

SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. VI.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. FEBRUARY, 1884. No. 61.

WHAT is to be the future of Philatelic Societies? As mere mills for the grinding out of reference lists they seem to be rather out of the race. Whether the meetings be monthly or bi-monthly, the few hours devoted to the compilation of lists, after making allowance for the interruptions consequent upon differences of opinion as to colours, the hunt for indistinct watermarks, and the measurement of doubtful perforations, do not bring the lists very far forward. The catalogues of Captain Evans and M. Moens have been compiled within a year, and yet they treat of the stamps of all stamp-issuing countries. It is true that these gentlemen have been able to work without interruption or contradiction, and that they individually assume all responsibility for their acts and deeds; but these facts do not greatly comfort the working members of Philatelic Societies, who cannot but grieve at the slow progress made in the catalogues which most interest them.

We fear that the majority of collectors are inclined to shirk the hard and somewhat dry but indispensable work of conscientious cataloguing. They yearn for something more convivial, and flock to those societies which provide them with it. So far as we have any means of judging, no other societies have done the solid, careful work of those in London and Paris, and yet these two probably count fewer members than the last-established branch of the Dresden Society in some provincial German town. The average attendance at a meeting in Paris is, we understand, from six to eight members, and in London from ten to fourteen; whilst in Germany the number of members attending the meetings seems to be very much greater. The only reason which we can assign for this difference is, that at the German meetings there is more play

and less work. The Rev. R. B. Earée, himself a member of the Berlin Society, writes to a contemporary that "in Berlin, as a rule, collections are what we should consider poor. I do not believe that even among the members of the Berlin Philatelic Society there are more than three or four really good collections; and such philatelic riches as formerly belonged to Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Philbrick, &c., are, of course, utterly unknown here. . . . There are but few collections here which are mounted properly on the hinge system; so that altogether stamp collecting in Berlin lags a long way behind England, Belgium, and France." Perhaps the Berlin Society is less flourishing than others in Germany; for the *D. P. Z.* informs us that, in deference to the representations of members, the subscription has been lowered to 50 pfennig per month.

At the meetings of the German societies, which are invariably held in *restaurants*, the proceedings appear to be diversified by eating and drinking, lotteries, and an occasional song. When the various organs of these associations report that work has been done, it generally seems to have taken the shape of comparing the catalogues of Moschkau or Meyer with, we presume, the collections of members present. The progress made is sometimes rapid, as for instance when we learn that Cashmere and Mozambique were knocked off in a single sitting. But as a rule the meetings appear to be occupied by listening to interminable little communications from smaller branches, and to announcements that others have been established, to the prosperity of which it is insisted that all glasses shall be immediately drained.

Is it for entertainments of this description that the average British and French collector hankers? For our part, we cannot bring ourselves to recognize their desirability. Amongst the members of the London Society, at any rate, there exists so much personal friendship and such frequent private intercourse that they have every opportunity of indulging in informal stamp-chatter as distinguished from real philatelic work, and ought not to grudge devoting a few hours monthly to the latter, pure and simple.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have been shown two new adhesives, which look so much like bogies, that we shall not be surprised if they turn out to be genuine. In the 5 centavos we have the head of Liberty—with fillet inscribed *Libertad*—in circle. Above CORREOS, and below DE ANTIOQUIA, in Roman capitals, following the curves of the circle. Two curved coloured labels in the upper part of the stamp, lettered, in white block type, CINCO and CENTS respectively; the numeral 5 between the labels. Small blocks in the lower corners, with C in the left, and V in the right. Etruscan bordering. In the 10 centavos we have a similar caricature of Liberty, on ground of horizontal lines. Curved coloured labels above and below, bearing CORREOS and DE ANTIOQUIA, in white block type; straight side-labels, with DIEZ C^{S}, reading upwards on the left, and downwards on the right. In the upper corners the numerals of value. The execution of these stamps is deplorable.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, brown } rectangular; lithographed on
10 ,, emerald-green } white laid paper; *imperf.*

By way of resuscitations we have to chronicle, on the authority of Mr. Bacon, the 10 centavos of 1875 (portrait of A. Berrio), and the 2½ centavos of 1878, on laid paper.

Adhesives. 2½ centavos, pale *green*, type 1878, on laid paper.
10 ,, bright violet, type 1875 ,,

Austria.—We have seen the following reply-paid cards of the new type. Those for the other provinces are probably also in use.

Post Cards. 2+2 kreuzer, brown (for Italian Provinces).
2+2 ,, ,, (for Polish Provinces).
2+2 ,, ,, (for Ruthenian Provinces).

Belgium.—Our readers are requested to credit this country with the official cards which we so recklessly presented to France in our last number.

Bhopal.—Our publishers have received sheets of the blue and black adhesives with the embossed centres inverted.

Brazil.—The new 20 reis postage stamp is, in our opinion, an improvement on the wretched things which have lately been issued from the native workshops. It is true that as a work of art it is on a level with the ticket on a reel of cotton; but then it is utterly without pretension. A political philatelist, or a philatelic politician, in looking through the issues of Brazil would probably exclaim, when he came to the later emissions. "At this period Brazil must have been visited with a Liberal Government." Within a central pearled circle, on ground of horizontal lines, are A second white circle enframes the inner one, and is inscribed in coloured Roman capitals, BRAZIL above and CORREIO below, a small star separating the inscriptions. The border is



of the Chinese style of architecture, not unlike the bamboo screens now so common. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with reticulations.

Adhesive. 20 reis, green-black, on white laid paper ; *perf. 14.*

We have received three Letter-Cards, which are said to have preceded those we described in December last. To us they look more like essays. In the left upper corner are the arms, surmounted by an Imperial crown, and wreathed with olive branches. In the right upper corner is one of the current adhesives. A short line, on a level with the arms and stamp, has *Snr.*, in script type, at the end of it. Below are four other lines for the address. There is a border of *rosaces.* The cards are formed of an outside piece of coloured granite paper pasted upon an inner piece of white paper, ruled with blue, which is destined for the communication. They are folded at the bottom, perforated at top and sides, and gummed beyond the perforation. The arms, lines, and inscription are of the same colour for all values. Size when open 116 × 156 mm.

Letter-Cards. 50 reis, carmine on rosy card, blue adhesive.
100 „ „ buff „ lilac „
200 „ „ green „ red „

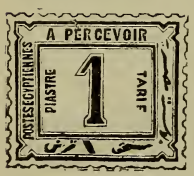
British Guiana.—We have to chronicle a reply-paid card which is similar to the single one but for the additional inscriptions. The two halves are joined along the top, and perforated, and the cards are printed on the first and third pages.

Post Card. 3+3 cents, carmine on light buff.

Cuba.—We mentioned last month that the current 10 c. de peso had been changed in colour to a reddish-brown. This is not the only change it has undergone. In looking more closely at the 5 and 10 c. de peso we find that the die has evidently been re-touched, and the outer line of the oval enframing the head is much lighter than it used to be. The 2½ c. de peso has been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2½ c. de peso, violet.

Egypt.—Our engraving represents the one piastre Unpaid Letter-stamp described last month. The other values are similar in design. M. Moens says they are lithographed by V. Penasson, of Alexandria. The specimen we described last month was on a letter from which we were requested not to remove it. Hence we were unable to gauge the perforation correctly. It is 11½.



Unpaid Letter-stamps. 10 paras, 20 „, 1 piastre, 2 „, 5 „ } vermilion ; *perf.* 11½.

We have also received the new provisional 20 paras, surcharged on the current 5 piastres. In the centre of the stamp are the numerals 20, 10 mm. high. Over the value in the left border is

printed PARAS in block letters, and on the right border is a surcharge in Arabic. Two strokes in each corner deface the original numerals of value.

Provisional Adhesive. 20 paras, black surcharge on current 5 piastres, green.

France.—We made a shocking mistake last month in ascribing the official cards described under this heading to France instead of to Belgium. We can only trust that our humility will disarm criticism. We are informed that the 1 franc Unpaid Letter-stamp, changed in colour, is now in use.

Unpaid Letter-stamp. 1 franc, brown.

Mr. Campbell writes us that "since the 1st instant the Paris Pneumatic Cards are in use in all that space extending from the Rue Lecourbe to the Seine. I have not been able to get the new card with this space shaded off, but specimens with the new district marked off are posted up outside all telegraph offices."

German Empire.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the current 20 pfennig surcharged, for use in the German Consulates and Post-offices in Turkey, **1** PIASTER **1**, the numerals obliterating the original numerals of value, and *Piaster* printed over *Pfennig*.

From Mr. de Reuterskiold and others we have since heard of three other values, in each of which the numerals of value are repeated after the currency.

Adhesives for use in Oriental Consulates.

10 para,	black surcharge	on the	5	pfening,	violet.
20 „	„	„	10	„	rose.
1 piastre	„	„	20	„	blue.
1¼ „	„	„	25	„	brown.

Haiti.—Messrs. Thomas Ridpath and Co. send us the current 1 cent, machine perforated 13.

Hawaii.—The reply cards spoken of some time ago are in use. They are similar in design to the current single cards of the same value, with the usual additional inscriptions. The two halves are joined along the top, and rouletted, and the cards are printed on the first and fourth pages.

Post Cards. 1+1 cent, violet on light buff.
2+2 „ purple on white.

India.—The accompanying cuts represent the two new stamps







described in our last number, and a third—the Nine Pies—which, as will be seen from the engraving, has been slightly altered in design as well as colour.

Adhesive. 9 pies, carmine; wmk. *star*; *perf.* 14.

We have received the current One anna, watermark star, surcharged in black ON H.S.M.

Java.—Two more of the lower values have appeared in the type of the 2½ cents illustrated last month; viz.:



Adhesives. 1 cent, grey-green.
2 „ brown.

The *Timbre-Poste* announces that a new stamp of the annexed design has been prepared for the envelopes, but will not be used until the stock of old envelopes has been exhausted. At present it is impossible to say what colours will be adopted.

Jhind.—This is a portrait of the stamp on the post card which we described last month.



Luxemburg.—M. Moens says that "owing to the exhaustion of certain values of the new series, and to the wish to do collectors a turn, the authorities have surcharged certain stamps of the old type with the letters S. P. in italics." Our colleague has seen the 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, 20, 25, and 30 centimes Dutch printed, the 4 centimes and 1 franc Local impression, and the 40 centimes Frankfort impression.

Mexico.—We have to thank Messrs. Ridpath and Co. for a new official adhesive, which is hardly up to the level of the American Bank-note Company, but seems almost too good to be of native manufacture. In the centre, on hatched background, is the profile of Hidalgo, in a narrow white oval band enframed in another engine-turned oval, touching the top, bottom, and sides of the stamp, and inscribed, in white Roman capitals, SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO above, and DIEZ CENTAVOS below, a star on either side separating the two portions of the inscription. Escutcheon-shaped cartouches in the four corners bear the numerals of value, and a single outer line of colour completes the design. On the lower margin of each stamp, in small block letters, is MEXICO. OFICINA DEL GOBIERNO. Engraved and printed in *taille-douce*, on thin white wove paper. Since describing the 10 centavos we have seen the 1 and 50 centavos of the same design.

Service Adhesives. 1 centavos, dark green; *perf.* 12.
10 „ „ „
50 „ „ „

Norway.—The 6 öre card reaches us with the inscription and design similar to the 10 öre Postal Union card issued in 1882. The current 5 öre card is changed in colour to green.

Post Cards. 6 öre, brown on white.
5 „ green on white.

Peru.—To the list of the provisional stamps chronicled last month we can now add the following:

Adhesives. 1 c., green, black horse-shoe surcharge; blue triangle.
1 c. „ red oval Postal Union, *Lima* surcharge; blk. triangle.
2 c., lake, blue „ „ blue „
5 c., red, *unpaid*, blue „ „ black „
10 c., orange „ „ „ „ „ „

Porto Rico.—The dies used for the Porto Rico stamps are probably the same as those used for the Cubans. We notice the same retouch of the oval enframing the portrait in the 5 c. de peso. The 3 c. de peso has been changed in colour from yellow, but does not seem to have been retouched.

Adhesive. 3 c. de peso, warm brown.

Portugal.—Mr. Davis sends us a new Portuguese post card, which is not unlike the Italian cards in design. Above, in a curve, is BILHETE POSTAL, with arms and draped flags of Portugal beneath, followed by PORTUGAL E HESPANHA, all in Roman capitals. Beneath this again is DEZ RÉIS, in fancy type, followed by three long and one short lines for address. To the left is the stamp, with portrait of King in pearled oval; floriate ornaments in spandrels. Beneath the stamp is the value, in two lines, $\frac{10}{\text{RÉIS}}$. On the right is a circle to receive the postmark, beneath which the value is repeated as on the opposite side. In the left lower corner is *D'este lado*, &c., in one line. The back of the card is *quadrillé*.

Post Card. 10 reis, pale brown on buff card; size, 138 × 96 mm.

Portuguese Indies.—We have seen two more provisionals, which we are assured are genuine, and have been received direct from one of the up-country post-offices of the colony. They are—

Provisionals. 4½ reis, black, surcharge on the 40 reis blue of 1876.
4½ „ „ „ „ 10 „ green of 1881.

Russia.—We are indebted to Mr. Breitfuss for the new adhesives and envelopes, which he informs us were issued to the public on the 6th instant. The 7 kopec is of the same type as the current 1 kopec, except that the background is dotted, and not composed of numerals. The 14, 35, and 70 kopecs are of the type represented in our engraving in March last; but the 3.50 and 7 roubles are not like the engravings which we gave in the same number. A wreath takes the place of the inscriptions in the oval enframing the Imperial arms, and the inscriptions usurp the place of the key-pattern in the side borders. Indeed, all the ornamentation differs, as we hope to show in a corrected engraving. The stamps are printed on white paper horizontally laid, and water-marked with a pattern in undulating lines, which is only complete, and to be seen in its entirety, in six of the smaller-sized stamps, three over three.

The stamp upon the envelopes is correctly represented by the engraving in the *Record* of April last, and is not much superior in execution to some of the locals. The envelopes, of which we

have only seen two sizes, are of blue paper, closely watermarked all over with zigzag lines; plain rounded flaps.

Adhesives. 7 kopecs, Prussian-blue
14 „ ultramarine, carmine centre
35 „ purple, dark green „
70 „ brown, orange „
perf. 15.
3½ roubles, pale lavender, black and white; *perf. 13.*
7 „ yellow „ „ „

Envelopes. 14 kopecs, deep blue; size, 145 × 82 mm.
14 „ „ „ 140 × 111 mm.

Bogorodsk (Province of Moscow).—Our publishers send us a set of nine stamps, which puzzle us. There does not seem to be much alteration in the design, but the colours are bewildering, and were it not that the stamps are all gummed, we should take them to be proofs. No doubt the mystery will be explained some day. Lithographed.

Adhesives.

1 kopec, carmine, vermilion, brown, on white wove paper; *imperf.*
5 „ brown, carmine, magenta, black, ultramarine „ „
10 „ black „ „

Morschansk (Province of Tamboff).—Another highly-coloured label has been issued by this Zemstvo. Arms on red-bordered shield in blue central oval; blue circles, with red edges, in the corners, with white numeral of value. The rest we must leave to our engraver. Lithographed.

Adhesive.

5 kopecs, red, white, black, and blue on thin white paper; *perf. 12.*

Nowaia Ladoga (Province of St. Petersburg).—For this post we have a small stamp—arms *parté per pale*, a cornucopia on either side—on an elongated red oval, framed by a white band with inscription. White numeral of value in each of the four corners on coloured ground. An outer coloured line completes the design.

Adhesive.

5 kopecs, red, white, and brown; lithographed on stout white paper; *imperf.*

Odessa.—Our engraving represents a re-hash of the Red Cross Society's envelope for the present year of grace.



Envelope. 10 kopecs, red on white laid paper; size, 119 × 78 mm.

St. Lucia.—We were guilty of a clerical error last November in describing the 1½d. + 1½d. reply card as 1d. + 1d. Please read—

Post Card. 1½d. + 1½d., red-brown on buff card.

Salvador.—Our engraving represents the telegraph stamp, employed for postage, described last month.



The reply card, 2 + 2 c., is now in use, the type being the same as the single one, but with the additional inscription. The two halves are joined along the top, and the cards are printed on the first and third pages.

Post Card. 2+2 centavos, rose on light buff.

United States of Colombia.—We have the current 1 centavo, dark green; machine perforated 10.

Uruguay.—Mr. Spong sends us the latest provisional, consisting of the 10 centesimos—type of January, 1877—surcharged, diagonally, in three lines—PROVISORIO—1 CENTESIMO. 1884. There is a little stroke beneath the words *Provisorio* and *Centesimo.* The surcharge slants upwards from left to right.

Provisional Adhesive. 1 centesimo, surcharged in black on the 10 c., red, of 1877.

Victoria.—The current Twopence has been changed in colour.

Adhesives. 2d., rosy-lilac; *V over Crown; perf. 12.*

The number of fiscal stamps used for postage increases daily, and is likely to do so as long as collectors continue to pay such prices for them as to render their employment highly remunerative. In December last we printed a warning from a colonial correspondent, that there were postmasters willing to oblige by obliterating and passing fiscal stamps. So long as these fiscals are on a piece of the letter they are supposed to have franked, many collectors appear to be quite satisfied, without enquiring whether there may not have been, alongside of them, a postage stamp which did all the work without receiving any of the credit. Four of the stamps which we chronicle below, amounting at face value to 5s. 6d., were invoiced to the collector who showed them to us at about 22s., leaving the very handsome margin of 16s. 6d. to represent postage, fees, profit, &c. All that we can say in favour of these stamps is that they are undoubtedly postmarked.

Since writing these remarks we have heard from a Victorian correspondent who informs us that the new 1d. was issued on the 29th October, and the 2d. on the 21st December last. Other new stamps are expected, and on and after the 1st January, 1884, "Duty" and "Fee" stamps, and postage stamps, were authorized to be used for either postal or fiscal purposes.

Fiscals used for Postage.

6d. short, ultramarine, STAMP DUTY. Arms of Colony on central shield.
1/- long, blue, STAMP STATUTE. Head of Queen in octagon.
1/- short ,, STAMP DUTY. Arms and motto in centre on reticulated ground.
1/6 ,, rose ,, V. R. over shield, with arms in centre.
2/- ,, blue on yellow ,, Numeral of value in centre, with V. above and R. beneath.
6/- ,, green ,,

FORGED SURCHARGES ON SOUTH AMERICAN STAMPS.

We have not altered this heading (which it seems we might almost as well have stereotyped), although it does not strictly apply to the stamps sent to us by Mr. Frost, which are counterfeit throughout, stamps as well as surcharge. These treasures consist of portions of sheets, each containing twelve stamps of forged *Dos reales*, green, first issue Honduras, some with an illegible red surcharge and some without. Mr. Frost informs us that he obtained these abominations from C. K. Jeffreyes.

EXTRACT FROM THE "GACETA DE MANILA" OF OCTOBER 4, 1883.

"Administration General of Finances of the Philippines.

"Manila, 29*th September*, 1883.

"Having regard to the measure promoted by the Central Administration of Revenue and Landed Estates, proposing that stamped paper and stamps of various denominations be made available (*Habilitado*),

"Seeing that the quantity of stamps made available by the second authorization of this department, on the 4th June last, has proved insufficient to meet the demand,

"Seeing that the postage stamps of one real and the bill stamps of 20 centimos de peso have all been used, and that the number of postage stamps of 10 and of 16 cuartos is insufficient to meet the requirements of consumption until the end of the current year,

"Seeing that the stamped paper classed as *Illustres* and *Sello Primero* remaining in stock in the general stores amounts in quantity only to 61 and 60 sheets respectively, which is insufficient to supply the demands already received from the provincial departments,

"Seeing that a telegram from His Excellency, the Minister for the Colonies, dated the 26th instant, states that the various stamps destined for use in these islands during the two years of 1884–85 will not be delivered from the stamp manufactory until the 30th October next, and thus cannot arrive in Manila before the beginning of December, even should they be shipped by the steam packet leaving Barcelona on the 1st November,

"Considering the complete exhaustion of certain stamps, and the relative scarcity of others which has obtained for some months past, arising from the increased consumption during the present term of two years of the said stamps for postage, contracts, and other civil documents, necessitating the authorizations issued by this administration on the 22nd February and the 4th June last, and the issue of this present decree,

"Considering that there is urgent need that certain denominations of stamps and stamped paper shall be made available to replace those which have been, or are on the point of being, exhausted, and in order that the interests of the Exchequer may not suffer, nor the public be inconvenienced either in respect of postal service or commerce,

"CONSIDERING that the urgency of the operation is such as authorizes the Administration to carry it out, at once dispensing with the usual formalities of tendering for public competition,

"IN VIEW of Article 56 of the Royal Decree of 12th February, 1830, prescribing the use of stamped paper in these islands, and Article 4 of the precept of 15th September, 1852,

"IN ACCORDANCE with the proposal of the Central Administration of Revenue and Landed Estates, and the representations made by the Accountant-General, the Administration General of Finances decrees as follows:

"1st. Authority is hereby given for *thirty thousand postage stamps of the value of one real* to be made available (*Habilitado*), using the *Judiciales* stamps of the same value.

"2nd. Authority is hereby given for the conversion (*Habilitacion*) of *ten thousand postage stamps of* 16 *cuartos*, which are to be made from the postage stamps of 4 *cuartos*.

"3rd. Authority is hereby given for the conversion of *ten thousand postage stamps of* 10 *cuartos*, which are to be made from the *Postal Union stamps of* 2 *centimos de peso*.

"4th. Authority is hereby given for the conversion of *ten thousand bill stamps* (*documentos de giro*) *of* 20 *centimos de peso*, which are to be made from the *telegraph stamps of* 2 *reales*.

"5th. Finally, authority is hereby given for the conversion of *three hundred sheets of the Sello Illustres and three hundred sheets of the Sello Primero*, both denominations to be taken from the surplus stocks of similar stamps remaining over from previous years, but which have neither been perforated nor converted (*Habilitado*).

"6th. The conversions hereby sanctioned shall be effected by the Administration under the supervision of a Board composed of the Central Administrator of Revenue and Landed Estates; the Accountant-General and the Notary to the Exchequer presided over by the Sub-Commissary General.

"7th. For these four conversions (*habilitaciones*) of postage and bill stamps four dies are to be engraved on brass, indicating, in inks of different colours, the new uses of the converted stamps.

"8th. For the conversion of the *Illustres* and *Sello Primero* paper a die shall be engraved on brass with the following inscription—HABILITADO PARA EL BIENIO DE 1882 Y 1883. Also three other hand-stamps, with the sign-manual of the Commissary-General of the Exchequer, the Accountant-General, and the Central Administrator of this department.

"9th. As soon as the conversions have been effected the dies and hand-stamps shall be destroyed in the presence of the Board, who shall draw up a certificate to that effect.

"10th. The cost of these conversions shall be defrayed, on presentation of accounts certified by the Board, in terms of Cap. 3, Art. 4, Sec. 5 of the Estimates.

"It is further ordered that this Decree be published in the *Manila Gazette*, be communicated to the Board of Accounts, the Pay Office, the Auditor-General, and the Treasury, and then be deposited among the archives of the Central Administration of Revenue and Landed Estates for future reference.

"(Signed) CHINCHILLA."

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1883.

THE contents of the following list, not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety, and the page referred to is that of the fifth volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—2 abasi, black-brown. (Page 192.)
1 rupee ,, (,, 192.)
1 abasi, violet, on white *wove*.

ANGOLA.—25 reis, red-lilac. (Page 192.)

AUSTRIA.—New type. 2 kr., black and brown. (Page 136.)
3 kr. ,, green (,, 136.)
5 kr. ,, carmine (,, 136.)
10 kr. ,, blue (,, 136.)
20 kr. ,, sea-green (,, 136.)
50 kr. ,, violet (,, 136.)
2 sld. ,, brown (,, 156.)
3 sld. ,, green (,, 156.)
5 sld. ,, carmine (,, 156.)
10 sld. ,, blue (,, 156.)
20 sld. ,, sea-green (,, 156.)
50 sld. ,, violet (,, 156.)

Post Cards. 1872. Back plain, and without the name of the province on the face.
2 kr., yellow, Italian (Page 156.)
2 kr. ,, Polish (,, 156.)
New type. 2 kr., brown (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Bohemian (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Illyrian (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Italian (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Polish (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Roumanian (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Ruthenian (,, 192.)
2 kr. ,, Sclavonic (,, 192.)
2+2 kr. ,, (,, 192.)
2+2 kr. ,, Bohemian (,, 192.)
5 kr., rose (,, 192.)
5+5 kr. ,, (,, 192.)
5 sld. ,, (,, 192.)
5+5 sld. ,, (,, 192.)

Pneumatic Post Cards. Alterations in the inscriptions.
10 kr., blue. (Page 66.)
10+10 kr. ,, (,, 66.)
New type. 10 kr. ,, (,, 136.)

AZORES.—Various types with *small* surcharge.
5 reis, grey (Page 66.)
15 ,, brown (,, 66.)
20 ,, olive-brown (,, 102.)
80 ,, orange (,, 66.)
150 ,, blue (,, 117.)
300 ,, violet (,, 117.)
Envelope. 25 ,, deep blue (,, 102.)
Post Card. 10 ,, brown (,, 66.)

BAHAMAS.—Provisional. 4d. on 6d., purple. (Page 66.)
Post Card. 1½+1½d., carmine (,, 193.)

BARBADOS.—Envelope. 1d., rose, 120 × 92 mm.
Registration Envelope. 4d., grey, 200 × 127 mm.
Provisional Post Card. Variety; black on white. (Page 4.)
Post Card. 1½+1½d., mauve (,, 87.)

BAVARIA.—Unpaid Letter Stamps with the latest watermark.
3 pf., grey. (Page 102.)
5 pf. ,, (,, 102.)
10 pf. ,, (,, 102.)
Envelope with latest watermark. 10 pf., carmine. (Page 102.)
Post Cards. New type. Arms on left; watermarked card.
black on buff (Page 193.)
3 pf., green on buff (,, 28.)
5 pf., lilac ,, (,, 28.)
3+3 pf., green on grey (,, 28.)
5+5 pf., lilac ,, (,, 28.)
Same type with additional inscriptions.
3 pf., green on buff. (Page 211.)
Postal Union Card; *watermarked.*
10 pf., carmine. (Page 47.)

BELGIUM.—New types. 10 c., carmine (Page 176.)
20 c., pearl-grey (,, 176.)
25 c., blue (,, 176.)
50 c., lilac (,, 176.)
Letter Card. 25 c., ultramarine on rose (,, 137.)

BHOPAL.—½ a., green, 2nd type; *imperf.* (Page 87.)

BOSNIA.—5 novcica, vermilion on yellowish. (Page 67.)
Fiscals used for postage (?).
1 novcica, rose. (Page 4.)
4 ,, ,, (,, 4.)

BRAZIL.—New types. 100 reis, lilac (Page 48.)
100 reis, dull mauve (,, 103.)
Various values of 1878–79; *perf.* 12½ (?) (,, 156.)
Post Cards. 20 reis, brown (,, 48.)
50 reis, blue * (,, 103.)
Letter Cards. 50 reis, carmine (,, 193.)
100 reis, blue (,, 193.)
200 reis, green (,, 193.)

CANADA.—Post Card. 1+1 c., slate. (Page 4.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—½d. on 3d., carmine; *wmk. Crown and C.C.* (p. 28.)
½d. on 3d. ,, ,, *C.A.* (p. 28.)
Fiscal used for postage. 5s., magenta. (Page 157.)
Post Card. 1d., *black* (Pages 28 and 157.)

CASHMERE.—⅛ a., yellow-brown on yellow.
¼ a., brown (Page 67.)
1 a., greenish-grey (,, 117.)
1 a., olive-brown
2 a., vermilion on yellow (,, 117.)
4 a., deep green (,, 117.)
4 a., pale sage-green (,, 157.)
8 a., bright blue (,, 67.)
8 a., deep indigo (,, 103.)
Post Card. ¼ a., red (,, 176.)

* I believe this is the card chronicled in 1881, but apparently not issued till 1883.

CEYLON.—4 c., slate ; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. (Page 103.)
8 c., orange ,, (,, 103.)
2 c., brown ; *wmk. Crown and CA.*
4 c., lilac-rose ,, ,,

CHILI.—Post Card ; new type. 1 c., green. (Page 48.)

COSTA RICA.—Provisionals. "U. P. U."
5 c. on ½ real, blue. (Page 5.)
10 c. on 2 reales, red (,, 5.)
20 c. on 4 reales, green (,, 28.)
New Issue. 1 c., green (,, 28.)
2 c., carmine (,, 28.)
5 c., purple (,, 28.)
10 c., orange (,, 28.)
40 c., blue (,, 28.)
Doubtful provisionals, &c. (,, 118.)
New issue, surcharged "OFICIAL" (,, 68.)
Post Card. 2 c., black on brown (,, 28.)
4 c. ,, (double) (,, 48.)

CUBA.—Stamps of 1882 with various surcharges.
5 c., ultramarine (Pages 104, 119.)
10 c., stone (,, 87, 119.)
20 c., brown (Page 138.)
Error. 20 c. ,, surcharged "10" (,, 193.)
2½ c., *stone* (,, 104.)
10 c., *brown* (,, 212.)

CYPRUS.—½ pias, deep green ; *wmk. Crown and CA.* (Page 48.)
1 ,, rose ,, ,, (,, 120.)
2 ,, ultramarine ,, ,, (,, 158.)
6 ,, grey-brown ,, ,, (,, 104.)
Registration Envelopes, with large "R." 2 pias, blue ; sizes F. and G. (Page 138.)

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Post Cards. 2+2 c., blue. (Page 212.)
3+3 c., carmine (,, 212.)

DENMARK.—Post Cards. 10 öre, chocolate (error?) (Page 88.)
4+4 ,, blue on white (,, 104.)
8+8 ,, rose on white (,, 104.)
6+6 ,, brown on buff (,, 104.)
10+10 ,, carmine on buff (,, 104.)
Locals. (Pages 158, 193, 211.)

DOMINICA.—½d. on half 1d., lilac ; red surcharge *inverted*. (Page 120.)
HALF PENNY on half 1d., lilac (,, 48.)
½d., bistre ; *wmk. Crown and CA.* (,, 68.)
Post Card. 1d., lilac (,, 68.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Provisionals.
On stamps of 1880. 5 c. on 1 c., green. (Page 126.)
10 c. on 2 c., vermilion (,, 126.)
25 c. on 5 c., blue (,, 108.)
50 c. on 10 c., rose (,, 36.)
1 f. on 20 c., brown (,, 36.)
1 f. 25 c. on 25 c., violet (,, 126.)
2 f. 50 c. on 50 c., orange (,, 142.)
3 f. 75 c. on 75 c., blue (,, 142.)
5 f. on 1 peso, gold (,, 142.)
On stamps of 1881. 5 c. on 1 c., green (,, 36.)
10 c. on 2 c., vermilion (,, 36.)
25 c. on 5 c., blue (,, 73.)
50 c. on 10 c., rose (,, 73.)
1 f. on 20 c., brown (,, 108.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—1 f. 25 c. on 25 c., violet (Page 142.)
2 f. 50 c. on 50 c., orange (,, 142.)
3 f. 75 c. on 75 c., blue (,, 142.)
5 f. on 1 peso, gold (,, 142.)
Varieties of surcharge. (Pages 142, 179, 219.)
Postal Union Card. 3+3 c., red on *white*. (Page 73.)

ECUADOR.—Half of 20 c., slate-lilac, used as 10 c. (Page 88.)
5 c. on 20 c., slate-lilac (,, 139.)
10 c. on 50 c., green (,, 88.)
10 c., orange (,, 139.)
1 peso, brown (?) (,, 212.)

FARIDKOT.—¼ a., green. (Page 6.)
¼ a., brown (,, 6.)
¼ a. (½ a. ?), blue. (Page 49.)

FIJI.—1d., blue ; *perf. 10*. (Page 158.)
2d., green ,, (,, 158.)

FINLAND.—Post Card. Alterations. 10+10 pen., violet. (Page 29.)
Postal Union Card. Alterations. 10 pen, orange. (Pages, 68, 139.)
Locals. (Page 158.)

FRANCE.—Wrapper. 3 c., red. (Page 30.)
Post Card. Four lines for the address. 10 c., lilac. (Page 49.)
Pneumatic Post Card. Alterations. 30 c., black (,, 88.)
50 c., black (,, 49.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Guadeloupe*. Post Card. Black on grey. (Page 213.)
Martinique. Post Card. Black on rose. (Page 31.)
New Caledonia. 25 c. on 75 c., carmine ; surcharge inverted. (Page 32.)
·05 on 40 c., orange-red. (Page 69.)

GERMANY.—Current issue. 3 pf., green ; *imperf.* (?) (Page 105.)
Wrapper. 3 pf., green on cream. (Pages 139, 159.)

GOLD COAST.—1d. on 4d., magenta. (Pages 88, 159.)
Half of 2d., green, used as 1d. (Page 213.)
Quarter of 4d., magenta ,, (,, 213.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—3d., lilac and carmine. (Vol. iv. p. 214.)
6d. ,, ,,
9d., sea-green. (Page 121.)
2s. 6d., lilac (,, 121.)
10s., greenish-grey ; *wmk. Anchor*. (Page 121.)
£1, brown-violet ,, (,, 121.)
GOVT. PARCELS stamps. 9d., sea-green. (Page 139.)
1s., orange-brown (,, 139.)
Inland Revenue stamps to be used for postage. (Page 6.)
,, ,, varieties (,, 203.)
Registration Envelopes. Large R in an oval.
2d., blue ; size F. (Page 49.)
2d. ,, ,, H. (,, 214.)
Official Registration Envelopes. (Page 159.)
Post Cards. ½+½d., brown on white, with linen hinge. (Vol. iv. p. 214.)
New type. 1d., brown ; 1+1d., brown. (Vol. iv. p. 214.)
1½d. ,, 1½+1½d. ,, (,, p. 214.)
2d. ,, 2+2d. ,, (,, p. 214.)

GREECE.—Post Cards. 5 l., black ; 5+ 5 l., black (Page 139.)
10 l., blue ; 10+10 l., blue (,, 122.)
10 l., carmine ; 10+10 l., carmine (,, 122.)

GRENADA.—Fiscal used for postage. 1d., orange and green (Page 30.)
Fiscal surcharged POSTAGE. 1d. ,, ,, (Pp. 7, 30.)
,, ,, ,, ½d. (half of 1d.) ,, ,, (Page 30.)

GRENADA.—New type. ½d., green (Page 30.)
1d., rose (,, 30.)
2½d., blue (,, 140.)
4d., slate-grey (,, 105.)
6d., lilac (,, 140.)
8d., pearl-grey (,, 30.)
1s., mauve (,, 69.)

GRIQUALAND.—2d., yellow-brown, with small G (Page 30.)
3d., dull carmine ,, (,, 30.)
3d., rose, with large 3 ,, (,, 214.)

GUINEA.— 5 reis, black, with small surcharge (Page 178.)
20 ,, bistre ,, ,, (,, 178.)

HAITI.—2 c., lilac; *perf.* 13½ (Page 30.)

HAWAII.—10 c., *crimson* (Page 214.)
12 c., *puce* (,, 214.)
25 c., purple (,, 194.)
50 c., vermilion (,, 194.)
1 dollar, carmine (,, 194.)

HONGKONG.—4 c., slate-grey; wmk. *Crown and CA.*
Fiscal used for postage. 50 c., lilac (Page 50.)

ICELAND.—Post Cards. 5+ 5 aur., blue and grey (Page 195.)
8+ 8 ,, lilac (,, 195.)
10+10 ,, carmine (,, 195.)

INDIA.—New types. ½ a., deep green (Page 178.)
2 a., bright blue (,, 214.)
8 a., reddish-lilac (,, 214.)
1 rupee, blue-grey (,, 31.)
8 a., rose; surcharged "*H. M.* S." (Page 123.)
½ a., green ,, "On H. M. S." (,, 214.)
Envelope. ½ a., *green.*

ITALY.—10 c., carmine. ESTERO. (Page 69.)
Post Card. 15 c., brown on grey (,, 50.)
15+15 c. ,, (,, 50.)

JAMAICA.—½d., *deep rose-carmine;* wmk. Crown and CC. (Page 105.)
4d., vermilion; wmk. *Crown and CA.* (,, 105.)
Post Cards. 1+1d., blue on buff (,, 215.)
1½d., slate on buff (,, 123.)
1½+1½d. ,, (,, 215.)

JAPAN.—1 sen., black; *perf.* 12½ (Page 159.)
1 ,, *green* (,, 8.)
2 ,, *carmine* (,, 31.)
5 ,, *ultramarine* (,, 8.)
Envelope. 2 sen., bistre; variety of flap ornament (Page 215.)

JAVA.—25 c., purple; *imperf.* (Page 159.)
New type. 2½ c. orange (,, 194.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 c., rose and black (Page 120.)
15 c. ,,

JHIND.—Current issue. ½ a., yellow, on *laid* paper.
1 a., brown ,, (Page 88.)
Post Card. ¼ a., green on buff (,, 215.)

LABUAN.— 40 c., orange (Page 31.)
1 dollar on 16 c., dark blue (?) (,, 105.)

LUXEMBURG.—30 c., lilac; rouletted; surcharged OFFICIEL, 2nd type of surcharge.
5 francs, brown; surcharged "*S. P.*" (Page 215.)

MALTA.—½d., bistre ; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (Page 105.)

MAURITIUS.— 16 c. on 17 c., rose (Page 50.)
SIXTEEN CENTS on 17 c. ,, (,, 123.)
2 c., red-brown ; wmk. *Crown and CA.* (,, 105.)
25 c., olive ,, ,, (,, 159.)
Post Card. 6+6 c., mauve (,, 195.)

MEXICO.—Types of 1874 on *thin* paper.
5 c., brown (Page 106.)
10 c., orange (,, 106.)
25 c., blue (,, 106.)
50 c., green (,, 106.)
100 c., dull carmine (,, 106.)
100 c., bright carmine (,, 106.)
Current types. 2 c., *bluish-grey* (,, 8.)
6 c., *sky-blue* (,, 106.)
6 c., *Prussian blue* (,, 178.)
Post Cards. Errors of impression (,, 69.)

NEVIS.—½d., in black, on half of 1d., mauve (Page 159.)
½d., in purple ,, ,, (,, 178.)
½d., green (Page 216.)
6d. ,, (,, 159.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Fiscal used for postage. 1d., orange (Page 216.)
Envelopes surcharged O. S. 1d., red (,, 216.)
2d., blue (,, 216.)
Post Card. 1+1d., rose (,, 33.)

NEW ZEALAND.—1d., brown ; *unwatermarked* (Page 178.)
Fiscals used for postage. 3s., mauve (,, 140.)
4s., brown-red (,, 140.)
7s., blue (,, 140.)
9s., salmon (,, 140.)
15s., lilac (,, 140.)
20s., pink (,, 140.)
30s., dark brown (,, 89.)

NORTH BORNEO.— 2 c., brown (Page 89.)
4 c., rose (,, 195.)
8 c., blue (,, 123.)
8 c., green (,, 195.)
50 c., purple (,, 216.)
1 dollar, carmine (,, 216.)
EIGHT CENTS on 2 c., brown (,, 123.)
8 cents on 2 c. ,, (,, 160.)

NORWAY.—5 öre, *green* (Page 216.)
20 ,, *blue* (,, 141.)
Post Cards. New varieties. 5 öre, blue (Page 51.)
5+ 5 ,, ,, (,, 141.)
6+ 6 ,, green (,, 70.)
10+10 ,, carmine (,, 70.)
5 ,, *green*
Locals. (Pp. 89, 141, 160.)

ORANGE FREE STATE. ½d., red-brown (Page 33.)
3d., blue (,, 33.)
1d., *bistre* (,, 216.)
Fiscals used for postage. 6d., pearl-grey (,, 33.)
1s. ,, (,, 33.)
1s., lilac-brown (,, 33.)
1s. 6d., blue (,, 216.)

PERU.—Provisional types. 10 c., grey-blue ; *unsurcharged* (Page 9.)
10 c., rose ; with blue surcharge (Pp. 71, 107.)

PERU.—Provisional types. 10 c. rose; unsurcharged (Page 107.)
10 c., chalky-blue (Pp. 161, 178.)
25 c., carmine (Pp. 33, 51.)
5 soles, orange-yellow (Page 217.)
Stamps surcharged MOQUEGUA in an oval in red-violet.
1 c., green, with arms of Chili in red. (Page 89.)
2 c., carmine ,, ,, blue (,, 89.)
5 c., blue ,, ,, red (,, 89.)
10 c., grey-blue (,, 89.)
Surcharged CUZCO. 10 c., grey-blue. (,, 89.)
With arms of Chili only.
2 c., lake; arms in blue.
5 c., ultramarine; arms in pale magenta (Page 89.)
1 c., green, with horse-shoe and triangle in black (,, 195.)
2 c., vermilion ,, ,, ,, (,, 195.)
5 c., dark blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 195.)
10 c., green ,, ,, ,, (,, 195.)
1 c., green, with black triangle only (,, 217.)
1 c., orange ,, ,, (,, 217.)
10 c., green ,, ,, (,, 195.)
10 c. ,, with blue ,, (,, 217.)
50 c., deep green, with black ,, (,, 217.)
1 sol, lake with ,, ,, (,, 217.)
1 c., green, with black horse-shoe only (,, 217.)
5 c., dark blue ,, ,, (,, 217.)
1 c., green, black horse-shoe and red triangle (,, 217.)
2 c., lake, blue oval and black triangle (,, 217.)
50 c., green, red ,, ,, (,, 217.)
1 sol, lake, blue ,, ,, (,, 217.)

PHILIPPINES.—Current type. 5 c. de p., blue. (Page 51.)
Surcharges on Postage Stamps.
8 c., in green, on 2 c. de p., carmine (Page 141.)
20 c., in black, on 8 ,, brown (,, 161.)
1 real, in green, on 8 ,, ,, (,, 51.)
1 ,, ,, on 5 ,, blue (,, 71.)
1 ,, in red on 2 ,, carmine (,, 124.)
1 ,, ,, on 5 ,, blue (,, 124.)
2 ,, in black, on 2½ ,, ultramarine (,, 124.)
10 cuartos, in green, on 2 ,, carmine (,, 217.)
Double surcharge. 8 c. and 1 real, in green, on 2 c. de p., carmine. (Page 217.)
Surcharges on Telegraph Stamps.
20 c., in black, on 250 mils., ultramarine. (Page 161.)
2 rls., ,, ,, ,, (,, 124.)
2 rls., in carmine ,, ,, (,, 51.)
Surcharges on Fiscal Stamps.
1 real, in green, on 10 cuartos, stone (Page 107.)
1 ,, in red, on 12½ c. de p., blue (,, 124.)
1 ,, ,, on 10 pesetas, brown (,, 124.)
1 ,, ,, on 1 peso, green (,, 124.)
1 ,, in black, on 12½ c. de p., mauve (,, 178.)
16 cuartos, in green, on 2 rls., blue (,, 178.)
Double surcharge. 8 c. and 2 rls., in carmine, on 2 reales, blue. (Page 9.)
Telegraph Stamp used for postage. 1 peso, bistre. (Page 107.)
Fiscal used for postage, with a blue surcharge. 10 cuartos, stone. (Page 124.)

PORTUGAL.—New type. 5 reis, grey. (Page 34.)

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—4½ on 40 r., blue, 1872. (Page 90.)
4½ on 100 r., green ,, (,, 90.)
4½ on 100 r. ,, 1876 (,, 90.)
4½ on 100 r., lilac, current type (,, 141.)
2 tangas on 40 r., blue ,, (,, 51.)

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—

Type of 1877 with Star.	1½ r., black	(Page 161.)
	4½ r., olive-green	(,, 161.)
	6 r., green	(,, 161.)
Variety of current type.	6 r., yellow-green	(,, 124.)
Post Card.	¼ tanga, blue on buff	(,, 9.)

QUEENSLAND.—New types.

	1d., orange	(Page 34.)
	4d., yellow	(,, 124.)
	6d., yellow-green	(,, 9.)
	1s., mauve	(,, 108.)
	10s., brown	(,, 9.)

ROUMANIA.—Post Cards.

	5 bani, black on buff.	(Page 90.)
	10 bani, red ,,	(,, 51.)
	10+10 bani, red ,,	(,, 72.)

RUSSIA.—The new stamps, &c., described in 1883 were not issued during that year.

(Locals. Pages 9, 35, 52, 72, 90, 108, 124, 141, 162, 218.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—1d., lilac-rose; *wmk. Crown and CA.* (Page 142.)
Revenue Stamp of Nevis, surcharged SAINT CHRISTOPHER, in purple.
6d., green. (Page 162.)
Post Card. 1½d. (1d. with half of 1d., adhesive), rose and rose-lilac. (Page 52.)

ST. LUCIA.—

	½d., green and black	(Page 52.)
	3d., blue and carmine	(,, 179.)
	4d., yellow and black	(,, 52.)
	(3d.) blue	(,, 179.)
New type.	½d., pale green	(,, 126.)
	1d., rose	(,, 126.)
	2½d., pale blue	(,, 126.)
Post Cards.	1d., carmine	(,, 179.)
	1½+1½d., red-brown	(,, 179.)

ST. VINCENT.—

	1d., drab; *wmk. Crown and CA.*	(Page 10.)
	2½d., lake and black ,,	(,, 36.)
	4d., blue ,,	(,, 10.)
	6d., grass-green ,,	(,, 179.)
	1s., vermilion ,,	(,, 179.)

SALVADOR.—Current types, surcharged CONTRA SELLO, in blue.

	1 c., green	(Page 142.)
	2 c., carmine	(,, 162.)
	5 c., blue	(,, 162.)
Telegraph Stamp used postally.	1 real, blue-green	(Page 196.)
Fiscal ,, ,,	25 c., yellow-brown	(,, 218.)
Post Card.	Without value expressed, green	(,, 52.)
	2 c., red on buff	(,, 109.)
	3 c., blue on white	(,, 109.)
	3+3 c. ,,	(,, 218.)

SERVIA.—Post Cards. New varieties.

	5 par., brown on rose	(Page 91.)
5+	5 par. ,,	(,, 91.)
	10 par., violet on buff	(,, 91.)
10+	10 par., brown ,,	(,, 91.)

SIAM.—

1 lotte, blue	(Pages 142, 162, 196.)	
1 att, carmine	,,	,,
1 pynung, vermilion	,,	,,
1 song-py, yellow	,,	,,
1 salung, orange	,,	,,
P. Card. 1 att, red on yellow	,,	,,

SIERRA LEONE.—½d., brown ; wmk. *Crown and CA.* (Page 126.)
2d., magenta ,, ,, (,, 126.)
4d., blue ,, ,, (,, 126.)
Post Cards. 1+1d., carmine (,, 143.)
1½+1½d., slate-grey (,, 143.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—1s., lilac (error ?) (Page 197.)
½d., red-brown (,, 73.)
Post Card. 1d.+1d., rose (,, 126.)

SPAIN.—Fiscal used postally. 10 c., blue (Page 126.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—2 c. on 8 c., orange (Page 73.)
2 c. on 32 c., vermilion (,, 73.)
Varieties of the surcharge. (,, 109.)
2 c. on 4 c., rose (,, 127.)
2 c. on 12 c., blue (,, 127.)
2 c., *rose* (,, 127.)
4 c., *brown* (,, 144.)
5 c., *slate-blue* (,, 144.)
12 c., *purple* (,, 127.)

Bangkok.— 96 c., grey ; surcharged "B" (Page 66.)
2 c. on 32 c., vermilion ,, (,, 102.)
2 c., rose ,, (,, 156.)
4 c., brown ,,
12 c., purple ,, (,, 137.)

Perak.—2 c., rose ; surcharged PERAK (Page 217.)

Selangor.—2 c., brown ; wmk. Crown and CA ; surcharged SELANGOR.
2 c., rose ,, ,, ,, ,,(Page 179.)

Sungei Ujong.—Stamps surcharged with name in full :
2 c., brown ; wmk. *Crown and CA.* (Page 10.)
4 c., rose ,, Crown and CC. (,, 10.)
8 c., orange ,, Crown and CA. (,, 10.)
10 c., black ,, ,, (,, 10.)
2 c., brown ,, ,, surcharged "S.U." (,, 163.)
4 c., rose ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 10.)

SURINAM.— 1 c., lilac (Page 197.)
Post Cards. 5 c., violet on blue (,, 144.)
5+5 c., violet on green (,, 109.)

SWEDEN.—Post Cards. New varieties. 6+ 6 öre, lilac (Page 163.)
10+10 ,, rose (,, 53.)
15+15 ,, green (,, 73.)

SWITZERLAND.—Error (?). 5 c., *gold.* (Page 53.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps, on *granite* paper.
10 c., blue (Page 163.)
20 c. ,, (,, 163.)
50 c. ,, (,, 163.)

1 c., *green and red*	10 c., *green and red* (Page 110.)
2 c. ,,	20 c. ,, (,, 110.)
3 c. ,,	50 c. ,, (,, 110.)
5 c. ,,	100 c. ,, (,, 110.)
	500 c. ,, (,, 110.)

Envelope. Wmk. *diagonal band.* 25 c., green (,, 110.)

TASMANIA.—Fiscals, St. George and Dragon type, used postally.
3d., green (Page 197.)
2s. 6d., lake (,, 92.)
5s., brown (,, 197.)
5s., sage-green (,, 53.)
10s., yellow (,, 92.)
Envelope. 2d., green (Pp. 73, 92.)
Registration Envelopes. 4d., blue ; sizes F and G. (Page 92.)
Official Frank Stamps. (Pp. 180, 197.)

TOBAGO.—2½d. on 6d., bistre (Page 73.)
½d., brown-lilac; wmk. *Crown and CA.* (,, 163.)
1d., red-brown ,, ,, (,, 163.)
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,, (,, 219.)
Post Card. 1½+1½d., red-brown (,, 180.)

TRANSVAAL.—1d., grey-black; *perf. 12.* (Page 92.)
3d. ,, on rose ,, (,, 53.)
1d., black ,,
3d., red ,, (,, 180.)
6d., blue ,,
1s., green ,, (,, 144.)
Fiscal used postally. 1s., blue (,, 163.)

TRINIDAD.—New type. ½d., green (Page 10.)
1d., carmine (,, 10.)
2½d., ultramarine (,, 10.)
4d., pearl-grey (,, 37.)

TURKEY.—Type of April, 1876. 5 pias., blue.
25 pias., flesh.

TURK'S ISLANDS.—2½d. on 1s., slate (1881).
1d., vermilion; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 219.)

UNITED STATES.—New types. 2 c., maroon (Page 163.)
4 c., deep green (,, 163.)
Envelopes. *Wmk. monogram and stars.*
1 c., pale blue on fawn (,, 92.)
3 c., green on straw; 100×225 mm. (,, 92.)
10 c., chocolate ,, 89×160 mm. (,, 92.)
War Department. 10 c., red on white 100×225 mm. (,, 92.)
12 c. ,, 109×258 mm. (,, 92.)
30 c. ,, ,, (,, 92.)
War D. Wrapper. 2 c., red on buff (,, 92.)
Envelopes. *Wmk. monogram and "82."*
1 c., blue on white 83×140 mm. (,, 92.)
1 c., ,, 86×150 mm. (,, 127.)
1 c., blue on fawn ,, (,, 110.)
1 c., blue on white 89×160 mm. (,, 127.)
2 c., vermilion on fawn, 86×150 mm. (,, 127.)
3 c., green on white 73×134 mm. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, 83×140 mm. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, 86×150 mm. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, 89×160 mm. (,, 92.)
3 c., green on amber 83×140 mm. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, 86×150 mm. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, 89×160 mm. (,, 92.)
5 c., brown on white 85×148 mm. (,, 92.)
New types. 2 c., vermilion on white, 86×150 mm. (,, 164.)
2 c. ,, fawn ,, (,, 164.)
2 c. ,, amber ,,
2 c. ,, blue ,,
4 c., green on white ,,
4 c. ,, amber ,,
2 c., vermilion on white, 89×160 mm.
2 c. ,, amber ,,
2 c. ,, blue ,,
4 c., green on white ,,
4 c. ,, amber ,,
2 c., vermilion on fawn, 100×225 mm.
4 c., green on white ,,
4 c. ,, amber ,,
4 c. ,, white 109×258 mm.
Second type. 2 c., vermilion on white, 86×150 mm. (,, 198.)

UNITED STATES.—2 c. ,, amber ,, (Page 198.)
2 c. ,, fawn ,, (,, 198.)
2 c. ,, ,, 89 × 160 mm. (,, 198.)
2 c. ,, blue ,, (,, 198.)
Locals. (Page 37.)

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—Type of 1868. 50 c., green on *blue*. (Page 53.)
2½ c., in *red*, on 10 c., violet (?). (Pages 38, 53.)
4 c., in black, on 5 c., blue (?) (,, 93.)
5 pesos on half of 10 pesos, rose (?) (,, 110.)
Types of 1881 re-engraved. 1 c., green (?) (,, 110.)
2 c., rose-carmine (,, 53.)
5 c., ultramarine (,, 53.)
10 c., violet (?) (,, 110.)
New types. 1 c., green on green (Pages 93, 164.)
2 c., red on rose (Page 93.)
5 c., blue on azure (,, 93.)
10 c., orange on yellow (Pages 93, 164.)
20 c., violet on lilac (Page 93.)
1 peso, claret on azure (,, 93.)

Cubierta.—50 c., red on white. (Page 219.)
Post Card. 2 c., black on grey-blue (Page 110.)
Postal Union Cards. 2 c., black on grey (,, 164.)
2+2 c., *vermilion* on white (,, 110.)

Antioquia.—2½ c., *green* on white wove (Page 102.)
5 c., violet on white *laid* (,, 102.)
5 c., green ,, (,, 117.)
10 c., *vermilion* on white wove (,, 136.)
Variety of the type of 1873. 20 c., dull brown (,, 66.)

Bolivar.—New issue. (Page 137.)

Cundinamarca.—Type-set provisionals (?). (Page 119.)

URUGUAY.—New types. 1 c., green (Page 74.)
2 c., vermilion (,, 111.)
5 c., deep blue (,, 54.)
10 c., sepia (,, 74.)
5 c., green, of 1877; surcharged PROVISORIO. (,, 165.)
1 c. ,, of 1882 ,, OFICIAL. (,, 111.)
Post Cards. 2 c., black, on various colours (Pp. 54, 144.)
3 c., blue ,, ,, (,, 54, 144.)
2+2 c., brown ,, ,, (,, 54, 144.)
3+3 c., green ,, ,, (,, 54, 144.)
Letter Cards. 3 c., carmine (Page 54.)
3 c., brown (,, 219.)

VICTORIA.—Type of 1861; wmk. value in words.
4d., *dull lake* (Page 198.)
New type. 1d., green (,, 220.)
Wrappers. ½d. ,, *black* surcharge (,, 180.)
½d., rose
Post Cards. New type. 1d., rose (,, 198.)
1d.+1d., lilac (,, 75.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—½d., buff-yellow (Page 111.)
½d., green (,, 180.)
1d., rose (,, 165.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—1d., olive-yellow; wmk. *Crown and C.A.*
3d., brown ,, ,, (Page 111.)
4d., carmine ,, ,, (,, 111.)

WURTEMBURG.—Returned Letter Stamp. Red. (Page 181.)
Envelope. 3 kr., rose; error of inscriptions. (,, 181.)
Post Card. Inscriptions in colour. 5+5 pf., violet (,, 39.)
Official Post Card. 5 pf., violet (,, 111.)

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(*Continued from page 204, Vol. V.*)

Page 167, third line from top. By an error of the press we are made to say that the threads run "in sets of one red between two blue," instead of one blue between two red.

Page 174. At the end of paragraph "Die II., 1866, *et seq.*," add:

DIE II., NEW SERIES. Early in the year 1881 an alteration was made in the envelopes of one penny, which up to that time, though manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., were stamped at Somerset House. It was arranged that those made for sale by the Post-office should for the future be stamped at the establishment of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and that the stamping at Somerset House should be confined to the paper brought in by the public. Thirty-six new dies were accordingly constructed for the purpose of stamping the envelopes made for the Post-office, in which the truth of the observation in the note at the foot of p. 176 appears to have at length dawned on the authorities, as date-plugs were not introduced into the new dies. In all other respects the type is identical with that of Die II.; and it must be admitted that the alteration restoring the stamp to its original state before it was disfigured by the insertion of the date-plugs, except in the quality of the engraving of the border, is a great improvement. It would be difficult to find a better specimen of an embossed envelope than that afforded by the present issue of the "Court" or square-shaped envelopes, in which, from the thickness and superior quality of the paper, combined with the highly-glazed surface, the stamp presents the appearance of a cameo.

The first batch of the new dies was registered on the 12th June, 1881, and the issue to the public was made on the 1st July following. The striking from some of the dies, however, took place somewhat earlier, as the records show that it commenced on the 28th March, 1881, from Dies 1 to 6; on the 4th April, from Dies 7 to 11; on the 5th April, from Die 12; on the 1st July, from Dies 13 to 21; on the 12th July, from Dies 22 to 30; and on the 16th August, from Dies 31 to 36.

The stamping of envelopes at Somerset House for the use of the Post-office with dated dies ceased on the 13th May, 1881, Die No. 228 being the highest number then in use. The dated dies still continue to be used for stamping paper brought in by the public.

The thirty-six new dies bore the index numbers of 1 to 36 on the base of the bust, but in the dies since constructed these numbers have been suppressed. The numbers seem also to have been omitted on some one or more of the dated dies, as we have found an example of the omission on a square-sized envelope dated as early as February, 1879; and examples on other sized envelopes have fallen under our notice dated subsequently to that time. The omission in these cases may probably have been an accidental one on the part of the engraver; but at the present time it is intentional, and marks a new point of departure in the history of these stamps.

Page 177, after line 13 from top. At some period which it is impossible accurately to determine, except that it occurred some time between the issue of the twopenny envelope in April, 1841, and that of the smallest size of the one penny envelope in June or July of the same year, a slight modification was made in the form of the blanks. The extremity of the right side flap was truncated or cut off perpendicularly to facilitate the operation of gumming down the lower flap on to the two side ones, which at that period were only gummed at the point of junction. We have been unable to find any specimen of the smallest size of the one penny envelope so truncated even among those which were issued marked "SPECIMEN," and therefore conclude, not only from this circumstance, but from the examination of a considerable number of used specimens of the two larger sizes, that this modification in the shape took place about May, 1841.

A further alteration was also made a short time subsequently to the one above noted. At first the blanks of the embossed envelopes were cut from sheets, in which we find much more regularity in the disposition of the lines of silk threads than was subsequently observed. The threads, composed of one blue between two red, traversed the sheet at regular intervals of about six inches, and by cutting the blanks in such a manner that the lines of silk threads crossed one of the end flaps at right angles to one of the sides of the diamond-shaped blank, the other end flap in the larger-sized envelopes was traversed by the next set of threads. The consequence of this mode of cutting the blanks was that at times the threads, as in the Mulready envelopes, which were cut in the same way, did not appear on the face, or only just at one corner. A change was subsequently made in cutting the blanks from the sheets, whereby the silk threads ran parallel to that side of the blank which, when it was doubled to form the envelope, showed the lines of silk thread crossing diagonally the corner where the stamp was intended to be struck. We have examined several specimens of the one penny and two penny envelopes with truncated side flaps, and with the silk lines running at right angles to the side of the blank, but they seem to be so intermingled with those where the blanks were cut with the lines parallel to one of the sides, that we are unable to fix any positive date as to when the change was made, but it probably occurred about the end of 1841.

Page 181, n. The smallest-sized envelope is also found with "SPECIMEN" stamped upon it in red similar to the other two sizes, but with the truncated side flap.

The following should be substituted for No. I. of the "Synopsis," pages 181 and 182:

I.

DIE I. Envelopes of "Dickinson," cream-coloured paper, with one blue between two red threads crossing one or both of the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

29th January, 1841. Two sizes.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or 120×69 mm., varying from 116×68 to 120×70.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying from 132×87 to 134×88.

I*a*.

DIE I. Envelopes of "Dickinson," cream-coloured paper, with one blue between two red threads crossing one or both of the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps except the side flap to the right, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

(?) May, 1841. Two sizes.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or 120×69 mm., varying from 116×68 to 120×70.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying from 132×87 to 134×88.

July, 1841.

3. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 101×64 mm., varying from 103×65 to 100×62.

I*b*.

DIE I. Envelopes of "Dickinson," cream-coloured paper, with various threads running parallel to the edge of one of the side flaps. Pointed flaps; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

(?) End of 1841. Three sizes.

1. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, varying as before.
2. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
3. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ „ „

In II., VARIETIES (*a*), substitute:

Page 182. After line 3 from top insert—

I*a*.

DIE I. Envelopes of "Dickinson" paper, with various threads, cream-coloured. Pointed flaps except the right side flap, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

(?) May, 1841. Two sizes.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or 120×69 mm., varying from 116×68 to 120×70.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying from 132×87 to 134×88.

July, 1841.

3. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 101×64 mm., varying from 103×65 to 100×62.

Same page, in II., VARIETIES, read:

(*a*) The same, but without seal device on upper flap; gummed and ungummed.

1. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ „
3. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ „

Page 183. Under V. of the Synopsis it is stated that the issue on white laid paper was made in March, 1873. Specimens of these envelopes have been shown to us, the stamp on which is dated in the previous month of February. The date given by us is that of the issue, not of the stamping, which must necessarily have preceded that of the issue to the public. The same observation applies to the date of the issue mentioned under VI., p. 184, as having taken place in November, 1878. Envelopes have been shown to us in which the stamp is dated in the months of August and September preceding; and it is said that a copy has been found of one dated in May, 1876. This latter, however, no doubt belongs to V., the seal device having been accidentally omitted, as in the case of the copy on azure wove paper mentioned under that heading.

Page 184. Add to Synopsis:

VARIETIES.

Die not numbered.

(*a*) *Of thick white laid paper.*

1879.

$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{11}{16}$ inches.

(*b*) *Of white laid paper.*

June, 1881.

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches. (The other size, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, probably exists.)

(*c*) *Of azure wove paper.*

1881.

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$.

VII.

DIE II. NEW SERIES. Envelopes of plain paper; straight-cut upper flap, gummed, without seal device on flap. Die not dated. One penny, pink.

(*a*) *Of white laid paper.*
1st July, 1881. Two sizes.
1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ „

(*b*) *Of thick white laid paper.*
3. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{11}{16}$ inches.

(*c*) *Of azure wove paper; upper flap rounded.*
4. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

In the month of January, 1883, the envelopes, Size 1 ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) and Size 4 ($5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches), ceased to be manufactured, and a new size, termed "Commercial," was issued, measuring $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of thin white laid paper.

(*d*) *Of thin white laid paper.*
1st January, 1883. One size.
5. "Commercial," $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

VIII.

DIE II. Envelopes of plain paper; straight-cut upper flaps, gummed, without seal device on flap; undated, and without index number of die. One penny, pink.

(*a*) *Of thick white laid paper.*
1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{11}{16}$ inches. Size A.

(*b*) *Of white laid paper.*
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches. Size B.

(*c*) *Of thin white laid paper.*
3. $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Size "Commercial."

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

THE UN REAL, PARAGUAY, SURCHARGED 5.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I have delayed replying to the remarks in *The Philatelic Record* of last month in order that I might make further enquiries respecting the surcharged Paraguays. I agree with you that I was wrong in *asserting* that they did not exist; I should have said that I did not believe in them. Indeed, I am by no means sure whether I committed myself to an assertion or merely expressed a doubt; but still, after this admission, I am still strongly inclined to doubt the surcharges in question. I have met with no one who possesses them or is acquainted with anyone who does; but if Mr. Philbrick is satisfied as to their authenticity, I bow to his decision. It appears to me that we should all receive with caution surcharges which are unable to trace a satisfactory descent. There are many of which I am very suspicious. Some of them may be all right, but there are others which must be seen to be believed. In this I am sure that you agree with me.

Yours, &c., G. CAILLEBOTTE.

PARIS, 16*th February*, 1884.

[In this letter M. Caillebotte speaks of *surcharges*, in the plural; whereas we gathered from the remarks which we criticised in our last number that it was only the *Un Real*, rose, surcharged 5, to which he took exception. We have already indicated pretty clearly where the stamp in question is to be found. As regards its authenticity, Mr. Scott, of New York, can probably tell us more than anyone else.—ED.]

IMITATIONS OF THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

DEAR SIR,—Through the kindness of several correspondents, whom I beg sincerely to thank, I am enabled to describe some imitations of the Mulready not included in the list given in my letter of 7th December.

I. OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.

5. An envelope exists showing the steamer of Variety 2. No inscription in upper portion of envelope, but on sails of vessel, "The World's want and Britain's boon, Ocean Penny Postage."

V. SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF SUNDAY LABOUR.

2. There apparently exists at least one other variety. Church, with Devil as postman, emptying post-bag over steeple. "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day, &c." "Answer no letter delivered on Sunday."

X. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by Spooner, 377, Strand.

1. This occurs in black with inscription, "Postage One Penny;" and in blue, "Postage Two Pence."

5. Britannia with short pipe, seated on lion, and holding his tail. Lion with short pipe and pint pot. Eight sentences in upper left-hand corner.

XIII. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by Ackermann, 96, Strand. R. S. Hurst, del. et litho. Apparently a set of these. I have no details save of—

3. Lord Mayor. "Perdition catch my soul, &c." "Oh, that this too, too solid flesh, &c."

XIV. COMIC ENVELOPE. Published by Mason, Brighton.

1. Britannia represented by figure with fool's cap and bells, penny instead of shield, lion asleep with nightcap on.

XV. COMIC LETTER-COVERS. No publisher's name.

1. Rowland Hill as Britannia. "W. J. Linton, sc."

2. View of Oxford, with river in foreground. "Oxonia delint. No. 2."

XVI. IMITATION ENVELOPE AND POST CARD.—A design utilized for both these purposes was issued at Barcelona in 1873; *vide The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1874, p. 10.

One correspondent refers to the existence of a caricature by George Cruickshank, and of another by "Phiz." I know nothing of these, and should be glad of particulars. I have an indistinct recollection of reading many years ago an account of Mulready caricatures in an illustrated magazine—non-philatelic—but I cannot recall the name of the latter. Can any reader of the *Record* help me?

