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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. FEBRUARY, 1885. No. 73.

ALTHOUGH this is our seventh birthday, we have so many calls upon our space in the present number that we can afford but little for any remarks of our own. The interest in the first issues of New South Wales seems to increase daily, and there is every prospect of a flood of light being thrown before long on the whilom mystery of these most fascinating issues. The clearness with which retouched are being distinguished from distinct plates is most gratifying to old collectors, who, years ago, puzzled themselves over specimens insufficient in number to serve as guides. It is evident that searchers in this field must have more material to work upon than the half dozen representatives of each value which formerly indicated the issues in every-day collections. When the Philatelic Society was compiling a reference list of New South Wales, nearly two years ago, it was decided to skip the native series, in the hope that something more definite might be learned concerning them before the catalogue of Oceania was completed. The results already obtained prove the wisdom of the decision. More light has been cast upon these stamps during the last twelve months than during the whole previous existence of collecting, and we feel most sanguine as to the ultimate success of the researches which are still being so vigorously prosecuted.

We are always pleased to hear of the spread of Philately in the provinces. We have received a notification of the establishment of a Philatelic Society in Birmingham, to which we take this opportunity of wishing a long and useful career.

We have received the second number of *The Collector's Companion*, a paper "issued monthly in the interests of Philatelists" at Chicago. It is better than a good many similar publications. It chronicles the proceedings of a Philatelic Society, entitled the

Chicago Stamp Collector's Union, which appears to flourish in spite of the temptation which it throws in the way of its treasurer to bolt with its balance of seven shillings. A correspondent of the *C. C.* is much exercised as to the origin of the Suez Canal stamps. He will find full particulars of their preparation and suppression in that volume of M. Moens—*Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*—which relates to Egypt.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—The 20 reis post card has now the small surcharge.

Post Card. 20 reis, blue on buff.

Argentine.—We have the 1 cent carmine of the new type, with the surcharge "Oficial" in black, in tall oblique block type, running diagonally across the stamp.

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 5 c. surcharged CUATRO CENTAVOS *twice*, the first surcharge being oblique. Also the same stamp with the surcharge transposed thus: Centavos 1884 Cuatro

Official Adhesive. 1 c., carmine, black surcharge.
Adhesives. 4c. on 5 c., vermilion, double surcharge.
„ „ transposed surcharge.

Bahamas.—Mr. Castle informs us that he has the 1d. and 4d. of the original types, watermarked CA and Crown, and perforated 11½ instead of 14.

Barbados.—Some 4d. registration envelopes just received have a large R before the inscription, but not by any means so large as the R enclosed in an oval which is used on many of these envelopes, nor is it enclosed in any way. It is simply a block letter seven-sixteenths of an inch in height. In the lower left-hand corner of this envelope is a plain circle, half an inch in diameter, struck in black by a handstamp. Whether this is intended to indicate the proper place for the postmark, or what is its object, history saith not.

Registration Envelope. 4d., grey, large R, and hand-struck circle.

Belgium.—On 1st January a new 25 c. adhesive of the annexed type was issued.



Adhesive. 25 c., blue on rose; *perf. 15.*

The *Timbre-Poste* publishes the following certificate of birth relating to this stamp:

"In pursuance of the royal decree of 9th June, 1884, which creates a new type of postage stamp, &c. A new stamp of 25 centimes, of blue colour, will be issued on 1st January, 1885.

"Brussels, the 22nd December, 1884. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

Canada.—With reference to the "official" stamps chronicled by *Der Philatelist*, *The Collector's Companion* says, "A letter from the Secretary of the General Post-office, Ottawa, says, 'No such stamps marked official were ever issued by this Department.'"

Cape of Good Hope.—Another change of watermark! The 2d., brown, and the 6d., lilac, are now watermarked with a large anchor and cable. The remaining values will probably soon be altered to match.

Ceylon.—The surcharging mania has broken out in this island with great severity. We presume that an entirely new set of stamps will soon be issued. The following is a list of the provisionals which have come under our notice up to the present time. The 8 cents post card has also been provisionally altered into another value, but we are unable to give the particulars.

Provisional Adhesives.

5 cents surcharged in black		Postage & FIVE CENTS Revenue.	on 8 c., yellow;	wmk.	CA & Crown.
5 ,,	,,	,,	on 16 c., mauve	,,	,,
5 ,,	,,	,,	on 32 c., grey-black	,,	CC & Crown.
5 ,,	,,	,,	on 36 c., blue	,,	,,
5 ,,	,,	,,	on 48 c., carmine	,,	,,
5 ,,	,,	,,	on 64 c., red-brown	,,	,,
10 ,,	,,	TEN CENTS	on 24 c., purple-brn.	,,	CA & Crown.
10 ,,	,,	,,	on 64 c., red-brown	,,	CC & Crown.
15 ,,	,,	FIFTEEN CENTS	on 16 c., mauve	,,	CA & Crown.
20 ,,	,,	Twenty Cents	on 32 c., grey-black	,,	CC & Crown.
25 ,,	,,	Twenty-five Cents	on 32 c.	,,	,, ,,
28 ,,	,,	Twenty eight Cents	on 45 c., carmine	,,	,,
30 ,,	,,	THIRTY CENTS	on 36 c., blue	,,	,,
56 ,,	,,	FIFTY-SIX CENTS	on 96 c., drab	,,	,,
1 rupee 12 c.	,,	One Rupee Twelve Cents	on 2 r. 50 c., maroon	,,	,,

Varieties.

5 cents on 16 cts., mauve
30 ,, on 36 ,, blue
} surcharge inverted.

Corea.—We give illustrations of the stamps which we described last month, and borrow the following particulars concerning them from the *Timbre-Poste*: "The inscription at the bottom of the 5 mons is in Corean, and reads, *Taï tcyô syæn kok oü ts'o.* The inscription at the top is in Chinese—*Tâ Tch' âo siún koné yeou ch'ao*, all of which means, 'Grand Corean Kingdom postage stamps.' The characters in the upper angles are Corean, and those in the vertical cartouches Chinese, and signify five mûn. In the 10 mons the legends in the circle are the same as those on the 5 mons. The characters in the upper octagonal blocks are Corean, and those in the lower Chinese. Those on the right signify *sip* (ten), and those on the left mûn (mons)."





Costa Rica.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 2 c. official, with the surcharge in black instead of blue.

Official Adhesive. 2 c., carmine, *black* surcharge.

Dominican Republic.—The *Philatelic World* announces a new issue for this Republic, but gives no particulars beyond the colours of the various values:

Adhesives.	1 c., green.
	2 c., red.
	5 c., blue.
	10 c., orange.
	20 c., brown.
Post Cards.	2 c., orange.
	2×2 c., ,,
	3 c., blue.
	3×3 c., ,,

Ecuador.—We have seen the 3 centavos post card with the numerals of value, which serve as stamps, and the arms, printed, the former in the lower left, and the latter in the lower right corners, and both inverted.

Guinea.—We have received three post cards, two of which are of the same design. The 10 reis has the portrait, to right, of King Luiz in ornamental oval, within an Oxford frame, in the right upper corner. In a similar position, on the left, are the arms of Portugal. In the upper centre are the words BILHETE POSTAL in a curve, and below them the numerals of values crossed by an ornamented label, inscribed DEZ REIS in coloured block letters. Beneath this is GUINÉ PORTUGUEZA in fancy characters, followed by three long and one short dotted lines for address. In the lower left corner is D'ESTE LADO, &c., the whole within fancy border differing from the other two values. The 20 reis has a fancy border, the top and bottom lines of which are broken by ornamented labels, inscribed PORTUGAL above, and BILHETE POSTAL below. The stamp, which is of the same design as the 10 reis, except that it has a few

extra arabesques on the top and bottom, is placed in the centre of a ribband scroll, inscribed UNION POSTALE on the left, and UNIVERSELLE on the right of the stamp. Above the scroll is *Guiné Portugueza* in a curve of thin Roman type, and below is 20 REIS in Roman capitals repeated on either side of the portrait; then follow three long and one short dotted lines for address. The 30 reis is of the same design as the 20 reis.

Post Cards. 10 reis, blue on buff; size 134 × 90 mm.
20 ,, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green on buff.

M. Moens chronicles the 200 and 300 reis with large surcharge; also the 25 reis rose, and 50 reis blue, with *circumflex* accent over the E.

Adhesives. 200 reis, orange, black surcharge
300 ,, brown, ,, ,,

In our last number we spoke in error of a 10 reis instead of 20 reis, bistre, with small surcharge.

Hungary.—According to *Der Philatelist* the 1 kr. journal stamp has been met with, perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 1 kr. orange; *perf.* 12½.

India.—Mr. Hynes tells us that it is proposed to issue for use in Kaschmir and Hyderabad, British Indian stamps, surcharged *à la* Puttiala.

Italy.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. send us four new adhesives, which they inform us will shortly be used for the parcels post. Each stamp varies somewhat in the details; but in all we find the profile of King Humbert, to right, within an oval with curved band above, inscribed PACCHI POSTALI, and value below.

Parcels Post Adhesives.
50 centesimi, lake
75 ,, sea green
1 fr. 25 ,, dull orange
1 fr. 75 ,, brown
} *wmk.* crown; *perf.* 14.

Levant.—The Russian Company of the Levant have seen fit to alter the colours of their adhesives, which are, however, otherwise unchanged.

Adhesives. 1 kopeck, orange.
2 ,, dark green.
5 ,, lilac brown.
7 ,, deep blue.

Macao.—We have before us a letter from the Postmaster of Macao, in which he encloses the new 80 reis, without surcharge, of the same type as the rest of the series; and further says, "I have at present surcharged stamps of 5 and of 10 reis in circulation." He neither sends us specimens of these stamps, nor informs us on which of the values they are surcharged.

Adhesives. 80 reis, grey.
Provisionals. 5 ,, } surcharged on (?)
10 ,, }

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. tell us that stamps of the value of 400, 800, and 850 reis are to be issued.

Montserrat.—The Fourpence, formerly blue, is now changed in colour. *Adhesive.* 4d., light mauve; wmk. CA and Crown.

Paraguay.—The provisional 1 c. on 1 real has been seen with the surcharge inverted. We always said it would be.

Parma.—In Mr. Tapling's collection we have seen the 15 centes, black on rose, issue of January, 1859, *tête-bêche*.

Persia.—Mr. Stahl writes us that new stamps of all values will shortly be issued. They have already been received in Teheran.

Philippines.—The *Timbre-Poste* has the following: "M. Langlois possesses the 5 pesetas, green, *Derechos de Firma* of 1872, used postally in 1880 or 1882.

"We have seen on a portion of a letter, accompanied by postage stamps, and therefore having done postal duty—

200 mils de peso, blue (1878).
200 ,, green (1880).

"M. Moquette draws our attention to the surcharge DOS REALES, &c., in black, on the 2½ c. de peso, of which he sends us two distinct types. In the first, the s of *rles* (which is without punctuation) almost touches the preceding letter, and is rather narrow; *de dos* is in large letters, *correos* in broad type. In the second type the letter s is at a distance from the E, *rles* is punctuated, *de dos* is in smaller type, and *correos* in taller letters. On examining our stock of these stamps we find differences between them, leading us to the conclusion that this surcharge is not done by a hand-stamp. None of the surcharges of our stamps, however, agree with those of M. Moquette. Can anyone explain the mystery?"

Poonch.—We have received a letter from the postmaster of this territory enclosing four values of his postage stamps, or, as he calls them, *tickets*, similar in design to our left-hand illustration on page 215, vol. vi. The stamps increase in size as they do in value, the ¼ anna being the smallest, and the 4 annas the largest.

M. Rodet writes us as follows concerning them: "Except in size, and the expression of value, the stamps do not differ the one from the other. Each has the double inscription in Devanagari and in Hindustani (Tavalig characters), reading:

In Devanagari	Ri' âsat Poonchh . . . . ânâ	*Or*, Principality of Poonch . . . . annas.
In Tavalig	Ri' âsat Poonchh . . . . âna	

"The two lower values have the date on the fourth line, half on each side of the value, thus—19 . . . . 37; whilst the higher denominations have the value placed over the letters "s" and "t" of Ri' âsat. By subtracting fifty-seven years from the Hindoo, we get the Christian era; *i.e.* 1880. In so far as I was able to decipher the stamps previously received from Poonch, they were dated

1933 = 1876 A.D. In the second line of Devanagari, between the last character standing for the *chh* of *Poonchh* and the word *âná*, and in the fourth line of Tavalîg, just before the word *âna*, are the values expressed by

neem	one half
yak	one
do	two
chehâr (in Devanagari, châr) . .	four."

The letter in which the stamps were enclosed was franked by three of the current 2 annas of British India and four of the ½ anna native stamps.

Adhesives. ½ anna, scarlet-vermilion on white laid *batonné* paper, ungummed.
1 ,, ,, on yellow *batonné* ,, gummed.
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Portugal.—We have received the 20 reis, changed only as regards colour.

Adhesive. 20 reis, *carmine.*

Puttiala.—In addition to the stamps, &c., described by us last month, we have received

Envelope. 1 anna, brown on white laid paper, surcharged in *silver.*
P. Card. ¼+¼ anna, red-brown on buff ,, ,, blue.

There seems to be an error in the second half of the reply card, which is surcharged PUTTIALIA instead of PUTTIALLA.

Russia.—In Mr. Tapling's collection we have seen an unseparated, used, pair of the 8 kopecks, imperforate.

Adhesive. 8 kopecks, grey and red; *imperf.*



Atkarsk (SARATOFF).—A new stamp of the annexed design is ready for collectors.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, blue and black on white; *perf. 12.*

Dnieprowsk (TAURIDA).—In addition to the 5 kopecks stamp which we chronicled last month, we already have another of the same value, but different design. The stamp we previously described is only intended, according to a correspondent of M. Moens, to be put in circulation in the year 1886! The type now in use has an inscription, on ground of solid colour, within a crowned circle. Curved inscriptions above and below circle, and numerals of value in each corner.

Adhesives. 5 kopecks, rose and ultramarine; *perf. 12.*
5 ,, ,, and dark blue ,,

Louga (ST. PETERSBURG).—A new stamp of 5 kopecks has been issued. Design, arms heavily embossed on central shield.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, deep blue; *perf.* (?).

St. Lucia.—We have seen the green and blue stamps of 1863, watermark CC and Crown, perforated 12½, surcharged in black, the first HALF PENNY, and the second SIX PENCE; and we are inclined to regard them with grave suspicion.

Shanghai.—A new series of provisionals has come to hand, identical with those of 1879–80, except in perforation. The old set was perf. 15; this is 11½.

Further, the current 20 cash has now assumed the colour of the old 60 cash.

Adhesives.

20, surcharged in blue, on	40 cash, rose	}
60 ,,	on 80 ,, blue	} *perf. 11½.*
60 ,,	on 100 ,, brown	}
20 cash, pale green; *perf. 11½ and 15.*		
40 ,, rose	,,	
80 ,, blue	,,	
100 ,, brown	,,	

Straits Settlements.—M. Moens informs us that there are three varieties in the surcharge of the 2 c. on 5 c. provisionals chronicled in September. No. 1 has broad E and narrow S; No. 2 has both letters narrow; No. 3 has both broad.

Sweden.—Two other stamps of the value of 5 öre, green, and 20 öre, blue, will be issued in the course of a few weeks.

The *Timbre-Poste* announces a reply card 5 + 5 öre, green, the two halves being joined at the left side.

Mr. Lindhé writes us that the postage to Norway has been reduced to 10 öre since the beginning of the year. He sends us an extract from a newspaper, of which the following is a translation: "Twelve öre stamps are now employed for the following purposes: First, for the postage of letters to Denmark; second, as the minimum postage on business documents for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; third, to pay the certificate of receipt for registered letters. As many stamps of this value as may not be required for these three purposes should be exchanged before the 1st April, together with the 6 and 24 öre stamps, for stamps of decimal values."

Trinidad.—A correspondent reports that the series of Unpaid Letter Stamps consists of the following values:

½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 1s.

United States of America.—Mr. C. Phillips informs us of a new wrapper of the value of 2 cents, printed in vermilion instead of brown.

Uruguay.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us the new 5 centesimos, adhesive. In the centre is the numeral of value on background formed of the word *Cinco* repeated in small type, in a circle beyond which are reticulated rays. The rest of the design will be best explained by the annexed cut.



Adhesive. 5 centesimos, blue, on white wove paper; rouletted.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the decree concerning these stamps, of which the following is a translation:

"*General Administration of Posts.*

"NOTICE.

"By direction of this administration there will come into circulation on the 19th instant a new issue of 5 c. stamps, printed in blue.

"From that date a period of ninety days is allowed for withdrawing from circulation the current stamps of that value, which may be exchanged at all post-offices in the State. When this period has expired, the obsolete stamps will be considered as having no postal value whatever.

"MONTEVIDEO, *the 17th Dec.*, 1884.

"THE CHIEF CLERK."

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; rouletted.

Venezuela.—The *D. Ph. Z.* chronicles the 9 *reales, green*, Escuelas, used postally.

Victoria.—We have received three new adhesives from this colony. In the centre of each value is a diademed profile of the Queen to left. In the Halfpenny the portrait is on ground of solid colour within white oval, inscribed with coloured block letters, with name above and value below; arabesques separating the two inscriptions. In the upper corners are oblique, eccentric-shaped labels; that on the right being inscribed STAMP, and that on the left DUTY. Two blocks in the lower corners bear the numerals ½. The rest of the stamp is filled in with arabesques. The One Penny is very similar in design to the late Twopence—portrait of Queen in single-lined oval, on ground of horizontal lines. The lettering above and below resembles that on the Twopence of Dec., 1883. The ornaments in the corners are more floral in character; and on the left is STAMP, reading upwards, and on the right DUTY, reading downwards, in thin white block type. In the Twopence there is the same portrait of Her Majesty, on ground of solid colour, with a circle broken at the sides by smaller white circles, containing the numeral of value in colour, with Egyptian ornament on either side. Curved white labels above, and below portrait, inscribed with name above and value below in coloured block type. Two small oblique labels at either end of that containing the value, inscribed STAMP on the left, and DUTY on the right. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with conventional ornamentation. All three values are of the same size, and are printed in colour on white wove paper, white gum.

Adhesives. ½d., carmine; 1d., yellow-green; 2d., mauve } wmk. V and Crown; *perf.* 11½.

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 119. Vol. VI.)

The unavoidable delay which has arisen since the publication of the last instalment of this article has enabled me to add a few words respecting the latest phase of Turkish Post Office administration. Since last July the question of the abolition of the foreign Post Offices in Turkey has been again brought prominently forward, and has formed the subject of correspondence and articles in several English newspapers.

It appears that the Porte addressed a circular to the representatives of the Powers in Constantinople demanding the suppression of the foreign post offices, and threatening the employment of force on and after August 1st, 1884, in the event of the request not being complied with. The following extracts will give us the history of the affair, and are amusing as showing the utter incapacity of the Turkish administration. The subject, strictly speaking, scarcely falls within the limits of this paper; but I make no apology for reproducing an interesting bit of postal history which will fitly supplement some of my previous remarks on the efficiency or inefficiency of the Turkish Post Office: "Constantinople, July 29th, 1884. The English, French, German, and Austrian Ambassadors sent yesterday to the Minister for Foreign Affairs an identical note, in which they declared that, while reserving the future action of their respective Governments, they could not accede to the demand of the Porte for the suppression of the foreign post offices in Turkey, as no preliminary understanding had yet been come to on the subject between the Turkish Government and the Powers. Thus all the Great Powers have given solemn warning to the Turkish Government that they will not tolerate the unceremonious course of action on which it has entered; and it remains to be seen whether the Turkish authorities will have the courage to execute the thinly-disguised menace of employing force, contained in the recent circular. Already there are some premonitory symptoms of hesitation. It was intended, as I have informed you, to place policemen before the doors of the foreign post offices on and after next Friday, which is the 1st of August new style; but the Porte has telegraphed to the provincial governors, that in obeying the orders about closing the foreign post offices they are to act on the 1st of August old style, which is twelve days later. . . . The reason put forward is that there is now perfect security in Constantinople and the neighbourhood. Unfortunately for this argument several cases of brigandage have lately occurred. A secretary of the Russian Embassy was attacked in broad daylight and robbed of £1500. Many equally characteristic incidents might be quoted to illustrate the supposed efficiency of the Turkish Postal Administration. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

"Formerly we had a local letter post for Constantinople and the neighbourhood, but it was one day summarily abolished because it had been used by some ill-intentioned or foolish persons for sending threatening letters to important personages in the palace, and it has not since been reestablished. It exists, it is true, for post cards; but one must be very careful what one writes, &c. &c."

"Constantinople, August 2nd, 1884. The conflict between the Porte and the Powers about the foreign post offices is threatening to assume a serious character. To-day a Turkish steamer with the Ottoman mail-bags starts for Varna to meet the Oriental express, and at the same time the Austrian Lloyd steamer leaves, carrying the mails of the foreign post offices in Constantinople. The Turkish authorities hope that, in accordance with a convention recently concluded with the Bulgarian Government, the authorities will forward the Ottoman mail-bags, and refuse to send on those of the foreign post offices. If this hope be realized the Porte will at once send a strong note to the foreign ambassadors here, declaring that if the foreign post offices are not closed the Government will feel constrained to adopt such measures as may be required for the protection of its rights.

"August 3rd. In spite of the recent convention, the Bulgarian authorities forwarded to-day as usual the mail-bags of the foreign post offices in Constantinople."

"Varna. Much amusement has been afforded here by the very unsuccessful *début* of the Turkish administration in its endeavour to compete with the foreign postal services. With this object an old steamer, built during the Crimean War . . . left Constantinople on Saturday with the Turkish mail-bags, *en route* for Varna, a short time before the departure of the Austrian Lloyd's mail steamer with the foreign mail-bags on board. The Turkish steamer, however, was a very slow boat, and the consequence was that she reached Varna three hours after the train had left for Rustchuk. Nothing daunted by this *contretemps*, the Turkish administration at once ordered a special train, at the cost of £80, to follow in pursuit. The start obtained by the mail train could not, however, be gained upon; and the special ran into Rustchuk Station some time after the Orient express had left Giurgevo, on the opposite shore of the Danube, on its way to Vienna and Paris, the result being that the letters for England entrusted to the Turkish Post Office will reach London some thirty-six hours later than the ordinary mail.

"Notwithstanding the ridicule brought upon the Turkish authorities by this first failure, another and a faster steamer was got ready at Constantinople for the next mail. This, however, did not reach here till one o'clock this morning, when the express train had left. The same process as in the first instance had to be repeated."

"Constantinople, August 9th. In their attempts to establish a postal line of steamers in connection with the Oriental express, the Turkish authorities are displaying a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Their failures have, however, so far diminished their self-confidence that we no longer hear anything about the irrevocable determination to close immediately the foreign post offices if necessary by force."

This is about the last we hear of the scheme which seems to have ended in ignominious failure. The time for making such a demand was particularly inopportune, and the only result of the ill-advised action of the Porte was to exhibit the incapacity of the administration in a very glaring way. The extracts are taken from the *Times* and the *Standard* of July and August, 1884.

The list or summary of varieties which follows at the end of this paper is a formidable one, and is necessarily somewhat complicated. It is based upon the divisions indicated in the foregoing description of types, &c., the stamps with the surcharge "cheir" being taken as a separate issue for the town of Constantinople.

Roughly speaking, the plan I have adopted in the classification of the varieties is as follows: I have taken

(1) Each stamp device or value separately.

(2) Type of surcharge.

(3) Type of surcharge "cheir." This of course only appears in the second division of the list.

(4) Colour of the surcharge.

(5) Perforations.

In the second division (2) and (3) are transposed, as our subdivisions there depend upon differences in the word "cheir," and not upon those in the ordinary black surcharge, which are accordingly made subordinate. By further transposing (1) and (3) a certain repetition of headings is avoided, and the list considerably shortened. All the stamps with one colour of surcharge are also brought together in this way under one heading; but there is the disadvantage of departing from the principle adopted in the classification of Division I., which on the whole will be found the most logical and convenient for reference, and to which I have therefore adhered. How far it could be followed out in the case of other countries is a question involving a discussion of the principles of cataloguing, a subject upon which I cannot enter here, but which merits more attention than it has hitherto received at the hands of philatelists. In conclusion, I must apologise for the inordinate length to which this paper has extended. The whole subject was far more replete with difficulty than I had any reason to anticipate, and I cannot venture to hope that the conclusions I have come to are in all cases correct.

If the results of my study have in any degree contributed to the elucidation of some of the *arcana* of our science, or have thrown any light upon questions that unfortunately still remain obscure, I shall feel that my "labour of love" has not been entirely thrown away.

REFERENCE LIST.

DIVISION I.

Ordinary Stamps of January 1, 1869, to April, 1876, inclusive.

10 Paras.

Type I.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, lilac, grey, stone, shades.
1870 ? (*b*) perf. comp. 7, 8, 9, &c., lilac, grey-brown, shades.
1873 ? (*c*) imperf., dull lilac.

Variety.—Surcharge inverted, imperf., lilac.

Type II.—Jan. 1871 (*a*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., grey-brown shades.
1873 (*b*) perf. 12, lilac, dull yellow-bistre shades.
(*c*) perf. 13, brown-lilac, pearl-grey shades.
(*d*) perf. 13½, grey (Moens).

Type III.— 1873 ? (*a*) perf. 12, lilac, yellow-bistre.

Type IV.—Nov. 15, 1874 (*a*) imperf., bright lilac shades.
Jan., 1875 ? (*b*) perf. 12 ,, ,,
Jan., 1875 ? (*c*) perf. 13½ ,, ,,

Variety.—Surcharge inverted, perf. 12, reddish-lilac.

Type V.—Jan. 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, bright lilac shade.

Type VI.—April 20, 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, bright lilac shade.
(*b*) perf. 13½, rough punctured perforation, bright lilac shade.
(*c*) imperf., bright lilac.

20 Paras.

Type I.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, green, yellow-green shades.
Jan., 1871 (*b*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., green, yellow-green shades.
1873 ? (*c*) perf. 12 (French Soc. Bulletin), green, yellow-green shades.
1873 ? (*d*) imperf., dull green.

Type II.—Jan., 1875 (*a*) perf. 13½, chrome-green shades.

Type III.—Jan., 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, chrome-green shades.

Varieties.—Error of impression, 20 paras blue (Moens).
Surcharge inverted, perf. 13½, chrome-green.

Error.—PRO for PRE, perf. 13½, chrome-green.
PRC for PRE „ „

Type IV.—April 20, 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, chrome-green.
(*b*) perf. 13½, rough punctured perf., chrome-green.
(*c*) imperf.

1 Piastre.

Type I.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, yellow shades.
Jan., 1871 (*b*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., yellow shades.

Variety.—Surcharge inverted, perf. 13½, yellow.

Type II.—Nov. 15, 1874 (*a*) imperf., orange-yellow (Moens).
Jan., 1875 (*b*) perf. 13½ „

Type III.—Jan., 1875 (*a*) perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

Variety.—Surcharge inverted, perf. 13½, orange-yellow (Moens).

Type IV.— (?) (*a*) perf. 13½, orange-yellow shades.

Type V.—April 20, 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, orange-yellow shades.
(*b*) perf. 13½, rough punctured perforation, orange-yellow shades.
(*c*) imperf., orange-yellow.

50 Paras.

One Type. Jan., 1876, perf. 13½, rose.

Variety.—PRCS for PRES, rose.

2 Piastres.

Type I.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, dull red shades.
Jan. 1, 1871 (*b*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., pale salmon, red, orange-red, dull red, many shades.
(*c*) imperf., dull red.
1873? (*d*) perf. 12, orange-red, pale to deep dull brick-red shades.

Variety.—Imperf. vertically, perf. 13½, horizontally.

Type II.—Jan., 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, dull brownish-red.

Varieties.—PRCS for PRES, dull brownish-red.
PIES for PRES „

5 Piastres.

Type I.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, dull blue shades, greenish-blue.
Jan. 1, 1871 (*b*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., dull grey, brownish-grey, dull blue, ultramarine shades.

Type II.—Jan., 1876 (*a*) perf. 13½, ultramarine.

Variety.—PRCS for PRES, ultramarine.

25 Piastres.

One Type.—Jan. 1, 1869 (*a*) perf. 13½, rose-red.
Jan. 1, 1871 (*b*) perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., rose-red.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

MR. CASTLE ON THE FIRST ISSUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—I have read the article on the stamps of the first issue of New South Wales, just concluded in your columns, with interest and surprise. I was interested in an effort which, though "presumptive and inchoate," as the author terms it, should certainly prove an incentive, and possibly an encouragement, to future research. On the other hand, I was surprised that a collector of Mr. Castle's acumen should have been betrayed into errors which a less superficial examination would have enabled him to steer clear of. Pending what I hope may prove an exhaustive paper from the pen of the President of the Philatelic Society, it is my intention to deal with one or two only of the points raised by Mr. Castle.

First, as regards the 1d. Since I and certain "prominent collectors" abroad are expressly mentioned as having arrived at a new deduction; viz., that the 1d. coarsely engraved, with clouds, preceded the 1d. finely engraved, without clouds, I must take this opportunity of denying, on their behalf as well as my own, that either they or I have ever said or written one word in support of such a theory.

In the first place, it would be no new deduction, as this was the view taken by Dr. Legrand in the paper he wrote for the *Congrès International des Timbrophiles*, and published in the volumes of the transactions of the "*Congrès.*" Though conscious of the weight of such an authority, we have always held an exactly opposite opinion; and we further consider that there were not two plates, but that the coarsely-engraved one is only a retouch of the other. In reference to this Mr. Castle says, "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 follow later."

