellow paper.

1853-55.

68.	3 c.	oval	red	1 0	0 4
69.	6 "	"	"	2 0	...
70.	6 "	"	green	2 6	...
71.	10 "	"	"	2 6	...

1857-60.

72.	1 c.	small oval	blue	0 4	...
73.	3 "	"	red	1 0	...
74.	4 "	(1c. & 3 c.)	bl. & rd.	1 6	...
75.	6 "	small oval	red	1 6	...
76.	10 "	"	green	2 6	...

1861.

77.	3 c.	oval	rose	0 4	0 2
78.	6 "	"	"	0 6	0 3
79.	10 "	obl. oval	green	1 0	...
80.	12 "	"	brown & red	1 3	...
81.	20 "	"	blue & red	1 9	...
82.	24 "	"	green & red	2 0	...
83.	40 "	"	black & red	3 6	...

1863-64.

[*U.S. postage.*]

84.	2 c.	hex.	black	0 4	0 3

[*U.S. post.*]

85.	2 c.	hex.	black	0 3	0 1

1864-66, *large figures of value.*

86.	3 c.	oval	rose	0 3	0 1
87.	3 "	"	brown	0 5	...
88.	6 "	"	rose	0 6	...
89.	6 "	"	violet	0 6	...

1866.

90.	9 c.	obl. oval	yellow	10	...
91.	12 "	"	brown	1 0	...
92.	18 "	"	red	1 6	...
93.	24 "	"	blue	2 0	...
94.	30 "	"	green	2 6	...
95.	40 "	"	rose	3 6	...

1870-75.

96.	1 c.	oval	blue	0 2	0 1
97.	2 "	"	brown	0 3	0 1
98.	2 "	"	vermilion	0 3	0 1
99.	3 "	"	green	0 4	0 1
100.	5 "	"	blue	0 5	0 1
101.	6 "	"	pink	0 6	0 2
102.	7 "	"	vermilion	0 7	0 4
103.	10 "	"	brown	10	...
104.	12 "	"	violet	1 0	...
105.	15 "	"	orange	1 3	...
106.	24 "	"	bright violet	2 0	...
107.	30 "	"	black	2 6	...
108.	90 "	"	carmine	6 6	...

1876, *railway engine, cars, &c.*

109.	3 c.	shield shape	green	0 6	0 2
110.	3 "	"	vermilion	0 6	0 3

POST CARDS.

1873-75, *head of Liberty.*

111.	1 c.	oval	brown	0 2	0 1
112.	1 "	rect.	black	0 2	0 1

1879, *for Postal Union.*

113.	2 cents	oval	blue	0 3	...

United States,

Continued.

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1857, *head.*

114.	1 c.	small oval	blue	0 8	...

1872-75, *head.*

115.	1 c.	oval	blue	0 2	...
116.	2 "	"	brown	0 4	...
117.	2 "	"	vermilion	0 3	...

NEW YORK.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1845, *head.*

118.	5 c.	large rect.	black	3 6	2 6

DEPARTMENTAL STAMPS.

AGRICULTURE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

119.	1 cent	rect.	straw	1 0	0 4
120.	2 "	"	"	1 0	0 5
121.	3 "	"	"	0 6	0 2
122.	6 "	"	"	1 0	0 2
123.	10 "	"	"	1 3	...
124.	12 "	"	"	1 6	...
125.	15 "	"	"	1 9	...
126.	24 "	"	"	2 6	...
127.	30 "	"	"	3 0	...

EXECUTIVE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

128.	1 cent	rect.	carmine	...	1 0
129.	2 "	"	"	...	1 0
130.	3 "	"	"	...	0 9
131.	6 "	"	"	...	1 3
132.	10 "	"	"	...	1 9

INTERIOR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

133.	1 cent	rect.	vermilion	...	0 3
134.	2 "	"	"	...	0 2
135.	3 "	"	"	...	0 1
136.	6 "	"	"	...	0 1
137.	10 "	"	"	...	0 3
138.	12 "	"	"	...	0 2
139.	15 "	"	"	...	0 2
140.	24 "	"	"	...	0 2
141.	30 "	"	"	...	0 4
142.	90 "	"	"	...	0 4

JUSTICE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

143.	1 cent	rect.	purple	...	0 6
144.	2 "	"	"	...	0 5
145.	3 "	"	"	...	0 4
146.	6 "	"	"	...	0 4
147.	10 "	"	"	...	0 8
148.	12 "	"	"	...	0 6
149.	15 "	"	"	...	0 9
150.	24 "	"	"	...	1 3
151.	30 "	"	"	...	1 0
152.	90 "	"	"	...	1 9

NAVY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

153.	1 cent	rect.	blue	...	0 3
154.	2 "	"	"	...	0 3
155.	3 "	"	"	...	0 1
156.	6 "	"	"	...	0 2
157.	7 "	"	"	...	1 9
158.	10 "	"	"	...	0 6
159.	12 "	"	"	...	0 4
160.	15 "	"	"	...	0 4
161.	24 "	"	"	...	0 7
162.	30 "	"	"	...	0 5
163.	90 "	"	"	...	1 9

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United States,

Continued.

POST OFFICE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *figure of value.*

1.	1	cent	rect.	black	...	0	3
2.	2	"	"	"	...	0	1
3.	3	"	"	"	...	0	1
4.	6	"	"	"	...	0	1
5.	10	"	"	"	...	0	8
6.	12	"	"	"	...	0	4
7.	15	"	"	"	...	0	4
8.	24	"	"	"	...	0	5
9.	30	"	"	"	...	0	4
10.	90	"	"	"	...	0	4

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

11.	2	cents	oval	black	...	0	2
12.	3	"	"	"	...	0	1
13.	6	"	"	"	...	0	3

STATE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

14.	1	cent	rect.	green	...	1	0
15.	2	"	"	"	...	0	9
16.	3	"	"	"	...	0	5
17.	6	"	"	"	...	0	6
18.	7	"	"	"	...	0	9
19.	10	"	"	"	...	0	8
20.	12	"	"	"	...	0	9
21.	15	"	"	"	...	1	0
22.	24	"	"	"	...	1	6
23.	30	"	"	"	...	1	3
24.	90	"	"	"	...	2	0
25.	2	dollars	"	blk. & green	...	...	
26.	5	"	"	"	...	...	
27.	10	"	"	"	...	...	
28.	20	"	"	"	...	...	

TREASURY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

29	1	cent	rect.	brown	...	0	1
30.	2	"	"	"	...	0	1
31.	3	"	"	"	...	0	1
32.	6	"	"	"	...	0	1
33.	7	"	"	"	...	0	3
34.	10	"	"	"	...	0	1
35.	12	"	"	"	...	0	1
36.	15	"	"	"	...	0	1
37.	24	"	"	"	...	0	5
38.	30	"	"	"	...	0	1
39.	90	"	"	"	...	0	2

WAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1873, *head.*

40.	1	cent	rect.	red	...	0	2
41.	2	"	"	"	...	0	3
42.	3	"	"	"	...	0	1
43.	6	"	"	"	...	0	2
44.	7	"	"	"	...	1	9
45.	10	"	"	"	...	0	6
46.	12	"	"	"	...	0	4
47.	15	"	"	"	...	0	3
48.	24	"	"	"	...	0	5
49	30	"	"	"	...	0	4
50.	90	"	"	"	...	1	9

United States,

Continued.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

51.	1	cent	oval	red	...	0	3
52.	2	"	"	"	...	0	3
53.	3	"	"	"	...	0	2
54.	6	"	"	"	...	0	6
55.	10	"	"	"	...	...	
56.	12	"	"	"	...	0	9
57.	15	"	"	"	...	...	
58.	24	"	"	"	...	...	
59.	30	"	"	"	...	...	