Yours faithfully, P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB,
14*th February*, 1884.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held on the 2nd February, 1884, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The Vice-President proposed that a Stamp Exchange of the nature of the *petite bourse*, at Paris, should be established under the patronage of, but not otherwise connected with, the Philatelic Society. He suggested that a room should be hired, in

which, one evening in the week, collectors and dealers might meet for the exchange and sale of stamps, and the discussion of subjects of common interest. A resolution to this effect having been put to the meeting and carried, the following members of the Philatelic Society were elected to serve on the committee of the proposed Stamp Exchange; viz., Messrs. Bacon, Biggs, Burnett, Tapling, and Wilson. Mr. Burnett was requested to take measures for making the proposal known to collectors and dealers, and to invite those who desire to become members of the Exchange to communicate with him *by letter* at 13, Gray's Inn Square. Upon the number of members elected by the committee will depend the amount of subscription which it will be necessary to collect.

The business of the day, the compilation of a reference list of the Stamps of Turk's Islands, was then proceeded with and brought to a conclusion.

The sixth meeting of the season was held on the 23rd February, 1884, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and presented the Society, on behalf of the publishers, with the fourth edition of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co.'s Catalogue, for which he was requested to express the thanks of the Society to the donors. On the proposition of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons was unanimously elected a member of the Society. Referring to the proposed Stamp Exchange, the Secretary reported that he had received a good many applications for membership, and that he had secured the temporary use of premises in the City, where meetings can be held until more suitable quarters are obtained. A committee meeting for the confirmation of the statutes and election of members was appointed for the 25th February, and the name of Mr. E. S. Gibbons was added to those already elected to serve on the committee.

The business of the day, the compilation of a reference list of the Stamps of the Virgin Islands, was then proceeded with.

Notes and Queries.

E. J. H., Bradford.—Thanks for sending the Philippine. You will find it described in No. 57, p. 161.

H. C. M., Newington.—From your description we think the stamp must be doctored, not forged. We cannot decide without seeing it. It is unknown to us in a garb of "*light blue.*"

E. G. H.—Both forgeries.

Drocer.—Watermark notwithstanding, the stamp is a forgery.

Victoria (signature illegible).—Thanks for the new Twopence. We should only collect them in a postmarked condition.

H. E. M., Dulwich.—We do not recognize the stamp by your description. You had better let us see it.

A. de R.—Thanks. The 1¼ piaster was new to us.

J. K.—When Nemesis *does* come alongside of the nauseating liar you refer to, he will probably deplore having taken that name in vain.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. MARCH, 1884. No. 62.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us some curiosities received from a Mr. A. Agate, 18, Sillwood Place, Brighton, together with a lithographed list, showing the usual peculiarities of spelling, and offering the accustomed choice assortments at the well-known low prices. "Every stamp warranted different, perfect, and clean." It is not warranted genuine, but still a stamp should be a stamp, and the labels sent us as specimens of Mr. Agate's wares are certainly not stamps. We regret, however, to find among them one or two very good imitations, and a couple with nice clean perforations, which seem to show that the manufacturers of these things are improving; fortunately, there is room for improvement yet.

It ought not to be impossible to put down almost entirely the traffic in forgeries, but this could only be done by united action on the part of collectors and respectable dealers. A great deal of good no doubt can be effected by exposure in this and other magazines; but if exposure were followed up by prosecution, wherever practicable, the game would soon become too dangerous. Individual collectors cannot, or will not, prosecute, the trouble and expense are too great; but an association of collectors and dealers might take the matter up for the good of Philately. We offer this suggestion to the newly-formed Stamp Exchange Society.

We have received No. 4 of a marvellous journalistic enterprise, entitled *The Western Collector*. If we do not strongly recommend our readers to subscribe to it, it is entirely out of consideration for the letter-carriers, who might be weighed down by it. It consists of a folded sheet, which when fully opened attains the gigantic dimensions of $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches! We knew that they did things

on a large scale in the United States, but we were not prepared for anything like this.

We are not surprised to learn that one of the previous numbers was delayed by the *press breaking down;* and we have internal evidence to prove that one side of the sheet goes to press some time (perhaps twelve months) before the other; for on the outside is the date, "March 1st, 1883," while inside the editor states: "The types date us '83; it should be '84." Perhaps the western compositors refuse to make corrections, which may account for some of the eccentricities of spelling to be found scattered throughout the work.

Philatelic news in those parts must be rather scarce, since the whole of one side of the sheet is occupied by an article on "Stamps and Geography; or, What is Stamp Collecting good for?" With reference to which the editor says, "Our readers will be astonished at the article on our first page. We do not believe in the views taken by our correspondent; but, believing that it will be interesting to our friends, we publish it." The author of the paper in question tells us, "I claim that 50 cts. invested in a geography will teach you more on the subject in half an hour than a collection worth $50,000 would in a year." And after further informing us that the only persons "benefited" by stamp collecting are the dealers, he winds up with the somewhat contradictory statement that "stamp collecting is good for nothing." However, it is a consolation to be able still to believe that it does nobody much harm!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan. — Our publishers have received the 1 abasi (5 annas) of the current type in purple on white *wove*, on green, and on blue paper. *Le Timbre-Poste* also chronicles this value on saffron-yellow *vergé bâtonné*, printed in *red*. Probably the colour of the impression is the same, and the colour of the paper causes the difference in its appearance.

Are the stamps on different papers for use in various districts, as was the case with those printed in different colours? We pause for a reply.

Adhesives. 1 abasi, purple, on white wove paper
1 ,, ,, green ,,
1 ,, ,, blue ,,
1 ,, ,, yellow laid, bâtonné paper.



Antioquia.—Our illustration represents the new 10 centavos, to the artistic merits of which we did full justice last month. We have no further information about it, either for or against.

Argentine Republic.—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that M. Marco del Pont possesses the current ½ centavo *imperforate*. We are not informed whether the stamp was issued in this state, accidentally or otherwise, or whether it is merely an unissued impression.

Austria.—We have received two varieties of the new 5 kr. envelopes, with stamp, type of the current adhesives, in the right upper corner. Both are of the so-called *square* shape, and are watermarked with portions of the words BRIEF – COUVERTS, in the same type as the recent issues. The white envelope has the flap plain; the buff one bears the *rosace*.

Envelopes. 5 kr., black and carmine on white. 132 × 107 mm.
5 kr. ,, ,, buff. 157 × 128 ,,

Bavaria.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that some of the post cards are now watermarked with wide undulations; whether the same as the earlier watermark of the adhesives, envelopes, &c., or a new variety altogether, it is not stated. The following have appeared with it:

Post Cards. 3 pf., green on buff | 3+3 pf., green on grey
10 ,, carmine on buff | 5+5 ,, violet on grey.

Bhopal.—The stampist of this State has fairly outdone himself, and beaten the very best of his previous records. Going back to the rectangular type, he has produced a sheet of 32 varieties of the ¼ anna, among which there does not seem to be a single specimen without some defect. Passing over uncrossed "A's" (Λ) and "H's" (II), one or more specimens of which may be found on every stamp on the sheet, we find only 13 varieties which have not some letter or letters entirely absent; *eleven* show "JAN" for JAHAN; *two* "GM" for GAM; *one* "NWAB" for NAWAB, and "JAN" for JAHAN; *one* "SHAHAN" for SHAH JAHAN; *one* "NWAB" for NAWAB, and "JN" for JAHAN; and *three* "JAHA" for JAHAN. The spandrels are filled in with curved lines, instead of horizontal ones, and the stamps are roughly perforated about 8.

We really think this is a case in which Her Highness the Begum should be appealed to. We believe that some years ago, in the time of one W. Shakspere, there was said to be "something rotten in the State of Denmark;" but although we do not know what stamps were used in Denmark at that period, we are convinced that they did not reveal such a condition of corruption in the spelling line as this issue seems to argue in the State of Bhopal.

Both the artist and the Postmaster-General must have been under the gentle influence of whatever takes the place of whiskey in those parts, when this plate was designed and approved.

Adhesive. ¼ a., blue-green; *perf. 8*, with errors as described above.



Brazil.—Herewith is a faithful representation of the latest type, which we described in our last number.

Canada.—We are informed that there is likely to be issued shortly "a new ten cent stamp of special design, which, when attached to a letter, will ensure its immediate delivery to its address, at any free delivery office, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12 midnight." A similar system has, we believe, been in use for some years in Belgium, where the extra charge is paid in telegraph stamps.

Cape of Good Hope.—The 5s. stamp is reported with the Crown and CA watermark.

Adhesive. 5s., orange; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

Chili.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. inform us that they have met with the 10 c., green, fiscal, used postally. It is of the same type as the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. previously chronicled.

Fiscal used for postage. 10 c., green.

Cuba.—We have received the 20 c. de peso printed in that species of stone-colour formerly rejoiced in by the 10 c., and in which the 2½ c. appeared (perhaps in error) last year. That execrable habit of cutting stamps in half seems to have broken out in this colony; at least, we are shown a triangular portion of the 5 c. de peso, ultramarine, which has apparently done duty for 2½ c.

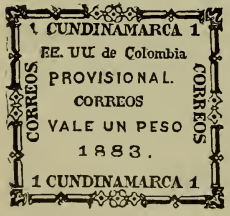
Will no kind friend write us an article on "Scissors, regarded from a Philatelic point of view"?

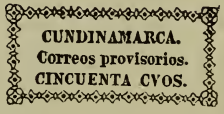
Adhesive. 20 c. de peso, stone.

Provisional (?). 2½ c., half of 5 c., ultramarine.

Cundinamarca.—We are not surprised at learning from *Le Timbre-Poste* that there are four minor varieties of the type-set 10 centavos provisional, which we described in August last year. Two of the four are lettered correctly, and differ only in the relative positions of the letters; while of the other two, one has "generai" for "general," and the second has "Admor" with an inverted "m."

There are two higher values, 50 centavos and 1 peso (of which we append illustrations), also printed, we presume, in black on







coloured wove paper, of each of which there are stated to be two minor varieties.

Adhesives. 50 c., rose
1 peso, brown.

Our third illustration represents the arms, in the upper centre, and part of the frame of a *Cubierta*, which has the following inscriptions, in three lines, on either side of the arms: "1st. E. E. U. U. de Colombia—E. S. de Cundinamarca." 2nd. "Certificacion con contenido—vale veinte centavos." 3rd. "Correos provisorios —de Cundinamarca." Below this two dotted lines, the first headed "*Remite;*" and lower down, on the left, "*Bogota de—de 188—;*" on the right, "*El Administrador General,*" followed by a signature. The frame measures 111 × 56 mm., and the whole is printed in black on colour.

Cubierta. 20 c., green.



Egypt. — We illustrate the provisional 20 paras, and have only to add to what we said about it last month, the fact that specimens may be found with the surcharge inverted.

France. — We are indebted to Mr. G. Campbell for a Decree, dated 7th March, 1884, according to which "the public are allowed to present for stamping *Cartes Lettres*, unfolded, at the price of 4 francs per thousand, in addition to the value of the stamps to be impressed."

From this it would appear that the French postal authorities do not at present contemplate an official issue of Letter Cards, but will allow the public to provide their own cards. Unless, however, these letter cards are to be conveyed at a reduced rate, we entirely fail to see the object of paying a government department 4 francs per thousand for sticking stamps on them. There is some small economy effected if one gets the card free for the price of the stamp; but if one is to provide the card, one may as well provide the stamp also, and lick it oneself.

French Colonies. Guadeloupe.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that a fresh variety of post card has been received from this colony, inscribed, in three lines, as follows: "*Prix pour la* FRANCE, L'ALGERIE, *les* COLONIES FRANÇAISES, *et les* PAYS ETRANGERS *avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales est autorisé: 20 centimes.*"

No details are given as to the frame, &c.; but the inscription is the same as that on a card issued in 1877; and the value, 20 centimes, seems high for a Postal Union Card at the present time.

Post Card. (20 c.) black on grey-brown.

New Caledonia.—A new variety of provisional was issued on the 31st December last—the 75 c. of France, imperforate, surcharged in the usual manner for use as 5 c. A single numeral only is employed this time, as in 1882 on the 40 c.; but the authorities or the printers, with a laudable desire to give the public generally, and collectors in particular, as much variety as possible for the small charge of 5 centimes, have placed the surcharge the right way up on one half of the sheet, and the wrong way up on the other half. We thus have the surcharge correctly placed, the surcharge

upside down, and, by taking pairs from the centre of the sheet, the surcharge *tête bêche!* Truly the New Caledonians deserve the gratitude of philatelists!

The cause of these stamps being required was the vast consumption of 5 c. stamps occasioned by the pernicious habit of distributing cards on New Year's-day—a practice which we hope collectors will discourage in future. We do it in England principally at Christmas, but that day does not make the deed a better one.

Provisional. 5 on 75 c., carmine
5 on 75 c. ,, surcharge reversed, and *tête bêche.*

German Empire.—In addition to the values we chronicled last month of the stamps surcharged for use in Constantinople (of which we now append illustrations), we have the 2½ PIASTER 2½ on the 50 pfennig. We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the object of this surcharge is, to prevent stamps being purchased at the German Consular Office in Turkey with depreciated currency, and then sold in Germany at a profit. There must surely be some varieties of these Gerkish—we mean Turman, or we should say Turco-German—surcharges. Let us look for them, or get some one to make some!





The reply-paid pneumatic post card now bears the stamp of the same type as that on the single cards; namely, with the heads of the figures "5" turned up.

Adhesive. 2½ piaster on 50 pfennig, bronze-green.
Post Card. 25+25 pf., brown on rose.

Great Britain.—A correspondent asks, "Have you noticed that the English 1d. stamp is now on cream-coloured paper?" We have not; but it may be so for all that.

The use of the dated 1d. die for stamping envelopes brought by the public to Somerset House seems to have ceased at last. We have received compound envelopes bearing the undated 1d. in combination with various other values, dated. This opens up a prospect of numerous fresh varieties. We have seen 2½d. and 1d., 4d. and 1d., 6d. and 1d., 1s. and 1d. We shall want all these repeated backwards, of course; and then we might arrange them vertically, and so on.

India.—We have received two reply-paid cards, corresponding with the single ¼ a. and 1½ a. now in use. The inscriptions on the lower value are exactly the same as those on the single card, with the addition of the necessary instruction, in three lines, on the left side of the first half, and the word REPLY in the upper centre on the second half. On the 1½ × 1½ anna card "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c., is in two lines on the left, and the same in French on the right, below the arms; the additional instruction is in English and in

French, in the left lower corner, on the first half; and REPLY · RÉPONSE below the upper inscriptions on the second half.

The impression in both cases is on the first and third pages; and the cards are joined at the top, and perforated along the fold.

Post Cards. ¼ × ¼ a., red-brown, on buff card, 122 × 87 mm.
1½ × 1½ a., blue ,, ,,

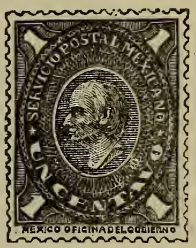
Italy.—According to a Decree received by M. Moens from M. Diena, two new values of unpaid letter stamps were to be issued on January 1st, 1884, of 50 *lire* and 100 *lire* respectively.

These seem high values for the purpose named; but we are informed that these *timbres-taxe* are employed also in connection with the Post-office Savings Bank.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 lire, greenish
100 ,, pale red.

Jhind.—The same contemporary reports the 8 annas on *laid* paper.

Adhesive. 8 a., red, on *laid*.



Mexico.—The accompanying illustration represents the type of the official stamps, of which we chronicled three values last month.

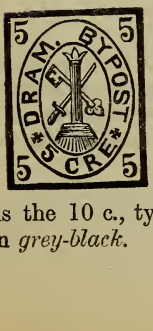
Montserrat.—We have received a *Half-penny* stamp of the same type as the current 2½d. and 4d.

Adhesive. ½d., sea-green; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*

North Borneo.—We give illustrations of the two high values we chronicled in January.







Norway. Drammen.—The annexed illustration represents the stamp impressed in the left lower corner of envelopes recently issued by this local post. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes these envelopes as being of large size.

Envelope. 5 öre, blue on straw.

Peru.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. kindly send us the 10 c., type of 1876, with *grille*, unsurcharged, but printed in *grey-black*.

Adhesive. 10 c., grey-black.

We have also received two more of those everlasting provisionals, to use a somewhat contradictory expression—the 5 c., with a fresh combination of surcharges, and the 1 c., DEFICIT, which is now no longer *wanting*. The other two we copy from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

5 c., blue ; red oval *Lima* surcharge
50 c., green ,, ,, *Peru* ,,
1 sol, rose ; blue ,, ,, ,,
1 c., bistre, *unpaid ;* blue oval *Lima* surcharge
} Black triangle.

From the same source we learn that the 4 c. post card, described in 1881, was never issued, and that there have now appeared similar cards—single, value 3 c., and double, value 4 c. The latter are inscribed "*Con respuesta pagada*" on the first half, and "*Respuesta pagada*" on the second. The halves are joined at the top, and the impression is on the first and fourth pages.

Post Cards. 3 c., black, on greyish
4 c. ,, buff (double).

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Churchill a used specimen of the card stated above not to have been issued. It has probably only recently come into use. It corresponds exactly with the description given in vol. iii. of the *Philatelic Record*, at page 183 ; but it is hardly necessary to say that it is now *surcharged*. The addition consists of the sun surmounted by PERU in a curve, with CORREO below, in fancy type, printed in *carmine*, in the upper centre of the card, and relieving its otherwise rather funereal appearance considerably.

Post Card. 4 c., black and carmine, on white card, 140 × 80 mm.

Just as we are going to press a hitherto esteemed correspondent informs us that he has discovered that there are *two types* of the triangular surcharge. We suppose we shall have to try to forgive him for this.

Philippine Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Churchill for specimens of two new varieties of the current type. The 6⅔ c. de peso was chronicled some two years ago, but we believe has only recently been issued, and the 12½ c. de peso is new, we think, in *pale rose*.

Adhesives. 6⅔ c. de peso, deep green.
12½ ,, pale rose.

Porto Rico.—In addition to the 3 c. de p. of changed colour announced by us last month, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following :

Adhesives. ½ mil. de p., violet-red
1 ,, carmine

Queensland.—We have received a "One Pound" stamp of the same type, &c., as the 2s. and higher values. We do not remember having seen it noted before that the watermark—Crown and Q—on these large sized stamps is placed sideways, and occurs twice on each label. *Adhesive.* £1, deep green ; *perf. 12.*

Russia.—We have received a sheet of the 2 kopecs adhesive, of the same type as the 7 kop., described last month. The watermark appears to be the same as that of previous issues ; viz., laid

lines, and wavy lines with large undulations, so wide apart in some places that a stamp might easily fall on a portion of the paper showing laid lines only. Along the bottom of the sheet, and falling partly on the lowest row of stamps, are large letters watermarked in a kind of fancy script type. The sheet contains 100 stamps, in four panes of 5 × 5.

The 7 kop. envelopes, with stamp of the new type, were issued on February 25th, and the new 3 kop. cards two days earlier. The former are of cream-coloured paper, with the same watermark and in the same sizes as the 14 kop. envelopes, described last month; the stamp is in the Postal Union colour—light blue.

The card bears the stamp, of the same type as that on the envelopes, in the right upper corner; the Russian arms in the left upper corner; two words, in Russian, in upper centre; six dotted lines for the address; and two instructions at the bottom. The stamp is in *carmine;* the inscriptions, &c., in black, on pale buff card, 124 × 89 mm. This appears to pass as a Postal Union card; but the inscriptions are all in Russian. Perhaps that language is supposed to be so universally understood as not to require translation.

Adhesive.	2 kopecs,	deep green;	*perf. 15 × 14.*
Envelopes.	7 ,,	pale blue;	145 × 82 mm.
	7 ,,	,,	140 × 111 ,,
Post Card.	3 ,,	carmine.	

On two previous occasions we have given illustrations which were supposed to represent the high value adhesives about to be







issued; last year we also illustrated a type which was said to have been adopted for the new 14 kop. envelopes; we now append illustrations of the adhesives and envelopes as issued.

Russian Locals. Bogorodsk (Moscow).—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the authorities of this locality, with a praiseworthy desire to suit all tastes, which we trust collectors will duly appreciate, have issued the stamps of the type of 1877 in all the colours they can think of. The 1 kopec is in three; the 5 and 10 kopecs in six each. We are sorry we do not collect these stamps; but at the same time, we feel that if we did, we should be sad at the thought that the 1 kopec was not in so many colours as the others.

Adhesives. 1 kop., bistre, carmine, orange.
5 ,, bistre, carmine, orange, blue, black, violet.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Charkoff.—A new edition of the 5 kop., vermilion, of 1876, has appeared *without the surcharge!* Three Chars—we perhaps should say cheers (don't skoff!)—for Charkoff! When so many stamps are being surcharked—we mean surcharged—it really is quite a relief to find one that was surcharged, and has given it up.

We are grateful to *Le Timbre-Poste* for this piece of information.

Adhesive. 5 kop., vermilion; *perf. 11.*

Demiansk (Novgorod).—The doctors differ on the subject of a stamp printed in black on white. Some say that the stamps of this district are lithographed; others that they are handstruck, and that the variety in question was probably printed to order. We are sorry that we cannot give an opinion upon this matter.

Griazovetz.—The artistic and interesting type of 1881 has been reset. The uppermost word in the central rectangle is in shorter letters, and MAPKA is in tall thin capitals. The last edition showed six minor varieties on the sheet, we believe; the new one improves upon this, showing ten. We really shall have to invest in a large book, and collect Russian locals, if this goes on!

Adhesive. 4 kopecs, carmine-rose; *imperf.*

Malmyche.—We have received the current type—the one with perforations elaborately drawn—printed in black on magenta wove paper. *Adhesive.* 2 kop., black on magenta; *imperf.*

Maloarchangielsk (Orel).—More philately on the part of the officials here! They have dug up some of their old dies, and are going to print labels from them, "to supply a want long felt." We learn this also from M. Moens, to whom all this cultivation of *carottes* does not seem gratifying.

Morschansk (Tamboff).—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* gives this office credit for being "one of the most versatile of all those in Russia." Our illustration represents the latest example of this talent, which we are told is the sixth edition since 1879. We gather from the description that the inscriptions are in *black*, the numerals in white on *blue* circular discs, and the rest of the design in *red*, on white wove paper.



Adhesive. 5 kop., red, blue, and black; *perf. 12.*

Schatzk.—Mr. Siewert kindly sends us a specimen of a new type, differing altogether from its predecessors. It is oblong oval in shape, with flattened ends, and consists of two curved labels, with Russian inscriptions, enclosing an oval space bearing the value.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, black on white; *imperf.*

Woltschansk.—The diamond-shaped stamp which sports the colours of "I Zingari" has appeared perforated.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black, red, and yellow; *perf. 11.*

St. Christopher.—We have received from Mr. A. Churchill two more or less old friends with new faces.

Adhesives. 1d., deep rose ; *wmk. Crown and CA ; perf. 14.*
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,

St. Lucia.—We have received the orange stamp of the original type, without indication of value, surcharged ONE SHILLING, in block capitals, in black. The watermark is rather indistinct, but it is probably Crown and CA, and the perforation gauges 14.

Adhesive. 1s., orange, with black surcharge ; *wmk. Crown and CA (?) ; perf. 14.*

St. Vincent.—The surcharging epidemic, which we hoped had been stamped out by this time, is reported to have reappeared. That unlucky *Sixpence*, of course, has "got it" again. M. Moens states, on the authority of the *Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*, that this unhappy stamp has been—not exactly drawn and quartered, but—divided in half vertically, and each half surcharged, in black, "*Halfpenny.*" Let us hope it is not true.

Provisional. ½d. on half of 6d., green.

We have received two new cards, bearing what appears to be a new type of stamp ; that is, of course, there is nothing strikingly novel about the stamp, but it does not seem to be identically the same as any of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s other productions. It is somewhat similar to the current Barbados adhesives, but has the lettering in white on colour. In other respects the cards are the same as all the Colonials on the pale buff card, 140 × 88 mm.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine
1½d., deep brown.

Servia.—We take from *Le Timbre-Poste* the description of two new varieties of post cards ; on the 5 paras, the arms, an eagle on a crowned shield, have been redrawn; the inscription above is 79 mm. in length, instead of 72 mm. ; the letter which heads the first line for the address almost touches the frame; the lines are dotted, and the frame is not so high.



On the 10 paras the stamp in the right upper corner is of an improved type (see illustration), and the arms, the frame, and all the inscriptions have been redrawn.

Post Cards. 5 par., brown on rose.
10 ,, ,, buff.

Shanghai.—We have been shown a specimen of the 2 cents, rose, of 1866, with a fair margin, apparently imperforate ; and we have seen the 16 cents in the same condition. Can any of our readers tell us anything of these varieties, which do not seem to be catalogued anywhere?

Spain.—We have received a new variety of post card, for circulation, as its inscriptions show, in Spain itself and the adjoining countries. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the type of the current adhesives, but is lettered COMMUNICACIONES above instead

of CORREOS Y TELEGS. The inscriptions in the upper centre are in four lines: TARJETA POSTAL, in gothic type; PARA; PORTUGAL Y GIBRALTAR, in fancy capitals; ESPAÑA. Three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "*A*;" an instruction below. All in colour on pale buff card.

Post Card. 5 c., grey-green on buff. 142 × 91 mm.

Straits Settlements.—The 24 c. has been met with bearing the current watermark.

Adhesive. 24 c. green; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

The 12 c., blue, the stock of which we thought had been exhausted long ago, has been met with surcharged 8 *Cents*, in two lines, in black. Truly the way of transgressors is hard. When they have once taken to surcharging, they find it as difficult to give up as smoking and other pernicious practices!

Provisional. 8 c. on 12 c., blue.

Tolima.—We have received the two long oblong Cubiertas, 10 c. and 50 c., dated "18—" instead of "187—."

Trinidad.—The new type of stamp, which we described in connection with the St. Vincent cards, seems to be a fresh edition of the patent convertible; for we have since received a set of cards adorned with the same stamp, lettered TRINIDAD. First, a ½d. card, inscribed, in four lines, INLAND; POST CARD, with the arms of Great Britain between the two words; TRINIDAD; THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. Second, a 1d. card, inscribed, in five lines, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; TRINIDAD (TRINITÉ); POST CARD, and arms; THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c.; (FOR COUNTRIES WITHIN 300 MILES). Third, a 1½d. card, inscribed with the first four lines of the 1d. card; and, fourth, a 2d. card, with the same inscriptions as the last, and further, in two lines, (FOR INDIA AND COUNTRIES IN THE EAST—VIA UNITED KINGDOM). There are 1 + 1d. and 1½ + 1½d. reply-paid cards, with the usual additional inscriptions, folded at the top, and perforated along the fold.

Post Cards.	½d., red-brown on white.	122 × 75 mm.
	1d., carmine on buff	140 × 79 mm.
	1+1d. ,,	,,
	1½d., deep brown on buff	,,
	1½+1½d. ,,	,,
	2d., deep blue on buff	,,

United States.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following envelopes and wrapper, of the paper watermarked with the monogram and stars, and bearing the latest type of 2 c.:

Envelopes.	2 c., red on blue;	78 × 138 mm.
	2 c. ,,	80 × 140 ,,
	2 c. ,,	86 × 149 ,,
	2 c. ,,	89 × 160 ,,
Wrapper.	2 c., red on buff.	

WELLS, FARGO, AND CO.'S EXPRESS.—We have received some United States envelopes bearing what we think are new varieties of surcharges impressed by this company. First, vignettes showing a train in the centre, an express rider on the left, and a mail-coach

on the right, lettered WELLS, FARGO, & CO.'S EXPRESS; DOMESTIC FRANK; PAID OVER ALL OUR LINES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. Printed in black on the 2 c. envelope, type i. of 1883. Second, a fancy label, lettered EXPRESS DE WELLS, FARGO, Y C^{A}; FRANCO EN LA; REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Printed in green on the current 5 c. and 10 c. envelopes.

Envelopes. 2 c., red on amber; *wmk.* "*82.*" 83 × 140 mm.
5 c., brown on amber; *wmk. Stars.* 86 × 150 ,,
10 c. ,, ,, ,, 100 × 225 ,,

Uruguay.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us the new 5 centesimos, of which the annexed illustration is a very flattering portrait. We took it at first to be a Russian local. The impression is bad, the paper worse, and as for the perforation the less said the better; we are content to take M. Moens' word for its gauging 13.

The same authority quotes a Decree authorizing the issue of this stamp on January 26th last, together with the 2 c. of July, 1882, surcharged "PROVISORIO —1884" in black. The same Decree informs us that the animal in the centre of the 5 c. stamp is intended to represent the sun!

We also append an illustration of the provisional chronicled last month.

Provisional. 2 c., carmine, with black surcharge.
New issue. 5 c., ultramarine.







Venezuela.—Mr. W. Clifford sends us two specimens of the 10 cents, type of January, 1880, printed in *bright red* and *pale red*, with only the faintest tinge of rose, instead of being in the decided rose-colour in which these stamps are more commonly found. The paper and perforation remain unchanged.

Adhesives. 10 c., bright red; type of 1880.
10 c., pale red ,,

Victoria.—We have received various fiscals used for postage, to be added to the list we gave last month. They seem to be all available for postage now; so some day, when we have time, we will copy the whole list out of M. Moens' Catalogue, and make the thing complete. They run from 1d. up to £100; and if they are not all used for postage it is not our fault, nor, apparently, will it be the fault of colonial philatelists.

Fiscals used for Postage.

2s., blue on green
5s., blue on yellow
10s., brown on rose
} STAMP STATUTE.

4s., red on white
5s., maroon on yellow
} STAMP DUTY.

We do not appear to have described the new ½d. wrappers which were issued some time last year. They bear the ½d. stamp of current type, in rose; the paper and watermark are the same as those of the 1d. wrappers, but there are no lines to show where the sheets are to be divided. *Wrapper.* ½d., rose.

The last 1d. cards were issued in September, 1883.

We learn on official authority that there is shortly to be a new issue of adhesives—"½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 8d., and 2s. 6d.; also new post cards and wrappers; when all stamps will be uniform, and the issue of the present postage and fee stamps will be discontinued." We trust that the uniformity implies only the use of the same stamps for all purposes, and not that the Victorian issues are about to adopt the ready-made uniform of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Western Australia.—We have received the current 1d. surcharged "½" in red, in figures measuring 10 mm. in total height. The watermark is Crown and CA; but the perforation is large, gauging between 11½ and 12—an unusual gauge to find with this watermark. *Provisional.* ½d. on 1d., yellow-bistre.

THE POST CARDS OF AUSTRIA.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

CARDS FOR AUSTRIA PROPER.

October, 1869.

Small-sized card, 120 × 85 mm. At top, "**Correspondenz-Karte,**" arched, over double-headed eagle. "An" and "in" on front, with three dotted lines for address, the lower one being divided in two. In right-hand upper corner, stamp, type 1867. All within an oblong frame, 111 × 73 mm.

Back of card, at top, "Raum für schriftliche Mittheilungen;" at bottom, and in much smaller type, "Die Postanstalt übernimmt keine Verantwortlichkeit für den Inhalt der Mittheilungen." Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff. 2 kr., yellow.

Varieties. 2 kr., light yellow on straw.
2 kr., yellow on buff.
2 kr., orange-yellow on brownish-buff.
2 kr., deep orange on brownish-buff.

P.S.—Frame and inscription type-set; and of issues 1869–71–72 many varieties may be found—in fact, as many as type has been set up. Having found over thirty, have come to the conclusion it is useless to collect them.

The above issue was *never* lithographed. Have come across some very defective printing, which may have caused the above statement to have been made.

December, 1871.

Type as October, 1869. "Adresse" and "in" on front;" at back, "Am .....187," to left; instructions being omitted.

2 kr., yellow.

Varieties. 2 kr., yellow on light buff.
2 kr., yellow on buff.
2 kr., orange-yellow on buff.

1872.

Same as December, 1871 ; but "Am.....187 " to right.

2 kr., yellow.

Varieties. 2 kr., yellow-ochre on buff.
2 kr., yellow-ochre on deep buff.
2 kr., orange-chrome on buff.

1872.

Same as 1871–72, but back quite plain.

2 kr., yellow.

Varieties. 2 kr., yellow on light buff.
2 kr., yellow on buff.
2 kr., yellow-ochre on buff.
2 kr., bright yellow-ochre on buff.
2 kr., deep yellow-ochre on buff.

MAY, 1876.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 83 mm. At top, in straight line, "CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE." Two dotted lines, the first preceded by "An ;" below these, "in ;" then one short dotted line and one heavy ruled line. In left-hand upper corner, arms of Austria ; and in right-hand upper corner, stamp, type 1867. Brown impression on deep buff.

2 kr., brown.

1ST AUGUST, 1880. POSTAL UNION.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 83 mm. At top, three lines of inscription :

1. WELTPOST-VEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), in thin black capitals, underlined.
2. CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE (CARTE POSTALE), in fancy letters.
3. (ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE.)

Two long dotted lines, the first preceded by "An," in script type ; below these, "in ;" then one short dotted and one heavy ruled line. In left-hand upper corner, arms of Austria ; and in right-hand upper-corner, stamp, type 1867. Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff.

5 kr., vermilion.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 82 mm. Inscription at top, in one line :

"CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE."

To left, "An" (script type), followed by two long and two short dotted lines for address, the third preceded by "in." In right upper corner, stamp, type September, 1883. Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff.

2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883. POSTAL UNION.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 84 mm. Inscription at top, in three lines :

1. WELTPOST-VEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), in thin black capitals, underlined.
2. CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE (CARTE POSTALE), in fancy letters.
3. (ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE.)

To left, "An," in script type, followed by two long and two short dotted lines for address, the third being preceded by "in." In right upper corner, stamp, type September, 1883. Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff.

5 kr., vermilion.

The 2 kr. and 5 kr. cards of September, 1883, have no arms in left upper corner.

JANUARY, 1873. FOR FOREIGN OFFICES.

Type Austria, 1867. "CARTA DA CORRESPONDENZA" in arch over arms. "Indirizzo" on first dotted line.

4 soldi, rose (shades) on buff.

JULY, 1875.

Same type, &c., as issue 1873, but value changed.

5 soldi, vermilion on buff.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 84 mm. Inscription at top, in three lines:

1. WELTPOST-VEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE), in thin black letters, whole underlined.
2. CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE (CARTE POSTALE), in fancy letters.
3. (ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE.)

To left, "An," followed by two long and two short dotted lines for address, the third preceded by "in." In right-hand upper corner, stamp, type September, 1883. Stamp in colour, remainder black impression on buff.

5 kr., vermilion.

1ST AUGUST, 1880. REPLY-PAID CARDS.

Similar to the single card of 1876, with following additions:

On original the dotted line at bottom is replaced by one line of instructions, "Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt."

On reply, (ANTWORT), beneath "Correspondenz-Karte."

2 kr. + 2 kr., brown.

1ST AUGUST, 1880. INTERNATIONAL REPLY-PAID POST CARD.

Similar to the Postal Union single card of 1880, with following additions:

On original the dotted line at bottom is replaced by two lines of instructions:

1. "Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt."
2. "La carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse."

On reply, ANTWORT (RÉPONSE), under third line of inscription.

5+5 kr., vermilion.
5+5 soldi, vermilion. (For Foreign Post.)

In 5+5 soldi cards two varieties:

Var. A. Star in right lower corner, above last line for address.
„ *B.* No star.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Similar to the single card of September, 1883, with following additions:

On original, in lower left part of card, on level with the fourth dotted line, one line of instructions:

"Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt."

On reply, (**Antwort.**), beneath "Correspondenz-Karte."

2+2 kr., brown.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Similar to the single card of September, 1883, with following additions:

On original, in lower left part of card, two lines of instructions:

1. "Die angebogene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt."
2. "La carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse."

On reply, ANTWORT (REPONSE), under third line of inscription.

5+5 kr., vermilion.
5+5 soldi, vermilion. (For Foreign Post.)

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876,

AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A Paper Communicated to the Philatelic Society, London.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President.

(*Continued from page 227, vol. V.*)

The stamps surcharged "cheir" (pronounced like the French word "cher"), meaning "local" in English, form the second division of this paper, and were designed for the use of the local post of Constantinople and the suburbs. The establishment of the local post dates from the 13th of December, 1865, when, according to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, by a firman of the Sultan (August 12th, 1865), the exclusive right was conferred on M. Liannos, a gentleman of Greek origin, of establishing and carrying on for the next six years a local post for the purposes of facilitating correspondence between the inhabitants of Constantinople and those of the suburban districts. M. Liannos issued the three well-known blue, green, and rose stamps, values 5, 20, and 40 *paras* respectively, and shortly afterwards some other stamps for journals, as well as a series of unpaid letter stamps. On the 31st of March, 1867, after a duration of about fifteen months, the local post came to an untimely end, to some extent through the lack of support afforded it by the public, but principally through the difficulties that were thrown in its way by the Turkish Government.

"The attitude assumed by the latter," remarks one of the newspapers of the day, "had for some time previously prepared the initiated for the final catastrophe." The unfortunate *employés*, minus two months' overdue salary, were summarily dismissed, and there was a good deal of justifiable complaint among those persons who were not only suddenly deprived of the means of carrying on their local correspondence, but who had not even had the opportunity given them of returning the local stamps they had provided themselves with. The direct violation of its contract by the Turkish Government, and the bad faith shown towards M. Liannos, appear to have caused dissatisfaction, but not surprise, among those accustomed to Turkish officialism, and the corruption that existed in all the public departments.

For some years nothing appears to have been done towards re-constituting the local service, and we are quite in the dark as to the means employed by the native residents of Constantinople for getting their letters conveyed from one part of the town to another, or to the suburbs. The *Timbrophile* of March, 1870, is responsible for a rumour that the local post had been started again under government auspices, but apparently no definite action was taken until 1873, when from the July number of *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the administration of the Turkish Post-office, "after three years of reflection, had at last determined to issue stamps for the use of the local post." Hitherto (I conclude from March, 1870) they had used the stamps of the regular issue, but now "having come to a definite decision, they were unwilling to wait for the new stamps," and accordingly put into circulation certain values of the current series surcharged with the word "cheir." Needless to say that the special issue for the local post is still *in nubibus*. We may possibly assume then that between 1870 and 1873 there was a kind of local post conducted with more or less irregularity; but in the absence of further information it does not seem quite clear whether the *government* local post itself was insti-

tuted for the first time in 1873, or whether the introduction of a special series of stamps, or rather of stamps with a special surcharge, was merely an improvement of a local postal system already existing in the capital. In the latter case, which on the whole seems rather the more probable, one is led to ask, Why, as the stamps of the regular issue had hitherto served the purpose, issue a special series? or, in other words, Where was the "*raison d'être*" or necessity of the surcharge "cheir"? I am inclined to think that at times there was no delivery of local correspondence by the Turkish Post-office between 1868 and 1873, and that at its best this service was only intermittent and very irregular. Probably the semblance of a local post was nominally in operation, and the obvious inconvenience of this irregularity in a town of the size of Constantinople at length necessitated a new departure in the history of the Post-office, and the regular and formal establishment of a branch office for the express purpose of delivering letters within a certain radius. Now the so-called "unpaid letter" stamps of the regular issues were, it is well known, used exclusively by the postal agents throughout the empire, and were not sold to the public. Letters coming from, or going to, places where there was no post-office were conveyed to the nearest point passed by the mails, and were there surcharged, according to destination and weight, with these "unpaid letter" stamps. In Constantinople apparently an extra charge was made for the delivery of foreign and provincial letters arriving at the Turkish Post-office, and was collected, we may conclude, by means of the "timbres taxe" down to 1873 at least, and probably for nearly two years later. It otherwise seems difficult to explain why *used* specimens of these stamps are so common, as with the development of the postal system the necessity for them would gradually be done away with. The definite establishment, however, in 1873, of a local post with a special series of stamps, representing the charges for local delivery, would supersede the "timbres taxe," as far as Constantinople was concerned, though that this did not at once strike the Turkish official mind, we gather from the fact that certain values of the "timbres taxe" also were surcharged "cheir," and were evidently extensively used. The idea, however, gradually dawned upon the Post-office administration, and, as I have mentioned, the "timbres taxe" were eventually withdrawn from circulation in June, 1875. I infer then that from this date, if not earlier, the stamps surcharged "cheir" did duty in Constantinople either as "timbres taxe" or as local stamps, and that some of the duties of the General Post-office were transferred to the administration of the local post. A short sketch of the subsequent history of the latter may not be out of place here, as it appears to throw a little light on the question.

It seems that the "international" and the "local" posts became two separate institutions, with functions distinct from each other. Besides these, and unconnected with either, there were several foreign post-offices established in the town, which had existed since the introduction of postage stamps in Turkey, and whose respective governments were evidently unwilling to trust the letters of their subjects to the tender mercies of the Turkish officials. Down to June, 1881, however, the foreign offices do not appear to have interfered with the local delivery, and foreigners living in Constantinople presumably conducted their ordinary local correspondence through this branch of the Turkish Post-office.

In January, 1880, the local post was suppressed, but was again introduced in March, 1881, on the return to office of a former "Directeur des Postes," who immediately showed his consideration for collectors by issuing a new type of the surcharge "cheir." On the 11th June, 1881, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, a notice appeared in the Turkish newspapers to the effect that the local post was entirely suppressed, and that in future any letter directed from one part of the town to another would be sent to the Dead Letter Office (*mises au rebut*). This *reform*, remarks M. Moens, took place just as the Turkish Government was asking the European Powers to consent to the abolition of foreign post-offices in Turkey. Two days later the "delirious administration" issued a fresh notice that "the local post was re-constituted, but only for the transmission of post cards and letters from the provinces," it,

the administration, having come to this decision just as the foreign post-office were concerting measures for the establishment of a local *post of their own.* The words in italics give us by inference a little piece of information, and I think we are justified in concluding that all along, from 1868 downwards, there was practically no delivery of local letters in Constantinople in the absence of the Turkish local post, unless the sender of a local letter was lucky enough to belong to a country which had a post-office of its own established in the town.

The above remarks have been mainly directed to an enquiry into the meaning or necessity of this surcharge "cheir." To sum up, I think we may fairly assume that having, in 1873, definitely started (for it) an entirely new branch of the postal system, the Turkish Government followed the example set it by M. Liannos, and found it expedient, whether for the purpose of the Post-office accounts or otherwise, to distinguish the stamps of the local post by a surcharge peculiar to themselves.

THE CIRCULAR STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

We have received, through Mr. Campbell, some notes by M. Rodet of Paris on the values expressed on the circular stamps of Cashmere, which seem to prove that philatelists are in error with regard to the values usually assigned to two out of the three.

Our readers may perhaps be aware that for some years after these stamps were first met with there was considerable diversity of opinion on the subject of their respective values. Dr. Gray's Catalogue, edition of 1870, gave them as "½ a., black; 1 a., blue; 4 a., blue, blue-black, vermilion," including what now appear to be the three correct values, but saying nothing as to the characters that denoted them.

Pemberton's *Handbook* of 1874 described the stamp with a stroke and a crescent in the centre as 1 *anna;* that with a stroke alone as ¼ *rupee;* and that with three strokes as ¾ *rupee.* Dr. Gray's Catalogue, edition of 1875, gave the same arrangement, and quoted Dr. Magnus as its authority for so doing, thus showing that two of the greatest authorities upon the matter, Magnus and Pemberton, were at this time in agreement.

The theory was this, the crescent was said to imply *anna*, the stroke inside made it 1 anna, the strokes by themselves were quarters (presumably of a *rupee*), therefore one stroke = ¼ rupee, three strokes = ¾ rupee.

In the Bulletin of the French Society, December, 1875, were some papers in which the characters on the circular band were described and explained; those in the centres were acknowledged to still present some difficulties; but the conclusion finally arrived at was, that the three strokes denoted ½ anna, the other two values being retained as 1 anna and 4 annas, as shown above. Now these were the original values assigned to the respective characters by Mr. Pemberton, in 1868, in an article in the *Philatelist*, to which we ought to have alluded sooner. In 1875, however, the ½ anna was explained; the first of the three strokes was the crescent, and the other two denoted quarters.

This theory as to the three values has been the one most usually adopted since 1875, though in Pemberton's *Handbook*, edition of 1878, the stamp with one stroke only is made ¼ anna.

M. Rodet has studied the question from a different point of view; having occasion to examine mathematical books in various languages, he found that in all the works on arithmetic in Hindi a notation is employed, which may be described as follows: A crescent seems to denote *rupees*, characters within the crescent showing the number of rupees, or fractional parts of a rupee; numerals within the crescent denote whole *rupees*, vertical bars imply quarters of a *rupee*, and horizontal bars are equivalent to *annas.* Vertical bars

outside the crescent denote quarters of an *anna;* numerals outside the crescent denote *pies*, of which twelve go to one anna; and vertical bars to the right of a numeral outside the crescent would denote quarters of a *pie.*

Thus 250 rupees 10½ annas would be denoted by the numerals 250, followed by two vertical and two horizontal bars, all inside a crescent, and two vertical bars to the right of the crescent.

This crescent seems to be always placed more or less horizontally, with the right-hand horn usually rather more turned up than the left, especially when followed by characters. Thus in the stamp with three strokes the left-hand one, which is slightly curved, represents this right-hand horn; the other two, which are practically vertical when the stamp is rightly placed, denote two quarters, and thus we have the ½ anna.

If the stamp with a crescent be similarly placed, that is with the same part of the circular inscription at the top, we have the crescent almost horizontal, which is its correct position, and the bar very nearly vertical, in which position, M. Rodet assures us, it denotes ¼ rupee, in a notation commonly received among the natives of India.

There remains the stamp with the single bar, also nearly vertical. M. Rodet looks upon this character as representing simply a figure 1, and denoting probably 1 *anna*, but acknowledges that there is no evidence to prove this. However, as the three values were originally stated to be ½ a., 1 a., and 4 a., those are probably correct; we have now very strong proofs as to which is the ½ a., and which the 4 a., or ¼ rupee, and we may probably safely assume that the doubtful value is 1 a.

NOTICE.

Owing to a family bereavement, the Secretary to the Philatelic Society has been unable to arrange any meetings this month.

Answers to Correspondents unavoidably postponed till next month.

ADDENDUM.

Great Britain.—At the last moment we receive information as to the new stamps to be brought into use after April 1st, 1884.

The ½d. remains unchanged, except in colour, which will be *slate;* the 1d. continues as at present, and the 4d. assumes a similar design, but with plain, lettered spandrels, and the value in figures on a label at each side of the oval; the 1½d. and 5d. have the head in a triangular frame, similar to that of the obsolete 1½d., and the value in figures on a slab covering the lower point of the triangle; the spandrels in this case also are plain, and lettered. The 2d. and 6d. have the head in a square, and the value in figures at each side; the 2½d. is of the same type as the current 9d., which latter remains unchanged; the 3d. and 1s. have the head in a hexagon, the value in figures on a hexagonal label at each side, and white lettered spandrels, as in the lower values. All the above, with the exception of the ½d., are lettered *postage and inland revenue*, and bear the value also in words.

The 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 3d. are to be in the colour of the current 1d.; the 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. in that of the current 9d.

The 2s. 6d. is not changed. The 5s. undergoes some changes in details of design, which do not improve it, and retains its colour. The 10s. adopts, with very slight alterations, the type of current £1, and is to be printed in *blue.* The £1 takes the design and colour of the defunct £1 Telegraph stamp; the £5 is unaltered.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. APRIL, 1884. No. 63.

OUR remarks in February on the future of Philatelic Societies have attracted the comment of at least two of our German contemporaries, and, we grieve to say, have excited the dire wrath of the *Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*. We have an acknowledgment, in his own handwriting, from the worthy editor of that paper, of whose philatelic attainments we have always spoken with respect, that he does not understand a word of English. It surely then behoves him, before criticising an article written in that language, to make sure that he has got a faithful translation to work upon. Anything more absurd than the construction which he places upon what we really said it would be impossible to conceive. Our harmless supposition, that "perhaps the Berlin Society is less flourishing than others in Germany," is translated, "*Der Berliner Verein ist der zuletzt aufgeblühte in Deutschland.*" An occasional song is rendered as "*Klimbim.*" No wonder that when our remarks are thus interpreted to our Teutonic brethren they may feel inclined to accuse us of "*zarten Sticheleien.*" The *D. P. Z.* finds it convenient entirely to ignore the fact that the reference to the Berlin Society in our article was simply a reproduction of what had been said by one of its members. That member did not say, as the *D. P. Z.* translates him, "*Dass dessen Mitglieder höchstens* 3 *bis* 4 *wahrhaft gediegene Sammlungen, die mit denen der Herren Philbrick und Cooper concurriren könnten, anfzuweisen hatten.*" What he did say was, "*Ich glaube nicht, dass sogar unter den Mitgliedern des Berliner P. Vereins mehr als drei oder vier gute Sammlungen vertreten sind und philatelistische Reichthumer wie sie ehemals Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Philbrick und Andere besassen, sind hier natürlich unbekannt.*" Here we have a distinction *and* a difference. The

editor of the *D. P. Z.* might have known that we, of our own knowledge, were not in a position to offer any opinion as to the completeness or otherwise of the collections belonging to the members of his Society.

The *Universum* for this month, after premising that there is much truth in what we said, gives a full and perfectly correct translation of our article, and promises to criticise it on a future occasion. We can only hope that those of our German friends who do not understand English will accept Herr Dauth's version of our remarks, and not Herr Fouré's. It was not our intention to say anything derogatory of the German Societies, or to give them offence in any way. Enquiry into the reasons why the meetings of the German Vereins are so much more numerously attended than those of the London and French Societies led us to imagine that the greater conviviality which in the former appears to mix and assimilate with philately, pure and simple, was the cause of the effect.

One word more to a German correspondent in particular, and to our readers in general, and we will drop the subject. Our German correspondent writes, pleasantly enough, under the impression that the article in question, and indeed the whole contents of *The Philatelic Record*, emanate from, and are under the censorship of the Philatelic Society of London. We have said before, and now find it necessary to repeat, that, except as regards the reports of the Society's proceedings, over which we of course exercise no editorial function, the Society is in no way responsible for anything contained in the pages of this magazine. The secretary to the Society attends strictly to his own department, and we are proud to say that we have rubbed along quietly and pleasantly for over five years without once treading upon one another's toes.

Philately was a sufferer by the great fire in the vicinity of Paternoster Row on the 2nd inst. No less than 2000 *Imperial Albums*, 4000 *Improved Albums*, 1000 copies of *Pemberton's Handbook* and *Album Weeds*, besides many volumes of *The Record* —all of which were in the hands of the bookbinder—were destroyed. We regret to learn that the whole loss falls upon our Publishers, who were not insured. We are informed—and reproduce the information with chastened pride—that *The Records* burnt in such a manner as to shed the brightest lustre upon all concerned in their production.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—A set of stamped envelopes, the only differences in which are in the colour of the paper employed for the envelope, is being pressed upon the attention of philatelists. These wares come from Vienna, and are worse than suspicious.

Since writing the above, we have received the following warning from a friend in Paris: "Envelopes, with Cabul stamps obliterated in red, are being offered for sale. These envelopes are inscribed in a writing resembling the Persian current hand; but the person who wrote it is evidently at fault, as he has employed the "*Dirvani*," a writing used some 400 or 500 years ago, and now only occasionally used in the Sultan's firmans. I showed these envelopes to Djemma Eddin, the Afghan chief, and he informed me that not a single post-office official in Afghanistan could read them; only a few of the very learned men in the country could decipher it. Some of these envelopes are slightly crumpled and torn, so as to give them the appearance of having been used."



Antioquia.—Our engraving represents the new 5 centavos which we described in February last.

Argentine Republic.—We have seen the following adhesives surcharged OFICIAL, in black block type:

Service Stamps.

1	centavo,	rose.	Type July, 1882.	Horizontal surcharge.
2	,,	green	,, June, 1877.	,,
2	,,	,,	,, June, 1877.	Oblique surcharge.
4	,,	brown	,, March, 1873.	Horizontal surcharge.
8	,,	red	,, Sept., 1880.	,,
12	,,	ultramarine	,, July, 1882.	,,
24	,,	blue	,, March, 1878.	Oblique surcharge.
60	,,	black	,, Oct., 1873.	,,

Barbados.—The current Fourpence is now printed in a bluer shade than heretofore.

Brazil.—The 100 reis Letter-card is now printed upon brown cartridge paper. We have also received the 80 + 80 Reply-card, printed in orange on pale buff.

British Guiana.—We have seen a cut specimen of a newspaper wrapper recently issued. It seems to bear the usual inscription, which, with the stamp of the same type as the current adhesives, is printed in sage-green.

Wrapper. 1 cent, sage-green, on Manila paper. Size (?).

Cape of Good Hope.—We have seen the following fiscals, head of Queen in inscribed circle, used postally:

Fiscal used for Postage. 2s. 6d. green.
4s. lilac.
8s. ultramine.

Cashmere.—In confirmation of what we said with reference to the circular stamps of Cashmere, last month, we have received from M. Rodet a translation of the inscriptions on a fiscal stamp of Cashmere, which he has since obtained. It bears the value in the centre, first in words, in one of the languages found on the postage stamps—*do ânè, two annas;* and, secondly, in the form of a crescent, enclosing two horizontal strokes, in accordance with the notation described in our last number.



Costa Rica.—Fiscal stamps, of the annexed type, are said to have been employed postally.

Fiscals used for Postage. 1 centavo, red.
2 ,, blue.

Cyprus.—The registered envelopes in use in this dependency are being supplied with the large R.

Dominican Republic.—We have only lately met with the 1 centavo, without *burelé*, printed in bright green instead of sage-green.

Ecuador.—This Republic has issued cards of the values of 1, 2, and 3 centavos, all of which, as we understand our correspondent, are of the same colour and design. We have only seen the 3 centavos. In the upper centre are the words TARJETA POSTAL, in fancy type, with many flourishes. Below are two long and two short dotted lines for address, the first headed by *Sor.*, in script type. In the upper left portion of the card are the arms of the Republic, in an oval inscribed REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, and in a similar position on the right is the stamp, which consists of a large numeral **3** within a circle containing arabesques. The numeral is in colour, and is inscribed in white—TRES in the head, CENTAVOS in the back, and 3 in the toe of the figure. In the left lower corner is printed in two lines of block letters—EN ESTE LADO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE —UNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION. The border is of a scrolled ribband pattern. Beneath the border, to the right, is printed *Quito. Imp. de la Novedad.* Reverse plain. The inscriptions and border are black, and the arms and stamp lilac.

Post Cards. 1, 2, and 3 centavos, black and lilac, on stout white card. Size, 142 × 90 mm.

Fiji.—We have seen a Two Pence, adhesive, printed in lilac, with V.R. engraved, surcharged FOUR PENCE in black, in the old style.

Adhesive. 4d., lilac, black surcharge.

Mr. Clifford sends us a portion of an envelope on which is struck a stamp very like our illustration, except that the second and third lines in the original are printed in block type. His correspondent in Fiji refers to it as a new stamp; but it is evidently only a frank stamp. The specimen we have seen is duly obliterated with a postmark which appears to be—Suva, 16th Feb., 1884.



France.—A Paris correspondent informs us that the 60 centimes, *Chiffre Taxe*, has appeared in a new type, but he does not tell us what the change consists of. M. Moens has seen the 5 francs of the same series changed in colour to brown.

Dr. Viner writes us: "In a collection I have just purchased is a stamp which, I remember, was much debated some years since. It is facially an unmistakeable forgery; but I believe that several of them are known to have done duty. In all respects an inferior copy of French Empire stamps of 1853; vermilion-red on yellow, 50 centimes! The daughter of the recipient was at school at Versailles with the lady who is now Madame Jules Favre. The stamp was *alone* on one of her letters acknowledging the receipt of her half-year's bill. The irregularity is increased by the fact that no genuine stamp of the value was ever issued in France."

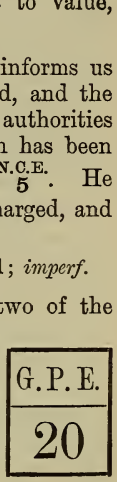
French Colonies.—"A Post Card Collector" informs us that he has seen the current French 10, 20, and 30 centimes, *Chiffre Taxe*, used in the colonies *imperforate*.

Martinique.—The same correspondent informs us that a new card has been issued, "black on green, reverse white; Greek patterned frame." We await further information as to value, size, &c.

New Caledonia.—A correspondent in this colony informs us that, the stock of the old 75 centimes being exhausted, and the fresh supply of new 5 centimes not yet received, the authorities have once more had recourse to the 40 centimes, which has been surcharged, as in the first instance, in October, 1882, $\frac{\text{N.C.E.}}{5}$. He sends us specimens of these provisionals properly surcharged, and with surcharge inverted.

Provisional. 5 centimes, black surcharge on 40 c., orange-red; *imperf.*

Guadeloupe.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us two of the lately current colonial stamps (*Figurines*, imperforate) surcharged for use as provisionals. The surcharge consists of an upright rectangular frame, divided by a single line about one-third of its length. In the upper division are the letters G.P.E., which we presume are a contraction for Guadeloupe, and below are the numerals of value.



Provisional Adhesives. 20 centimes, surcharged in black on the 30 c., brown.
25 ,, ,, ,, 35 c., yellow.

Our Paris correspondent notifies us of some modifications in the post cards of this colony. The new cards are similar in type to the previous ones, but have only three lines of inscription at top, and are printed on greyish-buff card. The inscription now runs thus: "*Prix pour l'interieur . . .* 10 *centimes—Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union—ou assimilés aux pays de l'Union . . .* 10 *centimes.*

Hong Kong.—The current 10 cents is changed in colour.

Adhesive. 10 cents, *green; wmk. C A and Crown.*



Jhind.—The *I. B. J.* is sponsor to a stamp of which this cut is a portrait. Let us hope it may turn out well.

Adhesive. ½ anna, orange-yellow.

Macao.—This not very flourishing dependency of Portugal is at last beginning to make use of the stamps which have been so long prepared. We have seen several of them on letters lately. For the information of those of our readers who may not have seen them, we may mention that they are the same as the Cape Verde and other Portuguese colonies, except for the word MACAU in the circle above the crown. But, alas! although the use of stamps in Macao is of so recent a date, we have already to chronicle a surcharged provisional. It is the 100 reis, surcharged in black upon the crown, with a small circle, thus— (80 reis)

Provisional Adhesive. 80 reis, black surcharge on 100 reis, lilac.

Mexico.—It appears that the new stamps which we chronicled in February, and illustrated last month, are not Service stamps after all. We have seen any number of them on ordinary commercial letters. The values we have now met with, all of the same type, are—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, and 50 centavos, *green;* and 1 peso, blue.

A correspondent informs us that he has seen a post card, same size as those recently issued, with carmine inscriptions, franked by a 5 c. adhesive of the new type.

New Zealand.—A correspondent in Auckland writes us that he has the following Stamp Duty fiscals which have done postal service; viz.:

1d., blue; *imperforate.*
2d., green; *perf.*
4d., red-brown ,,

We have also seen the long rectangular Stamp Duty, value in blue and carmine.

2s., rose and blue.
9s., lilac and carmine; *imperforate.*

Orange Free State.—A new value is now in circulation. The design is the same as that of other adhesives. The value in the lower label is printed in full—TWEE PENCE.

Adhesive. 2d., mauve.

We have to thank Messrs. Buhl and Co. for the post card lately issued. In the upper centre are the arms of the state, with the words BRIEF and KAART on either side of them. The stamp—Een Penny—is of the same type as the adhesives. There are four dotted lines for address—the first headed by *Aan*, and the last by *Te.* Key-patterned border; reverse plain.

Post Card. 1d., orange, on stout white card.

Peru.—Most of our readers will no doubt have noticed before this that there are two types of the triangular surcharge. In the

older one the lines of the triangle are continuous; in the later one the angles are broken by a kind of floriate ornament. With this later type of surcharge we have seen, besides other values:

Adhesive. 2 centavos, mauve, black triangle.

The post cards come pouring in. We have seen the following varieties, for the first of which we are indebted to Mr. Churchill. The 5 centavos, same type as the 4 c. described last month (and in vol. iii. p. 183), with surcharge of annexed type, in centre; original value overprinted with large numeral 1. An oblong octagonal frame in the right upper corner, inscribed in four lines of block type, HABILITADO POR 1 CENTAVO the whole of the overprinting being in yellow.

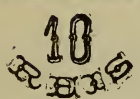


The 2 c. and the 2 + 2 c. are similarly concocted. Over the original value of 5 c. is printed a large fancy numeral 2, with ornaments above and below it. The octagonal and surcharges in this instance are printed in indigo blue. The other cards have no other surcharge than the central one (represented in our engraving) in a variety of colours. Why our artist has turned the R the wrong way we do not know.



Post Cards.

1	centavo (on 5 c.),	black and yellow	on white	card.
2	,, ,,	black and indigo		,,
3	,,	black and green		,,
4	,,	black and carmine		,,
5	,,	black and mauve		,,
2+2	,,	black and blue	on buff	card.
3+3	,,	black and black		,,
4+4	,,	black and blue		,,
5+5	,,	black and carmine		,,
6+6	,,	black		,,

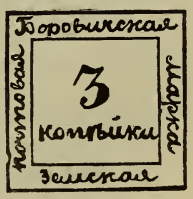


Portugal.—Here we have the stamp and value depicted upon the new post card which we described in February.

Russia.—A 2 kopeck adhesive, of the type of our engraving, was issued in the early part of last month.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, green, on white laid paper; *wmk.* wavy lines.



Borovitchi (Novgorod).—This cut represents a stamp of which M. Lubkert is the proud possessor. It differs from the one more generally known, but M. Moens thinks it may only be a variety in the sheet.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, bronze on white.

Bougourouslan (Samara).—This is a retouch of the stamp of 1882. The inscription now fills up the whole of the oval, and the central numeral and imperial mantle are a trifle smaller. The

sheets consist of four vertical rows of six stamps, two of which are inverted. They are no longer perforated.

Adhesives. 2 kopecks, black on bright rose.
2 „ „ *tête-bêche.*

Griasowetz (Wologda).—Here again we have the stamp of 1882 retouched. The size is reduced; the inner frame consists of single instead of double lines, and the word MAPKA and numeral of value are larger. Typographed in colour on white.



Adhesive. 4 kopecks, carmine-violet.

Pereslaw-Zaleski (Wladimir).—This is supposed to be a retouch of the similar stamp issued in 1874. The second word on the left has six letters instead of four. It is supposed to have succeeded the 1874 stamp, and to have preceded that of 1878. M. Moens thinks it ought to have turned up a little earlier, but he is none the less quite happy about it. Printed in black on coloured paper.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, blue-green.

Schatzk (Tamboff).—This post, we learn from M. Moens, was suppressed in 1879; nevertheless here is a hitherto unknown stamp belonging to it. Whether it be a resuscitation, or a new issue consequent upon the post being re-established, our colleague of Brussels cannot say. Far less can we. Printed in black on white paper.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black.

St. Lucia.—The current Fourpence, yellow, with value overprinted in black, is now perforated 11½.

Spain.—M. Moens informs us that on the 1st of last month were issued new post cards, with stamps of same type as the current adhesives. The single cards are of three values—5, 10 and 15 centimos de peseta. The first bears the legend, TARJETA POSTAL—PARA PORTUGAL Y GIBRALTAR—ESPANA; followed by three lines for the address and the usual admonition below. The 10 and 15 centimos are inscribed—UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; but in other respects resemble the 5 centimos. There are also three reply-paid cards of the same values, and bearing the same inscriptions *plus* RESPUESTA in the lower right corner.

Post Cards.	5	centimos de peseta,		green.
	10	„	„	carmine.
	15	„	„	bistre.
	5+5	„	„	green.
	10+10	„	„	carmine.
	15+15	„	„	bistre.

Stellaland.—We have received from Mr. Wm. Clifford a label purporting to be a postage stamp of the Stellaland Republic,

South Africa. From *Der Philatelist* we learn that this state was formerly incorporated with the Transvaal, but is now separated and under British suzerainty. In the centre of the stamp are the arms, which are quarterly—1st, *or*, whereon a bird (of what kind we know not), compared with which the Transvaal owl-eagle is a masterpiece of artistic skill; 2nd, *azure*, in fesse a five-rayed star, *argent;* 3rd, *gules*, whereon a balance; 4th, *gules*, two fishes counter-naiant, debruised by a sword in pale. Crest, a five-rayed star, or mullet, *argent*. Below the escutcheon are two branches of palm and a ribband-scroll, guiltless of motto. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular border of coloured lines, inscribed—DRIE PENCE above, POST ZEGEL below, REPUBLIEK on the left, and STELLA LAND on the right, all in block letters. *Der Philatelist* has seen an *Een Penny* value of the same design, imperforate. Shape, broad upright rectangular; lithographed on white wove paper. The copy we have seen is obliterated by a stamp resembling that in use in the Transvaal—concentric circles, with numeral 6 in centre.

Adhesives. 1d., brick-red; *imperforate.*
3d., orange; *perf. 12.*

Dr. Viner writes us: "Stellaland is one of two small republics on the south-western side of the Transvaal. Capital, Vrijburg, with 350 inhabitants. The other is called Land Goshen."

Surinam.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles two new values of the same design as the rest of the series.

Adhesives. 2 cents, orange.
12½ „ greyish-blue.

Tasmania.—A correspondent in this colony sends us the following list of all the Tasmanian stamps which have been reprinted:

Postage Stamps.

1853. 1d., blue, thin paper; *perf. 13.* Design smudgy. Three horizontal strokes showing cuts made in the plate when it was destroyed.
4d., yellow, thin paper; *perf. 13.* Two vertical cuts.
1856. 1d., red,
2d., grass-green,
4d., French blue, } thin paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.* Smudgy imp.
6d., red-lilac, thick paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.*
1s., vermilion, thin paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.*
1871. 1d., pink,
2d., green,
3d., red-brown,
4d., blue,
9d., blue,
10d., black,
5s., mauve, } thick white paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.*
1876. 4d., yellow, thin white paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.*
1879. 8d., grey-lilac, thin white paper; no wmk.; *perf. 13.*

Fiscals.

2s. 6d., bright rose,
5s., dirty brown,
10s., yellow, } thin paper; no wmk.; *imperf.*

Our correspondent further remarks: "The above were reprinted for the benefit of collectors and postmasters, who were constantly

writing for specimens. They will get them now; but I guess they will not value them much."

Trinidad.—The One Shilling adhesive of the new series is now in circulation.

Adhesive. 1s., reddish-brown; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*

Turkey.—A correspondent sends us the 10 paras, current issue, changed in colour.

Adhesives. 10 paras, black and green.

We presume that this stamp forms one of a series to which M. Moens alludes in the *Timbre-Poste* for this month. He has seen the following stamps of the same type (issue of September, 1876), changed in colour, which are not yet in circulation; viz.,

2 piastres, blue and rose.
5 „ green and bistre.
25 „ black and grey.