I have looked in vain both for the "arguments" in this sentence, and for those which were to follow later. All I can find are two perfectly gratuitous assumptions of dates on the part of Mr. Castle, based upon his individual opinion as to the length of wear of a die; and from these we are asked to believe that there were two distinct plates. I agree with him that this is "somewhat of a leap in the dark."

I am in a position to prove to your readers that what Mr. Castle "fails to see" is precisely what took place. No amount of retouching could ever convert a coarsely-engraved stamp into a finely-engraved one. Traces, at all events, of the coarse lines would always remain, especially in such a case as this, when, as Mr. Castle himself admits, the roughly-engraved stamps are never found in such a worn state as the others. Could I go no further, it would be easy to prove that if there was a retouch at all, it was the coarsely-engraved plate that was a retouch of the other; and in this I am indirectly corroborated by Mr. Castle's own deductions from his lists of papers, and dates of issue or use. We are thus left with Mr. Castle's theory of there being two distinct plates in use for a short time simultaneously. Of course, if I can show that one plate is a retouch of the other, this theory falls to the ground. We (the "prominent collectors" and my humble self) have ascertained, beyond all doubt, that there were twenty-five stamps, and twenty-five only, each separately engraved, and therefore differing from the others, on the plate of 1d. Sydney. We have also been able, by means of pairs and blocks of unseparated stamps, to prove the exact position of each stamp on the sheet. In a question of the retouch of a plate, it is obviously a *sine qua non* that the same stamps (*i.e.* those occupying the

same positions on the sheets) should be examined and compared together. I will take two points only, but they are perhaps the strongest; viz., the words in the circular band, "*Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust.*," and the legend, "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*"

Now these words and the legend differ in their relative positions on every stamp on the same plate; and, further, differences exist in the relative positions of the letters of each word. (I ought to have mentioned that I possess complete sheets of both stages of the plate.) It is not possible to find two stamps on the same plate exactly alike, even in these particulars, apart from other differences of detail which exist. But when we compare the two plates, side by side and stamp by stamp, we find the lettering of both identical, not only in relative position, but in all the little peculiarities of shape, &c. We are therefore brought to the following conclusion: We find the engraver of the first, or finely-engraved, plate (Clayton, or whoever he was) unable, with all his care, to avoid these differences in the engraving of each stamp, though he probably drew them all from one model; yet we are asked to believe that the engraver of the coarse plate, who had a less delicate touch, and whose workmanship was inferior, was able in twenty-five different instances to *exactly* copy, not only the details mentioned above, but many others upon which I have not touched!

It would be easy to multiply proofs from any given stamp on the plate in its two stages, but I should only weary your readers with a question that to me seems scarcely to admit of argument. Take only one instance. Nos. 4 and 10, on the first plate, are the only stamps on the sheet with the word "*nov.*" placed so low down in the circular band that the letter "*n*" is found in advance of the inner trellised side border on which the inscribed circle impinges. The same varieties occur on the coarsely-engraved plate, and we can prove that they occur in the same position.

I now pass to the 2d. with vertical lines, and will at once admit that although not quite sure, we were rather strongly inclined to think that this plate came last.

I am equally ready to admit that the dated specimens shown by Mr. Castle have quite reconverted me to the opinion which, as he says, was the unanimous one of all previous writers on the subject. The additional argument drawn from the paper on which the stamp in its earlier stages was printed is also a strong one. As to a retouch, there is absolutely no proof whatever given us. The differences mentioned might easily be due to some stamps on the plate lasting longer than others, or through the specimens described having been originally different varieties on the same sheet. Can Mr. Castle produce two specimens of the *same variety*, one in an earlier, the other in a later stage, and show us that in the latter there are thick lines which do not exist in the former? I have said that I personally have altered my opinion, and now consider this plate to have been the first; but I cannot understand how Mr. Castle, who has been in communication with me on the subject, can have so misinterpreted our views as to the second and following plates.

On page 220 of the December number of the *Record*, it is distinctly implied that the President, the foreign collectors, and I, consider that these plates of the 2d. were separate and distinct from each other. On page 221, in direct contrast, Mr. Castle gives as his theory an arrangement which makes them simply retouches of one another. I think it only right to say that the discovery and proof of any retouch at all of the 2d. having taken place, are due entirely to MM. Caillebotte, of Paris (the "prominent collectors"), to whose patient study of the subject I am largely indebted.

As I believe Mr. Castle is aware, they were the first to point out (as long ago as June last) that what he designates Plate II. (second retouch) is a retouch of Plate II. (first retouch), and shortly afterwards by our combined collections we were able to prove that the last plate, with the pearl in the fan, was a retouch of Plate II. (second retouch), with the double-lined bale.

I must therefore disclaim the opinion ascribed to us, that these plates were all different, and am only sorry that the views I freely expressed to Mr. Castle and other collectors should have been so completely misunder-

stood by him. I further think it rather hard that, after having stated our ideas on the subject, we should not only be charged with holding an exactly contrary opinion, but that our real views should be adopted by the writer of the article, and expressed as his own. What we are not able to prove is that Mr. Castle's Plate II. (first retouch) *is* a retouch of Plate II.; and here I confess I was disappointed with the very slender arguments adduced, though at the same time I believe the conclusion to be correct.

We first have what is probably a perfectly accurate description of the differences between the retouched plates, with one or two deductions or assertions. Then comes the following summary of "reasons":

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.

Of these, "1" and "4" seem very negative "reasons" indeed, particularly the latter. At any rate, we find a little later that the colony could stand the expense of the three distinct plates of the 2d. laureated, each containing fifty instead of twenty-five stamps!

Reason "3," being based on an assumption, can only be an assumption itself, and is therefore no "reason" at all.

The "continuity of the salient points" is a very vague argument, as explained to us by Mr. Castle. There is certainly a bale, and there are stars, backgrounds, and fans, but that is all we can say; for Mr. Castle admits that they were altered on each plate. If then there were changes made in each of these particulars, what becomes of the "continuity"? Take, for instance, the three plates of the 2d. laureated. In all three there is the Queen's head to the left, with a laurel wreath; there are corner stars; the bands and labels containing the words are similarly arranged; and the reticulations at the sides are of the same character. Here, then, there is what Mr. Castle calls a "continuity of salient points;" but I do not think he would venture to say that these plates were retouches of one another. Surely the right way to prove a retouch is to first point out those details which have *not* been altered, so as to show beyond doubt that the stamps are really from the same plates. The alterations due to the retouch can then be noted; and, further, it is necessary, in the absence of official documents, to compare only those stamps which occupied the same position on the plate in its different stages. This we have been able to do with the three last retouches of the 2d., and instead of depending upon vague generalisations we can prove the retouches precisely as in the case of the 1d. Whether or no Mr. Castle's Plate II. (first retouch) is a retouch of Plate II., *or of a portion of that plate*, is by no means the simple question he appears to find it; and without further anticipating our President's paper, I will only add, that while disposed to agree with Mr. Castle's conclusion, I hold that in the meantime he has failed to prove it. The list of dated specimens is valuable, as showing to some extent how long the various plates, or rather stages of them, lasted. It is dangerous however to draw deductions, as Mr. Castle has done so freely, from dated stamps. A date only shows how *early* a stamp was in existence, and is no guide as to how long it was issued. One might even now frank a letter with one of the old black penny English stamps, which have never been called in; but this would be no proof that they are still issued.

The whole question of the papers employed for these stamps, in connection with the stages of wear of the die, was exhaustively treated by Mr. Pemberton in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of June, 1867, and November, 1868. Mr. Castle's list is useful, as it gives us in a tabular form the results of Mr. Pemberton's and his own researches. In conclusion, I will merely add that these observations are not offered in any spirit of hostile criticism, but simply with the view of checking the dissemination of false doctrine among your readers. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

T. K. Tapling,

Vice-President Philatelic Society.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1884.

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 sixth volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—1 abasi, violet on *green.* (Page 30.)
1 ,, violet on *blue.* (,, 30.)
1 ,, violet on *yellow.* (,, 30.)
1 ,, *orange.* (,, 105.)
1 ,, *magenta* on white wove. (,, 123.)
1 ,, *rose* ,, (,, 123.)
1 ,, *brown-red* on *green.* (,, 123.)
1 rupee, *pink.* (,, 105.)
1 ,, vermilion.
1 ,, purple on white *wove.* (,, 123.)

ANTIGUA.—1d., red; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 145.)

ANTIOQUIA.—2½ c., pale *green*, type 1878, on *laid.* (Page 3.)
10 c., bright violet, type 1875 ,, (,, 3.)
New type. 5 c., brown, on laid. (,, 3.)
10 c., green ,, (,, 3.)
5 c., brown, on *wove.* (,, 123.)
20 c. ,, ,, (,, 123.)
1 c., *violet*, type 1875. (,, 217.)
5 c., *yellow.*
10 c., *blue on blue.*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Provisionals.*
½ c., in black, on 5 c., red. (Page 87.)
½ c. ,, 15 c., blue. (,, 123.)
½ c., in red, on 15 c., blue. (,, 145.)
1 c. ,, ,, ,, (,, 145.)
4 c., in black, on 5 c., red. (,, 145.)
New type. ½ c., reddish-brown. (,, 145.)
1 c., carmine. (,, 163.)
Stamps surcharged OFICIAL in block capitals. (Pages 51, 105.)
Stamps surcharged OFICIAL in sloping block capitals. (Page 123.)
Wrapper, with inscriptions. ½ c., brown; new type.
,, ,, 1 c., carmine; type of 1878.

AUSTRIA.—Envelope. 5 kr., black & carmine on white & on buff. (Page 31.)
Post Cards; new type. 2+2 kr., brown and black, for the various provinces. (Pages 3, 124.)
Pneumatic Envelope. 20 kr., *grey.*
,, Card. 10+10 kr. (new type). (Page 209.)

AZORES.—150 r., yellow; small surcharge. (Page 124.)
New type. 10 r., green ,, (,, 163.)
Post Cards. 10+10 r., brown; large surcharge. (Page 105.)
10 r. ,, *small* ,, (,, 105.)
20 r., blue ,, ,, (,, 105.)
New type. 10 r., brown ,, ,, (,, 124.)

BAHAMAS.—New type. 1d., carmine.
4d., yellow. (Page 163.)
5s., greenish-black. (,, 163.)
£1, reddish-brown. (,, 146.)

BARBADOS.—Registration Envelopes with large letter R *in an oval.*
1d., rose (F). (Page 146.)
4d., grey (H). (,, 146.)

BAVARIA.—Post Cards; wmk. undulating lines wide apart.
3 pf., green on buff. (Page 31.)
5 pf., violet ,, (,, 163.)
10 pf., carmine ,, (,, 31.)
3+3 pf., green on grey. (,, 31.)
5+5 pf., violet ,, (,, 31.)

BELGIUM.—1 c., *olive, grey* (Belgigue). (Page 184.)
5 c., *green.*
New types. 10 c., rose on bluish. (Page 124.)
1 fr., brown-red on greenish. (,, 124.)
Post Card. 5 c., green, variety. (,, 227.)

BERMUDA.—1d., rose-red; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 106.)
2½d., blue ,, ,, (,, 210.)

BHOPAL.—¼ a., green; curved lines in spandrels. (Page 31.)
¼ a. ,, straight lines (variety). (,, 87.)
¼ a. ,, letters in spandrels. (,, 124.)
½ a., black ,, ,, (,, 87.)

BOLIVAR.—Dated 1884; set as usual. (Page 217.)
,, 1885; 5 c., blue. (,, 125.)
,, ,, 10 c., violet. (,, 217.)

BOLIVIA.—Local for Coripata? (Page 185.)

BRAZIL.—200 r., *red-brown.* (Page 125.)
New types. 20 r., green-black. (,, 3.)
100 r., lilac. (,, 125.)
Post Cards. 50+50 r., blue on white.
80+80 r., orange on buff. (,, 51.)
Letter Cards. 50 r., carmine and blue on rose. (Page 3.)
100 r. ,, lilac on buff. (,, 3.)
200 r. ,, red on green. (,, 3.)
50 r., red on brown. (,, 146.)
50 r., red on greenish. (,, 146.)
100 r., blue on brown. (,, 146.)
New types. 50 r., red on greenish. (,, 163.)
100 r., blue ,, (,, 163.)
200 r., green ,, (,, 163.)

BRITISH GUIANA.—Wrappers. 1 c., sage-green. (Page 51.)
2 c., carmine. (,, 88.)
Surcharged varieties. (Page 146.)
Post Card. 3+3 c., carmine. (Page 4.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.—1 c., blue; wmk. Crown and C A. (Page 125.)
1 c., *rose* ,, ,, (,, 125.)

BULGARIA.—Provisionals. 3, in black, on 10s., rose. (Page 125.)
5, in red, on 30s., violet. (,, 125.)
15 ,, on 25s., blue. (,, 125.)
15 ,, ,, (2nd var.) (Page 210.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5s., orange. (Page 164.)
25s., deep blue. (,, 164.)
50s., carmine-lake. (,, 164.)
Post Cards. 5+5s., green on white. (,, 227.)
10+10s., rose ,, (,, 227.)

CANADA.—Envelope. 1 c., blue with *tongued* flap. (Page 126.)
Fiscal used for postage. 6 c., green. (Page 227.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—5s., orange; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 32.)
Fiscals used for postage. 2s. 6d., green. (Page 51.)
4s., lilac. (,, 51.)
8s., ultramarine. (,, 51.)

CEYLON.—2 c., *green.* (Page 164.)
24 c., *brown.* (,, 164.)
Fiscal used for postage. 1d., blue. (Page 88.)

CHILI.—Post Cards. 2 c., green on buff.
3 c., red on blue. (Page 147.)
3+3 c., blue on reddish.
Fiscals used for postage. 10 c., green. (Page 32.)
20 c., orange. (,, 72.)
1 peso, orange. (,, 126.)
2 ,, green. (,, 126.)

COREA.—5 mons, rose. (Page 227.)
10 ,, blue. (,, 227.)

COSTA RICA.—Fiscals used for postage. 1 c., red. (Page 52.)
2 c., blue. (,, 52.)

CUBA.—2½ c., *violet.* (Page 4.)
20 c., *stone.* (,, 32.)
Half of 5 c., blue, used as 2½ c. (?) (Page 32.)

CUNDINAMARCA.—Provisionals. 50 c., rose. (Page 32.)
1 peso, brown. (,, 32.)
New type. 5 c., blue. (Page 188.)
Cubierta. 20 c., green. (,, 32.)

CYPRUS.—½ on ½ pias, green; wmk. *Crown and C A.*
4 ,, olive ,, ,, (Page 227.)
Registration Envelopes with large R. (Page 52.)

DENMARK.—Locals. (Pages 88, 211.)

DOMINICA.—2½d., red-brown; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 227.)
Fiscal used for postage. 1s., crimson. (,, 106.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—1 c., *bright* green. (Page 52.)
Error.—50 c. on 5 c., blue. (Page 106.)
Varieties of surcharge. (,, 164.)

ECUADOR.—Resuscitation. 1 real, yellow, on *laid.* (Page 106.)
Official Stamps. 1 c., brown. (Page 228.)
2 c., lake. (,, 228.)
5 c., blue. (,, 211.)
10 c., orange. (,, 211.)
20 c., blue. (,, 228.)
Post Cards. 1 (?), 2, 3 c., black and lilac. (Page 52.)
2, 3 c., black and mauve. (,, 148.)
2 c., black and mauve on *rose.*

EGYPT.—Provisional. 20 paras on 5 piastres, green. (Page 4.)
10 paras, *green.* (,, 211.)
20 ,, *rose.* (,, 211.)
1 piastre, *blue.* (,, 211.)
5 ,, *grey.* (,, 211.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10, 20 paras, vermilion. (,, 4.)
1, 2, 5 piastres, vermilion. (,, 4.)
Post Card. 20+20 paras, rose. (,, 228.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—1d., claret; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 126.)
4d., grey-brown ,, (,, 126.)
Post Card. 1½d., brown. (Page 149.)

FARIDKOT.—½ a., *vermilion* (?). (Pages 107, 164.)

FERNANDO POO.—Provisional. 50 c. on 2 c., carmine. (Page 126.)

FIJI ISLANDS.—1d., blue; *perf. 10.* (Page 165.)
4d. on 2d., lilac. (,, 52.)
Frank Stamp. (Page 52.)
Fiscals used for postage (?) (,, 72.)

FINLAND.—Local. (Page 165.)

FRANCE.—20 c., *red on green.* (Page 185.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 60 c., black. (,, 89.)
1 franc, *brown.* (,, 5.)
2 ,, ,, (,, 89.)
5 ,, ,, (,, 53.)
Envelope. 5 c., green on *white.* (,, 149.)
Pneumatic Post Envelope. 75 c., carmine. (Page 228.)
,, Letter Sheet. 50 c., black on blue. (,, 126.)
,, ,, 50 c., black & carmine on blue. (,, 228.)
,, Card. 30 c., black on buff. (,, 126.)
,, Reply-paid Letter Card. 1 f., black on rose. (,, 212.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—Unpaid Letter Stamps of France, *imperf.*
5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., black.
1, 2 francs, brown.

Guadeloupe.—20 c. on 30 c., brown. (Page 53.)
25 c. on 35 c., black on yellow. (,, 53.)
Varieties of surcharge. (,, 73.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 15 c., black on *deep* blue. (,, 149.)
5 c., black on white. | 20 c., black on rose.
10 c. ,, blue. | 30 c. ,, yellow.
15 c. ,, violet. | 35 c. ,, grey.
50 c., black on green (,, 149.)
Post Cards. (20 c.) black on *grey-brown* (1877). (,, 33.)
(10 c.) ,, buff. (,, 53.)

Martinique.—Post Card. (10 c.) black on green. (Page 107.)

New Caledonia.—5 c. on 75 c., carmine. (Page 33.)
5 c. on 40 c., orange-red. (,, 53.)

Senegal.—Post Card. (10 c.) black on green. (Page 166.)

Tahiti.—5 c. on 20 c., red on green. (Page 149.)
10 c. on 20 c. ,, (,, 165.)
25 c. on 40 c., red; imperf. (,, 185.)
25 c. on 35 c., black on yellow; imperf. (,, 185.)
25 c. on 75 c., carmine; imperf. (,, 185.)
25 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green; imperf. (,, 165.)

GAMBIA.—Post Card. 1½+1½d., grey.

GERMANY.—Type of 1872, with Eagle inverted.
2 gr., blue. (Page 166.)
5 gr., stone. (,, 166.)
7 kr., blue. (,, 166.)
10 para on 5 pf., violet. (,, 5.)
20 ,, 10 pf., rose. (,, 5.)
1 piaster on 20 pf., blue. (,, 5.)
1¼ ,, 25 pf., brown. (,, 5.)
2½ ,, 50 pf., bronze-green. (,, 34.)
1 piaster, in *indigo*, on 20 pf., blue. (,, 149.)
Pneumatic Post Card. Variety. 25+25 pf., brown on rose. (Page 34.)

GOLD COAST.—½d., *green.* (Page 149.)
1d., *rose.* (,, 149.)
2d., *grey.* (,, 149.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—New types. 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., lilac. (Page 48.)
4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., green. (,, 48.)
5s., rose. (,, 48.)
10s., blue. (,, 48.)
£1, brown. (,, 48.)
Compound Envelopes. Varieties. (,, 34.)
Registration Envelopes; with oval stamp on flap, and space for adhesive.
2d., blue (F). (Page 212.)
Varieties. (Page 73.)
Sizes H and I with R in an oval. (Page 212.)
Private Post Cards. ½d., red-brown (*without Arms*). (Page 107.)
Official Post Card. (Page 166.)

GREECE.—Unofficial perforations. (Pages 73, 89, 149, 228.)

GRIQUALAND EAST.—Local. (Page 166.)

GUINEA.—100 reis, lilac; *small surcharge*. (Page 213.)
New type; set (?) (,, 167.)

HAITI.—1 c., red on buff; *perf. 13*. (Page 5.)
20 c., brown on brown; *perf. 13*. (,, 126.)
Fiscal used for postage. 70 c., orange. (,, 167.)

HAWAII.—Envelopes. 1 c., green. (Page 107.)
2 c., rose. (Pages 107, 150.)
4 c., red. (,, 107, 150.)
5 c., blue. (,, 107, 127.)
10 c., black. (,, 107, 150.)
Post Cards. 1+1 c., violet on buff. (Page 5.)
2+2 c., purple on white. (,, 5.)

HONGKONG.—10 c., *green*. (Page 54.)
Fiscals used for postage. 3 c., reddish-brown. (Page 108.)
25 c., green. (,, 108.)

HUNGARY.—Current issue; *perf. 11½*. (Page 213.)
Post Card. 2 kr., *violet*. (,, 167.)

INDIA.—9 pies, carmine. (Page 5.)
Surcharges (?) (,, 150.)
1 a., chocolate, "On H.M.S." (Page 5.)
Post Cards. ¼+¼ a., red-brown. (,, 34.)
1½+1½ a., blue. (,, 34.)

ITALY.—Parcels Stamps. 50 c., geranium. (Page 151.)
75 c., green. (,, 151.)
1 l. 25 c., yellow. (,, 151.)
1 l. 75 c., brown. (,, 151.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 lire, green. (,, 151.)
100 ,, red. (,, 151.)
Fiscal used for postage. 5 c., lilac. (,, 73.)
Post Cards. Minor varieties. (,, 151.)

JAMAICA.—1d., blue; wmk. *Crown and CA*. (Page 151.)
2d., rose ,, (,, 108.)
Post Card. ½+½d., red-brown. (,, 89.)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—¼ a., *bistre*. (Page 151.)
¼ a., *ultramarine*. (,, 186.)
1 a., *emerald-green*. (,, 167.)
Post Card. ¼ a., red on *violet*.

JAPAN.—Wrapper. 1 sen, dark blue. (Page 108.)

JAVA.—New type. 1 cent, grey-green. (Page 6.)
2 ,, brown. (,, 6.)

JHIND.—¼ a., orange. (Page 54.)
8 a., red on *laid*. (,, 35.)
Post Card. New type. ¼ a., green. (Page 127.)

LA GUAIRA.—¼ of 2 reales, green, used as ½ real. (Page 109.)

LAGOS.—1d., *rose*. | 4d., *lilac*. } (Page 229.)
2d., *grey*. | 6d., *olive-green*. }

LIVONIA.—2 kop., *chocolate*, red, and green; *perf. 11½*. (Page 229.)

LUXEMBURG.—Set surcharged "*S.P.*" (Page 6.)

MACAO.—80 r. on 100 r., lilac. (Page 54.)
10 r., *green*. | 40 r., *yellow*. | 50 r., *blue*. (Page 127.)

MALTA.—½d., *green*. | 2d., grey-blue. | 4d., stone. } (Page 229.)
1d., rose | 2½d., blue. | 1s., violet. }
Registration Envelope. 2d., blue. (Page 229.)
Post Cards. 1d., rose. (Page 229.)
1+1d. ,, (,, 229.)

MEXICO.—New type. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, } (Pages 6, 54, 73,
50 centavos, green. 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, blue. } 151, 167.)
Official Stamp. Red. (Page 110.)
Envelopes. *New wmk*. 10 c., green. (,, 110.)
,, and new type. 10 c., green. (Page 151.)
Post Cards. 5 c., green and carmine. (Page 89.)
5 c. ,, *black*. (,, 110.)
3 c. ,, ,, (,, 230.)
Letter Card. 10 c., green. (,, 213.)
Fiscal used for postage. 10 c., brown. (,, 167.)

MONSERRAT.—½d., sea-green. (Page 35.)
1d., red and black; wmk. *Crown and CA*. (Page 128.)
6d., green ,, ,,
2½d., red-brown ,, (,, 152.)
4d., blue ,, (,, 128.)
Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff. (Page 230.)
1½+1½d., brown ,, (,, 152.)

NATAL.—½d., green. | 4d., brown. } wmk. *Crown and CA*. (Page 128.)
3d., blue. | 6d., lilac. }

NEVIS.—1d., *rose*. (Page 110.)
2½d., *blue*. | 4d., *grey*. (Page 152.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—1s., black on *brown*. (Page 110.)
Fiscal used for postage. 2d., brown. (,, 89.)
Frank Envelope. (Page 187.)

NEW ZEALAND.—Provisional. ½d. on 1d., rose (?). (Pages 167, 214.)
Fiscals used for postage (?). (Pages 54, 74.)
Registration Envelopes. Blue. (Page 152.)

NICARAGUA.—Post Cards. 3 c., blue on buff. (Page 186.)
3+3 c. ,, (,, 167.)

NORWAY.—12 öre, bistre. (Page 187.)
Post Cards. New varieties. 5 öre, green. (Page 6.)
6 ,, brown. (,, 6.)
5+5 ,, green.
Locals. (Pages 35, 110, 168, 187.)

ORANGE FREE STATE.—2d., mauve. (Page 54.)
4d., blue; surcharged "4" (?).
Fiscal used for postage. 10s., yellow.
Post Card. 1d., orange. (Page 54.)

PARAGUAY.—New type. 1 c., blue-green. (Page 168.)
2 c., carmine. (,, 168.)
5 c., blue. (,, 168.)
Provisional. 1 c. on 1 real, rose.

PERSIA.—Provisionals (?).
5 sh. on half of 50 c., black and orange. (Page 111.)
5 sh. on half of 10 sh., black, red and buff. (,, 111.)
10 sh. on half of 1 fr., black and blue. (,, 111.)

PERU.—10 c., *grey-black*. (Page 35.)
1 c., green, with *black* horse-shoe, and *blue* triangle. (Page 7.)
1 c. ,, with *red* oval LIMA, and *black* ,, (,, 7.)
5 c., blue, with ,, ,, ,, (,, 36.)
2 c., lake, with *blue* oval LIMA, and *blue* ,, (,, 7.)
5 c., red (*unpaid*), with *blue* oval LIMA, and *black* triangle. (Page 7.)
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 7.)
1 c., bistre ,, ,, ,, (,, 36.)
50 c., green, with *red* oval PERU, and *black* triangle. (Page 36.)
1 sol, rose, with *blue* ,, ,, (,, 36.)
20 c., carmine, with *black* triangle. (Page 153.)
5 c., red (*unpaid*), with *black* triangle, Type 1. (Page 111.)
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 111.)
20 c., blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 111.)
2 c., mauve, with *black* triangle, Type 2. (,, 54.)
5 c., red (*unpaid*), with *black* triangle, Type 2. (,, 90.)
1 c., bistre ,, ,, ,, (,, 111.)
2 c., mauve, with black triangle, Type 3. (,, 231.)
1 c., green, with Sun and CORREOS—LIMA, in *black*. (,, 231.)
1 c., orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
2 c., lake ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
2 c., mauve ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
5 c., dark blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 90.)
1 c., bistre (*unpaid*) ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
5 c., red ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
20 c., blue ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
50 c., brown ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
50 c., brown ,, with *red* circle lettered LIMA—CORREOS. (,, 111.)
5 c., blue, surcharged PASCO, in *carmine*. (,, 129.)
1 c., green, with *red* circle and *black* triangle. (,, 153.)
2 c., mauve ,, ,, (,, 231.)
1 c., bistre (*unpaid*) ,, ,, (,, 111.)
5 c., red ,, ,, ,, (,, 153.)
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 153.)
20 c., blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 153.)
50 c., brown ,, ,, ,, (,, 153.)
1 c., green, with *red* circle and *black* Sun, &c. (,, 231.)
1 c., orange ,, ,, (,, 231.)
2 c., mauve ,, ,, (,, 231.)
1 c., bistre (*unpaid*) ,, ,, (,, 231.)
5 c., red ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
10 c., orange ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
20 c., blue ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
50 c., brown ,, ,, ,, (,, 231.)
Fiscal used for postage. 10 c., orange (?) (Page 214.)
Post Cards. 3 c., black on white. (,, 153.)
4 c. ,, (,, 153.)
5 c. ,, (,, 153.)
3+3 c., black on buff. (,, 153.)
4+4 c. ,, (,, 153.)
5+5 c. ,, (,, 153.)

Surcharged with Sun and PERU—CORREOS, and with fresh values in some cases.

1 c., in *yellow*, on 5 c., black on white. (Page 55.)
2 c., in *indigo*, on 5 c. ,, (,, 55.)
green, on 3 c. ,, (,, 55.)
carmine, on 4 c. ,, (,, 55.)
mauve, on 5 c. ,, (,, 55.)
2+2 c., in *blue*, on 5+5 c., black on buff. (,, 55.)
black, on 3+3 c. ,, (,, 55.)
blue, on 4+4 c. ,, (,, 55.)
carmine, on 5+5 c. ,, (,, 55.)
black, on 6+6 c. ,, (,, 55.)

Surcharged with Sun, &c., and large numeral in right upper corner.

green, on 3 c., black on white. (Page 214.)
vermilion, on 4 c. ,, (,, 214.)
indigo, on 3+3 c., black on buff. (,, 214.)
black, on 4+4 c. ,, (,, 214.)

PHILIPPINES.—6⅔ c., *green*. (Page 36.)
12⅔ c., *rose*. (,, 36.)

POONCH.—¼ a., vermilion. (Pages 186, 215.)
1 a. (?) ,, (,, 186, 215.)

PORTO RICO.—½ mil., *violet-red*. (Page 36.)
1 ,, *carmine*. (,, 36.)
1 c., *dull green*. (,, 168.)
2 c., *dull carmine*. (,, 168.)
3 c., *warm brown*. (,, 7.)
20 c., *green*. (,, 153.)
80 c., *red*. (,, 153.)
Error (?) 8 c., *brown*. (,, 129.)

PORTUGAL.—2 reis, black. (Page 111.)
500 ,, ,, (,, 111.)
1000 ,, ,, (,, 111.)
New type. 10 ,, green. (,, 153.)
Post Card. New type. 10 reis, brown. (Page 7.)
10+10 ,, ,, (,, 168.)