For the use of all the Departments.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

1877, *inscribed "United States Postal Service."*

60.	transverse oval			black	...	...	

United States of Colombia.

(See New Granada).

Uruguay.

(See Monte Video).

Vancouver Island.

(See British Columbia).

Venezuela.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859, *arms in shield, on linear ground.*

61.	½	rl.	small	rect.	yell.	0	3	...
62.	1	"		"	blue	0	4	...
63.	2	"		"	red	0	5	...

1861, *arms in shield, on white ground.*

64.	¼	c.	large	rect.	green	0	4	...
65.	½	"		"	purple	0	5	...
66.	1	"		"	brown	0	6	...

1863, *eagle in circle.*

67.	½	c.	rect.		red	0	3	...
68.	1	"	"		slate	0	4	...
69.	½	rl.	"		yellow	0	4	...
70.	1	"	"		blue	0	9	...
71.	2	"	"		green	1	0	...

1866-75, *arms in octagon.*

72.	½	c.	square	pea-grn.	0	4	...
73.	1	"	"	blue-green	0	4	...
74.	1	"	"	lavender	0	3	0	2
75.	2	"	"	green	0	4	0	3
76.	½	rl.	"	rose	0	6	0	2
77.	1	"	"	red	1	0	0	3
78.	2	"	"	yellow	1	9	0	6

Venezuela.

Continued.

1879, *inscribed "Escuelas," head to right.*

79.	1	c.	rect.	yellow	...	...	
80.	5	"	"	orange	...	...	
81.	10	"	"	blue	...	...	
82.	30	"	"	"	...	...	
83.	50	"	"	"	...	...	
84.	90	"	"	"	...	...	
85.	1	venezolano	rect.	red	...	...	
86.	3	"	"	"	...	...	
87.	5	"	"	"	...	...	

1880, *head to left.*

88.	5	c.	rect.	blue	0	3	0	3
89.	10	"	"	red	0	5	0	3
90.	25	"	" orange-yel.		1	0	0	4
91.	50	"	"	brown	1	9	0	9
92.	1	bolivar		green	3	0	...	

LA GUAIRA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864-65, *steamship sailing to right.*

93.	½	c.	rect.	grey	0	3	...
94.	1	"	"	rose	0	4	...
95.	2	"	"	green	0	5	...
96.	3	"	"	yellow	0	6	...
97.	4	"	"	blue	0	7	...
98.	½	real	"	rose	0	6	0	4
99.	½	"	"	blue	0	6	...
100.	2	"	"	green	1	3	0	4
101.	2	"	"	yellow	1	6	...

1869, *steamship sailing to left.*

102.	½	real	rect.	green	0	8	0	6
103.	2	"	"	rose	0	9	0	7

Virgin Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1866-67, *figure of Virgin.*

104.	1d.	rect.		green	0	3	...
105.	4d.	"		red-brown	0	8	...
106.	6d.	"		rose	1	0	...
107.	1s.	"		pink	2	0	...
108.	1s.	"		lake	1	9	...

1879-80, *head of Queen.*

109.	1d.	rect.		green	0	3	...
110	2½d.	"		red-brown	0	5	...

POST CARD.

1880, *head of Queen.*

111.	1½d.	rect.	red-brown	...	...	

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OCEANIA.

Dutch Indies.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1863, head.

1.	10 c.	rect.	carmine	0 8	0 3

1869-76, head in circle.

2.	1 c.	rect.	olive-grn.	0 1	0 1
3.	2½	"	lilac-brown	0 2	0 1
4.	2½	"	ochre-yellow	0 2	0 1
5.	5	"	green	0 3	0 1
6.	10	"	bistre	0 4	0 1
7.	15	"	bistre-brown	0 6	0 2
8.	20	"	blue	0 8	0 1
9.	25	"	violet	0 9	0 1
10.	50	"	carmine	1 3	0 1
11.	2	gl. 50 c.	grn. & mve.	...	0 4

Unpaid-Letter Stamps.

1874-76, "Te Betalen Port" and figure of value.

12.	5 c.	rect.	yellow	0 5	...
13.	10	"	green on yell.	0 6	...
14.	15	"	yellow-brown	0 7	...
15.	20	"	green on blue	0 8	...

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1877-79, head.

16.	10 c.	rect.	red-brown	...	0 3
16a.	20	"	blue	...	0 3
17.	25	"	violet	...	0 3
18.	25	"	mauve	...	0 3

POST CARDS.

1874-77, head in circle.

19.	5	c.	rect.	violet	0 4	...
20.	10	"	" (double)	"	0 6	...
21.	12½	"	"	grey	0 7	...

1879, 12½c. post card, surcharged with numeral in blue.

22.	5 c.	rect.	grey	...	...

1880, for Postal Union.

23.	7½ c.	rect.	brown	...	...

Fiji Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, figure of value.

24.	1d.	obl.	black on rose	0 6	...
25.	3d.	"	"	1 0	...
26.	6d.	"	"	1 6	...
27.	9d.	"	"	2 0	...
28.	1/.	"	"	2 6	...

1871, crown and initials.

29.	1d.	rect.	blue	0 4	...
30.	3d.	"	green	0 8	...
31.	6d.	"	rose	1 3	...

Fiji Islands,

Continued.

1872, design as last, but surcharged with value in cents.

32.	2 c.	rect.	blue	0 4	...
33.	6	"	green	0 8	...
34.	12	"	rose	1 3	...

1875-78, surcharged with V.R.

35.	1d.	rect.	blue	...	...
36.	2d.	"	green	...	...
37.	4d.	"	lilac	...	...
38.	6d	"	rose	...	...

1879-80, V.R. engraved.

39.	1d.	rect.	blue	...	...
40.	3d.	"	green	...	...
41.	6d.	"	carmine	...	...

Hawaiian Islands.

(See Sandwich Islands).

Honolulu.

(See Sandwich Islands).

Java.

(See Dutch Indies).

Luzon.

(See Philippine Isles).

New Caledonia.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1860, head.

42.	10 c.	rect.	grey	2 6	...

New South Wales.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850, view of Sydney. houses detached, with clouds.

43.	1d.	rect.	lake	...	4 0

without clouds.

44.	1d.	rect.	lake	...	4 6

houses connected.

45.	1d.	rect.	lake	...	4 0

New South Wales,

Continued.

horizontal waved lines. with clouds.

46.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	3 0

without clouds.

47.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	3 6

vertical waved lines. with clouds.

48.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	5 6

without clouds.

49.	2d.	rect.	blue	...	5 6

with clouds.

50.	3d.	rect.	green	...	2 6

1851-53, laureated head.

51.	1d.	rect.	red	...	0 9
52.	1d.	"	orange	...	0 8
53.	2d.	"	blue	...	0 3
54.	3d.	"	green	...	0 6
55.	6d.	"	brown	...	2 0
56.	8d.	"	orange	...	8 6

1854-76, diademed head.

57.	5d.	large square	grn.	10	0 4
58.	6d.	"	cinnamon	...	0 4
59.	6d.	"	sage-green	...	0 4
60.	6d.	"	violet	...	0 1
61.	8d.	"	orange	...	1 0
62.	8d.	"	(1876) yellow	...	0 4
63.	1s.	"	rose	1 6	0 2
64.	5s.	circular	violet	...	0 6

1856, diademed head, with "postage" above.

65.	1d.	rect.	red	0 3	0 2
66.	2d.	"	blue	0 4	0 2
67.	3d.	"	green	0 6	0 1

1862-75, diademed head.