From the same source we learn that, in future, stamps of one type only, which is to be changed every two years, will be employed for internal and foreign postage.

Victoria.—We have to add to the list of fiscals, employed postally, the Sixpence, Stamp Statute; design, head of Queen in oval garter; inscribed 6d. in each upper corner, and SIXPENCE in scroll beneath head; long rectangular.

Fiscal used for Postage. 6d., ultramarine.

Western Australia.—Referring to the provisional Halfpenny which we described last month, we are informed by the Postmaster, that "these stamps are only provisionally issued, and will be replaced by a permanent supply, shortly expected from the Crown agents in London." Let us pray that the new stamps may not be of the Queen's-head De La Rue type.

NOTES ON THE EARLIER TRANSVAAL STAMPS.

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

HAVING had occasion lately to study the stamps of the Transvaal, I have come across some points in their history which I think may be of interest to other collectors, and also some varieties which I have not found catalogued.

The stamps of this Republic were first heard of in 1869, in the early part of which year it became known that the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal had, in the course of the previous year, ordered from Europe a press, colours, and paper, for the manufacture of stamps. It was further stated that these materials had been expected to arrive in time to allow of the stamps being issued at the commencement of 1869, but that some delay had taken place in their delivery.

M. Moens then and there expressed an opinion that a supply of stamps would be sent out with the press, &c., and that these would be easily distinguished from those printed locally by the superiority of their execution, a prophesy which was singularly accurately fulfilled afterwards.

A little later *Der Briefmarken Sammler* published an illustration of the type, which was reproduced in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August, and the *Stamp*

Collector's Magazine for September, 1869. There can be little doubt that the original of this illustration was obtained from the manufacturers of the stamps in Germany.

In the same number of the *S. C. Magazine* there is an article by Mr. Atlee, in which it is stated that the delay in the issue of the stamps was caused by the non-arrival of the plates, but that they were shortly expected; also that the 3d. stamp was not to be issued for the present, though for what reason was not mentioned.

In December, 1869, the arrival of specimens of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. was announced; the descriptions of the colours vary somewhat. *Le Timbre-Poste* says:

1d., vermilion (4 shades).
6d., sky-blue (3 shades).
1s., green (3 shades).

The Stamp Collector's Magazine says:

1d., rose.
6d., blue (ultramarine).
1s., chrome-green.

While *The Philatelist* goes into more detail, and states that the 1d. were in sheets of 16, and varied both in colour and in the clearness of the impressions. The clearer ones were in *pure vermilion*, *brick-red*, and *light red*; those less distinct, which appeared "to have had the type overcharged with colour," were in *intense scarlet-vermilion*, and in a brighter shade of the same. The 6d. are described as being in sheets of 30, *azure* in colour, varying very slightly; and the 1s. in sheets of 60, in *green*. All three periodicals agree in stating that the stamps were rouletted.

The Philatelist adds: "We are informed that a companion threepenny value is under preparation, and that the engraver promises an eagle more accordant with nature."

In January and February, 1870, the three magazines announce the receipt of specimens of this 3d., *violet* or *mauve*, imperforate. At the same time varieties of the other values—1d., brown-red; 6d., pale blue; and 1s., deep green—were described, also imperforate; and these were supposed to be proofs. We are not told whether they came from Germany or from South Africa.

A few months later the 3d. was announced rouletted, and was stated to be "in active service;" but I do not know whether this was actually the case or not.

During 1869 and 1870 the envelopes bearing a round handstamp were chronicled. They are stated to have been issued provisionally, in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the stamps, first in 1869, and afterwards at the beginning of 1870, the earlier issue bearing the large stamp, and the later the smaller one; but I fancy their real object was rather *philatelic* than *postal*.

Later still in 1870 specimens of the locally printed stamps (1d., 6d., and 1s.) arrived in Europe, in sheets of 40, in regard to which it is specially mentioned that the sheets of 6d. and 1s. contained *tête-bêche* varieties, which would lead one to suppose that the German-printed sheets did not do so. The local impressions are described as very inferior to the German, and as imperforate. We are told that although the rouletting machine was sent out with the rest of the plant, it was considered too much trouble to use it! I suppose the same reason accounts for imperforate copies of the later issues being, as a rule, more plentiful than rouletted ones.

About the same time we hear of *colour-essays*, as they are termed, of the 3d. These were no doubt of European origin; and we see that thus early illicit German impressions began to circulate among collectors.

In *The Philatelist* for August, 1870, it is stated that the decree authorizing the issue of the stamps is dated the 1st of May of that year. This date is afterwards given also by the Postmaster-General; and I see no reason to doubt that it is the correct one, there being no mention of *used* stamps having been received at any earlier time.

In *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1870, is a letter from

Mr. W. Dudley Atlee, in which it is stated that *he* first suggested the issue of postage stamps in the Transvaal, and got a cousin of his own to mention the matter to the Postmaster-General. He also spoke to the Consul-General for the Republic, in London, upon the subject, and afterwards was in correspondence with the Postmaster-General. Amongst other things he states: "In November," 1869, "the trio of 1d., 6d., and 1s. arrived" (in the Transvaal) "perforated by roulette, and early this year the set was completed by an unperforated threepenny. These stamps were all struck off in Germany; but lately some home-printed copies of the earlier values have come over imperforate, and these, I must confess, are far from fine in their execution."

We thus begin to see how it was that the stamps reached Europe so early. The issue was made at the suggestion of an energetic philatelist; the magazines were kept posted up with regard to it; and as soon as the stamps reached the Transvaal, supplies were forwarded to the publishers of the three periodicals I have referred to, and doubtless to others also. The only wonder is that dealers were not supplied direct from the printers, as is said to have been the case later; but perhaps that would hardly have answered in the first instance.

Mr. Atlee further states that "only a few pounds' worth arrived there in 1869, and *all* those were forwarded to this country."

Now, are we to understand that this was the only supply sent to the Transvaal, or was there a further quantity of German impressions sent out? We are rather led to suppose that the plates, &c., were sent with the first supply of stamps, or rather that a supply of stamps was sent out with the materials, as specimens of what they would produce; and if this was the case, it seems unlikely that the manufacturer, in a foreign country, and quite beyond the control of the authorities of the Republic, would have been expected to keep duplicate plates.

Again, the stamps were not issued till May, 1870; in July of that year, if not earlier, specimens of the native impressions were received in England; showing that, if there were any German impressions on hand when the issue took place, they must have been very soon exhausted.

Now, I cannot claim to have any personal knowledge of these stamps; I was abroad at the time, and my stamp collecting was in rather a dormant condition. I am therefore in ignorance; but I ask, Have we any evidence to *prove* that any German impressions of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. were ever issued for use at all? I am aware that the supply sent out in 1869 is stated to have been rouletted, and that German impressions are known, and were known at a comparatively early date, imperforate; but where did those imperforate copies come from? There were very few of them, apparently, to be met with in the early days; so few, that they were supposed to be proofs. The earliest mention of them in such terms as to lead one to suppose that they were as plentiful as the rouletted, is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for September, 1871; but the printer in Germany had begun to abuse his opportunities before that; for, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1871, is a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated February 15th, 1871, to the following effect:

"Sir,—It having come to the notice of the undersigned that the postage stamps of the South African Republic are sold on the Continent, and in England, below facial value, and in fancy colours, without the authority or sanction of the government, the public are hereby warned not to purchase any stamps of the Transvaal or South African Republic, unless they are forwarded by the undersigned or his agents direct from here, and unless issued in the undermentioned values and colours." He then gives a list of the stamps and their dates of issue:—

1869. Hand-stamped envelopes, in two varieties.
May 1st, 1870. Adhesive stamps; rouletted and imperf.
1s., green; 6d., blue; 1d., red.
October 1st, 1870. Rouletted. 1d., black.
March 1st, 1871. Rouletted and imperf. 3d., violet.

This last issue, I suppose, was in contemplation, as the letter is dated February, 1871.

The 1d., *black*, in the Society's list, vol. ii., page 37, is given as a German impression. This was not the original notion. M. Moens gives it as a local impression in his Catalogue, 5th edition; and it is stated in *The Philatelist*, December, 1870, that the 1d. was printed in *black* on account of the stock of *red* ink having run out. The black impressions are usually clear and good, but not more so than some of the *carmine* ones; while the paper seems to be of a different quality to that of the German impressions. Perhaps the local printer was able to mix the black ink better than the coloured!

In connection with this point another question arises: Is it always easy to distinguish the German from the local impressions? In the Society's list it seems to be implied that the earlier native printings were fairly good, and that the later ones, those of 1876, were the worst. But in *The Philatelist*, August, 1870, the first local impressions that came over are described as "rude" in execution and "blotchy" in appearance, "approximating that of the block Trinidads;" and a hope is expressed that "the next and succeeding batches will be more satisfactory in an artistic point of view." Again, in *Le Timbre-Poste*, September, 1871, it is stated that in some of the locally-printed stamps the design is almost invisible.

There is no doubt that there are plenty of native impressions that are very much better than those just alluded to. Is it not possible that some of these are almost as good as the German, and can hardly be distinguished from the latter? and that the classification should rather be into *fine* and *rough* impressions, than into *German* and *local* printings?

I can find no record of any supplies being sent out from Germany after 1869–70, except the 6d., with the improved eagle, at the end of 1874. The Society's list gives this as a native impression, but it was chronicled at the time as a German print; and the paper and appearance are, I think, in favour of this latter view. Another argument on the same side is the fact of no further supplies of this type having been printed. It is also stated that proofs in *red-brown* were shown, "obliterated with a circular postmark;" and I have never heard of any *obliterated* proofs being received from the Transvaal. But if this 6d. is of German manufacture, it proves that the Transvaal authorities were still in communication with the German printer.

THE LONDON STAMP EXCHANGE.

The first meeting of this Association was held on the 26th March, and three more have been held since. Up to the present time about forty members have joined, half of whom are dealers, numbering amongst them such firms as Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co., Pemberton, Wilson and Co., W. Lincoln, and T. Ridpath and Co. The attendance has averaged over twenty, and as the Association becomes better known we have no doubt that many more will join and attend. Already some of the members appear to be doing a pretty brisk trade, and we have seen some fine stamps change hands. To those who are unaccustomed to the working of a stamp exchange, we would suggest that they place their stamps, hinged if possible, in books, with the prices clearly marked either for sale or exchange. Unfortunately some of our foremost collectors have as yet, owing to illness and absence abroad, been prevented from attending the meetings; but when they do turn up, members having scarce stamps for sale or exchange will soon be relieved of their specimens. Small dealers should remember that as collectors belong to the Association on the same terms as themselves, and can make no pecuniary profit out of their membership, they expect in making purchases to save, at any rate, the 25 per cent. which dealers have to pay to those who sell their stamps on commission. The meetings are now held, without further notice, every Wednesday evening at half-past six.

A FEW NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

BY T. K. TAPLING.

(*Continued from page 225, vol. V.*)

Issue VIII. 1875. Dated 1293.

It seems likely that this issue very soon superseded the preceding one; and if this is so, the rarity of the stamps of the latter is to some extent accounted for.

There are five values—*one shahi*, *one sunar*, *one abasy*, *eight shahis*, and *sixteen shahis*. The *one shahi* stamps—twenty-four in number, and all differing from each other in small details—are printed on a sheet by themselves, and the remaining four values are printed together on a separate sheet, as follows: The first two rows (taking the rows perpendicularly) are composed of twelve *sunar* stamps, and the third row consists of six *abasy* stamps. The three top stamps of the fourth row are *sixteen shahis* each, and the three bottom ones are each of the value *eight shahis*.

These stamps and those of the three succeeding issues are printed in the following colours: Grey, black, green or greenish grey, violet or mauve, and dull or brownish yellow.

Each colour is peculiar to a certain town or group of towns in Afghanistan; but as all the stamps were printed from the same plates, the varieties of types were the same in all the colours. I have used the words "printed from the same plates;" but I am inclined to think that the stamps of this and the next three issues were lithographed.

Plate I.	1 *shahi*.	24	varieties.
Plate II.	1 *sunar*.	12	„
	1 *abasy*.	6	„
	8 *shahis*.	3	„
	16 *shahis*.	3	„

I possess a specimen of the 1 *shahi*, grey, on *yellow* laid paper; but whether this is a genuine or a "doctored" variety I am unable to say. Specimens also exist of the same value printed in dark brown-violet. The colour is quite distinct from anything else in the same issue, and in my opinion is not due to oxidization or discolouration of any kind, as Captain Weare, who assigns them indifferently to both Cabul and Jelalabad, seems to have concluded. I class them accordingly as a separate colour, but cannot say to what town they belong. To the best of my recollection, I have not seen the following values even in the finest collections; but here I am open to correction by any fortunate possessor:

8 and 16 *shahis*, printed in black.
8 and 16 „ „ „ green.
4, 8, and 16 „ „ „ yellow.

It is clear that these stamps existed, because all the values except the 1 *shahi* were printed on one plate, and therefore the possession of one value in any given colour would prove the existence of the others. I can only suppose that for some reason or other these particular values were cut off the sheets, and withdrawn from circulation, possibly because there was no demand for them. The issue is printed on stout white paper, laid either vertically or horizontally. The "vergeures," or laid lines, are wide.

Issue IX. 1877. Dated 1294.

The values are the same as those of the last issue, but they are now all printed together on the same sheet. The sheet consists of forty stamps, all differing in type, and arranged in eight horizontal rows of five. The different values are placed irregularly, as follows:

1 *shahi.*	25	varieties,	Nos. 16 to 40 inclusive.
1 *sunar.*	8	,,	Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 11 to 15 inclusive.
1 *abasy.*	3	,,	Nos. 1, 9, 10.
8 *shahis.*	2	,,	Nos. 2 and 3.
16 *shahis.*	2	,,	Nos. 4 and 5.

Colours as before for the five towns or groups of towns. There are very considerable variations in the paper employed for this and the two following issues, to which no attention seems to have as yet been paid. Here, unfortunately, Captain Weare makes no sign ; and my researches in this direction have hitherto been too limited for me to do more than indicate the existence of these varieties, and the possibility that others may be found.

Making a rough classification then, we find :

A. *Thick paper ;* wide laid lines, wide apart.
B. *Thin* ,, ,, ,,
C. *Thin* ,, narrower laid lines, closer together.
D. *Thin wove paper.*

The paper used for all the preceding issues is, I believe, with one exception, the same as, or very similar to, "A ;" but we here meet with the varieties designated "B," "C," and "D" for the first time in the history of these stamps.

They appear to have been used to some extent indiscriminately, though I have not yet examined a sufficient quantity of specimens to be able to say whether each kind of paper was used in all the towns. Neither have I come across any stamps of *this* issue printed on "A ;" but specimens are fairly common in the next issue, and doubtless exist in this one as well. Of course, as all the values were printed on one sheet, the presence of one value on a particular kind of paper proves that the others existed also.

I have found the following varieties :

1.	Series in grey (for Cabul),	printed on	"B" and "C."
2.	,, black (for Jelalabad and Peschawur)	,,	"B" and "C."
3.	,, green (for Candahar and Herat)	,,	"B" "C" and "D."
4.	,, mauve (for Kholoum, Mazar, and Scherif)	,,	"B" and "D."
5.	,, yellow (for Lalpoura)	,,	"B" and "D."

I omitted to mention that the date on the stamps is written in full, *1294*, on Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, and on Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39. On all the rest it is abbreviated to "94" simply.

Issue X. 1878. Dated 1295.

Same value, colour, and paper as those used for the preceding series. The illustration renders any verbal description unnecessary, and I need hardly say the plates, or stones, employed were quite new. In this issue the Afghan postal authorities seem to have reverted to the old plan of having the 1 *shahi* stamps printed on a sheet by themselves, the remaining values being printed together on another sheet, as before. We get here :

Plate I.	1 *shahi.*	40	varieties.	
Plate II.	1 *sunar.*	30	varieties.	Nos. 11 to 40 inclusive.
	1 *abasy.*	6	,,	Nos. 1, and 6 to 10 inclusive.
	8 *shahis.*	2	,,	Nos. 2 and 3.
	16 *shahis.*	2	,,	Nos. 4 and 5.

In these later issues it is worth noting the small number of the three higher values on the sheets. It had evidently been ascertained that the demand for them was small, and this no doubt explains why used specimens of them in the older issues are so rare.

The date is abbreviated, "95," on all the stamps of both plates. Taking the same classification of papers, I have found the following varieties :

1.	Series in grey (for Cabul)	printed on	"A," "B," "C."
2.	,, black (for Jelalabad and Peschawur)	,,	"A," "B," "C."
3.	,, green (for Candahar and Herat	,,	"B" and "C."
4.	,, mauve or violet (for Kholoum, Mazar, and Scherif), printed on "A," "B," "C."		
5.	,, yellow (for Lalpoura), printed on "A(?)" "B," "C."		

ISSUE XI. APRIL, 1878. DATED 1295.

One value only. Same colours and papers.
1 *shahi*. 40 varieties.

The variations in paper do not appear to be so numerous in this issue. All I have noticed are :

1. Grey (for Cabul)	printed on	"B" and "C."
2. Black (for Jelalabad and Peschawur)	,,	"C."
3. Green (for Candahar and Herat)	,,	"B" and "C."
4. Mauve (for Kholoum, Mazar, and Scherif)	,,	"C."
5. Yellow (for Lalpoura)	,,	"C."

One scarce shade of the stamp used in Candahar deserves mention. It is printed in bright emerald-green.

The present issue calls for no special remark, and I have only one word to add respecting the relative values of the Afghan stamps. Like Capt. Evans, in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, I have gone on the current supposition that there are sixteen *shahis* to the rupee, which, until it is disproved, I suppose we must adhere to. In a note, however, at the end of his list, Capt. Evans has expressed an opinion that there were twenty *shahis* to the *rupee*, which I am inclined to agree with, though not exactly in the way he means. Some calculations I have made, while corroborating Capt. Evans, seem to point to something more; and though I advance a new theory with some diffidence, I think there are some grounds for considering it a possible solution of the difficulty.

Capt. Evans has recently addressed a letter to me on the subject; and as the whole question is rather complicated, I know he will excuse my quoting an extract from it *verbatim*. He says: "I got some information lately which seemed to show that the Afghan *rupee* was worth about fifteen *annas* Indian, and this seems to be confirmed in the *Record* (vol. v. p. 211); but I was also told that the 1 *abasy* and 2 *abasy* (which I think have generally been looked upon as $=\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ *rupee*) were 5 and 10 *annas*, which would make them $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Afghan rupee." The paragraph referred to in the *Record* is as follows: "In Cabul all official accounts are rendered in the Indian roupie, whilst in many other parts of Afghanistan the commercial roupie is the Persian one, which is worth about two pence less. If a merchant invoiced stamps to a Parsee, the latter might take them at the Persian roupie, equal to fifteen annas."

Putting these two paragraphs together, we get the following statements :

1. The Afghan *rupee* is equivalent to 15 annas Indian currency.
2. „ *abasy* „ „ 5 „ „ „
3. „ *rupee* is worth about twopence less than the Indian.
4. The official accounts at Cabul are kept in Indian *rupees*.

Relying upon this information, let us, in the first place, assume that there were 15 *shahis* to the Afghan rupee. Then, according to *Afghan currency*, we get: 15 *shahis* equivalent to 15 *annas*.

But, according to statement two, 1 *abasy* is equal to 5 annas.

Therefore 1 *abasy* is equal to 5 *shahis in Afghanistan*. Next, taking statement four, let us assume that, for the *purposes of the official accounts*, 20 *shahis* were considered equivalent to the Indian *rupee*, consisting of 16 *annas*. Then (from an Indian point of view) we get :

20 *shahis* equivalent to 16 *annas*.
Therefore 5 *shahis* would be equivalent to 4 *annas*.

But we assumed that in *Afghan* currency :

5 *shahis* were equivalent to 1 *abasy*.
Therefore 1 *abasy* = 4 *annas* = 5 *shahis*.

If, then, our two assumptions are correct, the *abasy*, considered for the moment as an Indian coin, or as a fraction of the Indian *rupee*, ought to be equivalent to 4 annas; and this seems to have been the case, because we know that 4 *annas* is the price the *abasy stamps were invoiced at to the dealers*. And further, the *abasy*, whether expressed in *shahis* or *annas*,

ought as a coin to be of the same fractional value in both currencies. This we also find to be the case; for, taking the figures given above, we find that the *abasy*:

Expressed in shahis = ¼ of the Indian *rupee*, and ⅓ of the Afghan.
„ „ *annas* = ¼ „ „ „ „ „ „

This theory of the two currencies and the rate of exchange, and the figures that result from it, seems to agree perfectly with the meagre information we possess. My idea is, that in commercial transactions the *abasy* was found not to be worth one-third of the Indian rupee, but only about 5 annas. Consequently it was taken at one-fourth for the purposes of the official accounts, and hence we get 20 shahis as equivalent to the Indian rupee, and 15 shahis to the Afghan.

Obviously, then, the *sunar*, invoiced at 2 *annas*, would be equivalent to 2½ *shahis*. How far the depreciation of silver in India may have affected this question, of course it is impossible to say. I ought to mention, that as 18 is the same fraction of 24 as 15 is of 20, calculations based on the supposition of 18 *shahis* to the Afghan rupee, and 24 to the Indian, of course give us the same results, except as affecting the value of the *shahi*. In this case the *sunar* would be equivalent to 3 *shahis*, the *abasy* to 6 *shahis*, &c. These, however, are the only two sets of figures that seem to fulfil the necessary conditions; and I think we are justified in predicting that one or other of them will be found to be correct. In conclusion, I would remark that the subject of coinage is only one of many unanswered (let us hope not unanswerable) questions relating to the issues of Afghanistan. Many of the points upon which I have briefly touched are still obscure; and in offering these somewhat disjointed notes to the consideration of the readers of the *Record* I can only hope that they may prove a stimulus to further study and research.

[NOTE.—In the absence of Mr. Tapling, I have been asked to correct the proof of this paper. With reference to the relative values of the Afghan coins, I am inclined to think that he makes the difference between the Indian and Afghan rupee larger than is warranted by the information we possess; his calculations make the latter only ¾ of the former, while putting the Afghan rupee at 15 annas would make it 1⅛ of the Indian. Again, is it certain that the *abasi* stamps were always invoiced to dealers at *4 annas?* I am aware that in the earlier issues the *abasi* is catalogued as *4 annas;* but the two stamps of the current issue, which are plainly inscribed *one* and *two abasi*, are catalogued as 5 and 10 *annas*, and, I presume, were invoiced at those prices. A correspondent in England, from whom I received some information, told me that he had obtained some specimens, which he showed me, of the current Afghan stamps from an official in India, who bought them for him, and charged them to him at 5, 10, and 15 annas respectively.
E. B. EVANS.]

Correspondence.

DR. HORNER REVIEWED BY MR. CASEY.

The Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In the January, 1882, number of your valuable journal, you had the kindness to publish a note from me, describing a new die of the then current Plimpton 3 c. envelope (U.S.). It was natural to suppose that this notice would be seen by every collector of any account, particularly in the United States. But it now appears that "W. E. V. Horner, M.D., M.A.," was not aware of this notice, as appears from page 60 of his revised (*!*) book on United States Envelopes—"Its history and origin are unknown to us [that is, to Dr. Horner]; it is a separate die, *and has never been chronicled.*" (The italics are mine.)

When an author sets himself up as a standard on any subject, one should expect that the assumption would be based on solid claims. That the second

edition of Mr. Horner's book is anything but the veriest hodge-podge of one of the most interesting branches of Philately the following review will make clear.

When Mr. Horner first produced his work on United States Envelopes, he copied very nearly *verbatim* Mr. Freeman's articles as far as they went. The work had a certain merit in that it put what was generally known at the time into a more convenient shape than had theretofore existed. That was about the measure of most of it, though he had added to it somewhat in the later issues ; but he was far from perfect in the then state of our knowledge. Since he produced it a new interest was awakened in the matter, and two whole series of papers have added to and corrected, and numerous short articles here and there have called attention to, errors and omissions in his work. But in all these years Mr. Horner has learned only of eleven (11) additions, and of no mistakes he made. With these he flatters himself that the book has been brought up to date. He is very far from correct on this head, even if the plan he originally adopted be strictly adhered to. So much has been said on these first six issues, as he names them, that it is not worth while again to point out either his errors or his omissions.

In this edition he retains, for the sake of the engravings, certain pages of the old work ; but which pages he still continues to hold good for the guidance of his readers he nowhere points out. If the original list of the seventh issue be retained, then his list of addenda to it is neither complete nor correct. If it is to be omitted and replaced by his revised list, again it is neither complete nor correct. In both cases it is a muddle, and of no value to any one who does not know at least as much of the subject as Mr. Horner himself.

Pages 35 to 39 should have been omitted, as they are replaced by pages 68 to 71. Pages 41 to 46 are replaced, except the illustrations, by pages of the new part. Pages 46 to 47 are not replaced by anything, and are far from giving a complete list of the envelopes they treat of. Page 48, being finished out by reprinting three or four lines of page 49, is evidently intended to remain ; but why not have put the *addenda* right here, instead of carrying it over to page 66 ? In the next place, why was not a note made here of the pages to be omitted, and then a commencement made at once with the seventh issue, where it belonged in page 49, instead of going on with the issues that followed, and putting in *addenda* on a different plan to the old pages, and then going on and replacing them by the last pages of the book ? How is a beginner to understand all this ? Now every envelope mentioned in the *addenda* is repeated in the revised list except two, which belong, as I shall show, in the lists which Horner has entirely omitted.

We must therefore begin with the revised list of the seventh issue on page 67, and right here the presumption of the man is evident. Some years ago John K. Tiffany, Esq., of St. Louis, prepared for me, at great expense of time and labour, an original table of all the issues of the Plimpton series, based primarily on the Government schedules, and completed from Mr. Tiffany's researches. A copy of this list was forwarded to Mr. Horner at the latter's request. A comparison of Horner's revised lists with Tiffany's table shows that Horner has copied that table *verbatim et literatim*, and shows further that Horner has added not one envelope to the table, nor has he omitted one, except some envelopes which were marked to indicate that they should exist, but were unknown to Mr. Tiffany. He has even copied all the mistakes made with regard to the schedules—note his 10 c., cream, No. 7—and all without acknowledgment, and done in a slip-shod manner, as a comparison with the published lists of these envelopes would have enabled him to avoid the errors of this trial table.

On page 69 he puts in 315 and 409. It is perfectly well known that these envelopes were never made for public use, nor until long after his date. I also notice that 353, which was repeated in Mr. Tiffany's table merely to show that it was still in use, Horner has also repeated. The note on page 69 is without head or tail, and the facts are questionable. On page 70, No. 402, 298, 299, 300 are absolutely unknown. The known reprint of 402 has round gum. He does not enumerate in his review list any of the 2 *c., red,* 5 [*c., any size,*

or 4½ *commercial size*, all with the *square gum*, nor any of those with *old knives and round gum in any values or sizes*, and no commercial size at all. Hence those remarks on page 72 about commercial size are not applicable to anything in the book, unless it be to the addenda of commercial size on page 66, which addenda would be repeated in the omitted bit of round gum prior to the new knife. At the tail end of these addenda, page 66, are No. 325¾ V. B., green; 3 c., blue, round C., and No. 462½, 8, 2, red; 6 c., amber, square, no wmk.—two envelopes, which are probably improperly described, as the latter is known in his shape R, and the former is not known to any prominent collector.

This is getting rather monotonous, although it might be continued *ad nauseum*, I shall close by pointing out one of grossest errors in his books. I have lately parted with the rarest United States envelope in existence, receiving for it the great sum of 200 dollars. It is of the third issue, note size, ruled lines. On page 65, Horner's list, it is supposed to figure as 52½, shape "L," which is as far from the truth as it is possible to go. *There never was any note size*, shape "L," and my 200 dollars envelope is as much like Mr. Horner's 52½ as it is like the moon. JOSEPH J. CASEY.

NEW YORK, *March 24th*, 1884.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 5th April, 1884, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society; viz., Mr. J. D. Henderson, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. T. W. Kitt, of New Zealand, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. A. Emerson, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Wilson. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, which was proceeded with.

The eighth meeting of the season was held on the 26th April, 1884, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. On the proposal of Mr. Biggs, seconded by the Secretary, Mr. L. Gibb was elected a member of the Society. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of Canada, which was proceeded with. The Secretary pointed out the improbability of the 12d., black, of the first emission, having been re-issued on wove paper. Judging by the great scarcity of the stamp on laid paper, it seems most unlikely that the stock should have been exhausted and the stamp re-issued, together with the two other values, on wove. Specimens on wove paper, obliterated, were exhibited; but they were probably proofs, which might easily have passed through the post, or else the obliteration was a *griffe de complaisance*. Amongst the stamps shown after the meeting was the provisional 80 reis, Macao.

Notes and Queries.

[SOME of the following answers to correspondents were unavoidably shut out from our last number.—ED.]

J. S.—See *Record* for February, 1883, page 6.

DROCER.—Your second letter crossed ours returning the stamps.

H. C. M.—Your stamp is what is commonly termed the 10d., *slate*, not *blue* or *light blue*; "8" is its normal watermark, and as it was issued

in the latter part of 1865 it is not unnatural that a specimen should be postmarked "JA. 26, 66."

NEOPHYTE sends us a specimen of the 20 c. Belgium of 1865, and enquires what country it belongs to. Some countries have a bad habit, copied from Great Britain, of putting no name on their stamps; but still, when profusely-illustrated catalogues are to be had at prices varying from "the ridiculously small sum of eighteenpence," up to 25 francs, even a Neophyte ought to be able to recognise common stamps. He also asks "whether this stamp is genuine," or perhaps that query refers to "Great Britain, brown, 1d., with letters in each corner, and similar in design to the 1854–73 issue," about which we really cannot give a decided opinion without seeing it. Perf. 12 means perforated with 12 holes in a space of two *centimetres;* 138 × 96 mm. means 138 *millimetres* long by 96 *millimetres* wide. Finally, if Neophyte wishes for his stamp back again, we must ask him to entrust us with his real name and address, and to enclose a stamp for postage.

H. C.—The Victorian stamp was described in February. The value of the error is about 1s. 6d. We shall take no notice of anonymous communications in future.

QUILP.—That which we understand by a "surcharge" is something added to a stamp which does not form part of the original design. In all the stamps you instance the numerals, although not printed at the same time as the rest of the stamp, are provided for in the design which they complete. The lilac 3d. and 6d. of Great Britain are clearly surcharged, or, as the authorities prefer to call it, "overprinted." As regards the vast majority of the stamps catalogued as "surcharged," there can be no hesitation in recognizing them as such.

A. N., Leytonstone.—We do not know the card to which you refer. From your description we should imagine it to be a private one. We are making further inquiry.

S. G., Bournemouth.—Thanks for the Turk, of which we have made mention. The Azores comes in such bad company, that we cannot but share Captain Evans' doubt as to its authenticity. The Madeira was issued in January, 1881. The surcharge on the stamps in Madeira was discontinued in November, 1880. You will notice that the surcharge steers clear of the obliteration.

H. B., Auckland, N.Z.—Thanks for your letter. We have already described the Victorians. The watermarks you refer to on the stamps of Fiji have reference only to the paper on which they are printed, and have nothing to do with the stamps as stamps. The varieties of New Zealand are well known, and date a long way back. The 2d., with watermark of lozenges, is a good stamp. We must make a list later on of the various fiscals used for postage. You will find most of those you mention, and many more, in vols. iv. and v. of the *Record.*

R. M., Liverpool.—1. The usual reprint. 2. Forgery. 3, 4, and 5. Genuine.

F. B. and FRITZ.—Declined with thanks.

J. N. M., Lisbon.—We have seen several of the stamps you mention, and do not believe in them. Some of the others we should require to see before we could bring ourselves to catalogue them. We have sent your list to Capt. Evans.

T. M. W. and C. W. V.—We have forwarded your communications respecting Mulready caricatures to Mr. Anderson.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. MAY, 1884. No. 64.

THE fourth volume of the fourth series of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* is in our hands, and treats of the stamps of Schleswig, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Bergedorf. In his historical introduction, M. Moens, as is his custom, rather intrudes his political sympathies, which are strongly anti-German, upon his readers. This is a pity. Certain political events have been closely connected with the issue and suppression of stamps; but in philatelical publications they call for mention rather than for criticism. M. Moens will be differently estimated as a philatelist and as a politician. His philatelic appreciations command the respect of all collectors, whatever their nationality, whereas his political opinions and leanings can only interest the comparatively small circle of his personal friends.

The use of distinct stamps in the Duchies only extended from 1864 to 1867; but during that time the changes rung upon them were numerous. We do not quite see why, in this book, M. Moens should have omitted, save for a passing reference in his preface, all mention of the insurrectionary stamps issued by the Duchies in 1850; we mean, of course, those with embossed arms in centre on paper with silk thread. These stamps can hardly be classed as Danish, and still less as Danish locals; and it seems to us that all that there may be to say about them had been more appropriately said in the present volume than elsewhere.

In 1864, soon after hostilities commenced between the allied powers of Prussia and Austria, as representing the Bund, and Denmark, the national government of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg issued, on the 1st March, the 1½ schilling crt. or

4 S.R.M. stamp, which was a rough copy of the early Danish adhesives. Great dissatisfaction was felt that the value should have been expressed in Danish currency, and the stamp was superseded in the following May by the still more primitive label bearing the value 1½ S.L.M., Hamburg currency. During its short span of life it nevertheless attained to the dignity of presenting four separate and distinct types. On the 15th March, 1864, Schleswig was gratified, by order of the Allies, with its first adhesive, the 4 schilling, which only survived its birth some fourteen days, and was superseded by the 1¼ schilling representing Hamburg currency. These stamps, like all the embossed oval adhesives which succeeded them, were prepared at the royal printing works at Berlin. Between the 1st March and 15th September, 1865, stamps were issued for the joint use of the Duchies. In November, 1865, the Duchies were once more separated, and special stamps allotted to each. Indeed it was at one time intended that Lauenburg should also have its own issue; but this never came to pass. Why so much fuss was made about these distinct stamps for Schleswig and Holstein is, apart from purely political reasons, somewhat of a mystery; for, after all, both issues were allowed to be used indiscriminately in either Duchy.

Few collectors, we imagine, take very much interest in that page of their album devoted to the stamps of Bergedorf. They assume that the commoner stamps they are able to obtain are merely reprints; for it is most unlikely that so microscopic a town, as M. Moens terms it, should have laid in so large a stock of stamps that those still on sale can possibly be remainders. As regards the ½ schilling lilac and 3 schilling red, most collectors have given up all hope of obtaining anything but the reprints; and, seeing that so many have believed the originals to be nothing other than essays, they have not given themselves much trouble to obtain them. In the notice dated the 17th October, 1861, announcing the issue of postage stamps, no mention is made of these two rarities, which might therefore have been finally classed as essays but for a somewhat vague letter, addressed to M. Moens by the Postmaster of Bergedorf, under whose *regime* the stamps were issued. He says that these two stamps were not mentioned in the official notice because, owing to the indistinctness of their colours, it was never intended to issue them. The Postmaster does not say whether a few of them may have been used or not; but he does say that they were not intended for use, and hence were not

mentioned in the list of stamps actually issued. Although we cannot place this last publication of M. Moens on a par with those which have preceded it, we are none the less grateful to him for his persistent labours in behalf of philately, and trust, now he has completed his Herculean labours in connection with his truly marvellous catalogue, that he will not keep us waiting long for another volume of the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles.*

In its May number, *Der Philatelist* takes up the wail of the *D.P.Z.* over our remarks concerning the German societies, and does so in so ill-mannered a strain that we feel we are condescending more than could be expected of us in noticing some of its vituperations. Our contemporary starts—correctly enough—by stating that the Philatelic Society is not responsible for what we write. Seeing then that the *Redaction*, as they would call it in Germany, of this journal and the London Society are two separate and distinct bodies, why, in the name of wonder, should *we* be accused of "self-conceit and envy" because, in an article primarily intended to stir the London Society to fresh exertions, we happen to have afforded the champions of the German *Vereine* a chance to fasten upon us *une querelle d'Allemand?* Had we compared *Der Philatelist* unfavourably with *The Philatelic Record* we could have understood the reproach; but we fail to see that because we drew certain comparisons between the English, French, and German Societies we are called upon to feel either proud or ashamed, and still less envious, of any one of them.

The taunt of *Der Philatelist* that we have no right to criticise the proceedings of the Dresden Society without having attended them is absurd. We had fondly supposed that the information we had gained from its pages respecting the meetings was worth at least something. Our contemporary evidently thinks that it makes a great point when, after quoting as *ours* the comparisons made by Mr. Earée of the collections in Berlin with those formerly belonging to prominent members of the London Society, it says that the Dresden Society does not so much pride itself upon the collections which *formerly* belonged to its members as in those which they *still* possess. Had we any right to feel "conceited" (which, *pace Der Philatelist*, we have not) about collections which are not ours, we might retort that, were we inclined to institute comparisons, we might have shown how, even wanting certain historical collections, there are still some left over here with which it is unlikely that our Dresden friends can compete; but this is a

style of argument which we leave to such controversialists as the writer of the article before us. If our remarks were founded upon error—which nothing has been brought forward to show—we hope at least that they were free from vulgarity. The accusation of "*grobe Ignoranz,*" which has been hurled at us, is not only couched in bad German, but savours of coarse language. What would the worthy author of "*Ihr bösen Deutschen, ich möcht' Euch peitschen*" have said of such German as *Ignoranz* or *Passus?* We are tempted to conclude in the words of *Just* in *Minna von Barnhelm* —"*Es muss 'raus, er ist doch ein Grobian, Herr . . .*" *College.*

We have received a polite intimation from the Secretary, Herr Roller, of the establishment at Buda-Pesth, on the 27th of April last, of the *Elsö Magyar lévélbélyeggyüjtok-egylete,* otherwise, The first Hungarian Postage Stamp Collectors' Society, under the presidency of Herr Ludwig Richter. We offer the new Society our hearty congratulations and good wishes; but, really you know, the third word of its title—well!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—A correspondent informs us that he has the new 5 kreuzer envelope, white paper, with and without *rosace.*

Bangkok.—The current Five Cents, Straits Settlements, is now in circulation surcharged B in black.

Adhesive. 5 cents, blue; *wmk. CA. and Crown.*



Bhopal.—Our engraving illustrates the type of stamp described in March.

Chili.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. inform us that they have seen the 20 centavos *fiscal* used postally.

Fiscal used for postage. 20 centavos, orange.



Ecuador.—The annexed cut represents a *soi-disant* provisional chronicled by M. Moens in the last number of the *Timbre-Poste.* It is nearly a year since we first saw this *carotte,* which made its appearance soon after the 4 centavos forgery. The source from which M. Moens obtained this stamp does not inspire us with any confidence.

Fiji.—There can be no doubt that the rage for fiscals used postally is being adroitly pandered to, and the absurd prices given for these stamps renders it worth the while of some people to take

a considerable amount of trouble in getting certain fiscal stamps passed through the post, or at least postally obliterated. We have seen an extremely fishy lot of Fiji STAMP DUTY labels of the values of 1d. and 3d., each and all postmarked on one and the same day!

Greece.—We have received from Mr. Topali two of the current values pin perforated. We have not yet had an answer to our query as to how and by whom the perforation is done.

Adhesives. 5 lepta, green, pin perforated (query official).
20 „ rosy-carmine „ „

Great Britain.—A correspondent writes us: "I have size G of the Registration Envelopes with large R (not in oval), with inscriptions in two very distinct types. 1st. With letters of the same size as usual, and similarly divided. 2nd. With the second and third line in much larger type, and divided as follows:

(This letter must be given | to an officer of the Post
Office to be registered, and | a receipt, &c.)

Both are undated."

Guadeloupe.—Our engraving represents one of the provisionals we described last month. We learn from M. Moens that the 4 centimes was similarly surcharged 5 centimes, but the printing was so badly done that the stamps were not issued, and ordered to be destroyed. It appears that several varieties of surcharge are to be met with. In some cases the E of G.P.E. has an accent over it. In others the figure 2 is larger, and differences may also be found in the thickness of the letters G.P.



Holland.—We recently saw some letters in which the writer expressed his indignation because our publishers ventured to doubt the postal value of the Aalsund local stamps. That these and some other locals may perchance do some incidental postal duty we are not in a position to deny, but that their creators chiefly depend upon the demand from collectors to make them pay we have no hesitation in affirming. An amusing instance has just occurred. An official of the *Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Algemeene Dienstverrigting* sends our publishers samples of his post cards with picture of a letter-carrier and perforated corner, value 7½ cents, printed in various colours. He remarks that these cards are much sought after by collectors, especially in France, where they may be sold for from 3 to 5 francs. Our official is, however, willing to supply them at the face value in six colours and any quantity. Bless him!

Italy.—We have seen a letter franked by the current 20 centesimo, together with the 5 c. *Marca da Bollo*, with head of King Humbert to right in circle.

Fiscal used postally. 5 centesimo, lilac, Marca da Bollo.

Mexico.—We omitted last month to add to our list of the stamps of the new type the

Adhesive. 2 pesos, blue.

A correspondent sends us a "*stamp*" which is merely a Registration label. In the centre is a large R in white on coloured ground within a white oval, inscribed above U.P.U., and below REPUBLIQUE MEXICAINE. Above the oval is MEXIQUE in blue. The rest of the stamp, which is of an irregular octagon shape, is filled in with wavy lines. Below is an oblong octagonal label, with *No.* in script type, and a number added with the pen.

Registration label. Without expressed value, blue and white.

New Zealand.—The long, rectangular One Penny *Stamp Duty* fiscal, with value printed in green, has done postal service.

Fiscal used postally. 1d., lilac and green.

Norway.—Mr. R. W. Lindhé writes us that one of his customers has come across five of the 3 skilling stamps of the 1856–57 issue, printed in *light green* instead of lilac. Upon application to the Post-office authorities in Christiania, he was informed that such stamps had been printed, but that very few had been sold to the public. Most things are possible in this weary world.

Peru.—We have to call the attention of collectors to a *third* variety in the triangular surcharge. In the latest variety the triangle is slightly larger and the ornaments in the angles more widely branched.

It appears that in our last number we did not make it sufficiently clear to some of our readers that on the 6 + 6 centavos card the surcharge as well as the rest of the printing is black.

Porto Rico.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. sends us the 1 mil. de peso changed in colour to rosy-carmine.

Russia.—The illustration given in our last number of the new 2 kopeck adhesive was given in error. This is the real thing. The new 5 kopeck, of similar type, watermark, and perforation, is now in circulation.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, mauve.

We have received from Mr. Breitfuss two new sizes of the 7 kopeck envelope; viz., $113\frac{1}{2} \times 74\frac{1}{2}$ and 140×58 mms. Cream coloured, wavy-watermarked paper.

Bougourouslan.—The portrait of this stamp was given, by mistake, last month, as that of the Imperial 2 kopeck. The mantle does give it rather an Imperial look.





Kazan (KAZAN).—This is the facsimile of the stamp on an envelope sent to M. Moens, size 147×115 mms.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, rosy-violet.

Kadnikoff (Vologda).—Mr. Siewert sends us two envelopes with stamp of the annexed design.

Envelope. 4 kopecks, sea green, on white laid paper, 143 × 114 and 143 × 82 mms.

Loubny (Poltava).—Our engraving shows some alterations which have been made in this label. The numerals of value are in the angles of the inner instead of the outer frame. The inscriptions are larger and unabreviated. Lithographed on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, vermilion.







Riazan (Riazan).—No stamp of this particular type, says M. Moens, has yet been chronicled. It was in use in 1874.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, bluish-lilac.



St. Vincent.—The accompanying cut illustrates the stamp of the post card described in March.

Stellaland.—Of these labels, respecting which we wrote somewhat doubtfully last month, *Der Philatelist* chronicles two more values, to wit:

Adhesives. 4d., blue; *perf. 12.*
10d., violet ,,

Our contemporary recalls the 1d., imperforate.

Straits Settlements.—The old 32 cents stamps, surcharged on the Indian, of which there must still be a stock on hand, have lately been pressed into service again, and have been coming over on letters in company with stamps of the most recent issue.

Trinidad.—This is a picture of the stamp on the post card described last March.



We have lately had an opportunity of examining a number of letters, with their stamps affixed, which were sent in the years 1851–54 from Trinidad to Barbados, all being addressed to the same firm in the latter island. The examination of these letters has yielded us one important discovery, but has, on the other hand, involved us in much perplexity. As regards the discovery, it is that the *native blue* stamps, generally

supposed to have been first issued in 1856, were used as early as October 10th, 1852. The latest letter on which we find them is postmarked February 23rd, 1853.

And now for our perplexities. The gentleman, to whose kindness we are indebted for a sight of these letters, has arrived at the opinion that all the Trinidad stamps without expressed value, *whatever their colour*, represented one and the same value. Unlikely as this appears to be, we confess our inability to upset his argument. Beginning with the letters postmarked 1851, we find that every letter is franked with the red-brown stamp, on *bleuté*, which has generally been supposed to be a distinct value from that printed in a brighter red. We ourselves have always inclined to the belief that the red-brown was merely a shade of the brick-red. Every letter in this parcel, as in those of the letters of 1852–54, is marked, apparently by the post-office people, either 4 or 4d., and in a few cases where the letters have contained enclosures, 8, in pen and ink, which seems to show that the single postage was 4d., and the double postage 8d., between Trinidad and Barbados. When we come to the letters posted in 1852 we find them franked indifferently with the red-brown, blue on *bleuté*, blue on white, blue native, and neutral tint stamps, each and all of which seem to defray the postage of 4d. with the utmost impartiality. The letters posted in 1853 present the same diversity of stamps, each apparently doing exactly the same duty, independent of its colour. On the comparatively small number of letters dated 1854 the only stamps we find are the red and brick on *white* paper. Can anyone explain to us why, if, as we have always supposed, the red, blue, and neutral tinted stamps represented three separate and distinct values, each of them should apparently have been used, without distinction, to defray a postage of 4d.?

United States of Columbia.—The 2 centavos post card is now printed on deep buff.

Western Australia.—The annexed illustration of the provisional Halfpenny (vide *Record* for March) was accidentally shut out from our last number.



MORE DISTURBANCES IN AFGHAN.

Besides the envelopes to which we ventured to take exception in our last issue, a set of six adhesives, of quite as fancy a character, have lately been offered for sale, and no effort has been spared to obtain their acceptance at the hands of the unwary. The chief dispenser of these treasures appears to be one Hafiz Hamed, resident, or lately resident, in Marseilles. His correspondence with two well-known firms of stamp dealers in Paris has been placed in our hands, and has afforded us both instruction and amusement. The stamps in question are printed on white laid European paper, thinly gummed, and are *identical in design*, which is as nearly as possible that of the annexed cut, which we gave in our January number as an illustration to Issue II. The inscriptions are exactly the same on each stamp of the series, and as on that we illustrate. The only difference that we can detect between this and the forgeries is that in the latter there is a small circular knob with a dot in the centre, and another on the top, on either side, and at top and bottom of the outer frame; and yet we are called upon to believe, as will be seen later on, that each of these stamps with exactly similar inscriptions represent different values, varying from half an anna to two rupees.



Under date of Marseilles, 11th April, 1884, Hafiz writes to a Paris dealer, "I have received your letter, and also my Cabul stamps, which who pronounce them to be reprints. This is you inform me you have shown to collectors, quite a mistake, for I brought them from Cabul myself, and they are perfectly authentic." Here we break the thread of Hafiz's discourse to wonder who can have pronounced these stamps to be *reprints*. The presence of the extra knobs in the border proves them to be something hitherto unknown. "I spoke to you in my last letter of one of my compatriots, a man of a certain age, and of the highest respectability. His name is His Excellency Yaya Khan Moutahmed ul Meleth, Ex-Director of Posts in Afghanistan, who was removed from his office for having sold a small number of Cabul stamps to a well-known collector in St. Petersburg. . . . This person was for a long time my chief. I was extremely sorry to hear of his disgrace, and to find him in a city like Marseilles, more than 2000 leagues from the place of his nativity, which is Cabul; but I have the consolation of knowing that he is not in want. His state uniforms, and other things belonging to him, are at this moment in Banderrabassid (Persian Gulf); amongst other things in his trunks are about 150 stamps of the *first issue* of Cabul. I have made him telegraph to Banderrabassid for these stamps to be sent him by the first

mail. They are expected at the latest on Sunday week, say the 19th inst. I will send you one of each colour with the value indicated."

On the 20th of last month Hafiz writes again to the same dealer as follows: "I have to inform you that the Cabul stamps arrived this morning at 8 o'clock." (This speaks volumes for the celerity of communication between Banderrabassid, (Persian Gulf) and Marseilles.) "I send you 180 stamps of the first issue of Cabul" (the numbers have gone up slightly) "in 12 sheets of 15 stamps each of the following values:

"½ anna, *blue*	½ roupie, *grey*
1 „ *green*	1 „ *orange*
2 „ *violet*	2 „ *rose.*"

(Why should an ex-Afghan Post-office official give the values in annas, a currency unknown in his native land?) "The following are the prices: Blue, 20 frs.; green, 25 frs.; violet, 30 frs.; grey, 35 frs.; orange, 40 frs.; rose, 45 frs., without a centime of discount. I may say without fear of contradiction that these stamps are the first which have reached Europe, and, being quite unattainable, are really priceless. Please remit by telegraph or return the stamps by first post, as I leave on Thursday at 9 p.m. for Banderrabassid (Persian Gulf). The total of my invoice amounts to 4850 frs. Herewith I send you the photograph of H.E. General Yaya Khan Moutahmed ul Meleth, Ex-Postmaster General at Cabul."

With respect to these letters, our friend Mr. Campbell, who has taken a prominent part in exposing these bogies, writes us, "This Hafiz Hamed, who states that he was employed in the Cabul Post-office, appears unable to write Persian, as his signature proves. He told the dealer to whom the letters are addressed that he had been sent over to Europe by the Postmaster General of Cabul. I showed the photograph, to which he refers, as being that of General Yaya Khan, &c., to Djemma Eddin, the Afghan chief, who pulled out a bundle of photos, amongst which was a duplicate of the one in question, which he informed me was a portrait of Mirza Alikhan Amin-Ud-Daula, late private secretary to the Shah, and now Postmaster General of Persia."

It is hardly necessary to say that Hafiz did not succeed in planting his correspondent with his first issue of Cabul. On the 24th ult. he attacks another of the leading dealers in Paris, and sends him the same stamps. This time he does not allege that they are of different values, but ascribes the difference in colour to another cause. He says that the

"blue	were	used	in	Khandaare	for the whole of Afghanistan
green	„	Kohlom	„	„	„
violet	„	Djellallabad	„	„	„
grey	„	Kaboul	„	„	„
orange	„	„	„	„	„
rose	„	„	„	„	„

"The two latter, orange and rose, were exclusively employed for the prepayment of *registered* or insured letters. The orange for the registration of frs. 1 to 1000, and the rose for the registration of frs. 1000 to 10,000. I will sell you the series of six stamps for 25 frs., without a centime of discount."

(This is rather a come down from the 195 frs. demanded for the same series of another dealer in his letter of the 20th.) "I have obtained possession of all that remained in the Cabul Post-office through the former director, who was removed from office for having sold some of the current stamps to a collector of Boukhara (Tartary)." (He means, no doubt, the well-known collector in St. Petersburg.) "I hold at your disposal 50 stamps of each colour, say 300 in all." (The number has increased from 150. Let us hope that it will not decrease by sales made to the unwary.)

In Herr Senf's journal of the 15th ult., it will be noticed that similar stamps are being offered by one Abdullah, another wily Oriental, to whose wares Herr Senf does not offer any objections. We should like to ask Herr Senf how it is that one who has been so long in the stamp trade as he, can be so remiss in protecting his readers and clients from so palpable an imposition as that which we have endeavoured to unmask?

AMERICAN NOTES.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

Referring once more to the notes in the *Record* concerning United States newspaper and periodical stamps, I have read over again my chapter thereon, and fear I was not sufficiently full in my remarks about them. The matter was so familiar to me that perhaps I did not make it quite so clear for foreigners as I might have done. The following regulations with regard to the current series of newspaper and periodical stamps will serve to show why so few of them fall into the hands of collectors:

Section 125.—"The postage on second-class matter must be prepaid, according to the weight of the matter to be mailed, by special adhesive stamps, known as newspaper and periodical stamps, which are furnished by the Department to postmasters, for the purpose of affixing to the stubs in their receipt-books a sufficient amount of the same to correspond with the amount of postage collected by them. Ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for such matter, nor can newspaper and periodical stamps be used for any other purpose, and under no circumstances whatever are they to be furnished to the public, or sold or loaned to other postmasters."

Section 126.—"After weighing the second-class matter received for mailing, and immediately collecting the proper amount of postage thereon, the postmaster will give a receipt to the party mailing, from a book of forms to be furnished by the Department. The stamp will then be affixed to the stub of the receipt, and at once effectually cancelled. A failure to so attach such stamp will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed by law for embezzlement."

Section 128.—"The stub-books are to be kept permanently in the post-office, ready to be produced whenever demanded by the Department. The stamps attached thereto must never be removed, nor the books disposed of otherwise than as directed by the Department."

Section 129.—"Immediately after the close of each and every quarter all stub-books, with the proper amount of stamps affixed to the stubs thereon, to cover collections of postage on second-class matter during the three months preceding, must be returned registered to the Third Assistant-Postmaster-General for explanation and adjustment."

From the above it will be seen that they are not to be purchased unused, that they are not put upon packages, and do not pass through the mails, but are returned to the Department cancelled, where they are destroyed. Those that have gotten into the hands of collectors have therefore been obtained in some irregular way.

Formerly the rules were not understood, and at that time I myself purchased what I wanted unused at the post-office. Publishers were at first allowed to purchase them, but now they are not permitted to go out of the post-office. The books used resemble check-books. The stub and receipt are filled out to correspond. The receipt, upon payment, is delivered to the publisher. The stamps are then purchased by the mailing clerk of the stamp clerk, and affixed to the stub, and are cancelled by punching out a round hole in every stamp. I suppose this is also by regulation.

I may add that to obtain the advantages of this pound rate, as it is called, a specimen of the publication is sent to the Department, and if it is considered to come within the rules, is "entered as second-class matter." The regulations require that this should thereafter appear printed in the publication. [The enclosed slip from a German paper shows the form of this, which has to be in English: "Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., and admitted for transmission through the mail at second-class rates."]

The publication having been *entered*, whenever a number are to be mailed they must be brought to the office properly addressed; all those for the same distributing offices in one package or sack, and the whole are then weighed in bulk; the postage is then calculated on the entire weight. For instance, a daily paper sends to the post-office all the papers that they propose to mail that day, addressed and done up in packages, one or more for each town, and they are weighed as they arrive, and when the last load has arrived and been weighed, the entire weight of all mailed is estimated, passage collected, and one receipt given for that day's mailing.

I add, for your information, the official statement of the number of each denomination of these stamps used during the year from June 30th, 1881, to June 30th, 1882, and from June 30th, 1882, to June 30th, 1883. Not having the number for the year ending June 30th, 1880, at hand, I cannot go back any further to-day.

	1881–2.	1882–3.
2 cents	438,300	413,660
4 „	275,925	307,875
6 „	177,545	204,310
8 „	135,195	146,430
10 „	311,843	331,975
12 „	137,125	157,470
24 „	127,645	167,840
36 „	65,275	86,040
48 „	49,310	62,595

	1881-2.		1882-3.
60 cents	58,470	.....	71,898
72 „	28,400	.....	35,455
84 „	25,255	.....	28,960
96 „	53,850	.....	61,965
$1·92	32,515	.....	37,930
$3·00	30,860	.....	35,143
$6·00	15,094	.....	17,142
$9·00	8,323	.....	9,994
$12·00	10,211	.....	11,307
$24·00	3,715	.....	5,605
$36·00	2,500	.....	3,685
$48·00	1,850	.....	2,149
$60·00	6,542	.....	9,111
Total . .	2,214,893		2,207,939
Value .	$1,398,674·00		$1,752,564,50

I have just come into possession of a fourth die of the U.S. 2 cent. stamped envelope, or rather wrapper, with the head of Jackson. It was made at the same time as the third die of the three cents described some years ago in *The Record*, and like that indicated to me by Mr. Casey, who for some reason neglected to secure a specimen. They were both made in 1879, and appear only on the star-watermarked paper—the 3 cents on No. ? white and amber envelopes, and the 2 cents only on wrappers. This fact I ascertained some time ago from a party connected with the Agency, but have only just obtained the wrapper, of which no description seems to have been given. Both dies were soon rejected. The 2 cents very much resembles the second, or die B, as it is generally called, but varies from it in nearly every detail. It is half a mm. less in size each diameter of the oval. The eyebrow projects in a marked manner; the mouth slightly open, instead of closed. There is scarcely any depression between the under lip and chin. The periods are small and square. The o of Postage has two diagonal lines across it; the o ot Two also has two diagonal lines across it, and both centres have high flat ovals 0, quite different from any of the other varieties. The inner white border of the frame is very light, and the outer but little heavier. The numerals in the side ovals are slender, and do not correspond either in shape or position. I do not think this die has ever been described in print, or for that matter noted anywhere. The credit of finding this specimen is due to E. B. Sterling, though Mr. Casey first noticed it; but as he could give no description of it, its existence was denied until I got the positive assurance of its existence as above-mentioned.

Correspondence.

PAUL LIETZOW'S RAREE SHOW.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—Amusement and instruction should go hand in hand, though I must confess to finding the combination more frequently on paper than in reality. My recent experience in purchasing a catalogue published in Germany by a well-known dealer goes far to confirm this. When I saw the title, "Rarities and their value" (*Seltenheiten und deren Preise*), mingled feelings of excitement and anticipation filled my mind—excitement to know the prices at which I might purchase rarities, and anticipation of the great value of my own philatelic possessions as catalogued. Alas! these budding hopes are unfulfilled, and amusement has strangled its twin brother. In his preface the author lays claim to two purposes—first, to give the value of every stamp; and second, to supply them (both light and pleasant tasks). He complains that compilers of existing catalogues either do not know the values of the stamps, or from some sinister motive conceal them, "although in the mother land of collecting—England—another practice obtains, which, although profitable, is still wrong." In the English catalogues, frequently so splendidly arranged, each and every stamp is priced; but woe to the individual who ventures to order these cheaply-priced stamps, as none will be forthcoming, and catalogue values are entirely fictitious. I wrote to Lietzow for thirty or forty of the stamps catalogued and priced by him, and was offered one—a common one!

This is my invariable experience in answering advertisements in German papers, and lends piquancy to the author's complaints of the English dealers' nonfulfilment of orders. With regard to the second purpose of the pamphlet —to give reliable data as to the value of scarce stamps—I append a few examples, so that collectors may rush in, and dealers need not fear to tread.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Spain—1851, 2 r., used	8	0	0
Ceylon—8d., imperf.	2	10	0
„ 5d., brown, CC	1	10	0
Natal—9d., blue	4	0	0
„ 1s., yellow	5	0	0
New Zealand—1d., on blue	1	5	0
„ 1d., pelure	0	4	6
„ 1s. „ roul.	0	15	0
„ 2d. „ perf.	0	6	6
„ 1s. „ „	0	8	0
Canada—12d., black, used	2	10	0
Peru—Medio peso, rose	7	10	0
U. S. Columbia—50 c., red, used	1	0	0

The above variations are entertaining, not to mention such trifles as West Australia, rouletted, first issue, being all about the same value; Antioquia, first issue, all the same; Tolima, first issue, on yellow, one-third of the price of the one on blue, and this at half its value! Such *little* things as the Natal surcharges on the 1s.; India, ½ a., red, 2 a., green, and the long provisionals—P. S. N. Co.—are beneath notice; while Sandwich Isles he does not believe in at all, and the British Guiana varieties—2 c., pink, round, and 4 c., oblong, blue—have never been seen. The student of Portuguese Indies, Transvaals, and Cabuls would also glean information even after studying "Rarities and their value."

Yours faithfully, M. P. Castle.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 17th May, 1884, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, including a communication from the Postmaster-General, a reply to which it was agreed should be postponed, pending further enquiry into the matter in question. Mr. W. Matthews was proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and elected a member of the Society. The business of the day—the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of New Brunswick, was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business the Secretary showed the *soi-disant* first issue of Cabul stamps, which have lately been offered by one Hafiz Hamed for sale, and which are undoubtedly bogus.

Owing to the Whitsun holidays, it is improbable that another meeting can be held before the 14th June.

Notes and Queries.

Dr. Horner reviewed by Mr. Casey.—We have to apologize to Mr. Casey for the printer's blunder in the table of contents prefixed to our last number. When the parts forming the current volume are bound up the blunder will disappear.

Drocer.—Remainders, not reprints.

S. L., Liverpool.—A collection of 2,000 stamps may be worth nearly as many shillings, or barely as many farthings. All depends upon the scarcity of the stamps and their condition. For mercy's sake send them to our publishers, and not to us.

E. G. H.—Twenty-five francs.

R. M.—All forgeries, and very clumsy ones.

H. B., Auckland.—Many thanks for your note. You will see that we described the Hong Kong last month.

R. W. L., Göteborg.—The Swedish error referred to in your letter has been known for years. Its value is about 25s.

H. E. M., Dulwich.—The method alluded to in the extract you send us has been practised for years.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. JUNE, 1884. No. 65.

NO doubt some of our readers remember seeing, with surprise and amusement, the impudent puffs of a small dealer which, some time since, found their way in the shape of letters into one after another of the "penny papers," the editors of which, in inserting these lucubrations, did not evince that keenness of scent which usually distinguishes them when an attempt is made to obtain gratuitous advertisement in their columns. The whole thing was so absurd, that we have hitherto declined to take any notice of it, or to grant space in our pages for the indignant comments of sundry correspondents. The prose of these letters, and of a disgustingly mendacious little pamphlet which succeeded them, was so much on a par with the literary style of the person they puffed, that we could only suppose them to have proceeded from his own pen, in which it appears that we were mistaken. We have recently learned that there is another claimant for such honours as the authorship of this trash may confer. The Puffer having quarrelled with the Puffee, can hardly find terms severe enough to characterise the unhappy wretch he has squandered so much ink in belauding; and as it is difficult to carry on a quarrel in an undertone, scraps of the dispute can scarcely fail to be overheard by outsiders. That Mr. Puffer's praises of his *quondam* friend were inspired by a generous wish to benefit stamp collectors, or a patriotic impulse to throw himself between Her Majesty's revenue and fraud, his subsequent proceedings lead us to doubt. What was the consideration for which he undertook to advertise Puffee, we neither know nor care; but as he did advertise him to the best of his ability, he was worthy of his hire. Now that Mr. Puffer evinces an extreme anxiety to take other and more important

dealers in hand, and to exalt them at the expense of his former idol, it is time for us to speak out, and to let those concerned know that this farce is more widely known than appreciated by English philatelists. There cannot be much difference in opinion about a man who brags of his connexion with the Press (in however humble a capacity), and offers for a consideration to take advantage of that connexion to procure for those he woos advertisements, from which the papers inserting them are to derive no pecuniary benefit. That his advances have not met with the response he expected from certain dealers is greatly to their credit. We never heard anyone express astonishment that Puffee should have instigated or acquiesced in that abuse of his betters of which the scribble—to which, for the first time, we must unwillingly allude—is redolent. But should any other dealer, who has hitherto enjoyed the respect of philatelists, lower himself to accept of dubious notoriety through such unsavoury channels, we feel sure that all who take pride in the character which most English dealers have established for themselves would share our feeling of contemptuous surprise.

Last November we briefly alluded to the improvement in the *Erdball und Mercur*, published by Messrs. Larisch and Radesy, of Vienna, which, from being entirely devoted to advertisements, now contains lists of novelties, and some excellent articles on various subjects of philatelic interest. But that which pre-eminently distinguishes it from, and exalts it above all other philatelic publications, is a series of articles, started last December, devoted to teaching a new language—*Volapük;* to wit, otherwise the language of the world! We have no hesitation in affirming that, should the editor of the *Erdball und Mercur* succeed in obtaining the universal adoption of this language, he will have accomplished more than any editor has yet done, and cause the name of philately to be blessed indeed. If "all nations who on earth do dwell" can once more be brought to speak one tongue, we have little fear of their ever being confused again. Providence has become so accustomed to human audacity in the matter of cutting his isthmuses, tunnelling his seas, running races with his lightning, and otherwise taking liberties with his arrangements, that nothing we can ever do in the Babel line is likely to startle him into the reinfliction of polyglottism. The creator of the universal language is one Schleyer, pastor of Litzelstetten, near Constance, in Baden, who is, we are assured, absolute master of no

less than twenty-five different tongues. If he be the author of the introductory remarks, in French, bearing upon his method, we must take leave to doubt his mastery of that language at any rate. That *Volapük* has only one declension and one conjugation must render it particularly attractive to the Germans, whose ancestors surely behaved especially badly during the Tower business, judging from the fact that their descendants now class a table as masculine, a bottle as feminine, and a girl as neuter. But our brief study of the new language has not led us to consider it so mellifluous as its author would have us to believe. In our unregenerate state we find it easier to say, in any other language of which we have a smattering, How many pens have you? or, Are all the copy-books in the desk, or are they not there? than to employ the *Volapük* equivalents—"*Limödikis penädapenis labons?*" or, "*Pöpems valik binoms in penädatab?*" Here are two more interrogations in *Volapük* to which we adjure our readers not to reply without earnest consideration—"*Li-egöledol tudel li-ezendelafidous?*" "*Kitim ovendelafibobs düp jöl e lafik?*" For the present, at least, we have determined to conduct the *Record* in English as heretofore.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Another provisional! The 5 centavos of September, 1867, surcharged in two lines—$\frac{1884}{1/2}$ Look out for 23 varieties.

Provisional. ½ centavo, surcharged in black on the 5 c., red, of 1867.

Belgium.—M. Moens gives us a long list of cards for use in the various departments of State, but we refrain from inflicting them upon our readers, not one of whom, we feel sure, take the slightest interest in such things.

Bhopal.—The postal authorities of this State seem to have recognized that their last attempt was not altogether a successful one, for we have received another sheet of 32 varieties of ¼ anna.

The earlier rectangular type is reverted to, the spandrels being filled in with horizontal lines. There are only four specimens incorrectly lettered on this sheet, and those four all contain the same error, which is one of redundancy on this occasion, the inscription reading H. H. A NAWAB, &c., instead of H. H. NAWAB, &c.

These stamps may be distinguished from those on the first sheet of this type by the fact that the three small dots below one of the characters denoting the value are always inside the frame of the

stamps, whereas on the earlier stamps these dots always fall between the rows of stamps.