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—4½, in *black*, on 40 r., blue, of 1876. (Page 7.)
4½ ,, 10 r., green, of 1881. (,, 7.)

PUTTIALLA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.

½ anna, green
1 ,, chocolate
2 ,, ultramarine } *red* surcharge. (Page 231.)
4 ,, green
1 rupee, grey

1 anna, chocolate } *red* and *black* surcharge. } (,, 231.)
8 ,, violet

Envelopes. ½ a., green; *red* surcharge (,, 231.)
1 a., brown; *silver* surcharge.
Post Cards. ½ a., red-brown; *blue* surcharge (,, 231.)
½+½ a. ,, ,,

QUEENSLAND.—£1, deep green. (Page 36.)
Fiscals used for postage. 6d., milky-blue. (Page 90.)
1s., sage-green. (,, 90.)

ROUMANIA.—1½ bani, rose on cream (?) (Page 187.)
5 ,, black on green (?) (,, 187.)
Post Card. Variety. 10+10 bani, red on buff. (Page 232.)

ROUMELIA.—5 paras, *violet*. | 1 piastre, *blue*.
10 ,, *green*. | 5 ,, *brown*. } (Page 169.)
20 ,, *rose*.

RUSSIA.—New types.
1 kop., orange. (Page 169.)
2 ,, green. (,, 36.)
3 ,, carmine-lake. (,, 232.)
5 ,, mauve. (,, 74.)
7 ,, deep blue. (,, 7.)
14 ,, ultramarine, carmine centre. (Page 7.)
35 ,, purple, dark green ,, (,, 7.)
70 ,, brown, orange ,, (,, 7.)
3½ roubles, black and lavender. (,, 7.)
7 ,, black and yellow. (,, 7.)
Envelopes. 5 kop., violet on buff. (,, 232.)
7 ,, pale blue on buff. (,, 36.)
14 ,, deep blue on blue. (,, 7.)
Post Cards. No stamp. Brown on white. (,, 154.)
3 kop., carmine on buff. (,, 37.)
Locals. (Pages 8, 37, 55, 74, 90, 112, 130, 154, 169, 187, 215, 233.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—1d., deep rose; wmk. *Crown and C A*. (Page 39.)
2½d., *ultramarine* ,, (,, 39.)
4d., *grey* ,, (,, 233.)
1s., rose (fiscal), of Nevis, surcharged "*St. Christopher*" (?) (,, 154.)

ST. HELENA.—½d., green. (Page 215.)
Varieties of perforation. (,, 187.)

ST. LUCIA.—4d., yellow; *perf. 11½*. (Page 56.)
1s., orange, *with value surcharged*. (,, 39.)
Fiscals used for postage. ½d., green. (,, 113.)
4d., yellow. (,, 113.)
1s., orange (two varieties). (,, 130.)

ST. VINCENT.—½d., *green*. (Page 170.)
Post Cards. 1d., carmine. (,, 39.)
1½d., deep brown. (,, 39.)

SALVADOR.—Post Card. 2+2 c., rose on buff. (Page 8.)

SANTANDER.—1 c., blue. (Page 154.)
5 c., vermilion. (,, 171.)
10 c., lilac. (,, 114.)

SERVIA.—Post Cards. New varieties. 5 par., brown on rose. (Page 39.)
10 ,, brown on buff (,, 39.)

SHANGHAI.—2 cents, rose, of 1866; imperf. (?) (Page 39.)
16 ,, green ,, ,, (,, 39.)
60 cash, *mauve*. (Page 216.)

SIERRA LEONE.—½d., *green*. (Page 130.)
2d., *grey-blue*.
4d., *brown*. (,, 154.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Post Card surcharged O. S. 1d., mauve. (Page 170.)

SPAIN.—Post Cards. Variety of 10 c. card of 1882. (Page 170.)
New type. 5 c., grey-green. (Page 39.)
10 c., carmine. (,, 56.)
15 c., bistre. (,, 56.)
5+5 c., green. (,, 56.)
10+10 c., carmine. (,, 56.)
15+15 c., bistre. (,, 56.)

STELLALAND.—1d., brick-red; imperf. (Page 57.)
1d. ,, perf. 12. (,, 113.)
3d., orange ,, (,, 56.)
4d., blue ,, (,, 75.)
6d., lilac ,, (,, 113.)
1s., green ,, (,, 113.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—6 c., violet; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 216.)
24 c., green ,, (,, 40.)
TWO CENTS, in *black*, on 5 c., blue. (Page 154.)
4 *Cents*, in *red*, on 5 c., blue. (,, 154.)
4 ,, in *black*, on 5 c., blue. (,, 234.)
8 ,, ,, on 12 c., blue. (,, 40.)
8 ,, ,, on 12 c., purple-brown. (,, 154.)
8 *Cents*, in *black*, and 8, in *red*, on 12 c., purple-brown. (Page 170.)

Bangkok.—5 c., blue, surcharged B. (Page 72.)

Johore.—2 c., rose, surcharged JOHOR. (Page 151.)
2 c. ,, ,, JOHORE. (,, 151.)

Perak.—2 c., rose, surcharged PERAK (variety). (Page 90.)
2 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, (,, 152.)
4 c. ,, ,, "2 CENTS—PERAK." (,, 152.)

Sunjei Ujong.—2 c., rose, surcharged. (Page 154.)
4 c., brown ,, (,, 131.)

SURINAM.—2 c., orange. (Page 57.)
12½ c., grey-blue. (,, 57.)
Post Card.—7½ c., in *blue*, on 12½ c., yellow.

SWEDEN.—New type. 10 öre, carmine. (Page 216.)
Official Stamp. 10 ,, rose. (,, 216.)
Envelope. 10 ,, carmine. (,, 216.)
Post Cards. 5 ,, green. (,, 216.)
5+5 ,, ,, (,, 216.)
Official Post Card. 5 ,, ,, (,, 216.)

SWITZERLAND.—Unpaid Letter Stamps.
10, 20, 50, 100, 500 c., *yellow*-green and red. (Page 234.)
Wrappers. 2 c., *dark brown on buff.* (Page 234.)
5 c., *pink on buff.* (,, 234.)

TASMANIA.—List of *reprints.* (Page 57.)
Registration Envelopes.—2d., blue, *with R in oval.* (Pages 92, 113.)

TOBAGO.—2½d., blue; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 154.)
4d., green ,, (,, 154.)
6d., stone ,, (,, 154.)

TOLIMA.—5 c., brown on *bluish wove.* (Page 155.)
10 c., blue ,, (,, 155.)
Registration Stamp. 50 c., indigo on *bluish laid.* (Page 155.)
New type. 1 c., grey | 25 c., black. } (,, 217.)
2 c., blue. | 50 c., dark green.
2½ c., red. | 1 peso, brick.
5 c., brown-violet. | 2 ,, lilac.
10 c., blue. | 5 ,, orange,
20 c., yellow-green. | 10 ,, rose.
Cubiertas. *Dated "18—."* 10 c., black on red, &c. (,, 40.)
50 c. ,, (,, 40.)

TRANSVAAL.—New types.
½d., grey. | 4d., greenish-grey. | 2s. 6d., yellow. } (Page 155.)
1d., carmine. | 6d., blue. | 5s., bluish-green.
3d., violet. | 1s., green. | 10s., brown.

TRINIDAD.—½d., black and mauve; wmk. *Crown and C A.* (Page 215.)
New type. 6d., *olive.*
1s., reddish-brown. (,, 58.)
Wrappers. ½d., green on buff. (Page 171.)
1d., carmine ,, (,, 171.)
Registration Envelopes. 2d., blue (F and G). (Pages 131, 171.)

Post Cards. ½d, red-brown on white. (Page 40.)
1d. and 1+1d., carmine on buff. (,, 40.)
1½d. and 1½+1½d., brown on buff. (,, 40.)
2d., blue on buff. (Page 40.)

TURKEY.—10 paras, black on green. (Page 58.)
10 ,, *green on sea-green.* (,, 155.)
20 ,, *rose-red on grey.* (,, 131.)
20 ,, *carmine on flesh.* (,, 234.)
1 piastre, *blue on pale blue.* (,, 155.)
2 ,, *olive-brown on stone.* (,, 131.)
Post Cards. 20 paras, carmine; *all in colour.* (Page 155.)
20+20 ,, ,, ,, (,, 155.)

TURK'S ISLANDS.—2½d. on 1d., red. (Page 131.)
4d., *pearl-grey.* (,, 188.)

UNITED STATES.—Envelopes.
2 c., red, type of November, 1883. (Pages 40, 132.)
2 c., brown ,, ,, (Pages 92, 113, 132.)
2 c., brown, type of June, 1884. (Page 234.)
5 c., brown (Garfield); varieties of paper, &c. (Page 132.)
6 c., red on straw; *no wmk.* (Page 113.)
3 c., red (War Department), on blue; *wmk.* "*82.*" (Page 132.)
Wrappers. 2 c., red, type of November, 1883; *wmk. Stars.* (Page 40.)
1 c., blue; *wmk.* "*82.*" (Page 113.)
2 c., brown, type of November, 1883; *wmk* "*82.*" (Page 113.)

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—1 c., green; *perf. 10.* (Page 9.)
50 c., brown on yellow. (,, 114.)
10 pesos, black on rose-lilac; *perf. 11.*
Official Cubiertas. Varieties. (Pages 114, 217.)
Post Card. 2 c., black on *deep buff.* (Page 76.)

URUGUAY.—1 c., in *black*, on 10 c., red, of 1877. (Page 9.)
2 c., carmine, of 1882, surcharged "1884." (,, 41.)
New type (Sun in lozenge). 5 c., blue. (Page 41.)
5 c., blue (variety). (Pages 92, 171.)
New issue. Various types. 1 c., lilac-grey. (Page 41.)
1 c., green. (,, 188.)
2 c., vermilion. (,, 41.)
2 c., carmine.
5 c., violet. (,, 218.)
5 c., blue. (,, 218.)
7 c., brown. (,, 41.)
10 c., bistre. (,, 41.)
20 c., violet. (,, 41.)
25 c., dull purple. (,, 41.)
Official Stamps. New issue surcharged.
Envelope. 5 c., green, of 1881 (*sizes*). (Page 132.)

VENEZUELA.—10 c., *red*, type of 1880. (Page 41.)

VICTORIA.—1d., bright green (type re-cut). (Page 93.)
2d., *rose-lilac.* (,, 9.)
Fiscals used for postage.
3d., mauve; *Stamp Statute.* (Page 114.)
6d., blue ,, (,, 58.)
1s., blue ,, (,, 9.)
2s., blue on green ,, (,, 41.)
5s., blue on yellow ,, (,, 41.)
10s., brown on rose ,, (,, 41.)

6d., blue ;	*Stamp Duty*	(Page 9.)
1s., blue	,,	(,, 9.)
1s. 6d., rose	,,	(,, 9.)
2s., blue on yellow	,,	(,, 9.)
4s., red on white	,,	(,, 41.)
5s., maroon on yellow	,,	(,, 41.)
6s., green on white	,,	(,, 9.)

Wrapper. ½d., rose. (Page 42.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—2½d., *blue.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—½, in *red*, on 1d., yellow-bistre. (Page 42.)

WURTEMBURG.—Wrapper with inscriptions. 3 pf., green.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held on the 7th February, 1885, 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. Mr. P. J. Thorpe, proposed by Mr. A. F. Sheppard, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. J. Larmer Chassereau, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The business of the day, the revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Hawaii, was then proceeded with.

NOTICE.—From this date members of the Society are requested to pay their subscriptions and *arrears* to the Assistant-Treasurer, Mr. E. D. Bacon, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C. Payment should be made by *uncrossed* Postal Orders.

Notes and Queries.

E. G. H.—You are, but not more so than a good many others.

DEVON.—1. Essay. 2. A very common bill stamp. 3. Remainders. When sold for the benefit of collectors, these stamps were all cancelled in this way. 4. Proofs of the stamps of that issue were printed in all sorts of colours, and gummed and perforated. Probably the stamp you mention is one of these.

J. W., Edinburgh.—All the U. States stamps you send us are undoubtedly cut. The B. Guiana is a forgery. The Monte Video is a postmark. The stamp with head of Napoleon is bogus. The Portugal has been used in Madeira, and has the name of a firm there stamped on it. Will you send the Victorian stamps you mention, on their letters, and the 1d. G. Britain, to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, 13, Gray's Inn Square?

R. S.—Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7 are forgeries ; the rest are all right.

T. T.—Apply to our Publishers.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. MARCH, 1885. No. 74.

THE announcement made some time ago, that two Commissioners were to be despatched to inspect the printing arrangements of the Continental post-offices previous to any change being decided upon in the British postage stamps, was the last information that reached us in this matter. We are inclined to doubt that the expedition of the said Commissioners, unless they are also instructed to take note of our neighbours' postal organization and administration, will result in much more knowledge than they could obtain at home. Sets of all the Continental issues are easily procured, and any leading English firm occupied in the production of stamps could, at a glance, afford every information as to the various modes of their engraving and printing.

We believe that the evidence already given before the committee has not yet been published, and we do not know what evidence, beyond that of one of our foremost philatelists, has been sought. It would seem that, in order to arrive at a conclusion, the opinions of experts in a variety of branches must be sifted and assimilated. That the philatelist, the artist, the engraver, the paper-maker, and the post-office authorities should be consulted, goes without saying; but last, and perhaps not least, the oculist ought to have his share in the discussion. Dr. Charles Roberts, in a paper lately communicated to a medical contemporary, treats of postage stamps in connection with colour-blindness. He says that the two colours principally employed for our current adhesives—viz., purple and green—are precisely those used by oculists as tests in determining the various degrees of colour-blindness. The penny stamp appears blue to red-blind, grey to green-blind, and red to violet-blind persons. To the green-blind, who form nearly 2 per cent. of the

male population, the current penny and halfpenny adhesives must appear of the same colour, although perhaps slightly different in shade; and all the green stamps appear of the same colour as the halfpenny stamp, not only to all colour-blind persons (who form rather more than 4 per cent. of the male population), but also to a much larger number of persons, who are not actually colour-blind, but who possess an imperfect colour-sense. To all these persons the difference can only be one of shade—that is to say, of lighter or darker shades of grey—and not a difference of colour. Dr. Roberts goes on to say, that as violet-blindness in a decided form is of rare occurrence, blue, yellow, and red, in pure, bright tints, would seem to be the most suitable colours for stamps. We can only hope that when the Commissioners have arrived at some decision, they will preface their invitation to competitors with the intimation that they do not bind themselves to accept "the lowest or any tender." Good work must be fairly remunerated, and good work is what we trust they will agree with us philatelists in requiring.

Admirably as it fulfilled its purpose when first issued, it must now be admitted that Pemberton's *Stamp Collector's Handbook* is somewhat behind the times. New stamp-issuing countries have come to the fore, and new issues have poured upon us during the past seven years, to say nothing of the myriads of surcharged provisionals, very few of which were in existence when Pemberton published his second edition. We are therefore glad to welcome a similar work by Major Evans, which we received too late to notice in our last number. The author, following in the footsteps of his lamented model, intersperses his cataloguing with notes and remarks, most of which, especially those relating to native Indian issues, are eminently interesting and to the point. *The Philatelic Handbook* registers issues so recent as those of Malta and Puttiala, and we would suggest that Major Evans should make his work a perennial, by issuing a yearly appendix to it. We think that he has exercised a wise discretion in eliminating most of the locals from a book of this description, and in introducing, on the other hand, a register of perforations, which will afford young collectors the chance of adding many a good thing to their albums. Although there are many rare stamps which philatelists of small means can never hope to possess, varieties of perforation, and some of them very scarce ones, may always be found by diligent hunting. A

book like this, which follows a well-known model, regarding which much has been said, is difficult to review. We think that few can have much fault to find with its aims, or with the manner in which they have been carried out. Major Evans is so careful and conscientious in all that he advances that it would be neither easy nor satisfactory to catch him tripping. Indeed, in the comparatively perfunctory study which we have as yet been able to devote to his Handbook, we have only come across one or two things to which we can take exception. Referring to the Cape wood blocks of 1861, he says that, although they were usually printed on laid paper, he has seen a specimen of the fourpence, blue, on wove. We feel quite sure that if he saw this stamp again, he would recognize it to be a forgery. Then the first issue of the native-printed stamps of Trinidad should have been given as 1852, not 1856, as was demonstrated in the *Record* of May last. In conclusion, we have only to add that the book is lavishly illustrated, and the typography all that the printers of *The Philatelic Record* have accustomed us to expect from them. We feel sure that Major Evans's Handbook will prove as useful to moderate collectors as his Catalogue has done to the more advanced.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—With small type of surcharge we have seen

P. Card. 30 reis, green on buff.

Barbados.—The current Fourpence has changed colour.

Adhesive. 4d., red-brown.



Ceylon.—In addition to the numerous surcharges chronicled by us last month, M. Moens has seen, surcharged POSTAGE and REVENUE,



Provisional Adhesive. 5 cents, in black, on 96 cents, drab; *wmk. CC and Crown.*

The card to which we alluded in our last is the 8 cents, the original value of which is obliterated by 2½ cents being printed over it. Across the upper portion of the stamp is printed, in three lines, *The price is—Three Cents—including the card.*

Provisional Post Card. 2½ cents, surcharged in black on the 8 cents, red-brown.

Chili.—Similar in design to the 3 centavos card which we described in September last, we have now received one of the value of 2 centavos.

P. Card. 2 centavos, blue, on yellow card.

Dominican Republic.—*The Philatelic World* describes the new stamps as follows: "Shield in centre, with usual arms and branches at sides; below, on a scroll, DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD; above, on a curved label, REPUBLICA, and on a straight label DOMINICANA. In the 1, 2, and 5 c. the value is in two lines in letters at the bottom, and in large figures, in rectangles, in the lower corners. The 10 and 20 c. are the same, except that the value at the bottom is on a scroll-shaped label, in the ends of which are the figures of value." We understand that there are also cards and reply cards, respecting which we have heard nothing save the values and colours.

Adhesives. 1 c., green; *perf. 12.*
2 c., red ,,
5 c., blue ,,
10 c., orange ,,
20 c., brown ,,
Post Cards. 2 c., orange.
3 c., blue.

Ecuador.—In addition to those values already chronicled, the 50 centavos has now received the surcharge OFICIAL.

Official Adhesive. 50 centavos, green, black surcharge.

A correspondent informs us that he has the 2 + 2 post card, with name of printers, similar to the 3 + 3 card described last November.

Reply Card. 2+2, black and mauve.

Finland.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the reply cards which were joined on the left side now open on the right. The arrangement of the inscriptions has been altered. The reverse side especially is inscribed in different and more spaced type, and the border is somewhat larger.

Reply Card. 10+10 penni, violet on pale buff.

From the same source we hear of a new envelope, the 25 penni, which was issued on the 1st January. It is of laid paper, and rather larger than the 20 penni. The stamp is in the right upper angle, but M. Moens has seen specimens with the stamp inverted and struck in the left lower angle.

Envelope. 25 penni, ultramarine.

Great Britain.—Last month *Der Philatelist* mentioned having seen a used One Penny stamp exactly similar in design to the last issued *Inland Revenue*, but with the word POSTAGE in the upper portion of the oval enclosing the portrait. The specimen seen by our contemporary was printed in lilac. Messrs. Stafford, Smith and Co. have shown us another which franked a circular from London to Norwich, and which, except in the improbable case of its having been tampered with, is printed in rose.

No philatelist to whom this stamp was submitted would hesitate to declare that it was of Messrs. De La Rue's manufacture. In the absence of watermark we should have supposed it to be a proof or essay executed by that firm, and improperly used without their knowledge. And yet we understand that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. deny all knowledge of it. Whilst we are, of course, bound to accept their disavowal, we cannot but express our astonishment that their peculiar workmanship can be so exactly imitated. The Post-office authorities have made enquiries into this matter, which so far have resulted in nothing, as it has been impossible to trace the sender of the circular. The stamp is printed upon thin white surfaced paper, unwatermarked, and the perforation, which is not a clean cut De La Rue perforation, gauges between 13 and 14.

We have lately seen the current One Penny printed in a very red shade of lilac.

Macao.—We have received one of the two provisionals mentioned in our last; to wit, the 10 reis. It is surcharged obliquely across the 25 reis, the original value of which is obliterated by a stroke. The surcharge consists of the numerals 10 and the word REIS in script type.

Provisional. 10 reis, black surcharge on the 25 reis, rose.

Madeira.—Some time ago a correspondent sent us the 50 reis of Portugal, issued in January, 1881, surcharged MADEIRA. We expressed our doubts as to its authenticity, pointing out that the use of surcharges was discontinued in Madeira some months previous to the issue of this stamp in the mother-country. But now the same correspondent sends us other specimens received amongst many others direct from the island, and after careful comparison they seem to be quite right. We can only suppose that a certain number of these stamps were surcharged for use in Madeira before being put into circulation at home, and, having been surcharged, it was decided not to waste them.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue, large black surcharge on the 50 reis of 1881.

Montserrat.—The Twopence-halfpenny has also been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; *wmk. C.A. and Crown; perf. 14.*

Natal.—We have seen a new provisional Halfpenny surcharged in block type in two lines ONE HALF- PENNY on the current One Penny, the original value of which is obliterated by a stroke. The surcharge appears to have been effected in England.

Provisional Adhesive. ½d., black surcharge on 1d., rose; *wmk. C.A. & Crown.*

We have also received two newsbands. The design of the stamp is the same for each value: Diademed profile of Queen to left, on background of solid colour within double-lined circle; straight coloured labels above and below, the former with name of colony, and the latter with value in white block letters. The spandrels are

filled in with conventional ornament. There are the usual inscriptions on the gummed and tapered end of the band, and in each value they are of the same colour as the stamp.

Newsbands. ½d., red-brown } on Manilla paper. Size, 300 × 125 mm.
1d., carmine }

New Zealand.—We have received from a correspondent in Auckland specimens of wrappers used for franking *The New Zealand Gazette* to Justices of the Peace, and other functionaries. Above, in a curve, are the words ON PUBLIC SERVICE only, then the Royal Arms; and below, NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE. Then come two parallel lines, between which is printed EXEMPT FROM POSTAGE. The wrappers measure 13¾ × 4¼ inches, and are of white and of blue paper.

Norway.—A correspondent in Christiania has sent *Der Philatelist* a specimen of the first issue, 1854, inscribed 2 instead of 4 skillings. The stamp is officially obliterated.

Tonsberg.—The *Timbre-Poste* informs us that these locals have, since the 1st of January, appeared with a perforation, gauging 12½.



Aalsund.—We should hardly have taken the trouble to chronicle a fresh issue of this trash had we not been supplied with the annexed illustration, which it seems a pity to waste.

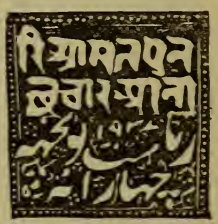
Adhesives. 3 ore, red; *perf. 12, and imperf.*
5 ,, blue ,, ,,
7 ,, black ,, ,,
Letter Card. 5 ore, blue on blue paper; gummed and perforated.

Peru.—We have seen the following stamps surcharged with a new type of triangle, which is much clearer than the previous ones. The sun has one small dot in the centre.

Adhesives. 20 c., carmine, purple black surcharge.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., red ,, ,,
10 c., yellow ,, ,,
50 c., brown ,, ,,

A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 1 sol, blue, surcharged with horse-shoe, in black, and Chilian arms, in red, in which the horse-shoe is inverted, and the arms printed in their proper position.

Poonch.—Annexed is an illustration of the 4 annas adhesive described by us last month.



Roumania.—It appears that our correspondent led us into error with his communication which we published in January. We were unable at the time to check his statement, and it has since been pointed out to us that the card he described is the one originally issued.

Russian Locals.—Bougoulma (Samara).—According to M. Moens a stamp of the annexed type, which calls to mind that of Bougourouslan, was issued on the 9th of November last.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, brown, on white paper; *imperf.*

Louga (St. Petersburg).—The stamp described in our last is perforated 12½.

Morschansk (Tamboff).—Arms in shield, arched by horse-shoe shaped inscription, on imperial mantle; curved inscriptions above and below; numeral of value, in circle, in each corner.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue (in three shades) and scarlet; *perf. 12.*

Oustsysolsk (Wologda).—Typographed inscriptions within oblong rectangular frame, inner label with numerals of value at either end. There are nine types of this stamp; in some of them one of the numerals is found inverted.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, printed in black on blue paper; *imperf.*

Schatzk (Tamboff).—We have received a copy of the 3 kopeck of the same type as that we illustrated in April, 1884; but the numeral of value and central inscription appear to be smaller than formerly.

St. Lucia.—In our last number we spoke doubtfully concerning certain surcharges on the green and blue stamps of 1863. Our suspicions were kindled by the fact that, to our knowledge, although a good price was offered for these stamps, unsurcharged, some years ago, the post-office authorities in St. Lucia declared that there were none of them remaining in stock. Mr. Schmidt de Wilde writes us, however, that he has obtained these provisionals direct from St. Lucia; so we can have no further hesitation in cataloguing them.

Adhesives. ½d., surcharged in black on the green stamp of 1863; *wmk. CC. and Crown; perf.* 12½.

Adhesives. 6d., surcharged in black on the blue stamp of 1863; *wmk. CC. and Crown; perf.* 12½.

Selangor.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., send us the current 2 cents Straits Settlements, surcharged in larger and more spaced block letters.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose, black surcharge; *wmk. CA. and Crown.*

South Australia.—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society was shown a set of reprints of all the adhesives of this colony. The stamps are placed on a sheet of paper headed, "Reprints of South Australian Postage Stamps, with the date of issue." The sheet is ruled off into thirty compartments, on each of which is a stamp, with the date of issue printed beneath it.

The stamps are arranged from the provisional Halfpenny of January, 1882, to the current Two Shillings. The old shades have been reproduced, not perfectly, but as nearly as could be managed; and the imperforate, rouletted, and perforated varieties are represented. All are printed on the paper watermarked Crown and SA, and surcharged REPRINT in Roman capitals.

Spain.—M. Moens describes a provisional card lately issued in Barcelona during a dearth of the ordinary 5 centimos cards. The border is formed of three lines, measuring 126 × 81 mm., with stars in the corners, and is inscribed in three lines—ESPANA, TARJETA POSTAL PROVISORIO; *Por no haber en venta de las de* 5 *centimos.* Then come three dotted lines for the address—the first headed by S^r.D, and the third by *en.* Below is, *A qui solo và la direccion—Enero de* 1885. Black impression on white card without stamp, but with a rectangular frame in the right upper corner, on which is printed 5 *centimos.*

Sungei Ujong.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have shown us the current 2 cents Straits Settlements, surcharged in two lines, $\frac{Sungei}{Ujong,}$ in Italics.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose, black surcharge; *wmk. CA. and Crown.*

Timor.—Mr. Marsden informs us that special stamps for this Portuguese settlement are now in use. They consist of Macao stamps, surcharged "TIMOR" in small, thick, black (?) letters.

Adhesives. 20 r., carmine
25 r., violet
80 r., grey-lilac.

Transvaal.—We regret to inform the *Timbre-Poste* that the surcharged variety, which it chronicles this month, is a forged one. It is with still deeper regret that we have to announce that the forgeries in question (both red and black surcharges) are the work of two youths trading in London.

Turkey.—A correspondent in the post-office at Constantinople informs us that a new issue of newspaper stamps has been prepared, but is not yet issued. He sends us a specimen of the 5 paras, but, of course, says nothing as to there being other values, or how many. The stamp before us is of long rectangular shape. In the centre are two semi-circles joined, in which, on a ground of tracery, is a Turkish inscription. Above are the crescent and star in white. In the upper angles are circles with numeral of value, and below the centre are three other circles—those on the right and left containing Turkish characters, and that in the middle the numeral of value. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with white arabesques on pale bluish grey ground, and a red line forms the border.

Newspaper Stamp. 5 paras, blue-grey and carmine on white; *perf. 13.*

Uruguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a variety of the 2 centesimos printed in orange.

Adhesive. 2 centesimos, orange.

Victoria.—We have received some more stamps of the new emission, the lower values of which we described last month. The Threepence is very like the Twopence of January, 1881; but the ornaments in the top and bottom corners are different, and space is left at the sides for the words STAMP, on the left, reading upwards, and DUTY, on the right, reading downwards, in white block letters on colour. In the Fourpence we have a diademed profile of the Queen, to left, on ground of solid colour, within a narrow white circle. Curved labels above and below—the former with name of colony, and the latter with value in full, in white Roman capitals on lined background. In the left upper corner is STAMP, and in the right DUTY, in thin coloured block letters. In the two lower corners are the numerals of value. The Sixpence is exactly the same as the Threepence. The Eightpence has the portrait of Her Majesty, on ground of horizontal lines, on an irregularly-shaped octagon. Straight coloured labels at top and bottom, with name of colony and value in full, in white Roman capitals. Immediately below the top, and above the bottom labels, are small white ones, with rounded ends—the first with STAMP, and the second with DUTY, in small coloured block letters. The side borders are of Etruscan pattern, broken in the centre with the numeral of value. The spandrels are filled in with arabesques. All these stamps seem to be printed in fugitive colours. We have also seen a post card which seems to differ from the 1d., carmine, recently in use, in that it has a border of plain lines, of the same colour as the stamp, which cross at the angles like an Oxford frame. In our last number the perforation of these new adhesives was misprinted $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 3d., bistre; 4d., puce; 6d., ultramarine; 8d., rosy-carmine } *wmk. V over Crown; perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

P. Card. 1d., carmine on pale buff card.

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 13.)

REFERENCE LIST.

DIVISION II.

Ordinary Stamps of 1869–1876, but surcharged CHEIR.
Three values—10 paras, 20 paras, and 1 piastre.