68.	1d.	rect.	red	0 2	0 1
69.	2d.	"	light blue	0 3	0 1
70.	4d.	"	red	0 7	0 1
71.	6d.	"	lilac	...	0 1
72.	9d.	"	red	...	0 4
73.	10d.	"	lilac	1 3	0 5
74.	1s.	"	black	1 9	0 3

Registration Stamps.

1853, laureated head.

75.	oval		yellow & blue	...	1 6
76.	"		red and "	...	0 6

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMPS.

1864-65, head.

77.	1d.	oval	red	0 6	0 4
78.	1d.	rect.	"	0 3	0 1

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1871, head.

79.	1d.	rect.	flesh	3	...

For Registered Letters.

1880, head.

80.	4d.	oval	rose	0 8	...

POST CARD.

81.	1d.	rect.	pink	0 3	...

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New Zealand.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859-67, *bust of Queen.*

1.	1d. rect.	vermilion	0 3	0 1
2.	2d. "	blue	0 4	0 1
3.	3d. "	violet	0 6	0 1
4.	4d. "	rose	1 6	1 3
5.	4d. "	yellow	0 8	0 3
6.	6d. "	chocolate	1 0	0 1
7.	1s. "	green	1 9	0 3

1871, *same design as last.*

8.	1d. rect.	brown	...	0 1
9.	2d. "	vermilion	...	0 2
10.	6d. "	blue	...	0 2

1873-81, *head of Queen.*

11.	½d. rect.	pink	0 2	0 1
11*a.*	½d. "	bright carm.	...	0 1
12.	1d. "	lilac	0 3	0 1
13.	2d. "	pink	0 4	0 1
13*a.*	2d. "	bright carm.	...	0 2
14.	3d. "	brown	0 6	0 2
15.	4d. "	red-brown	0 8	0 1
16.	6d. "	blue	1 0	0 1

1873-78, *head of Queen.*

17.	1s. rect.	green	1 9	0 1
18.	2s. "	dull pink	3 6	0 9
19.	5s. "	grey	7 6	0 9

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1878, *head.*

20.	½d. rect.	pink	0 2	...

POST CARD.

1876, *head.*

21.	1d. rect.	violet-brown	0 3	...

Philippine Isles.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1854, *large head in beaded oval, dated.*

22.	5 c. rect.	orange	...	31 6
23.	10 " "	carmine	12 6	...
24.	1 rl. "	blue	25 0	...
25.	2 " "	green	25 0	...

1856, *large head in dotted circle, dated.*

26.	5 c. rect.	red	25 0	...

1860, *"Correos Interior," in block letters.*

27.	5 c. rect.	orange-red	6 6	...
28.	10 " "	rosy pink	6 6	...

1863, *"Correos Interior," in roman letters.*

29.	5 c. rect.	vermilion	3 6	...
30.	10 " "	carmine	15 6	...
31.	1 rl. "	dark violet	21 0	...
32.	2 " "	blue	17 6	...

1863-64, *"Correos" only.*

33.	1 rl. pl.	blue-green	4 6	...
34.	1 " "	bright green	3 6	...

Philippine Isles,

Continued.

1864, *head to left.*

35.	3 1-8 c. rect.	black	0 9	0 6
36.	6 2-8 " "	green	0 9	0 6
37.	12 4-8 " "	blue	1 6	0 6
38.	25 " "	scarlet	2 6	0 9

1871, *head of Liberty.*

39.	5 c. de esc. rect.	blue	3 0	1 3
40.	10 " "	green	3 6	0 6
41.	20 " "	bistre	4 0	1 0
42.	40 " "	rose	4 6	...

1872-77, *head of Amadeo.*

43.	12 c. de peseta rect.	pink	...	1 0
44.	16 " " "	blue	...	2 6
45.	25 " " (1877) "	grey	...	5 6
46.	62 " " "	lilac	...	0 8
47.	1 p. 25 c. "	brown	...	2 0

1874-77, *figure of Liberty.*

48.	12 c. de peseta rect.	lilac	...	0 6
49.	25 " (1877) "	blue	...	1 6
50.	62 " "	rose	...	0 5
51.	1 p. 25 c. "	brown	...	2 0

1876-78, *head of Alfonso.*

52.	2 c. de peso rect.	rose	...	0 6
53.	2 " "	blue	1 0	...
54.	6 " "	orange	...	0 9
55.	10 " "	blue	...	0 9
56.	12 " "	lilac	1 0	0 4
57.	20 " "	violet	...	...
58.	20 " "	deep brn.	...	...
59.	25 " "	green	...	0 9

1877-78, *surcharged in black "Habilitado, 12 cs. pta."*

60.	12 c. (on 2 c. de peso)	rose	...	0 9
61.	12 " (on 25 m. de p.)	black	...	1 3

1877-79, *head of Alfonso.*

62.	25 mil. de peso	black	...	0 9
63.	25 " "	green	1 3	..
64.	50 " "	lilac	1 6	...
65.	100 " "	rose	2 0	...
66.	100 " "	green	...	0 6
67.	125 " "	blue	...	0 6
68.	250 " "	brown	3 6	...

1879, *as last, surcharged in black "Convenio Universal de Correos" and new value.*

69.	2 c. de p. (on 25 m. d. p.)	grn.	...	1 0
70.	8 " (on 100 m. d. p.)	rose	...	0 6

1880, *head; type of 1878 Spain.*

71.	2 c. de p. rect.	rose	...	0 4
72.	2½ " "	deep brown	...	0 4
73.	8 " "	pale brown	...	0 3

1881, 10 *cuarto "Derecho Judicial" stamp surcharged in black "Habilitado" and new value.*

74.	2 4/8 cms. rect.	brown	...	...
75.	2 c. de peso "	"	...	...

POST CARD.

1880.

76.	3 c. de peso rect.	lake	...	...

Queensland.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861-80, *portrait of Queen.*

77.	1d. rect.	lake-red	0 9	0 5
78.	1d. "	orange	0 2	0 1
79.	2d. "	blue	0 4	0 1
80.	3d. "	brown	0 6	0 2
81.	4d. "	mauve	0 8	0 3
82.	4d. "	yellow	0 8	0 1
83.	6d. "	green	1 0	0 1
84.	1s. "	grey	...	0 6
85.	1s. "	purple	1 9	0 4
86.	1s. "	violet	1 9	0 3
87.	2s. "	blue	...	...
88.	2s. 6d. "	red	...	...
89.	5s. "	pale rose	...	1 9
90.	5s. "	dull pink	...	...
91.	£1 "	rose	...	...

1879, *head of Queen to left.*

92.	½d. rect. (on 1d.)	orange	...	0 3
93.	1d. "	"	...	0 1
94.	2d. "	blue	...	0 1
95.	4d. "	yellow	...	0 2
96.	6d. "	green	...	0 2
97.	1s. "	mauve	...	...

1880, *fiscals used for postage.*

98.	1d. rect.	('79 issue) mve.	...	...
99.	1d. "	('73 issue) "	...	...
100.	6d. "	" brown	...	...
101.	1s. "	" green	...	...
102.	2s. 6d. "	" red	...	...
103.	5s. "	" orange	...	...
104.	10s. "	" bistre	...	...

Registration Stamp.

105.	rect.	yellow	...	0 5

POST CARD.

1880, *head of Queen.*

106.	1d. rect.	carmine	...	...

Samoa.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877-81.

107.	1d. rect.	ultramarine	...	...
108.	3d. "	red	...	...
109.	6d. "	violet	...	...
110.	9d. "	pale brown	...	...
111.	1s. "	yellow	...	0 9
112.	2s. "	brown	...	1 6
113.	5s. "	green	...	...