On the second sheet of this type these dots are also inside the frame of the stamps, but the position of a dot which seems to belong to the lowest horizontal character inside the oval will distinguish the issues. On the earlier sheet this dot is always to the left of the central vertical character; on the new sheet it is always on the right.

Since writing the above we have examined a similar sheet of ½d., printed in *black;* the spandrels are solid, and contain the letters B. L. in the two upper, and C. I. in the two lower corners.

We should guess that these may possibly stand for "Bhopal, Central India," but should not be surprised to hear that they mean something quite different.

There are three errors only on this sheet—one lettered NWAB for NAWAB; a second, SAH for SHAH; and the third, NAWA for NAWAB, and JANAN for JAHAN.

The ¼ anna is on white wove paper, and the ½ anna on white laid; both have the large irregular perforation.

Adhesives. ¼ a., green, white wove paper; *perf.* 7.
½ a., black, white laid paper; ,,

British Guiana.—We have now seen unmutilated specimens of the newspaper wrappers. They are two in number.

Wrappers. 1 cent, sage-green on buff. } Size 305 × 115 mm.
2 ,, carmine ,, }

Ceylon.—Amongst the many curios which have slipped through the post we have seen the old One Penny, blue, star watermark, surcharged in black; DRAFT on the left, ORDER on the right, and REVENUE below.

Copenhagen. — The *Timbre-Poste* informs us that the 10 öre adhesive of this local post has been printed in blue on *rose*. It will not be issued in its changed hue for some months. Our contemporary also chronicles a letter-card, with stamp of the annexed type. Also a 3 öre post card of larger size than the old ones.





Fernando Poo.—Messrs. Buhl and Co. have shown us a provisional, which is, unfortunately, so heavily postmarked that we cannot be sure what value it is intended to represent. The stamp operated upon is the current 2 c. de peso, rose. The surcharge in black is after the fashion of that lately applied to the Philippine stamps. It is in five lines—HABILITADO—PARA—CORREOS—5—CENT PTA. The last two lines we are unable to decipher to our complete satisfaction; and though we believe it to read as we have

given it, we refrain from cataloguing the value until we have heard something more about it.

France.—We hear that a 60 centimes *Chiffre-taxe* has been added to the series, and that the 2 francs has been changed in colour.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 60 centimes, black.
2 francs, brown.

Great Britain.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of a private post card, employed by a large Manchester firm, which is new to us. It is identical in design and colour with the official card, save that the Royal Arms are omitted, which gives an awkward appearance to the words POST and CARD, which seem to stand unnaturally far apart. The card itself is white, but of rather thinner texture than the white official cards.

Greece.—Since we last went to press we have received a letter from Mr. Topali, in which he informs us that the perforation of the stamps is not official, but done by the clerks at the Patras Post-office for their own convenience. He believes that the perforation is effected by means of a sewing-machine. He sends us the 1 and 2 lepta similarly treated.

Jamaica.—Halfpenny reply-cards are now in circulation, and are similar in design to those of One Penny.

Post Card. ½d. × ½d., red-brown on light buff.

Mexico.—Besides the registration label described in our last, M. Moens has seen another, of similar design, printed in rose on white.

We have seen the post card briefly alluded to in our April number. In the upper centre are the large fancy letters E.U.M., and over them a scroll inscribed TARJETA POSTAL. SERVICIO INTERIOR. In the left upper corner are the eagle, snake, and cactus; in the right, the stamp of the new design. Below are *Señor*, in script type; three dotted lines for address; and in the left lower corner the direction *En este lado*, &c., in small script type. The inscriptions, &c., are printed in carmine, and the stamp in green.

Post Card. 5 centavos, carmine and green, on stout buff card.
Size, 142 × 91 mm.

Montserrat.—A provisional Halfpenny value has been concocted by halving the current One Penny, and surcharging each half ½. We are inclined to believe that these stamps have been made in Dominica, and are purely rubbish.

Provisional adhesive (?). ½d. red, black surcharge.

New South Wales.—A correspondent informs us that he has the Two Penny fiscal, head of Queen, NEW SOUTH WALES STAMP DUTY in arched label, and value in straight label below, used postally.

Fiscal used for postage. 2d., brown.

A whole host of fiscals, supposed to have done postal service, are now being offered. We shall refrain from cataloguing them until we can learn something more satisfactory about them. Some

of these stamps have undoubtedly been *cleaned*, an easy operation to perform on stamps that have only been cancelled with pen and ink. It is possible that they have only been postmarked "to oblige Benson," and have not been used fraudulently a second time to defray postage. Collectors, if they are foolish enough to continue giving the absurd prices asked for these fiscal stamps, should at least convince themselves that they have not been cleaned previous to receiving the postmark, which confers upon them their only value in the estimation of postage stamp collectors.

Perak.—We have the 2 cents, rose, Straits Settlements, wmk. C A and Crown, surcharged PERAK, in thin black Roman capitals.

Peru.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Churchill for the following novelties: The 5 centavos unpaid letter stamps, with triangle only (2nd type). On some of the stamps the triangle is printed twice over. The 5 centavos, dark blue, surcharged with sun in the centre, CORREOS above, and LIMA below, in block letters, and a small voided cross on either side. The inscriptions are curved, as in the Philippine surcharges.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, dark blue, black surcharge.
5 ,, vermilion ,,

Queensland.—We have seen the following fiscals used for postage. Design: Head of Queen in oval, surmounted by a small crown, and inscribed QUEENSLAND STAMP DUTY. Shape, large rectangular.

Fiscals used postally. 6d., milky-white.
1s., sage-green.

Russian Locals.—We are indebted to M. Moens and other correspondents for the following:

Aleksandria (Cherson).—Here we have another lot of stamps eminently calculated to shake the most robust faith in the philatelic value of Russian Locals. There are 5 stamps, each and all of the same value and design, differing only in colour. That the sale of 5 stamps instead of 1 will add to the profits of those industrious Russians who get up this kind of trash, seems to us the only solution of the mystery. The stamps are of long upright rectangular shape. Design, arms surmounted by Imperial crown; plenty of inscriptions.

Adhesives. 10 kop., blue, red, yellow, brown, and green on white paper; *pin-perf.*



Liebedjan (Tamboff).—A stamp of the annexed design has been issued at some time or another. Whether it came out before or after the 5 kop. green the learned in these matters have not yet ascertained. Lithographed on white paper.

Adhesive. 5 kop., mauve.

Orgueyeff (Bessarabia).—Here again we have one value in two colours, although one of them may be for unpaid letters. In the centre, on a small escutcheon, are the arms—a tree, surmounted by a crown. Below is the numeral of value. All within inscribed oval. Value in each corner.

Adhesives. 3 kop., puce and black on white paper; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.
3 ,, orange ,, ,, ,,

Pereiaslaw (Poltawa). A stamp of the annexed design, which is supposed to have preceded those which have hitherto been chronicled, has been unearthed. It is printed on *papier couché*.

Adhesive. 3 kop., bright yellow.





Pawlograd (Ekaterinaslaw).—Our engraving represents a resuscitated label postmarked 12th July, 1874. Lithographed on white paper.

Adhesive. 5 kop., mauve.

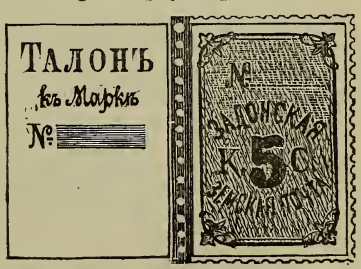
Tver (Tver).—This is a very gorgeous label, and should sell well to collectors. We must wait for the engraver to save us the effort of describing it. It bears the usual arms—crown on three-legged stool—in the centre.

Adhesive. 2 kop., vermilion, white, blue and gold; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Tscherepowetz (Novgorod).—This is a portrait of the latest issue. But for the arms, it greatly resembles the stamps of other rural posts, such as Kiriloff, &c. The arms are those of Tscherepowetz and Novgorod—*parté per fesse*. Lithographed on white paper.

Adhesive. 3 kop., emerald-green; *perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$.





Zadonsk (Woroneje).—This stamp resembles its predecessor, but is of smaller dimensions, and is perforated.

Adhesive. 5 kop., greenish-yellow and black; *p rf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Vincent.—We mentioned in March, on the authority of the *Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*, a new provisional Halfpenny, formed by halving and surcharging the Sixpence. The result of enquiries made of the Postmaster of St. Vincent is that no such stamp has been issued. There are still large supplies of the small ½d., orange, on hand, which is attested by the fact that the watermark of this stamp has not yet been altered to C.A. and Crown.

Stellaland.—We have seen a letter from the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, in which reference is made to these stamps, which we presume must now be accepted as genuine.

A correspondent sends us an extract from a letter written from the Transvaal, in which the following uncomplimentary reference is made to the citizens of this budding Republic: "A new Republic has been started by a number of escaped convicts, freebooters, and blacklegs in a country called Stellaland; capital, Vryburg. It is on the north-west border of Transvaal. In a few months there will be no Stellaland, and the stamps will be too rare to get anywhere. Only a limited number were struck off, and the type is broken." Our correspondent says that the issue consisted of four values only—1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. Now as we know of the existence of a 3d., and have heard of a 10d., and our correspondent gives us no particulars of the 6d. and 1s., we cannot place much faith in his information.



Tasmania.—We have seen the Ten Shilling fiscal (St. George and Dragon type) used for postage.

Fiscal used postally. 10s., orange.

A correspondent writes us: "On or about the 10th April a new type of the Registered Envelope, large size, was issued, bearing letter R in oval. Colour, ultramarine; stamp on flap identical with that of previous issue. A Frank Stamp for the Education Department was ordered a short time ago."

United States.—The current 2 cents envelope stamp (issue 1st November, 1883) is changed from red to brown. As yet we have only seen one size, No. 4½ (commercial), on white paper; watermark, U.S.P.O.D. 82.

Uruguay.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the latest 5 centavos has been touched up. The lines are more spaced, the four balls and some of the inscriptions smaller. The creators of this masterpiece are Messrs. Mege and Aubriot. The 1 centesimo, green, is said to exist with *Franco*, surcharged in black, and in this condition is an official stamp. The American Bank-note Company has executed the order for new stamps, the designs of which are said to be splendid! Having printed the 1 centesimo in brown, instead of in green as ordered, the impression of this

value, amounting to 1,600,000 stamps, has been returned upon their hands.

Of the provisional 5 centesimos, green, there are said to be specimens, surcharged with the date 1883 only, and others with *Provisorio*, or portions of that word, on either side. Referring to these, M. Moens says, that "in continually seeking for interesting varieties, collecting will end by becoming ridiculous." We heartily agree with our colleague, especially when we remember the twenty-three varieties of the Argentine provisional, ½ centavo, 1882, and the sixteen varieties of the Guatemala provisionals, 1881, which he has so gravely catalogued in his *magnum opus*.

Since writing the above, we have received the new set of adhesives, consisting of seven values. After all, the 1 centesimo is as little green as possible. In the centre is the ornamental numeral of value, on an engine-turned ground of star pattern, enframed in a circular band, inscribed REPUBLICA ORIENTAL above, and CENTESIMO below. On a cartouche beneath the circle is DEL URUGUAY, in two lines. The rest of the ornaments on this and the following values we must leave the engraver to interpret. The 2 c. is a very fancy stamp, numeral of value within small pearled circle to start with; the rest indescribable. The 7 c. has the bust portrait of General Artigas, in uniform, looking to left, within inscribed oval. The 10 c. faintly recalls the 5 c. Garfield stamp of the United States—profile portrait, to left, of General Maximo Santos, the President of the Republic, within an inscribed horse-shoe, with small escutcheon containing numeral of value; the whole upon a shield, as in the Garfield stamp. In the 20 c. large fancy numerals of value are placed obliquely on the stamp, and in and out of them wriggles an inscribed scroll. The design of the 25 c. comprises an inscribed circle, broken above and on either side by a shield and labels, containing numerals of value. Within the circle are the arms of the Republic. These are a fine set of stamps, although they lack colour. It will be noticed that the word *Correos* is not to be found upon any one of them, so it is possible that they may have to work double tides—fiscal as well as postal.

Adhesives.

1	centesimo,	greenish grey,	on	white wove	paper,	brown gum, rouletted.
2	„	vermilion	„	„	„	„
7	„	brown	„	„	„	„
10	„	bistre	„	„	„	„
20	„	violet	„	„	„	„
25	„	dull purple	„	„	„	„

Victoria.—The plate of the current One Penny seems to have been retouched. The stamp is now printed in bright emerald-green.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GENEVA.

BY EDOUARD SANSON.

(Translated from the Bulletin of the French Society.)

On the 22nd May, 1843, M. de Candolle proposed to the Chief Council of the canton of Geneva the franking of letters by means of stamps, a method, he added, which was already practised in the canton of Zurich. His proposal was remitted to the Finance Committee for consideration. On the 30th September of the same year the Committee reported that, with the consent of the State Council, and in order to facilitate the franking of correspondence in the interior of the canton, it had caused stamps to be printed which represented the two cantonal rates.

These stamps were on sale at the post-offices of Geneva and Carouge at the rate of 5 francs the sheet of fifty double stamps, 50 centimes for five, 10 centimes for the double, and 5 centimes for the single stamp. The double stamp would frank a letter weighing less than an ounce from one commune of the canton to another. A single stamp would frank a letter within the limits of the commune in which it was posted. The Administration reserved the right, previously established, to frank at half price for the interior of the canton a number of not less than twenty letters presented at one and the same time.

From the foregoing report it will be seen that the double stamp of the annexed type was issued not later than the 1st October, 1843. Its employment either as one or as two stamps explains the inscription of PORT CANTONAL, 10c., above, and of PORT LOCAL, 5c., beneath each of the small shields.



It is interesting to know in what quantities they were made. Amongst the archives of the Finance Department I have found an invoice from a lithographer named Schmid, dated the 7th November, 1843, which runs as follows:

	Francs.
Preparation of a stone with 200 little tickets for the prepayment of letters	75·00
First edition of 100 sheets, printed on green paper, gummed at the back	12·00
Second edition of 500 sheets, same as above . . .	45·00

There were thus issued a total of 600 sheets of 100 double stamps, or 6,000 double stamps in all.

On the 1st April, 1845, the Finance Department informed the public, by means of the *Federal Gazette*, that on and from that date, in deference to a decree of the State Council of the 14th March, the postage of letters in the various communes of the canton would be reduced as follows:

"A. For letters to be delivered within the commune in which they are posted, or sent from one commune of the canton to another, 5 centimes per letter not exceeding one ounce in weight; 10 centimes per letter exceeding one but less than three ounces; for every letter over three ounces in weight 10 centimes for the first three, and 15 centimes for every additional ounce.

"B. Letters from abroad delivered in any other commune than Geneva or Carouge to be taxed 5 centimes each, whatever their weight.

"To defray the internal postage of 5 centimes, single stamps will be sold at the post-office at the price of 4 centimes; the old stamps will continue to be in use."

Is it not strange that the Administration should have sold 5 centimes stamps at the price of 4 centimes? The same lithographer furnished the new stamps of the annexed type (which are known as the "small eagles") as well as those which followed. His invoice of the 2nd June, 1845, runs as follows:



1,200 sheets of stamps (100 to the sheet) }
Preparation of the stone, printing, green } 132 francs.
paper, gum and gumming . . }

There were thus 120,000 of these stamps. The most recent date which I have been able to establish in a letter franked by them is 5th November, 1846.

On the 27th February, 1846, the Finance Department, in order to provide greater facilities for the prepayment of letters, caused envelopes of large, medium, and small size to be prepared, bearing the stamp for the interior. These envelopes were to be purchased at the post-office, and of M. Wessel, *Grand Rue*, at the price of 5 centimes each, or 50 centimes the packet of ten. The postage stamps were obtainable at the same places at the price of 4 centimes each, or 40 centimes per slip of ten stamps.

An invoice, dated 17th March, 1846, runs as follows:

"To printing 40,000 folds or envelopes for the prepayment of letters, at 50 francs per 10,000—200 francs."

Later on we have the 5 centimes stamp, on apple-green paper, differing in design from that of the 1st April, 1845, and known as the "large eagle." I have been unable to find any decree relative to its issue, or any invoice from the lithographer. The letters upon which I find this stamp range in date from the 3rd March, 1847, to the 7th December, 1848. Of the same value and design, but printed on dark green paper, a stamp was used, the issue of which was probably sanctioned by the Postmaster, to whom we believe that authority in such matters had been conferred by the State Council. The following is the invoice, dated 5th January, 1849:

"Supplied on the 22nd August, 1848. To printing 500 sheets of postage stamps (100 to the sheet), gumming the same, and supplying a half ream of green paper, 45 francs."

The letters upon which I have been able to find these stamps range in date from the 8th December, 1848, to the 30th December, 1849. I possess the upper part of one of these sheets, consisting of thirty stamps, and the following instructions, printed in the margin, as to their use by the public:

"*Timbres d'affranchissement pour les lettres au-dessous d'une once dans l'interieur du Canton de Genève.*

"*Les écussons doivent être coupés et collés sur l'adresse des lettres qu'on veut affranchir. Un seul écusson suffit pour affranchir une lettre adressée d'une commune à une autre commune du Canton.*

"*Lith. Schmid à Genève.*"

As regards the green on white stamp, which is to be found on envelopes, I can find no record of its having been a distinct issue. The identity of the paper with that employed for the envelopes of 1846 has led me to the conclusion that the latter, not having found favour with the public, were utilized by the economical, who, after the federalisation of the posts by the law of the 4th June, 1847, cut out the stamps, and used them as adhesives. I have seen them on two letters, dated respectively the 26th August, 1850, and the 11th June, 1851.

The following table shows the income produced by the postage stamps:

	Francs.
In 1843	494 (for 3 months).
In 1844	1566·50
In 1845	2768·40
In 1846	2798·00
In 1847	3118·50
In 1848	3000·00

In 1849 the posts were federalised.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(*Continued from page 23.*)

NOTE.—*Before proceeding farther, we must correct several errors that occur in the last portion of this Appendix, pages 24 and 25, due in part to mistakes of the printer, and in part to our having corrected the proof of what was written at a time when our own specimens and the numerous ones that have been submitted to us were not before us.*

Page 24, line 9 from the top. "So truncated" is a mistake for "otherwise than so truncated," as is evident from the context.

Same page, line 17 from top. For "The threads, composed of one blue between two red," &c., read "The threads, composed of one pink between two blue," &c. We have found specimens in which the set of threads is composed of one blue between two red, as in the paper for the Mulready envelopes, pointing to the supposition that some of that paper may have been employed; but such specimens are rare. The date given at the end of the paragraph as the probable one when the change was made in the mode of cutting the blanks, instead of being the end of 1841, should be "prior to the 1st July, 1841."

With respect to the paper brought into use when the blanks were cut with the threads running parallel to one of the edges, the specimens show that the threads were ordinarily two in number, of which one was blue and the other what was probably originally light pink, but is now almost white. There are frequently traces of other threads, like water-lines, running parallel with these threads, and occasionally broken threads; but this paper, employed down to 1855, does not appear to have been made with the same care and accuracy as was shown in the earlier period, when the three threads were inserted. Instances are also found where there are three red threads, and others where there are two blue ones, pointing to the supposition that some of the paper prepared for the Mulready covers may also have been used for these envelopes.

The following should be substituted in page 24 for I and I*a*, and for I*b* and I*a* in page 25:

I.

DIE I. Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads crossing one or both of the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

29th January, 1841. Two sizes.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or 120 × 69 mm., varying from 116 to 129 × 68 to 70 mm.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133 × 85 mm., varying from 132 to 134 × 85 to 87 mm.

1*a*.

Die I. Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads crossing one or both of the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps, except the side flap to the right, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

(?) May, 1841.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, varying as above.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, varying as above.

1*b*.

Die I. Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads running parallel to one of the sides of the blank. Pointed flaps, except the side flap to the right, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. One penny, pink (shades).

(?) June, 1841.

1. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, varying as above.
2. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, varying as above.

July, 1841.

3. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 101×64 mm., varying from 100 to 103×62 to 65 mm.

Page 185, fifth line from top. For "The envelopes were made up," &c., read "The envelopes were made up in packets of twelve, and sold at 2s. 2d. per packet, or singly at $2\frac{1}{4}$d. each."

Shortly after the appearance of this issue an alteration was made in the shape of the blanks similar to that made in the two sizes then in use of the one penny, the flap on the right being made truncated.

Impression.—Further examination, especially of specimens issued prior to the alteration in the form of the blanks, shows that the primary colour of the impression was not dark blue. The early impressions are in a light shade, and the darker one was employed subsequently.

Same page, twelfth line from top. For "In 1855 the dies," &c., read "Two dies were constructed, Nos. 1 and 2, which in 1855 were furnished with date plugs, and used for stamping paper and envelopes brought in by the public to the Stamp Office of the Inland Revenue Department. Other dies were subsequently constructed, as the stamping of the early issues of the registration envelopes rendered them necessary. We accordingly find No. 5 at the close of 1883.

The following "synopsis" should be substituted for that at page 185 :—

I.

Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads crossing the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps; upper flap not gummed. Twopence, light blue.

April, 1841. One size.

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying from 132 to 134×85 to 88 mm.

II.

Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads crossing the side flaps diagonally. Pointed flaps, except the side flap to the right, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. Twopence, light and dark blue.

(?) May, 1841. One size.

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying as in No. I.

III.

Envelopes of cream-coloured "Dickinson" paper, with threads running parallel to one of the sides of the blank. Pointed flaps, except that on the right side, which is truncated; upper flap not gummed. Twopence, light and dark blue.

(?) June, 1841.

$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or 133×85 mm., varying as above.

Page 186, line 14 from bottom. For "stamy" read "stamp."

Page 190. In the description of the "design" of the "twopence" for "die" read "dies" in the first line, and in the fifth line read "The same dies, numbered 1 and 2, followed by the initials W W. in sunken letters, with a full stop after the last W., also sunk, continued to be used for some years, until this stamp was called into more active use for stamping the provisional issue of registration envelopes in 1877. At the end of the year 1883 the die No. 5 was in use."

Page 191, line 20 from top. Dies Nos. 1 and 2 were up to the date of the work the only ones of which impressions had been seen; but die No. 5 was in use at the close of the year 1883.

Same page. To the description of the "design" of "the sixpence" add: "Die No. 2 is the only one which has been employed for stamping envelopes and paper brought in by the public to be stamped, although die No. 3 was registered on the 11th January, 1854."

Page 192. In the seventh line of the description of the "design" of "the one shilling" read: "Die No. 3 was registered on the 8th February, 1853, and, after having been fitted with date plugs, was given out to the stampers in 1855, and returned in 1875. Die No. 2 was also in use during the same period, and we find it in use in 1873 for stamping telegraph forms. Besides these three dies, eight others have since been constructed and registered at various periods, Nos. 10 and 11 being in use at the end of the year 1883."

Page 193. Line 13 of the description of the "design" of "the threepence" read: "At the base of the bust are the initials W. W., each followed by a full stop, with the number of the die. Up to the close of the year 1883 six dies had been registered.

Page 195. At the foot of the page it is stated that since the year 1877 the Inland Revenue Department has refused to admit tinted paper to be stamped. This is not quite accurate. It may be the *rule* of the Department, but it is certainly not the invariable *practice*, as specimens recently stamped clearly show.

Page 196, line 5 from bottom. For "invariably" read "generally."

Page 197. To "synopsis" of combined values add:

Four pence-halfpenny . . .	3d. and 1½d.
Thirteen pence	1d. and 1s.
Thirteen pence halfpenny . .	1s. and 1½d.
Fourteen pence	2d. and 1s.
Fourteen pence halfpenny . .	1s. and 2½d.
Fifteen pence	3d. and 1s.
Sixteen pence	4d. and 1s.
Eighteen pence	6d. and 1s.

N.B.—Where the 1d. die enters into these combinations prior to July, 1866, die I. is found; after that date, die II.

Page 199, last paragraph. A stamp of one penny, similar in design to the fourpence described by M. Rondot, is to be found. We have only seen a cut specimen, and cannot therefore say whether it was stamped on an envelope or a wrapper, but it is probable that it was stamped on both.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE last meeting of the season was held on the 14th June, 1884, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, Dr. Viner in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The year of office of the members of the Committee having expired, it was proposed by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Vasmer, and unanimously carried, that the same members be re-elected for season 1884–85. A vacancy in the Committee having occurred through the resignation of Mr. Williams, Mr. C. N. Biggs was elected to serve in his stead. Mr. R. Hambly Hughes, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The Secretary offered a few remarks concerning the position of the Society, which he showed to be flourishing, both in point of numbers and financially. The business of the day—the compilation of a Reference List of the Stamps of Newfoundland—was then proceeded with.

List of Actual Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Published in terms of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of 14th June, 1879.

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W. T. WILSON.

Notes and Queries.

NOTICE.—The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* intends leaving England early next month, and during his absence Captain Evans has kindly consented, as on former occasions, to edit this magazine. After the 1st July, and until further notice, all communications should be addressed to Captain E. B. Evans, R.A., to the care of our Publishers.

G. G. T.—Many thanks for your letter and the stamps. We have written you respecting your suggestions.

R. F.—We cannot recommend the firm you enquire about.

DROCER.—The "Pony Express" are both bad; the others are genuine.

E. G. H.—The Reunions were issued on the 1st January, 1852; the Madeira in May, 1880. Your Reunions are forgeries, not reprints.

J. S.—We believe that *The National Philatelist* has been discontinued. Any of the American dealers will inform you whether this is the case. We do not know whether *The Stamp Collector's Review* is still in existence. It is a very long time since we have been favoured with a copy.

T. M.—"Sketches of the less-known Stamp Countries," by Dr. Viner, were published in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*. We cannot tell you whether the gentleman you enquire about is still alive; we believe that he is, and that he resides abroad.

PMATS.—Declined with thanks.

W. J.—We can take no notice of anonymous communications.

E. J. H. (Bradford).—Your Transvaal is badly printed, that is all.

J. G. (Highgate).—That is the date to which we referred. The provisional you enquire about has come down in value, but we do not know the price at which it is now quoted. Ask our Publishers.

J. E. V. (Welshpool).—Information respecting new issues is worthless unless full particulars are given. We are still more grateful when correspondents grant us a sight of the stamps. Your information is evidently inexact.

QUILP.—The card you mention must be a private one, and is probably identical with that which we describe on another page. The Hongkong is a duffer. The word TEN is printed, and is above the obliteration moreover.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.—We have been requested to intimate that the last meeting of the season will be held on the 25th inst. Notice of the resumption of meetings will be given in the *Record* for August.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. JULY, 1884. No. 66.

IN the earlier days of philatelic literature some of the most interesting and instructive articles in the magazines were the reviews of the various works connected with stamp collecting that were published from time to time. No sooner did a new catalogue or other book appear than it was at once pounced upon—its merits and defects (especially the latter) carefully pointed out, and all its sins of omission and commission laid bare.

Within the last few months we have received the concluding portion—the "Supplement" of the catalogue of M. Moens; and, although we cannot undertake to deal with it in the elaborate manner to which we have alluded above, we think that a short article or two upon it might not be uninteresting to our readers.

On the merits of M. Moens' book, it is hardly necessary for us to dilate; former editions have fully established its reputation as a standard work; and of the present edition we need only state that it is even more complete and elaborate than any of the previous ones. Our task must rather be to endeavour to point out a few little defects and deficiencies (for there are spots, we know, even upon the sun), and this we would wish to do in a spirit more of enquiry than of criticism; for we are quite ready to believe that in most of the cases we are about to touch upon the author has excellent reasons for doing what he has done, and leaving undone what he has not done.

In regard to the general arrangement, we are decidedly of opinion that it would have been better to have catalogued the *postage* and *fiscal* stamps entirely separately. We ourselves only collect postage stamps; but we do not for that reason blame M. Moens for cataloguing fiscals. Very few people, however, collect both, and those that do so probably keep them apart; so that a

work in two volumes—one postal, the other fiscal—would be more convenient for all classes of collectors.

Again, we must confess that we are among the number of those alluded to in the *introduction*, who deprecate the inclusion of "*timbres reconnus de fantaisie*," and especially all kinds of fancy *essays* in all the colours of the rainbow. M. Moens' answer to this is, that his catalogue is a price list, and that he offers these things because apparently there is a demand for them, and that it is not his business, as a mere dealer, to guide collectors as to what they should or should not collect. Now all this is very true; but at the same time we think that a dealer of such high standing as M. Moens should take up a rather higher position than this. Probably the majority of those who collect this trash do so because they find it catalogued and offered for sale. If all respectable dealers refused to have anything to do with these doubtful *essays*, and with the great majority of *reprints*, both the supply and the demand would very soon cease.

Surely, in the case of essays and reprints of envelopes, if they must be catalogued, it is a work of supererogation to give the various sizes and shapes, and the prices for *cut* and *uncut*.

There appears also to be some inconsistency in the matter of these essays. Under the head of Belgium we find full lists given of the varieties of types 355 to 373, while types 374 to 381 and 383 to 394 are merely honoured with a short note, stating that they are "essays submitted at various periods," and "rejected essays," respectively. Types 355 to 373 seem to come under one or both of these heads, and hardly to merit more detailed description. A similar inequality of treatment is shown in the case of types 461 and 462 of Bolivia, and other instances may be found under other countries.

Large numbers of half stamps are catalogued as having done duty for half value; but almost the only instance we have heard of in which half stamps are stated to have been really *officially* issued is not given. We allude to the two piastres, first issue, of Egypt, which is specially mentioned by Mr. Pemberton in his *Handbook*.

Leaving M. Moens for the present, we turn to the 32nd number of the *Bulletin* of the *Société Française*, containing the proceedings of that society for the last quarter of 1883. At one of the meetings, M. Schmidt de Wilde mentioned a fact which we do not recollect having heard before; namely, that one of the dies used

for surcharging the German envelopes, with adhesives stuck over the embossed stamps, had been stolen, and employed in the manufacture of varieties of these envelopes which had never been officially issued. The illegitimate varieties thus produced would, of course, all have the adhesive of ordinary size upon them.

We have no wish to appear hypercritical, but we venture to ask, Does the term "Legislation Philatelique" properly describe Postal Ordinances, &c.? The words *Postal* and *Philatelic* are not exactly synonymous, and, in point of fact, the only *Legislation* bearing upon our pursuit which we have ever known the Postal Authorities to be guilty of might be truly described as *Anti-philatelic.*

In addition to two collections of Postal Ordinances, from Holland and the Philippines respectively, and an instalment of the catalogue dealing with Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, the *Bulletin* contains the commencement of a most interesting and valuable paper on Oriental languages, and the inscriptions found on Oriental stamps, by M. Rodet.

We shall endeavour to make some extracts from this on a future occasion.

Nearly twelve months ago we received a prospectus of a monograph on the *Stamps of Sydney*, about to be published by Mr. T. M. Wears, F.I.P., author of *The Stamps of Great Britain*, *Answers to Correspondents*, &c. We have an indistinct recollection of having heard of a book on *The Stamps of Great Britain*, but we thought it was written by some one else; however, our memory is not quite so good as it used to be, so probably we are mistaken.

The months rolled on, as the story-books say, and we began to fear that Mr. Wears' native modesty had induced him to relinquish a task which the most experienced Philatelists have been unable fully to accomplish, when we received a copy of the work.

We naturally studied it with great care, as its subject is a most interesting one, and it is with the deepest regret that we are obliged to state that, with the exception of one or two statements, the accuracy of which seems open to question, there is absolutely nothing in this work which has not been already published in various papers on the same subject. No light whatever is thrown upon the difficult points, which all collectors who know anything about these stamps recognise as requiring solution; but with apparently blissful unconsciousness that there is anything yet to be discovered about the early issues of New South Wales, Mr. Wears

has brought out, as an *original* work, mind, a somewhat inaccurate and incomplete compilation from papers in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and *Philatelist*, winding up with a reference list, copied word for word (with the exception of some of the descriptions, which are not improved by the alterations made) from the *Philatelist* for January, 1869 !

With regard to details. On the first page we find a statement which would lead us to suppose that the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and the Virgin Islands are all separately engraved like those of Nevis, &c. If this be the case it is a discovery for which we must give Mr. Wears full credit ; but is it so ?

On the third and fourth pages, for some inscrutable reason numbered "9" and "10," the plates of the 2d. are supposed to be described—Plate I. is stated to be "magnificently engraved." This peculiarity, and the shading on each side of the fan, are given as the only distinguishing points. The only mention of the lines in the spandrels is at the end of the description (?) of the plates, where it is stated that they are "filled in with vertical or horizontal waved lines, as the case may be"—some of each on each plate, we presume.

In the description of the distinguishing characteristics of Plate II. appears the following : "The word CREVIT, which should be on tablet, is wanting, making the inscription extend to only one line ; the pick and shovel too are wanting from the picture."

The theory of three plates of the 3d. is adopted with unquestioning (perhaps unreasoning) faith.

The statement that "Victoria and the other Australian colonies were *amendable*" to New South Wales "in postal matters" we cannot attempt to translate ; even if the word *amenable* had been employed we do not think it would have assisted us much.

On page 17, at the end of a description of the central design, we read, "In the right top corner there is a something, and that something has been set down as a sheep." We seized our microscope, turned eagerly to our specimen of the "Sydney view," and hunted diligently for this lost sheep. The right top corner of the stamp seemed to contain a star, something like that in the other corners ; we could not torture that into a sheep anyhow. The right top corner of the view, if there be a right top corner to a circular design, contained nothing but sky, not even a moon for a sheep to jump over, as we were always taught "it is their nature to" (or is it cows that do that ?)

After playing this game of "sheep in the corner" for some time without success, we did what we ought to have done at first —turned up the early magazines from which all this came, and we then discovered that Mr. Wears with beautiful simplicity had adopted this "tale of a sheep" without apparently perceiving that the *corner* referred to is that of the *bale* on which the principal figure is seated.

We need hardly pursue this subject further. The pamphlet in question is interesting, principally as showing what a very small substratum of knowledge of his subject Mr. T. Martin Wears, F.I.P., &c. &c., thinks it necessary to possess before publishing a *monograph* upon it.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We have seen some of the current stamps in new shades. The Afghan authorities have been faithful to this type for a remarkably long time; but they seem inclined to give us as much variety as possible in other respects. The paper is the ordinary laid *bâtonné*.

Adhesives. 1 abasi, deep orange
1 rupee, pink.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* possesses the following, surcharged OFICIAL in black:

Official adhesives. 25 c., rose
90 c., blue.

Azores.—We have received three cards which seem to be new to us, though they may have been previously chronicled elsewhere. First, with the large type of surcharge, the 10 + 10 reis card, with stamp of the type of 1870, having the halves joined on the left instead of at the top; and, second, with the small type of surcharge, the 10 reis and 20 reis cards, with the same stamp as the above, on very pale buff card. The letters "Sr." are in Roman letters on all these cards.

Post Cards. 10 + 10 reis, brown on buff; $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches
10 reis, deep brown on pale buff; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, small surcharge
20 reis, blue on pale buff; $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches ,,

Belgium.—We give an illustration of the 2 francs stamp of the issue prepared by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. It is described this month in *Le Timbre-Poste*, the editor of which trusts that all who copy the description will acknowledge the source of their information, forgetful apparently of the fact that this type was described in the *Philatelic Record* in January, 1883.



It appears to be no nearer being issued now than it was then.

We do not appear to have chronicled the 1 c., *reseda*, which M. Moens mentioned in somewhat mysterious terms in February. Has it reappeared since, or does it remain a provisional local for Brussels?

Adhesive. 1 c., reseda.

Bermuda.—Have none of our correspondents seen the 1d. with watermark Crown and CA? It was noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March; this should not be.

Adhesive. 1d., rose-red; *wmk. Crown and CA.*



Bhopal.—Our illustration represents the new ½ anna stamp we described last month. *Le Timbre-Poste* mentions a ¼ a., green, of this type; but we have not seen this value yet, and are inclined to believe that the new sheet of ¼ a., green, is the one alluded to.

British Guiana.—We should like to know what is the opinion of the Philatelic authorities on the subject of the 24 c., green, type of 1863, surcharged OFFICIAL, with the value crossed out, and a large numeral "2" over-printed. We have received a specimen of this stamp (the authenticity of which seems never to have been either proved or disproved satisfactorily) from a correspondent who desires our opinion upon it, and we are obliged to confess that we have none to give.

The same correspondent sends us a specimen of the 12 c., lilac, type of 1860, surcharged similarly to the above, but with a numeral "1" instead of "2." We have no faith in this curiosity, and doubt whether even the OFFICIAL surcharge is genuine, as it differs slightly from that on copies of other values which we possess.

Bulgaria.—It is reported that there is a 10+10 stotinki card. Is this the case?

Chili.—We have heard of some new cards with the same stamp as those of 1881; but we cannot give details without seeing the novelties in question.

Dominica.—We have received a specimen of the One Shilling stamp, surcharged REVENUE in black, which has apparently done postal duty.

Fiscal used for Postage. 1s., crimson; *wmk. Crown and CC.; perf. 14.*

Dominican Republic.—We are not surprised to hear that the surcharge "50 centimos" has been found on the 5 (as well as on the 10) centavos. The only wonder is that there are not more of these eccentricities about; however, we suppose we have only to wait a little and we shall get all possible combinations, say 162 varieties.

Ecuador.—We have recently met with what appears to be an unchronicled variety of the first issue of this country—the 1 real, yellow, on white *laid* paper.

Adhesive. 1 real, yellow, on white laid.

Faridkot.—At page 49 of our last year's volume we chronicled and illustrated what we took to be a new ¼ a. stamp. It appears that we were incorrect in one or two particulars. Our illustration was upside down; the value of the stamp was ½ anna, and, if our present information is correct, it was of earlier manufacture than the stamps of lower value.

Our informant states that, "In 1934 (A.D. 1877)," which is the date given on these stamps, "the Faridkote authorities desired to enhance the revenue, and had stamps made." This would appear to any but stamp collectors a curious reason for having stamps made; but *we*, alas! can fully appreciate it. "These stamps were not used, as it was considered that the postage, ½ anna, was too high, and when stamps were used by the State in 1879 or 1880 a few stamps were inadvertently used; however, as a new die was prepared, the small" (oblong) "¼ anna was in use. Again, in 1883, about March or April, I saw some blue ½ anna stamps."

It would seem therefore that these square stamps, of the value of ½ anna, were made in 1877, but were not then brought into use, but that a few of them may (or may not) have been used in 1879–80 and in 1883 by mistake (?) Our informant sends a few specimens in *red*, which he supposes were struck off in 1877 at the same time as the blue ones. They have, however, a very bright and fresh appearance, and we should not be surprised to learn that the "authorities" had been again endeavouring "to enhance the revenue," and at the same time benefit (?) collectors.

Essay. ½ a., vermilion on white wove.

Since writing the above we have received a further communication from the same source, enclosing what purports to be a letter from the "Minister of Finance," of Faridkot, with reference to those *red* stamps. We are unable to say more now than that we are still doubtful about the labels in question, for reasons which we will give in a future number.

French Colonies. Martinique.—We copy from *Le Timbre-Poste* the following description of the card we alluded to in April: "Frame, 130 × 85 mm.; inscriptions, *Martinique.—Carte-postale. —Prix pour l'interieur de la Colonie* 10 *cent.—Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union—ou assimilés aux pays de l'Union—* 10 *cent.*" Four lines for the address, headed *M* and *a*. Black impression on green.

Great Britain.—Has the use of the embossed stamp for cards stamped for private persons been abandoned? Two correspondents have sent us specimens of cards similar to that described in our last number; one of them is thicker, the other thinner, than the official white cards. We hear that these cards are to be purchased in some places at 6½d. per dozen.

Hawaii.—The gentle Sandwich Islander having had his wants supplied by a varied assortment of postage stamps, and having

further rejoiced the hearts of philatelists with a set of post cards, was yet not happy. It appears that he yearned for stamped envelopes. This desire has at last been gratified, and we have received a set of six varieties.

The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the same design in all the values: a view apparently of the town and harbour of Honolulu, with mountains in the background, in a heavy oblong frame, with projecting ornaments at each corner and in the centre above and below. In the centre of the frame above is the date 1884; on the left of this 1 (2, 4, 5, or 10) KENETA; on the right 1 CENT (2, 4, 5, or 10 CENTS). Value in large numerals on each of the sides, and HONOLULU, HAWAII, in the bottom part of the frame. Paper white wove; flaps plain. Three dotted lines for the address on one variety of the 2 c.

Envelopes. 1 c., green; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.
2 c., rose ,,
2 c. ,, ,, With lines for the address.
4 c., vermilion; $6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
5 c., indigo ,,
10 c., black ,,

Hongkong.—The following values of the large rectangular, *Stamp Duty*, fiscals have been met with used postally:

Fiscals used for postage. 3 c., reddish-brown.
25 c., green.

Italy.—M. Moens reproaches us with a short memory, and for having chronicled in our May number an Italian fiscal stamp that had done postal service. Many changes have taken place since our *confrère* wrote the article, to which he refers us, in the *Timbre-Poste* for February, 1882. That the use of fiscal stamps in Italy, for the franking of letters, is authorized we do not for one moment contend. That we have seen a letter, delivered in London within the last few weeks, franked by a 5 c. *Marca da Bollo*, together with the current 20 c. postage stamp, we beg to reaffirm.

Jamaica.—The 2d. is now printed on the paper watermarked Crown and CA.

Adhesive. 2d., rose; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

Japan.—We have received a wrapper bearing a stamp of the value of 1 sen, in dark blue. The design is something like that of the current 2 sen envelopes; but there is an inscribed label across the centre of the oval, above which are Japanese characters, and below it the value in English (1 SEN). Very thin native-laid paper, like that of the wrapper of 1875.

Wrapper. 1 sen, dark blue; thin laid paper; $11 \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Java.—A correspondent in Batavia informs us that the new envelopes, with the stamp of which we gave an illustration in February, are not likely to be in circulation before next year; that there is only one value, 10 cents, which is printed in *green*.

Jhind.—We have examined a sheet of the ¼ a. stamps chronicled in our April number. It contains fifty varieties, in five horizontal rows, with inscriptions in the margin. On the left above, and on the right below, Indian characters in Devanagri (?). On the right above, RAJPRESS SUNGROOR; on the left below, LITHOGRAPH JHIND STATE. At the right-hand side an inscription in the same characters as those above and below; and at the left, one in a different language—Urdû (?). The inscriptions at the sides probably relate to the number of stamps and their value, as in that on the right we can recognize the characters for "50," and also those denoting "12 annas, 2 pice," which would be equivalent to fifty ¼ annas.

Johore.—A correspondent kindly informs us that Straits Settlements stamps will probably shortly be issued, surcharged with the name of this State. In the meantime payment of postage is said to be denoted by means of a hand-stamp, which looks more like a postmark than anything else; its design consists of the cresent and star, enclosed in a broad circular band, lettered JOHORE above, and BAHRU below. In the specimen shown us this was struck in the right upper corner of the envelope.

Labuan.—We chronicled last year in somewhat doubtful terms a provisional 1 dollar stamp, made by writing on the 16 cents, blue, the words *One Dollar*, followed by initials, in red ink.

Our publishers have received some of these direct from the postmaster, so we suppose they are all right; but so long as there are 16 c. stamps, red ink, and an obliging postmaster in Labuan, this variety should never become scarce.

La Guaira.—We have rather a prejudice against pieces of stamps supposed to have paid postage on letters; but we cannot help chronicling what appears to be a genuine old curiosity of this kind, which a correspondent has kindly sent us.

It is a quarter of the 2 reales, yellow-green, *percé en pointes*, which has evidently done duty for the ½ real, and paid the local charge on a letter addressed from La Guaira to London. We have before us the whole of the cover of the letter, inscribed *Per W. I. Mail, viâ St. Thomas*, and bearing this quarter-stamp in the right upper corner, duly obliterated with a circular postmark, lettered F. V^{A} ADMON. DE CORREOS—LA GUAIRA, with the date JUL. 9 in the centre. The London postmark is July 30th, 1866, thus showing that this variety of perforation was in use at an earlier date than that usually assigned to it.

Provisional. ½ real (quarter of 2 reales), green.

Montserrat.—Referring to what we said about the provisional ½d. last month, our publishers have shown us a consignment of a fresh variety that has been offered them, formed as before of the 1d., red, cut in half, but this time surcharged ½ in *red*, which is barely visible.

There are twenty-three specimens sent, all on thin buff envelopes,

all addressed in the same hand to the same person in Dominica, all posted on May 14th, and received in Dominica on May 18th last; and not one of the envelopes has been closed, or shows any sign of having contained anything. They are all marked "B. Post" in the left upper corner; but is there a ½d. rate, even for the conveyance of empty envelopes, between the various West Indian Islands?

The Montserrat date-stamp on all these envelopes is lettered PAID below. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether this is the ordinary stamp of this colony, or whether it does not denote that postage was paid in *cash* upon these curiosities, and that the mutilated stamps upon them passed for nothing.

That this is not an official issue we may safely infer from the letter accompanying them, in which, with charming simplicity, the writer states, "*It is by a mere fluke that I got them through the post.*"

It is hardly necessary for us to say more on this subject. It rests with collectors to make up their minds whether they will encourage this kind of business or not. That it is a paying one at present is evidenced by the fact that such trash is offered wholesale to dealers at half a crown per specimen!

Mexico.—We have received what appears to be an *Official* stamp, the design of which consists of the oval portion of that of the new issue for general use; it bears no indication of value, but is lettered below CORRESPONDENCIA OFICIAL. Coloured impression on the usual thin paper, very badly perforated.

We have also an envelope with a new variety of watermark, consisting of the Arms enclosed in a circle, lettered AD$^{MON.}$ GENERAL DE CORREOS—MEXICO; and in addition a new post card, bearing a stamp of the new type for the adhesives impressed in the right upper corner, and the Arms in the left upper corner; in the upper centre "TARJETA POSTAL," surmounted by "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in a curve; below this, on the left, "*Señor*" in script type; at each end "SERVICIO INTERIOR," reading from below upwards on the left, and the contrary way on the right; three lines for the address, and an instruction in the left lower corner. Stamp in colour, inscriptions in black, on buff card.

Official Adhesive. Vermilion.
Envelope. 10 c., green on white laid paper, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Post Card. 5 c., green; buff card, $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Nevis.—The 1d., current type, has been changed in colour to deep rose. It, of course, has the watermark Crown and C A, and it is perforated 14.

Adhesive. 1d., deep rose.

New South Wales.—The One Shilling, current type, has appeared on *brown* paper; watermark as before; roughly perforated 10.

Adhesive. 1s., black on brown.

Norway.—With reference to the 3 sk. of the 1856–57 issue, *light green*, which we described in May, the editor of *Le Timbre-*

Poste states that this variety can be produced from the ordinary lilac stamp by exposure to the sun.

Drontheim.—We also learn that this local office has issued a new stamp, of the annexed design, in which the value, 4 öre, seems to be made as inconspicuous as possible. Lithographed on white paper; *perf.* 12.



Adhesive. 4 öre, brown.

Peru.—More surcharged varieties, bless them! We don't know how the magazines would get on without them.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 c., bistre, with black triangle, type 2.
5 c., red, ,, type 1.
10 c., orange, ,, ,,
20 c., blue, ,, ,,
50 c., brown, with red circular surcharge lettered LIMA—CORREOS.
1c., bistre, with red circular surcharge, and black triangle, type 1.

Persia.—"Persicos odi, puer apparatus." We believe the Persians were among the first to take up the surcharged half-stamp business, and if they had but taken out a patent for it, and kept it strictly to themselves, we might have forgiven them. But the practice has spread, and has become utterly reprehensible, and we do hate them for breaking out in this way again, and doubt whether the "boy" was prepared for this.

The 50 c. of 1881 and the 10 shahi of 1882 have been divided horizontally, and each half surcharged *five shahi* in *blue;* and the 1 fr. of 1881 has been divided vertically, and each half surcharged *ten shahi* in *red*, the surcharge in each case being in Persian characters. We regret to state that we believe these provisionals to be perfectly genuine; but why, oh, why! did they use up the 10 shahi for making 5 shahi, and thus have to make provisionals of the higher value also? It really is quite too utterly consummate.

Provisionals. 5 shahi, in blue, on half of 50 c., black and orange.
5 ,, ,, on half of 10 sh., black, red, and buff.
10 ,, in red, on half of 1 fr., black and grey-blue.

Portugal.—The Post-office of this country seems to have gone into mourning, at least we have received three new values, all in the same sombre hue.

The design of the 2 reis consists of a large numeral on a ground of fine horizontal lines, surrounded by an oval band lettered CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS above, and DOIS REIS below, in white letters on solid colour. This is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame, and the spandrels are filled with key-pattern ornaments on a lined ground.



Of the 500 reis we give an illustration, which does as much justice as a wood-cut can do to the very finely engraved original.

The 1,000 reis is of the embossed type of 1870–71.
Black impression on white wove paper; perf. 12½ to 13.

Adhesives. 2 reis, black.
500 ,, ,,
1000 ,, ,,



Russian Locals. Aleksandria (Cherson).—We really think that the name of this province, with the "ch" sounded hard, is very appropriate. It fully expresses our feelings with reference to districts which issue stamps in all sorts of colours. We give an illustration of the design of the "Joseph's Coat" issue, which we chronicled last month, and trust our readers will admire the kind of double-barrelled perforation depicted.

Biejetzk (Tver).—We are delighted to learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 3 kopecs, *blue*, recently chronicled, is not a new issue, but merely an impression obtained by favour in that colour by some energetic philatelist, who also obtained in a similar manner an imperforate stamp of Morschansk.

Bogorodsk (Moscow).—From the same source we obtain an official explanation (?) of the necessity for printing the stamps of this district in so many different colours. It appears that the 10 k., *blue* and *black*, are used on petitions and official papers going in one direction, and the same value in *brown*, *rose*, and *violet* for those going the other way. The 5 k., *brown* and *black*, are used for letters going out of the district, and the same in other colours for those coming into it. In fact there is a colour for each of the four cardinal points, and one over for "luck," which we know is always in "odd numbers."

Oustsysolsk (Vologda).—We have received a 2 kop. stamp of a modified type. It is somewhat similar to the last issue of the same value, but the central portion is compressed vertically. The inscription in the middle compartment is in two lines, in place of three, and there is only one numeral on each side of this, instead of two, one above the other. A more elaborate frame renders the stamp wider than before, and almost as deep.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black on green; wove paper; *imperf.*



Tver.—This illustration only feebly represents the gaudy stamp we chronicled last month.

Sweden.—Mr. R. W. Lindhé informs us that the *Unpaid Letter Stamps* are to be withdrawn from circulation from the commencement of next year.

St. Lucia.—We have received two fiscal stamps which seem to have paid postage. Both are of the original St. Lucia type; one is printed in green, and surcharged "HALFPENNY," in block capitals, and "Stamp," in Roman letters; the other is printed in yellow, and surcharged "FOURPENCE" and "REVENUE," in block capitals; the surcharges are in black, the watermark appears to be Crown and CA., and the perforation gauges 14.

Fiscals used for Postage. ½d., green.
4d., yellow.

Stellaland.—We have received a set of five values of the stamps of this Celestial Republic, together with information, from an official source, to the effect that these are the only *postage* stamps issued—at present. They are as follows:

Adhesives. 1d., red.
3d., orange.
4d., blue.
6d., lilac.
1s., green.

All on white wove paper; *perf. 12.*

Possibly the 10d., chronicled in the June *Timbre-Poste*, should have been 6d.

Our ornithologist has been examining with great care and a powerful magnifier the bird depicted on the shield, and he gives it as his opinion that it is intended to represent a game cock, cock-fighting being probably a favourite amusement in those parts. A mysterious object in the right lower corner of the same quarter of the shield appears to be the arm of a person who is grabbing the cock by the leg, which probably accounts for the bird's beak being wide open.

The other quarterings may be equally easily accounted for. The name Stellaland having been adopted for some inscrutable reason, it is obvious that the arms would not be appropriate without a star. The fish are queer, no doubt a delicate allusion to the *queer fish* usually to be found in these rising Republics. The sword is suggestive of the rough-and-ready way in which they are disposed of; and finally, we all know, that where there are fish there are usually scales, and *vice versâ.*

Tasmania.—A correspondent kindly informs us that the Registration envelope, small size, with large R in an oval, is now in use.

United States.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles two more sizes of the envelopes with the 2 c. stamp in *brown*, in addition to the one we mentioned last month; also a 6 cents envelope of straw-coloured paper, showing no watermark.

Envelopes. 2 c., brown on white, 140 × 83 mm.
2 c. ,, 160 × 90 mm.
6 c., red on straw, 245 × 110 mm; *unwatermarked.*

From the same source we also learn that the following wrappers have appeared with the "82" watermark:

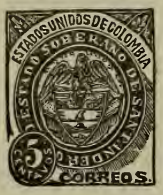
Wrappers. 1 c., blue on buff.
2 c., brown ,,

U. S. of Colombia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles, on the authority of a correspondent, a 50 centavos stamp, presumably of the same type as the current issue.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown on yellow; *perf.*

The same contemporary describes an official *cubierta*, lettered in five lines—ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, in thick block capitals; AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL, in fancy capitals; CERTIFICADO OFICIAL, on a wavy ribbon; SALE DE . . . EN . . . DE . . . 18 . .; *Remite . . . El Agente Postal*—all enclosed in a fancy frame 4 × 2 inches. Black impression on white wove paper.

Official cubierta. Black on white.



Santander.—From the same periodical we learn that this sovereign State, following the bad example set by others, has issued a series of postage stamps, of one of which we annex an illustration. We gather that there is a 10 c. of similar type, and 1 c. and 2 c. are reported to exist also, but no details are given. Impression in colour on white.

Adhesives. 5 c., red-brown.
10 c., lilac.

Uruguay.—These six illustrations represent the handsome stamps we described in the last number.













Victoria.—We have seen a Threepenny fiscal of the following design used postally. In the centre is a representation of the 3d. coin; a scroll above lettered STAMP STATUTE, and another below bearing the value in words; a curved label at the top of the stamp inscribed VICTORIA; blocks in the two lower corners with "3D." The rest of the stamp is filled in with fancy network. Shape, long upright rectangular.

Fiscal used postally. 3d., mauve.

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876,

AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A Paper Communicated to the Philatelic Society, London.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President.

(*Continued from page 45.*)

Coming now to the stamps themselves, which constitute the second division of this paper, we find that they may be conveniently arranged as follows:

I. Surcharged "cheir" in Turkish in a single-lined circle or oval.

II. Surcharged "cheir" in Turkish in a dotted circle or oval.

III. Surcharged "cheir" in Turkish, and "local" in European block capitals in a single-lined octagon.

The stamps which fall under the first two of these subdivisions are capable of a further classification, dependent on variations either in the word "cheir" itself or in the circle or oval which surrounds it. I have called these variations *Die I.*, *Die II.*, &c., to distinguish them from the *types* of surcharge already described, which in this part of the list are made subordinate to the surcharge "cheir." The first mention of this series for local use, I think, was in *Le Timbre-Poste* of July, 1873, where the 10 *paras*, *lilac*, and 20 *paras* and 1 *piastre*, *timbres taxe*, surcharged "cheir" in black within a single-lined circle or oval, are described as having been issued in the preceding month, June. Several other notices of new varieties, &c., appeared from time to time in the same and other journals; and in May, 1874, M. Moens gave a short list of the stamps he had seen surcharged in the three colours peculiar to this portion of the series. He adds, "At the last moment we notice that the black, blue, and red surcharges are of different types. It therefore seems probable that this variation takes place in three different offices. The blue surcharge is round instead of being oval."

Without being hypercritical, I think this paragraph is rather loosely worded, and that it would have been more in accordance with the usual accuracy of *Le Timbre-Poste* if we had been told what the differences were, instead of being merely informed of their existence. Vague as it is, however, this is the only allusion I have seen to these varieties, which a few minutes' examination is sufficient to verify, and for which a short description will amply suffice.

M. Moens is in error in supposing that any given type is distinctive of a given colour, or *vice versâ*. I have only found two types (not three, as *Le Timbre-Poste* implies), and the surrounding line of one of these is circular, or nearly so; but they are printed indiscriminately in black, red, or blue. On a closer inspection of this "circular" surcharge, it will be seen that the word "cheir" itself is written in rather a different way, which will be explained a little later. Allowing for defective printing or for the ink running a little, I do not think there are more than these two varieties, which may possibly be peculiar to two different offices.

I may mention here that I have tested many specimens, but never found any from which it was possible to remove the surcharge with water, at least

more than the faintest trace; even this was only after a considerable amount of rubbing.

Our second subdivision comprises the stamps with the surcharge in a dotted circle or oval. Here also we find several sub-types or dies, distinguished from each other this time by differences in the dotted circle, and not in the word "cheir."

In the first of these, with the dotted circle complete, it is worthy of note that the number of dots in the circle varies. I have not been able to examine any number of specimens where the whole of the circle appears on one stamp. The surcharges were struck in all kinds of positions, and portions of two circles frequently appear on the same specimen. I noticed, however, that all the earlier specimens; viz., those struck on the 10 *paras* (*Type IV.*), 20 *paras* (*Type II.*), and 1 *piastre* (*Types II., III.*, and *IV.*), had forty-two dots; while the later ones, struck on the 10 *paras* (*Type VI.*), 20 *paras* (*Type IV.*), and 1 *piastre* (*Type V.*), had only forty dots.

From this it would appear that there were two hand-stamps in use before the adoption of *Die II.*; but as I am not able to speak with much certainty I content myself with mentioning the fact, which is perhaps not worth further investigation.

Die II. is an irregularly-shaped dotted oval, but in other respects appears to be similar to *Die I.* On all the impressions I have seen the impression is smudgy and defective. Allowing for this, the word "cheir" seems pretty much the same; and the difference in shape of the surrounding line is the only actual distinction.

The date of its employment is uncertain. I have a specimen apparently postmarked January, 1881; but it must have been used some time before this, as I possess the same surcharge on two specimens of the 1 *piastre* (*Type IV.*), and the latter stamp at that date had long been superseded.

February 1st, 1881, is the date given by M. Moens in his catalogue for the issue of *Die III.* In this die there are five or six dots missing from the circle, but always from the same place; viz., just above and below the word "cheir;" and the circle itself, except for these two breaks in it, is complete and well formed. Indeed, all the impressions I have seen are remarkably clear and good, and the absence of certain dots is not an accidental variety, but, as I mentioned before, was due to the thoughtfulness of a new, or rather a re-installed, "Directeur des Postes." Whether intended principally for collectors or not, there is no doubt that these stamps were really used; but I much question if genuine copies were issued in more than one colour, dull blue. It should be noticed that there are fourteen dots in the circle on the left-hand side of the two breaks and sixteen on the right (our illustration here is inaccurate); and further, that the ink of the surcharge, like that used for the preceding ones, will not rub out with water. I shall refer again to these points in dealing with an unfortunately rather large class of doubtful surcharges.

Somewhere about April, 1881, we may suppose, the hand-stamp used for *Die III.* was broken, and a new and smaller one is said to have been substituted. M. Moens, who gives the date of this issue as April, 1881, regards it with considerable—and, in the face of our experience of Turkish official probity, not unreasonable—suspicion. This, I think, must be the surcharge I have called *Die IV.*, and if so I should be inclined to pass it as genuine.

It reminds one to some extent, by the absence of dots from the circle, of *Die III.*, but in the latter, as I pointed out, the dots are always absent from the same places; while in *Die IV.* the dots are either missing altogether, or many of them are missing in irregular places. As M. Moens says, "On a enlevé par-ci par-là des points."

My faith in this surcharge arises from the circumstances under which I first found specimens of it, and from the undoubtedly genuine *look* of all I have come across. Mr. Pemberton says, an "imperceptible sense" comes after a time to those who study stamps closely in all their variations; and while I am aware that one cannot argue logically from such intangible premises, yet I fully believe that the species of instinct engendered by a habit

of close observation will nearly always lead one to a right conclusion even in very doubtful cases. For instance, it is very often possible to pronounce a stamp a forgery without hesitation, and yet one would be puzzled to say without comparison in what particular point it differs from an original.

The few specimens I have seen of this surcharge were all in a large lot of other Turkish stamps sent to me by a well-known dealer, and were not distinguished in any way or sent to me as rarities. I took them at the time without hesitation, and still think certain specimens in my possession would satisfy the most sceptical. I have never seen an unused copy, and the ink of the surcharge will not rub off.

The third subdivision speaks for itself. I have seen no varieties of die, and it brings us to the end of the *authentic* surcharges. Each of the dies in the first two subdivisions is printed in several colours, and combined in the most perplexing way with the other varieties of perforation and types of the black surcharge already described.

In attempting to arrange them one is rather reminded of an algebraic sum in "variation;" but it becomes a much more difficult task to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to decide which varieties, of colour as well as of die, are worthy of a place in our albums. I used the word *authentic* in reference to the surcharges I have mentioned; and whatever our opinion may be of certain of the colours they are found in, I think there is no doubt that they were all struck from the dies that were admittedly used for genuine postal purposes. I relegate to a very different class, however, certain specimens that have come under my notice, which appear to combine some of the characteristics of Subdivisions I. and II., and certain others which will be dealt with presently.

It will be noticed that the word "cheir" in Subdivisions II. and III. is written in quite a different way from the same word in Subdivision I. The letters, of course, are the same, but new or different forms of them are employed, and it only needs a reference to the illustrations to make this clear. I may remark here *en passant* that I had some doubts whether this difference in the word "cheir" ought not to be considered the true basis for our subdivisions; but I finally decided on the variations in the circle or surrounding line as being the most prominent and easily recognized distinctions. Of these doubtful stamps, however, some have the word "cheir" as written in Subdivision I., but surrounded by a dotted circle; while others have "cheir" as in Subdivision II., but surrounded by a single-lined circle; that is, they are just the converse of the recognized genuine stamps of the two subdivisions. My belief is that they are simply a speculation, and I am strengthened in this conviction by the fact that the ink of the surcharges on some of them rubs out easily with a little water, which is not the case with the genuine stamps I have examined.

It is true that on some of the genuine specimens with the dotted circles, either through the ink of the dots running a little, or through careless impression from the die, the circle sometimes looks like a single line. But a little examination in the one case will soon prove that the circle was in reality a dotted one; while with the suspects under consideration, there can be no more doubt that the circles are, and were intended to be, single lined than, in my opinion, there should be hesitation entertained as to their claims to rank as genuine surcharges. The test in the one case then is, "*cheir*" *No. 1* combined with a *dotted* circle; in the other, "*cheir*" *No. 2* combined with a single-lined circle. I have only to add that in both cases the word "cheir" is a colourable imitation of the same word on the genuine stamps, but is not at all the same; and with these remarks I leave the question of authenticity to the sponsors of these doubtful characters.

There are also certain forgeries of the surcharge in a single-lined circle. These, I think, could scarcely deceive anyone. They are very clumsily and coarsely done, and here again the ink rubs off.

With these exceptions, I believe every one of the stamps which fall under Subdivision I. may be accepted without hesitation. The employment of three different colours certainly seems a little strange, but there is no doubt

they were all *bonâ fide* sold to and used by the public. Another point in their favour is that many of the specimens, particularly some of the red ones, have become exceedingly scarce, and it seems much more difficult now to get anything like a complete set than it was a year or two ago. We may assume, therefore, that there was some reason or other for the use of the three colours —black, red, and blue; but when we come to Subdivision II., *Die III.*, we are treated to a profusion of shades that one would have thought vastly in excess of the requirements of *any* postal system, and certainly far beyond those of a local post in a town. Violet, bright blue and blue-black, in addition to those already mentioned, make rather a heavy demand on one's credulity; and though I admit they are not common at present, still, as in the case of the Catchak stamps, and other rubbish with which the market has been flooded, it is impossible to doubt that a demand would very soon create a supply. This, of course, is on the supposition that these fanciful specimens are struck from an official die. From the admittedly genuine die, which was printed in dull blue, they differ in many particulars. It will not be necessary to enumerate all these; the two following will be sufficient: First, the ink of the surcharge will rub off with water; and secondly, there are sixteen to eighteen dots on *each* side of the two breaks in the circle, instead of fourteen on the left and sixteen on the right, which I pointed out were characteristics of the genuine.

I am not prepared to reject these stamps altogether as spurious, though I think their authenticity has still to be proved. There may have been two official dies in use, though it should be borne in mind that this series is only said to have been in existence three months. All the specimens I have seen came, I believe, from Messrs. Gruat and Bonn, Tavistock Street, Bedford Square; and I think we have a right to ask these gentlemen to give us any information they can as to the source from whence their stamps were derived. Pending some explanation then or satisfactory information, I would recommend caution in respect of any specimens of *Die III.* printed in black, red, blue-black, bright blue, and violet. Turning for a moment to the catalogue of M. Moens, of the accuracy and value of which as a whole it is impossible to express too high an opinion, we find a rather startling list of these Turkish surcharges. It is always easier to criticize than to do better, but I hope the following question will not be thought invidious. Has M. Moens seen satisfactory specimens of the surcharge in a dotted circle on the issues of 1869 and 1871? They are numbered 1033A to 1050 inclusive. Why this surcharge should have been applied to stamps which were obsolete at the time it came into use it is not easy to see; but with such an authority in their favour, I do not like to do more than "hint a doubt."

Rightly or wrongly, I have laid some stress on the insolubility in water of the ink employed for these surcharges being regarded as a test of genuineness. It is a fact that the earlier surcharges, which we know to be genuine, will scarcely come off any more than the postmarks; and it is only with some of the later and more fanciful varieties, such as those in violet, blue-black, &c., that we find the contrary to be the case. I have made no experiments with acids; but have always thought that researches in this direction, if conducted by someone with a knowledge of chemistry, would very probably be productive of good results in many more doubtful cases than this one. In some instances we might be able to obtain additional tests of the worth of a stamp, while obviously, as our science advances, we ought to neglect no means of guarding against fraudulent speculations of increasing ingenuity. If we are correct in supposing that these surcharges in aniline or fugitive colours are of doubtful character, then all the specimens I have seen of Nos. 1075 to 1079, inclusive, in the same catalogue require confirmation also.

We must next notice another set of evident impostors, and this will bring us very near the end of a rather lengthy "black list."

Subdivision III. is the surcharge in a single-lined octagon, and was, I believe, only issued in one colour, dull blue.

The set I allude to is printed in *black* on several values of the *timbres taxe* of 1871, as well as on some of the higher values of the regular series of that

year. Now the unpaid letter-stamps, or *timbres taxe*, were withdrawn from circulation in 1875; the higher values just mentioned were superseded in 1876, and the octagonal surcharge was first used in 1881. I need hardly point out the obvious inference.