10 Paras.

Subdivision I. Surcharged in a single-lined oval or circle.

Die I. Single-lined oval.

June, 1873.—A. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, lilac.
„ ii. Perf. compound (?)
Type II. i. Perf. 12, lilac, dull lilac, dull yellow-brown, shades.
Type III. i. Perf. 12, dull yellow-brown.

April, 1874.—B. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, lilac.
„ ii. Perf. compound (?)
Type II. i. Perf. 12, dull yellow-brown.

April, 1874.—C. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½ (?).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., dull lilac.
Type II. i. Perf. 12, lilac.

Die II. Single-lined circle. Probably used at the same time as Die I.

A. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. (?).
Type II. i. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., dull stone.
„ ii. Perf. 12, dull yellowish-brown.
Type III. (?).
Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. 13½ „

B. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, lilac.
Type II. i. Perf. 12, lilac, dull yellow-brown, shades.
„ ii. Perf. 13, brownish-grey.

C. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type I. (?).
Type II. i. Perf. 12, lilac, pale to deep, dull yellow-brown, shades.
Type III. i. Perf. 12, dull lilac.
Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac, shades.
„ ii. Perf. 12 „ „
„ iii. Perf. 13½ „ „

January, 1875.—Subdivision II. Surcharged in a dotted circle or oval.

Die I. Dotted circle, with 40 or 42 dots.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, lilac.
Type II. i. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., lilac (Moens).
Type III. (?)
Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac.
„ ii. Perf. 12 „ (Moens).
„ iii. Perf. 13½ „
Type V. (?).
Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, bright lilac, shades.

B. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, lilac (Moens).
Type II. i. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., lilac (Moens).
Type III. (?)
Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. 12 „ („).
„ iii. Perf. 13½ „ („).
Type V. (?).
Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, lilac, slight shades.

C. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. }
Type II. } (?).
Type III. }
Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac.
„ ii. Perf. 12 „
„ iii. Perf. 13½, lilac (Moens).
Type V. i. Perf. 13½, lilac, shades.
Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, bright lilac, shades.

D. *Surcharged in violet.*

Type IV. i. Imperf., bright lilac (Moens).
Type V. (?).

May, 1878.—Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, lilac, bright lilac, shades.

Die II. Irregular dotted oval.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, bright lilac.

No specimens have been found of this die in other colours.

Die III. Broken circle with two regular breaks.

February 1st, 1881.—A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, bright lilac, shades.

This surcharge is also found in black, red, violet, ultramarine, and blue-black; but, as I previously remarked, these specimens seem of doubtful authenticity.

Die IV. Broken circle with irregular breaks.

A. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type VI. i. Perf. 13½, bright lilac.

This surcharge is usually in a brighter shade of blue than the preceding ones.

July 3rd, 1881.—Subdivision III. Surcharged in a single-lined octagon. One die.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type VI. Perf. 13½, lilac.

20 Paras.

Subdivision I. Surcharged in a single-lined oval or circle.

Die I. (?).

I have seen no specimens of this die on the 20 paras.

April, 1874.—*Die II.* Single-lined circle.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, chrome-green, shades.
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., chrome-green, shades.
„ iii. Perf. 12, green (Moens).
Jan., 1875.—Type II. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green, chrome-green, shades.

B. *Surcharged in black.*

Type II. i. Perf. 13½, green (Moens).

Subdivision II. Surcharged in a dotted circle or oval.

Die I. Dotted circle, with 40 or 42 dots.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, green } (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., green }
Type II. i. Perf. 13½, bluish and yellowish-green, shades.
Type III. i. Perf. 13½, yellow-green.
Type IV. i. Perf. 13½ „

B. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, green } (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., green }
Type II. i. Perf. 13½, green (Moens).
Type III. (?).
Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

C. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. (?).
Type II. i. Perf. 13½.
Type III. i. Perf. 13½, yellowish-green.
Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

D. *Surcharged in violet.*

Type III. i. Perf. 13½, yellowish-green, shades.
May, 1878.—Type IV. i. „ „ „

Die II. Irregular dotted oval.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type II. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

No specimens have been found of this die in other colours.

February 1st, 1881.—*Die III.* Broken circle with two regular breaks.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

This surcharge is also found in black, red, violet, ultramarine, and blue-black. These specimens are of doubtful authenticity.

Die IV. Broken circle with irregular breaks.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

This surcharge is in a brighter shade than the preceding ones. It is not known in other colours.

July 3rd, 1881.—Subdivision III. Surcharged in a single-lined octagon. One die.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, bluish-green.

1 Piastre.

Subdivision I. Surcharged in a single-lined oval or circle.

Die I. Single-lined oval.

June, 1873.—A. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, pale and bright yellow, shades.
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., pale yellow, shades.
„ iii. Perf. 12, yellow (Moens).

B. *Surcharged in red* (?).

April, 1874.—C. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½ (?).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., yellow.

Die II. Single-lined circle. Probably used at the same time as Die I.

A. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½ (?).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., pale yellow.
Type II. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

April, 1874.—B. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, yellow.
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., pale yellow, shades.

C. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, bright yellow.
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., pale and bright yellow.
„ iii. Perf. 12, yellow (Moens).

Jan. 1st, 1875.—Type II. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow, shades.
Type III. i. „ „ „
Type IV. i. „ „ „

1875.—Subdivision II. Surcharged in a dotted circle or oval.

Die I. Ordinary dotted circle.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, yellow (Moens).
„ ii. Compound perf. 7–9, &c., yellow (Moens).
Type II. i. Perf. 12, yellow (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow, shades.
Type III. i. Perf. 13½ „ „
Type IV. i. Perf. 13½ „ „

Variety.—Black inscription reversed, orange-yellow.

Type V. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow, shades.

B. *Surcharged in black.*

Type I. i. Perf. 13½, yellow (Moens).
„ ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c., yellow (Moens).
Type II. i. Perf. 13½, yellow (Moens).
Type III. i. „ „ („) ?
Type IV. (?).
Type V. i. Perf. 13½, yellow, orange-yellow, shades.

C. *Surcharged in red.*

Type I. } (?)
Type II. }
Type III. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.
Type IV. i. „ „
Type V. i. „ „

May, 1878.—D. *Surcharged in violet.*

Type V. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

Die II. Irregular dotted oval.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type IV. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

February 1st, 1881.—*Die III.* Broken circle with two regular breaks.

A. *Surcharged in dull blue.*

Type V. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

This surcharge is also found printed in black, red, violet, ultramarine, and blue-black. These specimens have now been admitted to be forgeries.

Die IV. Broken circle with irregular breaks.

A. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type V. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow.

This surcharge is in a brighter shade than the preceding ones. It is not known in other colours.

July 3rd, 1881.—Subdivision III. Surcharged in a single-lined octagon. One die.

A. *Surcharged in blue.*

Type V. i. Perf. 13½, orange-yellow, shades.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SORUTH.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

THERE being apparently some doubts as to the values expressed upon the stamps of the first issue of Soruth, sometimes termed the stamps of Joonaghur, I have recently examined some sheets of these stamps with a view to endeavouring to ascertain whether there are three different values—1, 2, and 4 *annas*, or two only—1 and 4 *annas*, as in the subsequent issues.

The colours are as follows : red on white, black on blue, and black on white. All authorities agree that the *red on white* represents 1 *anna*, and the *black on white*, 4 *annas*, the question being whether there is a 2 *annas*, black on blue, as well as a 1 *anna* on that colour.

Of the following illustrations the first represents the 4 *annas* of the issue I refer to, while the other two represent the 1 *anna* and 4 *annas* of the next issue. I have inserted these two illustrations, as they show the Indian characters denoting the values, which characters are the same on both issues, and which fortunately we find translated into English on the current stamps.







The characters denoting the value are those in the third row on the early stamps, and those below the oval in the later ones ; they can be recognised in the illustrations as resembling one another on the various types. The group on the left denote "ko." on the first type, "korino" on the others, meaning, I believe, in each case *of a koree* ("ko." being of course an abbreviation). The single character in the centre is a numeral, and the group on the right denote "anna" or "annas."

It should be noted that in the 1 anna stamps there is an accent over the last character of the word meaning *anna*, which is not found on the higher value. We may probably presume therefore that this accent distinguishes the singular form of the word from the plural ; the same use of the accent may be noticed on the letter-sheets of Rajpeepla.

The stamps under consideration are printed in sheets of twenty, type-set more or less unskilfully, and therefore showing as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. For convenience of reference I number the types according to the accompanying diagram.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Unfortunately for those collectors who go in for minor varieties of type, the authorities, or their printers, did not make up a single setting, and then change the numerals of value as required. On the contrary there are at least five distinct settings of twenty types each : one from which the 1 anna, red, were printed ; two from which stamps were printed in black on blue ; and two more for the 4 annas, black on white.

It may be further convenient to number the sheets as follows, premising that I do not know the order in which these sheets were printed or issued,

and that therefore the order in which I place them is an entirely arbitrary one :

Sheet 1, the 1 anna, *red ;* sheet 2, *black on blue*, showing on the majority (probably) of the types the same numeral as on the red stamps ; sheet 3, *black on blue*, showing four types only with this form of numeral (which is the same as that on the later issue of 1 anna), and the other types with a different numeral ; sheet 4, 4 annas, black on white, with all the numerals (probably) of the same type as in the illustration of the first issue ; and sheet 5, with all the numerals shaped as in the illustration of the higher value of the later issue.

I have before me complete sheets of 1, 3, and 5, ten types of sheet 2, and eleven of sheet 4, all placed. I gather from these that the settings were not entirely broken up, but that many of the same printing types were used in the same positions on each setting, though their actual place with reference to the other characters forming the stamp may be slightly changed. For instance, in Type IV., on sheets 1, 2, 3, and 5 (I do not possess this type of sheet 4) the line enclosing the right-hand side is very crooked. In the 1 anna, red, this line is in its correct position ; on both sheets of black on blue it has slipped down distinctly, and projects below the stamp, more so in sheet 3 than in sheet 2. In the 4 annas it is in correct position again, but there is more space between it and the top line than on the red stamp. Again, in the same type the right-hand character at the top is pinched up and flat below, instead of being curved, on all these four sheets ; but whereas it is more or less above the level of the other characters in the same row on sheets 1, 2, and 3, it is on the same level on sheet 5.

Again, in Type XII., on all the five sheets, the right-hand rosace is distinctly flattened on the left-hand side. In Type XVIII. the left-hand line is crooked, almost broken at the top, on four of the sheets, and perhaps on the fifth also ; and in Type XX., on all the sheets, the right-hand line is splayed out more or less at the bottom, and is distinctly curved. There are other little points of resemblance not so easy to describe, but sufficient to enable the positions of many of the stamps of one setting to be recognised by comparison with a sheet of another setting.

Glaring errors and omissions seem usually to have been corrected when any alterations were made ; but minor ones sometimes run through more than one setting. Type XVII., on sheet 1, has the characters for "ko." entirely omitted, and there is no accent over the last character of *anna*. This *may* also occur on sheet 2 ; but it does not occur on either of the three others.

Again, on sheet 5, the first half of the word *anna* is deficient from Type XIII. This error is not found on sheets 1 or 3 ; but I do not possess this type of sheets 2 or 4.

On the other hand, in Type I. on sheet 3, the last character of *anna* is omitted ; the accent is there, but the character which should be below it is not. This same omission occurs on sheet 4 ; there is neither the accent nor the character on Type I. of that sheet.

Again, in Type VI. of sheets 1, 2, and 4, the kind of circumflex underneath the right-hand character of the top row is left out ; the character itself is very low down on sheet 1, very high up on sheet 4, and almost in its proper place on sheet 2. The circumflex is present on all the types of sheets 3 and 5.

On Type IX. of sheets 1, 3, and 5, the accent which is usually placed over the first character in the second row, is over the second instead. This peculiarity may run through all the settings ; but I have not seen this type of sheets 2 and 4.

All these observations, which I hope may be considered not altogether without interest for philatelists, have arisen from the examination I originally commenced with a view to deciding, if possible, the question of the values. Of course there are many other little points that might be noticed, either peculiar to certain sheets, or common to two or more of them ; but I think I have said enough for the present on that part of the question. If I can succeed in putting together the whole of sheets 2 and 4 (and if other

collectors will kindly lend me their specimens of *black on blue* or on *white* I may be able to do this), it might be possible to form some idea of the order in which the settings were used by comparing the sheets together, and in that case I shall return to that question on a future occasion.

In regard to the values there is not much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. Taking sheets 1, 2, and 3. There can be no doubt that sheet 1, the *red on white*, are all 1 *anna* stamps. The numerals on all (except perhaps one) of the types are the same as that on the 1 anna of the later issue, and there is the accent over the end of the word *anna*, denoting the singular number. Of the ten types I possess of sheet 2 nine have this same numeral. The tenth has a character of a rather different shape; but that type, like seven out of the nine others, has the accent over *anna*. On sheet 3 four types only have the numeral of the type I have described; the other sixteen have the character of a different shape, to which I alluded above; all the types have the accent.

I think therefore we may safely assume that all the *black on blue* are of the same value, and that that value is 1 *anna*. I have now only to describe the varieties in the numerals employed. The two forms of figure "4" are shown in the two illustrations of that value, by which it may be seen that the numerals on sheet 4 are like a figure "8" with a break at the top; while those on sheet 5 have the two branches at the top straight and wide open. I know that sheet 5 has all the numerals alike; but as I have only eleven types of sheet 4, I cannot vouch for there not being any of the second type on that sheet.

Of the numerals "1" one variety is shaped, as I said above, like that shown on the later issue; the other is more like a note of interrogation, with the tail set on slanting instead of perpendicular; it is a more elaborate and finished character. Types I. to XIX., inclusive, on sheet 1, all undoubtedly have the numeral first described. Type XX. has a broken numeral, and these *red* stamps being never very sharply printed, it is hard at first sight to say which form of numeral it is. After examining some eight sheets of this variety, in all of which this numeral appears broken, showing that it is not merely a defective impression, and all of which show a dot at a certain distance below the head of the numeral, I have come to the conclusion that it is a broken specimen of the second variety.

Of sheet 2 I have only ten types, nine of these, as I have already stated, show the first type of numeral; the tenth has plainly a broken numeral of the second variety (probably the identical figure used for sheet 1), but it occurs on Type XVI. instead of on Type XX. I am inclined therefore to suppose that the same numerals were employed for sheets 1 and 2, and that nineteen of the types on sheet 2 will be found to show the same variety of figure.

Of sheet 3 I have examined one entire impression and two overlapping portions of others, showing all the types between them. Types I., III., IV., and VIII. only have the first character for "1," all the others have the second.

Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of examining eight specimens of the 4 annas, all showing the numeral of sheet 4. Four of the types are the same as some of those I had already examined; the four others fill up a vacant corner of the sheet I had endeavoured to put together. All the eight fit together so as to form a group. This appears to be from a later printing of sheet 4 than those I possessed, the omission on Type I. having been corrected. If, however, this is the only alteration made—and, as far as I have seen, it appears to be so—I do not think we need trouble ourselves at present with a sixth sheet, but consider this merely a revised edition of the fourth.

Correspondence.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—My brother and I have read with much interest Mr. Tapling's letter on Sydney Views. You must, however, permit us to say that he overestimates our share in the discoveries referred to.

We are indebted to Dr. Legrand, who was the first to occupy himself with the reconstruction of these sheets, for a great deal of interesting information; whilst to Mr. Tapling himself we owe the greater part of the material with which our work is built. Hence it is only just to say that the classification of the Sydney sheets is our joint work.

Although we think that there still remains a last word to be said on this subject, yet, with the aid of those interested in it, we have every hope of arriving at something final and satisfactory.

Yours truly, G. Caillebotte.

Paris, 21*st March*, 1885.

Sir,—At this distance (Vienna) from my stamps and notes I should prefer replying to Mr. Tapling's acidulated criticism in your next month's journal if you will kindly allow me; but in order, as he says, to prevent "the dissemination of false doctrine," I should like to say that, having quite recently seen the plates of 1d. Sydneys, composed for the most parts of unsevered stamps, and their respective positions on the plates being now proved, I think there can be no doubt that the coarsely-engraved stamp was a very vigorous retouch of the fine type. It is almost like the Irishman's knife with new blades and handles galore; but on some of the stamps there are certain similar points which it is really quite impossible to imagine as coincidences.

I did not, in my remarks, as I said, "intend to enter into the vexed question as to whether the penny was engraved on two plates or one-retouched; and further I intimated that I was working entirely by the few specimens I possessed. In a somewhat discursive manner, I confess I was led into a consideration of this, and expressed *an opinion* that there were two plates; but my paper was devoted to an examination of the *various papers and dates of issue*, and from my point of view this question was quite a bye-issue. Mr. Tapling raises giants but to slay them in making so much of what I never intended to be more than a casual expression of opinion. He must not be impatient if other people venture to differ from him, and should remember that many "eminent collectors" groped in the dark for years as to these "Sydneys" without the light shed by the recent valued acquisitions of unsevered blocks of stamps.

I am, yours faithfully,

M. P. Castle.

FORGED TURKISH SURCHARGES.

Sir,—On page 118, vol. vi., of the *Philatelic Record*, in my paper on the "Turkish Postage Stamps," I expressed considerable doubt as to the authenticity of a certain series of surcharged stamps which I had received from Messrs. Gruat and Bonn. I further asked them, through your columns, to give some explanation or information as to the sources from which these specimens were obtained. In justice to these gentlemen, I hope you will allow me to say that I have lately received a letter from them admitting that the surcharges are false, and stating that they were obtained from Mr. Basile Corpi, of Constantinople. They also ask me to return the stamps, which they are perfectly willing to take back.

I will only add that Messrs. Gruat and Bonn's letter has quite removed any doubt in my mind as to their good faith in this instance.

Yours faithfully, T. K. Tapling.

20th March, 1885.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 28th February, 1885, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The business of the day was the revision of the Society's list of the Stamps of New Zealand, which was proceeded with.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at the same place on the 21st March, 1885, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. John Siewert, of Moscow, was proposed by Mr. Gibbons, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Society's list of the Stamps of South Australia was then proceeded with. Mr. Thornhill, a visitor, showed an interesting set of reprints of the various issues of this colony, a more detailed reference to which will be found on another page.

Notes and Queries.

H. J. Meidinger, Berlin.—We must decline to merely re-echo the favourable criticisms of others of the work you have published. We can offer no opinion as to its merits until we have had an opportunity of judging it for ourselves.

Maori, Auckland.—The bands you send are no doubt Government franks, but, like those of Victoria, Tasmania, &c., few philatelists collect them. Thanks for the Victoria. It is described in our last.

Drocer.—Your stamp is quite genuine. We never heard, nor do we believe, that it was ever reprinted.

ROZEL.—Your Mauritius, although a shocking bad copy, is genuine, but worth very little. The same may be said of the Swiss. The envelope stamp struck in this way is not uncommon. The colour has got on the wrong side. Few, if any, were issued in this state. The first stamp on every sheet of those with letters in the four corners had the letter A four times repeated. The second had A B, B A, and so on.

L. S.—We really cannot undertake to supply you with a subject whereon to write an article for *The Record*. Given the subject, we might try to do justice to it ourselves.

C. B. and BIRMINGHAM.—Declined with thanks.

W. A., Burnley.—Thanks for your information. The French letter-cards, although authorized and stamped on presentation by the authorities, are not issued by them, and cannot be bought at the post-offices. You may select any colour you like and present your letter cards for stamping. We must be excused if we sometimes forget to note the uninteresting change of watermark from CC to CA. The Nevis dates back to March, 1882. The Turks Island was noted in January, 1884. We cannot undertake to chronicle mere variations in shade. We were led into error about the Roumanian cards.

S. G., Bournemouth.—Thanks for the Madeiras, of which we have made mention. We have not seen the 16 cents, mauve, Ceylon, *unsurcharged*. There is nothing peculiar in the Japanese stamp. It was formerly brown, and is now blue.

J. P. K.—The Bahamas included in "Philatelic Gains."

J. L., Chatham.—Of your American Locals only No. 4, Boyd's City Express, is genuine. The Japanese are fiscals. The Turk is merely postmarked. The Maltese, although not described in detail, is included in our lists.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. APRIL, 1885. No. 75.

AS it is some time since we gave our readers the benefit of a foreign contemporary's erudition, we purpose this month treating them to a taste of that almost unerring sagacity which illumes the editor of *Le Timbre Poste*. In his two last numbers M. Moens resumes the attack commenced by him in October, 1880, on the *soi-disant* Italian stamped envelopes, or covers, of 1820, emanating from the too celebrated firm of Usigli, Bonasi, and Co. The dies or plates employed for stamping the old covers appear to have fallen, we know not how, into the hands of Signor Usigli, and, after their long rest, he made them set to work again with a will. At first he seems to have contented himself with pulling impressions upon fragments of old paper, which were sold by *honest* dealers as reprints. In 1880 M. Moens showed that they could claim no higher character, inasmuch as they were almost invariably printed upon pieces of old hand-made paper, having a narrow margin (with a rough edge) on at least one side of the stamp, which, as it was printed in the originals in the centre of the sheet, could not possibly be so near a rough edge. On the old sheets, moreover, there was watermarked a species of Etruscan border, invisible in the reprints, which, finally, were printed on laid instead of on wove paper. Not contented with a comparative success, philatelic and pecuniary, *Il Signor* yearned to show and to sell the sheets in all their pristine "uncutness," and adorned with star watermarks. The period he selected for launching this bold venture was that illuminated by the sittings of the *Congrès des Timbrophiles;* and we regret to say that several distinguished amateurs of this and other countries fell into the trap set for them by the crafty Italian. Not so, however, our no less crafty colleague of Brussels, whose gorge rose at the pretenders from the first. He read up the

decrees of November 7th, 1818, concerning these covers, and then proceeded to compare the Signor's productions with what they should have been. He found that the new star-watermarked covers bore the stamp 3 instead of 8 *centimetres* from the edge, thus rendering it impossible to fold them in accordance with the terms of the decree, that the stamp should be visible on the outside, unless indeed it were folded in three, which would greatly interfere with its utility. He also pointed out that the paper had been sprinkled with acid, to add to the antiquity of its appearance. After this exposure the matter slept until a short time ago, when some German amateur (perhaps one of those who lately compared genuine V.R.'s with forgeries, and pronounced the former bad), having purchased some of the real old covers from M. Moens, and instituted a comparison between them and Usigli's, returned M. Moens' as counterfeits, accompanied by some of those gentlemanly remarks of which we have elsewhere cited a specimen. The German authority, having been promptly called to his senses by our colleague, apologized for his brutality; but, whilst acknowledging the authenticity of the covers from Brussels, refused to admit that the Signor's were fictitious, preferring, no doubt, to hoard them in company with other such rarities as the Canadian Officials. In support of his delusion he sent M. Moens one of these treasures *obliterated*. Of course the stamp was wrongly placed, as usual. The cover was sealed with the arms and legend of the *Comune di Finale*, and the postmark of the place where it was supposed to have been posted was also *Finale*. It was directed *A sua Eccelenza —Il Signor ministro dell Interno—Torino*. Article V. of the royal decree, already referred to, runs as follows: "Letters *written on this paper* may be carried by any one, provided that they are *simple;* that is, consist of a single sheet only, and are folded so that the stamp is visible outside."

M. Moens adduces this as proof that it was necessary (the stamp not being obliterated) to write on the sheet itself; and as it is expressly stated that the sheets must be "*simple*," nothing could be enclosed in the letter. The inside of the cover in question was innocent of *any trace of writing*, and M. Moens may well ask why it should be supposed that the communes amused themselves with sending blank sheets to the Minister of the Interior. He then proceeds to examine the supposition that, the letter being addressed to a Minister of State, the rule excluding enclosures may have been honoured in its breach. Had this cover contained an enclosure, it

would certainly have acted as a pad, and have prevented the impression of the postmark *Finale* from indenting the opposite fold, as it has done. M. Moens has had further opportunities of examining more of these bogies, all purporting to come from communes, such as *Albenga*, *Camagnola*, *Fossano*, *Genova*, &c. All are folded the same as the *Finale* specimen, and all are stamped in the same place. The seals all bear eagles and the name of a commune. One of them—the letter from the commune of *Albenga*—is sealed in error with the seal of *Altino*. As our critic justly remarks, this was a mistake which the Signor, misled by a similarity of name, was very likely to make; but is it probable that one commune would employ the seal of another? Messrs. Klenze and Haas, of Munich, having lately catalogued all the varieties of star watermark invented by Usigli as so many separate emissions (!), M. Moens declares that the real covers never were so watermarked. Messrs. Rabuffetti and Co., the purchasers of the Signor's shop and stock-in-trade, admit that "the covers with stars are only fancy articles made by Usigli." If anything more were wanted to shake the faith of believers in the authenticity of these covers, purchased at long prices, and now condemned, it will be found in a letter dated Florence, February 23rd, 1875, from the Director-General of Posts, to Signor Carlo Usigli, in which he grants the permission asked by the latter to reprint the covers, adding that, as such things have long been obsolete, their re-impression can occasion no harm.

Throughout this controversy it has afforded us infinite glee to mark how the great philatelist has dogged his prey. No doubt at first it was a mere instinct that told him these things were bad; but step by step he has hunted them down, and finally slain them. And yet we quite agree with him in his belief that fools will still be found prepared to keep them in their albums, for no other reason than that they have been there so long.

We have received the first number of a new periodical entitled *The Philatelic Journal of America*, edited by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, and published by Mr. Hackett, of St. Louis. It claims to be the only representative magazine of philately in the States, and as such we wish it every success. It is very nicely got up, but the editor has overlooked some extraordinary misprints when correcting his proofs, which ensures him our sympathy. We have not come upon any thing of great merit as yet, but too much must not be

expected from a first number. We sadly admit that if high expectations were founded upon *our* first number, they were certainly not realized. There is a poem on philately which puzzles us. Of course, we can understand such lines as—

"Now I think of a soldier's trembling haste,
The stamp on his letter his fingers paste;"

but the addressee of this letter is a maiden in far-off lands, who on hearing of the subsequent death of her warrior—

"She languishing droops, and droops in sighs,
Until a blighted hope she dies."

And this is not so clear. Still less so are the verses inspired by a Swiss stamp—

"Here is this one from Switzerland,
It brings me a vision of joy;
I think of a new-joined hand to hand,
Of the bliss that has no alloy.
'No alloy in its youth,' I said;
'But sorrow will come by-and-by.'
He replied, with a toss of his head,
'I had but their "tour" in eye.'"

The editor presents us with a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Earée, and promises us each month an engraving of some prominent philatelist. If we could induce him to offer a prize at the end of the year to the best-looking, we would compete ourselves. In conclusion, we hope that our new colleague will take our little jokes in good part, and go on and prosper.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—Similar in design to the 10 reis of Guinea, described in our February number, *Der Philatelist* announces the issue of a card for use in Angola with the inscription, PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA.

Post Card. 10 reis, blue on pale buff card. Size, 130 × 88 mm.

Azores.—With small type of surcharge we have seen—

Adhesive. 20 reis, carmine, black surcharge.
25 ,, brown ,,
50 ,, blue ,,

Barbados.—Of the same type as the rest of the De la Rue series we now have

Adhesive. 3d., mauve; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*

Bermuda.—A correspondent writes us, under date of March 23rd: "I advised you some time ago of the intended issue of new postal cards here. For some reason their arrival was delayed for

weeks beyond the time they were expected, and on the 25th ult. the authorities sanctioned the issue of a provisional card for local use, a specimen of which I enclose. You will see that it is the old foreign card, issued with *one* stamp instead of two, the ½d. stamp being placed in the right-hand space instead of the left. The new cards have arrived, but are not to be issued until the old ones are exhausted. . . . 25th March.—Since writing on the 23rd instant, the stock of provisional ½d. cards has been exhausted, and the new ones, of which I enclose a specimen, have been issued. I have not been able to procure any of the others." The new Half-penny referred to is one of the usual De la Rue productions.

Post Cards. ½d. (provisional), carmine inscriptions on buff card.
½d., blue on pale buff card.

Brazil.—M. Moens chronicles a second type of the 50 reis, in which the head of Don Pedro is larger, and almost completely fills the inner frame. The ornaments, inscriptions, &c., remain unchanged.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue (type 2); *perf. 13.*

Bulgaria.—We are informed that new adhesives of the values of 1 and 2 stotinki are about to be issued.

Ceylon.—We have the current 4 cents, surcharged Postage and Inland Revenue; Five cents, and the 24 cents, green, surcharged TWENTY CENTS; the 12 cents registration envelope (size, 8 × 5½ inches), surcharged FIFTEEN CENTS across the stamp. A correspondent, who ought to know better, merely sends us the information that the 4 cents envelope is surcharged 5 cents, and the 8 cents post card 10 cents. What form the surcharges assume this superior person seems to consider of no interest.

Adhesives. 5 cents, black surcharge on 4 cents, rose; *wmk. CA and Crown.*
20 ,, ,, 24 ,, green ,,
Registration Envelope. 15 cents, black surcharge on 12 cents, rose.
Envelope. 5 cents, black surcharge on 4 cents, blue.
Post Card. 10 cents, black surcharge on 8 cents, red-brown.

Denmark.—We have received single and reply cards of the value of 5 öre. They are similar in design to the other values, the stamp being of the same type as the 5 öre adhesive.

Post Cards. 5 öre, green on buff.
5+5 ,, ,,

The *Timbre-Poste* announces that an adhesive of 10 öre, carmine, will shortly be issued. The numerals on the 5 and 20 öre stamps are said to be somewhat narrower of late than formerly.

Dominican Republic.—The new stamps are of two types, which do not greatly differ. The leading distinction is that in the 1, 2, and 5 centavos the value below the arms is printed in two straight lines, and in the 10 and 20 c. in two curved lines. Our cut represents the 1 centavo.