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Sandwich Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851-52, figure in fancy border.

1.	2 cents	rect.	blue	...	...
2.	5 "	"	"	...	...
3.	13 "	"	"	...	...

1853, head to right, on bluish paper.

4.	5 cents	rect.	blue	1 6	...

1853, head to right, on white paper.

5.	5 cents	rect.	blue	4 6	...
6.	13 "	"	vermilion	3 6	...

1859-65, figure of value, with "Hawaiian Postage" on left, on bluish paper.

7.	1 cent	rect.	blue	7 6	...
8.	1 "	"	black	...	...
9.	2 "	"	blue	...	...
10.	2 "	"	black	8 6	...
11.	5 "	"	blue	1 3	...

1862, head to left, branches at side.

12.	2 cents	rect.	rose	1 6	0 9

1864, figure of value, with "Hawaiian Postage" on left, on white paper.

13.	1 cent	rect.	black	0 4	...
14.	2 "	"	"	0 6	...

1864-66, head to left, in oval.

15.	2 cents	rect.	vermilion	0 4	0 2
16.	5 "	"	blue	0 6	0 4

1865-67, figure of value, with "Inter-island" on left.

17.	1 cent	rect.	blue	0 4	...
18.	2 "	"	"	0 5	...
19.	5 "	"	"	...	...

1871-75, head.

20.	1 cent	rect.	mauve	0 2	0 2
21.	2 "	"	brown	0 3	0 2
22.	6 "	"	green	0 6	0 3
23.	12 "	"	black	1 0	0 6
24.	18 "	"	pink	1 6	0 9

Sarawak.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868, head to right.

25.	3 c.	brown on yellow	0 3	...

1870-74, head to left.

26.	2 c.	rect.	mauve	0 3	...
27.	3 "	"	brown on yel.	0 4	...
28.	4 "	"	"	0 4	...
29.	6 "	"	green	0 6	...
30.	8 "	"	indigo	0 8	...
31.	12 "	"	red	1 0	...

South Australia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855-66, head in circle.

32.	1d.	rect.	dark green	...	0 3
33.	1d.	"	green	...	0 2
34.	2d.	"	carmine	...	0 4
35.	2d.	"	orange	...	0 1
36.	6d.	"	dark blue	...	0 3
37.	6d.	"	light blue	...	0 2
38.	1s.	"	orange	...	0 9
39.	1s.	"	red-brown	1 6	0 3

1860-77, head in oval.

40.	1d.	rect.	green	0 2	0 1
41.	8d.	"	orange & black	...	0 4
42.	9d.	"	grey	...	0 6
43.	9d.	"	red-violet	...	0 4
44.	9d.	"	mauve	...	0 4
45.	10d.	"	orange	...	0 9
46.	10d.	"	yellow	...	0 6

1867-70, head, same design as 1 cent Nova Scotia.

47.	2d.	rect.	orange	0 4	0 1
48.	3d.	"	blue	0 6	0 2
49.	4d.	"	mauve	0 7	0 2
50.	2s.	"	carmine	3 0	0 4

POST CARD.

1877, head.

51.	1d.	rect.	lilac	0 3	...

Sydney.

(See New South Wales).

Tasmania.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853, small head, ["Van Diemen's Land."]

52.	1d.	rect.	blue	10 6	2 6
53.	4d.	oct.	orange	2 6	0 6

1855, head, ["Van Diemen's Land"]

54.	1d.	rect.	red	0 3	0 1
55.	2d.	"	green	0 4	0 2
56.	4d.	"	blue	0 8	0 1

1858-80, head, ["Tasmania"]

57.	1d.	rect.	pink	0 3	0 1
58.	1d.	"	bright carmine	...	0 1
59.	2d.	"	green	0 4	0 1
60.	3d.	"	red-brown	0 6	0 1
61.	4d.	"	blue	...	...
62.	4d.	"	yellow	0 9	0 1
63.	6d.	oct.	lilac	1 0	0 1
63a.	6d.	"	violet	...	0 2
64.	8d.	rect.	red-lilac	1 3	0 4
65.	9d.	"	blue	1 6	0 9
66.	10d.	"	black	1 6	...
67.	1s.	oct.	red	1 9	0 2
68.	5s.	rect.	violet	7 6	1 6

Van Diemen's Land.

(See Tasmania).

Victoria.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1852, half-length portrait of Queen.

69.	1d.	rect.	rose	...	0 9
70.	2d.	"	ash	...	1 0
71.	3d.	"	blue	...	0 4

1857-58, Queen enthroned.

72.	1d.	rect.	green	...	1 0
73.	2d.	"	brown	...	0 6
74.	6d.	"	blue	...	0 4

1858, head, in octagon.

75.	1s.	oct.	blue	...	0 4

1858-64 "Postage Stamp" at sides.

76.	6d.	rect.	orange	...	0 3
77.	6d.	"	black	...	0 6
78.	2s.	"	green	...	0 6
79.	2s.	"	blue	...	0 3

1859-60, emblems in angles.

80.	1d.	rect.	green	...	0 2
81.	2d.	"	lilac	...	0 2
82.	4d.	"	pink	...	0 2

1862, as last, but without emblems.

83.	1d.	rect.	green	...	0 2

1862-81, figure of value at sides.

84.	3d.	rect.	blue	...	0 2
85.	3d.	"	lake	...	1 6
86.	4d.	"	rose	...	0 2
87.	6d.	"	orange	...	...
88.	6d.	"	black	...	0 4

1862, as last, but inscription in large letters.

89.	6d.	rect.	black	...	0 2

1863-81, laureated head in circle.

90.	½d.	rect.	green	0 3	0 1
91.	1d.	"	green	0 2	0 1
92.	2d.	"	lilac	0 4	0 1
93.	4d.	"	rose	0 7	0 1
93a.	4d.	"	bright carm.	...	0 2
94.	8d.	"	orange	1 3	0 3
95.	8d.	"	brown	1 3	0 3
96.	1s.	oct.	blue	1 9	0 1
97.	5s.	circ.	"	...	2 6
98.	5s.	"	blue and red	...	0 8

1865-71, laureated head in oval.

99.	3d.	rect.	dull lilac	0 6	0 4
100.	3d.	"	orange	0 6	0 1
101.	6d.	"	blue	0 8	0 1
102.	9d.	"	red-brown	1 6	0 2
103.	10d.	"	slate	...	1 6
104.	10d.	"	red-brown	1 6	0 2

1870, diademed head, minute figures at sides.

105.	2d.	rect.	lilac	0 4	0 1

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Victoria,

Continued.

1873, *diademed head, net-work at sides.*

1.	2d. rect.	violet	0 3	0 1

1873-76, *crowned head.*

2.	8d. rect.	red-brown	...	0 5
3.	9d. "	"	1 6	0 3

1874-81, *diademed head.*

4.	½d. upright obl.	pink	0 2	0 1
5.	1d. rect.	green	0 2	0 1
6.	1d. "	green on yel.	...	0 2
7.	2d. "	brown	0 4	0 1
8.	1s. "	blue	1 9	0 2

Too-Late Stamp.

1858.

9.	6d. rect. lilac & green	...		3 6

Registration Stamp

1858.

10.	1s. rect.	blue & rose	...	3 6

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1869-78, *head.*

11.	1d. oval	green	...	0 2
12.	2d. "	pink	0 4	0 2

NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER STAMP.

1869, *head*

13.	1d. rect.	green	0 3	0 1

Victoria,

Continued.