The only other suspects I have to mention are a set I once saw in a small collection. Several values (including *timbres taxe*) of the 1865 series, small surcharge, were surcharged obliquely "Poste Locale" in European block capitals. I look upon them with considerable distrust, and only mention them here with the hope of eliciting information.

The following is a supplementary and rather more concise description of the dies, &c., we have been dealing with.

The three letters composing the word "cheir" are "chin," "hay," and "ray." These were fully described some time back (vol. v. p. 129).

SUBDIVISION I.—*Single-lined circle or oval.*

Die I. Single-lined oval. The three dots above "chin" are in the centre of the letter, are close to it, and to each other. The strokes of the letters "hay" and "ray" are nearly parallel. (The illustration is not quite accurate here.)

Die II. Single-lined circle. The three dots are placed over the left end of "chin," are further away from it, and from each other. The strokes of "hay" and "ray" branch off at rather a larger angle than in Die I.



Die I.



Die II.

SUBDIVISION II.—*Dotted circle or oval.*

Die I. Complete dotted circle, with forty and forty-two dots.

Die II. Irregular dotted oval.

Die III. Dotted circle, with two regular breaks. Five or six dots are missing just above and below the word "cheir." The breaks are always in the same places, and the rest of the circle is complete and well formed.

Die IV. Irregular, broken circle. Many or all of the dots are missing from irregular places.



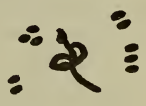
Die I.



Die II.



Die III.



Die IV.

SUBDIVISION III.

Die I. Single-lined octagon.



(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

SURCHARGED COSTA RICA.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

San José, *June* 4, 1884.

Sir,—Having only just seen a reference made to an authentication given by me in certain documents relating to official and other surcharges, Costa Rican stamps, in the *Philatelic Record*, No. 60, of January, 1884, in the interest of Stamp Collectors and Philatelic Societies I beg to inform you that a Consul's authentication of the *signature* of a public functionary does not in any way confirm the *contents* of the document.

Yours truly,

Cecil Sharpe,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

Notes and Queries.

R. S.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are genuine. No. 3 is a forgery.

C. F.—They are not reprints, but forgeries.

Drocer.—Described in the *Record* for February last, page 9.

R. W. L.—We do not accept advertisements other than those of our publishers.

A. D.—Many thanks for card. We cannot find it stated anywhere that Jamaica fiscals *can* be used for postage, but only that specimens *have been* so used, and apparently allowed to pass.

A. H.—Many thanks for information contained in your letter, of which you will see that we have made use.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. AUGUST, 1884. No. 67.

CONTINUING our observations upon the catalogue of M. Moens, we come to the United States of New Granada and Colombia. Under 1860 we find the 2½ c. and 1 peso on *bluish* paper chronicled with an asterisk (*), denoting doubts of their character. We thought the higher value on bluish was acknowledged to be genuine. In the issue of 1863 the 50 c., green, on white, and the 20 c., red, on bluish, are marked as doubtful. We have certainly never seen original impressions of these, but we should be glad to hear the opinion of collectors who have more knowledge of these stamps. If M. Moens' suspicions are well founded, the question as to the 20 c., *green* (error?), which seems to be only known on *white* paper, might be definitely settled. The original die of this issue would appear to have shown a star before and after the value. We have never seen a specimen showing either of these stars quite complete, but many copies show traces of one or both of them. We presume they were thought to resemble too closely the stars in the upper part of the design, which we are taught to believe have reference to the number of States in the Union, and therefore were struck out.

Are there, or are there not, two varieties of type of the *cubiertas* of 1865? M. Moens says, "No." Our only reason for differing with him is the fact that certain letters found among the ornaments of the lower part of the design differ in the two types. These letters are quite plain on all the specimens we have seen of the acknowledged genuine type; and if the so-called second type is a forgery, why should it bear perfectly different letters? Again, these supposed forgeries are remarkably well done—quite as well

done as the genuine; and yet while the upper halves of the two types are exceedingly alike, the white patterns on the lower halves are conspicuously different. Certainly, in the case of varieties of doubtful character, it is safest to presume their guilt, unless their innocence can be proved; but still, in this instance, we should like some proofs of falsity before condemning type 2.

We note the omission of the "Fiji Times Express" stamps on laid *bâtonné* paper, except under the head of reprints, "*Avec composition refaite et dimension réduite.*" Full sets of the original type (we believe original impressions) exist upon this paper.

Reprints of the Finland envelope stamps are, of course, collectable by those who cannot obtain originals; but we should have thought that the nature of the paper on which reprints were printed was quite immaterial; and when we come to *tête-bêche* varieties of reprints, the original impressions of which were struck on envelopes, we begin to feel that the world is indeed hollow, and that the so-called science of Philately does not possess that moral superiority over the blue-china mania for which we had fondly given it credit.

We have received a lengthy and somewhat interesting epistle from Mr. T. M. Wears, in reference to our observations of last month upon a work published by him. Some of his remarks are of a rather personal nature, but still we feel that we ought not to refuse to publish his letter, which we supplement with some notes on various points raised in it.

Mr. Wears is kind enough to credit us with having had a *motive* for writing as we did of his work, but he does not inform us what he believes that motive to have been. It may perhaps therefore be well that we should inform Mr. Wears, and our readers at the same time, that our only motive was to prevent those who know less about the stamps of Sydney and other places than Mr. Wears himself, being led astray by the erroneous statements contained in his *monograph*.

Mr. Campbell has very kindly sent us a copy of a little book entitled *La Poste des Califes et la Poste du Shah*, by Paul Hugounet; a work which, if not exactly bearing directly upon Philately, is still of interest to collectors, as probably owing its origin to their favourite science. It does not profess to treat of the stamps of Persia, which are indeed very slightly alluded to, but it contains a most interesting account of the Persian Post Office and its organization, both in ancient and modern times.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—In *Le Timbre-Poste* for June we find it stated that the stamps recently chronicled on various coloured papers are fancy impressions only, obtained by favour. In reference to this we can only say that we have seen what appeared to be undoubtedly *used* specimens of these stamps, which were given to a collector by a friend in India. These were not sent as great rarities, and apparently neither sender nor receiver knew much about them, as the latter sent them to the writer of these lines, and asked him what issues they belonged to and what their values were.

In addition to the varieties we have already chronicled, we have to note the following, all of which we have seen, with the exception of the 1 rupee on wove, which we copy from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Adhesives. 1 abasi, magenta on white wove.
1 ,, rose-carmine ,, ,,
1 ,, brown-red on green ,,
1 rupee, purple on white ,,

Antigua.—We have not yet seen the 1d., of new type, chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for May. We presume it is of the type of the 2½d. and 4d. of 1879, though our contemporary does not say so, as we hardly think the universal providers are equal to the production of any more *new* types at present.

Adhesives. 1d., carmine; *wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.*

Antioquia.—We have seen the most recent type of 5 centavos on *wove* paper instead of laid, and we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 20 c. is also to be found on this paper. We are gradually arriving at the conclusion that laid and wove papers are used somewhat indiscriminately in Antioquia, and that the varieties thus formed are not of any very special interest.

Adhesives. 5 c., brown on white wove.
20 c., ,, ,, ,,

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the 15 centavos of 1867, bearing the same surcharge ("1884—½") as on the 5 c. which we chronicled in May, and illustrate now; also the 8 c. of 1880 surcharged, diagonally, *OFFICIAL* in large, italic, block capitals. We copy from *Le Timbre-Poste* a list of other values bearing the same over print.



Provisional. ½ c. on 15 c., blue; black surcharge.

Official Stamps, black surcharge.

1 c.,	type of 1882.	10 c.,	type of 1867.
2 c.,	,, 1877.	12 c.,	,, 1882.
4 c.,	,, 1873.	16 c.,	,, 1878.
8 c.,	,, 1880.	20 c.,	,, ,,

The same correspondent informs us that he found among a number of stamps, received from a perfectly trustworthy source, a specimen of the 10 c. of 1864, divided in half diagonally, and used for 5 c.

Austria.—We have recently seen the reply-paid cards, with stamp of 1883, for all the provinces. Those for Bohemia and Poland alone do not bear "AN," and its equivalent in the provincial language.

Post Cards. 2+2 kr., brown and black on buff.

Bohemian,	Roumanian,	Illyrian,
Ruthenian,	Italian,	
Slavonic,	Polish.	

Azores.—The following are chronicled with the small surcharge.

Adhesive. 150 reis, yellow.
Post Card. 10 reis, brown on buff; new type of Portugal.

Bahamas.—We are informed that new stamps (postage?), of the values of 5s. and £1, have been issued in this colony, but we have not received either specimens or details.

Belgium.—We really do begin to be ashamed of British talent in the engraving line, as exemplified by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. This firm have produced some tolerably poor designs for stamps for Great Britain; but we always supposed that this was due to their being tied down to a very low price, and gave them credit for being capable of better things. But having been twice tried by the Belgian Government, and now for the second time given up—on this occasion before the whole of their stamps have come into use—we feel that they are fallen low indeed.

New 10 c. and 1 fr. stamps, manufactured by other hands, have already been issued. The designs are certainly far more artistic than those of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.; and, judging by the specimen of the lower value which we have seen, we should say that the execution is not inferior. The engraving is in quite a different style, resembling more closely that of the current French stamps. We give illustrations of the types.





Adhesives. 10 c., rose on bluish; *perf 14.*
1 fr., brown-red on greenish; *perf. 14.*

Bhopal.—We have to apologise to M. Moens for having expressed doubts of the existence of a ¼ anna, green, of the type with letters in the corners. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., have kindly sent us a sheet of this value, and we are happy to be able to state that it is from the same plate or stone as the ½ anna of the same type, the characters denoting the value only being changed.

Adhesive. ¼ a., green, white laid paper; *perf. 7.*

Bolivar.—This Sovereign State has hitherto been in the habit of issuing its stamps rather late; for instance, two values, dated 1880, did not appear till 1882; the issue dated 1882 came out in October of that year; and the next set in July, 1883. The authorities now are determined to be in time; the State clock has been set well ahead, the year 1884 is passed over (post-officially), and at least one value of an issue dated 1885 has appeared, of which we have a specimen, postmarked "May 14th, 1884." Type, &c., unchanged.

Adhesive. 5 c., ultramarine.

Brazil.—The postal authorities of the Brazils appear to be difficult to please. We are being treated to a constant succession of changes of type, without any very great alteration of design. This is most reprehensible, as rendering the various issues very difficult to describe and to distinguish from one another.



We have now a fourth type of the 100 reis, the design of which consists of a three-quarter face portrait to left in a circle, with name above and value below. The other details we must leave to our engraver.

The 200 reis has appeared in a new colour. The design remains unchanged at present.

Adhesives. 100 reis, lilac on white laid paper.
200 ,, red-brown ,, ,,

British Guiana.—We are assured by a high authority that of both the varieties about which we enquired last month, specimens are known which are believed to be genuine. Are we to look upon these as errors, or may we hope for any official confirmation of their character? In 1882 (see vol. iv. p. 92), they were looked upon with grave suspicion, and no evidence for or against them seems to have been published since.

British Honduras.—The 1d. has been noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* as existing with the current watermark.

Adhesive. 1d., blue; *wmk. Crown and C A; perf.* (?)

Bulgaria.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., send us what appears to be a perfectly genuine *provisional*, formed by surcharging the 25 stotinki with large numerals, "15," in red. We are sorry to see hitherto comparatively innocuous States falling into evil courses like this, but we suppose the force of example is too much for them.



Since writing the above, we have heard with regret of the existence of two other similar varieties.

Provisionals. 3, in black, on 10 s., rose.
5, in red, on 30 s., violet.
15, ,, on 25 s., blue.

Canada.—Of the current issue of envelopes, three varieties of the higher value have been chronicled; viz., two sizes with straight-edged flaps, and one, the smaller size, with tongued flap. The 1 cent, we hear, has now appeared in this last form; the size, we presume, remains as before.

Envelope. 1 cent, blue, with tongued flap.

Chili.—Two more fiscals have been met with used postally; type, paper, and perforation are the same as in the case of the values already chronicled.

Fiscals used postally. 1 peso, orange.
2 pesos, green.

Falkland Islands.—None of our readers have sent us the 1d. and 4d. on the paper with the Crown and C A watermark. These were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for May. We feel that we are getting behindhand with our colonial news.

Adhesives. 1d., claret; *wmk. Crown and C A; perf.* 14½.
4d., grey-brown ,, ,, ,,



Fernando Poo.—The provisional we alluded to in June turns out to be of the value of 50, in place of 5, cents. We fear it is all right, and we suppose that this Spanish colony will now follow the example of the Philippines, and flood us with surcharged curiosities.

Provisional. 50 c. de peseta on 2 c. de peso, carmine; blue surcharge.

France.—We alluded to a change in the Pneumatic Post Card in our number for February, but were unable to give details. We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste*, in which it is stated that the new cards were not issued until the 1st of April, that the map on the cards is no longer tinted in rose, and that the inscription on the left reads: DEPUIS LE 1ER FEVRIER 1884, TOUS LES QUARTIERS DE PARIS SONT OUVERTS AU SERVICE DES CARTES PNEUMATIQUES, A L'EXCEPTION DES PARTIES OMBRÉES.

The letter-sheets are stated to have been altered in the same manner since the end of April.

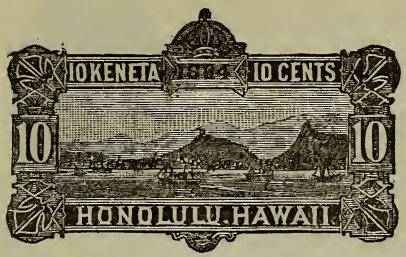
Pneumatic Post Card. 30 c., black on buff.
Pneumatic Post Letter Sheet. 50 c., black on blue.

We have received a 5 c. envelope on *white* paper, but we have no information as to whether it is an official issue or merely printed to order.

Envelope. 5 c., green on white; 115 × 75 mm.

Haiti.—The *Philatelic World* states that the 20 c. is now issued perforated.

Hawaii.—We give an illustration of the stamp on the envelopes which we chronicled last month. We have seen the 5 c. envelope in the same size as the 1 c. and 2 c. Perhaps there is a full set of each size, and with and without the lines for the address. What delight it would be to have four varieties of each value.



Envelope. 5 c., indigo; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.

India.—M. Moens has received information from an official source, that no envelope ever existed with the surcharge, SERVICE. This means of course that no such envelopes were ever officially issued, because the existence of these curiosities is merely a matter of types, printing ink, and conscience—the latter commodity being far less plentiful than the two former.



Japan.—We append an illustration of the stamp on the wrapper which we chronicled last month.

Jhind.—We have received a new variety of Post Card from this State. The stamp, in the right upper corner, bears the letter R in script type, and the value QUARTER ANNA in English and in Indian characters, on a ground of wavy lines enclosed in a hexagonal frame. In the upper centre are some most elaborate arms and supporters, inscribed MAHARAJA JEEND. Inscriptions in three lines—first, JEEND STATE POST CARD, accompanied by what is probably a translation into Hindustani; second, a line of Indian characters; third, THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The whole in colour on yellowish white cartridge paper, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., green.

Macao.—To borrow a somewhat enigmatical expression from our best of friends, *Le Timbre-Poste*, the colours of some of the stamps which have never existed have been changed. The following are chronicled:

Adhesives. 10 reis, green.
40 ,, yellow.
50 ,, blue.



We append an illustration of the provisional chronicled in our number for April.

Mexico.—What are the *values* of the two new envelopes chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for June, on the authority of the *D. P.*?

Our illustration represents the Official Stamp we described on page 110.



Montserrat.—With reference again to the more than doubtful provisional ½d. stamps which we described last month, Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., to whom credit is due for the trouble they have taken in the matter, have sent us a letter they have received from the postmaster of Montserrat, from which we extract the following: "About three years ago, the stock of 2½d. stamps becoming exhausted, and there having been as yet no issue of ½d. stamps, it was found necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the case, to cut the 1d. stamp in half to represent the value of ½d.; but none of these have ever been over-printed '½' at this office. The envelopes in question" (our informants had mentioned envelopes bearing these surcharged stamps) "were sent to this office for transmission to Dominica by post; but they did not bear the Montserrat postmark, as they were posted in a batch and not singly, the covering envelope alone bearing the Montserrat postmark." This is quite conclusive as to the employment, in the first place, of half 1d. stamps to make up the 2½d. rate, for which purpose alone ½d. stamps were wanted at the time mentioned; and we are probably right in supposing that either two and a half 1d. stamps, joined together, were used, or the stamps were cut in half at the post-office, and put on the letters on the spot. It is equally conclusive as to the non-issue of half-stamps surcharged "½." But the envelopes we saw last month *did* bear what purported to be the Montserrat date-stamp, as well as the obliterating mark of that colony; and these were probably put on without the knowledge of the postmaster. Our publishers have received another consignment of these interesting varieties, together with information to the effect that "these stamps were only issued on two occasions." We may add that on both those occasions they only passed on letters to Dominica! Curious, isn't it?

The 4d., we hear, is now watermarked Crown and C A; the 1d., which is still the Antigua stamp surcharged, also has the new watermark.

Adhesives. 1d., red and black; *wmk. Crown and C A; perf. 14.*
4d., blue ,, ,,

Natal.—Some more of the values of this colony have appeared with the current watermark.

Adhesives. ½d., blue-green
3d., ultramarine
4d., brown
6d., lilac
} *wmk. Crown and C A.*

New South Wales.—*The Stamp News* is much aggrieved at our remarks, in the June number, on the subject of postmarked fiscal stamps of this colony. The *S. N.* is quite wrong, however, in supposing that we doubt that any of these fiscals have been used for postage, and our observations will hardly bear such an interpretation. There can be no doubt that wherever fiscal stamps have been allowed to be used postally, large numbers of obsolete stamps have been hunted up and used, simply and entirely with a view to rendering them collectable by postage stamp collectors; and in cases where unused stamps were not easily obtained, there is also no doubt that specimens cancelled in pen-and-ink have been cleaned, and either used on letters or postmarked by some obliging official. No doubt some, perhaps many, fiscals have been used *bonâ fide*, and by persons who had no interest in Philately. The stocks of current fiscals have probably been issued for postal use indiscriminately with the postage stamps; but this would not be the case with obsolete issues. For our own part we think that where the use of certain stamps for postage has been duly authorized, any specimens, however obliterated, might fairly be admissible into a postage stamp collection. It is the stamp, after all, that we collect, not the obliteration. The case of stamps whose postal use has not been so authorized is, of course, different; but specimens thus abnormally employed or obliterated are only curiosities at best, and in some cases of very doubtful interest.

Persia.—We give an illustration of one of the provisionals described in July. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* acknowledges his indebtedness to us for one of the three varieties chronicled, but he evidently does not give us credit for being sufficiently well acquainted with the Persian characters to be able to speak with authority as to their values. Our own Special Orientalist feels this deeply.



Peru.—We have received the 5 c., deep blue, surcharged PASCO in large block capitals, enclosed in an oblong frame, in carmine.



Adhesive. 5 c., blue; carmine surcharge.

We illustrate one of the provisionals we described in June.

Porto Rico.—*The Philatelic World* chronicles a specimen of the new 3 c., brown, bearing in error a numeral "8." The copy in question formed one of a strip of ten stamps, the other nine being all 3 c. We should like to know whether this stamp really bears a figure "8," or only a badly-printed "3."



Portugal.—We append illustrations of the 2 reis and 10 reis which we chronicled last month.



Russian Locals. Ostaschkoff (Tver).—We have received a specimen of what we are informed is a new stamp for this district. The design is almost, if not quite, the same as that of the 1878 issue; the same arms; the same mutilated eagle, whose two heads hardly make up for the want of legs and a tail; the same three little fishes, swimming two in one direction and one in the other. But the numeral below has only one curved line on each side of it, in place of two. The value is the same as before; the impression in black on blue, *papier couché*.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black on blue; *perf.* 11½.

Livny (Orel).—We have received a copy of a new type, the arms on a shield enclosed in a lettered oval band, which is again surrounded by a larger oval bearing the value in words below; the outer oval is broken by circles, two above and two below, containing numerals.

Adhesive 5 kop., green on white wove paper; *perf.* 13½.



Elizavetgrad (Cherson).—Our illustration represents the last new thing in stamps for this district. Collectors of these interesting labels will probably be able to see how this type differs from that of the previous issue far better than we can tell them. Lithographed in colour on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, violet-brown.

Oustsysolsk (Vologda).—We append an illustration of the stamp we described in July.



Sierra Leone.—We are indebted to Messrs. Cheveley & Co. for a specimen of the lowest value of this colony in a new colour.

Adhesive. ½d., green; *wmk. Crown and CA.; perf. 14.*

St. Lucia.—Two varieties of One Shilling fiscals have been used for the prepayment of postage; one is surcharged SHILLING—STAMP, in small Roman capitals, in two lines; the other bears ONE SHILLING in block capitals, and "Stamp" in lower case.

Fiscals. 1s., orange; surcharged $\frac{\text{SHILLING}}{\text{STAMP}}$

1s., orange; surcharged $\frac{\text{ONE SHILLING}}{\text{Stamp}}$

Sungei Ujong.—We have seen the 4 c., brown, Straits Settlements, surcharged with the name of this State in block letters, in two lines, the upper longer than the lower. We thought this type of surcharge was obsolete, but it has been apparently brought into use again.

Adhesive. 4 c., brown; *wmk. Crown and C A; black surcharge.*

Sweden.—Mr. Lindhé kindly informs us that from the commencement of next year the single rate of inland postage for Sweden is to be reduced from 12 öre to 10 öre, which will necessitate the issue of a stamp of a new value. He tells us that it is also reported that all the current stamps are to be changed, and that a new type is to be introduced, bearing the king's head. This is, however, only rumour.

Switzerland.—In our number for March, 1883, we alluded to certain stamps which were stated to have been printed on unwatermarked paper, with the numerals in the corners inverted, and with this error corrected by means of a surcharge. A correspondent has kindly shown us a specimen of the 5 centimes, brown, of the 1862 type on the usual watermarked paper, in which the whole design appears to have been first embossed without colour, and afterwards struck the reverse way in colour, the result being that the more marked outlines of the original impression appear in white, producing a very peculiar effect. The numerals in the corners are more like letters "S," with breaks in them here and there. The outlines of the letters FRANCO can be plainly traced among those of HELVETIA, and *vice versâ;* and the oval on the shield, and part of the outline of the seated figure, may also be seen in positions inverted with reference to those of the same portions of the coloured impression.

Trinidad.—We are informed that a Registration envelope has been issued, bearing a circular stamp on the flap, somewhat resembling that on the Registration envelopes of Ceylon, and with a large "R" and the usual inscriptions on the address side. Our informant had only seen size F.

Registration Envelope. 2d., ultramarine.

Turkey.—The stamps in new colours are commencing to make their appearance. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 20 paras and 2 piastres. The design and perforation remain unchanged, and the second of the two colours we mention is that of the background.

Adhesives. 20 paras, rose-red and grey.
2 piastres, olive-brown and stone.

Turks Islands.—A correspondent, in whose opinion we have implicit confidence, informs us that he has seen an undoubtedly genuine specimen of the 1d., red, with star watermark, surcharged "2½." We presume this was an error of surcharge, unless it is a newly-made provisional.

Provisional. 2½ on 1d., red.

United States.—Envelopes.—*The Philatelic World* states that the 5 c., Garfield, on the paper, with monogram and stars, exists in the following seven varieties; viz.:

5 c., brown, on white, amber, and blue; 140 × 83 mm.
5 c. ,, ,, ,, 149 × 86 mm.
5 c. ,, on fawn; 225 × 100 mm.

Der Philatelist chronicles an envelope of the War Department with the "82" watermark.

3 c., red on blue; 140 × 83 mm.

We have also seen the following, all with the "82" watermark, some of which may have been chronicled before:

2 c., red on blue; 140 × 78 mm.
2 c. ,, 140 × 83 mm.
2 c. ,, 149 × 86 mm.
2 c. ,, 160 × 89 mm.
2 c., brown on white; 140 × 83 mm.
2 c. ,, 149 × 86 mm.
2 c. ,, 160 × 89 mm.
2 c., brown on amber; 140 × 83 mm.
2 c. ,, 149 × 86 mm.
2 c. ,, 160 × 89 mm.

The stamp on all of these is of the second type issued last year. A modification of this type has also appeared; it is a little larger the longest way of the oval, and very distinctly wider. The inscriptions are in rather thicker type; the numerals are wider and shorter; and the zigzag lines at each end of the lettered labels form direct continuations of the lines forming the ends of those labels, which is not the case in the earlier die. We have only seen a cut specimen of this variety at present.

Our readers are probably by this time as tired as we are of varieties of United States envelopes, but we have two more to chronicle—the 2 c., Type II. of 1883, with oblong label with truncated corners, lettered "Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express" in black; and the same envelope surcharged with the "Domestic Frank" of the same company described in our March number, but dated "1884" instead of 1883.

2 c., red on white; 140 × 83 mm; *wmk.* "82," with surcharge on a label.
2 c., red on white; 140 × 83 mm.; *wmk.* "82," with surcharge dated "1884."

We are rejoiced to hear, and only hope that the information is correct, that the United States authorities have determined on ceasing to sell reprints of their old issues and newspaper stamps marked "specimen."

Uruguay.—We learn from the *Philatelic World* that the 5 c. envelope of 1881 has been met with in the following new sizes:

Envelopes. 5 c., green; 141 × 71 mm.
5 c. ,, 150 × 98 mm.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to the Philatelic Society, London, by the Authors,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(*Continued from page 98.*)

Note.—At page 114 an explanation is given of the marks that serve to distinguish the impressions from the second plates of the "small letter series" of the type-printed stamps of threepence, fourpence, sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling, from those taken from the first plates, consisting, in the threepence, of a small white dot in the solid trilobed border immediately below the foliate ornament on each side, and which is further referred to at page 138; in the fourpence, of a small hair-lined numeral (I) inserted in the lower part of the stamp frame close to the letter blocks in the first plate and (II) in the second; while impressions from the second plates of the sixpence, ninepence, and one shilling are distinguishable from those taken from the first by fine white hair-lines crossing the exterior angle of the letter blocks diagonally. The whole of these plates were registered at the several dates mentioned at page 114, but the second plates of the fourpence and sixpence are the only ones which were ever put to press. Impressions from the second plates of the threepence, ninepence, and one shilling were struck off for the purposes of registration, and some few specimens, imperforate, though gummed, found their way into the hands of collectors; but beyond this the plates were never made use of, and such specimens must consequently be regarded rather as essays than as stamps.

The following alterations should be made in the text:

Page 133. Synopsis. Second Issue. To "Plates 1 and 2, the latter distinguishable by special marks," add: "was never put to press."

Page 135, to fourteenth line from top, add: "but the plate was never put to press."

Page 136. Synopsis. First Issue. After "special marks," add: "was never put to press."

Page 138, eighteenth line from top. Omit "This latter plate," &c., to the end of the paragraph, and substitute: "This latter plate was never put to press, though unperforated specimens of impressions from it are to be found in some collections."

Page 141. Synopsis. First Issue. For "No plate numbers to plate No. 2," &c., read: "No plate numbers to plates Nos. 2 and 3. Plate No. 3, distinguishable by special marks, was never put to press."

Registration Envelopes. *Pages 201–212.*

Since the publication of the work, not only have a large number of specimens of the earlier issues been submitted to us for inspection, but many changes have occurred amongst those current at that date. Some additions have also been made which it is necessary to describe. We think, therefore, that it will be more advisable to re-arrange the "synopsis" of the provisional issue, and to re-model the section describing the permanent issue, rather than to make any attempt to bring the history of these envelopes down to the present time by means of interpolations in and additions to the text. An emendated "synopsis" of the provisional issue is therefore given in place of that at page 205, and a description of the permanent issue supersedes that contained in pages 206 and 207, and in pages 383 and 384 of the appendix to the work.

Referring to the note at the foot of page 206, further investigation has confirmed the accuracy of what is there stated; viz., that the variations in the length of the "legends," which we think for distinction sake would be better described as the "instructions," chiefly depend on the relative distances between the words "officer" and "of," which are separated from one another by the vertical cross line on the face. From the time that these envelopes were first issued down to July, 1881, when a new mode of manufacture was introduced, the whole of the inscriptions and the lines were printed upon them after they were made up. During this period the variations in the length of the lines of the instructions, in the size of the type, in the size of the stamp-frames, and that of the lettering within them, were very numerous, but after the blanks were printed before they were made up into envelopes, these variations ceased, or became inappreciable. When the envelopes were printed after they were made up, the portions of the instructions on each side of the vertical cross lines were set up separately, and the distance between the two branches of the instructions varied according to the fancy of the printer. To this source of variety must be added that arising from various settings-up of the stamp-frames and the lettering within them, which, if taken in combination with the former, produce such a mass of specimens of printers' carelessness, rather than of legitimate varieties, that we have refrained from attempting to bring order out of this confusion, noting only in the "synopsis" the fact of their existence.

Accurate measurement will also sometimes show slight variations, not exceeding half a millimetre, in the length of the instructions, even when printed from the same setting-up; but this may doubtless be attributed to the shrinking of the envelopes, according as they were printed when damp or when dry.

We have given what we deem to be as nearly as possible the normal lengths of the lines of the instructions, with the principal variations as observed by us. In the note above referred to, it is stated that the measurements are "taken from the down stroke of the T to the stop at the end of the inscription." To this should be added, "or to the extremity of the last letter of the line when there is no stop."

Synopsis.

I.

Date of issue, 1st January, 1878.

Flaps and seams plain. Two sizes, F and G. Size F measuring 5¼ by 3¼ inches, or 133⅓ by 82½ mm.; and size G measuring 6 by 3¾ inches, or 152⅜ by 95¼ mm. The contractor's name is omitted in most of the earlier stamped copies. Paper, azure wove.

(1) Instructions in Roman type in one line of 112 mm., with full stop at the end. No stop after REGISTERED in the frame.

Size F. Instructions measuring 108 mm., dark blue.
" " 112 mm., "
" " 112 to 114 mm., light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 112 mm., dark and light blue.

(2) Instructions in block type of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in one line of 118 mm., without any stop at the end. Stop after REGISTERED in the frame.
Size F. Instructions measuring 116 to 119 mm., light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 116 to 119 mm., blue and light blue.*

(3) Instructions in block type of 2 mm. in one line of 120 mm., without any stop at the end. Stop after REGISTERED in the frame.
Size F. Instructions measuring 119 to 122 mm., blue and light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 119 to 122 mm., blue.

The whole of the above were issued simultaneously.

II.

Date of issue, middle of February, 1878.

Flap scalloped; seams serrated. Two sizes, F and G.

(1) Instructions in one line of block type same as (2) above.
Size F. Instructions measuring $118\frac{1}{2}$ mm., blue and light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 118 to 119 mm., blue and light blue.

(2) Instructions in one line of block type same as (3) above.
Size F. Instructions measuring 119 to 121 mm., blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 119 to 121 mm., blue.

The whole of the envelopes of this issue were printed from the settings-up of the type used for (2) and (3) of No. I.

2. Permanent Issue.

Date of issue, 1st April, 1878.

Design of Stamp.—In what is termed the "permanent issue," the stamp composed of the twopenny envelope stamp, surmounted by a cartouche carrying an inscription denoting the purpose to which it was applied, was superseded by a special stamp showing the head of the Queen in profile to the left, embossed on a solid circular ground of colour, enclosed in an engine-turned border, inscribed REGISTRATION TWOPENCE in coloured block letters. In the lower part of the border are three small white-lined circles round the holes drilled in the die for the insertion of the date-plugs.

Paper.—The paper first used in the manufacture of the permanent issue was white wove, of an azure tint, similar to that used for the provisional issue; but in July, 1881, when the mode of making up the envelopes was changed, a tough thin wove paper, of a yellowish or cream tint, was introduced, and has ever since continued to be employed.

Impression.—Previously to July, 1881, the inscriptions and crossed lines on the envelopes were printed after they were folded and the seams pasted down; but after that date they were printed on the blanks before they were made up into envelopes. The colour of the impression has varied through shades of Prussian blue of all depths, from dark to pale and washy blue; and at the present time (July, 1884) it is French blue, more or less dark.

* Copies are found with a broken E in the word REGISTERED in the instructions, making the word REGISTERED read as REGISTFRED. This is not the only instance of the use of imperfect type so long as the printing was done after the blanks were folded into envelopes.

The imprint, "McCorquodale and Co., contractors," is found at the extremity of the envelope which is covered by the closing flap. In the year 1880 this firm was converted into a joint-stock company, with limited liability, and in the autumn of that year the imprint was changed to "McCorquodale and Co. Limited," in two lines, in lieu of "McCorquodale and Co."

I. The first issue of envelopes with the new stamp was a continuation of the provisional issue of the two sizes F and G, as found under No. II. of the "synopsis" of that issue, presenting the same variations in the length of the line of instructions. The earliest date on the stamp that we have found is the 27th March, 1878; and though these envelopes were not commonly current till May of that year, yet the date of the issue may fairly be assumed to have been on or about the 1st of April, 1878.

II. At the end of May, 1878, an alteration was made in the inscriptions. The words "and a receipt obtained for it" were added to the previous instructions, the whole being arranged in two lines, and a single-lined rectangular frame was introduced into the right upper corner, enclosing the legend, "The stamp to pay the postage must be placed here," in five lines of small block letters. A similar stamp-frame has continued to be used throughout the various issues down to the present time, presenting, down to July, 1881, numerous variations in size, from 20 to 23 mm. wide by 20 to 26 mm. high, with several sizes of the type of the legend within it. The normal lengths of the two lines of instructions of the sizes F and G were about 97 and 78 mm., and the variations were from 1 to 2 mm. more or less, but there were two marked varieties in the setting up of the lines of the instructions. In one the initial letters of the words LETTER, OFFICER, POST OFFICE, REGISTERED, and RECEIPT were large, measuring 3 mm., and the word REGISTERED was 18 mm. in length, while in the other the initial letters of the above words were smaller, measuring 2½ mm., and the word REGISTERED measured 16 mm.

Up to this time sizes F and G were the only ones which had been issued, but they were now supplemented by three other sizes, denominated H, I, and K, with inscriptions similarly worded, and with stamp-frames in the right upper corners. The size of H was 8 by 5 inches, or 203 by 127 mm., with two lines of instructions in thick close block type of 3½ mm., measuring respectively 144 and 110 mm. The size of I was 10 by 7½ inches, or 253 by 177 mm., and that of K 11½ by 6 inches, or 292 by 152 mm., the instructions on these two latter being printed in two lines of open block type of 3 mm., measuring respectively 182 and 110 mm. The construction of these three envelopes differed somewhat from that of sizes F and G, for instead of being closed at the back with one serrated seam down the middle, they were closed at the back with a seam along each side, the edge of which was scalloped like the edge of the flap.

III. In August, 1878, the scalloping of the closing flaps was abandoned, and they were made plain as at the first, it having been found that the scalloped flaps were inconvenient, and were frequently torn at the Post-office, where the envelopes were sold singly, as well as in packets of a dozen. The alteration was first made in size F, issued in November, 1878, and was subsequently extended to all the other sizes as the stock of each became exhausted. In other respects this issue differed but little from the preceding one, but there are several varieties in the F and G sizes dependent on the size of the type of the instructions and of that of the legends within the stamp-frame. Four varieties in the setting up of these latter are found dependent on the size and width of the type employed.

(To be continued.)

SIZES OF UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

We have been so often puzzled by the various descriptions given of the dimensions, &c., of the envelopes of the United States, that for our own benefit and that of our readers we have drawn up the following table, showing the sizes of the current issue and the designations employed.

The *No.* is frequently used in the American journals; it is also given in Professor Horner's book. We do not know whether it is *official* or not. *No. 4* is the same size as *No. 3*, and *6* the same size as *5*, the higher number in each case being used to denote *ungummed* envelopes. The name is, no doubt, an official designation. The dimensions in inches are those given by Professor Horner. Those in *millimetres* do not in all cases correspond exactly with the former, but are approximately the measurements of ordinary specimens.

With the aid of this table collectors will be able to compare the descriptions given in the magazines with those of the catalogues.

It may not be out of place to add that the colours of the papers now employed appear to be white, amber, fawn, blue, and orange, the last being, we believe, only used for the two sizes of 1 c. envelopes issued ungummed, and intended for the transmission of circulars.

No. 1.	Note.	$5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$	inches;	134 × 72 mm.
No. 2.	Ordinary letter.	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$	„	140 × 78 mm.
No. 3.	Full letter.	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	„	140 × 83 mm.
No. $4\frac{1}{2}$.	Commercial.	$5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$	„	149 × 86 mm.
No. 5.	Extra letter.	$6\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	„	160 × 89 mm.
No. 7.	Official.	$8\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$	„	225 × 100 mm.
No. 8.	Extra official.	$10\frac{3}{16} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	„	258 × 110 mm.

Correspondence.

VIEWS OF SYDNEY.

To the Interim-Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—On receiving your July number, I was greatly surprised to find that you had devoted no less than two pages of your valuable space to a review of my pamphlet on *The Sydney Views*. Such a proceeding was so generous on your part that I could not help thinking there was a motive; but before I indicate that motive you will perhaps allow me to set you right in one or two particulars.

In professing to copy my title you make at least two errors, inasmuch as you couple certain initials with my name never claimed or made use of by me.[1] About a year ago a philatelic society in Liverpool elected me an honorary member of their body. In accepting the honour, I stated that I could neither use nor allow any letters of title to be appended to my name,

and such as have appeared were in direct opposition to my wishes. You are wrong too in describing me "author of *Answers to Correspondents.*" Sir, the authorship belongs to yourself and your chief. Since you own your memory is not so good as it used to be, you should not wear it out too much. For instance, "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain" is the joint work of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, my own articles being entitled "The Stamps of Great Britain."[2] Then I did not say that the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and the Virgin Islands were all separately engraved, your too apparent desire that I had done so notwithstanding.[3] A little thinking will convince you that my pages are numbered as they should be.[4]

You, as reviewer, then proceed to say that the plates of the twopenny value are not described with sufficient perspicuity. I will quote from pages 9 and 10 of *The Sydney Views:* "No less a number than four plates of the twopenny value are to be met with; but although this number is somewhat large, producing as it does many varieties, it is to be hoped that their salient points of difference have been hit on, so as to render the youngest collector able to tell at a glance from what plate the specimens have been taken. Plate No. I. is magnificently engraved. The mention of this, coupled with the fact that the fan ornament in the lower part of the inscribed band has shading on either side, ought to be sufficient to distinguish it from all the others."[5]

To the description of the distinguishing characteristics of Plate II. the same objection is offered, overlooking, of course, the strongest test I gave. "It will be sufficient to mark the distinctions of the second plate by noting that impressions therefrom have a shading inside the fan ornament, and a dot in each corner star." (p. 10.) That the word "amendable" is a printer's error is very apparent, and I can prove it. The following quotation will perhaps assist you in your translation: "It will probably have struck the reader as strange how at that early date so many different plates should be required by so young a colony as New South Wales; but it has to be explained that this colony did not alone use them. Victoria, until 1851, and the other Australian colonies until a later date, were amenable (liable to give account)[7] to it in postal matters, using the stamps issued by the Sydney office. This accounts for so large a number."

With reference to the charge of cribbing from *The Philatelist*, on turning to page 25 you will see that the reference list alluded to is what it professes to be—a compilation from the lists of Pemberton and Gray;[8] and with regard to what you affirm as to certain statements *seeming* to be open to question, I would like you to be more explicit,[9] and then I may be able to show that more of your statements are open to question. That there are points concerning the stamps requiring solution no one can deny; but as their solution had already baffled both French and London Societies, I considered it safer to leave these points untouched. Being unable to get the whole of the plates complete, I could neither indorse nor refute the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Legrand. My idea was to write a popular history of the views, and, judging from the criticisms received by me, I have succeeded in my object. It is absurd to say that I am *apparently* (very explicit again!) unconscious that there is anything yet to be discovered about the stamps of Sydney. It is strange that here everyone has arrived at a different conclu-

sion after a perusal of my work. Speaking of the second part, the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* of May last says on this subject: "As was to be expected, there are some moot points[10] to be met with in this chapter, and we hope that such as have been raised will be taken up by some stamp collector residing in the town from whence the labels came."

As you observe, one may possess a very small substratum of knowledge before publishing certain works—a catalogue, for instance; and then they are announced so long before they put in an appearance![11]

Having been a subscriber to the *Record* almost since its commencement, I have all along wondered how a paper calling itself the "leading magazine," "high class,"[12] and all this sort of thing, should have so little sense as it shows. Its editorials consist of a long string of quarrels. Nothing suits its editor better than running down a contemporary; his policy is, Let none live; so jealous is he of them all. Indeed, so far is this carried, that I am sure if you, as Interim-Editor, had undertaken your duties *carte blanche*, there would have been no offensive editorial such as I have had to reply to in the midst of my holiday.

I trust you will do me the justice of inserting the above letter in your next number. Yours truly, T. Martin Wears.

Rosemount, Downfield, near Dundee,
9th August, 1884.

Notes.—(1) We did not profess to copy Mr. Wears' title; indeed, we were not aware that he possessed one. In attaching the initials f.i.p. to his name, we referred to the *prospectus* issued by him under the date of July, 1883, in which he described himself as "Fellow of the Institute of Philatelists," and his advertisement in No. 5 of *The Magazine of Philately*, in which he is described as "T. Martin Wears, Esq., f.i.p." We are sorry Mr. Wears is not author of "Answers to Correspondents;" but we had no time to peruse the extensive catalogue of his works given in *The Magazine of Philately*, and we really thought he might have been.

(2) Did Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby obtain their information from the work of Mr. Wears, or did the latter obtain his information from the book of the former?

(3) We quote the first paragraph of Mr. Wears' book: "It forms an interesting study for the stamp collector to note the peculiar styles of engraving, the numerous varieties exhibited on stamps, which are the handiwork of an amateur engraver, or which have been executed in a country where printing facilities were unavailable. The stamps of New Caledonia . . . the earlier Nevis and Maurtitius (*sic*), the Cape of Good Hope, the Virgin Islands, all afford us subjects for patient and minute study." Were the stamps of either Nevis or the Virgin Islands the *handiwork of an amateur engraver*, or *executed in a country where printing facilities were unavailable?* How do the stamps of the Virgin Islands *afford us a subject for patient and minute study?* and does not this paragraph fully bear out the observations we made upon it?

(4) The more we think over it, the more convinced we are that to page the paper cover and both sides of the frontispiece is *not* as it should be. When we get our copy bound in whole morocco with gilt edges, will it not seem queer that it should commence with page 3?

(5) Our ideas of *magnificent engraving* and those of Mr. Wears perhaps differ, but we have seen specimens of Plate I. which a collector would find it very hard to recognize by Mr. Wears' description, but which anyone could see had *vertical* lines in the spandrels, which form *the* distinguishing characteristic of that plate.

(6) What we objected to was the statement that the absence of the word CREVIT and of the pick and shovel are distinguishing characteristics of Plate II. This is one of the "statements, the accuracy of which seems open to question."

(7) We still doubt whether this is a strictly accurate use of the word.

(8) This is where we differ. We would ask anyone to compare the list in the *Philatelist* with that in Mr. Wears' book, and say whether our statement with reference to the latter is, or is not, correct.

(9) We will substitute the word "is" for the word "seems," and refer the reader to Notes 3 and 6 and the statement about the sheep in the corner.

(10) We have hunted diligently for "moot points," and can only find doubts as to the identity of "the classically-draped female figure," and whether the letters on the bale are "No. O" or "No. C!" Everything else seems to be satisfactorily settled.

(11) We do not fully appreciate the meaning of this paragraph, unless it is intended to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Wears' monograph was announced in July, 1883, and did not put in an appearance till May, 1884.

(12) Will Mr. Wears kindly point out where these statements are to be found?

Lastly, we beg to assure Mr. Wears that the Interim-Editor, or whatever he pleases to term us, is fully responsible for the editorial of last month; that it is no pleasure to us to find fault with the work of other people, although it is our duty in criticizing to point out errors and omissions; and that had he produced an *original* work on the stamps of Sydney, containing fresh information and novel theories, or had he brought out, as a *compilation*, a book embodying in a convenient and useful form all that had been already published upon the subject, we should have been among the first to welcome such an addition to philatelic literature.

Notes and Queries.

A. DE R.—Many thanks for a sight of the Swiss, which we describe elsewhere. See July number for the ½d. provisional Montserrat. The surcharge on the Straits Settlements is certainly forged; it is plainly *over* the blue surcharge of the initials of some business firm. The "Fuera de hora" Uruguays are of the same class as the "Too late" Trinidads, made for collectors by obliging post-office officials.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.—We have been requested to give notice that the meetings will be resumed on the evening of Wednesday, September 17th.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. SEPTEMBER, 1884. No. 68.

RESUMING our attacks upon that *pièce de résistance*, the Catalogue of M. Moens, from which we have made two small meals already, we come to Great Britain, where the first stamp we find is the celebrated 1d., black, "v. R."

This, if not placed among the *essais* on page 385, would come more appropriately under the head of *Timbres Officiels*. But whilst including the 1d., "v. R.," M. Moens omits two other stamps which are certainly equally worthy of notice, and indeed come under precisely the same category. We allude to the 1½d., *lilac-rose*, prepared in 1860; and the 3d., rose, with netted background, prepared in 1861. Both of these, like the "v. R.," were prepared but not issued; and collectors who admit the one should certainly admit the others also.

Caricatures of the Mulready envelope are, we know, collected by some omnivorous philatelists, but we should have thought them hardly worthy of mention in a catalogue.

The Essays of Great Britain are reduced to a solitary item—the 2d., blue, without letters in the lower corners! This is not an *essay* at all in our sense of the word, but rather a *proof*, which, however, the word *essai*, we believe, includes. But we are surprised at finding no mention of the numbers of really interesting essays submitted when cheap postage was first introduced. Illustrations are given of two of them, but no description.

Under India, we are informed, "Il n'y a jamais eu de ½ anna, rouge." What! *never?* Those who have seen and handled specimens of this label, and waded through a good deal of what has been written about it, will find this rather a hard statement to swallow. That the ½ anna, red, was never *issued* we are quite willing to believe; but it exists for all that. It may certainly rank

as an *essay* or *proof*, and is perhaps as worthy of notice as the 1d., "V. R." Talking of essays and proofs, we have certainly seen several varieties of such impressions of the first issue of India; but M. Moens makes no mention of them.

After lamenting the omission of Indian Essays, we suppose it would be unreasonable if we were to object to the inclusion of so many Italians; but really these long lists of the same rejected type in different colours seem to take up space that might be more profitably occupied.

Is the genuineness of the surcharge "JEYPORE," on certain Indian envelopes and post cards, fully established? We do not suggest that it has not been; we merely ask for information.

Again with a thirst for knowledge, we venture to ask, Is it correct to divide the issues of Cashmere, or Jammu and Kashmir, into three portions, under the heads of *Jummoo*, *Kachmir*, and *Jummoo-Kachmir* respectively.

Under the first head are placed the round stamps, and the ½ a. and 1 a. rectangular, which are printed in blocks of four, three ½ a., and one 1 a. Under the second head we find all the other rectangular stamps with the star, or lotus leaf, in the centre above; and under the third the stamps of the current types. We have always been under the impression that all these stamps bore the names of both of the States, or the double name of the one State, whichever is the correct way of expressing it; and indeed the rectangular stamps with the lotus-leaf at the top of the oval band, all, we believe, bear the same inscriptions on that band. Surely all of these should be placed together. The round stamps might perhaps be assigned to a different province, but we are not aware that there is any evidence to justify us in doing so.

There is a complete set of the rectangular stamps dated 1923 (which, we believe, corresponds with 1866 rather than 1865), five types of ¼ a., three of ½ a., one of 1 a., five of 2 a., and one each of 4 a. and 8 a. Why should the ½ a. and 1 a. be assigned to *Jummoo*, which is also credited with circular stamps of the same values and date, while the other four values are given to *Kachmir*, which is thus supposed to have commenced without any stamps of the two values most commonly required?

Assuming that these five values bearing the same date formed but one issue, it is not difficult to account for the changes which subsequently took place. It may be supposed that it was soon found to be inconvenient to print two different values from the

same block, and that for this reason, in the following year, separate plates were prepared of the ½ a. and 1 a., the lower value in one, or perhaps two or three varieties of type, and the higher in a single variety only. We may further suppose that these plates did not produce a sufficiently large number of stamps at a time, and that therefore in the same year (1924) fresh plates, containing twenty varieties of ½ a. and five of 1 a., were engraved.

We should venture thus to account for the various types of these two values.

The different types or plates of the ½ a. and 1 a. dated 1924 seem to be hardly kept sufficiently distinct in M. Moens' Catalogue. There is a ½ a. stamp which may be fairly reckoned among the unattainables. It appears to be known only in *black*, and it seems doubtful whether there is more than one variety on the sheet. It is chronicled with the date 1924. Is there a scarce type of this value dated 1923? We have a notion that we once saw a copy of such a stamp. The specimen should be *now* in the collection of Herr von Ferrary.

Then there is the 1 a., dated 1924, printed from a single die, which exists in *black*, *rose-red*, *orange-red*, *pale brown*, and *blue*. (This last colour does not appear to be catalogued by M. Moens.) The rose-red variety seems to be the only one at all frequently met with.

Then come the ½ a. in twenty varieties, and the 1 a. in five varieties, which in their normal colours are common enough.

A certain small dealer, who has made himself notorious lately by his endeavours to advertise his own business and injure that of others, announces with great pride that he has succeeded in his "efforts to suppress the forger." If this statement were true, we would willingly chortle in concert with this person; but we fear that "the new Post-office Protection Bill" will have but very small influence upon the sale of forgeries, while, unless some of its provisions are interpreted by the authorities in a liberal and reasonable spirit, it may cause great loss and annoyance to larger dealers and publishers of catalogues and magazines, to injure whom has apparently been the principal object of the small dealer we have alluded to.

The clause of the Act to which we refer runs as follows:

"A person shall not—

"(*a*) Make, knowingly utter, deal in or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or

"(*b*) Have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or

"(*c*) Make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

"Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable on summary conviction on a prosecution by order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, subject to the like right of appeal as in the case of a penalty under the Acts relating to the Excise.

"Any stamp, die, plate, instrument, or materials found in the possession of any person in contravention of this section, may be seized and shall be forfeited.

"For the purposes of this section 'fictitious stamp' means any *facsimile* or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's colonies, or of any foreign country."

Our own opinion is, that under this Act the possession and use of dies for illustrating philatelic publications is perfectly lawful; but of course we cannot tell what view may be taken by those who have to administer it, and pending a decision on this point we omit our illustrations.

We have received another letter from Mr. T. M. Wears, but we really cannot devote any more space to a subject which is probably not particularly interesting to the rest of our readers. Mr. Wears seems very unreasonably to object to having the letters F. I. P. appended to his name; he says that he never made use of them himself, and that had he done so he "would have justly merited our censure." Surely this is rather rough upon the Society which conferred upon him an honorary fellowship! We never *censured* him for using these letters; we have nothing to say against the Fellows of the Institute of Philatelists; their *organ* on one occasion *compiled*—we believe that is the word—something rather too literally from the pages of a contemporary, but they were freely forgiven, and Mr. Wears should hardly throw stones at them for that. We really think the F. I. P.s have reason to feel aggrieved.

Mr. Wears still maintains, or so we gather from his letter, that the vertical lines in the spandrels are not one of *the* leading characteristics of Plate I. of the 2d.

The reference list, he says, contains Dr. Gray's descriptions of

the stamps (the types?) and Pemberton's list of varieties, "*ergo*, it is *compiled* from Pemberton and Gray," perhaps *copied* would have been more accurate; *compilation* hardly conveys the idea of a literal transcription; but why not have used Pemberton's descriptions as well, unless in order to avoid the use of the word *copy?*

Mr. Wears calls our attention to some more "moot points;" perhaps a translation of the legend on the circular band may answer the question, "Is the picture a copy of the Colonial seal?" It says *Seal of New South Wales*, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary we had better accept this statement. Where the designer of the seal got his ideas from is probably one of those things that "no feller can find out." But these are not *moot points* of any vital interest to philately; we would suggest to Mr. Wears some others, of whose existence he seems to be totally unaware. How many stamps were there on the sheet of each value, and how were the varieties arranged? Was there more than one plate of the 1d. and 2d., or are the so-called plates only the results of re-engraving of the same plate? Was there more than one plate of the 3d., or were the three plates described by Pemberton only different stages produced by wearing of the plate?

We beg to assure Mr. Wears that we have not seen any *prospectus* of this magazine, and that the editor is not responsible for all the announcements made by the publishers. When he alluded to "a paper calling itself ——," we supposed he referred to statements in that paper.

Finally Mr. Wears gives us credit for the worst possible motives in reviewing his work unfavourably, from which we presume that Mr. Wears is kind enough to consider that our statement as to our motive in the matter is *false!*

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—M. Schmidt de Wilde kindly informs us that he has received the 1d. of the old type with the Crown and CA watermark and perf. 12 (12½?), and that he doubts the existence of a *new* type of this value.

Adhesive. 1d., red; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 12.*

Argentine Republic.—"Chaos has come again," and President Surcharge is at the head of affairs. The over-print on the 15 c., which we described last month in *black*, exists also in *red*. The

same stamp has also been surcharged "1 c./1884" in red, and the 5 c. of 1867 "CUATRO centavos 1884" in black. In succession to the various *provisional* ½ c. stamps, a more or less permanent issue of this value has made its appearance. The type is a modification of that of July, 1882.

Adhesives. ½ c. on 15 c., blue; red surcharge.
1 c. ,, ,, ,,
4 c. on 5 c., vermilion; black surcharge.
½ c., reddish-brown; *perf. 12.*

Barbados.—Some of the Registration Envelopes have, we understand, appeared with the large R in an oval. The following varieties are chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste:*

Registration Envelopes. 1d., rose. Size F.
4d., gray. Size H.

Bahamas.—Mr. Clifford kindly sends us a specimen of the *One Pound* stamp, which he informs us is intended to be employed postally. The specimen in question appears to have been used as a fiscal, but we believe the same stamps do duty in both capacities in this colony. The design is an adaptation of that of the 1s. stamp, the head being in a circle instead of an oval, and the lettering in colour on white labels.

Adhesive. £1, reddish-brown; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*

Brazil.—We begin to sigh for the good old times when the Brazilians rejoiced in nice little black stamps, and stuck to them (as rigidly as we trust the stamps adhered to their letters) for some seventeen years; for lately we have been quite puzzled with the varieties of stamps and letter cards that this unhappy country has been troubled with.

We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the designs of the stamps on the 50 reis and 100 reis Letter Cards have undergone some slight modifications, the details of which are easier to recognize than to describe.

On both the new cards some of the inscriptions are in different type to those on the former ones, and the lines for the address are formed of dots instead of dashes.

Letter Cards. 50 reis, red on brown.
50 ,, ,, greenish.
100 ,, blue on brown.

British Guiana.—We have examined a sheet of each of the two provisionals whose authenticity we queried in July. There seems to be no doubt that they are quite genuine. Indeed, our publishers assure us that, assuming the OFFICIAL surcharge to be genuine, which there is no reason to doubt, they would be much more valuable without the *figure* than they are with it. The 12 c. is in sheets of forty, four horizontal rows of ten stamps. The original value is ruled out with a comparatively narrow line, and the figure surcharged is the numeral "1" 4 mm. high. The 24 c. sheet contains fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows. The value is obliterated by a broad band, and the numeral is the large "2," 7 mm. high, with a curly tail. We find no varieties of surcharge

on either sheet. In the lower margin of each are the words, "WATERLOW AND SONS, LONDON."

Cape of Good Hope.—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that the lithographed provisionals of 1861 have been reprinted. We sincerely hope that there may be some mistake about this.

By-the-by, we have always been under the impression that these stamps were *woodcuts*, not *lithographs*.

Chili.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 3 c. Post Card, the design of the stamp on which resembles that of the current adhesives, but differs in various details, the most recognizable point being that the word CENTAVOS, below the numeral, is on a curved label instead of a straight one. The inscriptions are: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE —CHILE. Two lines for the address, the first headed *Sr.*; an instruction in the left lower corner. All in colour on gray-blue card, 140 × 90 mm. Printed by the *American Bank-Note Company*.

Post Card. 3 c., red on gray-blue.

Cundinamarca.—Dr. G. Michelsen, to whom we are deeply grateful for his kindness in the matter, sends us some information as to the provisional stamps which we chronicled in August, 1883, and in March last. We quote as follows:

"The envelopes and the *green* stamps were never in use, so they must be considered as *essays*.

"Señor Millan's" (the present postmaster) "letter to me states that during the short time Señor Granados was postmaster the stock of stamps was exhausted, and he then issued the provisional stamps, 2000 of each kind or value; and these were 10 c., 20 c. (for registered letters), 50 c., and 1 peso. The so-called *registro* stamp (*Sello provisorio para Registro*) is not a registered stamp, but a label for the official paper, which is called 'Registro del Estado,' and the 'N°' is that of the paper."

The 20 c. stamp mentioned is, we suppose, the *Cubierta* we described in March.

Dr. Michelsen further informs us that the stamps lettered "No hay extampillas" were used in the State of Cauca, that he obtained used specimens of them from trustworthy persons in that State, and that the same persons also purchased for him the few unused copies remaining in the government offices.

He possesses the following values: 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso, the last in two varieties, one inscribed "1 peso," the other "un peso." These stamps are on three varieties of paper—white, blue, and yellow; but whether each value is on each kind of paper or not our informant does not state. He has also a stamp of a similar nature bearing the name POPAYAN, which was used in that town, the capital of Cauca.

It appears that the postmasters in some of the provinces not in frequently run short of stamps, and are obliged either to have recourse to type-set labels or to receiving the postage in cash, and noting on the letters the fact that they have no stamps.

Finally Dr. Michelsen tells us that he has noticed in various philatelic papers mention of surcharged Colombian stamps which he has never met with, and we fear that this is only too probable; and, on the other hand, that he has seen lately two novelties; viz., U. S. of Colombia, 20 c., stamps of 1882 surcharged 50 c. and 1 peso respectively; but we gather from his letter that he does not place implicit confidence in these provisionals.

Cyprus.—Mr. Thornhill sends us a letter in which he denounces *Fiscals used for Postage* generally, and those of Cyprus in particular. With some of his remarks, both as to fiscals and half-stamps, we fully agree; but when he expresses an opinion that "*hardly* any governments or principalities have authorized the use of Revenue stamps for postage" we are compelled to differ with him. One not altogether unimportant government authorized the use of all its *Inland Revenue* stamps for postage, preparatory to the issue of a set of stamps to be employed for both fiscal and postal purposes; and some of its largest colonies have followed the example of their mother country. Cyprus, Mr. Thornhill assures us, is not one of the colonies where this indiscriminate use has been either authorized or permitted; and he further informs us, on official authority, that Cyprus fiscal stamps have been obliterated in the post-office there to oblige collectors, without being used on letters in any way.

Now the manufacture of curiosities of this nature should certainly be discouraged in every possible way, but sweeping condemnation of all fiscals employed postally does more harm than good. Our own opinion as to fiscals, the postal use of which has been authorized, we stated last month. With reference to others, collectors should use the greatest caution. Even if they have accidentally paid postage on letters, they are not of very great interest; and if they have not done so, but have simply been postmarked by some too kind official, they are neither more nor less than *frauds*.

Ecuador.—The cards we described in April appear to have been already replaced by others of a similar type, but differing, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, in the pattern of the frame and in the name and address of the manufacturer, which now reads, "*Quito—Impreso por V. Montoya.*" The address is headed "*Sr.*" in place of "*Sor.*"

Post Card. 2 c., black and mauve.
3 c. ,,

A variety of the higher value shows the stamp and arms inverted in the lower part of the card.

Egypt.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces a reply-paid card, the halves of which differ from the single cards only by the addition below CARTE POSTALE of the words AVEC RÉPONSE on the first half, and RÉPONSE on the second; while the lower part of the frame on the first half is occupied by an instruction in French and in Arabic.

It is reported also that the colours of the stamps are about to be changed.

Post Card. 10+10 paras, carmine-rose on buff.

Falkland Islands.—A 1½d. post card is reported of the same type as the new cards for St. Vincent.

Post Card. 1½d., brown on buff.

France.—Mr. Campbell informs us that the 5 c. envelopes on *white* paper are issued officially.

French Colonies.—Guadeloupe.—The 15 c. Unpaid Letter Stamp has been met with on *deep* blue paper instead of *pale* blue. *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we obtain this information, further informs us that an entire new set of these stamps was to be issued on the first of this month.

The design is type-set, and resembles rather closely that of the British Guiana provisionals of 1862, but contains the value in the centre. All the values are printed in black on coloured paper, and the sheets are said to show probably thirty, and perhaps sixty, varieties of type! What joy to be able to add 210, perhaps 420, varieties to one's collection!

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
15 c., black on deep blue.
5 c., black on white.
10 c. ,, blue.
15 c. ,, violet.
20 c. ,, rose.
30 c. ,, yellow.
35 c. ,, gray.
50 c. ,, green.

Tahiti.—We omitted to mention last month some interesting provisionals from this colony, formed by surcharging the current 20 c. French colonies TAHITI—5 c. in two lines in black, with a thick bar above and below. There are no varieties of type of the surcharge itself, but to avoid monotony it is sometimes placed upside down and sometimes sideways. Three varieties, if not four, are thus formed.

Provisional. 5 c. on 20 c., red on green.

German Empire.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 20 pf., blue, surcharged 1 PIASTER 1 in *indigo* instead of *black*.

Adhesive. 1 piastre, indigo surcharge, on 20 pf., blue.

Gold Coast.—The stamps of this colony are coming over in new colours. Mr. Churchill kindly sends us the ½d. in *sea-green* and the 1d. in *rose;* while Mr. Clifford adds a 2d., *slate-gray*, all with the latest watermark, and perf. 14.

Adhesives. ½d., sea-green; *wmk. Crown and CA.*
1d., rose ,,
2d., slate-gray ,,

Great Britain.—We are informed that the 1 + 1d. post cards have the perforations along the fold closer together than they were originally, there being now forty-seven holes instead of thirty-two.

Greece.—Respecting the values perforated by means of a sewing-machine, Mr. Topali writes us as follows: "I see that a correspondent of M. Moens says that these stamps were not perforated at Patras. He should rather have confined himself to stating that

he was not able to obtain them there, for which I am able to give reasons. Last April I received a letter from Patras, franked by a perforated 20 lepta stamp. I wrote to Patras, asking for some of these stamps, and where they were obtained. I received some of the 1, 2, 5, and 20 lepta, together with the information that a clerk in the Post-office had perforated them. I employed these stamps on my letters; and on receiving a request from Dr. Kloss for a considerable number for the Dresden Society, I wrote again to Patras, and was informed that the clerk had ceased perforating the stamps, fearing lest he might be blamed by the Director for selling stamps mutilated, and not as issued by the Government. The clerk begged my correspondent in Patras to offer me all the perforated stamps he had left, and which he feared to make use of, and thus I became possessed of them at their facial value. I have continued to use them on my letters, and although they have attracted the notice of the authorities, no objection has been made to their use. I have never claimed for them any other character than that of postal curiosities, and never speculated on them, because, as an old collector, I knew that they had no value except as curiosities. They are purely unofficial, and M. Moens' correspondent should know that their philatelic value would be the same whether they had been perforated by himself, by me, or by the timid clerk at Patras."

Mr. Topali also calls our attention to a peculiarity in some of the 5 lepta, green, of which he sends us specimens. He says, "In every sheet of this value, the second stamp of the last row but one has the numerals 5 so indistinct, that it is impossible to decipher them."

Hawaii.—The Sandwich Islander is going into the envelope business with enthusiasm. We copy the following varieties from *Le Timbre-Poste:*

Envelopes.

White paper, surfaced with blue on the inside.

2 c., rose; 150 × 86 mm., 6 × 3⅜ inches.
4 c., vermilion ,, ,,
10 c., black ,, ,,

Plain white paper.

10 c., black; 240 × 113 mm., 9⅜ × 4½ inches.

These fancy-paper envelopes must be intended for *billets-doux* from native *beau* to native *belle*. We suppose we shall shortly have to chronicle a full set on "rose-tinted, scented with patchouli; *format de Dames.*"

India.—We have been shown the 1 and 2 annas (watermark elephant's head), the first surcharged, in black Roman capitals, C.W., and the second $\overset{\text{ON}}{\underset{\text{S}}{\text{L F}}}$, in blue block letters. We are informed that these surcharges stand for *Court of Wards* and *On Local Funds Service*. The latter seems to us a most improbable rendering.

Italy.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that some slight alterations have been made in the inscriptions on the 10 c. single, and 15 c. and 20 c. double, cards; and that the impression on the double cards is now on the first and third pages.

Also that the 50 and 100 lire *Timbres-taxe* are not of the same type as the lower values of the same series. They are labels of an upright rectangular shape, and larger than the ordinary size, inscribed SEGNATASSE—DA—LIRE—CINQUANTA (or CENTO) in four lines. The word *lire* is in large Roman capitals, and behind it are large numerals "50" (or 100). The background is covered with shading, and the whole design is surrounded by a frame, varying in the two values.

The same magazine also chronicles four stamps for the prepayment of postage on parcels. The design consists of a profile of King Humbert to right in an oval, PACCHI POSTALI on a curved label above, and value on a scroll below—CINQUANTA 50 CENTESIMI —CENT. 75 CENT.—LIRE 1.25 CENT.—LIRE 1.75 CENT. The whole enclosed in a rectangular frame filled in with ornaments, varying in each value. Impression in colour on white wove paper, perf. 14.

Adhesives. 50 c., geranium.
75 c., green.
1 l. 25 c., yellow.
1 l. 75 c., brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 lire, green; *wmk. a Crown; perf. 14.*
100 lire, red ,, ,,

Jamaica.—We are informed that the 1d. has appeared with the current watermark.

Adhesive. 1d., blue; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

Jammu and Kashmir.—This, it would appear, is the full name of the State which we have usually termed Cashmere, and the above is the way they spell it *out there.* Perhaps we ought to call them the United States of Jammu and Kashmir!

The ¼ anna, it seems, is now in a different shade of brown; and a rather thicker quality of paper is employed for the 1 anna.

Adhesives. ¼ a., bistre.
1 a., pale bronze-green on ordinary white wove paper.

Johore.—We stated in July that the long-suffering stamps of the Straits Settlements were about to be surcharged by this State. We have now seen the 2 c., rose, thus ornamented. There are two varieties. In one the name is spelled JOHOR, in the other JOHORE, in each case in black block letters.