Ecuador.—The 3 centavos post card, current type, exists, printed upon a rose-granite card.

Finland.—In addition to the 25 penni envelope, referred to in our last, we have now received a 20 penni of exactly the same size. We have also a new 10 penni post card—new, that is, as regards the colour of the stamp and border.

Envelope. 20 penni, orange, on white laid paper. Size, 149 × 87 mm.
Post Card. 10 penni, rose-pink, on pale buff card.

French Colonies.—A correspondent informs us that he has seen the 2 centimes, brown, of the current issue surcharged $\frac{5}{\text{SPM}}$, constituting it a provisional 5 centimes for use in St. Pierre and Miguelon. The surcharge is inverted on the specimen seen by him.

Martinique has recently issued typographed post cards. Name of colony above; CARTE POSTALE beneath; ruled space for stamp to right. On the green cards is printed "*Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . 10 centimes,*" and on the rose card, in two lines, "*Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union—ou assimilés aux pays de l'Union . . . 10 centimes.* The rose card has extra directions printed below the space for the stamp. Etruscan borders.

Post Cards. (10 c.) without stamp, green; reverse white.
(10 c.) ,, rose ,,

Gold Coast.—The Four Pence has appeared with the CA and Crown wmk.

Great Britain.—In a letter which reached us too late to be made use of in our last number, a correspondent says: "The issue of the Registration envelope, J size, will be discontinued on the 6th April; and on that date a new size, designated H2, will be issued at the same price as the present Size H. H2 will be foolscap size."

The current One Shilling adhesive has been surcharged $\frac{\text{I.R.}}{\text{OFFICIAL}}$ in black block letters, similar to other values already chronicled.

Jamaica.—The following changes in colour have been introduced in the stamps of this colony. The type and perforation are unaltered.

Adhesives. ½d., pale green; *wmk. CA and Crown.*
1d., rose ,,
2d., grey ,,

Japan.—The *I.B.J.* announces reply cards similar in type to the single ones.

Reply Cards. 1+1 sen, carmine.
2+2 ,, ,,
3+3 ,, orange.

Jhind.—Mr. Hynes, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in India, informs us that on the 1st of this month British Indian stamps came into use in this state surcharged *à la* Puttialla.

Macao.—Similar to the Angola post card, *Der Philatelist* chronicles one for this Chinese dependency of Portugal. It bears the inscription, PROVINCIA DE MACAU E TIMOR.

Post Card. 10 reis, blue, on pale buff card. Size, 130 × 88 mm.

Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. kindly send us the provisional 5 Reis, which we announced in February, and also a provisional

20 Reis. The type of surcharge is the same in each case as that of the 10 Reis already described; viz., numeral of value and *Reis* in script type surcharged obliquely across the stamp. Of the 5 Reis three varieties, at least, can be made: 1st, thin bar obliterating original value, and accent over *e* of *Réis;* 2nd, thick bar and same accent; 3rd, thick bar and no accent. We have only seen one specimen of the 20 Reis—thick bar and no accent.

Provisional Adhesives. 5 reis, black surcharge on 25 reis, rose.
20 ,, ,, 50 ,, green.

Mexico.—The *Wiener Briefmarken-Zeitung* announces an issue of official cards with the Arms of Mexico on the left; in the upper centre, TARJETA CARTA. Four dotted lines for address, the first headed by *Senor*. Below, in small type, "*Debe abruire cortas puntos.*"

Official Cards. (Without expressed value), single, green on white card.
,, ,, blue ,,
,, ,, carmine ,,
,, reply, green ,,
,, ,, blue ,,
,, ,, carmine ,,

Mozambique.—Here also, according to *Der Philatelist*, a 10 reis card, similar to those of Angola and Macao, has been issued. The extra inscription reads, PROVINCIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE.

Post Card. 10 reis, blue, on pale buff card. Size, 130 × 88 mm.

Nabha.—From the same authority who gave us the information respecting British Indian stamps, with surcharge, being used in Jhind, we hear that a similar arrangement has been entered into with this state. From *Hunter's Directory* we learn that Nabha is one of the cis-Sutlej states under the political control of the Penjab Government. The ruling families of Jhind and Puttialla are descended from the same head as that of Nabha. It has an area of 863 square miles, and a population of 226,155.

Natal.—Post cards of two values have recently been issued. The stamps, in the right upper corners, are of the same type as those on the newsbands recently described. In the upper centre are the words POST—CARD, separated by the Royal Arms; immediately beneath which is NATAL in Roman capitals. Then comes THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c., in block type.

Post Cards. ½d., brown, on pale buff card.
1d., carmine ,,

New Granada.—We have seen in Mr. Castle's collection a curious error, which, so far as we are aware, has never been chronicled. It consists of the 5 and 20 cent. of the second, or 1860, issue printed side by side in a medium shade of blue. The error is not one of colour, as both values were printed in blue, but consists, probably, of the introduction of a 5 c. into a sheet of the 20 c.

Persia.—Mr. Stahl sends us a specimen of the current 10 c. adhesive cut in two longways, and supposed to be used as a One

Shahi. There is some sort of inscription on the side of the stamp —said to stand for "One Shahi"—which appears to us to have been done with a pen. Our correspondent says they were issued in Tabriz.

We have received new stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi, and 1 kran. The first three are of the same design, which consists of a lion *couchant*, within a star-like frame, with sunrays. In the upper angles are coloured circles, with Persian characters in white. Another coloured circle, beneath the bottom central point of the star, contains the numeral of value, with minute *c* on the left, and *h* on the right. Eccentric-shaped oblique labels on either side of the numeral of value—that on the left being inscribed POSTE PERSANE, in thin coloured block letters, and that on the right containing what is probably the Persian equivalent. The remainder of the design consists of arabesques. The 10 shahi and 1 kran are almost exactly similar in type to the 1 and 5 francs of January, 1882, with head of Shah, but, like the values just described, are no larger than an English One Penny adhesive. The circles in the upper corners and lower centre are white, and the characters in them coloured. The 10 shahi has the small letters *c* and *h* as the lower values have, and the 1 kran has a line beneath the numeral, and a small block K.

Adhesives.	1 shahi,	emerald-green,	on white wove paper;	*perf. 13.*
	2 ,,	rose	,,	,,
	5 ,,	purple	,,	,,
	10 ,,	brown	,,	,,
	1 kran,	grey	,,	,,

Peru.—Respecting the stamps with double surcharge, in red and black, of which we spoke somewhat slightingly in January last, we have received the following communication from Mr. George B. Woodward, of Boston, U.S.A.: "In the January number of the *Record*, speaking of the Peruvians with double surcharge, you stated you believed them to be specially issued for collectors. Having a correspondent in Lima, I wrote him to purchase me some of the stamps in question, and he replied as follows, showing your opinion of the stamps to be a correct one: 'I have found out the history of the stamps with double surcharge of *Correos—Lima*, and am sorry to say that it is a swindle, but not done in the United States, as I expected, but in Peru. A party here went to the postmaster, and offered him a premium to surcharge for him $800 worth of stamps, which he accepted, and these are the stamps that you have seen. Of course none of these stamps were sold in Peru, but were sent to Europe and the United States to swindle the collectors and dealers there.'"

Puttialla.—We have received the following novelties: The 8 annas, with usual oval red surcharge only; the ½ anna, with red surcharge in two straight lines of block type across the neck of the Queen; the ½ anna and the 1 anna, with the usual oval red

surcharge, and the word SERVICE in a straight line, 8½ mm. long, of small block letters across the head of the Queen.

Official Adhesives. ½ anna, green; red and black surcharges.
1 ,, brown ,,
Ordinary Adhesives. ½ ,, green; red surcharge in two straight lines.
8 ,, lilac ,, oval.

Russia.—Mr. Siewert, of Moscow, writes us: "In a parcel of the 7 kopecks, blue, adhesives, three sheets were found imperforate. The official into whose hands they came has kept them, and now asks a fabulous price for them."

Adhesive. 7 kopecks, blue; *imperforate.*

From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that new stamps are shortly to be issued, owing to the representations made by the *employés* of the Post Office as to the difficulty of distinguishing by night the green 2 from the blue 7 kopecks stamps. Others, again, find it easy to confuse the orange 1 kopeck with the carmine 3 kopecks. It has therefore been decided to make each value of the 2, 3, and 7 kopecks a distinct type. The new 2 k. will have a large numeral of value in the lower half, and the Imperial Eagle in the upper. The 3 k. will have a large Eagle, without frame, and the numerals of value in the lower corners. The future 7 k., a value which is largely used, is to be of a special and extraordinary design, which has not yet transpired. Each of these stamps will be increased in size. The 1 k. is to be printed in yellow on grey, instead of in yellow on yellow.

St. Christopher.—We have received two provisionals from this island. The first consists of the One Penny cut in two obliquely, and each half surcharged, in small type, Halfpenny. The other is the Sixpence surcharged, in two lines of Roman capitals, FOUR PENCE, in letters 2½ mm. high.

Provisional Adhesives. ½d., black surcharge on half of 1d., rose.
4d. ,, on Sixpence, green.

St. Lucia.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. send us the new Fourpence. It is of the usual De la Rue type.

Adhesive. 4d., bistre; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—We are again indebted to *Der Philatelist* for news of a post card similar to that issued for Angola. The distinctive inscription runs, SÃO THOME E PRINCIPE.

Post Card. 10 reis, blue, on pale buff card. Size, 130 × 88 mm.

St. Vincent.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for a new provisional. It is the 2½ pence, with the overprinted value ruled out with two lines, and 1^{d} surcharged upon the head.

Provisional Adhesive. 1d., black surcharge upon 2½d., carmine-lake and black.

Servia.—New postal cards have made their appearance with stamps, similar to the current adhesives, in the right corner. The 5 para has straight inscription in upper centre; arms below. Two dotted lines for address, the first with prefix. Inscription in one

line, at bottom. Etruscan-patterned border; reverse plain. The 5 + 5 card has an inscription of one word beneath the arms on the one side, and of two words on the other. The 10 paras has the arms in the left upper corner, and three lines of inscription: 1st, SERBIE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE; and the 2nd and 3rd in Serbian. Three dotted lines for address. In the left lower corner are the instructions in Serbian and French. In the latter a Serbian character, resembling the numeral 3, is inserted by mistake instead of the s of EST. The border is the same as in the 5 paras.

Post Cards. 5 paras, brown on rose.
5+5 ,, ,,
10 ,, brown on buff.

Spain.—In the April number of the *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens expresses his belief that the *soi-disant* provisional card, a description of which we borrowed from him, was not officially issued, but merely produced for the delectation of collectors.

Mr. E. H. Watts sends us two new post cards, which he tells us he has recently purchased in Spain. The stamps are of the same type as the current adhesives, with CORREOS Y TELEG^{FOS} in the label above the head. They are placed in the upper centre of the card, which is adorned with a fancy border. On either side of the stamp are the words TARJETA—POSTAL. There are four ruled lines for address, the first of which is headed by *Sr. D.* in script type. Beneath the last line, on the 10 centesimos value, is—NOTA. *Lo que debe escribirse se hara en el reverso é irá firmado por el remitente.* The 15 centesimos card sent us is reply-paid, and folds at the top. It resembles the 10 c. in every respect, save that below the border is printed on one side *Contestacion pagada*, and on the other *La otra tarjeta es para la contestacion.* The backs are plain.

Post Cards.
10 centesimos, lavender on smooth buff card. Size, 145 × 98 mm.
15+15 ,, dull green on rough ,, Size, 146 × 208 mm. (unfolded).

Tobago.—The one shilling, green, and one pound, violet, are now watermarked CA and Crown.

Transvaal.—We have received from Mr. W. Clifford and Mr. Gibb 1d., 3d., and 1s. values of the new set of adhesives announced in the *Record* of September last. In a letter dated Pretoria, 17th March, the issue of the 4d. was announced for "next week." To the description already given we have little to add. The arms, crest, flags, &c., are on a white circle; the inscriptions, numerals, &c., are in white block type on colour. These stamps are smaller than those lately current.

Adhesives. 1d., carmine on white wove paper; *perf. 12.*
3d., violet ,, ,, ,,
1s., green ,, ,, ,,

Trinidad.—A provisional wrapper has been concocted by surcharging the One Penny in tall, thin, block letters HALFPENNY, with four parallel bars below, which gradually diminish in length from

20 to 14 mm. The letters of the surcharge are 2½ mm. high, and the word is 15 mm. long.

Provisional Band. ½d., black surcharge on 1d., rose.

Turkey.—Respecting the newspaper stamp (which is only a fiscal) described in our last, our correspondent writes again to say that it is a provisional, and that a new stamp will very shortly be issued. He says that the provisional was made owing to the large number of forgeries of the old blue stamp now in circulation.

United States.—Mr. James A. Chute, of Boston, writes us as follows: "On the 1st July, current, the new newspaper rate of postage—one cent per pound—will come into effect, and a new one cent will be issued of the same design as the current set ranging from 2 cents to 10 cents. This rate is for publishers of newspapers."

Uruguay.—On the 1st of March, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, was to have been issued a new letter card, inscribed in the centre TARJETA EPISTOLAR, with *3ª seria 1885* below, followed by *Sr Dn* and three dotted lines for address. On the back of the second leaf is a notice, headed PREVENCION, and consisting of six lines. The stamp, which is of long, upright, rectangular shape, is on the right. The design consists of a fancy numeral of value in a circle, with ornaments outside. White labels above and below, the first inscribed REPA O. DEL. U., and the second TRES CENTS, in coloured block type. In each corner a block containing a St. Andrew's cross. Our contemporary has only seen a proof of this letter card, but is assured that it will appear as

Letter Card. 3 centesimos, blue.

Victoria.—Of the new series, serving both as postage and fiscal stamps, we have received two more values. The One Shilling has the Royal Arms within a circular garter, inscribed *Honi soit*, &c., with crown above, all on reticulated background. Curved coloured labels above and below, the first with VICTORIA, and the second with STAMP DUTY, in block type. Coloured circles in upper corners with numeral of value, and the word SHILLING in block letters between them. Value in full, in coloured block type, in straight label at bottom. In the side borders are small coloured circles; that in the left with J, and that in the right with L, in Roman capitals. The Half-a-crown stamp has diademed profile of Queen to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval. Curved coloured labels, with straight ends above and below, inscribed VICTORIA and STAMP DUTY respectively, in white block letters. Coloured circles, with numerals of value in white in the upper circles. Straight white label at bottom, with value in full in coloured block type. The rest of the stamp is filled in with conventional ornament. Shape, large upright rectangular. The watermark is placed sideways on the stamps.

We have also two newsbands with stamps of the same type as the adhesives, of similar values. They are neither pointed nor

gummed. They are printed on white wove paper, watermarked with a large Crown, and ONE PENNY—VICTORIA, in large double-lined block letters, in two lines, below. The bands have borders consisting of a thick and thin line, of the same colours as the stamps. No inscriptions.

Adhesives. 1s., blue on white wove paper; *wmk. V over Crown; perf.* 12½.
2s. 6d., orange on white ,, ,, ,, ,,

Wrappers. ½d., rose on white wove paper; size 280 × 110 mm.
1d., green ,, ,,

THE OBLITERATED V.R. STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the *Philatelic Record* of November last we referred to certain of these stamps (used for the experiments in obliteration) which Dr. Kloss had pronounced, in the most offensive manner, and in defiance of those pre-eminently qualified to judge, to be forgeries. Dr. Kloss's connection with a Society once presided over by a very notorious forger may perhaps justify him in being more than usually cautious, but it certainly presents no reasonable excuse for his remaining impervious to argument. It is, no doubt, fortunate that his opinion on the matter in question carries no weight here; but we regret that it should have induced some of our brother collectors in Germany to part with valuable stamps, which, as they have found ready purchasers in England, are not likely to come in their way again. Certain German dealers having recently asserted that Herr von Ferrary upheld Dr. Kloss's condemnation of these V.R. stamps, we considered that we were bound to ascertain the grounds on which so distinguished an amateur differed from us. This is what Herr von Ferrary writes us on the subject: "I am quite convinced of the authenticity of these V.R. stamps. I may perhaps have expressed a doubt concerning one submitted to me, without, so far as I can recollect, any reference to its origin. Now I am happy to affirm my belief in their genuineness. My former examination would have been more careful had I known the stamp was sold by Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., with whose honour and experience I have been so long acquainted." We have also been in communication with Mr. Pearson Hill (son of the late Sir Rowland Hill), who has himself filled important posts in the post-office. He fully authorizes us to state that these stamps, pronounced by Dr. Kloss to be forgeries, came from him, and were formerly the property of his father. He has kindly sent for our inspection two strips of them, some obliterated with the concentric circles and some with the old Maltese cross. Beneath each stamp is a note, in Sir R. Hill's handwriting, indicating the medium employed (soap, potash, ether, spirits, &c.) in the attempt to remove the obliteration. As regards a suggestion that these stamps may be reprints or proofs, Mr. Pearson Hill says: "There has never been any reprint from the V.R. plate, and I have little doubt I could obtain from Somerset House the date (forty-five years ago) when the plate must have been *destroyed*. Besides, the stamps which Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. had from me were the identical stamps (found by me amongst the papers of my father, the late Sir Rowland Hill) on which, in 1840, the experiments in obliteration were tried. They, at all events, cannot be reprints, nor would they be proofs, as at that time the genuine stamps were far more easily obtainable than proofs, which, moreover, were not watermarked. Many years ago some extremely good forgeries of the V.R. stamps were made; so good that fair judges were puzzled to distinguish them from the genuine, and they were sent to me at the post-office to pronounce judgment upon. The moment they were compared with the real stamps their character was obvious. They had all the same letters at the lower corners—F.K. or F.H., I think. If the stamps sent by Messrs.

Gibbons and Co. to Germany differ from those in Dr. Kloss's possession, then most probably Dr. Kloss's stamps are some of these forgeries, which he has supposed to be the genuine stamps." We are somewhat at a loss to conceive how, if Dr. Kloss's theory, that these stamps are photo-lithographic forgeries, be correct, he accounts for the presence of the small crown watermark. It is well known that this is very difficult to see on some of the early stamps. In the specimens sent us by Mr. Pearson Hill—which are in unseparated strips—the watermark, although most distinct on some copies, is barely discernible on others. We sent some of these stamps to M. Moens, of Brussels, who informs us that he has never had the slightest doubt as to their being genuine, and had already expressed his opinion to this effect before we wrote him on the subject.

We have now presented our readers with such independent testimony regarding the authenticity of these challenged V.R. stamps as can only be wilfully or maliciously ignored. If any of our German brethren still cherish any doubts, let them send their specimens to our publishers as soon as possible, and they will quickly be relieved of them.

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 42.)

REFERENCE LIST.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF 1869–1875.

Division I.

Five values. Designs and inscriptions similar to or the same as those of the series for the use of the public. There are no varieties of type in the inscriptions. Each stamp is bordered by a broad coloured band.

January 1st, 1869.—I. *Border and inscriptions in brownish-red.*

i. Perf. 13½. 20 *paras*, dull brownish-yellow, shades.
1 *piastre* „ „
2 „ „ „
5 „ „ „
25 „ „ „

ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. Same values, colours, and shades.

Varieties. 20 *paras*, imperf.
20 „ surcharge inverted (Moens).

II. *Border and inscriptions in black-brown.*

i. Perf. 13½.
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. } Same values, colours, and shades.

Division II.

Same as the preceding, but surcharged cheir. Surcharged on two values only, 20 *paras* and 1 *piastre*.

In order to avoid a repetition of headings, these two values are taken together.

Subdivision I. Surcharged CHEIR in a single-lined oval or circle.

Die I. Single-lined oval.

June, 1873.—A. *Surcharged in black.*

I. Border and inscriptions in brownish-red (?).
II. " " black-brown.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown, shades.
1 *piastre* " "

B. *Surcharge in red.*

I. Border and inscriptions in brownish-red (?).
II. " " black-brown.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown, shades.
1 *piastre* " "

C. *Surcharged in blue.*

I. Border and inscriptions in brownish-red.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown, shades.
1 *piastre* " "

II. Border and inscriptions in black-brown.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull brown.
1 *piastre* (?)

Die II. Single-lined circle.

A. *Surcharged in black* (?).
B. *Surcharged in red.*

I. Border and inscriptions in brownish-red.

i. Perf. 13½. 20 *paras*, dull brown, shades.
1 *piastre* (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. (?).

II. Border and inscriptions in black-brown.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull and brighter brown, shades.
1 *piastre* " "

C. *Surcharged in blue.*

I. Border and inscriptions in brownish-red.

i. Perf. 13½. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown.
1 *piastre* (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull brown, shades.
1 *piastre* (?).

II. Border and inscriptions in black-brown.

i. Perf. 13½ (?).
ii. Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown, shades.
1 *piastre* (?).

Subdivision II. Surcharged CHEIR in a dotted circle.

One die. Surcharged in dull blue on one value only.
Border and inscriptions in black-brown.
Perf. compound 7–9, &c. 20 *paras*, dull yellowish-brown.

This is the only stamp known with the dotted surcharge, and is very scarce. All the unpaid letter stamps were withdrawn from circulation in June, 1875.

In all probability many of the stamps to which I have put notes of interrogation exist. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Record* can add a supplementary list.

(*The end.*)

Correspondence.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir,—I fear I must unwillingly ask a little more of your valuable space in order to set myself right with my friend and critic, Mr. Tapling, as to my apparent misquotation of his ideas on the "Sydney Views."

Firstly, as to the 1d. Mr. Tapling demurs to my remark, that he and other prominent collectors had latterly been led to place the coarsely-engraved 1d. as the first issued. My expression was, "Some of our leading philatelists, including, I *believe*, our President, Vice-President, and other prominent collectors abroad," hold this opinion. In accordance with our worthy Vice-President's strenuous disclaimer, I will at once eliminate his name from this category, although, equally with him, I am quite at a loss to discover how the misapprehension arose. With this exception the sentence was, and is, quite in accordance with facts. In the last month's *Record* I have already stated my conversion to the theory of the coarsely-engraved 1d. being a retouch of the finely-engraved one, with the remark that Mr. Tapling had made a *point d'appui* of a part of this very interesting and vexed question that was quite beyond the scope of my article.

As to the 2d. I have here to apologize for a clerical error. I quite understood that MM. Caillebotte and Tapling regarded the 2d., horizontal lines, in its three generic divisions of fan shaded, fan unshaded, and the same with inner circle to corner stars, as one and the same plate, each being a retouch of the other. Mr. Tapling fully explained this to me personally, and indeed I first heard of the latter variety from him. The non-correction of this mistake was simply an oversight, for which I am the more sorry as I so fully recognize the value of the services rendered to our science by collectors of MM. Caillebotte and Tapling's standing and acumen. I cordially accept his (the latter's) disclaimer, and deprecate his virtuous indignation. I must, however, distinctly deny that I ever in my life heard the existence of the "pearl" type quoted as a separate plate by anyone; and failing the power to prove it by the requisite number of specimens, I did not advance the theory without some misgivings.

Mr. Tapling then falls foul of the four probable reasons I gave for the plates being retouched; *i.e.:*

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.

He says Nos. 1 and 4 are negative reasons, especially the latter, as three plates of the 2d., laureated head, were afterwards made. *En parenthèse*, I would say that an *alibi* is a negative reason, but is none the less a forcible one. However, I quite fail to see the force of this criticism. Very probably, in these early days of the colony, engravers were scarce and costly, the design was elaborately ambitious, and the penny post was in its infancy, with the result that the cost of preparing plates bore a widely different relation to the number of stamps issued than would be the case after the system had expanded, say, two years later. Finding a rapid deterioration of the plates, I think it probable that the post-office authorities continued to *patch them up* by retouches pending the preparation of a more permanent and better manipulated series.

Reason—or, to please my critic, "assumption"—No. 3 is rather strengthened by the fact of the 1d. having been retouched, as set forth by Mr. Tapling himself, even if the vertical lined 2d. was innocent of altering touches. As to reason No. 2—"the continuity of the salient points"—I fear my friend fails to gather my meaning. What I intended to convey was, that some of the characteristic points or peculiarities of design are—if I may be allowed the metaphor—found inherited by direct descent from their imme-

diate predecessors in a manner that strongly indicates their paternity. To take one point only as an example. The stars in the corners are fairly regularly drawn, with eight points, on the 2d., with horizontal lines, in the first printing and the first retouch; whereas in the second and third stages (by the latter I allude to the pearl series) this star is irregular, and has an added inner circle. This is a peculiarity that would hardly have been copied in a freshly-engraved plate, and, so to say, brackets the four stages in couples. These are again connected by *continuous* similarities of a generic nature in the fan, bale, &c.

I do not at present see anything further in my paper calling for comment or retractation. The views advanced were necessarily in some cases bold, but I think in the main have proved correct; and, *quantum valeat*, they resulted only from the observation of my own collection, and not, as Mr. Tapling considerately suggests, from the appropriation of other people's ideas.

Yours faithfully, M. P. Castle.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The tenth meeting of the season was held on the 18th April, 1885, at 13, Gray's Inn Square; Major Evans in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. W. B. Thornhill—proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary—was elected a member of the Society. The business of the day was the revision of the Reference List of Queensland Stamps, &c., which was proceeded with.

Notes and Queries.

E. H. W., Cardiff.—Thanks for the Spanish cards, which we have described. We have seen the shades in the 15 c. adhesives long ago. The Torres Straits is a somewhat ancient bogy. Our notice of the card in question was admittedly taken from the *Timbre-Poste*.

W. S., Cardiff.—1. See *Record* for June, 1882, page 93. 2. Yes. 3. Proof. 4. They do correspond with our plate numbers, which are now collected. 5. Yes. 6. B. C. F. and H. are right; D. E. and G. are bad. 7. This is merely accidental; the other perforation you instance was intentional, and was at first one of the distinguishing marks of the provisional. 8 and 9. Printed on the margin of the sheet. 10. Merely oxydised. 11. Not at all an uncommon shade. 12. N is the error, O the normal colour. 13. It does seem to be a common shade. 14. Defective printing. 15. We are not responsible for omissions from the catalogue you mention.

R. G., Bermuda.—Many thanks for the cards sent us through our publishers. How about that information respecting the provisional Bermudas of 1875 which you promised us?

E. G. H.—They are both bad. You have surely had our opinion as to the British Guiana once before.

Drocer.—No; thanks. We could not make use of it.

T. S.—We cannot say without seeing it.

O. F., Shipley.—The only novelty, if there be any, in the stamp you send us is the perforation, which is now extremely irregular. The change of watermark dates from 1882.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 9, Gower Street, London, W.C.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. MAY, 1885. No. 76.

REFORM is sometimes but another name for revolution, and the latter word more fitly characterizes the reforms which our contemporary, *Der Schweizer Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, would have us introduce into stamp-collecting. On glancing back through our pages, we find that it was in November, 1879, that we received the first number of the above named journal, which announced its intention of promoting philately in Switzerland on a scientific basis, and deplored the puerile manner in which it had hitherto been prosecuted by Swiss philatelists. A recent number contains an article entitled "A Reform," by R. D., initials which but thinly veil the personality of the editor and publisher, Herr Deyhle. The writer starts by deploring the number of fugitives from the ranks of philately, and ascribes their desertion to the heart-breaking and bewildering number of things which they are called upon to collect. His proposed *reform* consists in the ignoring, first, of all differences between imperforation, roulette, and perforation when the design of the stamp remains the same; second, of watermarks; third, of the colours of papers (we presume also of such idiotic distinctions as laid, wove, pelure, &c.); fourth, of such types as are comprised (*a*) in the greater or less size of numerals or lettering, (*b*) in the difference between engraving and lithography, (*c*) in such distinctions as arise between stamps being embossed to the left or right of an envelope, (*d*) in inscriptions, and generally in all typographed lettering; fifth, of entire issues beyond one representative value; and sixth, of all provisionals.

These be bold reforms indeed, and only require to be pushed a step further to reform collecting off the face of the earth. In the first place, we must most emphatically contradict our contemporary's assertion that there is any notable falling off in the number of collectors. Our experience, as well as that of others, goes to show that for one who secedes from our ranks at least a dozen recruits

are enlisted. Were collecting "reformed" within the bounds prescribed by R. D., then indeed we should expect it soon to become a thing of the past; for a less interesting or more puerile pursuit we can hardly conceive of. We are fully prepared to admit with R. D. that a certain proportion of collectors become discouraged by the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. But whose fault is this? So long ago as December, 1879 (and we have more than once reiterated our warning) we pointed out the folly, not to say presumption, of those who begin to collect in the present day attempting to grapple with the issues of the world. Even such as can afford to spend thousands of pounds upon their hobby would find the undertaking impossible; whereas many who are comparatively hampered both as to means and leisure may form exhaustive collections of the stamps of one or more cognate countries. As we have said before, collecting upon these lines will prove a benefit to all concerned. The philatelist will be able to concentrate his attention upon and thoroughly master that which he has undertaken, and he will have comparatively more to show for his money. Although a hundred pounds spent on good stamps makes but a poor show when spread over the issues of the world, there are few countries, or groups of countries, of which such a sum will not provide the leading rarities, if they should happen to be in the market. Such collections as those we advocate are invaluable to philatelic corporations. It is a good thing when societies can depend upon certain members for excellence and knowledge in certain departments. Dealers also would find their advantage in this style of collecting; for they would better know and be able to supply the special requirements of their various customers, who, their outlay being to a certain extent limited, could afford, when the coveted opportunity presented itself, to pay a fair price for some particular rarity.