POST CARDS.

1876, *laureated head.*

14.	1d. rect.	lilac	0 6	...

1876, *diademed head.*

15.	1d. rect.	mauve	0 3	...

Western Australia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

swan.

1855.

16.	2d. oct.	black on red	5 6	3 6
17.	4d. "	blue	1 0	0 5
18.	6d. "	bronze	6 6	3 6
19.	1s. oval	brown	2 6	1 3

1860-61.

20.	1d. obl.	black	1 6	0 6
21.	2d. "	orange	0 9	0 5
22.	4d. "	blue	1 6	...
23.	6d. "	green	...	2 0

Western Australia,

Continued.

1862-64.

24.	1d. obl.	rose	0 3	0 1
25.	2d. "	blue	0 4	0 2
26.	4d. "	vermilion	1 0	0 6
27.	6d. "	violet-brown	1 6	0 8
28.	1s. "	dark green	2 0	0 9

1865-77.

29.	1d. obl.	bistre	0 3	0 1
30.	1d. "	orange	...	0 3
31.	2d. "	"	0 4	0 1
32.	2d. "	lilac	...	...
33.	3d. "	brown	0 6	0 2
34.	4d. "	rose	0 8	0 1
35.	6d. "	violet	1 0	0 2
36.	6d. "	lilac	...	0 1
37.	1s. "	green	1 9	0 4

POST CARDS.

1879, *swan.*

38.	½d. obl.	red-brown	0 3	...
39.	1d. "	blue	0 4	...



STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

☞ **Important.**—When ordering, say "as advertised in *The Stamp-Collector's Annual for* 1881," and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

No.	USED (*), UNUSED (‖), USED AND UNUSED (†).		s.	d
1.	‖**Angola,** 5, 10, and 20 reis	Set of 3	0	8
2.	*Antigua, 1d. and 4d.	,, 2	0	2
3.	*Argentine Republic (1867-73), 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, and 16 centavos	,, 8	0	9
4.	* ,, ,, (Provisionals, surcharged), 1 and 8 centavos ...	,, 2	0	5
5.	*Austria (1850, eagle on shield), 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	,, 4	0	3
6.	* ,, (1858, embossed head to left), 5, 10, and 15 kr.	,, 3	0	2
7.	* ,, (1861, embossed head to right), 5, 10, and 15 kr.	,, 3	0	2
8.	* ,, (1863, embossed eagle), 3, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	,, 4	0	3
9.	* ,, (1867, head), 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 kr.; envelope, 5 kr. ...	,, 7	0	3
10.	* ,, (1867, for Foreign Post-offices), 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 soldi ...	,, 5	0	5
11.	* ,, Telegraph Stamps (1870, arms), 10, 20, and 40 kr.	,, 3	0	3
12.	*Austrian Italy (1850-61)	,, 5	0	8
13.	‖**Azores,** Post Cards (entire), 15 and 20 reis; Envelope (entire), 50 reis	,, 3	1	0
14.	‖**Baden** (1862, "Land-post"), 1, 3, and 12 kr. (black on yellow) ...	,, 3	0	4
15.	*Barbados (1852-75)	,, 5	0	4
16.	*Bavaria (early issues, figure)	,, 4	0	3
17.	† ,, (arms), 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 18 kr., 1 and 2 mark (very scarce)	,, 9	1	0
18.	* ,, (new issue) 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfen.	,, 6	0	3
19.	*Belgium (1st issue), 10 and 20 c.	,, 2	0	3
20.	* ,, (1850), 1, 10, 20, and 40 c.	,, 4	0	2
21.	* ,, (1865-66), 1, 10, 20, 30, 40 c., and 1 franc...	,, 6	0	4
22.	* ,, (1869-70), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 c., and 1 franc ...	,, 10	0	6
23.	‖ **Bergedorf,** ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	,, 5	0	8
24.	*Bolivar, 5 and 10 centavos	,, 2	0	6
25.	‖**Bolivia,** (1st issue), 5, 50, and 100 centavos	,, 3	4	6
26.	* ,, 5 and 10 centavos	,, 2	0	8
27.	*Brazil (Roman figures), 30 and 60 reis	,, 2	0	2
28.	* ,, (1866, head), 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, and 500 reis	,, 7	0	4
29.	* ,, (1878-79), 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 and 200 reis	,, 6	0	4
30.	† ,, Envelope Stamps, 100, 200, and 300 reis	,, 3	1	9
31.	*British Guiana (new issue), 1, 2, 8, 12, and 24 cents	,, 5	0	6
32.	‖ **Brunswick,** ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 3 gr.	,, 5	0	2
33.	*Canada (1868-75, large size), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12½, and 15 cents ...	,, 7	0	6
34.	* ,, (1868-76, small size), ½, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6 c., and registered 2 c.	,, 8	0	2
35.	* ,, Envelope Stamp, 3 c.; Wrapper Stamp, 1 c.	,, 2	0	2
36.	*Cape of Good Hope (triangular), 1d. and 4d.	,, 2	0	5
37.	* ,, ,, (1863-74), ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d., 1/., and 5/. ...	,, 6	0	6
38.	* ,, ,, (Provisionals), 3d. (2 kinds), and 4d. ...	,, 3	0	3
39.	‖ **Cape Verd Islands,** 5, 10, 20, 25 and 40 reis	,, 5	1	9
40.	*Ceylon, 2, 4, 4 (rose), 8, 16, 24, 32, 48, and 64 cents; Envelope stamps (2 kinds)	,, 11	1	0
41.	*Chili (1st issue), 5 and 10 c.	,, 2	0	3
42.	* ,, (2nd issue), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 c., and envelope, 5 c.	,, 6	0	9
43.	* ,, (3rd issue, 1878-80), 1, 2, 5, 5 (Provisional), 10, and 20 c. ...	,, 6	0	9
44.	†**Confederate States,** 1, 5, 10, and 20 cents	,, 4	0	8
45.	*Costa Rica, ½ and 2 reales	,, 2	0	7
46.	*Cuba (1855-56)	,, 2	0	4
47.	‖ ,, (1857), ½, 1, and 2 reales plata	,, 3	1	0
48.	* ,, (1864)	,, 2	0	4
49.	‖ ,, (1866), 10 and 20 c.	,, 2	0	6
50.	* ,, (1875), 25 and 50 c.	,, 2	0	3
51.	* ,, (1876), 12½, 25, and 50 c.	,, 3	0	6
52.	* ,, (1877), 25 and 50 c.	,, 2	0	3
53.	* ,, (1878), 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	,, 3	0	8
54.	* ,, (1879), 25 and 50 c.	,, 2	0	3
55.	* ,, (1880), 25 and 50 c.	,, 2	0	3
56.	* ,, (1881), 5 and 10 c.	,, 2	0	3