We really do think that the authorities might have made up their minds how to spell the name of their State before they began to print it. *Adhesives.* 2 c., rose; surcharged JOHOR.
2 c. ,, ,, JOHORE.

Mexico.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following: Adhesives of the current type, 2 c., imperf.; 3 c., 25 c., and 10 pesos, perforated. Also a 10 c. envelope with the watermark we described

in July, but with a stamp of the type of the current adhesives impressed in the right upper corner.

Adhesives. 2 c., green ; *imperf.*
3 c. ,, *perf.*
25 c. ,, ,,
10 pesos, blue ; *perf.*
Envelope. 10 c., green ; $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Monaco.—It is reported that the proprietor of this little estate is about to issue postage stamps. We presume he desires to *enhance* his revenue like the authorities of Faridkot. Of course there will be single and reply-paid cards for the interior and for the different circles of the Postal Union, to say nothing of envelopes and wrappers in various sizes and shapes ; and in a few months we may expect surcharges and other luxuries. We would suggest a separate issue of *fiscal* stamps, to be afterwards admitted to postal use.

Montserrat.—We learn from M. Schmidt de Wilde that the 1d., which we chronicled last month, is perf. 12. Is it perf. 14 also? The same correspondent informs us of the $2\frac{1}{2}$d. with the current watermark, and of a $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$d. card with stamp of the type of that on the current cards of St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$d., red-brown ; *wmk. Crown and CA ; perf. 14.*
Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$d., brown on buff (?).

Nevis.—We are indebted to M. Schmidt de Wilde for news of a $2\frac{1}{2}$d., blue. Also a 4d., the colour of which he does not state, but which we presume is the variety which our publishers tell us they have received in French gray. Both values have the current watermark, and are perf. 14.

Adhesives. $2\frac{1}{2}$d., blue ; *wmk. Crown and CA.*
4d., French gray ,,

New Zealand.—A correspondent kindly informs us that Registration Envelopes have been issued in this colony in the following three sizes ; viz., 217 × 126 mm., 151 × 98 mm., and 133 × 82 mm. The two smaller of these correspond with our sizes F and G, but the largest is not the same size as any of the British envelopes.

They are of linen-lined paper, with the usual blue lines and inscriptions : REGISTERED LETTER. THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT. Large R in a plain (oval?) frame in right (?left) hand corner, and space lettered "Affix Stamps Here" in left (?right) hand corner. Plain flap, we presume unstamped.

Registration Envelopes. Blue ; 217 × 126 mm.
,, 151 × 98 mm.
,, 132 × 82 mm.

Perak.—The 2 c., rose, Straits Settlements is chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* as bearing the word PERAK in heavy Roman capitals ; and the same periodical also mentions the 4 c., rose, surcharged 2 CENTS.—PERAK in two lines vertically.

Adhesives. 2 c., rose ; black surcharge.
2 c. on 4 c. ,, ,,

Peru.—We have a few more permutations and combinations of the surcharges. Oval Postal Union surcharge, lettered LIMA below; triangle Type I.; and circular surcharge lettered LIMA—CORREOS.

With black triangle only.
20 c., carmine-red.
With blue oval and black triangle.
2 c., lake.
With red circular and black triangular surcharges.
1 c., green.
5 c., vermilion; *unpaid.*
10 c., orange ,,
20 c., blue ,,
50 c., brown ,,

We have received a set of cards, exactly similar to those that have been known so long, with arms, &c., in left upper corner, and a curiously-shaped space marked in the right upper corner. The new-comers, strange to relate, bear no surcharge. The arms on the various values are surmounted by "3 TRES 3," "4 CUATRO 4," and "5 CINCO 5," respectively; while the second line of inscription above reads, "TRES (CUARTO OR CINCO) CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL." On the double cards the words "[CON RESPUESTA PAGADA.]" on the first half, and "[RESPUESTA PAGADA]" on the second half, are found on each side, below the arms, and below the outlined space. All are in black, on white or buff card $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The double cards are joined at the tops, and have the impression on the first and fourth pages.

Post Cards. 3 c., black on white.
4 c. ,,
5 c. ,,
3+3 c., black on buff.
4+4 c. ,,
5+5 c. ,,

Porto Rico.—In addition to the changes of colour which we have already chronicled, the following are noted in *Le Timbre-Poste:*

Adhesives. 20 c. de peso, deep green.
80 ,, deep red.

Portugal.—We made a mistake last month in saying that we had already chronicled the new 10 reis stamp. It is of the type of which we gave an illustration, colour green, perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$. It was to be brought into use in Portugal on July 15th, and in Azores and Madeira three days after the publication in those places of the decree authorizing its issue.

Adhesive. 10 reis, green.

Queensland.—Mr. Stodart has kindly sent us a letter which he received from the Under-Secretary to the Post and Telegraph Department at Brisbane, from which it appears that the $\frac{1}{2}$d. stamps formed by surcharging the 1d., orange, were issued for the purpose of making up a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$d., which was at that time charged on newspapers between Queensland and the United Kingdom, and that before a special stamp of that value could be prepared the rate was changed.

This accounts for the fact of the provisional ½d. stamp having never been replaced by a permanent issue.

Russia.—An unstamped card, similar in other respects to the current 3 kop. card, has been chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste*. There is a space marked for an adhesive in the right upper corner, and an instruction in three lines.

Post Card. Brown on white.

Russian Locals.—Rjeff (Tver).—The 5 kop., blue with red centre, is now, it seems, perforated.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue and red; *perf. 11 and 12.*

Tichvin (Novgorod).—We have received a stamp of a new type for this district. Large numeral, on a solid ground, in the centre; MARKA above, KOP. below, and inscriptions at each side, in Russian characters; a numeral in a circle in each corner. Black impression on blue wove paper; perf. 12.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on blue.

St. Christopher.—The 6d., green, of Nevis has been chronicled with the surcharge REVENUE in black, and SAINT CHRISTOPHER in purple or blue. *Le Timbre-Poste* now adds, on the authority of a correspondent, a *one shilling, rose*, with the same surcharges, employed postally.

This appears to be the 1s. Nevis of new type, which has not yet been brought into postal use in its own country.

Provisional. 1s., rose; surcharged in black and blue.

Santander.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that there is a 1 c. stamp of the same type as the two values already chronicled.

Adhesive. 1 c., blue.

Sierra Leone.—We are indebted to Mr. Clifford for a specimen of the 4d. in *brown*. We fear there are to be new sets for these West African colonies.

Adhesive. 4d., brown; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*

Straits Settlements.—At the last moment we are informed of some more provisionals—the 5 c. surcharged, in *black*, "TWO CENTS," in block capitals, vertically; the same value surcharged, in *red*, "$\frac{4}{Cents}$;" and the 12 c. surcharged, in *black*, "$\frac{8}{Cents}$"

Provisionals. 2 c. on 5 c., blue; black surcharge.
4 c. on 5 c., blue; red surcharge.
8 c. on 12 c., purple-brown; black surcharge.

Sunjei Ujong.—A correspondent kindly informs us that he has received recently the 2 c., rose, Straits Settlements, watermarked Crown and CA, surcharged with the name of this State.

Adhesive. 2 c., rose; black surcharge.

Tobago.—M. Schmidt de Wilde informs us that he has received a 2½d., blue, and 4d. and 6d., we presume in the same colours as in 1881, with the Crown and CA watermark.

Adhesives. 2½d., blue; *wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.*
4d., green ,, ,,
6d., stone ,, ,,

Tolima.—This State seems to imitate the rest of the Confederated States of Colombia in employing various kinds of paper for its stamps in a peculiarly aggravating manner. We find we have not previously copied the following from *Le Timbre-Poste:*

Adhesives. 5 c., brown on bluish wove.
10 c., blue ,,
50 c., indigo on bluish laid (Registration Stamp).

Transvaal.—We take from *Le Timbre-Poste* the news that a new set of stamps either has been or is on the point of being issued in this Republic. Is this place under anybody's *suzerainty*, whatever that may mean, or not? We know that one can do a lot of fighting without being *at war*. Various nations have done that. But whether a queen or even an empress can be suzerain of a republic——. However, it is a question that matters but little to philatelists so long as the country issues a set of stamps.

The design consists of the arms, crest, flags, and motto in a circle; POSTZEGEL—Z. AFR: REPUBLIEK above, value in words below, and numerals in the corners. Coloured impression on white wove paper; perforated.

Adhesives. ½d., gray
1d., carmine
3d., violet
4d., greenish-gray
6d., blue
1s., green
2s. 6d., yellow
5s., bluish-green
10s., brown

Turkey.—Some more of the stamps have appeared in new colours, says *Le Timbre-Poste;* also new post cards, with stamp and inscriptions all in colour.

Adhesives. 10 paras, green on sea-green.
1 piastre, blue on pale blue.
Post Cards. 20 paras, carmine-rose.
20+20 ,, ,,

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(*Continued from page 136.*)

IV. In July, 1881, another mode of constructing the envelopes was introduced, with a new issue of size F, which at that period had for some months been out of stock, and has been subsequently applied to sizes G and H, as the old stock of these sizes became exhausted. In the new mode of construction the long flap opposite to that on which the stamp is struck, instead of being folded down before the side flaps were brought over it, was folded down over the side flaps, forming a plain seam up each side. The paper used in the manufacture, which up to that time had been wove, of an azure tint varying in depth, was replaced by a thin wove tough paper of a cream-coloured tone. The inscriptions and the crossed lines were also printed before the envelopes were made up, and the variations in the length of the lines and in

the type of the lettering within the stamp-frame ceased. The inscription was also altered by suppressing the oblong frame enclosing the word REGISTERED, and inserting in place of it the words REGISTERED LETTER in large block letters immediately above the instructions.

When the above alterations were made in the manufacture and printing of the envelopes, the instructions on size F were changed by the addition of a penalty clause, which was abandoned before any issue was made of the other sizes. The instructions were as follows: "This letter must be handed to an officer of the Post-office, and a receipt obtained for it. If otherwise posted, there will be an extra charge on delivery;" and they were printed in three lines of block letters of 2 mm., the two first lines measuring each 100 mm., and the third 80 mm. The stamp-frame in the right upper corner contained the ordinary legend, the word HERE at the end of it being sometimes followed by a full stop, while at other times there is no stop.

In October, 1881, the penalty clause in the instructions on size F was suppressed, and the form adopted in May, 1878, was again brought into use, set up in two lines of 77 mm. each in small block letters, preceded in the left upper corner by the letter R in large block type of 11 mm. The legend in the stamp-frame was in small block letters of the same size as those in the instructions, and is found both with and without a full stop at the end of it. A full stop is generally found at the end of the last line of the instructions, but sometimes this is wanting; and the like may be said as to the word REGISTERED in the instructions, which has sometimes a comma after it, but at other times has none. An error in the date of the stamp exists in those stamped on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd February, 1882, the figure "2," denoting the month, being inverted.

In March, 1882, the dating of the stamps was discontinued, and the plug-holes were filled in with pearled ornaments in place of the numerals. As this change came into operation on a certain fixed day, it affected the envelopes at that time in stock which had not been sent in to be stamped. At that time those of size F, last described, were current, as also those of size G of the type of May, 1878, the unstamped stock in hand of which was not exhausted. No unstamped stock of the other sizes appears to have been on hand, as no further issue of size H was made until December last, when it appeared with inscriptions in the form then current for the sizes F and G, and up to the present time the sizes I and K have not been issued with undated stamps.

In July, 1882, the alterations inaugurated in size F in July, 1881, were extended to size G. The mode of construction was altered; the paper was changed to cream-coloured wove; and the blanks were printed before being folded into envelopes. The inscriptions were also altered by the introduction of REGISTERED LETTER above the two lines of instructions, which were preceded by a large block letter R of 16 mm. in the left upper corner. Two settings up of the inscriptions are found, both of which were current at the same time. In one the instructions are in large block letters of 2 mm. in two lines, each measuring 101 mm., with a full stop at the end of the second line, and there is also a full stop at the end of the legend in the stamp frame. In the other the instructions are in smaller type of 1¼ mm., and are in two lines of unequal length, the first measuring 98 mm., and the second 75 mm. There is a comma after REGISTERED, and a full stop at the end of the second line; but there is no stop after HERE in the legend within the stamp-frame.

VI. In January, 1883, size G was issued with the large R enclosed in a single-lined upright oval of 27 by 22 mm. The letter is rather shorter than in the previous issue, measuring 15 mm., but the type is thicker. The instructions are in two lines of small block type, the one measuring 92 and the other 72 mm., and there is a comma after the word REGISTERED, and a full stop at the end of the second line; the legend in the stamp-frame is in type of a similar size, and there is no stop after HERE. A change was also made in the mode of printing the inscriptions on the envelopes. Up to that time the closing flap on which the registration stamp was struck was to the left

of the face; but when the issue of those bearing the R in an oval commenced, the position of the inscriptions was reversed, and the closing flap was consequently to the right of the face.

In the month of March following, size F was also issued with the letter R in an oval, and with the instructions printed in a similar way and in type of the same size as size G. The instructions in two lines measure 81 and 64 mm. respectively, and there is a full stop at the end of the second line, but no stop after REGISTERED, nor is there any stop at the end of the legend in the stamp frame.

It should be here noted, that between the date of the issue of size G in January, 1883, and that of size F in March following, the colour of the impression was altered. Up to that period the colour had been Prussian blue, varying from dark to a washy light blue, but the colour was then altered to French blue. This blue had been partially employed in the previous year, but after February, 1883, it was uniformly adopted. About the same period also the stamping of the envelopes with the embossed registration stamp of twopence ceased to be done at Somerset House. They are now stamped by the contractors in French blue, whereas those stamped at Somerset House were in blue and pale blue.

When the issue of size G with the letter R in an oval was made in January, 1883, a hand-stamp with a similar design was supplied to many of the principal Post-offices for stamping registered letters, intended for countries within the Postal Union, which were not enclosed in registration envelopes already bearing a large R on the face. This stamp was applied at the left upper corner in black.

In December, 1883, size H was issued, constructed similarly to sizes F and G, and with a large R in an oval in the left upper corner. The instructions are in two lines of Roman capitals of 2½ mm., the one measuring 109 mm., and the other 88 mm. There is a comma after REGISTERED, and a full stop at the end of the second line. The type of the legend in the stamp frame is similar to that in sizes F and G, and there is no stop after HERE.

Up to the present time (September, 1884) the old stock of sizes I and K does not appear to have become exhausted, as no fresh issue has been seen.

(To be continued).

THE POST CARDS OF VENEZUELA.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

AUGUST (?), 1880.

(See *Philatelic Record*, October, 1880.)

Medium-sized card, 130 × 94 mm. Inscription at top in three lines.

1. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE).
2. ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.
3. TARJETA POSTAL (in block letters).

A piece of ornamental chainwork separates this upper from the lower portion of the card, which has two long and one short lines for the address, with the word "Señor" printed above them. The whole is enframed with a chain border 122 × 84 mm. except the place for the stamp, which has plain lines. Coloured impression on white; no value expressed.

Black on white.
Carmine on white.
Blue on white.
Greyish-green on white.

Var. A.—Flaw in the sixth link of the centre chainwork, beginning from right. Flaw in the eighth link at bottom, beginning from left. First line of inscription 52½ mm., second line 68 mm.

Black on white.
Blue on white.
Greenish-grey on white.
Carmine on white.

Var. B.—Flaw in the sixth link (centre chainwork), beginning from left. First line of inscription 52 mm., second line 70 mm.

Black on white.
Carmine on white.
Blue on white.
Black on bluish-white.

Var. C.—Same as *A*, but no flaw in chainwork.

Black on white.
Carmine on white.
Blue on white.
Black on bluish-white.

Var. D.—First line 53½ mm., second line 72½ mm. ; no flaw.

Black on white.
Blue on white.

AUGUST (?), 1883.

Same design as Issue 1880. Black impression on coloured card.

White	Whitish-blue
Cream	Pale rose
Straw	Lilac-rose
Light yellow	Pale lilac
Light bottle-green	Brick
Light green	Deep brown
Blue-green	Yellow ochre
Deep blue	Slate
Light blue	

TYPE I. UNIVESELLE (R missing). Break between the twelfth and thirteenth link at bottom. Double linear frame to left of centre chainwork.

Light blue	Light green
Deep blue	Light bottle-green
Slate	Deep brown
Bluish-green	Brick

TYPE II. Same as Type I., but only a part of double linear frame to left remaining.

Pale lilac	Light yellow
Pale rose	Straw
Light blue	White

TYPE III. Comma after UNIVERSELLE. Break between the twelfth and thirteenth link at bottom. Break between the sixth and seventh link to left.

Pale rose	Straw
Pale lilac	Light blue
Pale yellow	Pale blue
Cream	White

Variety.—Upper left link does not join corner ornament, but is to left of it.

Deep blue	Light green
Brick	Light bottle-green
Yellow ochre	Pale rose
Deep brown	Cream
Light blue	Slate

TYPE IV. Period after UNIVERSELLE. The inner linear frame to left broken just above second line for address, the upper part pointing inwards.

Cream	Lilac-rose
Straw	Whitish-blue
Pale rose	Pale blue
Pinkish-lilac	

TYPE V. Period after UNIVERSELLE. Period at end of second line inverted, thus—VENEZUELA· 3 mm. between POSTALE and UNIVERSELLE. The inner linear frame at bottom nearly always missing. Break between the twelfth and thirteenth link at bottom.

Light blue.
Pale rose.
Lilac-rose.
Straw.
White.

TYPE VI. Period after VENEZUELA inverted, but nearly always missing. 4½ mm. between POSTALE and UNIVERSELLE. Break between the twelfth and thirteenth link at bottom.

Straw.
Pale rose.
Whitish-blue.
Lilac-rose.

TYPE VII. Same as Type VI., but inner linear frame to left has slipped and cuts the lower chainwork.

Brick	Blue-green
Deep brown	Light green
Deep blue	Slate
Bottle-green	

TYPE VIII. Period after UNIVERSELLE. Two small varieties.

First Variety.—The two horizontal lines of frame for stamp pass beneath the vertical ones.

Slate	Light blue
Deep brown	Whitish-blue
Deep blue	Cream
Brick	Straw
Light bottle-green	White
Blue-green	Lilac-rose
Light green	

Second Variety.—Only the lower line of frame for stamp passes beneath the vertical ones.

Pale rose.
Pale lilac.
Light blue.
Straw.
Cream.

1884.

Same design as last. Black impression on various coloured card.

White	Whitish-blue
Cream	Deep rose
Yellow-buff	Lilac-rose
Salmon	Bright lilac-rose
Brownish-gray	Violet
Deep brownish-gray	Deep orange
Bluish-gray	Bright yellow
Whitish-green	Iron-gray
Emerald-green	Light pink

TYPE I. UNIVESELLE. Very similar to Types I. and II. of previous issue, but inner linear frame corrected. Space between twelfth and thirteenth link at bottom (from right), and at top between second and third (from right).

Whitish-blue	Bluish-gray
Whitish-green	Violet
Emerald-green	Lilac-rose
Yellow-buff	Bright lilac-rose
White	Iron-gray
Deep orange	

TYPE II. Period after UNIVERSELLE. *Rosace* between the tenth and eleventh link at bottom from right.

Whitish-blue	Deep rose
Bright lilac-rose	Iron-gray
Violet	Bright yellow
White	Bluish-gray
Yellow-buff	Salmon
Emerald-green	

TYPE III. Period after UNIVERSELLE. Period after VENEZUELA inverted. Space between the sixth and seventh and fifteenth and sixteenth links at bottom from right.

Deep brownish-gray	Bright lilac-rose
Yellow-buff	Emerald-green
Cream	Light pink

TYPE IV. Comma after UNIVERSELLE. Space between thirteenth and fourteenth link at bottom (from right), and between sixth and seventh to left (from bottom).

Yellow-buff	Brownish-gray
Bright yellow	Deep brownish-gray
Deep orange	Cream
Bright lilac-rose	Emerald-green
Whitish-blue	Iron-gray

Notes and Queries.

T. H. B.—Many thanks for information about the envelopes, which we have used elsewhere. The hand-stamp you enclosed seems to be only a Post Office *date* stamp; it bears no indication of postage paid or to be paid. We think it can hardly be considered of any Philatelic value.

W. A.—Many thanks for your notes, of which you will see that we have made use.

W. B. T.—We refer to your letter elsewhere. It is conclusive as to certain Cyprus fiscals, and we shall be very glad to receive any proofs you may obtain of the illegitimacy of other curios of that kind; but this is not quite a case of *ex uno disce omnes.*

S. DE W.—Very many thanks for your list; we shall be grateful for any news you can send us.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. OCTOBER, 1884. No. 69.

REFERRING again to the Catalogue of M. Moens, we have to acknowledge having made a mistake on page 102 in stating that the 2 piastres, first issue of Egypt, is not chronicled divided for use as 1 piastre. It is mentioned on page 166 of the Catalogue, and we hereby apologise to M. Moens for accusing him of a sin of omission which he did not commit.

We pass now to Labuan. Do the first provisionals exist *without* the original value obliterated? and are not the *errors* of the last surcharge the results of broken letters and defective printing?

Liberia. The sets of 1864 and 1867 appear to be the same, with the exception that the former is *perf. 11, 12*, and the latter *perf. 12*. There seems to be no difference between the *imperf.* varieties of the two series.

Lombardo-Vénétie. It *may* be strictly accurate to place the first four issues of Austria with values in *centesimi* and *soldi* under this head; but surely it would be more convenient to arrange them under Austria, as the *stamps* are probably as a rule arranged. Were these issues more limited in their circulation than the later *soldi* stamps?

It seems always to have been taken for granted that full sets of the first issue of Lubeck existed on watermarked and unwatermarked paper. We fancy M. Moens is quite correct in coming to the conclusion that this is an error. Our own small experience agrees with his great experience, which tells him that only the ½ and 1 schilling are known unwatermarked. Let us hope that we may strike out three "wants long felt" from our list of Lubeck. We note, as a curious instance of the perversity of (philatelic) human nature, the fact that while a set of *originals* of the issues

of 1863–4–6 can be purchased retail for francs 2.30, *reprints* of the same stamps are offered at 12 francs the set! Can blue china show any parallel for this?

Luxemburg. We will say nothing as to the varieties in the position of the surcharge on the *official* stamps. Their name is legion or thereabouts.

Modena. One would like to have some idea as to how many of the numerous *errors* which are chronicled, and which undoubtedly exist, were ever known to have been used or even found on sheets sent out for use.

Moldavia. Are the forgeries of the stamps of this country much more worthy of being elaborately catalogued and described than those of other countries? They are interesting perhaps as being of semi-official origin, but it seems a waste of time and space to give them all.

New South Wales. M. Moens gives the roughly-engraved 1d. Sydney as the first plate, or first stage of the plate; and assigns the more finely-engraved type to a recutting of the plate. This is more a matter of opinion than anything else. No one apparently has ever produced any considerable number of specimens of either type, with dates attached to them, so as to show which was in use first; and it is not a matter of very great importance. In a similar manner the various stages of the 2d. are ascribed to re-engraving, not to separate plates; while stage 3 is chronicled as only due to wearing out of some of the details of stage 2. Here we venture to differ from M. Moens. All the specimens we have seen of stage (or plate) 2 show dots in the centres of some, at least, of the stars in the corners; where the segments of the fan can be distinguished, the lines dividing them always run to the *salient* angles of the fan; and finally in worn specimens, where the shading inside the fan can scarcely be traced, the trefoil ornament in the centre is equally indistinct. On the other hand, we have specimens of stage 3 with all the lines of the background distinct, and yet not a trace of shading inside the fan or of dots in the stars. In every instance the lines dividing the segments run to the *re-entering* angles; and even in copies showing the spandrels almost white, the trefoil may be found as distinct as ever. This would seem to show that the fan, at all events, must have been recut, and probably other portions of the design also.

In this month's *Timbre-Poste* is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Breitfuss on the Stamps of Persia, which promise to be of the

greatest interest. For the benefit of those of our readers who are not conversant with French, we shall endeavour to obtain the permission of author and publisher to reproduce these articles in our own pages.

Philatelists are well aware of the difficulty which exists in obtaining information respecting stamps, especially obsolete ones, from the postal officials of the countries or colonies in which they were issued. It is not that the officials refuse the information, but that they are, as a rule, unable to give it, their ideas as to various issues being generally most confused. We have, therefore, much pleasure in calling special attention to the list of British Indian stamps which we reproduce in our pages this month. This list has been prepared by Mr. Hynes, Assistant-Director of the Post-office at Calcutta; and we trust that the intelligent interest which he has shown in the stamps of the office which he directs may meet with many official imitators.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Of the new type, chronicled in our last, Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us another value; viz.:

Adhesive. 1 centavo, carmine.

Azores.—The new Portuguese 10 reis, mentioned last month, is in use with the small surcharge.

Adhesive. 10 reis, green, black surcharge.

Bahamas.—The colour of the Five Shilling adhesive, of which we spoke some time ago, is greenish-black, of the new type, without the word postage. A Fourpenny value has been issued.

Adhesive. 4d., yellow; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Bavaria.—From the *Deutschen Philatelisten Zeitung* we learn that the following cards have appeared with wide undulating lines as a watermark.

Post Cards. 1 pfennig, green on buff.
5 ,, violet on buff.
10 ,, carmine on buff.

Brazil.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles further changes in the Letter Cards which have been issued since the beginning of September. The stamps are enlarged by an outer border, which follows the outlines of the stamp, and they now bear some slight additional ornaments. On the 100 reis is a sphinx in front of the stamp, whilst in the 200 reis this beast is beneath it. On the reverse of

the cards are the following ornaments and inscriptions: A crown surrounded by the inscription *Carta Bilhete—50 Reis—Brazil.* Arms surrounded by *Carta Bilhete—100 Reis.* A *cartouche* with numeral 200 surrounded by *Carta Bilhete—Reis—Brazil.* The outside of the paper is greenish, and the inside white.

Letter Cards. 50 reis, red on greenish paper.
100 ,, blue ,,
200 ,, green ,,

Bulgaria.—We have received three values of Unpaid letter stamps, all of the same design. In the centre, on a circle of solid colour, is the numeral of value in white, with pearled curved labels above and below, with coloured inscriptions. Below is a small coloured block, with branches issuing from either end, inscribed 3A. The spandrels are filled in with horizontal lines. The top, bottom, and side labels are of solid colour, with white inscriptions. In each angle is a block containing a small post-horn. The inscriptions in the centre stand for "Bulgaria—Stotinki," and those in the borders for "Supplementary—Postal—Tax—of Bulgaria." Shape, upright rectangular. The stamps are divided by a serpentine punch, gauging about 6½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 stotinki, orange.
25 ,, deep blue.
50 ,, carmine-lake.

Ceylon.—M. Moens tells us that the 2 and 24 cents have changed colour.

Adhesives. 2 cents, green
24 ,, purple-brown } *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Dominican Republic.—A correspondent writes us: "I have not yet seen mentioned a sub-variety which may be found on three, at least, of the values; viz., the erroneous substitution of a second accent for the dot to the *i* of centimes, which is printed thus céntímes. I have found it on the 5, 10, and 50 centimes."

Faridkot.—In July last we chronicled, with a certain amount of reserve, a ½ anna stamp, printed in *red*, supposed to have been manufactured in 1877, and to have been employed recently in *error*.

There appearing to be some doubts as to its history, we addressed some enquiries to the State Postmaster of Faridkot, who has very kindly sent us the following information: First, that these stamps were never issued for use, but were printed as *essays* only; second, that they were printed in 1884, and in *red* only, but that the die had been prepared some time previously. We may add that the date here given for the manufacture of these *red* stamps is fully confirmed by the bright fresh appearance of the specimens sent to our publishers. We know, however, that this type was also printed in *blue*, and these impressions were probably struck when the die was prepared, in 1934 (A.D. 1877). Some of the *blue* stamps may

very possibly have been issued and used in mistake for the ¼ anna, *blue*, but it seems impossible that the *red* ones could have been so used without being noticed by the Postmaster, who states that they were never used.

We therefore more than ever incline to the belief that the ½ anna stamps are *essays* only, that the *red* impressions were never made use of, and that obliterated copies of the latter are not exactly what they profess to be.

The "Finance Minister's" letter, to which we alluded in July, states that the ½ anna, red, stamps "are long since obsolete, and out of date," thus contradicting the statement of the Postmaster as to the time when they were printed. But one of our reasons for preferring to accept the statement of the latter is the same which led us in the first instance to feel suspicious of the former; namely, that, in our opinion, which is shared by others who have examined the documents in question, there is a very strong family likeness between the handwriting of the "Finance Minister's" letter and that of the person by whom it was sent to our publishers; this person professing to be in possession of all, or almost all, the *red* Faridkot stamps in existence, and being, perhaps naturally, anxious to dispose of them at high prices.

Fiji.—The One Penny is now printed in a pale shade of ultramarine, perf. 10.

Finland.—Helsingfors.—*Der Philatelist* announces a change in type of the 10 pennia. In the new stamp the central numerals of value are debruised by a label inscribed HELSINGFORS—HELSINGISSA, in two lines.

Adhesive. 10 pennia, green and brown on white paper; *perf.* 10½.

French Colonies.—Tahiti.—We are indebted to Messrs. Thomas Ridpath and Co. for a copy of *L'Océanie Française*, published at Papeete on the 17th June last, and franked by three of the provisional 5 centimes stamps described in our last number. If we are to believe a paragraph in the *Océanie Française*, there are more curious methods of compensating for the lack of certain values than surcharging. The paragraph in question is headed "*Un procédé colonial*," and sets forth that on taking the previous number of the journal to the post-office, with the view of posting it to subscribers, the "*staff*" was informed that, owing to the stock of 5 centimes stamps being exhausted, 10 centimes stamps must be used and paid for. The *staff* submitted; but the editor remarks that should the 10 centimes stamps also be sold out, there is no reason why the post-office authorities should not demand that newspapers should be franked by 1 franc labels. Finally, he calls upon God and men "*de remédier immediatement à cette intolérable situation.*" As we have already shown, his cry has been heard.

Messrs. Ridpath and Co. inform us that they have received two more provisionals to be placed to the credit of this colony. The

surcharges are of the same type, and display the same topsy-turvy peculiarities as the 5 c.

Provisional Adhesives. 10 c., surcharged in black on current 20 centimes.
25 c. „ „ old 1 franc; *imperf.*

Senegal.—The following card is described by *Der Philatelist.* Inscribed:

SÉNÉGAL ET DÉPENDANCES.

CARTE POSTALE.

Prix pour la France, l'Algérie, les colonies françaises et les pays étrangers avec lesquels l'échange des cartes postales est autorisé—10 centimes. The card is franked by a 10 centimes adhesive, and has five lines for address.

Post Card (without expressed value). Black on green, size 125 × 90 mm.

Gambia.—M. Moens chronicles a reply card similar in pattern to the single one.

Reply Card. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$, grey on buff.

German Empire.—Of the issue of 1872, the *Timbre-Poste* mentions the 2 and 5 groschen and the 7 kreuzer as existing with the imperial eagle inverted.

Great Britain.—We have seen a military official Post Card which does not seem to have been described. On the upper portion of the card is printed ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE in plain Roman capitals, with a line beneath. Then comes in two lines The—Officer Commanding. The card is franked by the *fac-simile* hand-stamp of the signature of George D. Ramsay, Director of the Royal Army Clothing Depôt at Westminster. The back of the card is printed, leaving certain observations to be filled in by pen.

Greece.—A correspondent of M. Moens informs him that new stamps of the values of 25 and 50 leptas have been ordered in Belgium. They are to bear the effigy of Mercury, and are to serve as models for the creation of a new issue at home. It is conceivable enough that the Greeks should get their stamps from Belgium; but why on earth should not the Belgians make their own stamps, instead of getting them from France or England?

Griqualand East.—A correspondent sends us a stamp which we introduce to our readers under all reserves. He informs us that "it was used in Griqualand East (between the Cape Colony and Natal) by a private firm ten years ago." In its simplicity the stamp reminds us of some of the Confederate Locals. In the centre, in two lines, is MOUNT CURRIE—EXPRESS. Above and below this inscription are panels of network. An outer border of plain double lines is inscribed ONE PENNY above, BALLANCE on the left, & below, and GOODLIFFE on the right, all in block letters. The stamp is square in shape, and typographed in green on stout wove

paper, perforated 12½. We appeal to our South African readers for further information respecting this label.

Guinea.—It is rumoured that a set of stamps of a new type is about to be issued for this Portuguese colony. Design, portrait of King Luis in an oval, lettered GUINE PORTUGUEZA above, REIS and numerals below.

We will leave the list of values and colours until we receive some further information concerning them.

Haiti.—We have seen a large upright rectangular fiscal stamp, with arms of Haiti in a circle, and inscribed TIMBRE—CONNAISSEMENTS—EXPORTATION, which has apparently done postal duty.

Fiscal used postally. 70 c., orange-yellow; *perforated.*

Hungary.—The *J.B.Z.* mentions a post card, employed in June last, which is printed in violet instead of brown.

Post Card. 2 kreuzer, violet on buff.

Jammu and Kashmir.—Of the same design as the lately current 1 anna, red, we have seen:

Adhesive. 1 anna, emerald-green, on extremely thin native paper.

We have also seen another value, of a *new design*, printed on similar paper, in vermilion; but the specimen was so heavily postmarked that we could not decipher the value.

Mexico.—In addition to the novelties chronicled in our last, we are informed that a Five Pesos of the latest type is now in circulation. M. Moens mentions a Fiscal stamp, *Documentos libros*, of 1883, as having been used postally.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, blue.
Fiscal used postally. 10 centavos, brown.

Moldavia.—Our readers will share our regret at the announcement of *Le Timbre-Poste*, that the original dies of the first issue of Moldavia have been discovered, and are to be employed for the manufacture of reprints. Is this "horrible tale" true, we wonder? or is it only a prelude to some fresh performance by the officials in those parts on the credulity of collectors?

New Zealand.—We have received the current One Penny, surcharged, in black $\frac{\text{HALF}}{\frac{1}{2}}$, for provisional use as a Halfpenny stamp.

Provisional Adhesive. ½d., surcharged in black on current 1d., rose.

Nicaragua.—*Der Philatelist* informs us of a new reply card. In the upper centre of the card is the stamp, with arms of the Republic in a triangle, MAYO to left, and 1884 to right. The arms are enframed in two-thirds of a circle, inscribed UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL. Below is an eccentric cartouche, with REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA in three lines, and the word CENTAVOS with an oval containing numeral of value over the middle of the word. The

rest of the stamp is highly ornate. The cards are joined at the top.

Reply Card. 3+3 centavos, blue on yellow; size, 138 × 90 mm.

Norway, Tönsberg.—*Der Philatelist* has seen By-post, or local stamps issued in this town. In the centre are the arms, consisting of three towers; name above, and value beneath.

Adhesives. 1 öre, blue on rose
3 „ green on pale-green
5 „ rose on azure
} *imperf.*

Paraguay.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for three new adhesives, presumably of native manufacture. The design is the same for all values. In the centre are the arms, in an oval, wreathed with branches and framed with a larger oval, broken at the bottom, inscribed REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY in white Roman capitals on colour. In each corner are concentric circles containing the numeral of value. Eccentric-shaped cartouches above and below the oval are inscribed CENTAVOS above and UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL below. The remainder of the design consists of conventional ornament. The stamps are printed on very thin wove paper. Shape, upright rectangular.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, blue-green
2 „ carmine
5 „ blue
} *perf.* 12½.

Persia.—Our Persian correspondent writes us as follows: "The Postmaster in Teheran says that the use of cut stamps has never been really legal. It was tolerated occasionally at first when the supply of stamps ran short, and sometimes officials in outlandish offices resorted to this means of helping themselves out of a difficulty." We have the authority of the Postmaster of Teheran for saying that the half stamps surcharged with Persian letters, which have recently been offered for sale, are bogus.

Porto Rico.—The 1 and 2 c. de peso seem to have undergone some modification in colour, being now printed in the dullest of green and carmine.

Portuguese Indies.—A correspondent informs us that he has lately received a curious error occurring on the current 1 Tanga, rose. The inscription 1 TANGA has been printed by mistake, and upside down, in the upper label usually devoted to the word CORREIO, which has been overprinted to set the mistake right.

Portugal.—A reply card of the new type is chronicled by *Der Philatelist*. The cards are joined at the left side, and the reverse has a red border.

Reply Card. 10+10 reis, brown on chamois.

Rajpeepla.—An 8 annas stamp, of the type of the 2 annas, has been chronicled. Have any of our readers met with it?

Roumelia.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the colours of the Eastern Roumelian stamps are to be changed as follows:

Adhesives.	5 paras,	violet	and pale	violet.
	10 ,,	green	,,	green.
	20 ,,	rose	,,	rose.
	1 piastre,	blue	,,	blue.
	5 ,,	brown	,,	brown.

By way of curiosities, M. Moens mentions the 5, 10, and 20 paras and the 5 piastres of the current issue, perf. 13½, *tête-bêches;* and the 5, 10, and 20 paras and 1 piastre, imperforate. And finally, an error, the 10 and 20 paras printed side by side in rose and black.

Russia.—A 1 kopeck stamp, similar as regards design, paper, watermark, and perforation to the current 2 kopecks, has lately been issued.

Adhesive. 1 kopeck, orange.

We have been shown an envelope franked by the half of a current 14 kopeck adhesive, divided diagonally, surcharged in red with the numeral 7 just under the lower point of the oval. We understand that Mr. Stahl is the discoverer of this *provisional* (?), respecting which we await further information before we can bring ourselves to catalogue it seriously. Perhaps Mr. Breitfuss can tell us something about it.

Russian Locals.—Cherson (Cherson).—For this and the following stamps we are indebted to Mr. Siewert. A long, upright, rectangular label with arms printed in red in the centre, *Argent*, a man on horseback; on a chief, *or*, the imperial eagle. Above and below the arms are blue labels with white inscriptions, value beneath in red. An inscription in gold is arched over the arms, and a golden border, with numerals of value in each corner, completes the design of this gaudy rather than neat stamp.

Adhesive. 10 kopecks, red, blue and gold on white; *perf.* 11½.

Gadatsh (Poltawa).—This is a new Zemstow. Arms in centre, *Gules*, St. George slaying the dragon. Octagon border, with numerals of value in each corner. The arms and the value beneath them are printed in carmine. M. Moens says that specimens are to be found with the arms and value inverted. Lithographed on white wove paper; imperforate.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, carmine and green.

Lebedin (Charkoff).—This also, as well as the following, is a new Zemstow. Arms in centre, *Azure*, a swan with wings erect. The escutcheon is surmounted with the imperial crown and enframed in a white, inscribed oval. Value in each corner; wavy border. Lithographed on white paper.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue; *perf.* 12.

Nikolsk (Wologda).—Arms in centre, Party per fess. What the tinctures are or the charges in chief, we cannot pretend to say. The charges in base seem to consist of five meal sacks. The escutcheon is enframed in a coloured oval inscribed in white. White circles, with numeral of value in each corner. Lithographed in colour on white paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue ; *perf. 12.*

Ostroff (Pokoff).—This label is finely executed, and has been produced at the Government Printing-office. Arms in centre. *Azure*, a hand pointing from a cloud, in chief, to a leopard, passant, in base. Inscribed cartouches above and below, ornamented panels at sides, and coloured circles with numerals of value in each lower corner.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, yellow and blue on white ; *perf. 13.*

Bielozersk (Novgorod).—We learn from M. Moens that a stamp has been issued for this Zemstow which will very shortly be superseded, a successor being already in preparation. In the centre are the arms, or rather several heraldic emblems piled one on the top of the other : first a cross patée, then a crescent, and below two fishes in saltire. These emblems are enframed in an inscribed oval. The background of the stamp consists of network, and there are circles in each corner with numerals of value. Lithographed in colour on white paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue.

St. Vincent.—Mr. Churchill sends us the Halfpenny adhesive changed in colour, and printed on the CA and Crown paper. A single stamp only shows a portion of the watermark.

Adhesive. ½d., green ; *wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 12.*

South Australia.—A correspondent writes us as follows : "I notice in your January number that Mr. A. R. Stewart has the early South Australian 2d. most distinctly printed on both sides. I have the 1d., green, 1868, perforated 12, in a similar state, with the surcharge o.s. on one side only; also the current 2d. surcharged twice (one surcharge inverted).

"I have not seen the S. Australian official post cards chronicled, of which there are two varieties ; viz., the one with surcharge o.s. similar to that on current adhesives; and the other, which has only lately been in use, with a much larger surcharge, the o forming a perfect circle. See enclosed cut specimen."

Spain.—A correspondent kindly informs us that there are two minor varieties of the 10 c. post card of 1882. In one, we gather from his letter, "*Sr.*" is in ordinary script type, and the instruction below measures 91 mm. In the other, "*Sr.*" is in rather more ornamental script type, and the instruction measures 89 mm.

Straits Settlements.—The authorities seem to have found that the numeral 8 of the provisional 8 cents which we described

last month was too small. They have remedied matters by adding another and much larger 8 in red.

Provisional Adhesive. 8 cents, double surcharge, black and red on current 12 cents, purple-brown.

Sweden.—Referring to the information which we gave on the authority of Mr. Lindhé in August, that gentleman now writes us to say that the Swedish stamps are not to be changed, but the old type retained. The single postage is, however, to be 10 öre, and the double 20 öre, and local postage 5 öre. Mr. L. thinks that the 6, 12, and 24 öre stamps will soon cease to be issued.

Transvaal.—A correspondent sends us a postmarked copy of a One Penny, head of Queen, of a *red-brown* colour, such as one might expect the Halfpenny to become through oxydisation. We do not know whether this shade can be produced from the normal one through chemical manipulation. The stamp, which has most of its original gum still on the back, does not appear to have been tampered with.

Trinidad.—We have received Sizes F and G of the Registration Envelopes mentioned in August. Two wrappers of the usual type are now in use.

Wrappers. ½d., green. Size, 125 × 300 mm., on Manilla paper.
1d., carmine ,, ,,

United States of Colombia.—Bolivar.—With all due deference to our colleague, M. Moens, we repeat that we have seen the 5 centavos with the date 1885 postmarked. We understand that other values have since come to hand with the same date, but we have no particulars respecting them.

Santander.—Of the same design as the 5 centavos which we illustrated in July, we have received a 1 centavo. Now that we have seen the 5 c., we are able to assert that it is vermilion, and not red-brown.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, blue } *imperf.*
5 ,, vermilion }

Uruguay.—A correspondent calls our attention to a variation in the design of the 5 centesimos, blue, last issued. He says: "The first variety gives the face in the centre a very prominent, marked chin; whilst in the second the face is of the 'full-moon' type, and the lines representing the rays are much wider apart than in the earlier variety."

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

FROM 1853, THE DATE ON WHICH THEY WERE INTRODUCED IN INDIA, TO JULY, 1884.

By G. J. HYNES,
Assistant Director-General of Post Office in India.

It was not until about thirteen years after the first introduction in England of postage stamps that Government decided on their extension to India.

In 1853 the first design was prepared in the Calcutta Mint.

FIRST SERIES.—NEITHER GUMMED NOR PERFORATED.

No. 1. (Oblong.) Half Anna—*black.*

Description of Stamp.—Lion trippant under palm tree on plain coloured oblong disk, open lace-work border, value below in words.

This stamp never came into use. Delay occurred in cutting the steel die. The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, became impatient, and asked the Surveyor-General if postage stamps could not be prepared in his office more speedily. Rough and hurried engravings were accordingly made on copper-plate, and from these stamps were eventually struck off and issued. The expensive and highly artistic hand-cut die prepared in the Mint was subsequently broken up and destroyed in 1867.

Note.—Proof specimen of a one anna stamp, in black, has also been found in the mint, rectangular, profile head of Queen, with Crown, looking to left on plain coloured ground, with interlaced border and Maltese cross in four corners. This stamp appears never to have been printed or issued.

1854.

No. 2. (Rectangular.) Half Anna—*black, red, and blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain coloured background, lined border, with eight arches on either side. Maltese cross in upper corners. "India" above, value below. Printed on watermarked paper.

black.

The above stamp was first printed in black and sent to the Post Office for distribution; but before it was issued to the public, it was discovered that a large packet of the stamps had been purloined. To prevent these stamps being used, the remainder were withdrawn and the stamp was reissued in

red.

The supply of vermilion running short, these red stamps (after only a few had been issued to the public) were also called in, and the stamp was printed in

blue;

and this remained the distinguishing colour of the ½ anna stamp up to 1881-82.

No. 3. (Rectangular.) One Anna—*red.*

Description of Stamp.—Same design as No. 2.

An improvement having been made in the red vermilion printing ink and a supply of colour having been obtained, the printing of this stamp was begun in July, 1854.

No. 4. (Octagonal.) Two Annas—*red;* Two Annas—*green.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain white octagonal ground, marginal border, with columned sides, with "India" occupying three-eighths of margin above and value three-eighths of margin below.

Proofs of this stamp were printed both in red and green, but they were never issued to the public.

No. 5. (Rectangular.) Two Annas—*green.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain white circular ground, Greek marginal sides, crosses in upper corners, with "India" above and value below.

The stamp was also never issued; only a proof was printed, and the following stamp (No. 6) was subsequently printed and issued from the mint.

No. 6. (Rectangular.) Two Annas—*green.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain coloured ground, interlaced border at sides; "India" above and value below.

N.B. This stamp was also issued roughly perforated.

No. 7. (Octagonal.) Four Annas—*red and blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, printed in blue on plain white circular ground, in red double-lined octagonal border, with "India" in curve above and value in curve below.

No. 8. (Octagonal.) Eight Annas—*red and blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, facing to left, printed in red on plain octagonal ground, blue marginal octagonal border, with columned sides, with "India" above and value below.

This stamp was designed, but never issued, it being considered unnecessary, as a 4 anna stamp existed.

The printing of stamps in India ceased altogether in November, 1855, after which date they were obtained from Messrs. De La Rue and Company in London, adhesive and perforated, and printed in the highest style of steel surface engravings.

SECOND SERIES, *ADHESIVE* AND PERFORATED, BUT PAPER NOT WATERMARKED.

1855.

No. 9. Rectangular.

(*a*) Half anna—*blue.*
(*b*) One anna—*dark brown.*
(*c*) Two annas—*green.*
(*d*) Four annas—*dark grey.*
(*e*) Eight annas—*carmine.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form confined by oval band, bearing the inscription "East India Postage" and the value. The stamp, bound by a rectangular engine-turned band, with engine-turning on the spandrels formed between the rectangular border and the oval band.

No. 10. (Rectangular.) Two Annas—*pink.*

Same stamp as No. 9*c*, of which very few were issued; the similarity of the original colour (green) to the half anna blue caused a change to pink. The selection of pink was found, however, to be a mistake, as the colour bore a resemblance to the eight anna carmine. One set only was issued, and it was succeeded by

No. 11. (Rectangular.) Two Annas—*yellow.*

Description of Stamp.—Same design as stamps No. 9*c* and No. 10.

1857.

No. 12. Envelope Stamps.

(*a*) CIRCULAR. HALF ANNA—*blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Embossed cameo stamp, with the parts in relief in white, the background being in blue. Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid circular blue background. A circular engine-turned band surrounding the stamp with two tablets therein, the upper one bearing the words "India Postage," the lower one the words "Half Anna," the background of the upper tablet being engine-turned, and the background of the lower tablet solid blue. The envelopes on which the stamps are embossed are made of cream-laid paper, so that oblique lines of watermark run through the stamp.

(*b*) CIRCULAR. ONE ANNA—*brown.*

Description of Stamp.—Embossed cameo stamp, with the parts in relief in white, the background being in brown. Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid circular brown background. A circular engine-turned band surrounding the stamp with two tablets therein, the upper one bearing the words "India Postage," the lower one the words "One Anna," the background of the upper tablet being engine-turned, and the background of the lower one solid brown. The envelopes on which the stamps are embossed are made of blue wove paper, so that there is no watermark running through the stamp.

N.B. The above two envelopes bear on the seal-flaps an embossed circular cameo stamp with the parts in relief in white, the background being blue in both envelopes. Lion trippant, facing left, under a palm-tree, the stamp being enclosed by a dotted border.

No. 13. Note-paper with Envelope Flap.

CIRCULAR. HALF ANNA—*blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Stamped as No. 12*a*. The note-paper is made of cream-laid paper, the watermark lines running vertically through the stamp.

This note-paper, like the envelopes above described, bears on the seal-flap an embossed circular cameo stamp with a lion trippant under a palm-tree, the parts in relief in white, the background in blue. The weight of each sheet was one-quarter of a tola (little more than one-tenth of an ounce), that being the then unit of weight for letters. These stamped note-papers were not much in demand, and the unit of weight being afterwards raised to half a tola, no need for them existed.

1860.

No. 14. (Rectangular.) Eight Pies—*lilac.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form. Outline of stamp rectangular, with corners taken off at an angle of forty-five degrees. A white tablet at the top and bottom of the stamp, bearing the words "Eight" "Pies" respectively. A coloured tablet on each side of the stamp, bearing the inscription "East India" "Postage" respectively. The spaces between the oval background of the head, the tablets, and the outline of the stamp filled in with engine-turning. Paper not watermarked; perforated edges.

This stamp was specially required for the prepayment of soldiers' half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom and British Colonies, the postage chargeable on which is fixed by Act of Parliament at 1d. each, equal to 8 pies in Indian currency.

1864.

No. 15. (Rectangular.) Four Annas—*green.*

Description of Stamp.—Same stamp as No. 9*d.*

For the same reason that the English black 1d. stamp was changed to red—viz., on account of the indistinctness of the marks when the stamp was obliterated with black ink—was No. 9*d.*, dark grey, altered into green; also for the further reason that in India an imitation of the stamp had been attempted by photography. After this year the blank marginal space on all the sheets of stamps was printed with an ornamental border, as the blank margins had been made use of to photograph upon.

1865.

In this year a new, and what may be called the third, series of stamps was issued. The paper on which this series was printed bore the watermark impression of an elephant's head on each stamp.

1865.

No. 16. Adhesive Stamps Perforated and Watermarked.

Description of Stamp.—Same design as No. 9:

(*a*) Half anna—*blue.*
(*b*) Eight pies—*lilac.*
(*c*) One anna—*dark brown.*
(*d*) Two annas—*orange.*
(*e*) Four annas—*green.*
(*f*) Eight annas—*carmine.*

1866.

No. 17. (Provisional.) Six Annas—*lilac.*

A demand for six anna stamps having arisen, the six anna Revenue stamps were for a time brought into use for postage, the upper and lower portion of stamp being cut off, and the word postage printed in green ink above the word "six" at the top of the stamp.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, in ornamental circle. "Six" in arch above, and "Annas" in curve below; "Postage" overprinted in green above "six."

In this year (1866) it was decided that, with the exception of certain privileged officers, stamps should be affixed to service correspondence; and as there was not sufficient time to obtain from Messrs. De La Rue and Company a supply of stamps overprinted with the word service, arrangements were made early in the year for the ordinary stamps No. 16*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f* to be overprinted in India with the word service in black.

No. 18. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp.

The following stamps were issued, the word "Service" being printed across in small type:

No. 16. (*a*) Half anna—*blue.*
(*b*) Eight pies—*lilac.*
(*c*) One anna—*dark brown.*
(*d*) Two annas—*orange.*
(*e*) Four annas—*green.*
(*f*) Eight annas—*carmine.*

The supply of these, however, soon ran short; and other provisional stamps had to be prepared in India by utilizing Revenue stamps for service postage.

No. 19. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp (Oblong). Two Annas—*lilac.*

This stamp is formed of the 2 rupee foreign bill stamp, with the words "Foreign" and "Two" at the top, and "Rupees" and "Bill" at the

bottom cut off, and the words "Service" and "Two Annas" overprinted above and below the Queen's head.

No. 19. (*a*) Overprinted in black ink.
(*b*) Overprinted in green ink.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain coloured background, enclosed within beaded and double-lined circle, overprinted with words "Service" above and "Two Annas" below circle.

No. 20. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp (Oblong). Half Anna—*lilac.*

This stamp is formed of the ordinary revenue receipt stamps overprinted in green, with the words "Service Postage" in arch over Queen's head.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, facing to left, on plain coloured background, enclosed in beaded circle, and surrounded by two circular bands. In outer band, "Government of India" repeated twice; in inner band, "Receipt Bill or Draft" above, "Half Anna" below; ornamented corners, and the words "Service Postage," in green, overprinted in inner band over the words "Receipt Bill or Draft."

No. 21. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp (Oblong). Two Annas—*purple.*

This stamp is formed of the foreign bill stamp of 2 annas, with the word "Foreign" at top and "Bill" at bottom cut off; and the words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green above and below the Queen's head.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, facing to left, on plain coloured ground, enclosed in beaded and double-lined circle, tesselated ornamental ground, with "Two" in arched band above, and "Annas" in curved band below. The words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green on tesselated ornamental ground above and below Queen's head.

No. 22. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp (Oblong). Four Annas—*lilac.*

This stamp is formed of the foreign bill stamp of 4 annas, with the words "Foreign" at top and "Bill" at bottom cut off, and the words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green above and below the Queen's head.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain coloured background, in beaded and serrated circle. The words "Four" and "Annas" in ornamental squares above and below, with interlaced loops at sides; the words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green above and below Queen's head.

No. 23. Provisional Adhesive Service Stamp (Oblong). Eight Annas—*purple.*

This stamp is formed of the 8 anna foreign bill stamp, with the words "Foreign" at top and "Bill" at bottom cut off, and the words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green at the top and bottom of the stamp.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on plain coloured background, enclosed in beaded circle within a lined octagonal frame. The words "Eight" and "Annas," in solid coloured square frames, above and below on tesselated and serrated ground. The words "Service" and "Postage" overprinted in green above and below coloured squares with value.

No. 24. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Four Annas—*green.*

This was a stamp of entirely new and distinctive form, superseding No. 15, the colour of which was found insufficient to ensure its distinction from the ½ anna, blue, of the same design.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of circular form, surrounded by pearl border. Outline of stamp rectangular, with corners scolloped out. Coloured tablets following the pearl border at top and bottom of the stamp, bearing the inscriptions "East Indian Postage" and "Four Annas." Paper water-marked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

No. 25. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Eight Annas—*carmine.*

Description of Stamp.—An alteration in the 8 anna, carmine, No. 16. The diadem is of a different form, and the Queen's head modified in other respects, the inscription being in bolder lettering.

No. 26. Adhesive Service Stamps.

This was the first permanent issue of service stamps, which consisted of the ordinary stamps Nos. 16 (*a*), 16 (*c*), 16 (*d*), 24, and 25 overprinted in black ink with the word "Service" in type somewhat larger than the provisional overprint in India on stamps No. 18.

No. 26. (*a*) Half anna—*blue.*
(*b*) One anna—*dark brown.*
(*c*) Two annas—*orange.*
(*d*) Four annas—*green.*
(*e*) Eight annas—*carmine.*

(*To be continued.*)

A PROTEST.

Under this heading appears, in the September number of the *Deutschen Philatelisten Zeitung*, a menace against certain persons who continue to annoy Herr von Ferrary by connecting his name with those titles with which, for reasons that most assuredly do not concern the public, he prefers to dispense. The *D. P. Z.* lays stress upon the fact that the annoyance complained of is the result of "venomous and treacherous intrigues hatched in foreign countries," that is, in countries foreign to Germany. The first protest from Herr von Ferrary was called forth by an article (which we feel certain was not intended to give offence) in a German magazine. There is practically but one philatelic publication in the French language, and to this it was evident that no allusion could have been intended. Under the circumstances, it seemed to us advisable to ask Herr von Ferrary frankly what impression the paragraph we have translated conveyed to his mind. His answer is as follows: "I am happy to seize the opportunity offered me to declare that the foreign country alluded to in the 'Protest' of the *D. P. Z.* never in my mind designed England, and to express the truest sympathy and warmest feeling for a nation bound to Germany by the ties of race and of ancient alliance. I most confidently rely on the opinion of straightforward Great Britain to stand by me in my struggle against the low intrigues that selfish hearts have heaped up against me across the Channel."

We wish that it were in our power to assist Herr von Ferrary. We have not yet seen anything concerning him in the philatelic press which has called for our reprobation, and with the non-philatelic press we are not concerned. We gladly join in the protest against any interference with the great collector's private affairs, and would assure him, were it necessary, that no reference to them will be tolerated in our pages. In his philatelic capacity we feel sure that he would be the last to object to fair and honest criticism, and we sincerely regret that he does not afford more scope for it by giving his brother collectors the benefit of the many facts and theories at which he must have arrived during his exceptional philatelic career.

Correspondence.

COLUMBIAN ERRORS AND REPRINTS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir —In the last number of your valuable paper you are criticising the stamps of United States of New Granada, saying that you would be pleased to hear the opinion of "*collectors who have more knowledge of these stamps.*"

I do not pretend to have great knowledge of these stamps, although I had always a particular predilection for them. I have never made a special study of them, but, as an old collector, I got the greatest part of my Columbian stamps while all the numerous issues were still in use, therefore I possess at present the most complete collection of these stamps in Russia.

Concerning the stamps of 1860 I perfectly agree with M. Moens that the stamps of 2½ cent and 1 peso, on *bluish* paper, are doubtful reprints. I possess the latter on two different kinds of paper—(1) 1 peso, pink, on *slightly blued paper;* and (2) 1 peso, pink, on *pelure blue paper.*

The first one I bought in 1874, *as reprint*, from Messrs. H. Werninck and Co., in London, for 2s. 6d.; and the second one in 1881, also as reprint, at the same price, from the publishers of your paper. M. Moens was therefore quite right to chronicle these stamps with an asterisk (*). During the years 1873–1874 the stamps 5 and 10 cent were offered to me in London, printed in *different* colours, and some of them were marked by an English dealer, Mr. L., as "*errors of impression,*" at 20s. each. All these fancy reprints are very doubtful, and surely only made for collectors by some private speculators.

I also agree with M. Moens that the following stamps of the issue 1863; viz.:

20 cent, red, on slightly blued paper,
50 cent, green, on white paper,

and the "errors,"

20 cent, green, on white paper,
50 cent, red, on white, and
50 cent, red, on blued paper,

are not even "*fancy reprints,*" but simply "*forgeries.*"

The same speculators have also brought for sale *soi-disant* reprints of the issue of New Granada, 1861—2½, 10, and 20 centavos; and of U.S. of Columbia, 1863—50 cent, green, on white paper. All these stamps are done probably by zincography from the original plate. The impression is always indistinct; and, besides, the numerals below are done much thicker, and generally placed more to the right side, than on the original stamps.

I have seen splendid imitations of Cubiertas of 1865, but they differed in all the "details" from the originals. The lines on the space for the address, etc., were much thicker; and, besides, the counterfeiters have forgotten to put below the name of the engravers, "Lit. de Ayala i Medrano. Bogota, 1865."

The issue, 1871, of *Fiji Times Express*, exists only on papier vergé *bâtonné;* the word *bâtonné* being omitted by mistake in M. Moens' catalogue. The fancy reprints of 1876 have only been done for collectors; and also of the issues 1870–1871 reprints, or imitations, have been issued for collectors on dark rose *wove* paper. I have received of the latter entire sets—1 penny to 1 shilling—from *Sydney*, showing varieties in the numerals 1 and 3.

If you feel inclined to settle definitely the question as to the Columbian stamps, I am willing to send you all the above-mentioned varieties, reprints and forgeries, out of my collection; and, if you like, you can show them at the next meeting to the members of the Philatelic Society.

Yours very truly, J. Breitfuss.

St. Petersburg, 24th August (5th September), 1884.

SOME STAMP STATISTICS.

Dear Sir,—I do not think that any attempt has been made to estimate the amount of patronage bestowed by stamp-issuing countries on particular classes of designs. The following statistics, based on the recently completed *Catalogue for Collectors*, by Captain Evans, may possess some interest. It will be seen that the original portrait-bearing stamp has held its ground, though run pretty close by that showing the more permanent heraldic device. The less interesting utilitarian "figure of value" stamp has met with but little approval.

Captain Evans' *Catalogue* describes the issues of 184 States, locals not being considered. The number of varieties mentioned amounts to 16,314, inclusive of adhesives, envelopes, wrappers, and cards. Portraits have found favour with 99 States, and occur on 6591 different stamps. The total number of individuals so represented does not, however, exceed 92, including 5 emperors, 5 queens, 22 kings, 15 royal personages of less exalted station, and 45 presidents, statesmen, or generals. The comparatively large number of the last is due, in great measure, to the interesting portrait galleries afforded by the later issues of the United States and the Argentine Republic. The heraldic bearings of 98 countries furnish designs for 6033 stamps, while in many other cases, though not forming an integral part of the stamp proper, the coat of arms is introduced on the post card. Figures of value have been considered sufficient in only 1781 instances, and by only 49 governments. On the remaining 1909 stamps, pertaining to 66 States, are to be found miscellaneous devices, such as heads of Liberty, or of Mercury, landscapes, crowns, post-horns, &c.—in a few cases mere typographical inscriptions.

Nothing brings so forcibly before one the rapid increase in the field of Philately as a comparison of the total numbers of stamps described in catalogues issued at different periods. In Berger Levrault's *Timbres Postes* of September, 1861, 890 varieties are mentioned; the product of about 70 countries. This list (not given in Tiffany's *Philatelical Library*) is interesting as being undoubtedly the earliest attempt to reduce to order and make public the few details then known about stamps and stamp countries. (The first editions of the English Catalogues of Booty, Mount Brown, and Gray appeared in 1862.) It was based on a comparison of M. Berger Levrault's own collection, with those of Messrs. Potiquet, Larminat, Hughes-Hughes, and Garnett—names unknown to the present generation of stamp collectors.

In Moens' *Manuel du Collectionneur* of 1862 the numbers rise to 89 countries and 1003 varieties (omitting U. S. locals). The German edition of Berger Levrault's Catalogue, which came out in 1864, gives respectively 102 and 1880 (omitting U. S. and Hamburg locals). In the 1867 French edition of the same work (the last that has appeared) the numbers are 120 and 2930. In 1874 the late Mr. Pemberton published his *Stamp Collector's Handbook*, in which (exclusive of the appendices on American and Russian locals) 3891 varieties are described under 150 headings. Four years later 22 new countries, and 2342 additional varieties were introduced in the second edition. Finally, in the sixth edition of Moens' *Prix-courant*, which has been completed within the present year by the appearance of a Supplement, no fewer than 45,721 varieties are catalogued under 280 headings. This last gigantic total has been attained through the inclusion of everything that can be called a stamp, whether postage, telegraph, railway, or fiscal.

Yours faithfully, P. J. Anderson.

The Aberdeen Conservative Club,
3rd September, 1884.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The first meeting of season 1884–85 was held on the 4th October, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. He also showed, on behalf of Mr. E. S. Gibbons, an official list of the stamps of British India, prepared by Mr. G. J. Hynes, assistant-director of the Post-office in India; and it was resolved that this list should be reprinted in *The Philatelic Record*. The business of the day, the revision of the Society's lists of the issues of Fiji and the Dutch Indies, was then proceeded with. Mr. F. de Coppet, of New York, attended the meeting as a visitor.

Notes and Queries.

F. C. K. (Adelaide).—Thanks for your information, which we have utilised. As regards the stamps of other colonies, obliterated in Adelaide, your explanation is no doubt the correct one.

Maori (Auckland).—Thanks.

M. L.—We have never heard of the Twopenny English adhesive having been surcharged for use in Cyprus, and believe that your specimen must be bogus. No doubt one of our official correspondents in Cyprus will put you out of suspense on the subject.

T. M. W.—Declined with thanks. Already published in the *S. C. J.*

E. T. in W.—(*a*) This is the usual watermark. (*b*) We do not know it as such; it is a pity that it has been removed from the envelope. (*c*) This is curious, and we have mentioned it in another place. (*d*) Appears to be all right; several of the values have been met with imperforate. (*e*) Nothing peculiar about this. (*f*) The S. is quite distinct under a magnifying glass. (*g h i*) These are all the usual surcharges, correctly spelt; in some cases the printing is slightly defective, and in others the obliteration causes some of the letters to be somewhat illegible. The pelure issues of the Transvaal are those on thin, almost transparent, paper; the impression being almost as distinguishable on the one side as the other.

E. G. H.—Perfectly genuine.

R. S.—Yes; we received your letter, which, being anonymous, was forthwith destroyed.

E. W. (Stamford).—Your discoveries are old friends. There are a good many more errors of watermark in the New South Wales stamps.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. NOVEMBER, 1884. No. 70.

SINCE our last number appeared, Death has deprived England of a citizen who did her infinite credit, and of an excellent Postmaster-General. Other journals have already dwelt upon the undaunted front which he opposed to an affliction that usually proves an insuperable obstacle to a prominent career. In attaining, unaided by birth or interest, to a foremost place in the councils of his country, in which position he commanded the respect of both political parties, he may fairly be said to have conquered Fate. Mr. Fawcett was certainly the best Postmaster-General we have had during many administrations. He has done much to wipe away the reproach that England, once the leader, had become a sluggard in postal reform. We have him to thank for the Parcels Post, and for the coming sixpenny telegram. It could hardly have been expected that, afflicted as he was, he should have taken so keen an interest in the artistic production of stamps as we philatelists do. And yet our cry seems to have reached him; for one of his latest arrangements appears to have been for a commission to report upon competitive designs for a new series of English postage labels. With the expression of our sincere regret for the loss which the Post-office has sustained, we couple the hope that the heart of his successor may be as entirely in the work as was that of Mr. Fawcett.

Continuing our remarks on M. Moens' Catalogue, we are unable to find anything to question until we arrive at Rajpeepla. Are there sixty-four varieties of the 1 paisa? We have examined a large portion of a sheet, and are unable to decide whether there are really varieties of type, or only apparent differences arising from some of the transfers being more heavily inked than others in making up the stone. We are inclined to think the latter is

the case, the differences being so very slight. We still pause for a reply to our question whether there is an 8 annas stamp of this State or not.

Roumania. We believe it is quite correct to catalogue reply-paid varieties of the earlier issues of post-cards; but we must confess that if we happened to possess, say the six varieties of the single cards of June, 1873, we should not much care whether they were separate or joined together, or, if the latter, in what order. This seems to be one of those cases in which

"Multiplication" (of varieties)
"Is vexation;"

while perhaps "Division" would settle the matter satisfactorily.

Russia. The watermark (large numerals) on the earliest adhesives is never very easy to see. We *have* seen it on the 10 and 20 kopecks at all events, but cannot always find it. We believe it to exist on all 10 kopecks, *imperf.*, and on the three values of 1858, *perf. 15.* Does it also exist on those of 1859, *perf. 12½*? and, if so, why not on all the wove paper? Some one who happens to possess a block of these early stamps (unused), or part of a sheet, should be able to settle this question.