To ignore all differences in perforation would be to do that to which no one who is a philatelist at heart could ever consent. We are certainly of opinion that, next to a consideration of the gum (which must at times be insisted upon), the study of slight varieties of machine perforation is one of the least interesting of those connected with our science. Perforation is, after all, but the work of a machine, which does not always work smoothly; and to dwell upon differences of half a dent or the vagaries of compound perforations, such as those of many of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s stamps, or those of New South Wales, in the present day is to court weariness and disgust. But it is a very different matter when the perforation decides the priority of an issue; and with those whose pulses have not quickened at the acquisition of a scarce

imperforate stamp with a noble margin, or a specimen of a long-sought-for roulette, we confess that our hearts do not beat in unison. The study of watermarks lent a new interest to philately. Had the science shown signs of flagging at the time when Dr. Legrand published his articles on this subject, these would in themselves have furnished spurs to fresh exertion. Of course, if we are to follow R. D.'s advice, and, ignoring all minor differences, take only one representative stamp of a country, watermarks are of little account. About three stamps would complete our collection of Queensland, for example—one of the early type, whether watermarked with a star or with Q and Crown, and one each of the two colonial issues! Many reprints would serve the purpose of R. D.'s reformed collector just as well as originals; for the absence of the tell-tale watermark would leave him unperturbed. Premising that we may pass over such varieties as the colour and texture of papers, perforations, roulettes, watermarks, &c., we see our way for the first time to making a very speedy and inexpensive collection of the stamps of New Zealand. It is a blessing to know that we can dispense with the first issue on blue paper; for unused, as we prefer to have them, they are a troublesome lot. Of course, we skip the imperforate, on unwatermarked paper, and the pelures in all their variety, because we can get the same types later on with far less trouble. We breathe more freely when we remember that we need no longer hunt for the 1d., *perforated*, watermarked N. Z.; and at last, after a judicious expenditure of 6d., we find ourselves the proud possessors of R. D.'s ideal collection of the stamps of this colony, over which for many years we have foolishly taken no end of pleasant trouble. The means of abolishing such futile distinctions as arise from stamps being embossed to the right or left of an envelope need not cause us a moment's hesitation. We have only to cut out the stamp and paste it down in a book, and, in nine cases out of ten, we may safely defy the craftiest of philatelists to say from which corner of the envelope it was excised.

We are not sure whether we and R. D. agree as to what are provisionals. We should class the circular British Guianas as such; for no sane person can ever have intended to constitute them a permanent issue. There can, at any rate, be no difference of opinion as to the provisional nature of the oblong stamps of 1856, or the so-called "Newspaper Stamps" of 1862. If all these are to be passed over, then we must certainly agree with our reformer that the collection of the stamps of British Guiana is greatly simplified at the cost, no doubt, of some of its interest. According to the

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, the question of ignoring provisionals, and more especially surcharged ones, seems to have been gravely discussed by one, at least, of the German Societies. Herr Theodor Haas, who has rendered such brilliant services to philately in cataloguing every discoverable variety of the Usigli covers, lately read before the Bavarian Society, in Munich, a paper on the subject of collecting surcharged stamps. Herr Haas commenced by briefly enumerating the various surcharges which have appeared from time to time, starting with the Cuban Y$\frac{1}{4}$ in 1855, and winding up with the Peruvian bewilderment. He then proceeded to point out what he would not exclude from his album. Whilst he objects to those surcharges which *alter* the value of a stamp, he would retain such as have been added with the view of *emphasizing* it; as, for instance, the German Empire stamps of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ s. groschen and 9 kreuzers with brown surcharge; Cape of Good Hope, 3d., rose, surcharged 3, or "Three Pence;" Great Britain, 3d. and 6d., with carmine numerals of value. He would also keep stamps the original denomination of which has been erased from the *die*, the only value remaining being the surcharged one; such as the 2 cents, Mauritius. Also those stamps which receive a different colour for each value surcharged, as in the issues of St. Helena and British Columbia. And finally, he recommends to mercy stamps which have never been issued *without* a surcharge, like the Peruvian 1 cent., green, with red surcharge; 50 cents, rose, and 1 sol, blue, with black surcharge, &c. As regards the remaining surcharges known to philatelists, although he would permit their collection, in a *separate* album, by those whom they interest, he stigmatizes them as a plague, against which he calls upon us to do battle, and adjures all Societies to do their utmost to banish them from collections. The Bavarian Society, after listening to Herr Haas' paper, resolved: "That the repeated issue of surcharged stamps has reached such a pitch as to threaten to bring the science of philately—sanctified by over thirty years of conscientious labour and gigantic sacrifices (!) on the part of its devotees—into disrepute; that it is the duty of Societies, in alliance with the leading collectors and dealers, to combat this insidious foe; that it is a recognized fact that the greater number of surcharges owe their origin to official or private speculation; that, with the view of comprehensive measures being taken to repress the collection of surcharges, copies of Herr Haas' paper be sent to the chief Societies, collectors, and dealers." In the same journal we read that the Dresden Philatelisten Verein has resolved not to pay more for stamps with a surcharged value than for stamps of a similar denomination unsurcharged.

Surely this outcry on the part of German Societies against surcharges is as foolish as the reforms preached by R. D. Collectors must use the same discretion and intelligence in determining which surcharges are genuine, false, or speculative, as they bring to bear upon other stamps admitted into or excluded from their albums. A stamp is either authentic or the reverse, whether it be overprinted or not. The resolve of the Dresden Philatelisten Verein not to pay more for a stamp with a surcharged value than for that which it temporarily replaces is as absurd and as impossible to adhere to as if they had determined not to pay more for an adhesive of the facial value of 10 pfennig, whether it were issued in Belgium or in one of the remoter South American States. It is the comparative scarcity of a stamp which will always determine its value, and not the wishes of individual or corporate collectors. Finally, we would ask our colleagues (to take one of the most recent instances) if they suppose that the authorities of so important a dependency as Ceylon have surcharged their stamps with the view of speculating on the weakness of philatelists? Another thing to be borne in mind, which is perhaps not generally known to foreign collectors, is, that the postmasters of British colonies have nothing whatever to do with stamps beyond selling them to the public. All obsolete stamps, as well as all current ones not immediately required for use, are deposited with the Colonial Treasurer, who is responsible for them, and only serves out a certain number from time to time on the postmaster's requisition; and although the latter may advise the preparation of provisionals by surcharging or other methods, he has nothing whatever to do with the operation itself.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Alsace and Lorraine.—We have been somewhat astonished of late at the numerous offers we have had of sets of these stamps, spick and span-new, with *burélage* inverted. Some of the values, especially the 5 c., used to be extremely scarce, especially unused; and yet we hear of complete sets being offered on all sides at prices less than moderate. Now the mystery is solved; the newcomers are reprints, or more properly *imitations*. From *Der Philatelist* we learn that they have been done at the Imperial German Printing Office to the order of a Hamburg stamp dealer. Those dear Hamburgers! Upon close examination they may easily be distinguished from the originals. In the first place the network, notably on the 10 and 24 centimes, is bolder and more distinct.

The word POSTES is a trifle longer, and the letters composing it somewhat thinner. The colours are fairly well imitated except in the 20 c., which is printed in a different shade to any of the old issue. The perforation is exactly copied. As these stamps vary in certain respects from the originals, they are, like the so-called reprints of the first issue of Wurtemburg and certain of the United States stamps, Government forgeries, and are of the slenderest philatelic interest.

Angola.—The stamp on the 10 reis postcard referred to in our last resembles our engraving, which also illustrates the cards of the other Portuguese colonies described in the same number.



Brazil.—The 10 reis has been changed in colour and in type. The head is a trifle smaller, and amongst other differences the background now consists of horizontal instead of crossed lines. *Der Philatelist* chronicles a new 50 reis more coarsely executed than the former one; the head is considerably larger, and the impression darker. From the same source we learn that a new 100 reis, vermilion, is in course of preparation.

Adhesives. 10 reis, orange.
50 „ dark blue.

Antioquia.—Mr. Castle informs us that he possesses the 5 centavos, 1876, blue-green, with numeral of value at sides, on coloured ground, printed on vertically laid paper.

Barbados.—A correspondent writes us: "All the Registration envelopes, referred to in the *Record* of December last, have come to hand except size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. With the exception of the embossed Twopenny stamp, which is in ultramarine, all the printing upon them is now in red."

Ceylon.—The following provisionals must be added to our already imposing list:

Adhesives.	5 cents.,	black surcharge on	24 cents,	green; *wmk. CC and Crown.*
	5 „	„	24 „	purple-brown; *wmk. CA and Crown.*
	10 „	„	24 „	green; *wmk. CC and Crown.*
	10 „	„	16 „	mauve „
	10 „	„	36 „	blue; *wmk. CC and Crown.*
P. Cards.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	2 „	lilac.
	5 „	„	6 „	blue.
	10 „	„	8 „	red-brown.

Two sizes of the registration envelope have been surcharged 15 cents.

Chili.—The 10 centavos adhesive is changed in colour to deep yellow.

Costa Rica.—The colour of the surcharge, OFICIAL, on the Service stamps is now changed to black.

Dominican Republic.—We take the following description of new post cards from the *Timbre-Poste*. The stamp, of which we give a cut, is in the right upper corner. A scroll, crossing the letters R D, bears the inscription TARJETA POSTAL; and above, on the 2 centavos value, is UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. Beneath the scroll is the instruction, *Escribase de este lado*, &c. The reply cards have in addition, *La otra targeta*, &c., on the one side, and *Respuesta* on the other. The printing is on the first and fourth pages of the reply cards.



P. Cards. 2 centavos, red on yellow card.
2+2 ,, ,,
3 ,, blue on white card.
3+3 ,, ,,

Ecuador.—In this month's number of the *Timbre-Poste*, M. Moens assures us, on the faith of a correspondent in Quito, that no post card of the value of 1 centavo has been issued, and twits us with having announced it so far back as in April, 1884. We then said that we had seen no other than the 3 centavos, but that the correspondent in Ecuador who sent it to us affirmed the existence of a 1 and a 2 centavos of similar type. When M. Moens wrote to us privately on the subject, we sent him a verbatim extract from the letter we had received, without even translating it from the original Spanish. May we venture to ask our worthy colleague whether, if he had received a new card from a correspondent in Ecuador, together with the information that two other values had been issued, he would have acted otherwise than we did?

Respecting the various-coloured pasteboards on which the cards are printed, M. Moens' informant writes as follows: "The 2 and 3 centavos have been printed on white, rose, and also in bistre; and this is how it happened: An *employé* of the Ministry, who is by profession a land surveyor, had a stock of pasteboard in three colours. Wanting to get rid of it, he prevailed upon the Ministry to buy it and print the cards on it. I hear that other cards have been ordered from the States."

French Colonies.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, the 1, 2, and 5 francs *timbres-taxe* have been used in their imperforate state.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 franc, black. | 2 franc, black. | 5 franc, black.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Besides the provisionals described in our last, we have seen the current 4 centimes, lilac-brown, perforated, surcharged with large numeral **5** and S.P.M., and the 1 franc, bronze-green, of the former issue, imperforate, surcharged S.P.M. 25 in two types. The surcharge is sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left of the stamp, and is also found inverted. M. Moens mentions the 2 centimes, brown, *imperforate*, surcharged S.P.M. **5**.

Provisional Adhesives.
5 centimes, surcharged in black on 2 c., brown; *imperforate*.
25 ,, ,, 1 franc, bronze-green ,,

Great Britain.—We have seen a curious frank stamp employed at the Royal Courts of Justice. It is struck on that part of the envelope which is usually occupied by the adhesive, and consists of a shield, with bordure counter-compony, on the field of which are the rustic letters R. C. J., surmounted by a Gothic crown. The stamp is obliterated in the usual way—"Official paid—March 6, 1885."

We have also seen another curiosity in the shape of a post-marked essay. It is an envelope having, in the usual place, an embossed stamp with the head of Minerva framed in a pearled white oval, without expressed value. On the flap of the envelope are the Royal Arms, embossed in white on dark blue. The stamp is obliterated with the place of posting, Regent Street, in a double-lined circle, but there is no date stamp. The envelope consists of white laid paper.

Gwalior.—We learn from Mr. Hynes that the following stamps, &c., surcharged *à la* Puttiala, are about to be issued for use in this State; viz.: *Adhesives*, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee; *Post Cards*, ¼ anna, single and reply; *Envelopes*, ½, 1, and 4½ annas.

Haiti.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. send us a new post card similar in type to the former one. The letters forming the inscriptions are larger, the lines for address closer together, and the card itself is stouter, whiter, and rather smaller.

Hawaii.—The 10 cents is now printed in a dark chestnut colour, but is otherwise unchanged.

Japan.—In the *Timbre-Poste* is described an "officially sealed" stamp, which is not a bad imitation of that which serves a similar purpose in the United States. In the centre is the conventional chrysanthemum with the words OFFICIALLY—SEALED, one on each side, in white block letters. Above is a curved Japanese inscription, and below, also in a curve, GENERAL POST OFFICE OF JAPAN. In the corners are foliate ornaments, and the background is cross-hatched. In size this label is about the same as its American prototype.

Officially-sealed stamp (without expressed value), yellowish-bistre on white paper; *perf.* 9.

Johor.—We have the 2 cents, rose, Straits Settlements, surcharged JOHOR in black Roman capitals set very closely together.

Livonia.—The Secretary to the Philatelic Society has shown us three stamps sent to him by Mr. John Siewert, respecting two of which he has been unable to obtain any further information than that which Mr. Siewert affords. As no member of the London Society appears to possess any specimens resembling the supposed second type of the *Packenmarke*, we appeal to our readers in general for more light respecting them. The first stamps are

varieties of the oblong green and rose *Packenmarke*, of which the annexed cut represents the only type hitherto known to us. The printing is better and more distinct than on the normal stamps, and the same may be said of the reticulated background and border. The small ornaments in the four corners are extremely perfect. There is a *single* instead of a *double* hyphen after the N of WENDEN. In colour the one stamp is of a pale yellow-green, and the other a bright rose. Mr. Siewert says of them: "These stamps come from Baron Campenhausen, the Post Director, and are therefore, beyond all doubt, genuine." Another stamp sent us by Mr. Siewert, who declares it to be new to him, is of the annexed type of the 2 kopeck of 1863, but between the central green oval and the oval red band which enframes it there is a *narrow green line*. The colours of this stamp, green and carmine, are deeper than those of the commoner one without the green line. Several similar specimens were found in the collections of the members present. Mr. Siewert says of this type: "Judging by the execution, I believe this to be an earlier issue. It was found with four or five others amongst a packet of old letters belonging to a merchant in Wenden. I do not remember ever having seen it catalogued before. . . . My Wenden correspondent also writes me that the stamp with the griffin (which is the coat of arms of the province of Livonia) was suppressed at the suit of the Livonian Boden Credit Anstalt (which I believe means in English Land or Estate Mortgage Institution), which institution also carries the Livonian arms. They probably thought that Wenden, as a simple district, had no right to carry without express permission the arms of the whole province."





Macao.—The accompanying engraving represents one of the recently-issued provisionals. Respecting what we said concerning them last month, Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. write us: "The varieties of 5 reis described by you do not exist on the same sheet, but are quite a distinct printing. Most of the sheets have the accent over the *e* of *réis* on every stamp."



Mexico.—"A Post Card Collector" writes us as follows: "Referring to page 167, vol. vi. of the *Record*, there is mentioned, on the authority of M. Moens, a fiscal stamp said to have been used postally. It never was so used. A friend of mine in Mexico posted me a letter with one on, but it was taxed 1 franc. A gentleman here, seeing it obliterated, came to the conclusion that it had been used postally, and wrote about it in this sense to M. Moens. I believe it is in the collection of the Vice-President of the London Society, and if examined a small o will be found

beneath the stamp, which is the way Mexico and most Spanish-speaking states have of showing that the stamp so marked is of no value for the purpose for which it has been employed."

Nabha.—Mr. Hynes writes us that the following stamps, &c., surcharged *à la* Puttiala, will be issued in Nabha and Jhind; viz., *adhesives*—½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee; *service stamps*—½, 1, and 2 annas; *envelopes*—½ and 1 anna; *post cards*—¼ and ¼ + ¼ anna.

Natal.—The current Halfpenny adhesive is now printed in dull instead of blue-green.

Panama.—Mr. R. W. Lindhé tells us that he has seen a letter from Panama with the usual obliteration in the place of an adhesive. He sends us an extract from a Panama newspaper, of which the following is a translation:

"POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

"NATIONAL POSTAL AGENCY, PANAMA, *March 7th*, 1885.

"Owing to communications with Bogota having been cut off for the last two months, the necessary supply of postage stamps has not been received, and the supply of all those of the values of one to twenty cents has been exhausted. Those persons desirous of prepaying their correspondence, thus avoiding the surtax at the place of delivery, can do so in coin. The amount paid will be stated on the letter in the presence of the sender, and *the cancelling stamp will be affixed to it.* The fact that this system has been adopted will be communicated to all countries belonging to the POSTAL UNION.

Persons still in possession of the exhausted values can use them as heretofore. Stamps of the values of fifty cents and one dollar are still on hand. (*Signed*) GREGORIO OBREGON."



Persia.—These are representations of two of the values described by us last month.



Poonch.—We hear from Major Evans that some of the values which we have recently described have come to hand printed on different paper to those which were first seen. The 1 anna is on white wove, and the ½, 2, and 4 annas on thick bluish laid paper.



Roumania.—M. Moens chronicles a new 3 bani adhesive of the annexed type.

Adhesive. 3 bani, olive-green on greenish paper; *perf.* 12.

Russian Locals.—Bouzoulouk (SAMARA).—We have received a new adhesive from this Zemstow. In the centre is a large numeral of value in a narrow oval on ground of crossed lines. An outer oval bears sundry inscriptions, and in each corner is the Roman numeral of value. It is lithographed on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, rose; *imperforate.*

Griasowetz (Vologda).—A correspondent sends us a stamp which we presume is new, and if it is not it does not much matter. The arrangement is typographic, and printed on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 4 kopecks, deep purple ; *imperforate.*

St. Vincent.—The One Penny adhesive has been changed in colour from drab to bright rose, and the Fourpence to a reddish-chocolate.

Adhesives. 1d., bright rose ; *wmk. CA and Crown ; perf. 14.*
4d., reddish-chocolate ,, ,,

Sirmoor.—We have received a set of adhesives from this State which we should imagine have been printed in Europe. There is nothing "native" in their appearance except the portrait of the ruler, which occupies the centre of each stamp, and represents a man of about forty, with white turban, three-quarter face, to left, on ground of horizontal lines. Enclosing the portrait is an oval coloured frame, somewhat flattened at the sides, inscribed in white block letters SIRMOOR STATE POSTAGE STAMP above, and with value in full below. In the four corners are foliate ornaments, and a plain outer line completes the design. Having no gauge by us we are unable to measure the perforation, which appears to be between 14 and 15. In shape the stamps are upright rectangular, about the size of Portuguese Indies, and are printed in colour on white wove unwatermarked paper ; white gum. We should not be surprised to learn that Messrs. Waterlow and Co. are responsible for their production.

Adhesives. 3 pies, chocolate ; *perforated.*
6 ,, pine-apple green ,,
1 anna, blue ,,
2 ,, rosy-carmine ,,

Sungei Ujong.—We have received another variety of the Two Cents, rose, surcharged in two lines of italic *capitals.*

Sweden.—Mr. Lindhé, of Gothenburg, writes us : "Your publishers and several of the German dealers have included a 20 öre, blue, in their catalogues. We know of no such stamp in Sweden, and on application at the post-office I am informed that no such change in colour is contemplated."

Timor.—In addition to the stamps chronicled by us in March, *Der Philatelist* has seen the following values all surcharged in small letters beneath the base of the crown on the stamps of Macao. The surcharge is red on the 5 reis, and black on all the others.



Adhesives.

5 reis, black	100 reis, lilac
10 ,, green	200 ,, orange
40 ,, yellow	300 ,, brown
50 ,, blue	

Transvaal.—Of the new issue of adhesives, the following values may be added to our list of last month as being actually in use :

Adhesives. ½d., French-grey.
4d., bronze-green.
6d., light blue.

Trinidad.—The colour of the Sixpence, current type, has been altered.

Adhesive. 6d., dark olive-green; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*



Uruguay.—This is an illustration of the stamp on the post card which we described last month.

Victoria.—In describing the new One Shilling Stamp Duty adhesive last month, we stated that it was printed in blue on white paper. We should have said on yellow paper. We have seen the former postage stamp of the same value with the words STAMP on the left, reading upwards, and DUTY on the right, reading downwards, surcharged in black block letters.

Adhesive. 1s., blue on blue (type of October, 1876), black surcharge.

Western Australia.—A Halfpenny adhesive of the same type as the Threepence has been issued.

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

CONCERNING CERTAIN PRETENDED NOVA SCOTIAN PROVISIONALS.

SOME time ago, at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, Major Evans exhibited, on behalf of a correspondent in the Transvaal, certain stamps of the first issue of Nova Scotia, surcharged with a fresh value in *cents*. The opinion of the members present was decidedly unfavourable, and this was intimated to the owner upon their being returned to him. He has since sent to Major Evans three numbers of *The Philatelic Courier*, published quarterly by Mr. Henry Hechler, stamp dealer, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which we offer the following extracts: In vol. i. No. 4, December, 1882, under the heading of "Nova Scotia Provisionals," Mr. Hechler says: "Having observed in several philatelic exchanges references to supposed provisional surcharged stamps of Nova Scotia, I have made particular investigation into the matter. I have questioned officers that were connected with the Post-office at the time that said surcharged provisionals are alleged to have been used. After a very careful and minute examination, *I am in a position to state positively that none such ever existed.* The only provisionals that were ever used in this province were made by halving and quartering stamps of larger denominations in the manner alluded to in No. 2 of this journal; therefore any pretended surcharged Nova Scotia stamps must be forgeries." In vol. ii. No. 5, July, 1883, under the same heading, Mr. Hechler says: "Since writing the article on the above subject that appeared in No. 4 of vol. i. of this journal, we have made the fullest efforts, by correspondence and all other available means, to obtain precise information, and to reach the bottom facts in this matter. The following is the result: Previous to the confederation of the British North American provinces the various local post-offices throughout Nova Scotia received their supply of stamps from the General Post-office in Halifax. In 1861 a postmaster *in one of these local offices*, having run out of their current issue of stamps, and having on hand a small quantity of the obsolete issue of 1850, conceived and carried out the idea of surcharging the latter so as to make them available for current use.

Thus he surcharged the 3d. stamps with "5 cents" (the then regular rate), the figure just on the crown, and the word below it. Some of these surcharges were in black, and others in red ink. The 6d. was similarly surcharged also, but the specimens that we have seen are only of those in black, though we are assured that red ink was also employed. As these provisionals were only issued from one office, and for a very short time, they are naturally among the rarest stamps known to the philatelic fraternity. With much difficulty, almost, in fact, by accident, I secured a few specimens. They were in the possession of *an old gentleman*, who, though not a philatelist, was struck at the time by their oddity, and preserved them. . . . At our first interview I made him so liberal an offer that his estimate of their value rose immensely, and it required considerable negotiations before we could reach a mutually satisfactory basis on which the stamps in question changed hands." In vol. ii. No. 6, October, 1883, again under the same heading, Mr. Hechler continues: "Since I wrote the article which appeared in the July number of this journal I have received specimens of the 6d., light green, surcharged 5 cents in red, to which I then alluded. These specimens are surcharged with the numeral "5" above the centre of the word "cents," which is in small pica, the initial letter only being a capital. There were two distinctly different sorts of type employed. I have only recently obtained the second variety, of which I will give the following description: The figure '5' is larger than in the other kind as above, and the word 'cents' is printed in italic capitals. The stamp so surcharged is the 3d., blue, and red ink is employed. I have not as yet succeeded in obtaining a specimen of this stamp surcharged in black, but arguing from the fact that both the 3d. and the 6d. stamps are known to have been (and specimens exist to prove the fact) surcharged in both colours in small pica type, and also in red with the italic caps, it certainly appears reasonable to suppose that if one value was surcharged with both varieties of type and both colours, the other must also have been. As there have therefore been surcharges, *proved to be authentic*, in two sorts of type, as also in red and black ink on two different values—3d., blue, and 6d., green—the series would comprise eight varieties. . . . An interesting circumstance in connection with these provisionals is, that the very fact of their having existed was nearly forgotten, and was only discovered by means of an enquiry in these columns. They were quoted in catalogues, but as no description whatever was given of them, *a doubt as to their existence* prevailed. On mentioning these facts in *The Philatelic Courier* I was enabled to unearth the above facts, and thus to *settle all doubts on the subject.*"

The italics in the above excerpts are ours. We venture to question whether Mr. Hechler has "settled all doubts on the subject." In the first extract quoted Mr. Hechler himself expresses something very much stronger than a doubt respecting these provisionals. In *which* "local office" were they issued? Then again that "old gentleman who is not a philatelist" seems strangely familiar to us in connection with discoveries of this kind. We must also ask how Mr. Hechler, beyond what he says about a local office and the old gentleman, has "*proved* these surcharges to be authentic"? We do not know whether our contemporary, *The Philatelic Courier*, whose acquaintance we have only just made, is still in existence. If so, we must implore its editor to give us stronger proofs of what he asserts than he has yet favoured us with. If the surcharged stamps shown by Major Evans on behalf of Mr. Tamsen were supplied by Mr. Hechler, and are samples of his great discovery, we can only say that they were perhaps the most suspicious-looking things of the kind we ever saw. It is somewhat strange that we cannot hear of any of these stamps having been offered for sale by Mr. Hechler in England, although this is certainly not a bad market for rare old colonials. The specimens we have seen were sold by him to a gentleman in the Transvaal, whilst the only copies of the so-called "*official*" Canadians, also sold by Mr. Hechler, seem to have been denied to English collectors, and to have come into the possession of the fortunate Herr von Jerzabek, of Temesvar!

We will conclude with another extract from *The Philatelic Courier* res-

pecting the date of issue of the first emission. What Mr. Hechler says on this subject should be easily capable of proof, in which case it is of considerable interest, as it ante-dates the early issues by several years. "I have inspected many catalogues. I find them all to be in error with regard to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stamps in that they give 1857 as the first date of issue, whereas I have in my possession several entire letters bearing stamps, the postal obliterations on which prove them to have been in use long before that year. For instance, one shows that it was forwarded from Mirimichi, New Brunswick, September 20th, 1851, and was received in Halifax two days later. The postal marks on this letter are peculiarly plain. I have several others of 1852, '53, '54, &c. This establishes beyond question the fact that stamps were in use in these provinces at least six (and I incline to think seven) years prior to the date credited by dealers' catalogues."

NOTES ON EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

By P. J. ANDERSON, F.S.A., Scot.

It would probably be a futile task to endeavour at this time of day to fix with anything like accuracy the date when stamp collecting first began to attract attention in Britain, or to ascertain the circumstances connected with its early development. The beginnings of English philatelic literature may, however, be traced with comparative ease; and it is desirable that as much information as possible regarding these should be collected before it is too late, before in fact the first generation of stamp collectors has passed away.

Several attempts have been made to form lists of English publications devoted in whole or part to the interests of stamp collecting. Such lists are to be found in:

A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps, by Dr. Gray. [First edition], 1862, p. xv.

The Stamp Collector's Review and Monthly Advertiser, vol. i. p. 18.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, vol. i. p. 41.

The Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette, vol. ii. pp. 124, 145.

The Philatelist, vol. i. pp. 118, 170; iii. 99, 124; iv. 117; vi. 10.

The American Journal of Philately, vol. iv. p. 122.

The Foreign Stamp Collector's Journal, vol. ii. pp. 37, 44; iv. 30.

Lallier's Album. Several editions; the list of English publications very defective.

Probably there are others; but by far the most complete bibliography is contained in Mr. Tiffany's handsome volume—*The Philatelical Library* (St. Louis, 1874), a work which deserves to rank with Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* (London, 1881), and M. Moens' *Catalogue Prix Courant de Timbres-Poste*, sixth edition (Brussels, 1884), as conclusive evidence of the patient research and loving care that the stamp collector bestows on his favourite pursuit.

Mr. Tiffany's book, however, being only privately printed, is inaccessible to the great body of collectors; and, so far as I am aware, nothing has been done to introduce the English reader to the information contained in its pages as to the philatelic literature of Britain, or to supplement the somewhat defective details which it gives of the earliest period of that literature.

The collectors of other countries have not been so backward. Since the appearance of *The Philatelical Library* there have been published:

Literatura Philatelica en Espana, by Dr. Thebussem [Senor Pardo de Figueroa]. Seville, 1876.

Bibliografia Timbrologica dell' Italia, in Signor Giuseppe Leoni's *Guida Illustrata del Timbrofilo.* Bologna, 1877.

Bibliographie Timbrologique de la France et de la Belgique, by M. Ph. de Bosredon. Brussels, 1878.

Deutschlands Philatelistische Literatur, in Dr. Alfred Moschkau's *Geschichte der Briefmarken und der Philatelie.* Leipzig, 1878.

With a view to remedy in some measure what seems an unfortunate

omission, I have put together a few stray bibliographical notes, which I had from time to time jotted down; and I would beg that any readers of the *Record* who can supplement or correct my details would kindly favour me* with such additions or alterations, which I would incorporate in a future note.

A quarter of a century ago, whatever progress stamp collecting may have made, its literature had not begun. The earliest reference to the subject that I have been able to trace in print occurs in *Notes and Queries* for 23rd June, 1860 (Series II., vol. ix. p. 482), which contains a note to the following effect:

"Postage Stamps. A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps, English and foreign, and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varieties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive, and portable museum for young people to arrange, and yet I have seen no notices of catalogues, or specimens for sale, such as there are of coins, prints, plants, &c., and no articles in periodicals. A cheap *fac-simile* catalogue, with nothing but names of respective states, periods of use, value, &c., would meet with attention. If there be a London shop where stamps or lists of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me and to a score of young friends. S. F. Cresswell.

"The School, Tonbridge."