No.			s.	d.
57.	*Cyprus, ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	Set of 3	0	4
58.	*Denmark (1853-71)	,, 7	0	5
59.	* ,, (1875), 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 50 öre	,, 7	0	3
60.	* ,, (1871, official), 4 and 16 sk.	,, 2	0	2
61.	‖ Dominican Republic, 1 and 2 c.	,, 2	0	5
62.	‖ ,, ,, Post Cards (entire), 2, 3, 4, and 6 centavos	,, 4	1	9
63.	‖ Drontheim (1877, obsolete), 2, 4, and 8 öre	,, 3	0	5
64.	*Dutch Indies 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 c. and 2 gl. 50 c.... ...	,, 10	0	8
65.	*Ecuador (1865-72)	,, 4	1	0
66.	*Egypt (1867-75)	,, 6	0	4
67.	* ,, (1879, Provisional, the 2½ piastre surcharged), 5 and 10 paras	,, 2	0	4
68.	* ,, (1879), 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, and 2 piastres	,, 5	0	4
69.	*Finland (obsolete), 5, 8, 10, 20, and 40 pen.	,, 5	0	4
70.	* ,, (new issue), 2, 5, 8, 20, 25, and 32 pen.	,, 6	0	3
71.	‖ ,, Post Cards (entire), 8 and 10 pen.	,, 2	0	5
72.	*France (Empire, 1860), 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 (very scarce), 40, and 80 c. ...	,, 7	0	5
73.	* ,, (Empire, laureated head), 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80 c. ...	,, 8	0	4
74.	† ,, (Republic, 1870-72), 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, & 80 c.	,, 11	0	3
75.	* ,, (1876-79) 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 15, 15, 25, 25, 25, 30, 40, 75 c., & 1 franc	,, 14	0	7
76.	†French Colonies (1860-65, eagle, scarce), 1, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	,, 5	0	7
77.	*German Empire (1872), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 2½, and 5 gr. ...	,, 8	0	6
78.	* ,, (1872), 1, 3, and 7 kr.	,, 3	0	3
79.	* ,, (1875), 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 50 pf., and 2 mark ...	,, 8	0	3
80.	*Great Britain (with letters in lower angles only), 1d. (black), 1d. (red-brown), 1d. (red), 1d. (envelope stamp without date)	,, 4	0	3
81.	* ,, ,, (without letters in angles), 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 3	0	4
82.	* ,, ,, (small letters in each angle), 4d., 6d., and 1/. ...	,, 3	0	5
83.	* ,, ,, (large letters in each angle), 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 3d., 4d., 4d., 6d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1/., 1/., 2/., 5/.	,, 15	1	0
84.	†Greece, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80 l.	,, 8	0	4
85.	*Grenada, 1d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 3	0	5
86.	*Griqualand, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 4	0	8
87.	‖ Hamburg, ½, 1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1½, 2½, 2½, 4, 7, and 9 sch. ...	,, 10	1	0
88.	‖ ,, Envelopes, ½, 1¼ (scarce), 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch. ...	,, 7	1	6
89.	‖ Heligoland (obsolete), ¼, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, and 6 sch.	,, 8	1	3
90.	‖ ,, ,, 5 pf. (post card, entire) & 10 pf. (envelope, entire)	,, 2	0	4
91.	‖ ,, (Newspaper-wrapper stamps), 3, 5, and 10 pfen. ...	,, 3	0	4
92.	*Holland (1852-64)	,, 3	0	3
93.	* ,, (1867-70), ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, and 25 c.	,, 9	0	4
94.	* ,, (1872-77), ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	,, 11	0	3
95.	*Hong Kong, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 cents	,, 6	0	4
96.	‖ ,, ,, Post Cards (entire), 1, 3, and 4 cents	,, 3	1	0
97.	*Hungary (all obsolete), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 kr. and 5 kr. (envelope)	,, 8	0	6
98.	* ,, (present issue), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 kr., and 5 kr. (envelope) ...	,, 6	0	3
99.	*India, 8 pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 a., and 1 rupee; envelope, ½ a....	,, 10	0	4
100.	* ,, ("Service"), ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	,, 5	0	6
101.	* ,, ("On H. M. S.") ½ and 1 anna	,, 2	0	2
102.	‖ Italy (1856-63, embossed), 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, and 80 c. ...	,, 9	0	4
103.	* ,, (1864-77), 1, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 20, 20, 30, 40, and 60 c. ...	,, 12	0	3
104.	* ,, (new issue), 5, 20, and 25 c.	,, 3	0	2
105.	* ,, (Official, obsolete, complete set), 2, 5, 20, 30 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire	,, 8	1	0
106.	* ,, (1878, surcharged official stamps, complete set, some values very scarce), 2 c. on 2 c.; 2 c. on 5 c., 2 c. on 20 c., 2 c. on 30 c., 2 c. on 1 lira, 2 c. on 2 lire, 2 c. on 5 lire, and 2 c. on 10 lire...	,, 8	1	0
107.	*Jamaica, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 7	0	3
108.	†Japan	,, 5	0	9
109.	‖ La Guaira (scarce), ½ real (blue), and 2 reales (yellow)	,, 2	1	6
110.	*Levant (1869), 1, 3, 5, and 10 kop.	,, 4	0	8
111.	† ,, (1879), 1 and 7 kop.	,, 2	0	4
112.	‖ Liberia, 6, 12, and 24 cents	,, 3	3	0
113.	‖ Livonia (1875-78-80)	,, 3	0	8
114.	‖ Lubeck (1st issue, complete set), ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	,, 5	1	0
115.	*Luxemburg, 1, 2, 10 (blue), 10 (lilac), and 12½ c.	,, 5	0	4
116.	‖ Madeira, Post Cards (obsolete and entire), 15, 20, 30, and 40 reis (double); Envelope (entire), 25 reis	,, 5	1	3
117.	*Mauritius (1861-77), ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	,, 5	0	6