Saxony. The stamps and envelopes of a private office for Dresden are stated by M. Moens to be "the invention of Mr. Elb, of Dresden." Does not this imply that these curiosities are entirely fictitious, like the issues of the "Navigation Company of Saxony and Bohemia," whose navigation must have been carried on principally on dry land? at least we know of no Saxon or Bohemian seaports. And is not cataloguing a couple of columns or so of these matters simply an encouragement of the accumulation of rubbish?

Servia. Of the type with head of Michael Obrenovitch we have seen somewhere, we forget now where, specimens of the 1 and 2 paras, *perf. 12.* Are these Vienna impressions, or later specimens of the local printings, with the perforation used for the next issue?

Shanghai. Among the *reprints* we find some which are said to differ in type from the originals. If it were not that these are stated to have been allowed to be employed for payment of postage, we should have been inclined to term them forgeries. Are they forgeries, of which some may have passed the post unnoticed? or were they a kind of re-issue of the old type, with variations?

Sierra Leone. The 6d. *imperf.* is one of the old traditions. Was this an issue, or only an accidental variety? The same question applies to the early imperforate varieties of one or two other colonies.

Soruth. First issue. Is there a 2 annas stamp of this type? The numerals on the 1 anna vary a good deal in shape; but we have never seen one that we could recognize as a "2."

Switzerland. The stamps formerly assigned to Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Winterthur are catalogued as Federal issues for Geneva and Zurich. If this be so, and these were not *general* Federal issues, should they not be placed with the other stamps of Geneva and Zurich respectively, like the *Provisional Government* issues of the Italian States?

Transvaal. Should not the envelope of the latest type, surcharged "V. R. Transvaal," be marked with an asterisk, or some indication of doubt as to its authenticity? We merely suggest this; we do not say that the article is a fraud.

Trinidad. We had hoped that the TOO-LATE stamps had been comfortably laid to rest, with other bogies, long ago. But we suppose that as long as they are offered for sale there will be collectors to buy them, and *vice versâ*.

Turkey. We fully agree with M. Moens' uncomplimentary note on the subject of the *Katchak* stamps; but we could wish to see a similar remark at the foot of one or two other pages.

Victoria. The arrangement of the stamps of this colony is hardly so clear as might be desired; but then what seems clear to one person, may not be so to another, and the stamps of Victoria are exceptionally difficult to arrange. When the Reference List compiled by the London Society sees the light, we shall see how it ought to be done. There is one item, however, to which we must more particularly allude: the 8d., *brown on rose*, watermark "10," is marked with an asterisk, denoting doubts of its authenticity. This is a perfectly genuine, and not uncommon, stamp. Surely M. Moens must have marked it thus by mistake.

We must now bring these remarks to a close; they must not be considered by any means an exhaustive criticism. There are many parts of M. Moens' work about which we know nothing, and which we therefore could not attempt to criticise; and of the rest we may freely confess that the author's knowledge of the subjects of which he treats is far greater than our own.

We are happy to be able to add that, during the publication of

our remarks, we have had more than one communication from M. Moens on the subject, and that he accepts our observations in the same friendly spirit as that in which they are made; and while this is the feeling on both sides, all the discussion that may take place between us can only be to our mutual advantage, and, we may trust, to that of Philately also.

We have to thank Mr. Breitfuss for his kind response to our appeal for assistance from other collectors on certain moot points. We would remark, however, that the fact of *reprints* of the stamps of the Granada Confederation, 1860, existing on *bluish* paper, is not a proof that originals do *not* exist on similar paper. Some of the values of the early issues of this Republic undoubtedly were printed on that paper—the 1 peso of 1862 for instance, and the 10 c. and 50 c. of 1863.

The error 50 c., *red* on white, of 1863 has always been recognized as genuine. The 20 c., *green*, is of later discovery (or invention), it seems to be only known on *white;* but if the 50 c., in its normal colour, was only printed on *bluish*, an error, formed by a 20 c. being inserted on the stone of the 50 c., would necessarily exist only on *bluish* also.

The *Fiji Times Express* stamps exist on three varieties of paper, *quadrillé*, *laid*, and *laid bâtonné;* they were thus chronicled by the late Mr. Pemberton in the *Philatelical Journal*, in January, 1872, while they were probably still in circulation.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We have seen specimens of the current 12 centavos surcharged, in red, $\frac{4}{1884}$. We may be wronging an innocent, but we must confess that this surcharge inspired us with suspicion, and we refrain from cataloguing it until we can hear something more in its favour.

Bavaria.—In our last number there occurs a misprint under this heading. The 1 pfennig card should of course be 3 pfennig.

Belgium.—We have been shown by Messrs. Ridpath and Co. the following 1 centime adhesives, with the name of the country printed Belgigue instead of Belgique.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
1 c., olive brown.
1 c., pearl grey.

Bolivia.—The *Deutschen Philatelisten Zeitung* stands sponsor to a hand-stamp, after the style of our engraving, which is supposed to have franked letters. It is very like a similar stamp sent us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., inscribed *Tacna*, and supposed to have done duty in that part of Peru. But we have since seen letters with the same hand-stamp, and adhesives in addition. The Bolivian is supposed to be



Hand-stamp, without expressed value (10 centavos), red.

Bulgaria.—The annexed cut is a portrait of one of the unpaid letter stamps which we described in our last.



Ceylon.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the two cents changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2 cents, dull green; *wmk. CA and Crown.*

Ecuador.—There are differences in the last arrived 3 centavos post cards, which appear to have passed out of the hands of the original printers. The inscription in the lower right margin is now *Quito.—Impreso por V. Montoya.* The inscription, *En este lado*, &c., is in Roman capitals instead of block type, and the border is totally changed and quite indescribable.

France.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us a 20 centimes stamp of the current type, printed in red on green, like the colonial stamp of the same value, which they inform us is about to be issued.

French Colonies.—Tahiti.—We are indebted to Messrs. Ridpath and Co. for the following decree (date not given), authorizing some of the recent surcharges: "*Le Gouverneur Genl. Civil des etablissements de l'Océanie, vu le manque de timbres-postes de* 25 *et de* 10 *et* 5 *c. autorise la surcharge de*

400 *timbres*	20 *c. surcharge*	5.
100 „	20 *c.* „	10.
100 „	1 *franc* „	25.

La moins value sera passée au compte du Trisor. Art. 5.

(Signé) *Gerville Réache.*

Contresigné, Cohen."

Messrs. Ridpath and Co. inform us that they have seen the following provisionals, in addition to those we have already described, with surcharge of same type.

Provisional Adhesives.

25 c. black surcharge, *inverted*, on 40 c. red on bistre, imperf.
25 c. „ „ „ on 35 c. black on yellow, imperf.
25 c. „ „ „ on 75 c., carmine on rose, imperf.

Kashmir and Jamû.—We hope to get this thing right some day. Our valued correspondent, M. Rodet, writes us that to place Jamû before Kashmir is equivalent to writing—Ireland and Great Britain, or Navarre and France, Jamû being the appanage of Kashmir. Of the ordinary type, printed on thinnish wove native paper, we have, forming a pendant to the ⅛ anna, yellow:

Adhesive. ¼ anna, ultramarine.

Poonchh—for so M. Rodet writes it—is a small town in Kashmir, situated a little to the W.S.W. of Srî-nagore, the capital, and is the birthplace of the vermilion stamps to which we somewhat hurriedly referred in our last number. We submitted these labels to M. Rodet, to whom our best thanks are due for the following account which he gives of them:

"The stamps are so badly printed that it would have been impossible for me to decipher them had I not received about the same time two other specimens which were more distinct. I had already made out the words *tîkat* and *ryasât* when the later arrivals came to my assistance. The inscriptions at top, bottom, and sides are in Devannagaris, and read as follows: 1. *Dâk-tîkat* (post-ticket); 2. *Riyasât* ([of] the state [of]); 3. *Punc'h* (Poonchh); 4. *P'unc'h* 3 . . . (Poonchh 3 . . .). In the small central circle the same inscription is repeated in Urdû. The date is 1933 = 1875–76. As regards the value, this must be in the central portion of the stamp, but it is impossible for me to decipher it. These labels are obliterated by a hand-stamp with an inscription engraved upon it in Devannagaris, of which I can make out:

. . . *dâk-khâna-riyâsat* (post-house of the state of)
. . . *nc'h samvat* 193 . . . (nc'h obliterated 193 . . .)
. . . *riyasât Punc'h* (state of Poonchh)

By the aid of the stamps just described, I was enabled to make out the smaller one which you sent me. The inscription is in four lines, two each of Devannagaris and Urdû, and reads:

Riâsat Pun (state of Poon)
c'h pâo ânâ (c'h ½ anna)
riyasat P'unc'h (state of Poonchh)
19 *pâo âna* 3 . . (19 ¼ anna 3 . . .)

M. Moens showed me, some-time ago, a similar stamp printed in dull bluish-black; but the printing was so bad that I could make nothing of it."

Adhesives. ¼ anna, vermilion.
? ? do.



Montserrat.—This is a representation of the stamp on the 1½d. × 1½d. post card lately described.

Nicaragua.—Of the same type as the reply card, described in our last, we now have the single card.

Post Card. 3 centavos, blue on buff.

New Zealand.—We have received an envelope with a frank stamp corresponding to those employed in Victoria and Tasmania. In the upper centre of the envelope is printed "On Public Service only," underlined; in the right upper corner is the Royal crown with TREASURY, in a curve, above, and New Zealand in a straight line below; in the left lower corner is "Wellington" in Old English type. The whole is typographed in black on white laid paper.

Norway.—We have received the current 12 öre quite changed in colour.

Adhesive. 12 öre, bistre.



Tönsberg.—Our cut represents one of these trashy labels to which we have already alluded. It is perhaps needless to say that there has been a first issue of these vermin, which is obsolete, and that the entire stock of the first issue has passed into the hands of a dealer in Christiania, who does not object to part with them on favourable terms.

Paraguay.—Our engraving represents the type of the new series of adhesives which we described last month.



Roumania.—A correspondent informs us that she possesses the 5 Bani, printed in black, on green, and the 1½ Bani in rose, on cream tint, both purchased at the Post-office of Bucharest. We do not recollect having heard of these stamps before.

Russian Locals.—Gadatsh.—This is a portrait of the stamp which we described last month.



Rjeff (TVER).—We have received a copy of the current adhesive perforated 11½. We are informed that it has never been perforated before, and are unable at the moment to make the necessary researches for substantiating the important fact.

St. Helena.—Just as we are going to press, a correspondent writes us that he has a "Halfpenny, light green, perf. 14, wmk. CA and Crown. *Type as usual.*" As we are utterly at a loss to know whether he means that the new stamp is like the rest of the series, with value surcharged, or is of the usual De la Rue type, we must refrain from cataloguing it until next month.

Our correspondent further says, "I possess the following stamps, which I do not find recorded:

"2d., yellow; *wmk. CC and Crown; perf. 14 × 12½.*
6d., ultramarine „ „
1d., deep red „ *perf. 14.*
1s., yellow green „ „

"The surcharges in each case correspond with the 1868 issue. *Vide* Evans' *Catalogue.*"

Salvador.—A correspondent in Guatemala takes us to task somewhat severely for cataloguing the current adhesives, surcharged Contra-Sello, as postals. He says, "The Contra-Sello mark is purposely to depostalise the stamp, and such as have been used postally are passed through the Post-office as a favour by the clerks, of which I have personal direct information." We should like to have our correspondent's information confirmed. The Contra-Sello surcharge on the early issues certainly did not "depostalise" the stamps to which it was applied. How should we know or suppose that the later surcharge does so? We have always been given to believe that the early surcharge, at any rate, was intended as a protection against forgery.



Trinidad.—The stamp on the recently issued registration envelopes is of the annexed type.

Turk's Islands.—The colour of the current Fourpence is changed.

Adhesive. 4d., pearl grey; *wmk. C A and Crown.*

United States of Colombia.—Cundinamarca.—Our engraving represents a new 5 centavos adhesive, chronicled by M. Moens. It is lithographed on white wove paper.



Adhesive. 5 centavos, blue; imperforate.

Uruguay.—The hue of the current 1 centavo adhesive is a vivid dark green.

Venezuela.—A correspondent sends us a label, and wants to know what it is. We can't tell him. Can any of our readers? On a small oblong piece of thin yellow paper, within a type-printed border, is printed, in three lines, *Correo de Venezuela—Bejuma—Debe.* We wonder whether it is purely bogus, or something of the nature of an unpaid letter stamp.

THE V.R. STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is well known to English philatelists (and we presume also to foreigners of any distinction in our ranks) that the only eventual use to which these labels were ever put was to serve as subjects for a series of experiments in obliteration, made under the supervision of Sir Rowland Hill. Sir Rowland had little anxiety as to the stamps being forged, but he naturally felt that it was incumbent upon him to take every precaution against stamps which had done duty being cleaned and fraudulently re-used. In consequence of an appeal, made to practical chemists and others, a number of experiments were made both as to the best preparation which could be used for obliterating, and as to the facility with which obliterated stamps could be cleaned. Postmarked adhesives were given to individuals who undertook to clean them, and the time occupied in the operation was carefully noted; for the question was not so much whether, as a matter of curiosity, an obliterated stamp could be cleaned so as to do duty a second time, as whether it could be done so readily and quickly as to repay anyone to operate upon a large scale. We have seen a number of these cleaned stamps formerly in Sir Rowland Hill's possession. In some cases the experiment has been fairly successful, in others the reverse. In many cases Sir Rowland has written beneath the specimens the length of time elapsing between the obliteration and the attempt to remove it, and the time occupied in the experiment. It was finally decided that the most difficult obliteration to remove was that of ordinary printer's ink, which, with perhaps some modifications, has been employed for the purpose from the first issue of postage stamps in England to the present day. The handstamps used for the experiments were chiefly the old Maltese cross and a stamp formed of concentric circles, which was never used officially as an obliterating stamp. The adhesives operated upon were all those then in use, but especially the V.R's., which, their issue having been abandoned, were little more than waste paper.

A limited number of these obliterated V.R.s have recently seen the light. Immaculate specimens are scarce, and the philatelic value of a stamp which has been prepared for issue, but never put into circulation, is much the same, whether it has been experimented upon in the sense we have indicated or not. In almost every case the obliterations show signs of the efforts which have been made to remove them. All this is so well known to philatelists that we should not have referred to it had it not been brought to our notice that certain German philatelists have taken upon themselves to pronounce these stamps forgeries. A certain Mr. Hermann, who we fear is not so well known outside of his own country as he deserves to be, has the assurance (we could have forgiven his ignorance) to re-assert that certain copies of these stamps, referred to Mr. Philbrick, and certified by him to be genuine, are forgeries. The opinion of Mr. Hermann can have but little value outside of his immediate circle; but we are certainly surprised that Dr. Kloss should, without careful enquiry, uphold the opinion of his friend, and declare, in somewhat grotesque French, that "*vos timbres ne sont pas genuines malgré l'attest de Mr. Philbrick.*" Dr. Kloss says that English stamps were not obliterated with concentric circles so early as 1840. ("*Alors l'obliteration de cercles on le peut jamais trouver en 1840.*") Has he ever found that obliteration since? The specimens in question which have not found favour in the eyes of Messrs. Hermann and Kloss are before us as we write. They are perfectly genuine, and present the usual scrubbed appearance, with which most of us are familiar, of the stamps which have been experimented upon. We happen to know that these very stamps formerly belonged to Sir Rowland Hill himself.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

FROM 1853, THE DATE ON WHICH THEY WERE INTRODUCED IN INDIA, TO JULY, 1884.

(*Continued from page 177.*)

1867.

No. 27. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Six Annas and Eight Pies—*slate.*

This stamp was obtained on account of the postage chargeable on half-ounce letters for the United Kingdom, *viâ* Marseilles, having been fixed at 6 annas 8 pies.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of elongated octagonal form, surrounded by coloured band, bearing the inscriptions "East India Postage," "Six Annas and Eight Pies." The outline of the stamp rectangular, with the corners between the outline and the octagonal band filled in with a rope-pattern border. Paper watermarked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

1868.

No. 28. Adhesive Service Stamp. Six Annas and Eight Pies—*slate.*

This stamp was added to the list of service stamps (No. 26), the word "Service" being printed across in black ink.

1871.

No. 29. Envelope Stamps.

(*a*) Half Anna. Circular—*blue.*

Similar in every way to No. 12 (*a*) except that paper is thicker.

(*b*) One Anna. Circular—*dark brown.*

Similar to No. 12 (*b*); but paper thicker, and embossed cameo stamp on seal-flap coloured brown instead of blue. Laid instead of wove paper, so that watermarked lines run through the stamp diagonally.

These envelopes were made of thicker paper in consequence of the doubling in April, 1869, of the limits of weights for the several rates of letter postage.

1874.

No. 30. Envelope Stamps. Half Anna (Circular)—*blue.*

Similar in every way to No. 29 (*a*), but the envelope a little smaller.

No. 31 a, b, c, d, e. Adhesive Service Stamps.

Same series as No. 26, except that the overprint is "On H. M. S." instead of the word "Service."

No. 32. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Nine Pies—*lilac.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form. Outline of stamp rectangular. A coloured tablet following the upper portion of the ellipse, bearing the inscription "East India Postage." A white tablet of irregular form at the bottom of the stamp, bearing the inscription "Nine Pies." The upper corners of the stamp filled in with scroll ornament, as well as the space between the two tablets. Paper watermarked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

No. 33. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). One Rupee—*slate.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of elongated octagonal form, surrounded by coloured band bearing the inscription "East India Post" at top and "One Rupee" at bottom, the side of band being filled in with a "key" pattern. The outline of stamp rectangular, with the corners between the outline and the octagonal band filled in with trefoil ornaments. Paper watermarked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

No. 34. Envelope Stamp. One Anna (Circular)—*brown.*

Same as No. 29*b*, but the paper cream-laid instead of blue-laid.

1875.

No. 35. Envelope Stamp (Circular). Half Anna—*blue.*

Same as No. 30, but the embossed stamp on seal-flap without colour.

1876.

No. 36. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Six Annas—*yellow-brown.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background, with straight base and sides and arched top. White band following the form of this background, bearing the inscriptions "East India Postage," "Six Annas." The outline of stamp rectangular, with the spandrels formed between outline and arched top of band filled with foliated ornament. Paper watermarked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

No. 37. Adhesive Stamp (Rectangular). Twelve Annas—*red-brown.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background, with straight sides and arched top and bottom. A white band, following the form of the background to head, bearing the inscription, "East India Postage" at top, and "Twelve Annas" at bottom; the side of band being filled in with triangular border. The outline of stamp rectangular, with two niches out of each corner. The corners of the stamp filled in with ornamental leaves. Paper watermarked with elephant's head; perforated edges.

1877.

No. 38. Envelope Stamp (Circular). Half Anna—*blue.*

Same as No. 35, but without an embossed stamp on seal-flap, and with the side-flaps of envelope cut down.

1879.

No. 39. Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope Stamp, vesica-shaped. Nine Pies—*vermilion.*

Description of Stamp.—Embossed cameo stamp, with the parts in relief in white, the background being in vermilion. Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid vermilion vesica-shaped (*i.e.* a form made by two intersecting segments of circles) background. An engine-turned band, bearing the inscriptions, "India Postage," "Nine Pies," completes a vesica-shaped stamp. The envelopes on which the stamp is embossed are made of cream-wove paper, so that there is no watermark. They are printed with the words—

Soldiers' and Seamen's envelope.
Address.
Sender's name and rank.
Regiment, ship, or office.
Commanding Officer or head of department.
Sig. and rank.
Regiment, ship, or official designation.

No. 40. Inland Single Post Card Stamp. Quarter Anna—*brown.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid circular background. A white tablet at bottom of stamp, bearing the words, "Quarter Anna." Outline of stamp rectangular, with corners cut off, with two V-shaped niches on the top and each side. The space between the circular background of head, bottom tablet, and outline of stamp filled in with ornament.

In addition to the stamp, the card bears the Royal Arms and the words, "East India Post Card," "The address only to be written on this side." The card is made of thick buff, unwatermarked paper.

No. 41. International Single Post Card Stamp. One and a Half Anna—*blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid circular background. A white arched tablet in upper portion of stamp, bearing the inscription, "One and a half anna." Outline of stamp rectangular, with corners scalloped out, and with the centre of each side broken into segments of circles, acanthus-leaf ornament filling the spaces between the background of head tablet and outline of stamp. In addition to the stamp the card bears the Royal Arms and the words—

Universal Postal Union.	Union Postale Universelle.
British India.	Inde Britannique.
Post Card.	Carte Postale.

The address only to be written on this side.

The card is made of thick buff unwatermarked paper.

1880.

No. 42. Inland Single Service Post Card Stamp. Quarter Anna—*blue.*

Plain white card, engine-turned square in right hand corner, with words "On Her Majesty's Service" printed within square. In addition to the stamp the card bears, in blue, the words, "Quarter Anna Post Card," "To be used for official correspondence only" at top, and at bottom the words, "The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse."

Note.—This card was prepared and printed in India.

1881.

No. 43. Envelope Stamp (Oval). Four Annas and Six Pies—*orange-yellow.*

This envelope was provided to meet a want for stamped envelopes for foreign correspondence, the postage to the United Kingdom having been reduced to 4½ annas.

Description of Stamp.—Embossed oval cameo stamp, with the parts in relief in white, the background being in orange-yellow. Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on solid orange-yellow oval background. An oval engine-turned band, embraced on each side by a pearl border, bearing the inscriptions, "India Postage," "Four Annas and Six Pies." The envelopes on which the stamp is embossed are made of cream-wove paper, so that there is no watermark.

1881–82.

Adhesive Stamps. Fourth Series (Rectangular), gummed and perforated.

In this series of postage stamps the Queen's head is engraved with lines somewhat further apart than in the former series. This alteration was required, in order to carry out an improved economical method of manufacturing the stamps. They are of a larger size than formerly, being the same size as the English postage stamps, and they are supplied in sheets of 240 multiples, instead of in sheets of 320.

No. 44. Adhesive Stamp. Half Anna—*dark green.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form, surrounded by a coloured oval band, bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "Half Anna." Stamp rectangular in form, the spandrels formed between the elliptical band and outline being filled in with a Vandyke border. Paper watermarked with a five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 45. Adhesive Stamp. Nine Pies—*carmine.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form. Outline of stamp rectangular. A coloured tablet following the upper portion of the ellipse, bearing the inscription "India Postage." A coloured tablet, of irregular form, at the bottom of the stamp, bearing the inscription, "Nine Pies." The upper corners of the stamp filled in with scroll ornament, as well as the space between the two tablets. Paper watermarked with a five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 46. Adhesive Stamp. One Anna—*chocolate.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, looking to left, on fine-lined background of circular form. Outline of stamp rectangular. An arched coloured tablet at the top and bottom of the stamp, bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "One Anna." The spandrels formed between the arched tablets and the outline of stamp filled in with ornamental *fleur-de-lis*. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 47. Adhesive Stamp. One Anna, Six Pies—*cool brown.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of oval form. Outline of stamp rectangular. A straight, coloured tablet at the top and bottom of the stamp, bearing the inscriptions "India Postage" and "One Anna, Six Pies." The spandrels formed by the elliptical background of head, the tablets, and the outline of stamp, filled in with scollop and Vandyke ornament. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 48. Adhesive Stamp. Two Annas—*bright blue.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of a broken ornamental form. Outline of stamp rectangular. A straight coloured tablet at the top and bottom of the stamp bearing the inscriptions "India Postage" and "Two Annas." The irregular spaces formed between the background of head, the tablets, and the outline of stamp filled in with scolloped ornament. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 49. Adhesive Stamp. Three Annas—*orange.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of ornamental form. Outline of stamp rectangular. Straight coloured tablets at top and bottom of stamp, bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "Three Annas." A band on each side bearing ornamental rosettes and ornamental leaves in the corners taken out of the head background. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 50. Adhesive Stamp. Four Annas—*olive-green.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of circular form, surrounded by a pearl border. Outline of stamp rectangular, with corners scolloped out. An arched coloured tablet at the top and bottom of the stamps bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "Four Annas." The spaces between arched tablets and the outline of the stamp filled in with ornamental dots. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 51. Adhesive Stamp. Six Annas—*cool yellow.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background with straight sides and base and arched top. A coloured arched tablet at the top, and a straight coloured tablet at the bottom, bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "Six Annas." Stamp rectangular in form. A fret border running up each side and continued through the spandrels formed between the top arched tablet and the outline of stamp. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 52. Adhesive Stamp. Eight Annas—*purple.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of rectangular form with corners notched out. Stamp of rectangular form with scolloped edges. A straight coloured tablet at top and bottom bearing the inscriptions "India Postage," "Eight Annas." A border runs up each side of the stamp with coloured dots and lines, and there is a little ornamental leaf in each of the corners notched out of the background of head. Paper watermarked with five-pointed star; perforated edges.

No. 53. Adhesive Stamp. One Rupee—*slate.*

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem, looking to left, on fine-lined background of elongated octagonal form, surrounded by coloured band, bearing the inscription "India Postage" at top, and "One Rupee" at bottom, the sides of band being filled in with a triangular pattern. Outline of stamp rectangular. The corners between the outline and the octagonal band filled in with trefoil ornaments. Paper watermarked with a five-pointed star; perforated edges.

ADHESIVE SERVICE STAMPS.

No. 54. Half Anna—*dark green.*

Same as No. 44, but overprinted in black "On H. M. S."

No. 55. One Anna—*chocolate.*

Same as No. 46, but overprinted in black "On H. M. S."

1883.

No. 56. Envelope Stamp (Circular). Half Anna—*dark green.*

Same as No. 38, but with the stamp in dark green, instead of in blue, so as to accord with the regulations of the international Postal Convention, wherein it is provided that stamps of the value of a halfpenny should be printed in green.

No. 57. Inland Single Service Post Card Stamp. Quarter Anna—*blue.*

Early in the year 1883 a superior description of Service Post Card to No. 42 was prepared in this country and issued. Plain white card, with blue stamp in right hand corner.

Description of Stamp.—Profile head of Queen, with diadem facing to left, on plain blue ground, in circular band, surrounded by ornamental border, letters I and E in upper corners, "On Her Majesty's Service" in band surrounding Queen's head, and "Quarter Anna" in straight band at bottom.

In addition to the stamp, the card bears the following lettering at the head, in blue, "East India Service Post Card," "(The official signature and designation of the sender must be written on the reverse)."

No. 58. Inland Reply Post Card Stamp. Quarter Anna—*brown.*

Same as No. 40, the card, however, being double, with a perforated hinge, the front card, in addition to the lettering described under No. 40, bearing the words, "The annexed card is intended for the answer;" the back card the word "Reply." These cards are of the size of the International Cards.

No. 59. International Reply Post Card Stamp. One and a Half Anna—*blue.*

Same as No. 41, the card, however, being double, with a perforated hinge. The front card bears the following lettering at the head :

Universal Postal Union.	Union Postale Universelle.
British India.	Inde Britannique.
Post Card.	Carte Postale.
The address only to be written on this side.	Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

And at the foot :

The annexed card is intended for the answer.
La Carte ci-jointe est destiné à la réponse.

The back card bears the same heading, with the addition of the words "reply," "réponse," and does not bear the foot-note.

1884.

No. 60. Inland Reply Post Card Stamp. Quarter Anna—*brown.*

Same as No. 58, but without perforated hinge and size of card reduced to size of inland single post card, No. 40.

No. 61. International Reply Post Card Stamp. One and a Half Anna—*blue.*

The same as No. 59, but double card, without perforated hinge.

G. J. HYNES,
Assistant Director-General of Post Office in India.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST OFFICE,
August, 1884.

[We have received several letters from correspondents pointing out inaccuracies in and omissions from the above list. We would remind our correspondents that this list is not a contribution to our pages, but an official document which we are bound to reproduce without any interpolations of our own. We ourselves should find no difficulty in pointing out errors, as for instance in paragraph 2, where it is stated that the ½ anna was printed in red before its final issue in blue. Of course philatelists are aware that the true ½ anna, red, differed in several details of execution from the ½ anna, blue, which stamp the forgers in their ignorance imitate when producing the counterfeit article. Another correspondent complains of the omission of the Scinde Dâk stamp issued previous to the Government emission by Sir Bartle Frere. As this stamp was a local, and not issued by government, we could hardly expect that it should be included by a government official amongst the government issues.]—ED.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(*Continued from page 157.*)

VII. About the month of June, 1884, sizes F and G appeared with some slight modifications in the inscriptions, which had been set up afresh. In size F the two lines of the instructions measure 79 and 66 mm., and in size G 89 and 67 mm. respectively, and the comma after the word REGISTERED in the second line of the instructions on the latter is suppressed. A full stop is also found after the word HERE in the legend in the stamp-frames on both the sizes, but the size of the frame in size F is reduced to $21\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. In other respects these envelopes do not differ from those issued in 1883, except that the paper is thicker and smoother.

SYNOPSIS.

I.

Flap scalloped; seams serrated. Stamp dated. Instructions in one line, without any stop at the end. Paper, azure wove.

(1) Instructions in block type of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., as in I. (2) and II. (1) of the provisional issue.

1st April, 1878.

Size F. Instructions measuring $118\frac{1}{2}$ mm., blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring $118\frac{1}{2}$ mm., blue (shades).

(2) Instructions in block type of 2 mm., as in I. (3) and II. (2) of the provisional issue.

1st April, 1878.

Size F. Instructions measuring 119 to 121 mm., blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 119 to 121 mm., blue (shades).

II.

Flap scalloped. Stamp dated. Instructions in two lines, followed by a full stop. Stamp-frame in right upper corner, varying in size, enclosing legend in block type, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., with no stop at the end. Paper, azure wove.

(1) Seams serrated. Instructions in block type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with initial letters of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and REGISTERED measuring 18 mm.

1st June, 1878.

Size F. Instructions measuring 97 and 77 mm., blue (shades).
Size G. Instructions measuring 97 to 98 and 77 to 78 mm., blue (shades).

(2) Seams serrated. Instructions in block type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with initial letters of 3 mm., and REGISTERED measuring 16 mm.

1st June, 1878.

Size F. Instructions measuring 97 and 77 mm., light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 97 to 98 and 77 to 78 mm., light blue.

(3) Seams scalloped. Instructions in thick close block type of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

1st June, 1878.

Size H. Instructions measuring 145 and 111 mm., blue (shades).*

(4) Seams scalloped. Instructions in open block type of 3 mm.

1st June, 1878.

Size I. Instructions measuring 181 and 146 mm., blue.
Size K. Instructions measuring 181 and 146 mm., blue.

III.

Flap plain. Instructions in two lines, followed by a full stop. Stamp-frame varying in size, enclosing legend in block type, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., with no stop at the end. Paper, azure wove.

(1) Seams serrated. Stamp dated. Instructions in block type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with initial letters of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and REGISTERED measuring 18 mm.

September, 1878.

Size F. Instructions measuring 97 and 77 mm., blue and light blue.

March, 1879.

Size G. Instructions measuring 96 to 99 and 77 to 78 mm., blue and light blue.

VARIETY.

June, 1879.

Size F. No stop after instructions, dark blue and blue.

(2) Seams serrated. Stamp dated. Instructions in block type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with initial letters of 3 mm., and REGISTERED measuring 16 mm.

1879.

Size F. Instructions measuring 96 to 101 mm. and 77 to 79 mm., light blue.
Size G. Instructions measuring 95 to 79 mm. and 77 to 78 mm. „

(3) Seams scalloped. Instructions in thick, close block type of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

1879.

Size H. Instructions measuring 144 and 111 mm., blue and light blue.

(4) Seams scalloped. Instructions in open block type of 3 mm.

1881.

Size I. Instructions measuring 181 and 146 mm., blue.

1879.

Size K. Instructions measuring 181 and 146 mm., blue.

(5) Same as (1), but stamp not dated.

March, 1882.

Size G. Instructions measuring 96 to 99 and 77 to 78 mm., blue and light blue.

(6) Same as (2), but stamp not dated.

March, 1882.

Size G. Instructions measuring 95 to 97 mm. and 77 to 78 mm., light blue.

VARIETIES.

(*a*) Seams serrated. Stamp dated. Instructions in block type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the portion to the left of the vertical cross-line having initial letters of 3 mm., and that to the right initial letters of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. No stop after instructions.

1880.

Size F. Instructions measuring 98 and 77 mm., light blue.

* A specimen has been shown to us in which the crossed lines and the inscriptions on the face are all wanting, though the crossed lines are printed on the back. This can scarcely be classed as a variety, being clearly due to an oversight of the printer.

(*b*) Seams serrated. Stamp dated. Instructions in block type of 2½ mm., the portion to the left of the vertical cross-line having initial letters of 3½ mm., and that to the left initial letters of 3 mm. Stop after instructions.

1880.

Size G. Instructions measuring 95 and 77 mm., light blue.

It is probable that Size G exists in Variety (*a*) and Size F in Variety (*b*).

Varieties have been made of an imperfect impression of Size F (1) and of Variety (*b*), where, after the word REGISTERED in the frame, there are two stops resembling a colon. An examination of several specimens shows that is due to accidental causes, as the upper point is misshapen, and is not immediately above the lower one.

IV.

Flap plain. Seams plain. Stamp dated. Instructions in three lines of block type of 2 mm., measuring 100, 100, and 81 mm. Full stop after IT and DELIVERY. Paper, white wove.

(1) Stamp frame measuring 22 by 24 mm., with legend in block type of 1¼ mm., and with stop at the end.

July, 1881.

Size F. Dark blue and blue (shades).

(2) Stamp-frame measuring 21½ by 25 mm., with legend in block type of 1 mm. No stop at the end.

October, 1881.

Size F. Blue (shades).

V.

Flap plain. Seams plain. Large R in upper left corner. Paper, white wove.

(1) Instructions in two lines of 77 mm. each in block type of 1¼ mm., with full stop at the end. Legend in the stamp-frame in similar type.

(*a*) Stamp dated. Stamp-frame measuring 21½ and 22 by 24½ mm.

October, 1881.

Size F. Stop after REGISTERED and HERE. Blue, light and French blue.
„ No stop after „ „ Blue and light blue.

VARIETIES.

1. Stop after REGISTERED and HERE, but no stop after instructions.

1881.

Size F. Pale blue.

2. Stop after REGISTERED and HERE. Figure 2 on stamp inverted.

February, 1882.

Size F. Pale blue.

3. No stop after REGISTERED or HERE. Figure 2 on stamp inverted.

February, 1882.

Size F. Pale blue.

(*b*) Stamp not dated. Stamp frame measuring 22 by 24 mm.

March, 1882.

Size F. Stop after HERE, blue (shades).
„ No stop after „ „ „

VARIETY.

Size F. Colon after HERE, blue.

(*c*) Stamp not dated. Stamp frame measuring 21½ by 23½ mm.

Size F. Stop after HERE, blue.

(2) Stamp not dated. Instructions in two lines of 101 mm. in block type of 2 mm., with legend in stamp-frame in block type of 1¼ mm. R in block type of 16 mm. Full stop after instructions and after HERE.

July, 1882.
Size G. Blue (shades).

(3) Stamp not dated. Instructions in two lines of 98 and 75 mm. in block type of 1¼ mm., with legend in stamp-frame in similar type. R in block type of 16 mm. Comma after REGISTERED, and full stop at the end of the instructions. No stop after HERE.

July, 1882.
Size G. Blue and light blue.

VI.

Large block letter R of 15 mm. enclosed in an upright oval in left upper angle. Flap to the right plain. Seams plain. Stamp not dated. Instructions in two lines, with stop at the end. Stamp-frame measuring 22 by 24 mm., enclosing legend in block type of 1¼ mm., without stop after HERE. Paper, cream-coloured wove.

(1) Instructions in two lines of 92 and 72 mm. in block type of 1¼ mm., with comma after REGISTERED.

January, 1883.
Size G. Blue and French blue (shades).

(2) Instructions in two lines of 81 and 64 mm. in block type of 1¼ mm. No stop after REGISTERED.

March, 1883.
Size F. French blue (shades).

(3) Instructions in two lines of 110 and 88 mm. in Roman capitals of 2½ mm. Comma after REGISTERED.

December, 1883.
Size H. French blue (shades).

VII.

Letter R in oval, flap, seams and stamp as in VI. Stop at end of instructions, which measure 79 and 66 mm. in size F, and 89 and 67 mm. in size G. Stop after HERE in legend in stamp-frame, which measures 21½ × 22½ mm. in size F, and 21½ × 25 in size G. Paper white wove, thicker than in VI.

June, 1884.
Size F. French blue (shades).
Size G. ,, ,,

Page 211, last line. Mr. Chetwynd, who held the important office of Accountant-General to the Post Office, died in December, 1882.

Page 212, last paragraph in the page. The design and execution of the "Postal Orders" is attributed by mistake to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. That firm supplied the paper only, the work itself being done for the Post-office by the Bank of England.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—The last number of *The Philatelic Record* contains a reference to me, the sympathetic and kind terms of which I am happy to acknowledge. Allow me, however, to apply to your friendship to rectify one sentence which, if not corrected, might lead uninformed people to erroneous interpretations of my situation. Speaking of the titles which are too often unduly connected with my name, you say that I prefer to dispense with them, thus allowing it to be supposed that I might have some actual right to their possession, and that, although not borne by me, yet they might belong to me. Well, this is an error which always was painful to my heart, and which I cannot permit to be spread out. Without entering into the details of a merely personal matter, I declare that I never bore any title, nor ever tolerated any such title being attributed to me. In spite of certain appearances, which ill-meaning and wicked people too often turned against me, I never at any period of my life had any real and actual right to the titles you allude to being joined to my name. They never could, at any rate, have been so without a formal and specially expressed act of my will, and my will always was, on the contrary, to be rid of all concern of that kind. None of those titles, wrongly attributed to me, ever could legally belong to me, as they are Italian titles, depending from a nationality which never was mine, and originating from a country which from my earliest years I felt a repulsion for, as against Austria's bitter foe. When I was almost an infant, Radetzky's battle song fed my heart and my brain. I vividly recollect the distress inflicted on my young soul by the disasters of Magenta and Solferino; and never did I feel purer joy than for the days of Custozza and Lissa. So you will understand how strongly I always protested whenever I knew or heard of such titles being attributed to me. The living traces of my energetic protest are still to be read in the papers that too frequently were induced into an error, spread abroad by malevolence and ignorance, and qualified me with titles that never belonged to me, and were unbearable to a son of Austria. Unfortunately it is but too likely to have frequently occurred that such allusions may have passed unnoticed by me, and so, not having been acquainted with them, I could not stand up against them. But never could that involuntary silence be considered as an assent, for every time the fact came to my knowledge, or to my ears, I never omitted checking it at once. Such, however, was my fear that, through some intrigue or legal subterfuge, the hypothetical claim I might be supposed to have to those titles should at some future day be revived—certainly not by me, but by some child that God Almighty might give me by nature, or by adoption—that, so as to crush in the bud any possible vindication of that kind, I solemnly renounced by a public act, signed in 1876, and confirmed in 1877, all rights that would have any possible chance of reaching me respecting those foreign titles and qualifications. In consequence of that act, the titles were transferred to other people by the heirs of their former possessor. Still other measures have been taken to blot out the last vestiges of a civil and social status which my heart and mind rebel against being ever attributed to me, and from which, on both slopes of the Riesengebirge, my beloved Austria, and my dear Germany, achieve to deliver me. Austria's black and yellow flag, closely united with Germany's colours, sheltered my infancy, and shelters my manhood. May it

some day shelter my tomb and shelter my memory! And may the Union Jack, which in my heart waves near Austria's and Germany's glorious eagles, not disdain to protect me against injurious insinuations. Recollect in England what warm sympathy I always felt for the kin-related Anglo-Saxon races; for Germany's old and gallant ally, whose banner, united with our own, triumphed at Waterloo's ever-memorable field.

Believe me ever to be, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

PHILIPP VON FERRARY.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

DEAR SIR,—Your notes on the stamps of New Granada (as catalogued by M. Moens), in the August number of *The Record*, in which you desired to elicit opinions from collectors, with M. Breitfuss' response thereto in your last number, induce me to send you a few remarks on the subject. As with that gentleman, this has always been a favourite country of mine.

Although the stamps cannot claim the high philatelic interest that appertains to the issues of some of our colonies, yet, for their general variety, for the scarceness of some of the stamps, and for the great range of colour and shades, I venture to think that Columbia yields to few other countries. As the issues have been numerous and many-hued, it must be looked upon as a merciful dispensation that hitherto, although the march of civilization may yet improve (?) them, the Columbian Post-office authorities have been innocent of watermarks, and, until quite lately, guiltless of perforations; otherwise I feel certain that the stamps of, say, Victoria and South Australia, would, in their respective varieties, shrink into a dull monotony by comparison.

Taking the issues in order for convenience' sake, I will commence with 1860, the 1859 stamps calling for no special comment. I am inclined to agree with MM. Moens and Breitfuss that the 2½ c. on bluish and the 1 Peso on *thin* blue paper are reprints. The 2½ I have never seen with more than a tinge of colour, and never of a decided blueness like the latter. As to the 1 Peso, it is very difficult to say where the reprints begin and originals cease—the sublime and ridiculous—the impression being generally smoothly done, and the paper very similar. Two or three copies that I have came from Mr. Pemberton many years ago, and were in Sir Daniel Cooper's collection (as were a good many that I took), and I feel pretty confident that they are originals, as they correspond with the only used ones I possess — a pair postmarked Bogota. I think the execution of the lines is *finer* in the reprints, and the gum is *certainly darker and of a brownish-pink tinge.* These are the only differences that the closest observation has enabled me to detect. It is, of course, possible that they may be remainders, owing to the high value being but little employed till 1865. All of this value up to that date are scarce stamps, and it is noticeable that it does not exist in the first issue, nor in that of 1863. I remember some years ago Mr. J. M. Stourton ("Where is dat Barty now?") declared to me, most emphatically, that he had seen a 1 Peso of the 1863 issue (octagonal with white background); but then, as now, I was of St. Thomas's disposition, and preferred a tangible to an oral argument. M. Breitfuss speaks of "reprints in different colours" of the 5 and 10 c., presumably a red for a blue, &c. These I have never seen, nor am I anxious so to do! I have the 5 c. from pale lilac to deep purple and violet—also *tête-béche*, a variety that, I think, has not yet been chronicled; the 10 c. in cinnamon, yellow, orange-vermilion, red, ochre-brown, and deep reddish-brown. Certes, these are different colours as well! I have the 2½ c. in a *distinct brown* without a vestige of green, also in brownish-green. I take it that the light yellowish-green is the (possible) reprint.

1861. These are to be found on very thin paper, almost pelure, and sometimes with very brown gum. Mr. Pemberton considered that the forgeries of

this issue were done by photolithography, but, though necessarily exact, I consider their clumsy printing at once betrays their bastard origin.

1862. I have the 1 Peso on three papers—white, grey, and blue.

1863. Except as reprints I have never seen, nor do I believe in, the 20 c., red on blue, and the 50 c., green on white paper, or the error 20 c., green; but I presume M. Breitfuss, when he includes the "50 c., red on white," under this category, inadvertently falls into an error. Copies exist in several collections not only postmarked, but *se tenant* with the 20 c., red. Mr. Tapling has it thus. My copy is postmarked Medellin, in blue. I take the reprints of this issue to be—*à la Jassy*—official forgeries. There are some very interesting and critical remarks anent this issue in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1869, p. 169. Although not *blue*, the paper often varies from yellowish to white, and is found with just a *soupçon* of a blue tint in all values; but the latter is, of course, quite distinct from the colour of the paper of the 50 c., green. You alluded to the stars, before and after the value, that are sometimes visible. Like you, I have never seen one with *both* the stars perfect, and as copies of these are rare, they must have been erased while the die was yet young. I have an envelope with three specimens of the 20 c., red, adhering to it, postmarked Cartagena, April, 1864, of which No. 1 shows most of the star on both sides, No. 2 has a trace only, and No. 3 none at all, proving that the erasures from the plate were unevenly executed.

1864. I have the 5 c. *tête béche* side-by-side, and also with the next stamp *couché;* the 10 c. I have with a stop between the 10 and cents, as well as after. I have the 50 c. reprinted—coarsely done, and easy to decry and defy.

1868. I have the 1 peso *tête béche.*

Cubiertas. I most decidedly think that the two sub-types of these are both genuine; an opinion that I may perhaps have inherited from Mr. Pemberton, and to which you also lean. In the first and accepted type, the letter D of Estado is imperfect, and the lithograph generally has a "woolly" appearance. In type ii., which I confess I have not in used condition, while the general appearance is the same, every detail differs. The letters are different in the lower foliate ornaments, and, as you pertinently remark, if an *imitation* was intended, why vary these? The impression is cleaner and better—note the script words, *Salio de.* Both types bear the inscription at base, "*Lit de Ayula i Medrana,*" but their *tout ensemble* is so similar that this is well-nigh superfluous. Thanks to sad experience, I am not too confiding with regard to things philatelic, but I feel assured that these labels have "a conscious air of innocence."

If an amended list of the Stamps of New Granada should happily ere long be in the scope of the Philatelic Society's doings, we should all, I am sure, feel great pleasure in accepting M. Breitfuss' kind offer of his stamps for our inspection.

Faithfully yours,

M. P. Castle.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The second meeting of season 1884–85 was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 25th October, 1884, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The President gave his opinion as to the construction to be placed on the clauses of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, which have been supposed to affect philatelic publications. The business of the day—the revision of the Society's Reference List of the stamps of New South Wales—was then proceeded with.

The third meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 15th November, 1884, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, and the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. J. W. Scott, of New York, accompanying a copy of his colour-chart, which he presented to the society. The Secretary was requested to convey the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Scott for his gift. Mr. M. P. Castle then read an interesting paper on the first issues of New South Wales, which elicited some discussion, and was remarked upon at some length by the President. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Castle for his paper, which it was resolved should be printed in *The Philatelic Record* as soon as it had undergone a few necessary corrections.

NOTICE.

We have been requested by the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society to intimate that the dinner to be given by him to the members of the Society will take place on Thursday, the 11th December, in the Masonic Temple, Holborn Restaurant, at 7 p.m. *Morning Dress.*

Notes and Queries.

G. F. L. (Manchester).—You will find the surcharge you speak of in the more detailed catalogues. It is not uncommon.

A. R. M. (Swansea).—Our publishers do not accept advertisements. Remit them for a copy of the *Record*.

Lady S. (Torquay).—We fear that we must continue to suspect the 2d. Cyprus until we have received official confirmation of its existence. We have noticed what you say respecting the Roumanians in another place. The Cape wood-blocks have been reprinted, but not on the laid paper of the originals, from which they may easily be distinguished.

M. V. (Snaresbrook).—The 2 centavos, Guatemala, with the quezal inverted, is a well-known error. We have no doubt that our publishers will quote you a price for it.

Rev. J. C. H. (Guatemala).—Alas! we are not omniscient. Without altering the title of our magazine, as you propose, we do depend in a great measure upon the international assistance of our correspondents in all parts of the globe. Were we to withhold all mention of certain stamps until we could be officially informed of every detail respecting them, we might strike the heading "Novelties" from our pages. For instance, your information as to the *Contra-Sello* surcharge on the current Salvadors comes rather late. We have noticed it in another place.

Drocer.—Both bad.

E. G. H.—The usual reprint. Next month.

R. S.—Declined with thanks.

W. A. (Burnley).—Please be more explicit in your information. The St. Christopher is not on laid paper. It has that appearance owing to the milling. You will find similar specimens of the ½d., and also of the ½d., green, Great Britain. We have not yet noticed the 2½d., St. Lucia, with the new watermark.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. DECEMBER, 1884. No. 71.

AT the Philatelic Congress, held in Paris in the year 1878, a memorial was presented, on behalf of the "National Philatelical Society of New York," advocating the preparation and adoption of a "Color Chart," to serve as a standard for the more accurate description of the colours used in the printing of stamps. The desirability of a more uniform nomenclature of colours has long been felt by collectors, not only for their own guidance, but more especially because each editor of a catalogue seems to have a different idea of colour from another. A notable instance of this was cited by the New York Society in the case of the 2½d. (1874) of Great Britain. This stamp during the whole course of its career showed very few variations of hue, and yet in ten catalogues its colour was given under seven different names. The catalogues also are not infrequently inconsistent in themselves, and we could give many instances where the same colour is differently described in the same catalogue. This uncertainty is more especially to be found where the colours are compounded ones, such as the violets, lilacs, and mauves, composed of a mixture of blue and red in certain proportions, the slightest variation in which involves the classing of the colour under another category. The browns are possibly even more troublesome, and cataloguers have resorted to all sorts of expedients in their endeavours to explain what kind of brown is intended, so that in addition to the ordinary dark, pale, bright, dull, &c., we have chestnut, *câfé au lait*, vandyck, umber, bistre, &c., besides various combinations of all these with black, grey, yellow, red, violet, olive, &c.

The memorial of the New York Society was referred to a commission, composed of two members, MM. Legrand and Donatis,

who reported that they fully recognized the defects of the existing practice of description, but considered that the difficulty of preparing such a chart, and the great expense which would attend its production, presented obstacles that in their opinion were almost insurmountable. To bridge over the difficulty, the commission recommended philatelists to prepare a chart for themselves by affixing stamps over against each colour as exponents of it, and adopt them as their standards in describing any particular colour. At a subsequent meeting of the congress, a rough chart, constructed on this principle, was shown by one of the members, and when we mention that the 1¼ schilling of Hamburg (1864) was introduced as the sole exponent of violet-grey, our readers will see that there was room for a considerable amount of elasticity, as this stamp is given in the catalogues of M. Moens and Captain Evans in seven distinct varieties of colour, and, moreover, these do not agree. The one penny Great Britain (1864) was given as an exponent of a shade of carmine. The sheet printed from plate No. 90, in March, 1864, showed a carmine tint, but that struck from plate No. 89, registered the same day, was unmistakeably brick-red. We are convinced therefore that nothing that could be called a standard chart of colour could be manufactured in this mode.

Undeterred by the coldness with which the proposal was received in Paris, the New York Society persevered with their project, and the result is now before us in the "*Color Chart*," in pamphlet form, the chart itself occupying thirty-six pages, on which are depicted 142 colours, with their tints and shades, and the names given in English, French, German, and Spanish. The colours are first divided into seven classes, which do not appear to owe their position as the head of a class to any other principle than convenience. The classes are orange, green, blue, purple, brown, slate, and red. Each of these is again divided into sections, with the exception of the slate, which may be called a collection of neutral tints formed out of various combinations of blue, black, and red, or two of them. Under the class of orange there are four sections; viz., orange in eight tints, and yellow, ochre, and buff in four tints of each. Of green there are five sections; viz., green in eight tints, blue-green in five tints, emerald-green and olive-green each in two tints, and slate-green in three. Blue has four sections; viz., blue in four tints, pale blue in five tints, slate-blue and ultramarine each in three tints. Of purple there are three sections;

viz., purple in four tints, and lilac and mauve each in eight tints. There are seven sections in brown; viz., brown, red-brown, olive-brown, puce-brown, umber, and bistre, all in four tints. Red has five sections; viz., red in five tints, vermilion in eight, carmine in three, lake-red in eight, and pink in six. Each of these tints is shown by a small block of colour measuring about 64 × 28 mm., and also by the name, which is printed in the particular tint, as well as in black. The blocks in each section are numbered, the intention being that the colour of any specimen may be recognized by describing it as belonging to a particular class, section, and number in the section. The blocks are shaded by vertical lines in six degrees of depth from right to left; the lightest shade, that at the right, having about thirty lines in 10 mm.; the next shade has about one-half more, and so on until the deepest shade, which is the full tint, is obtained in the last portion of the block.

The arrangement has doubtless been well considered, and it is far easier to find fault than to suggest improvements, especially as we ourselves have rather hazy notions of colour; for instance, we have no clear ideas as to where carmine ends and pink begins, nor of the confines which separate lilacs, mauves, and violets. We may however observe that the very dark shades seem to have been excluded, as we find no shade equal in intensity to the dark carmine 1 franc of the French Republic, or to the dark blue found at times in the 25 c. of the same issue, and we think some of the Cashmeres would be found to be unrepresented. Some of the fine colours, such as cobalt, do not appear. The only colour which we find to approach our present penny stamp is one of the lilacs, and this leads us to another consideration. We have little doubt but that aniline enters into the composition of the purple and green inks now employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Mauve, or Perkins' violet, was never known as a distinct tint till it was produced by aniline, and other tints of the same character have since been made. Whether any of the tints in the "color chart" are produced from aniline we do not know, for we have not tested them, but it seems to us to be next to impossible to produce the same tint without employing an ink composed of similar ingredients.

Almost at the same moment that we receive the chart of the New York Society, we receive another called the *Standard Color Chart*, by Mr. J. W. Scott, a name well known to philatelists on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a twin-brother to the *Color*

Chart, the same size, the same number of pages of chart, with the same typography, similar cover, and similar abominable stitching, which, as the paper is thick, acts like a spring, forbidding the use of the chart with any comfort unless you spoil it for binding. The only difference between them, save the title and preface, is that in Mr. Scott's edition the blocks of colour are nearly square, measuring about 31 × 33mm., and are divided, two and two, into four smaller squares of different shades, the lightest of which occupies the left upper square, and is composed of diagonal lines. The next shade is the right lower square, and the shading is in horizontal lines; the other squares are shaded in lines crossing vertically and horizontally, the darkest occupying the left lower square. We do not see that any advantage is gained by making use of squares in place of the transverse oblong, and we certainly prefer the gradation of shades in the *Color Chart* to Mr. Scott's plan.

We congratulate our transatlantic friends on what they have done, and trust it will be the means of inducing all philatelists to give a closer attention to the subject. Whether they, and more especially the dealers, will ever be brought to acknowledge the Chart as a standard, and to act upon it, is another question, to which we think that the reply must be in the negative. The description of a particular colour by a number appears to us to involve far too much reference to the chart. It is too much to expect that a philatelist should talk or write about a stamp the shade of which he has to describe, by a number; as in such case talker and listener, writer and reader, must never be without his book of reference. Were philatelists fixed as to what should really be the names of the various bases, we think some better mode of description than at present exists could be devised. But even in fixing the few names adopted in the charts there appear to be defects; for instance, we find that "olive-brown" is called "bistre" in the French translation, and "olive-yellow" is called "bistre" both in English and French. We are consequently more at sea than ever to know what "bistre" is, as it seems to be olive-yellow and olive-brown in France, but in America not to include "olive-brown."

There are points also in the classification in which we differ from the authors of the chart. The arrangement may be convenient, but it can scarcely be considered logical. We ordinarily find that it is from the head of the class that the minor divisions naturally flow. We are at a loss therefore to conceive how orange, which is really vermilion toned down with yellow, can be put at the head of the

class in which yellow is a section, as yellow cannot be derived from vermilion except by a retrograde process. It appears to us that orange should rather be found in the vermilion section. Our space will not admit of observations on the "slates," which seem to form a rather disorderly class.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—A correspondent writes us that a reply Pneumatic Card is now in circulation with stamp of current type.

Pneumatic Card. 10 × 10 kr.

Barbados.—We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent in Bridgetown for the following copy of Regulations issued by the government of this island:

"General Post-Office.

"Supplemental Rules relating to the Registration of Letters and other articles at the General Post-office, and by the District Post-masters:

"*Letters, etc., addressed to places abroad.*

"1. On and after the 1st January next, the fee for Registration shall be 2d. under the conditions mentioned in Rule 2.

"2. From the above date every letter tendered for Registration (except as mentioned in Rule 4) shall be enclosed in a special envelope, to be obtained at all District Post-offices, and at the General Post-office.

"3. The envelopes for Registered Letters are of the sizes and will be sold to the public at the prices following, inclusive of the fee for Registration impressed on the flap of the envelope.

5¼ ins. × 3¼ ins.	for	2½d.	
8 ins. × 5 ins.	,,	3d.	
11½ ins. × 6 ins.	,,	3½d.	
10½ ins. × 7 ins.	,,		

"4. From the 1st January next, Deputy Post-masters are not to accept Foreign Letters for Registration except they are enclosed, as stated in Rule 2; but the Colonial Postmaster may authorise a letter not so enclosed to be registered, should it appear to him that the writer or sender is ignorant of the Regulation, and that consequently inconvenience might arise from delay by a refusal to Register.

"5. On Letters allowed to be registered, as mentioned in the preceding rule, the fee shall be 2½d.

"6. Book Packets, Commercial Documents, and patterns and samples, when registered need not be enclosed in the special envelope, but they must be securely fastened to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer. The fee on these articles will be 2d. each packet.

"*Inland Letters, etc.*

"7. On and after the 1st January next all Inland Letters tendered for Registration at the General Post Office, or at any District Post-office, shall be enclosed in a special envelope, except as mentioned in Rule 9.

"8. These envelopes are 5¼ ins. × 3¼ ins. in size, and will be sold to the Public at 1½d. each, inclusive of the fee for Registration, at the General Post-office, and all district Post-offices.

"9. Should an Inland Letter be too large for enclosure in the special envelope provided, Deputy Post-masters and Registering Officers may accept such letters, provided they are put up in strong covers, securely fastened; and if containing coin, such coin must not be put in loose, but must be packed and enclosed in such a way as to move about as little as possible.

"10. These Rules are supplemental to those passed by the Governor-in-Council on the 8th of December, 1880.

"Laid before His Excellency the Governor in Executive Committee, and approved this 13th day of November, 1884.

"GARNETT T. TAYLOR,
"Acting Clerk Executive Committee."

We may therefore expect, early in the coming year, new Registration Envelopes of the values of 1d. and 2d.; the former in one, the latter in four sizes.

Belgium.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the error in the 1 centime adhesive, to which we alluded in our last, has been rectified. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that it occurred in the second stamp on the eleventh row from the top.

Bermuda.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the new Twopence Halfpenny adhesive, of which he says, "The stamp was issued to the public on the 11th November, and this mail will be the first to carry any abroad. The stamp is printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. from a design specially prepared here. It is used to defray the postage between here and the United States, our only 2½d. rate, for which we have hitherto had to use two stamps—the 2d. and ½d." The design is certainly one after the Messrs. De La Rue's own heart, and does not say much for the inventive faculties of the Bermudians. Diademed profile of Queen, to left, on ground of horizontal lines within a double-lined circle; gabled labels above and below, inscribed with name and value in words in white block letters on colour; arabesques in angles.



Adhesive. 2½d., blue, on white paper; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*

Brazil.—Our illustration gives some idea of the alteration in the stamps of the letter-cards recently issued.

Bulgaria.—We have received official information from Sofia, that there are no other values of the unpaid letter stamps beyond the 5, 25, and 50 stotinki which we have catalogued. Our illustration represents the later type of provisional 15 stotinki, in which the numerals are more elongated than heretofore.



Canada.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles, on the faith of a correspondent, Herr von Jerzabek, of Temesvar, a set of the adhesives with Queen's head (we presume of the small type, as "*Meyer No. 25*," &c., is not a very scientific way of pointing to an issue), two envelopes, and the 1 cent post card, all surcharged in black, with the

word OFFICIAL. It is alleged that they were prepared and issued in 1877, but after a short time were called in again. The surcharges are in some cases oblique, and in others perpendicular. It is at least strange that, considering our intercourse with Canada, our first knowledge of the issue of official stamps so far back as 1877 should reach us from Temesvar, wherever that may be.

Denmark.—Copenhagen.—These locals bid fair to become as great a nuisance and of as little interest as most of the Scandinavian By-post stamps. M. Moens informs us that since the 20th of October last a handstamp of the annexed type has been employed by the company to stamp circulars and papers, thus avoiding the trouble of sticking a 2 öre adhesive on each article. The impression is sometimes in black and sometimes in blue. We are threatened with a similar handstamp of the value of 1 öre.



Horsens.—Our engraving represents the new adhesive recently issued. From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that cards are also in circulation. They consist of pieces of white card, with the stamp we illustrate, shorn of its perforation, stuck in the right corner; whilst on the left is an oval blue handstamp, inscribed "HORSEN'S BYPOST." The card is in two sizes.



Adhesive. 3 öre, red.
Post Cards. 3 öre, red, on white card. Sizes, 124 × 74 and 138 × 89 mm.

Dominican Republic.—Herr Hoenecke, of Milwaukee, writes to *Der Philatelist* to say that Consul-General Bellini, of St. Domingo, denies, on the part of his Government, that stamped envelopes have ever been accepted or put in circulation.

Ecuador.—We have seen the current 5 c. and 10 c. surcharged in Roman capitals OFICIAL.

Official Adhesives. 5 c., blue; 10 c., orange } black surcharge.

Egypt.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the official decree relating to the new issue of postage stamps. The decree is lithographed, in script type, and is in French and Arabic.

"The *Direction Générale* has the honour to inform the public that the administration has just issued new postage stamps of 10 and 20 paras, and of 1 and 5 piastres, of the following colours:

"10 paras, green.
20 ,, rose.
1 piastre, blue.
5 piastres, grey.

"This new issue will come into circulation on the 15th of next December.

"The stamps of similar values now in circulation may be employed singly or in conjunction with the new ones for the pay-

ment of postage until the 1st December, 1885. After that date they will be obsolete, and no longer accepted in the Egyptian post-offices.

"The stamps of 5 paras and 2 piastres will be the same as those actually in use.

"ALEXANDRIA, 20*th November*, 1884."

France.—Mr. Campbell sends us a new Reply-paid Pneumatic Letter Card, which we understand came into use in Paris on the 15th inst. The stamp is of the same type as heretofore. There are four lines of inscription. First, *Ce côté est exclusivement, &c.;* second, *Service Télégraphique;* third, *Télégramme;* and fourth, *Avec réponse payée d'avance*, followed by the prefix M, three lines for address, and PARIS in the lower left corner. On the top, above the perforation, is—*Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.* The letter card folds in the centre. Below the face, which we have described, and at the back of the missive, when closed and gummed, is the following notice:

"AVIS.

"*Ce côte est exclusivement réservé aux indications de service. L'expéditeur ne doit rien y écrire.*

"*Le port de ce télégramme est gratuit.*

"*Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.*

"*Ce télégramme peut circuler, à Paris, dans les limites de l'enceinte fortifiée; il doit être clos par l'expediteur lui même.*

"*Il ne peut être inséré dans ce télégramme ni feuille de papier, ni objet d'une nature quelconque. Le télégramme qui aurait un poids supérieur à celui de la feuille vendue, serait mis d'office à la poste.*

"*Le présent télégramme sera remis à son adresse avec une formule ordinaire (modèle bleu) que le destinataire sera libre d'employer pour libeller la réponse payée d'avance.*"

On the right-hand side of the letter card is a perforated counterfoil, extending only the depth of the face of the card, inscribed—*Bon de Réponse.* Then comes a circle, labelled above, *Timbre du Bureau d'origine;* and beneath, in six lines, *Le present coupon sera—détaché par le bureau des—tinataire qui l'annexera à—son état,* 1380, *pour jus—tifier de la sortie d'une—carte fermée (modèle bleu).* This letter card is perforated after the usual manner of these things, and the inscriptions, stamps, &c., are typographed.

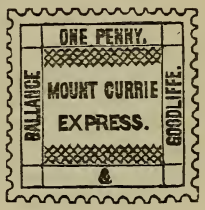
Reply-paid Pneumatic Letter Card. 1 franc, black on rose. Size when open (without the counterfoil), 129 × 150 mm.

Great Britain.—We have seen a curious resuscitation in the shape of a Registration Envelope. The stamp is the *provisional* oval one, dated 12.2.78; whilst the inscriptions, &c., on the face are those of the permanent issue; *i.e.* two lines of inscription, and framed space for stamp. The flap is escalopped, and the envelope is Size F.

Sizes H and I of the current issue are now in circulation with large R in oval.

Grenada.—We have been shown a so-called provisional, which we have no hesitation in stigmatizing as an impudent fraud; and we describe it only for the purpose of warning our readers against it, as we have reason to know that specimens have been purchased by those who should have shown more discrimination. The stamp in question is the current One Penny, rose, with an *inverted* surcharge of $\frac{\text{PENNY}}{\text{HALF}}$ in black Roman capitals. The original value is ruled out with two thin lines. The surcharge seems to have been effected with a hand-stamp, and the ink employed is of so oily a nature that it penetrates through the substance of the stamp.

Griqualand East.—This is a faithful portrait of the local which we described in October.



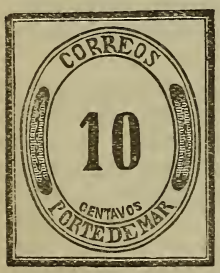
Guinea.—We have seen the 5 reis, black, 10 reis, bistre, and 100 reis, lilac, with *small* surcharge.

Hungary.—We are informed that there are changes in the perforation of the current adhesives. A correspondent tells us that he has the 2 kr. perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, and the 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr. perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Mexico.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that there has been in circulation since the beginning of November last a Letter-card, with stamp of the same type as the adhesives on the right, and the arms used on the post cards on the left. In the upper centre, in three lines, is SERVICIO POSTAL.—MEXICANO.—TARJETA-CARTA, followed by *Señor* and two lines for the address. In the lower left corner is—*Debe abrirse por los puntos.* The card is perforated all round, and the printing is in black and the stamp in colour.

Letter-card. 10 centavos, green on white. Size, 185 × 143 mm.

Our engraving represents one of a series of *Porte de Mar* stamps, which we have hitherto refrained from noticing under the belief that they were utterly bogus. M. Moens has enquired into their history, and is informed by a Mexican correspondent that they were in use for some weeks previous to that which we are accustomed to consider as the first issue of these stamps. As M. Moens remarks, and as we have pointed out with regard to the *soi-disant* official Canada, it is strange that so long a time has elapsed before these stamps have come to light. Now it appears they are plentiful enough. With all respect to his correspondent, M. Moens does not seem quite happy about this issue. Nor are we. It consists of eight values; viz., 10, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 85, and 100 centavos, printed in black on yellow.



New Zealand.—The following notes are from a correspondent: "From a list of the Stamps of New Zealand, sent from *a* (I am not sure if from *the*) post-office of the colony, I cull the following notes:

'POSTAGE STAMPS.
'OBSOLETE.
'Issued Oct., 1868. 1d., 2d., 6d.
,, Oct., 1871. 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.
,, Jan., 1874. 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.
,, June, 1878. 2s., 5s.