This query called forth no reply, nor does any other allusion to stamp collecting occur in *Notes and Queries* for 1860. The following year—which witnessed the appearance at Strasburg of the first and second editions of M. Berger Levrault's privately-printed *Timbres-Poste*, and at Paris of the first edition of M. Alfred Potiquet's *Catalogue des Timbres-Poste créés dans les divers Etats du Globe*—seems, so far as Britain is concerned, to have been as unproductive as its predecessor. To judge, however, from the considerable number of price lists dating from 1862, it is not unlikely that a few may have appeared in the previous year, but none of so early a date has come under my notice. Possibly an examination of the advertisement pages of the first series of Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*, if anywhere accessible, might lead to the discovery of some names.

In 1862, English philatelic literature made a good start. In the June number of *Young England* (London: Tweedie), the late Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum, began a series of articles entitled *The Postage Stamps of the World.*†

"The collecting of postage stamps," writes Dr. Gray, "having lately become a fashion, especially among the young persons at schools, it certainly will be interesting to the readers of *Young England* to have as complete a list of them as I have been able to form. . . . I may state that I began to collect them shortly after the system was established, and many years before it had become the fashion, simply because I believe that I was the first that proposed the system of a small uniform rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, having satisfied myself that the great cost of the Post-office was not the reception, carriage, and delivery of the letters, but the complicated system of accounts that the old system required, and that the collection of money by stamps was the most certain and most economical. But I found there was little chance of getting any attention to the plan without I could devote the whole of my time and energy to the development and the agitation of it. Fortunately Mr. (now Sir) Rowland Hill, who had leisure at his command, undertook the question, and with the assistance of Mr. G. Moffatt, Mr. Henry Cole, and sundry merchants and members of Parliament, whom they induced to interest themselves in the question, they carried the measure after great exertion."

The first part of *The Postage Stamps of the World* dealt with the issues of Great Britain and her Colonies. Further instalments appeared in *Young England* for July, August, and September, 1862 (European Governments),

* At the Conservative Club, Aberdeen.

† The titles to which an asterisk is affixed are those of books or articles that are not described in Mr. Tiffany's work.

and October (American Governments). The substance of these articles was reprinted in book-form as *A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors*—London : Hardwicke, 1862. A second edition appeared in the following year. Four subsequent editions, published by the enterprising Bath firm, and having the title altered to *The Illustrated Catalogue*, are well known. They are dated 1865, 1866, 1870, 1875, and the two last are revised by Mr. Overy Taylor.

The claim of priority of suggestion set forth by Dr. Gray was not allowed to pass unchallenged. An interesting correspondence on the subject, embracing letters from Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Charles Knight, will be found in the *Athenæum* for 13th, 20th, 27th December, 1862, and 3rd and 10th January, 1863.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The eleventh meeting of the season was held on the 9th May, 1885, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On the proposal of the Secretary, seconded by Major Evans, Mr. P. J. Anderson, F.S.A., of Aberdeen, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society. On behalf of Mr. John Siewert the Secretary showed what Mr. Siewert considers to be second types of the green and rose Livonian *Packenmarke* stamps, and of the first issue with green central oval. Of the latter stamp, until lately unknown to Mr. Siewert, several similar specimens were shown, but nothing was produced resembling his *Packenmarke* stamps, respecting which the members present were unable to offer an opinion. A discussion in connection with a paper lately read by Herr Haas before the Philatelic Society of Munich occupied so much time, that it was resolved to postpone the examination of the stamps of Tasmania until the next meeting.

Owing to a family bereavement the Secretary has been unable to arrange for another meeting this month.

Notes and Queries.

E. H. W., Cardiff.—The cards you were good enough to send us last month as novelties were issued in 1882 !

O. S.—There is nothing strange in the fact that your name and the address you gave should have led us to suppose that you were connected with the Post-office at Constantinople. The value of the label was given as 5 paras in mistake. Our opinion as to its fiscal nature remains unaltered.

J. E. C., Edinburgh.—Thanks for your letter. The irregularity in the perforation of the stamps you mention is now accepted as an accomplished fact and—a bore.

R. F.—Thanks for sending us the paper, which we shall certainly not notice, although we are somewhat curious to know what personal advantage the imbecile supposes that the Committee derived from the association. The field is open to him. Let him try his hand.

T. S.—Both forgeries.

Erratum.—Mr. Castle requests us to say that in his letter to us last month on the early issues of New South Wales, he intended to write that he never heard the existence of the 2d., pearl type, quoted *but* as a separate plate. The omission of the word italicised gives an opposite meaning to the sentence.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. JUNE, 1885. No. 77.

IT is with reluctance that we refer once more, and finally, to the subject of the obliterated V.R. stamps so unjustly condemned in Germany, but now so thoroughly rehabilitated. In *Der Philatelist* of this month appears a shuffling reply to what we said in April last. It commences by once more abusing us for what it is *pretended* that we said some time ago respecting German Philatelic Societies. As we have already shown that the coarseness and abuse are only to be found in the pages of our Teutonic contemporaries, we will not return to this unsavoury subject, but merely say that, conscious as we are of the imperfection of our German, we should be ashamed, were we in the position of the writers in *Der Philatelist*, to display such absurd ignorance of English as they have done in translating our remarks.

With Herr Herrmann we have little or nothing to do. Upon enquiry—for until lately it was our misfortune never to have heard of him—we understand that he combines Philately and stamp-dealing in a manner eminently satisfactory to himself, and charges a moderate sum in pfennige for his opinion as to the authenticity of stamps submitted to him. This practice, supposing the opinion to be worth the pfennig demanded for it—which is evidently not always the case—is perfectly legitimate. M. Moens informs us that he has a letter from Herr Herrmann saying that we indict him with condemning the stamps in question *only* because they are obliterated with concentric circles. He proceeds to say that some of the stamps he condemned were unobliterated, printed on thin bluish paper, and unwatermarked. With such stamps we do not concern ourselves; but we protest strongly against its being hinted that they came from Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., who have

neither had nor sold any except those which they obtained from Mr. Pearson Hill. As regards watermark, we will undertake to supply Herr Herrmann with any number of the ordinary black penny adhesives in which we will defy him to trace any signs of it.

But it was Dr. Kloss, and not Herr Herrmann, whom we took to task concerning the concentric circle argument—Dr. Kloss, who went on to indicate that such an obliteration was not used until later than 1840! It was with his very offensive letter that we dealt, and we prefer to confine our remonstrances to him. To treat of these obliterated stamps as something new, is to display either ignorance or forgetfulness. If Dr. Kloss will refer to the *Timbre-Poste* of September, 1878, he will find them mentioned, as well as in Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's work on the *Stamps of Great Britain*. Why should the doctor pretend to such astonishment on being informed that acids and other chemicals were employed to remove the obliterations? Did he suppose that milk and water would be the strongest agents used in a series of what were intended to be exhaustive experiments? We need scarcely say that, with characteristic unfairness, *Der Philatelist* carefully withholds from its readers the fact that the abused stamps came from Mr. Pearson Hill, and refrains from reproducing what that gentleman says concerning them. Although the writer of the paper does not reiterate the charge against them, he has not the justice or courage to confess to having been mistaken.

The would-be sting of the article is, very properly, in its tail, and furnishes another proof, were any wanting, of the childish malice which animates our opponent in this controversy. To say that because a dealer sells such acknowledged rubbish as Hamburg Locals to those who demand them, his honesty in serious transactions is open to suspicion, is to assert that which is as contemptibly spiteful as it is untrue. So long as albums are made for boys, with pages devoted to the reception of those labels, so long will boys insist upon filling up the spaces which would otherwise remain blank. We presume that even *Der Philatelist* will hardly deny that M. Moens "pretends to something approaching respectability in his dealings," and yet he does not disdain to sell the Hamburg, Breslau, and Dresden trash to those who insist upon buying it. It were a fitting epilogue to this accusation, were Dr. Kloss to obtain the insertion of the name of the dealer in question in his terrible "black book," without giving the defendant

an opportunity of reply. This, it appears, is what has been done in the case of Herr Fouré, of Berlin, who has lived in happy ignorance, until the other day, that for years past he has figured in that awful volume without the smallest intimation of sentence having been conveyed to him. We should have supposed that a Doctor *Juris* (or of Law) would recognise that *justice*, at any rate, demands that in all civilized countries a man should be made aware of his imputed crime before his condemnation is proceeded with. But to Dr. Kloss and his "black book" seem to apply the lines—

> "Denn was er sinnt, ist Schrecken, und was er blickt, ist Wuth,
> Und was er spricht, ist Geiszel, und was er schreibt, ist Blut."

We have much pleasure in complying with a request contained in the last number of the *Deutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung*, and informing our readers that the title of the *Deutsche Verein für Philatelie zu Berlin* has been changed to that of the *Verein für Briefmarkenkunde zu Berlin*. It seems that the branch of the Dresden Society established in Berlin has fallen out with the parent institution, and the majority of the members have joined the old Berlin Society under its new name. We wish them every success.

We have received the thirty-fifth *Fascicule* of the French Society's *Bulletin*, which contains an account of the "Proceedings" to the 9th October, 1884. We note that grave complaints are made in Paris respecting the theft by letter-carriers of the foreign stamps on the letters entrusted to them for delivery. The postal authorities seem disinclined to listen to any complaint on the subject. Some twenty years ago the same malpractice obtained here, but the authorities very soon put a stop to it, and now we never hear of any complaints. As regards the United States of Colombia stamps, surcharged *Dos y medio* and *Cuarto centavos*, discussed at the meeting of the 9th October last, we can assure our friends that they are hopelessly bad. This *fascicule* contains a continuation of the erudite and interesting article by M. Rodet, entitled, "Principes de Lecture des Légendes des Timbres Orientaux," and a Reference List of the Stamps, &c., of the United States of Colombia, to which we have, as yet, been unable to devote the study it deserves.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—An Afghan official sends us the following currency table:

"2 shahis = 1 sunar.
4 ,, = 1 abasy.
1 Afghan rupee = 12 annas 10 pies Indian currency."

Angola.—*Der Philatelist* announces the issue of two more post cards similar to those used in Guinea.

Post Cards. 20 reis, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green ,,

Bahamas.—Of similar type to the One Shilling, but with coloured inscriptions on white labels, we have received—

Adhesives. 5s., olive-grey; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*
£1, red-brown ,, ,, ,,

Bermuda.—M. Moens, in referring to the card provisionally used for a few days, previous to the issue of the current Halfpenny one, after mistranslating what we said on the subject, goes on to deny its provisional employment. We are quite content that the readers of the *Timbre-Poste* should adopt M. Moens's opinion; but we beg to assure ours that he is utterly mistaken.

Bulgaria.—We have the 1 Franc surcharged, with large block numerals, **50**, and the two low values lately announced, which are of the same type, &c., as the rest of the series.

Provisional Adhesive. 50 stotinki, black surcharge on 1 franc, red & black.
Adhesives. 1 ,, dull lilac.
2 ,, slate-green.

Canada.—The Secretary to the Philatelic Society has handed us for publication the following reply to a letter written by him enquiring into the authenticity of the official stamps regarding which we have already ventured to express our scepticism:

"Post Office Department, Canada.

"Ottawa, *18th May, 1885.*

"Sir,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., enquiring whether postage stamps bearing the word '*Official*' on their face are in circulation in the Dominion of Canada, and beg, in reply, to say that no such stamp, card, newspaper wrapper, or envelope has *ever* been issued by this Department.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(*Signed*) "Wm. White, *Secretary.*"

Cape Verd Islands.—See Angola.

Post Cards. 20 reis, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green ,,

Ceylon.—How are the mighty fallen! When we look back and compare the early issues of Ceylon with the surcharged atrocities with which the Cinghalese authorities nowadays appear to be beamingly content, we recognize that one of the early pleas for stamp collecting, viz., the beauty of the objects collected, has lost its cogency. The recent provisionals were all very well as makeshifts, but now that the surcharges are printed in superior style by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., we must look forward to a long reign of these abominations. Let us pray that with reviving finances this important colony may see its way to foster a renaissance in philatelic art.

The new surcharges, unlike their immediate predecessors, are, with the exception of the 5 cents, all of one type, that is, with block numerals and the word CENTS across the lower part of stamp, and the original value obliterated with a black line. In the 5 cents, which is formed of the old 8 cents, printed in *lilac*, the word POSTAGE in the upper label, as well as the original value, is crossed out, REVENUE AND POSTAGE in small, thin, block letters, is surcharged immediately below the upper label, and the new value is printed with Arabic numeral and Roman capitals. The following values have already come to hand. It will be noted that the colours we have italicised are new.

Adhesives. 5 cents, black surcharge on 8 c., *lilac; wmk. CA and Crown.*
10 ,, ,, 24 c., purple-brown ,,
15 ,, ,, 16 c., *orange* ,,
28 ,, ,, 32 c., grey-blue ,,
30 ,, ,, 36 c., *olive-brown* ,,
56 ,, ,, 96 c., drab ,,
1 rupee, 12 cents, black surcharge, 2 r. 50 c., red-brown; *wmk.* (?).

The locally surcharged post cards are sold in packets of ten. The surcharge on each of the ten cards differs as regards the numerals of value.

Corea.—According to the *Philatelic World,* three more adhesives, of the values of 25, 50, and 100 mons, coloured respectively green, yellow, and lilac, have been issued. This requires confirmation. We have heard from several sources of the destruction of the Corean Post Office, and of all the stamps of which we have seen specimens. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the following extract from a letter addressed to them by a correspondent in Japan: "On the 7th December last a mob pulled to the ground the General Post Office in Seoul. It has not been rebuilt, and the postal system has not been re-established. The Postmaster-General lost his life in the revolution, and I do not expect that Corea will have any postal system for some time to come."

Curacao.—Respecting the 15 cents post card, surcharged 12½ cents, Mr. Campbell writes us as follows: "I have the following reasons for believing this surcharge to be a forgery: 1. The Postmaster of Curaçao wrote me that such a card has never been pre-

pared, as there has always been plenty of the ordinary 12½ cents on hand. 2. The word CENT is very neatly printed, probably in Europe, in block type, whilst all the 7½ cents are in large Roman capitals, and are always coarsely printed. The 15 cent card, surcharged with both 12½ and 7½ cent, is also, in my opinion, a forgery as regards the former value. The counterfeiters have selected for their experiment cards in which the authentic surcharge of 7½ cent happens to be printed over the bottom of the stamp, and they have added the fictitious surcharge on the upper portion of the stamp."

Great Britain.—The following stamps, not already described by us, have received the surcharge I.R. OFFICIAL, in black:

Adhesives. ½d., purple-black.
2½d., lilac.
5s., rose.
10s., ultramarine.
£1, violet-brown.

Hanover.—The set of adhesives, with head of King, exists on closely-ribbed or laid paper.

India.—Mr. Campbell writes us that there are two types of the ¼ anna, ultramarine, official card. In the first the directions run as follows: "*The address only to be written on this side; the signature and official designation of the sender to be written on the reverse.*" In the second the directions are thus curtailed: "*The official signature and designation of the sender must be written on the reverse.*"

Jammu and Kashmir.—A correspondent points out that in the list of "Philatelic Gains," published in February last, the ¼ anna post card should have been described as red on *white*, instead of red on *violet*.

Livonia.—Respecting the stamps alluded to by us last month, M. Moens, to whom they were submitted, writes us to say that he considers them all bad. But for Mr. Siewert's account of the manner in which they came into his possession, we should have had no hesitation in expressing the same opinion as regards the two *Packenmarke*. We do not feel quite so sure about the other stamp with *narrow green line* between the central oval and the oval red band. M. Moens tells us that some of these were offered to him from Hamburg some years ago, and he returned them as being bad. We have found specimens of them in old collections here, and they seem to us to be of exactly the same type as the Griffin issue. If Mr. Siewert's account of the suppression of this issue, on account of the Arms, be correct, it seems probable that the stamp in question is the same, with the central or offending portion obliterated by the green oval.

Macao.—See Angola. With inscription, MACAU E TIMOR,

Post Cards. 20 reis, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green ,,

Madeira.—For a long time we refused to believe in the 50 reis of 1881, surcharged MADEIRA. As, however, our correspondent persisted in his assurance that he had received certain specimens, which he sent us, amongst other stamps obtained from the island, we, not having the means at hand for comparing them with the old surcharges, asked two persons, whom we considered qualified to judge, to make the comparison for us. We published their verdict in our March number. As we still had doubts, we sent the stamps to M. Moens, who declares the surcharges to be, as we always supposed, forgeries.

Mauritius.—The current 38 cents adhesive has been surcharged, in block numeral and letters, 2 . CENTS. The watermark in the copy we have seen is indistinct, but we believe it to be CC and Crown. We have also the 8 cents Post Card surcharged in one line of Roman caps, over the original value, TWO CENTS.

Provisional Adhesive. 2 cents, black surcharge on 38 cents, mauve.
,, *Post Card.* 2 ,, red ,, 8 ,, blue.

Mexico.—Mr. Campbell informs us that the official cards, which were prepared for use, but never issued, have been destroyed.

Mozambique.—See Angola.

Post Cards. 20 reis, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green ,,

Newfoundland.—We have seen the 5 cents, black, of 1868—the usual perforation of which is 12—perforated 14.

North Borneo.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a variety of the 2 cents, brown, with *large* numeral of value.

Peru.—We have seen a new 10 centavos adhesive of long, upright, rectangular shape. In the centre, on an escutcheon, are the arms of Peru, beneath which is a label similar in design to those on the unpaid letter stamps, with numeral of value in central shield, and value in words, in block letters, on either side. On the top of the stamp is a coloured label with FRANQUEO in Roman capitals. The rest of the design consists of horizontal lines of shading. Lithographed on thin white wove paper; imperforate; black surcharge of double-lined circle, with AREQUIPA in the upper part. *Adhesive.* 10 centavos, grey.

Philippines.—The $12\frac{2}{3}$ *Derecho Judicial* fiscal has been converted into a postage stamp by means of the usual circular surcharge, which reads, HABILITADO—CORREOS. $6\frac{2}{3}$ CEN^{S}.

Provisional Adhesive. $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents, red surcharge on $12\frac{2}{3}$, blue, fiscal.

Portuguese Indies.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles two new cards of the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 Tanga.

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{4}$ tanga, green on pale yellow; size, 135 × 85 mm.
1 ,, blue ,, ,,

Puttialla.—In addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna recorded in April, we have since seen or heard of the following values with the new type

of surcharge; that is, in two straight lines of block letters across the neck of the Queen:

Adhesives.	1 anna,	brown;	red surcharge.
	2 ,,	ultramarine	,,
	4 ,,	green	,,
	8 ,,	lilac	,,
	1 rupee,	grey	,,
Envelope.	½ anna,	green	,,
Cards.	¼ ,,	red-brown	,,
	¼+¼ ,,	,,	,,

Roumania.—Of the same type as the stamp figured in our last number, the *Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the issue of

Adhesive. 1½ bani, black.

Russian Local. Schadrinsk (Perm).—We have the 5 kopeck, printed in rosy-lilac, and surcharged 3 k. On some of the stamps the surcharge occurs twice.

Provisional Adhesive.—3 kop., blue surcharge on 5 kop., rosy-lilac.

St. Lucia.—In February last we spoke with some suspicion of the surcharges of HALF PENNY and SIX PENCE on the green and blue stamps of 1863. In our next number we catalogued them on the faith of a communication received from M. Schmidt de Wilde. Since then we sent specimens of these stamps to the Post Office at St. Lucia, and they are returned to us, in a letter dated the 28th May, with the assurance that they are forgeries. Under ordinary circumstances we should have accepted this verdict as final; but, in deference to M. Schmidt de Wilde, we have addressed further enquiries to the Government authorities. It is strange that none of these stamps have been received in England.

Nearly all of the adhesives surcharged *Revenue* seem to be used for postal purposes. We have seen any number of them lately, the postal use of which has been unquestionably authentic.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—See Angola.

Post Cards. 20 reis, carmine on buff.
30 ,, green ,,



Sirmoor.—The annexed cut illustrates the stamps we described in our last number.

Straits Settlements.—Of the usual De la Rue type, we have received a one cent. post card.

Post Card. 1 cent, emerald-green, on pale buff. Size, 120 × 75 mm.

Uruguay.—We hear that in the collection of MM. Caillebotte is a 180 centesimos (of the October, 1859, issue) printed in deep carmine-vermilion instead of the normal colour, green. The specimen is obliterated August, 1860.



Western Australia.—This is a portrait of the new Halfpenny lately issued.

NOTES ON EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

By P. J. ANDERSON, F.S.A., Scot.

(Continued from page 80.)

Since the first instalment of these "Notes" appeared, my attention was called to an entry in the General Index to the *Leisure Hour*, 1852–76; viz., "Postage Stamps and Stamp Albums, 1859, p. 489." This seemed to promise well for an early notice of collecting; but on referring to the number in question, I find simply an article, "Something About Postage Stamps"—the "something" being the usual rather dry details as to the manufacture of stamps; the number used annually; and the varied purposes to which they may incidentally be put. No allusion is made to any such thing as a stamp album, and the only kind of collecting spoken of is the accumulation of immense quantities of defaced stamps.

"The whims of a certain class of people," says the writer, "who like to exercise their industry on trifles, have decreed that vast numbers of stamps shall be rescued from the ordinary fate that awaits them, and be appropriated to a useful, if it may be so called, or a quasi-ornamental purpose. As there are collectors of almost everything old under the sun—from old pots and pans, old metals, old stores, and old anything—so also are there collectors of old postage stamps. This odd sort of antiquaries beg old stamps wherever they go, and amass them by hundreds of thousands, for some cherished purpose of their own, on the accomplishment of which they have set their hearts. Now it is to line a work-box or a trunk, or the interior of a closet or a cabinet; and sometimes their ambition takes a still higher flight than this, and their grand design is to paper a room with the defaced Queen's heads. This has indeed been done by persevering people, and that in more instances than most persons are aware of; and is, we have reason to believe, continually in process of completion in various parts of the country. It is said that a room thus papered, when the affair is managed with skill, and the walls cleverly varnished afterwards, has a very agreeable aspect—the walls appearing to retire considerably from their actual position, and thus giving the effect of larger space to the apartment. This result is due partly to the minuteness of the pattern, and partly to the complete blending of the red, black, and white hues, and to the fact that they have lost their positive colour by the unavoidable wear-and-tear of their previous career. So the stamp on the letter of our unknown Northumbrian may chance to get into the hands of a collector, and continue its existence as a permanent fixture, after its day of locomotion is gone. In this case there is no knowing how long it may continue to show a face to the world. The entire living generation may pass away, and leave it still fixed to the wall, an infinitesimal fraction of a monument of industry and pertinacity which might, perhaps, have been much better applied."

The mania for amassing vast numbers of used stamps dates from a much earlier period than anything of the nature of Philately proper. So far back as 1841, I find this advertisement in the *Times:*

"A young lady, being desirous of covering her dressing-room with cancelled postage stamps, has been so far encouraged in her wish by private friends as to have succeeded in collecting 16,000. These, however, being insufficient, she will be greatly obliged if any good-natured person, who may

have these (otherwise useless) little articles at their disposal, would assist her in her whimsical project. Address to E. D., Mr. Butt's, Glover, Leadenhall Street; or Mr. Marshall's, Jeweller, Hackney."

In 1842, *Punch* had a skit on the same subject:

"A new mania has bitten the industriously idle ladies of England. To enable a large wager to be gained, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to collect old penny stamps; in fact, they betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them. Colonel Sibthorpe, whose matchless genius we have so often admired, sends us the following poem upon the prevailing epidemic:

"'When was a folly so pestilent hit upon
As folks running mad to collect every spit-upon
Post-office stamp, that's been soiled and been writ upon?
Oh, for Swift! such a subject his spleen to emit upon.
'Tis said that some fool in mustachios has split upon
The rock of a bet,
And therefore must get,
To avoid loss and debt,
Half the town as collectors to waste time and wit upon
Bothering and forcing their friends to submit, upon
Pain of displeasure,
To fill a peck measure
With the coveted treasure
Of as many old stamps as perforce can be hit upon,
To paper a room, or stuff cushions to sit upon.
Do, dearest *Punch*, let fly a sharp skit upon
This new pursuit, and an ass's head fit upon
The crest of the Order of Knights of the Spit-upon."

But all this is a digression from the proper subject of these "Notes." In *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper* for 26th July, 1862 (Series II., vol. x. p. 140), appeared the first of an extended course of articles under the heading "Postage Stamps."* The articles are anonymous, and are copiously illustrated. Unlike Dr. Gray, the writer does not seek to give a complete catalogue of known postage stamps, but rather inclines to dwell on the collateral topics suggested by the emissions of each country. The key-note is struck in the opening article:

"The collection of stamps is not so vain and puerile as is sometimes represented. It belongs essentially to our times, and deserves to stand beside the labours of the collector of foreign coins, who is proud of his Austrian ducats, Egyptian sequins, Japanese kopangs, Persian rupees, Russian imperials, American eagles. With young people especially the collection of postage stamps should be encouraged, as it naturally leads to the study of geography and the currency of foreign nations. To all who are interested in the progress of civilization, the subject is of importance. It is one of the novelties of the nineteenth century, but a novelty that promises well for the future of mankind. Free communication—these postage stamps its symbol—serves to break up the isolation of the nations; serves to make us accept the terms of common brotherhood; and hastens the day when the ploughshare and sickle shall supersede spear and sword. Art is not uninterested in the collection of foreign stamps. They bear the effigy of a sovereign, the arms of a nation, or some allegorical figure. Typography, engraving, lithography, are employed in their preparation; eminent men are engaged in their design and execution. Most of the stamps issued are marked by great excellence of workmanship. Simply, then, as works of art—as representatives of the progress, in our own and foreign countries, of design, engraving and printing—these postage stamps deserve attention. . . . The postage stamp of a nation throws light on the progress and condition of its people—commercially, industrially, and artistically. It is therefore no idle or useless labour to collect these interesting memorials of the world's advancement."

* The titles to which an asterisk is affixed are those of books or articles that are not described in Mr. Tiffany's work.

As in no other English publication can we find collected together so many miscellaneous details regarding the early stamp-issuing countries and their emissions, it may not be out of place to give here a pretty complete index to these little-known articles in *Cassell*. After the introductory chapter the treatment of the subject is as follows:

Second Series.

Vol. X.—Pages 157 (England and New South Wales); 173 (Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand); 189 (Ceylon, India, Cape, Mauritius, Natal, and Sierra Leone); 205 (Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick); 221 (Newfoundland, British Columbia, West Indian Islands, British Guiana, and Malta); 238 (Russia and Finland); 245 (Poland, Sweden, and Norway); 269 (Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, and Lübeck); 285 (Hamburg); 301 (Bremen and Mecklenburg-Schwerin); 381 (Hanover); 397 (Oldenburg and Prussia).

Vol. XI.—Pages 40 (Prussia, Brunswick, and Saxony); 61 (Saxony, Bavaria, and Thurn and Taxis); 109 (Thurn and Taxis, Würtemberg, and Baden); 125 (Baden, Luxemburg, and Denmark).

Vol. XII.—Pages 221 (English Stamp Essays); 237 (English Envelope Essays); 253 (Mulready Envelopes); 269 (English Adhesive Labels); 289 (English Telegraph Stamps); 317 (Australian Colonies); 333 (West Indies and African Colonies); 349 (Holland, Belgium, Basle, and Geneva); 365 (Vaud, Neufchatel, and Zürich); 381 (Federal Switzerland and Swiss Forgeries generally); 397, 405 (Austria).

Vol. XIII.—Pages 13, 29 (Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes); 44 (Anti-Slavery and Total Abstinence Envelopes); 61 (Peace Society Envelopes).

Vol. XIV.—Pages 165 (Turkey); 197 (Danubian Principalities and Greece); 301 (Naples and Sicily).

Third Series.

Vol. III.—Pages 12 (Roman States, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma); 28 (Lombardo-Venetia); 52 (Sardinia); 68 (Italy); 88, 100 (Spain); 116 (Portugal); 132 (Cape and Natal); 148 (Mauritius); 172 (Reunion and Ceylon); 189 (India, Hongkong, Shanghai); 196 (Philippine Islands and Tahiti); 220 (Sandwich Islands and New Caledonia); 228 (New South Wales); 252 (Victoria); 301 (South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand); 308 (Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island); 324 (New Brunswick); 340 (United States).

Vol. IV.—Pages 13, 28, 45, 53, 77, 92, 108, 124 (United States); 133, 157 (Confederate States); 167 (Mexico); 188 (Costa Rica); 204 (British West Indian Islands); 220 (Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, and Cuba); 236 (New Grenada); 262 (British Guiana); 284 (Brazil); 300 (Paraguay and Uruguay); 332 (Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Chili); 364 (Argentine Confederation).

The purely philatelic information conveyed in these articles, when viewed in the light of our present knowledge, is often glaringly misleading; but their general character was well calculated to stimulate public interest in stamp collecting. I have been unable to discover the name of the writer. He was probably indebted for some of his details to two similar series of articles which appeared in the *Magasin Pittoresque*, Paris, 1862-66 ("Les Timbres-Poste de tous les Etats du Globe"), and in the *Bazar*, Berlin, 1862-64 ("Beschreibung aller Briefmarken der Erde").

So far as I can learn, the first English periodical whose *raison d'être* was distinctly the furtherance of stamp collecting seems to have been the *Monthly Intelligencer*, published at Birmingham by William Macmillan, Elvetham Road. Mr. Tiffany speaks of only one number of this. It began in October, 1862, and was advertised as appearing regularly down to May of the following year; but I have no definite information as to how many numbers were issued altogether. (See *Notes and Queries*, Series VI., vol. x. p. 496.)

(*To be continued.*)

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 199, Vol. VI.)

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK POST WRAPPERS (pp. 225-240).