No.			s.	d
118.	*	**Mauritius**, 2, 4, 8, 17, 25, and 50 c.	Set of 6	1 0
119.	‖	**Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, ⅓, 2, and 3 silb. gr.	,, 3	0 5
120.	*	**Mexico** (1874-78), 5, 10 (black), 10 (orange), 25, and 50 c.	,, 5	1 0
121.	‖	**Mozambique**, 5, 10, 20, and 25 reis	,, 4	1 3
122.	*	**Natal** (present issue), 1d., 4d., and 6d.	,, 3	0 3
123.	‖	**New Brunswick**, 1, 2, 5 and 10 cents	,, 4	2 0
124.	*	**Newfoundland**, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, and 5 c.	,, 6	0 5
125.	‖	,, Post Cards (entire), 1 cent (obsolete), 1 and 2 cents ...	,, 3	0 6
126.	*	**New Granada**	,, 6	1 0
127.	*	,, (1865), 1 peso rose and 1 peso red	,, 2	2 6
128.	*	**New South Wales**, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	,, 4	0 2
129.	*	**New Zealand** (1874), ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 6	0 4
130.	*	**North German Confederation**, ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, 5, and 10 gr. ...	,, 7	0 4
131.	†	,, ,, 1, 3, 7, and 18 kr.	,, 4	0 4
132.	‖	,, ,, (Official), 1, 2, 3, and 7 kr. ...	,, 4	0 8
133.	*	**Norway** (including 1854 issue, all obsolete)	,, 4	0 3
134.	*	,, (present issue), 5, 10, 12, and 20 öre	,, 4	0 2
135.	*	**Orange Free State**, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 4	0 7
136.	‖	**Paraguay** (1879, only in use 15 days), 5 and 10 reales	,, 2	2 3
137.	*	**Peru** (1st and 2nd issues, wavy lines, very scarce)	,, 3	8 6
138.	*	,, (3rd issue, zigzag lines)	,, 2	1 3
139.	†	,, (embossed), 2 c., 1 dinero (pink), 1 dinero (green), and 1 peseta	,, 4	0 6
140.	*	,, (obsolete), 5, 10, and 20 centavos	,, 3	0 6
141.	†	,, (current issue), 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	,, 5	0 6
142.		,, (very scarce), 50 centavos and 1 sol.	,, 2	0 9
143.	*	,, (for Postal Union), 1 c. (green), 2 c. (carmine), and 5 c. ...	,, 3	0 4
144.	*	,, (steamship and llama, scarce), 5, 10, and 20 c.	,, 3	0 9
145.	*	**Philippine Isles**	,, 4	1 0
146.	‖	**Porto Rico** (1881), ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mils. de peso	,, 6	1 0
147.	‖	**Portuguese Indies**, 5, 10, 20, and 25 reis	,, 4	0 9
148.	‖	**Post Cards** (entire), including Newfoundland, Japan (2 kinds), Bavaria (1, 2, and 4 kr., obsolete), German Empire (obsolete), Russia, United States (1st issue), &c.	,, 15	1 6
149.	‖	**Prince Edward Island** (1860-69), 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 6d., and 9d.	,, 6	1 6
150.	‖	**Prince Edward Island** (1872), 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 cents	,, 6	1 3
151.	‖	**Prussia** (1867), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	,, 5	0 6
152.	‖	,, (1861, envelopes, entire), 1, 2, and 3 s. gr.	,, 3	1 0
153.	*	**Queensland** (obsolete), 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	,, 4	0 3
154.	‖	**Roumania** (1865, head of Prince Couza), 2, 5, and 20 paras ...	,, 3	0 5
155.	‖	,, (1866, head of Prince Charles, on col. paper), 2, 5, 20 paras	,, 3	0 6
156.	*	,, (1868-72), 1½, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 18 (rose), and 18 bani (red)	,, 8	0 7
157.	*	,, (1872), 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 bani	,, 7	0 4
158.	*	,, (1878-80), 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 30 bani	,, 7	0 3
159.	*	**Russia**, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 kop.	,, 7	0 2
160.	†	**St. Christopher**, 1d. and 6d.	,, 2	0 4
161.	‖	**St. Thomas and Prince Isles**, 5 and 10 reis	,, 2	0 4
162.	*	**Salvador** (obsolete), 1 and 2 reales	,, 2	0 7
163.	†	**Sicily**, ½, 1, and 2 grani	,, 3	1 0
164.	*	**South Australia**, 1d., 2d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 7	0 8
165.	*	**Spain** (1850-51-52-53)	,, 4	0 5
166.	*	,, (1854), 4 c., 6 c., 1 real, and 2 reales	,, 4	0 6
167.	*	,, (1870), 1, 2, 50, 100, 200, 400 mil., 1 esc. 600 mil., and 2 esc.	,, 8	0 6
168.	*	,, (1872, Amadeus), 10, 12, 25, 40 and 50 c. 1, 4, and 10 peseta	,, 8	0 9
169.	*	,, (1873, full length figure of Liberty), 5, 10, 25, 50 c. de peseta; 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	,, 7	0 7
170.	*	,, (1876), 5, 10, 20 (rare), 25, 50, and 1 peseta	,, 6	0 5
171.	*	,, (1876), 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	,, 8	1 3
172.	*	,, (1878), 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	,, 8	1 0
173.	*	,, (1879), 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.; 4 and 10 pesetas	,, 6	1 0
174.	*	,, (mostly old issues)	,, 12	0 3
175.	*	,, ,, ...	,, 30	0 9
176.	*	,, (mostly old issues)	,, 40	1 3
177.	†	,, (head of Don Carlos, very scarce)	,, 4	1 6
178.	‖	,, (1854, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,, 4	0 4
179.	‖	,, (1855, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,, 4	0 4

No.			s.	d.
180.*	**Straits Settlements** (1868), 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 30 cents ...	Set of 7	0	9
181.*	**Surinam**, 5, 10, 25, and 50 c.	,, 4	0	9
182.*	**Sweden** (1858-76), 3, 5, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	,, 7	0	3
183.*	,, (1872-76), 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30, 50 öre, 1 rix-daler; and 1 kr.	,, 11	0	4
184.*	,, (official, 1874), 3, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30, 50 öre, and 1 krona ...	,, 8	0	6
185.†	,, (Unpaid-Letter Stamps), 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 30, 50 öre, 1 kr. ...	,, 9	0	9
186.*	**Switzerland** (1850), 5 rap. ("Rayon I."), 10 rap. ("Rayon II."), and 15 rap. ("Rayon III.")	,, 3	0	7
187.*	,, (1854), 5, 10, and 15 rap.	,, 3	0	2
188.*	,, (1862-68), 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 c. ...	,, 11	0	3
189.†	,, (Unpaid-Letter Stamps), 1, 2, and 5 c.	,, 3	0	2
190.*	**Tasmania**, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/....	,, 5	0	3
191.‖	**Thurn and Taxis**, North, ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 s.gr. ...	,, 8	1	0
192.‖	,, South, 1, 3, 6, 9, 15, and 30 kr.	,, 6	0	9
193.*	**Trinidad**, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/....	,, 4	0	5
194.*	**Turkey** (1865)	,, 3	0	5
195.*	,, (1868-75)	,, 8	0	4
196.*	**Tuscany** (Lion), 1, 2, 4, and 6 crazie; (Cross), 10 centes	,, 5	0	9
197.*	**United States** (1851-69)	,, 8	0	5
198.*	,, (1870-75), 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 30, 90 c. ...	,, 11	0	6
199.*	,, Envelope Stamps, 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents	,, 4	0	2
	United States Departmental Postage Stamps (all obsolete)—			
200.‖	AGRICULTURE (straw), 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, and 30 cents...	,, 9	10	6
201.*	NAVY (blue), 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, and 30 cents	,, 7	1	3
202.*	POST-OFFICE (black), 1, 3, 6, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents	,, 7	1	0
203.*	TREASURY (brown), 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 30, and 90 cents ...	,, 9	0	5
204.*	WAR (red), 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, and 30 cents	,, 9	1	3
205.*	,, (complete set), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents	,, 11	4	6
206.*	**Uruguay** (present issue), 1, 5, 10, and 20 c.	,, 4	0	6
207.‖	,, Post-Cards (1880, for Postal Union, entire), 2 centesimos (rose), and 3 centesimos (green)...	,, 2	0	9
208.‖	**Venezuela** (1st issue), ½; 1, and 2 reales	,, 3	0	8
209.‖	,, (1863), ½ and 1 real	,, 2	0	9
210.†	,, (1866-75), ½, 1, and 2 reales (scarce)	,, 3	0	7
211.*	**Victoria** (1863-74), ½, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/.	,, 10	0	4
212.*	,, (Frank Stamps)	,, 4	0	2
213.*	**Western Australia**, 1d., 2d., and 3d.	,, 3	0	3
214.*	**Wurtemburg** (1875-79), 3, 10, 20, 25, 50 (grey), 50 pfen. (green); envelope stamps, 5 and 10 pfen.	,, 8	0	5