"'At the first issue of Duty Stamps, a Duty Stamp was used for a short time before the issue of the combined 1d. Postage and Revenue. There are two sorts of this stamp—one oblong, mauve, and the other nearly square, blue. The difference between these was made for the convenience of the Stamp Department in printing. There has been no formal withdrawal of either. The blue is the later issue. . . . The Halfpenny newspaper stamp, issued January, 1875, is permitted to be used on letters, although its use in that way is discouraged.'"

In our October number we chronicled somewhat hastily a provisional Halfpenny, surcharged upon the current One Penny. The stamp in question was sent to us by a correspondent, and appeared to be just as good as most surcharged stamps; but we have never come across another specimen of the stamp, nor have we seen anyone else who has. Therefore, although it may turn out to be better than at the moment we are inclined to believe, we must beg our readers to regard it with suspicion until we can get further information concerning it.

Patiala, or Puttiala.—In this month's *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens announced that, just as he was going to press, he had received a set of adhesives, an envelope, and a card from this State, particulars of which he promises us next month.

Patiala is one of the "protected" States of India, situated in the Sirhind district, in latitude nearly 31 N. and longitude 76 E. The chief town is also called Patiala. Within the boundaries of this State are Jhind, Faridkot, and Umballah. We do not know what the real name of the Rajah of Patiala may be, but he seems to be known amongst Anglo-Indians by the chirrupy cognomen of *Cock-a-tail!*

Peru.—We have seen the 10 centavos, fiscal, with numerals of value in the centre, and the dates 1878 and 1879 above and below, surcharged in the upper portion of the stamp CORREO—FISCAL in two lines of small Roman capitals; whilst another surcharge of FRANCA, in large block letters, crosses the stamp obliquely from the lower left to the upper right corners. The specimens we have seen have a portion of the Lima postmark upon them. These stamps have a genuine appearance in our opinion, but perhaps they had better be received with caution until we hear something more about them.

Fiscal used for postage. 10 centavos, orange, black surcharges.

We have received the following post cards with an additional surcharge of the numerals of value printed in the right upper corner on the space usually occupied by the postmark. The figures are large, thick Arabic numerals, and are printed in the same colours as the central surcharge, which is unaltered, and of which we gave an illustration last April.

Post Cards. 3 c., black and dark green on white.
4 c. „ vermilion „
3+3 c. „ indigo on buff.
4+4 c. „ black „

Poonchh.—Our cuts represent the stamps referred to in our last number. That on the right-hand side is the one described first. The other and somewhat smaller label is that with the four lines of inscription; two in Devannagari and two in Urdû.





Russia.—If M. Moens will refer to what we said in October, respecting the *soi-disant* provisional 7 kopec, he will see that we expressed our opinion pretty plainly as to its character. At the same time, as we applied directly to Mr. Breitfuss for a confirmation of our opinion, it would have been more polite of him to have replied to us, instead of addressing his remarks to a colleague who had made no mention of the matter enquired about.

Sapojok (Riazan). This is a picture of a new stamp in two values. It is beastly ugly.



Adhesives. 5 kopecs, black and red on white wove paper; *perf.* 12½.
10 „ „ green „ „ „

St. Helena.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for a sight of the Halfpenny adhesive, to which we briefly alluded last month. It is of the same type as the rest of the series, surcharged in block letters.

Adhesive. ½d., green, black surcharge; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*

Trinidad.—We are reminded that we have omitted apparently to chronicle the ½d., mauve (surcharged), with the CA. watermark.

Mr. J. Graham Tayler kindly forwards us copy of a Memorandum lately issued from the General Post-office in this island to the chief commercial houses, and which runs as follows:

"General Post-office, Port-of-Spain,
"17*th November*, 1884.

"MEMORANDUM.

"On and after 1st January, 1885, the sum to be collected in Trinidad from the addressee, on unpaid and insufficiently-paid

correspondence, will be represented by a special stamp or stamps similar to the specimen below. These stamps will be affixed to the cover of the letters, &c.

"With a view to expediting the delivery of mails by abolishing the present system of debiting unpaid charges in the books of this department, and also of preventing errors by overcharges, I beg to solicit your co-operation by providing your messenger, on the arrival of each mail, with a sum sufficient to cover the charges on any unpaid or insufficiently-paid correspondence, so that such charges may be collected when the correspondence is delivered.

"From the date mentioned, all registered and unpaid correspondence for your firm arriving by English mail will be delivered in the room set apart for delivery to private boxholders together with the ordinary correspondence.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"J. A. BULMER, *Postmaster-General.*"

The specimen stamp affixed to the document, and which, we presume, is only one of a series, contains the value 1d. in large type, upon a central disc of white. Curved band at top and another below, containing respectively the words TRINIDAD and SURCHARGE POSTAGE in white letters on ground of solid colour; angles plain; narrow ornamental rectangle enclosing all. This is the first instance we can recall of the issue of a *timbre-taxe* in a British possession.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1d., black; *wmk. CA. and Crown; perf. 14.*

Shanghai.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 60 cash, current type, printed in a colour very nearly resembling that of the 20 cash, which will probably also be altered.

Adhesive. 60 cash, mauve; *perf. 15.*

Sierra Leone.—We have recently received of the current type:

Adhesive. 4d. bistre; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Straits Settlements.—Mr. Cheveley draws attention to the fact that the 6 c. stamp is now current with the new watermark. This stamp, like the rest, exhibits a greater intensity of colour than formerly.

Adhesive. 6 c., violet; *perf. 14*; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

Sweden.—We have to thank Mr. Lindhé for the following novelties, of which the adhesive only presents any novelty of design. Uncrowned profile of King Oscar to left, on ground of solid colour within a pearled oval; scroll above, with SVERIGE in white Roman capitals on colour. Another scroll beneath, with numeral 10 in the centre, and the word ÖRE on either side. Eccentric-shaped border, with post-horns in the upper angles. The remainder of the stamp has a dotted background. The Official adhesive, the envelope, and post cards are of the same type as those previously in use, and only differ from them in value and colour. Mr. Lindhé says that, although the new rate of postage

does not come into force until January 1st, the new values have been on sale since the 1st instant, and may be bought and used, provided that the current rate of postage is made up.

Adhesive.	10 öre,	carmine on white wove paper;	*perf.*	$13\frac{1}{2}$.
„ *Official.*	10 „	rose „	„	„ *13.*
Envelope.	10 „	carmine „	„	size, 150 × 87 mm.
Post Cards.	5 „	green on white card.		
„	5 × 5 „	„	„	
„ *Official.*	5 „	„	„	

The *Timbre-Poste* reports a slight reduction in the dimensions of the Official Postal Service Cards.

United States.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions, as a ready means of distinguishing originals from reprints of the three large stamps for "Newspapers and Periodicals," that the inscription—*National Bank Note Company, New York*—covers 29 mm. in the former, and only 28 mm. in the latter. The same paper mentions under reserve the current 2 c. in *bistre.*

United States of Colombia.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles yet another variety of official *Cubierta*, differing from the last in the type of the inscriptions. The five lines are as follows: ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, in tall Roman capitals; AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL, in shorter and broader Roman capitals; CERTIFICADO OFICIAL, in tall Roman capitals; *Sale de . . . en de . . . de 188*, in large italics; *Remite . . . El Ajente Postal*, the same. Between the second and third lines of type is a thick black line, with a thin wavy line below it. The whole in ornamental frame about 5 × 3 inches.

Antioquia.—A new 1 c. stamp has made its appearance. It is a poor affair altogether. At the top, arranged in the form of a pointed oval, are the words, "CORREOS DE ANTIOQUIA;" across the centre of the stamp "UN CENTAVO," upon a straight ornate band; in the lower part the arms, flags, &c., of the state, surmounted by the word "COLOMBIA." A figure 1 (but with the top stroke on the *right* side) appears in white letters within a small irregular oval in each of the four corners. The whole within a rectangular frame.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, violet, *imperf.*

Bolivar.—We have the 10 centavos, mauve, dated 1885. We omitted last month to mention that we had received the entire set of these stamps dated 1884.

Tolima.—This is said to be the type of the whole series of new stamps about to be issued. They are lithographed on white paper, and consist of the following twelve values, which will cost something to add to our collections.

Adhesives.	1	centavo,	grey.		
	2	„	blue.		
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	red.		
	5	„	brown-violet.		
	10	„	blue.		
	20	„	yellow-green.		
Adhesives.	25	centavos,	black.		
	50	„	dark green.		
	1	peso	brick.		
	2	„	lilac.		
	5	„	orange.		
	10	„	dark rose.		

Uruguay.—Our Brussels colleague informs us that the American Bank Note Company printed the new 5 centesimos adhesives in violet instead of blue, and on that account they were returned on their hands. The stamps have since been printed in the colour demanded; but with these were sent back the 5 centesimos, blue, which it appears the company have induced the Montevidean authorities to accept also. The consequence is, that 5 centesimos stamps of two colours will be employed, the violet for inland and the blue for foreign postage. They will very soon be in circulation, and are said to resemble in design the current 2 centesimos.

Venezuela.—A correspondent in Frankfort writes us that the Bejuma stamps, to which we alluded in our last number, are catalogued by Meyer. So they are by Moens, who fixes the epoch of their issue as being prior to 1874, although he gives no probable date of issue of the CORO A LA VELA stamps, which were probably issued about the same time, and are equally good, bad, or indifferent.

THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MUNICH.

PHILATELIC exhibitions, in Germany at least, have become the order of the day. It is not so long since there was one in Vienna, and now another is announced for January next, under the auspices of the *Wiener Philatelisten Club*. We borrow the following account of the exhibition at Munich, promoted and arranged by the Philatelic Society of Bavaria, from the reports of the *Wiener Philatelisten Club*, and of the *Erdball und Mercur*. The show was opened on Sunday, the 5th October, at 9 a.m., with a speech from the President of the Committee, Herr Theodor Haas, to a numerous audience. It occupied two rooms of the Royal Odeon, which were tastefully decorated with plants for the occasion. The most striking object which met the eye in entering the first room was a magnificent album, bound in crimson velvet, containing the collection of the Bavarian Post-office. We gather that this consists only of the adhesives, envelopes, cards, mandats, &c. &c., of Bavaria. The stamps are in sheets, and the other objects are of course entire, but, according to the report of the *Wiener Philatelisten Club*, there are some few things missing. The exhibit which we should most particularly have liked to see was that of Herr Zechmeyer, of Nuremberg. His collection of stamps, mounted on 725 sheets, was contained in a fire-proof safe, specially devised by himself. By simply turning a handle the sheets can be inspected one after another. Chief among the collections, or portions of collections, shown were those of Penater, of Buda Pest, Count Ballestrem, Von Hirt, of Vienna, and Schulze, of Zurich, besides many others of humbler pretensions. Philatelic literature was represented by a bookcase belonging to Herr Haas, which contained 170 volumes of stamp lore. In addition to the orthodox exhibits there were, of course, the usual tables, screens, spread eagles, and other rubbish, decorated with or formed out of postage stamps. We are glad to learn that

the visitors were more numerous than was expected, and that the guarantee fund formed by the chief promoters of the exhibition is not likely to be encroached upon. The show seems to have lasted nearly a week, and several members of the Royal family honoured it with their presence. We are informed that His Majesty the King of Roumania paid a long visit one day, but insisted upon preserving the strictest *incognito!*

We congratulate the Bavarian Society upon the well-deserved success of their enterprise, and heartily wish an equally triumphant result for the approaching exhibition at Vienna. We fear that it will be a long time before British officials will deign to take the slightest interest in anything of the kind. The only good news we have heard of late of an intelligent interest being taken in our science by any in authority in this country is, that a collection of stamps is being formed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, to which we understand that gratuitous contributions only will be welcomed.

THE LONDON STAMP EXCHANGE.

We regret to learn that the final meeting of the Stamp Exchange was held on the 17th instant, when the Association was formally dissolved. The Committee have done their best to make it a success, but apparently British collectors and dealers are not ripe for anything of the sort, and have not seen their way to avail themselves of advantages which their French or German brethren would have turned to ample account. We understand from Mr. Bacon, whose services as secretary have been most ungrudgingly rendered, that the balance of funds in his hands will admit of half the subscription paid being returned to each member.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Paper Read before the Philatelic Society, London.

By M. P. CASTLE.

I cannot but feel that, in making any remarks on the so-called Sydney Views, perhaps the most interesting stamps that are known, I am entering upon delicate and well-trodden ground. They have engaged for many years past the attention of our most earnest philatelic students, and at the present time are being exhaustively considered and rearranged by the leading collectors of this country and the Continent. The difficulty of getting a sufficient number of stamps, so as to show all the possible varieties of each sheet, is very great; and although, I am glad to say, I have most of the "pennies," the absence of an adequate number of the types of the twopence led me, in rearranging my specimens, to be guided by a consideration of the

papers on which they were printed and to classify them accordingly, in the hope perhaps that, failing all the types, I might thus evolve some ideas as to their dates of issue or sequence.

In doing this several reflexions occurred to me; but necessarily presumptive and inchoate as they were, I had not intended to have inflicted them on the members of this society. However, a recent acquisition, in the guise of several stamps still adhering to letters that were dated and postmarked, induced me to make out two lists or schedules—one of the several papers that the stamps were impressed on, and another of the known dates of issue and of the postmarked specimens—that I shall have the pleasure of showing you; and then by instituting a comparison, to see if they afforded any clue to the order of emission. In this short paper I did not propose to offer any solution of the knotty question as to whether there were one or two plates of the penny, or only one and a "retouch," nor had I intended to advance any decided opinion as to how many plates there may have been executed for the twopenny; but involuntarily I have been led, by the study of the other salient points, to adopt some basis with regard to these, more especially the latter, and to endeavour by argument to support it. As some of the members present may have forgotten the present state of things touching these stamps, I think it will be as well to briefly recapitulate the opinions given by various leading authorities in their respective catalogues.

Type I. of the 1d. (no clouds) is so placed by the late Mr. Pemberton and Captain Evans; while Type II. (with clouds and coarse engraving) is placed *first* by MM. Legrand and Moens.

Type I. of the 2d. (vertical-lined spandrels) is unanimously placed thus.

Type II. (horizontal background and fan shaded inside) is placed next by all four; but what is known as Type III. (similar to the last, but without shading in fan and undated bale) is regarded by MM. Legrand and Moens as constituting only one type or plate, an opinion which is opposed by the two English critics.

Type IV. (fan with pearl) is placed last by all four writers.

3d. All agree in allowing only one plate for this.

The study of these stamps having, as previously mentioned, been lately continued by some of our leading philatelists (including, I believe, our President and Vice-President, and other prominent collectors abroad), I understand, though I am speaking without any authority, that they have been led to arrive at a new deduction, and that the state of present investigation tends to place the plates as follows:

Plate	I.	1d.	Coarse; clouds.
„	II.	1d.	Fine; no clouds.
„	I.	2d.	Horizontal lines; fan shaded, &c.
„	II.	2d.	„ no shading inside fan, &c.
„	III.	2d.	„ double-lined bale and star with inner circle.
„	IV.	2d.	„ pearl in fan.
„	V.	2d.	Vertical lines.
„	I.	3d.	„

The reasons for placing the vertical-lined twopenny last are, I fancy: the superior delicacy in the execution of the die (this applying also to the penny);

the rapid deterioration of the plate by its more extended use with increasing postal facilities; and the discovery that the plate must have consisted of more than twenty-five varieties, thus coinciding with the laureated series, which, with the exception of the 6d., and possibly 8d., were thus printed. Should these gentlemen succeed in reuniting all the varieties of the plates, we shall probably be on the high road to settle the plate question; but as this must be a slow process, I trust these remarks *ad interim* may be of some little assistance.

With all diffidence I will now state my ideas:

Plate I. 1d. Fine type; no clouds.
„ II. 1d. Coarse type; clouds.
„ I. 2d. Vertical lines.
„ II. 2d. Horizontal lines; fan shaded, &c.
„ II. (1st retouch) 2d. Horizontal lines; fan unshaded, &c.
„ II. (2nd retouch) 2d. „ bale double-lined, and corner stars with inner circle.
„ II. (3rd retouch) 2d. Pearl at base of fan.
„ I. 3d.

As first stated, I do not propose to exhaustively consider this part of the subject at present, and only mention such matters as tend to corroborate the above list, which has been drawn out, in the first instance, entirely from the subsequent lists of papers employed for printing on and from dated specimens.

As regards the 1d., I am strongly inclined to think there must have been two distinct plates, as I fail to see how the coarser type could have been re-engraved on the *clichés* of the other, without "improving" the old stamp "off the face of the" die. Other arguments in support of this, and of the order of issue, follow later. As to the 2d., the vertical-lined background, I certainly think, is printed from a separate die; there is a symmetry about the centre design, and a knowledge of anatomy with regard to the figures, that is totally wanting in the other plates; the whole stamp has a *cachet* that distinguishes it, in the literal sense, among its congeners. I believe this plate was retouched, and call your attention to the specimens in my book. The die from which these are printed shows much wear, but *the inner and outer lines of the rectangled frame* and *those of the circle are deeper*, and the *fan is quite different*; it is more spread out, each segment of it is bisected by a heavy line, and the outer segment, on each side, is at an angle of 45 degrees in relation to the circle; *the hollows* between the outer points of the fan are *comprised of strokes of even thickness*, and the points are wanting. The stars in the corner also seem larger, and there may be other differences which have escaped my first examination. In comparing these two stamps with others, fully as much worn, it will be seen that the marked deeper lines are wanting; it also shows the shading inside the fan, which the others do not, which it was probably not worth while to re-engrave. I should say the central design remained untouched, and very possibly the die, during this state, only had a limited employ.

As to the 2d., with horizontal lines. I devoted my examination of these mainly in regard to four items. 1, the Fan; 2, the Background; 3, the Corner Stars; and 4, the Bale. In these I have endeavoured to give the principal constant variations, although I fancy the lines of the rectangled

frame, and those enclosing the corner stars, are a trifle deeper and more prominent. I append my notes as I made them.

THE TWOPENCE (HORIZONTAL-LINED BACKGROUND).

DIE II.—*Fan:* Outer points resemble Plate I. Not much difference in thickness of lines forming these points. The interstices are narrower. *Background:* Irregular wavy and straight horizontal lines crossing each other. *Corner Stars:* Thick, with eight fairly regular points. *Bale:* Dated and quartered by single lines.

DIE II*a*. (1st retouch).—*Fan:* The right-hand stroke of the lines forming the points is invariably thicker, and the lines are at right angles to each other. *Background:* As in II, but worn. *Corner Stars:* Thick, with eight fairly regular points; worn. *Bale:* Undated, and divided at right angles by single line.

DIE II*b*. (2nd retouch).—*Fan:* As Die II*a*. *Background:* As Die II*a*. *Corner Stars:* Smaller and more irregular points at all angles to each other; small circle inside. *Bale:* Undated, and divided at right angles by double lines.

DIE II*c*. (3rd retouch).—*Fan:* As Die II*a*., but impressions not so heavy. Small *deeply-cut* pearl at base of fan, *vice* trilobed ornament, with faint lines radiating from it to the outer edge. *Background: Finer* and *more regular* horizontal lines, crossed at regular intervals by the wavy lines. *Corner Stars:* As last, but fainter; *i.e.* more worn. The inner circle seems to have been redrawn more regularly. *Bale:* As Die II*c*.

Arguing on the basis I adopt of 1 Plate and 3 Retouches, we see that, after the first, the fan has, with the exception of the pearl, the same characteristics in its outlines for all three stages. The Background was retouched for the pearls type, or third retouch. The stars were retouched for each type. The bale was altered in the first retouch, and, with the addition of another pair of intersecting lines, remained the same for the last two. Thus of these leading characteristics, three—fan, stars, and bale—with the exception of a pearl being introduced form connecting links between the four stages of the die, the fourth, the background, seems to have been redrawn for the last type. I hold that there is a strong individuality of style, or want of it, that shows they all emanated from the same *burin*. To summarise my reasons for allowing only one plate, I recapitulate:

1. Their short existence.
2. The continuity of the salient points.
3. The (assumed) precedent in retouching Plate I.
4. The expense of making fresh plates.

(To be continued.)

DINNER TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Tapling, the Vice-President, entertained the members of the Philatelic Society to dinner in the Masonic Temple, Holborn Restaurant. Twenty-seven members and three guests, amongst whom were Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Messrs. Philbrick, Image, Castle, Bacon, Gibbons, Wilson, Dr. Viner, Major Evans, and MM. Von Ferrary and Caillebotte of the French Society, responded to the invitation. At the end of dinner, and after proposing the toast of the Queen, which was drunk with all the honours, the Vice-President drank to the continued prosperity of the Society, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see so many of those who, apart from the bonds of philatelic fraternity, were also his personal and intimate friends, around him that night. He referred to the steady progress of the Society, and pointed out how greatly it was indebted to the wise and kindly rule of its Presidents, past and present, with whose names he associated the toast. The ex-President, Sir Daniel Cooper, whose presence was hailed by the older members with much enthusiasm, spoke of the old days of stamp-collecting, and of how he had been led on to embrace the pursuit; of the great interest and instruction he had derived from it, and of the pleasure with which he saw his grandchildren falling into the ranks as collectors. He testified to the gratification with which he saw around him Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans, all fraternally banded together in an attractive and intelligent pursuit. Mr. Phillbrick, Q.C, the President, in returning thanks for himself and the Society, said that, whatever might be its philatelic shortcomings, it was certainly second to none for the loyal support and hearty affection upon which its President could always count. The Vice-President said that it afforded him particular gratification to propose the next toast, which was that of *La Société Francaise de Timbrologie*, and to associate with it the names of two of its members present that evening, Messrs. Von Ferrary and Caillebotte. He acknowledged the indebtedness of collectors in general to the information contained in the *Bulletin* of the French Society, so ably edited by the veteran philatelist, Dr. Legrand. M. Caillebotte, in responding to the toast, spoke of the pleasure he felt in meeting his English colleagues, and expressed the hope that he should again find himself amongst them before long. The health of the Vice-President was proposed by Mr. Image, and drunk with musical honours. Mr. Tapling proposed the health of the Secretary to the Society, who briefly responded. Between the toasts Messrs. Henderson and V. Tapling favoured the company with songs, which added considerably to the attractions of a most enjoyable evening.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The fourth meeting of the Session was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 29th November, 1884, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. Bogert, of the National Philatelic Society of New York, announcing the despatch of the Colour Charts subscribed for by the London Society, copies of which were laid upon the table. The business of the day was the revisal of the Society's Reference List of the Stamps, &c., of New South Wales, which was proceeded with. Mr. Victor L. Tapling—proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Bacon—was elected a member of the Society.

The fifth meeting of the Session was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 13th December, 1884, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read

the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. Major Evans then read a paper on "The Envelopes of the Transvaal," proving, as has been long suspected, that all those with the circular hand-stamps are bogus productions. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Major Evans for his paper, which he was requested to revise for publication in the *Record*.

NOTICE.

The copies of the Colour Chart subscribed for by the Philatelic Society will be distributed amongst the members of the Society *only* at 2s. each ; postage, 2d. extra. Applications for the charts, of which only a few are left, should be addressed to the Secretary, 13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Notes and Queries.

W. A. (Burnley).—Thanks for your information. Changes from simple to compound perforation are not very interesting. We are waiting for some ebb in the flood of Peruvian provisionals before continuing our reference list of them.

W. B. T. (Earl's Court).—We have printed your New Zealand list, because we are always glad of any official information. The two fiscals of the same value were used postally, as set forth in the list, and are not uncommon. What further explanation can we give you? We never heard of a 40 centes Austrian-Italy. If you mean the 45 centes, your copy in black must be either a proof or a chemical, probably the latter. The surcharges on the New Caledonians seem to be more frequently inverted than not. English stamps used abroad are not worth collecting for their foreign postmarks. Of the 1855 Cubans on wove paper there are varieties which some have attributed to a lithographic transfer, and others to forgery. There is no doubt that these stamps, forged or not, passed through the post in considerable numbers. Please, when asking several questions, to number them for convenience of reply.

H. C. M. (Newington).—All the values we have seen are printed in this way. The letters C. A. stand for Crown Agents.

Rosel (Marlborough).—1. Yes. 2. The stamps, with small figures of value at sides, are : (A) *Without* watermark, 6d. green ; 1s. buff ; 6d. slate-lilac ; 1s. green. (B) *With* watermark, 6d. lilac ; 1s. yellow, and 5s. violet ; 6d. blue ; 1s. green, and 5s. mauve. The 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 9d. never had these figures. 3. They denote that the stamps have been used for telegrams. 4. Yes, 1882. You cannot expect to keep up with the times if you work with such an antiquated weapon as Gray's Catalogue. Why don't you study Major Evans's papers on the stamps of Mauritius in vols. ii. and iii. of *The Record?*

R. G. (Bermuda).—Many thanks for your information, which we have utilized, and also for your good opinion and offer of services. We are at all times glad to obtain official information from Government Gazettes or other sources with reference to the issue of stamps, provisional or permanent, and shall be pleased to have a copy of the decree concerning the provisional Bermudas of 1875.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VI. JANUARY, 1885. No. 72.

THE stamp collector to whom the name of E. B. Evans is unfamiliar is not only himself unknown, but can hardly have skirted the fascinating science, in the pursuit of which so many of us are already turning grey. Acceptable as the portrait which faces our sixth volume will prove to all philatelists, we feel sure that it will be doubly so to those who for the last six years have interested themselves in *The Philatelic Record*, to the pages of which Major Evans has been so frequent and erudite a contributor. To him the editor and publishers of this magazine owe a debt of gratitude which they are happy to have an opportunity of once more publicly acknowledging, whilst they sincerely hope that, for many years to come, they may still count upon his valued co-operation. We learn with much regret that his military duties will probably call him abroad before long. It would be a consolation to us to know that the scene of his temporary exile was one where his exceptional capacity for unearthing philatelic archives could be exerted to good purpose.

Major Evans was born on the 3rd November, 1846, and first commenced collecting at Uppingham Grammar School in 1861, leaving that institution, in December, 1862, the proud possessor of the best collection within its precincts. He wrote his first article for a philatelic magazine—the name of which has escaped his memory—in 1864, and received as his reward a prize of stamps, the gem of which was a fine set of forged Liberia, which adorned his album for some time ere he became aware of their spurious character. On receiving his commission in the Royal Artillery, in 1867, he was sent to Malta, and there met with Lieutenant Speranza, formerly Secretary to the Philatelic Society, London, his intercourse with whom no doubt fostered his stamp-collecting

proclivities. Stationed at Plymouth in 1873, he formed the acquaintance of Mr. E. S. Gibbons, then a resident of that town, and of the late E. L. Pemberton, who lived in Torquay. It was at this time that, to use his own words, "I *began* to understand how stamps should be collected." In 1875 he first entertained the idea of producing a catalogue, but on becoming aware that the Philatelic Society, which he joined in the same year, was occupied with a similar task, and not realizing how protracted is such an undertaking in the hands of a corporate body, he abandoned the project which he has since carried out—in 1883-84—of compiling the only complete *detailed* catalogue which has appeared in English. In 1876 he exchanged into a battery ordered to the Mauritius, being in no small measure instigated to take this step by the hope, which was so completely crowned, of being able to do something for philately in this sugary isle. To the Philatelic Congress, held in Paris in 1878, a paper on the stamps and philatelic legislation of the Mauritius was contributed by Lieutenant Evans, and was awarded the highest prize conferred by the French Society, of which he is also a member. Referring to this work, Dr. Legrand said, "Amateurs cannot but be under an obligation to the French Society for having rewarded the efforts made by Captain Evans to solve their difficulties. He has shown philatelists how the materials wherewith to prosecute their science ought to be collected." A re-written and greatly extended monograph on the same subject was published in Vols. II. and III. of this magazine. Captain Evans returned to England on promotion in August, 1879, and has since held an appointment in Wicklow, which he vacates on the expiration of the term of five years for which he was appointed. During that period he has constantly contributed to our pages, and to the proceedings of the Philatelic Society. He has compiled his catalogue of postage stamps, and prepared another work, a new *Philatelic Handbook*, which is now passing through the press.

Our brief sketch of Major Evans's philatelic career would be incomplete without a passing reference to the friendship and esteem in which he is held by his brother collectors. As is fortunately the case with most of those who have attained to the first ranks of our science, he is as ready to impart information as he is unwearied in acquiring it, and many comparative tyros, when clamouring for his portrait, have expressed their gratitude for the courtesy and patience with which he has afforded them the information, advice, and encouragement which they have sought at his hands.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bavaria.—We are indebted to Mr. E. H. Watts for a specimen of the reply card 5 + 5 pf., with the watermark of undulating lines mentioned in October.

Post Card. 5 + 5 pf., violet on drab.

Belgium.—The same correspondent also informs us of a slight alteration in the 5 c. card of this country. The inscription CE CÔTÉ, &c., is omitted, and its place is occupied by the Flemish word POSTKAART. *Post Card.* 5 c., green on buff.

Brazil.—The 50 reis card is now printed in a much paler shade than formerly, a sort of grey-blue.

Bulgaria.—We have received reply cards of two values:

Reply-paid Cards. 5 + 5 stot., green on white.
10 + 10 „ rose „

Canada.—*Der Philatelist* mentions having seen the 6 cent Bill Stamp, with portrait of Queen in widow's weeds, postally obliterated—Halifax, N. Canada, October 23rd, 1884.

Fiscal used postally. 6 cents, green, Bill Stamp.

Corea.—We have received two values of adhesives which have evidently been prepared by the printers of the Japanese stamps. The values appear to be in mon. In each stamp the centre is occupied by what we presume are the arms of the country; a series of concentric circles, in which a semicircle of white meets a semicircle of colour. In the 5 mon there are four coloured labels at top, bottom, and sides, with Japanese, or Corean, inscriptions in white on colour. In the four corners are coloured circles, the upper ones with Japanese inscriptions, the lower lettered 5 on the left and MN on the right; the rest of the stamp is filled in with arabesques. The 10 mon has a circular frame round the concentric circles with inscription. White octagonal blocks in each corner, with Japanese inscriptions in colour; above COREAN; below 10 MN; and on either side POST in white block letters on colour. Printed in colour on white paper.

Adhesives. 5 mon (?) rose; perf. 8½
10 „ blue.

Cyprus.—From the same source we draw the information that the 4 piastre stamp is now watermarked CA and Crown. This completes the series with this watermark.

Adhesive. 4 piastre, olive-green; *wmk. CA and Crown.*

Dominica.—The 2½d. stamp with the new watermark is now current.

Adhesive. 2½d., red-brown; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Ecuador.—In addition to the values named last month, we have now the 1 c., 2 c., and 20 c., surcharged OFICIAL.

Official Adhesives. 1 c., brown } *black surcharge.*
2 c., lake }
20 c., blue }

Egypt.—It has been pointed out that we made a slight mistake in the September number when describing the new reply cards. The value of the stamp on each half is *20 paras*, not 10 paras.

Post Card. 20+20 paras, rose on buff.

Falkland Islands are indebted to Messrs. De la Rue & Co. for a Postal Union card which is the moral of the Montserrat, the stamp of which we illustrated in November last.

Post Card. 1½d., brown on light buff.

Fiji.—A correspondent writes us: "The 4d. is now surcharged in the type of the current 2d., on wove paper, but remains unaltered in colour."

Finland.—The *I. B. J.* announces that the current stamps, whilst unaltered in design, have undergone the following changes in colour. They all came into use on the 1st inst. except the 10 penni, which will not be issued until the 1st of May.

Adhesives. 5 penni, green.
10 „ red.
20 „ yellow.
25 „ blue.

The cards and envelopes of similar values have undergone the same change. Adhesives of the value of 5 and 10 marks are to be added to the series, and will be printed, as well as the 1 mark, in two colours.

Adhesives. 1 mark, grey, centre red.
5 „ green „
10 „ brown „

France.—Mr. Campbell sends us the 50 centimes telegraph form on blue paper, with plan of Paris, &c., surcharged obliquely on the face—*Valable pour tout Paris*—in carmine. Also an envelope with 75 centimes stamp, of the same type as the preceding. In the upper centre is TUBES PNEUMATIQUES, and below four dotted lines for address, the first headed by the letter *M* in script. On the flap of the envelope is an inscription in six lines; viz., POIDS MAXIMUM: 7 GRAMMES—*Il ne peut être inséré dans l'enveloppe ni corps dur—ni valeur d'aucune sorte;—L'enveloppe qui ne remplirait pas les conditions—voulues serait versée d'office dans—le service postal.* The stamp, inscriptions, &c., are printed in carmine on rose wove paper, and the envelope measures 115 × 74 mm. The flap is plain, rounded, and gummed.

Greece.—We have seen obliterated copies of the current 20 lepta very fairly perforated 13. This perforation is, no doubt, as unofficial as the former ones.

Lagos.—We note the following changes in the colours of the current stamps:

Adhesives. 1d., rose; 2d., grey; 4d., lilac; 6d., olive-green } *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Livonia.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 2 kopeck adhesive changed only as regards colour and perforation.

Adhesive. 2 kop., chocolate, red and green; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Malta.—The following is a copy of an official document recently issued by the Postmaster:

"*Discontinuance of use at Malta of Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom.*

"General Post-office, Valletta,
"*December 9th*, 1884.

"Notice is hereby given, that on and from the 1st of January, 1885, Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom will be useless for the prepayment of postage on correspondence posted in Malta or Gozo; and that all letters, &c., bearing Imperial Stamps posted after the 31st of December, 1884, will be treated as unpaid and charged on delivery.

"Malta postage stamps, to be used on and from the 1st of January, may be purchased at the General Post-office, Valletta, on and after the 27th of December.

"Imperial postage stamps, if unused, clean, and in saleable condition, will be purchased at the General Post-office up to the 24th of December, inclusive, at par; but between that date and the 31st of December a charge will be made of the commission indicated at page 16 of the current edition of the *Imperial Post-office Guide.*

"Roger Duke, *H. M. Postmaster.*"

We have now received specimens of the new series of stamps, for some of which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. The $\frac{1}{2}$d. remains of the old well-known type, but changed in colour to *green.* The 1d. stamp consists of: Head of Queen in rectangle, arched convexly at top and bottom, with six Maltese crosses in a vertical row on each side; MALTA on curved label above; value on curved label below; larger Maltese crosses in the four corners.

The 2d., 4d., and 1s. are identical in type. Head of Queen in circle; Maltese crosses in four spandrels; MALTA at top, and value at bottom, on straight labels.

Post cards, single and double. Usual "Postal Union" inscription. Stamp of the same type as the 2d. adhesive, except that a conventional ornament takes the place of the Maltese cross in the spandrels.

Registration envelopes have also been issued. They resemble the home issue with large R in oval. The stamp is circular, with

white embossed frame encircling the head. In the outer border is MALTA REGISTRATION above and TWO PENCE below.

Adhesives. ½d., green; 1d., rose; 2d., grey-blue; 2½d., blue; 4d., stone; 1s., violet — *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

Post Cards. 1d., rose on buff.
1d. + 1d. „

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue (two sizes).

Mexico.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. send us a new Postal Union Card, which is similar in design to that described in our July number, but has the usual French inscriptions in addition. The Mexican postal rates are somewhat anomalous. An inland card costs 5 c., whereas the Postal Union rate is only 3 c.

Post Card. 3 centavos, dark green stamp, and black inscriptions on light buff card.

We hear that the current 5 c. card is to be met with with the stamp inverted, in the left lower corner.

Montserrat.—Of the same type as the reply-paid card already described we have

Post Card. 1d., carmine on light buff.

New Zealand.—M. Moens appears also to have seen the provisional respecting which we uttered a note of warning in our last number. He does not seem to doubt its authenticity. Illustration annexed.



Norway.—Mr. Lindhé writes us that the 12 öre, bistre, which we described in November has been in use since last spring.

Peru.—The surcharges, we mean those of the names of provinces, on the Peruvian stamps, and on stamps used in Peru, are getting very tiresome, and we are anxious to know whether they are to be considered collectable or not, or merely on a par with the Mexican stamps surcharged with the name of the province to which they were issued. We have lately seen the 5 centavos, dark blue, with the following surcharges: FRANCA in large block letters, printed obliquely; the same in smaller block letters, within single-lined oval. Y C A, in large block letters within single-line oval, printed perpendicularly. Y C A — VAPOR, the latter word in a sausage-shaped label. PIURA in block letters, in single-lined oval, printed perpendicularly; all in black. PAITA in large red block letters, printed perpendicularly. We have seen the 20 c., red, surcharged in black, perpendicularly. PIURA—VAPOR, in block letters, the latter word in sausage-shaped label. The 10 c., orange, unpaid letter stamp, we have seen with the same black surcharge as the last, and we have before us a pair with a black surcharge (half on each stamp), consisting of MULTADA—40—CENTAVOS in three lines, within an eccentric oval frame. We understood

that these stamps were out of use. For some time past they have been for sale here at a considerable reduction from facial value. Then we have the current 1 centavo, green, Chilian adhesive, surcharged in black Y C A, within single-lined oval. PAITA in similar oval, with ornament above and beneath the word; and PISCO, the same as the last. On the 5 centavos, carmine, we find the same surcharges as on the 1 c., and an additional one, FERRENA, also in black, in a single-lined oval. We should be extremely grateful to some of our South American correspondents if they would give us some trustworthy information as to the meaning of all this.

The above was already in print when we received from Messrs. Ridpath & Co. another lot of stamps which, although they may be employed in Peru, have, we believe, been principally prepared for the delectation of collectors. Why should the same stamps be surcharged in red and in black with the same inscriptions, in some cases the red and in others the black being uppermost? We have little doubt that there is someone on the spot prompting the authorities as to how they may get rid of their old stock at a profit previous to ordering a new set of stamps.

Adhesives. 2 c., mauve, surcharged in black, with last type of triangle. The same, with additional circular red surcharge, LIMA . CORREOS.

2 c., mauve, black and red surcharges of Sun and CORREOS LIMA, as illustrated in our August number.

	1 c., green	black surcharge.
	1 c., orange	
	2 c., lake	
	2 c., mauve	
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	1 c., bistre	
	5 c., vermilion	
	10 c., orange	
	20 c., blue	
	50 c., brown	

The same, with additional circular surcharge—LIMA CORREOS—in *red.*

Adhesives.	1 c., green	black and red surcharges.
	1 c., orange	
	2 c., mauve	
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	1 c., bistre	black and red surcharges.
	5 c., vermilion	
	10 c., orange	
	20 c., blue	
	50 c., brown	

Puttiala.—The stamps to which we referred last month turn







out to be only the British Indian, surcharged PUTTIALA on the left side of the Queen's head, and STATE on the left, the surcharge

assuming an oval form (see illustrations). Some of the stamps have received a double surcharge, the first one, in red, not being considered sufficiently legible. The following are the values:

Adhesives. ½ Anna, green, surcharged in red.
1 ,, red-brown ,, ,,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, and black.
2 ,, ultramarine ,, ,,
8 ,, violet ,, ,, and black.
} *wmk. Star.*
1 Rupee, lilac-grey ,, ,,
4 Annas, green ,, ,, *wmk. Elephant's Head.*

Post Card. ½ Anna, red-brown, surcharged in blue.

Envelope. ½ Anna, green, on white laid paper, red.

M. Moens says that the issue of these stamps dates from the 1st October last, and is merely provisional. Our publishers heard something about these stamps early last spring, and in reply to their enquiries received a letter dated Puttiala, 31st May, 1884, from the "Foreign Minister" of the State to the following effect: "I am desired to inform you that no distinct postage stamp has been devised for Puttiala State; but this state has entered into a convention with the English Government, that postage stamps used by the British Government in British India be supplied to Puttiala, overprinted with the words 'Puttiala State' for distinction's sake. These stamps not as yet being supplied to Puttiala, nor in this case there being any necessity to furnish you with the above stamps, the amount of your remittance is therefore returned to you."

Roumania.—Mr. E. H. Watts points out a change in the Postal Union Reply Cards, 10 + 10 bani. The first half of these cards has now the inscriptions, "*Ce côté*," &c., and "*La carte ci-jointe*," &c., in the left-hand lower corner, and a translation of these in Roumanian in the right lower corner. The reply half has naturally only the *first* of these two inscriptions.

Post Card. 10+10 bani, red on buff.

Russia.—Mr. Breitfuss writes us at some length respecting the remarks we made under this heading in our last number. It appears that he did respond to our appeal for information respecting the mutilated 14 kopeck adhesive, which is supposed to have done duty as a provisional 7 kopeck. We regret to say that his letter, confirming our opinion that the thing was a fraud, never reached our publishers. Hence the remarks, which we regret should have given pain to our correspondent. In a subsequent letter explaining matters Mr. Breitfuss seems rather to have altered his mind, and to be inclined to place faith in the provisional, which we both condemned at first. He is making further enquiries respecting it, and we trust that he may be successful in obtaining authentic information. After all, in the matter of so many of the wonderful things that come from Russia, *c'est là foi qui sauve.*

From Mr. Breitfuss we have received specimens of a new 3 kopec adhesive, and a new 5 kopec envelope. The adhesive is of the

usual type. The envelope is of the same type, and on the same watered paper as the 7 kopec. We have seen two sizes; viz., 143 × 82, and 138 × 58 mm.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, carmine-lake.

Envelope. 5 kopecs, dull violet.

Russian Locals. Bielozersk (Novgorod). — The change alluded to in our last number has taken place. The type of the stamp remains the same, but the colour is changed to yellow-green.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, yellow-green.

Dnieprowsk (Taurida).—A stamp of the accompanying design has been issued. It is printed in colour on white paper.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, carmine, blue centre; *perf.* 11½.



Lgoff (Koursk).—Adhesive of the type of our engraving. The arms in the centre are red and green. The numerals in the angles are black on green, and the border is red. Printed on white paper; imperf.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black, red, and green.

Tschembar (Penza).—A new 5 kopec stamp of the annexed type has appeared, differing from the former principally through the figures of value being in *white on colour* instead of the reverse.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, green and black.

St. Christopher.—The Fourpence is changed in colour.

Adhesive. 4d., gray; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf.* 14.

Salvador.—The *Timbre-Poste* is rather hard upon us for what we said respecting the *contra-sello* surcharges. Our contemporary should rather thank God for having blessed him with a good memory than jeer us for our want of it. We are referred to Moens' catalogue, and to the *Timbre-Poste* for May, 1883, for information as to the signification of the surcharge on the current stamps. In the catalogue we find that stamps so surcharged are used for telegrams. Our *Timbre-Poste* for May, 1883, is in the hands of the binder, so we cannot consult it at the moment for the decree to which we are referred. This incident only shows that *international* correspondents are of less use than they deem themselves. The gentleman who wrote us, to the effect that the surcharge depostalized the stamps, might just as well have informed us at the same time of their present use; that is, if he knew anything at all about it.

Straits Settlements.—We have seen the current 5 cents, blue, surcharged $\frac{4}{\text{CENTS}}$ in *black*, instead of in red, as described by us in September last.

Provisional adhesive. 4 cents, surcharged in black on 5 cents, blue.

A new card has also been issued in this colony for inland service. It has the new De La Rue type of stamp, and the arms and inscriptions are the same as those on the current Great Britain ½d. cards, with the additional words STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in a straight line directly beneath the arms.

Post Card. 1 c., green on light buff. Size, 121 × 75 mm.



Sweden.—Mr. Lindhé tells us that 12 öre is still to be the rate of postage to Norway and Denmark, so that the 12 and 24 öre adhesives will be retained. We illustrate the new 10 öre adhesive described last month.

Switzerland.—Mr. A. de Reuterskiöld points out that we chronicled, in July, 1883, the *whole* series of Unpaid Letter Stamps as printed in green and red. This it appears is not the case. The values from 1 to 5 centimes are still printed in blue, as at first, and the green-and-red series commences with the 10 centimes. Since October last these show a marked difference in colour, yellow-green having been substituted for blue-green. It appears also that two newsbands have hitherto been unchronicled, although in use for some time.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 c., *yellow*-green and red.

Wrapper. 2 c., dark brown *on buff.*
5 c., pink „

Dimensions as formerly.



Trinidad.—This is a picture of the excess-postage stamp referred to in our last number.

Turkey.—A correspondent sends us the 20 paras printed in a deeper shade of carmine, and with the groundwork changed from grey to flesh-colour.

Adhesive. 20 paras, deep carmine on flesh.

United States.—M. Moens has been informed that all the remaining reprints of the stamps of 1847 to 1869 were burnt on the 1st July last. Our illustration represents the last type of 2 cents envelope stamp. M. Moens has received



Envelope. 2 cents, brown on brown laid paper. Size, 100 × 225 mm. (official).

The watermark remains unchanged.

Uruguay.—We are informed that new stamps are to be issued this year.

Victoria.—A correspondent in Melbourne writes us: "We are to have a new set of adhesive stamps issued on the 1st January, 1885, up to 8d. inclusive. They will replace the duty and postage stamps at present in use of the same values; and as only duty stamps will thereafter be issued, all the 'postage' will be withdrawn. New issues of the other values of 'duty' up to 5s. will follow."

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Paper Read before the Philatelic Society, London.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 222.)

I now come to the consideration of the papers and dated stamps, and, in the first instance, give a list of the latter (numbered according to my theory), and, secondly, a scheduled list of the former.

LIST OF DATES.

Value.	Type.	Date of Issue.	Postmarks.	Remarks.
1d.	I.	Jan. 1, 1850 .	Sept. 16, 1850	Early specimen.
1d.	II.	....	Oct. 7, 1851 .	Plate showing considerable wear.
2d.	I.	Ditto.	March 22, 1850	Die rather worn.
..	....	....	April 19 & 20, 1850	
..	....	....	May 3, 1850 .	
2d.	II.	....	May 30, 1850.	Very early state of Die.
2d.	II. 1st Retouch.	....	Oct. 23, 1850.	
2d.	II. 2nd Retouch.	....	....	Wanting with date.
2d.	II. 3rd Retouch.	....	July 18, 1851 .	Early state of Die.
3d.	I.	Ditto.	....	Wanting with date.

LAUREATED SERIES.

2d.	....	July, 1851 . .	....	Showing duration of above.
1d.	....	Dec. 23, 1851 .	....	
6d.	....	April 30, 1852.	....	
3d.	....	Dec., 1852 . .	....	

LIST OF PAPERS EMPLOYED.

Value.	Die.	Date, or Probable Date.	State of Die.	Soft.			Hard.						Laid.		
				a.	*b.*	*c.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*
1d.	I.	Jan. 1, 1850 . .	Earliest and early . .	White.	Yellowish.	..	..	Slightly bluish.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1d.	I.	Oct. to Nov., 1850 .	Worn	..	..	..	Whitish (Both occasionally ribbed).		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1d.	II.	Jan. to Mar., 1851 .	Earliest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yellowish.	Very slightly blue.	..
1d.	II.	Do. to July, 1851	Earliest	..	..	..	..	..	Blue.	White.	..	..	..	..	..
1d.	II.	July to Oct., 1851 .	Latest impressions, though never much worn . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Greyish-white.	Slightly yellowish.	..	..	..
2d.	I.	Jan. 1, 1850 . .	Earliest and early . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	I.	(March, 1850). .	Fairly early . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	I.	(May to July, 1850)	Very worn. . . .	Ditto. Occasionally with finest bluish tinge.	Ditto.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	II.	(April to May, 1850)	Earliest	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	II.	(July to Aug., 1850)	Worn	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	II.	(Oct., 1850) . .	Much worn . . .	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	IIA.	(Sept. to Oct., 1850)	Earliest	..	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	IIA.	Jan., 1851 . .	Worn to much worn .	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d.	IIB.	(Feb. to Mar., 1851)	Early	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..
2d.	IIB.	(April or May, 1851)	Worn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..
2d.	IIC.	(May to July, 1851)	Very slightly worn . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..
3d.	I.	(Jan. to June, 1850)	Earliest impression & proof	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3d.	I.	(June, '50 to Oct. '51)	Very early and early .	..	..	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	Ditto to brownish.	..	..	..	Brown to greyish-green.
3d.	I.	(Oct., '51 to Dec., '52)	Rather worn . . .	..	..	Blue to grey-blue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In explanation I would say that the dates given are: First, those taken from the notices in the *Sydney Gazette*, of which a list was published in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for December 1st, 1867; second, those (in brackets) that are indicated by an examination of specimens on letters, taking into consideration the previous or subsequent use and wear of the dies. The following deductions are to be noted, and I cannot regard them as altogether fortuitous or coincidental, but hope that they may afford some clue to the order of issue. I may broadly divide the papers into the three divisions of (1) soft, (2) hard, and (3) laid, each, of course, having its subdivisions of shade.

As to paper No. 1, it is noticeable that the 1d., Die I., in all its earliest and clearest impressions, where the design stands out in all its details, is to be found *only* on this paper, ranging in shade from a white to a creamy or even yellowish tinge (the hard bluish paper being met with on the worn die only). The 2d., Die I., in all its stages of wear, is found only on this, the colour occasionally having a "suspicion" of blue in it, possibly by absorption of the ink or other causes. The 3d., in its best and earliest impressions, is also generally found on this paper. In view of the fact that these fine impressions are common to all three values on this paper, and seeing that we have the 1d. on this hard paper postmarked nearly twelve months, and the 2d. five months later, I think it a fair assumption that all the values were *first issued on soft wove paper*, thus, *ipso facto*, determining the relative order of the 1d. and 2d. There is, it is true, a recurrence to the use of the soft paper for the 3d.; but it was used at a much later date, judging by the state of the die, and probably after the introduction of the laureated series for the 1d. and 2d. The colour is moreover darker, being of a greenish or distinctly blue character; and except that it is "soft," it bears no analogy to the one under notice, and does not, I think, tend to invalidate the theory advanced.

With regard to the probable date of extinction of the 2d. with vertical lines, as previously stated, this *only* appears on the first paper, thus affording a proof of its rapid exhaustion and disappearance before any chance had occurred of using paper No. 2. The specimens shown are dated March 22nd, April 19th and 20th, and May 3rd. A close examination will show that there is a sensible, even if not rapid, deterioration of the die during these intervals; for we find *within a month of this last date another die in use.* I give a few of the differences in the "wear" of these four specimens:

Mar. 23rd, 1850.	Houses fairly distinct; ship ditto.
April 19th, 1850.	,,	disappearing; masts gone.
April 20th, 1850.	,,	,, ship almost gone.
May 3rd, 1850.	,,	practically disappeared; ship almost gone; legend worn.

Specimens of this die are met with more worn than these by far, notably those to which I have previously called attention as being a retouch of Die I., which "wear" would probably ensue two to three months after that of the last dated stamp (May 3rd, 1850); and as we have the 2d., horizontal lines, dated May 30th, and, though fine, not in its very earliest condition, there is fair ground for supposing that these two dies were coexistent, thus proving the fact that there were at least two distinct plates for the 2d., both

of which were printed from between the end of April and the beginning of July, 1850.

We come now to the hard (hand-made) paper, No. 2. I show a specimen of the 1d., dated October 7th, 1851. This is a rather worn impression, and was used only about two and a half months before its supersession by the laureated 1d. I think, therefore, I am justified in assuming that it had been in use eight or nine months previous to the date of this postmark. This is a wide surmise; but, judging from the number of specimens met with in good condition, and the comparatively few that show equal traces of "wear" with this, I infer that this Type II. did not deteriorate so rapidly as some of the others. As a rule the later impressions are more blurred, owing, of course, to the plate being less *en creux;* but the design is always fairly distinct, and it is seldom that the salient features are entirely lost sight of. The impressions of the later stages seem to have had a more liberal allowance of ink bestowed on them; and I am tempted to think it possible that from time to time, and whenever it seemed necessary, the lines were deepened or strengthened by slight touches of the *burin*. Although not so much used as the 2d., still no inconsiderable number of copies must have been issued between the date I assume for its commencement—January or February, 1851—and its extinction at the end of the ensuing December. The apparent good preservation of the die may hence be due to the fact that the plate was occasionally and slightly touched up.

Starting on the basis, which I think may be now confidently asserted, that the 1d. (Type I.) was issued on Paper 1 on January 1st, 1850, and showing you a specimen still *in good preservation* on the same paper *postmarked 16th September, 1850*, I argue that this die must have been in use for four or five months after that time. About this date, I should say, the first printings of it on bluish hard paper took place, and we find much-worn specimens, which must have probably taken their existence at a later period; hence I opine that this die was in use up to February, or even March, 1851. If my previous assumption is correct, that the Type II. of the 1d. was issued in January, 1851, the facts of their coexistence and, *ipso facto*, of their being separate dies is established. This I acknowledge is somewhat of a "leap in the dark;" but judging by the number of copies extant, I am inclined to think that Type II. had as long an existence as Type I., or nearly so. The two dies between them were in use about two years; and dating a year back from the appearance of the 1d., laureated, would bring us to December 7th, 1850.

The 2d., Die II., as previously shown in an early stage of the plate, is found postmarked May 30th, 1850, on paper No. 1. As the next dated specimen, with the first retouch, is cancelled October 23rd, 1850, an existence of about five or six months would be apportioned to the former. Thus Die No. II., in early condition, being only on the soft paper, I allow two months later—*i.e.* August, 1850—for its appearance (in a more worn state) for the first time on paper No. 2, the very worn ones following up to October, 1850, the date when the first retouch was in use.

Die II., first retouch, judging by above date of postmark—*i.e.* October 23rd, 1850—came into use in September or October, 1850, and exists only, I believe, on this hard paper, varying from greyish-white to yellowish and a

light blue. It is noticeable that nearly all the stamps of this issue show more or less discoloration or oxidation, probably caused by the volatile nature of the ink employed. The later stages are more generally found on the bluish paper. I assumed this die was extinct by February, 1851, making way after a life of four to five months for

Die II., second retouch. Of this, I regret to say, I have no dated specimen, the more so as it is here that the laid paper on the 2d. is first met with. As the next type (pearl) is found used in July, 1851, I apportion about four months—to May, 1851—for this die. The earliest specimens are on the blue or greyish, and the later and more worn ones on the laid paper.

2d., Die II., third retouch (Pearl in fan). This is shown postmarked July 18th, 1851. It shows the design clearly, and is in good condition, from which I gather that it could only have been in use a short time prior to this. The laureated series was pioneered by the 2d. in July, 1851; so I doubt if this stamp was in existence more than two months—say May to July, 1851. This statement is corroborated by the fact that worn copies are not seen (although, owing possibly to the very hard paper that was used in its production, some of the copies are *very lightly* struck), and by its comparative scarceness. In May, when this stamp most probably first saw light, the issue of a new and less complex series—to take place two months later—must surely have been contemplated or foreshadowed; and I think it hardly likely that a new plate of forty varieties should be engraved for such a limited use. Hence I consider this stamp with the pearl as a final retouch or stop-gap, pending the preparation of the new issue with the Queen's head.

The 3d. Of this also I have no dated specimen. It occurs in fine condition, though I think not quite pristine, on paper No. 2, bluish-grey, in a great range of shade. Being used for external postage, the exhaustion of the supply was a slow process, and this would account for such clear specimens being found on the hard paper. I do not see any reason to doubt that the plate was in use from January 1st, 1850, to the latter part of the same year, before the paper was changed (like the other values) from soft to hard.

Paper No. 3 (*Laid*). The 1d. (Type I.) does not exist on this, but is met with on Type II. in its very earliest condition. Dr. Legrand, I think, holds that the fact of the rarity of the laid papers of all values is caused by their being issued first; but this, I imagine, can hardly be. I should rather attribute their rareness to the fact that the paper was only occasionally used, failing the supply of other. The laid lines are very distinct, and can almost be felt, which can hardly be favourable for printing on, and varies from yellowish to a very faint bluish tinge. I have never met with a penny on laid paper showing any sensible deterioration of the die; hence it must have been early discontinued. This paper is met again on the 2d., Die II., second retouch (also scarce), which would, according to my humble showing, be in use about the same time as the 1d. on the same. It is further found, a month or two later, on the 2d., Type II., third retouch (with pearl), and is even scarcer. These impressions are of a sickly hue, and clearly struck.

The 3d. on laid is found fairly worn, and is a "difficult" stamp, probably so used early in 1852, after the introduction of the laureated heads, the 1d. of

which is also occasionally found on laid. The scarcity of all four stamps—1d., 2d., and 3d., "Sydney," and 1d., "laureated"—is, I take it, a sure sign of their provisional employment only. I will now finish my remarks by briefly recapitulating my list of probable dates of issue:

1d., Plate I., Jan. 1, 1850. In use twelve months, and two or three months after Plate II.—to February or March, 1851.

1d., Plate II., January or February, 1851. In use eleven months—to December, 23, 1851 (date of "laureated" 1d.).

2d., Plate I., January 1, 1850. In use four months, and two months after Plate II.—to July, 1850.

2d., Plate II., April 15, 1850. In use six months.

2d., Plate II*a*., October, 1850. In use four months.

2d., Plate II*b*., February, 1851. In use four months.

2d., Plate II*c*., May, 1851. In use two months—to issue of "laureated" 2d., July, 1851.

3d., Plate I., January 1, 1850. In use thirty-five months—to issue of "laureated" 3d., December 7, 1852.

This may all be considered pure hypothesis; but where so much must be guessed, I may perhaps be forgiven for making assumptions which, at any rate, break no bones, and even, by their refutation, may lead to more "light and leading" from abler pens.

ON CERTAIN ISSUES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

A Paper Read before the Philatelic Society, London.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

Through the kindness of a collector residing in the Transvaal—Mr. Tamsen, of Tweefontein—I have received some information as to certain of the issues of that Republic, and more especially the so-called first *issue* of envelopes, which I think is not without interest for philatelists.

I suppose that most of us have regarded the envelopes I allude to with a certain amount of suspicion. I confess that I always supposed them to be more philatelic than postal; but at the same time I imagined that they had really been issued, although their history, so far as we are acquainted with it, plainly showed that they owed their existence to a too good-natured postmaster, acting under the inspiration of a too enthusiastic collector.

Mr. Tamsen being anxious to obtain some information as to the dates of issue of various Transvaal stamps and envelopes, addressed a letter, containing a series of questions upon the subject, to Mr. Frederick Jeppe, the late Postmaster-General of the South African Republic. Mr. Tamsen was not aware that Mr. Jeppe had had anything to do, directly, with the manufacture and issue of the doubtful envelopes (a point which was well known at the time to collectors in Europe); and he tells me that, in enquiring about these envelopes, he expressed his opinion pretty plainly that they were of a

speculative nature, to say the least of it; and the reply of Mr. Jeppe, which seems to be quite candid and straightforward so far, shows that this opinion was by no means without foundation.

The answers to Mr. Tamsen's queries may be summed up as follows: Mr. Jeppe was Postmaster-General of the South African Republic and, at the same time, Postmaster of Potchefstroom in 1869, and for some years later; the envelopes with a circular hand-stamp were made at the request of a collector in England, and were privately sent to him; they were never issued or used in the Transvaal; they never had any official value, and would not at any time have franked a letter through the post. The only officially-issued envelopes were the 6d., blue. The rate of postage for single letters in the interior of the country in those days was 6d., which is the reason for so high a value having been indicated on the envelopes.

Mr. Jeppe gives a further account of the origin of these curiosities, in a letter to Mr. Tamsen, in which he states:

"I will give you the history of the 1869 hand-stamped envelopes in a few words.

"In 1869 a gentleman with the name of Dudley Atlee, then living in London and afterwards in Birmingham, wrote to me and asked me to send him twenty-five envelopes, of various colours and sizes, stamped with the date-stamp of Potchefstroom, which was then the only date-stamp of the Republic, and to write in the postage (6d.) within the space of the date to be left out. He said he wanted these envelopes for his collection, as they would represent the first issue of stamps made by this State.

"I did not think anything of this matter at the time, and sent him, on the 29th September, 1869, twenty-five such envelopes.

"He wrote to me again, and asked me to send him some more; and on 30th March, 1870, I forwarded to him another two dozen. These forty-nine envelopes are, as far as I can remember, the only ones forwarded by me to England. I know I had many applications for them from various persons and stamp dealers; but I refused to send any, as Atlee had asked me not to send any of these envelopes to anybody else.*

"I found out afterwards that Atlee had sold these envelopes in England, and I wrote to him on the subject, but received no reply.

"Thus this affair was, as you say, a private 'spec.,' but of Atlee's; for I charged or received nothing for these envelopes."

Mr. Jeppe also sent Mr. Tamsen a list, giving the dates of several of the Transvaal issues, and other information regarding them, some of which I think will be found to be new to collectors.

* With reference to this statement of Mr. Jeppe's, and also to one further on, as to his having never received anything for these envelopes, I think it only right to say, that there were present at the meeting at which this paper was read members of the Society who had received various lots of these envelopes from Mr. Jeppe, and had paid him for them at their nominal value. I do not say this in order to prejudice Mr. Jeppe in any way; he may have forgotten these little transactions. But inasmuch as these envelopes have been sold in perfect good faith by the most respectable dealers, it is only fair to them to state that a very much larger number than forty-nine were imported from the Transvaal, and were therefore presumably genuine.

PRESIDENT PRETORIUS.

May 1, 1870.	1s., green 6d., blue 1d., red } printed at Pretoria.
Sept. 28, 1870.	1d., black; printed at Potchefstroom (stock of *red* ink being exhausted).
June 30, 1871.	3d., violet; printed in Germany, with improved eagle.

ACTING PRESIDENT ERASMUS.

Feb. 13, 1872.	6d., blue, envelopes; Issue, 2,000; printed by P. Davis and Sons, Pieter Maritzburg.

PRESIDENT BURGERS.

Dec. 2, 1873.	6d., blue, envelopes; issue, 5,000.
Sept. —, 1874.	1d., red 6d., blue } printed in Natal.
Sept. 30, 1874.	6d., blue, with improved eagle, made in Germany.

GOVERNOR SHEPSTONE.

April & May, 1877.	Issue surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," in black and red.
Sept. 1., 1878.	1d., red; Queen's head. 4d., green „
Dec. 3, 1878.	3d., red-brown „ 6d., black „ 1s., green „ 2s., blue „

GOVERNOR LANYON.

* June 10 (?), 1879.	6d., black; Queen's head, surcharged 1d. in black and red.
Oct. 12, 1882.	½d., brick red; Queen's head.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

Aug. 14, 1882.	4d., Queen's head; surcharged 1d.
March 1, 1883.	3d., black on red; first new issue from old plates.
April 16, 1883.	1d., black.
Aug. 1, 1883.	1s., green.
Sept. 25, 1883.	3d., light red on white paper.

It will be observed that Mr. Jeppe makes no mention of any German impressions of the 1d., 6d., and 1s., of uniform type, having ever been issued at all; and this agrees with the statement made by Mr. Atlee in 1870, to the effect that all the sheets that accompanied the plates were sent back to Europe, to collectors and dealers.

Personally (as a mere matter of opinion) I have always felt doubtful whether the division into *German* and *local* impressions was a strictly accurate one, partly on account of this statement of Mr. Atlee's, which is

* This date is not quite correct (it is marked "?" by Mr. Jeppe). I saw some of these stamps as early as June 10th, 1879, in the possession of soldiers, who had bought them at Utrecht, and who had left that place some two or three weeks previously. These provisionals must have been issued some time in May, 1879.

now confirmed to some extent by Mr. Jeppe, and partly because the earliest local impressions were described, at the time, as very indistinct, whereas comparatively clear ones have undoubtedly been produced locally since.

If, however, our present information is correct, we must give up altogether the idea of German impressions, as stamps issued and used, except of the types with the improved eagle.

The difference in the clearness of the impressions may be accounted for by the fact that they were printed by different persons at different times ; and the inferiority of the earliest local productions was probably due to want of practice or of skill on the part of the printers first employed.

The first issue, 1d., 6d., and 1s., according to Mr. Jeppe, was printed at Pretoria ; the next, the 1d., *black*, at Potchefstroom. We are not told where subsequent editions of these values were printed, neither is there any mention of the 3d. stamps of local manufacture, because none of these formed distinct issues or varieties that would be noticed by a postmaster.

The 2,000 6d. envelopes printed in February, 1872, were no doubt those with the stamp of the ordinary 6d. type ; the 5,000 of December, 1873, being those printed from a 3d. die with the value altered.

The 1d., red, and 6d., blue, printed in Natal in September, 1874, are given as a distinct issue. They do not differ in colour from their predecessors, and therefore they must, I presume, have been the machine-perforated stamps ; and from the fact that none of the later varieties were thus perforated until 1883, it seems probable that no further supplies were obtained from Natal.

It is curious that Mr. Jeppe, who recognized the perforated stamps as distinct varieties, says nothing about the various coloured papers on which the surcharged stamps were printed. I believe that his connection with the Post-office had ceased before 1877 ; but he seems nevertheless to have known the dates of some of the issues under British governors.

Finally, I think the thanks of philatelists are due to Mr. Tamsen, as a local collector, for having done what so many collectors living in rather out-of-the-way places seem to neglect doing ; namely, attempted, and not without success, to clear up some of the doubts connected with the stamps of his own country. He has, at all events, relieved us from the necessity of retaining, except in our curiosity albums, those exceedingly unartistic hand-stamped envelopes ; and he has also, I think, accounted for the existence of the machine-perforated stamps, whose appearance in the midst of the issues, imperforate and variously rouletted, has always been rather a mystery.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE Sixth Meeting of the season was held on the 24th inst., at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. Owing to some unexplained cause the attendance of members was so small that the business of the day, the revision of the list of Hawaiian stamps, was postponed to the next meeting.

NOTICE.—Collectors are invited to send their specimens of Twopence, New South Wales (Sydney views), to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, 13, Gray's Inn Square. These stamps are required for comparison; they will be taken every care of, and returned to the owners in the course of a few days.

Notes and Queries.

C. E. J., Edinburgh.—We never received your previous letter. Thanks for the information, which we have utilized.

R. W. L., Göteborg.—Thanks. The 12 öre, Norway, you send us is a quite well-known shade.

A. DE R., Ouchy.—1. Your Argentines are both bad, in our opinion, as regards surcharge and obliteration. We have never seen this stamp authentically postmarked. 2. The Peru surcharges are puzzling. We have mentioned yours on another page, and may perhaps get information concerning it. 3. The normal position of the watermark is with the star uppermost, but the paper seems to be almost as often printed upon with the watermark inverted as not.

S.—1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are forgeries; the remainder are all right.

W. M.—Declined with thanks.

W. B. T., Kensington.—Black is the normal colour of the 10 centesimi. The so-called error of KF, instead of KK, arising probably from defective type, occurs on several of the values. Moens does not consider any of them worth cataloguing. It is possible that some of the Mexican stamps you mention really were divided and used to represent half the value of the entire stamp, but they have been manufactured to any extent during the last few years. We also have seen half and quarter stamps on entire envelopes with undoubted postmarks, as genuine and as obligingly provided as those on the reprinted Guadalajaras. We should like to see the Hannover on laid paper.

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