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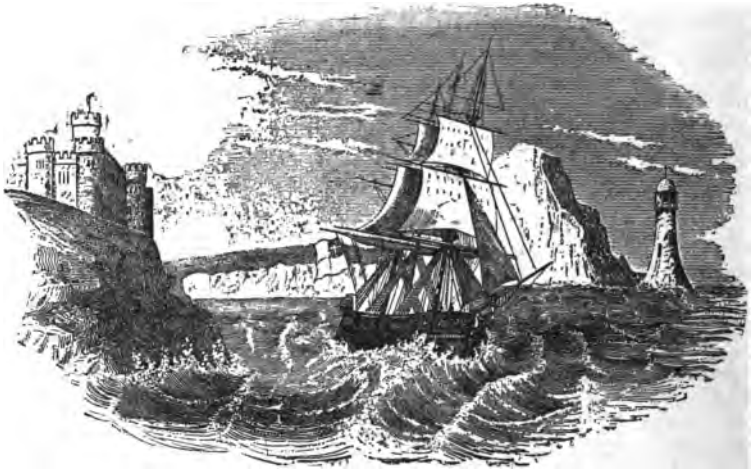
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No.	*All the stamps in the following list are cancelled, but in excellent condition.* Set of	s.	d.
1.	**Austria** (figure of value), 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 36, 50, 60, and 75 kr. 15	1	3
2.	,, (figure of value), 1, 2, 5, and 10 florins 4	1	0
3.	**Bavaria**, 20 and 50 pfennig 2	0	2
4.	**Bolivia**, 5, 10, and 50 centavos 3	1	9
5.	**Brazil** (head of Emperor), 200, 400, 600, 800, 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 reis 7	1	6
6.	**Bremen**, 1 pfen., 1, 3, 6, 12, 36 grote, and 1 thaler 7	0	6
7.	**British Guiana**, 16, 24, 48, 60, and 72 cents; 2 and 8 dollars 7	2	6
8.	,, ,, (figure of Justice), 48, 60, and 72 cents 3	0	6
9.	**Brunswick** (1871, figure of value, ultramarine and deep blue), 2½, 3⅓, 5, 10, 15 gr., 1, 2, and 5 thalers 8	1	9
10.	,, (1875, figure of value, grey and carmine, 2½, 3⅓, 5, 10, 15 gr., 1, 2, and 5 thalers 8	1	9
11.	**Canada** (1864, diademed head of Queen, blue), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 20 cents 8	1	0
12.	,, (1866, diademed head of Queen, red), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9 cents ... 6	0	8
13.	,, (1866, diademed head of Queen, blue), 10, 20, and 30 cents ... 3	0	7

No.	**CHEAP SETS OF FISCALS (Continued).**	Set of	s.	d.
14.	**Canada** (Queen in widow's weeds), 1, 2, and 3 c.	3	0	2
15.	,, Law Stamps	2	0	4
16.	**Ceylon** ("Stamp Duty"), 5, 25, 50 cents, 1 and 2 rupees	5	1	3
17.	,, ("Foreign Bill"), 30, 60, 75 c., 1 rupee 20 c., 1 rupee 50 c., 3 rupees	6	3	6
18.	**Chili**, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	5	0	5
19.	**Denmark** (obsolete), 8 sk., 16 sk., 48 sk., 1 rdl., and 1 rdl. 48 sk.... ...	5	1	3
20.	,, (new issue), 10, 15, 20, 35, 70 öre; 1 and 2 kroner	7	1	0
21.	**Finland**	10	0	6
22.	**France** (1860, allegorical figure of Commerce), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, and 6 francs	16	5	6
23.	,, (1864, head of Emperor), 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 5, 6, and 10 francs	14	3	6
24.	,, (1874, Mercury and Abundance), 10, 20, 50 c., 3 and 6 francs ...	5	0	7
25.	,, "Timbre de Dimension" ,, ...	6	0	9
26.	**German Empire** (obsolete), 1, 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 7½, 9, 12, 15, 22½, 30, 45, 60, 90, 150, and 300 gr....	16	1	0
27.	,, ,, (new issue), 10, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120 pf.; 3, 6, 9 mark ...	10	1	0
28.	**Great Britain** (1859, "Foreign Bill," lilac & red), 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 3/., 4/., 5/., 7/6, 10/., 15/., 20/., 30/., 40/., 45/., 50/., and 100/.	18	3	0
29.	,, ,, (1871, "Foreign Bill," lilac), 1d., 3d., 6d., and 9d. ...	4	0	9
30.	,, ,, (1871, "Foreign Bill," violet), 20/., 30/., 40/., 50/., and 100/.	5	1	6
31.	,, ,, (1872, "Foreign Bill," green), 1/., 2/., 3/., 4/., and 5/. ...	5	0	6
32.	,, ,, ("Patent," obsolete issue), 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1/.	4	0	9
33.	,, ,, ("Patent," current issue), 2d., 6d., 8d. and 1/.	4	0	6
34.	,, ,, ("Customs," 1st issue), 1d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 5/., 10/., and £1	8	0	9
35.	,, ,, (2nd issue), 1d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 1/6, 2/., 5/., 10/., and £1	9	0	9
36.	,, ,, (complete set), 1d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 5/., 10/., £1, £5 (1st issue); 1d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 1/6, 2/., 5/., 10/., £1, £5, and £10 (2nd issue)	20	4	6
37.	**Greece**	3	0	4
38.	**Griqualand**, 1d. and 4d.	2	0	6
39.	**Hong Kong**, 25 and 50 cents	2	0	3
40.	**Hungary**, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50, 60, 75, and 90 kr.	14	1	6
41.	**India**, 1 anna (3 kinds), 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10 rupees	15	2	6
42.	,, 1 anna (3 kinds), 4 annas and 1 rupee	5	0	4
43.	**Italy** (1862, head of King to right in relief, lilac), 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ lire	9	0	6
44.	„ (1864, head of King to left, lilac), 15, 25, and 50 c., 1, 1½, and 3 lire ...	6	0	3
45.	,, (numerals of value in circle, green), 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 lire ...	6	0	3
46.	,, (numerals of value in circle, brown), 5, 10, 15, and 30 c.	4	0	2
47.	,, (numerals of value in circle, red), 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 lire	4	0	2
48.	**Jamaica**, 1d., 1½d., and 3d.	3	0	3
49.	**Mauritius**, "Internal Revenue" (all obsolete), 1d., 3d., 6d., 1/., and 2/.	5	0	6
50.	,, "Bill Stamp" (all obsolete), 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1/8, 5/., 6/8, 8/4, and 16/8....	9	1	0
51.	**Mexico** (1878), 1, 3, 10, and 50 centavos	4	1	6
52.	,, (1879), 3, 10, and 50 centavos	3	1	0
53.	**New Zealand**	5	0	8
54.	**North German Confederation**, 1, 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 7½, 9, 12, 15, 22½, 30, 45, 60, and 90 groschen	14	1	0
55.	**Ontario**, Law Stamps, 10 cents and 1 dollar	2	0	5
56.	**Peru** (1868-74)	5	0	8
57.	**Prussia** (obsolete and scarce), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 s.gr., 1 and 2 thaler ...	7	1	0
58.	**Quebec**, Law Stamps, 10, 20, 30, 50, 60 cents, and 1 dollar	6	1	6
59.	**Roumania**	3	0	4
60.	**Saxony** (obsolete and scarce), 2, 10, and 15 n.gr.	3	1	6
61.	**Spain**, 25, 50 c., 15 reales; 1, 1½, 2, and 3 escudos...	7	1	9
62.	**Straits Settlements**, 3, 10, 15, and 30 cents	4	1	3
63.	**Switzerland**	3	0	3
64.	**Turkey**	4	0	6
65.	**United States**	12	0	6
66.	,, ,, ...	20	1	6
67.	**Various Countries**	30	0	6
68.	,, ...	50	1	0
69.	,, ...	100	3	6



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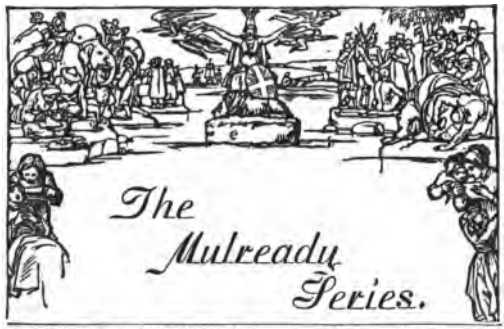
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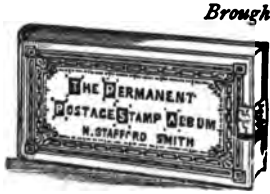
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