Page 234. FIRST ISSUE.—Specimens of this issue are found measuring less than 14 inches in length; but if they are official, they are doubtless clipped, as only one size of the wrapper with dated stamp was issued officially.

Page 235. SECOND ISSUE.—A specimen has been seen of this issue measuring 14 by 5 inches, but it is more than doubtful whether any issue of this size was ever made officially.

The *Philatelist*, vol. v. p. 29, in chronicling the three sizes of the third issue, mentions the largest as being "2 feet by nearly 5 inches;" but this must be regarded as an error. The existence of the three sizes of the second and third issues, 12 by 5 inches, 9 by 4 inches, and 7 by 4 inches, is however fully established.

Page 237. SYNOPSIS.—Under "Fifth Issue," in place of (2), (3), and (4), read—

(2) Whity-brown paper varying in tone; top corners tapered. Instructions, &c., as in (1).

December, 1877. One size 12 by 5 inches, green.
April, 1879. „ „ red-brown.

(3) Whity-brown paper, stouter and better in quality. In other respects same as (2).

1st June, 1881. One size 12 by 5 inches, red-brown.

Page 238. To IMPRESSION add:—In 1882 the paper was changed to one of a stouter and better quality, similar to that employed for the halfpenny wrapper.

In the penny wrappers the lower corners have always been tapered or cut off on the slant, but not so much as the upper corners. This appears to be done merely for facilitating the manipulation in the hands of the vendors.

The Synopsis should be altered as follows:

ONE PENNY.

(1) Whity-brown paper; corners tapered.

13th September, 1878. One size 12 by 5 inches, red-brown.

(2) Whity-brown paper, stouter and of better quality. In other respects same as (1). 1882. One size 12 by 5 inches, red-brown.

Page 239, foot of the page. For "On the left of the diamond-shaped blank is the letter A; on the right the letter B," read—

"When this stamp was first brought into use a capital letter A was introduced on each side of the diamond-shaped blank, but more recently the letter B was substituted for the A on the right side. These letters doubtless serve as the distinguishing mark of the die employed."

Post Cards (pp. 241-248).

Page 245. Add to text :—On the 2nd October, 1882, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 45 Vict. c. 2, double or reply post cards, each bearing a stamp of one halfpenny, were issued for inland service. The stamp was the same as that on the single card, as also the inscription, but with the following additions : On the front portion at the left, immediately under the words THE ADDRESS, &c., was a notice in three lines of small block type, (1) THE ANNEXED CARD (2) IS INTENDED FOR (3) THE ANSWER, and on the inside portion in the centre under the words THE ADDRESS, &c., was the word REPLY in fancy capitals. The reply cards were issued in stout white and in thin buff, corresponding to the single cards, the stout white being hinged with a strip of white paper about ½ inch wide down the fold, perforated seven, while the thin buff cards were perforated six down the fold.

In January following the hinge of the stout white card was altered to one made of a strip of calico, and the perforation was abandoned. At the same time the number of holes in the perforation of the thin buff cards was reduced to about five in the two centimètre space, being placed 4 mm. apart. Specimens of this latter card have been found imperforate, but whether this is to be attributed to accident or design does not seem clear.

Same page. To Synopsis, Type III., add :

Reply Cards. ½d. + ½d.

2nd October, 1882. Red-brown on thin buff; perforated 6.
" " " stout white; perforated 7.
1st January, 1883. Red-brown on thin buff; perforated 5.
" " " stout white; imperforated.

Variety.

1883. Red-brown on thin buff; imperforated.

Page 248. After 11th line from top add :

Third Issue.

Date of issue, 1st January, 1883.

The design of the stamp is identical with that of the former issue, but the inscription was somewhat modified, and the size of the card increased to 140 × 89 mm. A reply card also accompanied the new issue, and the impression was on stouter card of a lighter shade of buff approaching to cream colour. The inscription on the single card is ;

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE).
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

The inscription on the reply card is identical, but in the left lower corner of the front portion is in small block letters in two lines "THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED—FOR THE ANSWER," followed by its equivalent in French, also in two lines, while on the inside, or reply portion, immediately under the inscription is "REPLY" in fancy capitals. Like the thin reply card of our halfpenny, it is not hinged, and was first perforated about five. The perforation at present is seven.

To Synopsis add :

II.

Inscription as before, with the addition of POST CARD. Size, 140 × 80 mm.

1st January, 1883. One Penny, brown on light buff.
" " 1d. + 1d. " " perforated 5.
" " " " " perforated 7.

Page 248. THE THREE HALFPENCE.—To be added immediately before the "SYNOPSIS."

SECOND ISSUE.

Date of issue, 1st January, 1883.

The design of the stamp is identical with those of the previous issue, but the inscription is modified, and the size of the card increased to 140 × 89 mm. A reply card also accompanied the new issue, and the impression was on similar card to that of the third issue of the one penny Postal Union card, and the inscription on both the single and reply cards are the same. Like the reply card of one penny, the front and reply cards are not hinged, and the line of perforations separating the two is about 5.

To the SYNOPSIS add :

SECOND ISSUE.

Inscription, "Great Britain and Ireland."

1st January, 1883.	Three halfpence, brown on light buff.				
„ „	1½d. + 1½d.	„	„	perforated 5.	

THE TWOPENCE.

Date of issue, 1st January, 1883.

The Postal Union card of three halfpence served for the greater portion of the countries in Class B of the Postal Union, and to which the ordinary single letter rate was fourpence ; but certain other countries were comprised in this class, to which the single letter rate, *viâ* Brindisi, was five pence, and for these countries a Postal Union card of two pence was issued, with a corresponding reply card.

DESIGN.—The size, colour, and inscriptions of the single and reply cards, as also the perforation of the latter, are identical with those of the one penny and three halfpence issued at the same date. The design of the stamp in the right upper corner is the diademed profile of the Queen to the left, on a solid circular ground, enclosed in a plain circular band, cut away at the sides by the lines of the irregularly shaped rectangular frame enclosing the whole. In the upper part of this band is POSTAGE, and in the lower TWO PENCE, in coloured block letters.

SYNOPSIS.

1st January, 1883.	Twopence, brown on light buff.				
„ „	2d. + 2d.	„	„	perforated about 5.	

Page 250, last paragraph in the page. The cards printed by the Chiswick Press are not the only ones bearing the Royal Arms admitted to be stamped. Other exceptions to the regulation have been admitted, as we have seen several specimens with the Royal Arms, some of which are of the exact type used by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. in printing the ordinary post cards of one halfpenny for the Inland Revenue Department, and were doubtless printed by that firm to private order, and afterwards stamped with the embossed stamp of one halfpenny.

In 1884 the Inland Revenue again reduced the embossed stamping done for the Post Office by that department, and admitted the public to send in cardboard to be printed with the halfpenny post card stamps. In these cards the Royal Arms are omitted, thus distinguishing them from those sold by the Post Office.

The following are the regulations, dated 1st April, 1884, under which sheets of cardboard brought by the public to the Inland Revenue Office can be impressed with halfpenny post card stamps :

1. Forty-two stamps will be impressed on each sheet.

2. The sheets must be white, *i.e.* not tinted in any way ; and they must be of the following size : 30 in. by 22 in., or 22½ in. All edges must be trimmed.

3. They must in no case exceed in thickness the stout official post card.

4. They must be sent in quite blank on both sides. The words "Post Card" and "The address only to be written on this side" will be printed at this office on the face simultaneously with the stamp.

5. A fee of one shilling and sixpence for every quire of cardboard (24 sheets = 1008 cards) or part of a quire will be charged for stamping.

6. When the sheets are brought to this office to be stamped, a person must attend at the department of the Receiver-General to fill up the necessary warrant, and to pay the amount of the stamps required and the stamping fees.

7. Persons in the country must not send the sheets to be stamped through the post or by carrier, but must instruct a London agent to attend, unless they lodge the sheets, and pay for the stamps and fees, as well as the cost of the carriage to and from London at the office of Inland Revenue at Edinburgh or Dublin, or at one of the following stamp offices; viz., Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or Birmingham.

THE STAMPS OF PERSIA.

By F. BREITFUSS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."]

THE history of the stamps of Persia is a very strange one, robbery and trickery being met with at every step. But, what wonder? On the one hand, officials unable to obtain even the miserable pay which is their due; on the other, the creditors of the Court and of the various ministers, who find their claims arbitrarily cut down at the time of payment. The former class seek compensation in robbery; the latter, in an augmentation of their prices to the extent necessary to counterbalance the deductions which have been imposed upon them.

To the governors of provinces is committed the task of making payments, of cashing Government drafts, and of gathering in the taxes, which are borne by the peasants only. If the official coffers are depleted, further pressure is brought to bear on the unfortunate peasantry, and also on well-to-do persons. As there is no system of check whatever, the governors find all kinds of pretexts for avoiding payment, regarding the revenues of the State as their own. In this manner the signature of the Shah, the king of kings, remains in abeyance, and by repeated delays it is frequently not honoured until more than a year has elapsed. But side by side with the evil we find its remedy, the usurers. These, having no doubt ways and means of their own for loosing the purse-strings of the governors, discount the debts of the state for a consideration varying from 20 to 40 per cent! It is impossible that an administration founded upon such a basis should fail to engender thefts and abuses.

We have thought it necessary to give these few details, in order to show that, if a great many changes have taken place in the stamps, they are not the results of speculation.

It was towards the end of the year 1865 that the subject of stamps for Persia was first broached. M. Riester, having been apprised of the arrival in Paris of a deputation of Persians making enquiries with a view to the choice of a postage stamp, hastened to prepare one, which he at once submitted to them, backed up by a certain influential personage. It was of the type which is known to us, and which represents a lion *couchant*, with the

sun in splendour above; the whole in an oval within a rectangle of ornamental character, and leaving in the lower part of the stamp a white space for an inscription. This stamp, of which proofs were struck off in all colours, and on all sorts of paper, figured in the Exhibition of Fine Arts in their Application to Manufactures, which was held about that time in the Champs Elysées at Paris.

As M. Riester heard nothing further respecting his type, "after waiting six months," says the *Timbre-poste*, No. 33, page 65, "he decided to offer his stamp directly from himself. By return of post his design was sent back to him, with a letter in which astonishment was expressed that he should have *dared* to engrave a stamp for Persia without the *authority* of the Government; and he was informed that a type had already been accepted."

As a matter of fact, the order for a type had been given to M. Barré in Paris, and it was actually delivered to the deputation before they departed, and consisted of four copper plates of each of the four values; and these plates have served, since that time, to produce all those beautiful impressions which we know so well. Along with these plates, M. Barré sent proofs of the stamps, executed in various colours: 1 shahi, lilac; 2 shahi, green; 4 shahi, ultramarine; 8 shahi, vermilion, lilac, &c. &c. These stamps were perf. 13, and never came into circulation, except, *possibly*, the 2 shahi, green, of which a larger quantity was struck off, which *may* have been utilised.

It was not until 1868 that the employment of postage stamps was decided upon. At this period Mirza Ali Khan Amine Dauleh, the chief secretary of Nasr Eddin Shah Kadjar, was Minister of Posts. We need scarcely say that no decree was published on this occasion. Where was the necessity? Did not a verbal order simplify the operation? Therefore the verbal order was given, and at Teheran a printing was made from the plates, probably one stamp at a time. They were counted by a committee, and approved by those present, and there was an end of the matter.

Issue of 1868.



Arms of Persia (lion holding a scimitar); sun in splendour above; the whole within a pearled circle with solid ground. Outside this, within a rectangular frame, an Arabic figure, on coloured ground within a small circle, in each of the four corners. Other portions of the rectangle filled in with light ornamentation. Printed in colour, on white wove paper varying in thickness.

A. *French impression; perf.* 13.

2 shahi, green.

B. *Local impression; imperf.*

1 shahi, lilac, violet, mauve.
2 „ green, yellow-green, deep green.
4 „ blue, pale blue, lilac-blue, dark greenish-blue, dark blue, indigo.
8 „ orange-red, vermilion, pale red, deep red, carmine, deep carmine, rose, and deep rose.

Variety.

Printed on both sides.

1 shahi, lilac.

We have not seen this stamp; but it has been chronicled. We have also been informed of a 1 shahi, *greenish-grey;* but this is only a discoloration caused by exposure of the stamp to the sun.

The use of these stamps was extremely limited, and was confined to the towns of Tauris, Mianeh, Zendjan, Kaswin, and Teheran, to which alone

they were supplied. They were sent in small envelopes, which contained 100 specimens; another stamp, placed outside (making 101), sealed the envelope, and this one bore the Persian inscription, in ink, *Jek sad* (one hundred), which has been taken for an obliteration. The fact is, that the very few stamps which were used were obliterated, if at all, by two pen-strokes crossing each other diagonally. Doubt has been expressed concerning this issue ever having taken place. The following extract on the subject is from *La Poste des Califes et la Poste du Shah*, by Paul Hugounet: "Besides this ridiculous sum, there were placed at his disposal [referring to M. Riederer] some old plates, which had been used for making stamps; but this had been abandoned, because, as no system of obliteration existed in Persia, stamps acquired, in consequence, an indefinite lease of life in the hands of economical and shrewd business people." The above shows clearly that these stamps actually were in circulation.

In November, 1874, M. Gustave Riederer, a principal officer in the Austrian Post Office, was appointed Director-General of Posts of Persia, and was instructed to organise the postal service in accordance with the wishes of the Shah, communicated to him in April, 1874. One of the first acts of this administrator was to destroy the stamps issued in 1868, which had become almost forgotten, and had been distributed without the least attempt at a check; it was even asserted that the Shah had distributed them gratis.

"After having provided the letter-carriers with a special uniform, and a red-and-green hat with a yellow plume," writes M. Hugounet in the book we have just quoted, "M. Riederer set in motion the first regular service between the capital, the camp, and the residence of the Shah. Every morning a mounted carrier, bearing a wallet and post-horn, arrived at Niavaran at sunrise, bringing to the prince the letters and newspapers of Europe, which Nasr Eddin followed with great care, either reading them in the original language, or causing them to be translated for him. On the return journey to Teheran this postman, over the three leagues of distance, distributed and collected letters, and sold postage stamps, just as is done in France by the smallest rural postman.

"During this time 120,000 stamps were manufactured at Teheran; and in order to discourage forgery, which until then had been very easy, M. Riederer caused the value to be engraved in Arabic beneath the Lion of Persia. Merchants became distributors of these stamps, and fulfilled in Persia the duty which devolves in France on the tobacco shops."

At the beginning of 1875 M. Riederer instructed an English printer in Teheran, Mr. McLachlan, to prepare an issue of the same stamps as in 1868; but, in order to distinguish them, they added, between the paws of the lion, a figure, which differs for each of the four plates from which they worked. These stamps were printed in a horizontal row. Moreover, the colours were changed from those of the previous issue.

Issue of the Beginning of 1875.

Similar to the stamps of 1868, except an alteration introduced into the design, which now shows a figure between the paws of the lion. This figure, executed upon each of the four plates existing, forms as many varieties. The arrangement of these varieties on the strips is not regular; the plates, being movable, are put together haphazard, and therefore do not always occupy the same place in each of the different printings which have been made.



The impression is in colour on white paper, with or without perforation, and *without any line or mark of separation between the stamps.*

The perforation was executed under the superintendence of the Postal Administration. There are several varieties.

A. *Irregular perforation (as if chopped with a penknife).*

1 shahi, black.
2 „ ultramarine.
4 „ vermilion.
8 „ yellow-green.

B. *Perf. in straight lines (as if with a kind of comb).*

1 shahi, black.
2 „ ultramarine.
4 „ (?).
8 „ yellow-green.

C. *Rouletted.*

1 shahi, (?).
2 „ (?).
4 „ (?).
8 „ yellow-green.

The mark (?) signifies that *we* have not met with these stamps; but it does not follow that they do not *exist.*

One of the four varieties of the 8 shahi has an upper corner damaged; it is frequently found inverted, in relation to the next stamp.

VARIETY.

8 shahi, yellow-green, *tête-bêche.*

As the perforation was an addition to the work of the officials, they found it convenient to suppress it altogether. This was in 1876.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE twelfth, general and last meeting of the season was held on the 20th June, 1885, 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, including a letter from the Secretary to the Post Office in Ottawa, denying the existence of the pretended Canadian "official" stamps. On the proposition of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Henderson, the members of the Committee, whose term of office had expired, were all re-elected for the year 1885-86. On behalf of the Treasurer, Mr. Bacon, who was unavoidably absent, the Secretary presented the balance-sheet for the past year. Mr. Biggs and Mr. Gibb were appointed auditors to report upon it at the next meeting. Mr. Douglas Garth, proposed by Mr. Thornhill, and seconded by Major Evans, was elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps, &c., of Tasmania 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* leaves England early in July. During his absence it is particularly requested that *all communications for him may be addressed to the care of the publishers.*

DROCER.—1. See *Record* of December last. 2. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. 3. Bad.

E. G. H.—Thanks for sending the stamps. You no doubt overlooked the fact that they were chronicled last month.

R. B.—You should have enclosed stamps for the return of your MS. We could not make use of it.

G. C., Paris.—We saw that 6 × 6 card with our own eyes, but have never been able to trace what became of it.

J. M., Edinburgh.—Nos. 1, 4, and 6 are genuine. The rest are bad.

A. F. B. H., Hobart.—We will try to find room for your paper next month.

J. W. W.—It is possible that your correspondent is right in saying that the Persian "Service" stamps have not been employed; but there is no doubt that the inscription points to their official character, and to the use which it was intended to make of them.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. JULY, 1885. No. 78.

BEFORE starting on our holiday we find ourselves called upon to make some provision for our readers during our absence. As we shall not be upon the spot to tackle fresh incidents of philatelic interest as they arise, we will limit our disquisitions to a subject which we trust may prove as interesting to our friends as it has done to us; viz., a glance at "old times." The interest of such a retrospect is enhanced if we can view it through a single pair of philatelic spectacles, an opportunity for which the publications of our own country do not afford us. We have seldom been for long without a good stamp magazine in England; but the continuity of leading ideas is broken from time to time by the discontinuance of the journal in which they saw the light. Some of the chief contributors to our old magazines are dead; many have ceased to write; and others even to collect. The English publications have always been more or less magazines in the true literary sense of the word. Whilst they have borne the unmistakeable impress of their editors, they have always depended in a considerable measure upon the contributions of those interested in the hobby they expounded, and have thus mirrored a greater divergency of ideas than is usually to be found in most of our foreign contemporaries, to one of which we must perforce turn if we would enjoy an uninterrupted vista of philately as a science.

The *Timbre-Poste* is almost the oldest as it is quite the longest-lived of all periodicals devoted to the interests of stamp collectors. We have never seen a copy of the precursor of them all—*The Stamp Collector's Review*, published in Liverpool on 15th December, 1862, and which died in early youth. *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* was born on the 1st February, 1863, and a fortnight

later the *Timbre-Poste* started upon its unparalleled career of twenty-three annual volumes, and is still running on as merrily as ever. From the first number to the current one this periodical, in spite of occasional contributions from others—almost invariably commentated by the editor—reflects the opinions (prejudices sometimes, if you please) of one man—the great philatelist, whose personality is obscured to the uninitiated by the name of J. B. Moens, of Brussels. Some time previous to the appearance of the *Timbre-Poste*, three editions of the *Manuel du Collectioneur de timbres-poste* had been published, and, according to the prospectus of the magazine, the latter was intended to serve as a perennial supplement to the former. The aforesaid prospectus perorates thus: "In a word, our journal is intended to be the chronicle of this beautiful and intelligent collectiomania; a chronicle all the more faithful in that it will follow up its progress from day to day, and in that we shall bring to our labours the ardour and zeal of a collector, rather than the simple supervision of an ordinary editor."

Few tasks are more difficult or less thankful than convincing a certain class of collectors that particular stamps, as to which an opinion may or may not have been asked, are forgeries. We all know how the majority of counterfeits have been taken by their possessor, or his friends, from the letters which they franked. We well remember being assured by the owner of some gross forgeries of the 1862 British Guiana provisionals, that he had found them on letters belonging to his aunt, in a tea-caddy which had come into his possession. The fact that his aunt died, as he assured us, in 1856, some six years previous to the issue of the stamps in question, only convinced him that he should have refrained from killing the old lady so soon. Another argument in favour of doubtful specimens is, that they came out of "an old collection." We presume it will be generally admitted that a collection which dates back to 1863 *is* an old one. And yet in the first numbers of the *Timbre-Poste* war is waged against forgeries which were undoubtedly more rife then, or a few years later, than they have been for a long time past. The 3 pfennig, red, of Saxony, was one of the first really dangerous vermin (if we except the early Swiss) which called for extermination. From the tender youth of philately upwards, Hamburg has always borne the reputation of being the centre of the fraud business. The chief delinquents in "old times" were Spiro Brothers, of that free and, in this respect, too easy city. We wonder whether they are still in existence, and carrying on the

same old game? M. Moens, having attacked them in September 1864, consented to print their self-justification and defence in the *Timbre-Poste* of the following November. They commence by indignantly protesting against the cruel war declared by stamp journals against those slanderously termed counterfeiters and forgers. They have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that they look upon the *imitation* (this sounds much better) of stamps as "an inestimable benefit, as well to dealers as to collectors." Whilst they are ready to endorse the blame showered upon those who sell wretched imitations at enormous prices, they cannot see why such should attach to engravers, who offer imitations for what they are. They are no worse than those who deal in German sparkling wines or perfume as French, or Hamburg and Bremen cigars as Havanese. No one has yet been found to abuse such proceedings in the way that stamp journals, in their stultified ignorance, abuse the poor but honest dealer in counterfeits. Messrs. Spiro Brothers divide collectors into two classes—the one serious and scientific, and the other the reverse; and, whilst admitting that the former are, no doubt, anxious to collect the genuine article only, they claim to act as a sort of Providence towards the maniacs of both categories. As the non-serious collector merely yearns to fill the various spaces in his album at the smallest expenditure of trouble and money, what can he do better than avail himself of the opportunities afforded him by the Messrs. Spiro? But their chief claim on the gratitude of philatelists is founded on the services they have rendered to the serious collector in keeping down the price of rare, genuine stamps. "Let us," they say, "take for example that very 3 pfennig, red, Saxon, an imitation of which we have been so abused for selling. Some time ago this stamp sold as high as 3 or 6 francs, and would now probably bring as much as 10 thalers, were it not that our imitations have reduced the market value of originals to about francs 1.50."

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Alwur.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the ¼ anna in an imperforate state.

¼ anna, pale blue, dull blue; *imperf.*



Bulgaria.—The annexed cut represents the provisional stamp chronicled last month.

Ceylon.—We have received the 6 c., blue, post cards, surcharged "10 cents," in black, across the original value. There are at least three types of figures in these surcharges, and also in those of the same value on the 8 c. card. The surcharge on the ordinary 4 c. envelope is now in carmine. We have also the 5 c. on 4 c. and 5 c. on 36 c. adhesives, with inverted surcharge.

In addition to the Registration Envelope, recorded in April, there are two other sizes, having the surcharge FIFTEEN CENTS across the 12 c. stamp. We have also met with a specimen with the surcharge inverted. The three sizes are as follows:

Registration Envelopes.	15 c. on 12 c.	Size F, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
	,,	,, G, $6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$,,
	,,	,, H, 8×5 ,,
	,,	*inverted surcharge.*
Post Card.	10 c. on 6 c., blue, surcharged in black.	
Envelope.	5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *carmine.*	
Adhesive.	5 c. on 4 c., *inverted surcharge.*	
,,	5 c. on 36 c. ,,	

Corea.—Our publishers have official information of a new issue being expected *shortly.*



French Colonies (St. Pierre and Miquelon).—Our engraving renders one of the types of surcharge on the 1 franc, described by us in May last.

The following is the decree relative to the provisional stamps mentioned in our April number:

"ST. PIERRE, *6 January, 1885.*

"*Decision relative to transformation of postage stamps.*—The Commandant of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in consequence of the insufficient provision of postage stamps of 5 centimes, and the necessity of avoiding any hindrance to the dispatch of correspondence, upon the proposal of the Chief Officer for the Interior, decides—

"ART. 1.—Until a new stock of postage stamps of 5 centimes is received, there shall be delivered to the public, at the price of 5 centimes each, stamps of 2 centimes, which will bear the following, printed upon them in black ink at the Government press—$\frac{5}{S\ P.M.}$

"ART. 2.—A commission, composed of the Treasurer, and the Chief of the Head Office for the Interior, or their delegates, will be charged with the conduct of the necessary operations for transforming these postage stamps. This commission will prepare a procès-verbal of these operations for the due embodiment in the records of the Treasurer of the transformation above ordered.

"ART. 3.—This transformation of stamps will take place as fast as they are required by the public.

"ART. 4.—The Chief of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decision, which will be inserted in the *Gazette* and in the official bulletins of the colony.

(Signed) "C^TE. DE ST. PHALLE."

On the 7th of March a similar order was given for the transformation of stamps of 1 franc into stamps of 25 centimes; and again on the 25th March for the preparation of stamps of 5 centimes from stamps of 4 centimes.

French Colonies. Senegal.—Surcharged in black block letters, in all positions, SÉNÉGAL, we have received the following French colonial stamps:

Adhesives.—1 centime, current issue; *perforate.*
2 ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
35 ,, figures of Peace and Commerce; *imperf.*
40 ,, ,, ,, ,,
75 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 franc ,, ,, ,,

Guinea.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 20 reis, bistre, with surcharge in large letters.

20 reis, bistre and black.

Apropos of the stamps of this country, an esteemed correspondent writes: "You would do well to warn the readers of the *Record* against certain varieties of Guiné stamps with small surcharge, which I have recently seen. These are the Cape Verd 10 reis, green, and 50 reis, blue; the S. Thomé and Principé 20 reis, bistre, and the Mozambique 50 reis, blue. As I have lived in Guiné recently for a considerable period, I can say with certainty that these and similar varieties of stamps could not possibly exist. The *only* genuine stamps with small surcharge are: 5 reis, black; 10 reis, yellow; 20 reis, bistre (light and dark); 25 reis, deep rose and pale rose; 40 reis, blue; 40 reis, Mozambique, blue (*error*);

50 reis, green; 100 reis, lilac; 200 reis, orange; 300 reis, deep brown. These stamps were used in only one small town in Guiné, called Cachen, containing perhaps thirty white people at the most. Genuine stamps have a not very clear obliteration, consisting of four concentric circles; the centre one generally a solid circle, or, more properly speaking, a disc. I think I may safely say that with the exception of a few stamps I have myself used in Bolama and Bissan, which are the remaining postal towns of Guiné, no stamps with the small surcharge have been used elsewhere than in Cachen.

Hong Kong.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces three new provisionals:

Adhesives. 20 cents (on 30 cents), vermilion and black.
50 ,, (on 48 ,,), bistre ,, ,,
1 dollar (on 96 ,,), greenish-grey ,,

India.—A new 4 anna stamp has come into use, thus completing the set: Head of Her Majesty to left in circle, INDIA POSTAGE above, FOUR ANNAS below; on curved bands; corners cut out similarly to the old 4 annas.

Adhesive. 4 annas, greenish-grey; *wmk. large star; perf. 14.*

Jammu and Kashmir.—Major Evans writes us as follows: "With reference to the paragraph headed 'Jammu and Kashmir' in the 'Novelties,' &c., for June, allow me to point out, that the ¼ anna post card, in red on *white*, was chronicled in 1883, and was duly noted in the 'Philatelic Gains' of that year. A similar card, in red on *violet*, was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* last year. I have never seen it, and the fact of its existence has never been either confirmed or denied, as far as I am aware. Had your correspondent referred to the note at the head of the list of 'Gains' he would have seen that the word '*violet*,' being in italics, denoted some change in the card.

"I have just received a few stamps from an officer who obtained them for me in Kashmir, with a statement to the effect that they were the only varieties he was able to obtain. It may be of interest to note the varieties that are current at present, in some part of the State at all events. They are as follows:

½ anna, yellow.	2 annas, red on yellow.
¼ ,, brown.	4 ,, deep green.
½ ,, red.	8 ,, bright blue.
1 ,, red.	8 ,, bluish-black.

"All are on very thin wove paper, except the 8 annas, bluish-black, which are on rather thicker paper. These last are not, I think, the so-called official stamps, as my friend was not able to obtain me any *black* specimens of the other values; and they are, in fact, not *black*, but rather a very deep dull indigo."

Java.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports a new post card of the value of 5 cents. It is exactly like the former violet card, except that the inscriptions at the back have been entirely suppressed.

Post Card. 5 c., yellowish-green on white.

Maçau.—We find that the statement made in our May number, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., that the varieties of the surcharged stamps, with and without the accent, do not exist on the same sheets, is erroneous, our publishers having sent us undivided pairs exhibiting these varieties.

Mauritius.—It appears that the provisional 2 cents chronicled last month has had but a short life, as M. Moens announces already new stamps of 2 and 4 cents, unchanged in type, but changed in colour.

The same authority announces a new stamp of the value of 16 cents to replace the provisionals which have been in use for some time: Head of Queen to left, in an oval, inscribed MAURITIUS POSTAGE; 16 CENTS below, on a straight label, cutting through the lower part of the oval; rectangular frame; ornaments in spandrels.

Adhesives. 2 c., green; *wmk. C A and crown; perf. 14.*
4 c., carmine; ,, ,, ,,
16 c., yellow-brown; ,, ,, ,,

Monaco.—This principality has issued postage stamps, of which the annexed cut is a representation. The head is that of Charles, Prince of Monaco. We have only heard of three values as yet, but there may be others.



Adhesives. 5 c., blue; *perf.* 13½.
15 c., rose ,,
25 c., green ,,

Natal.—We have another variety of the provisional halfpenny. It consists of the current One Penny surcharged Half Penny.

Provisional Adhesive. ½d., black surcharge on 1d., rose.

Peru.—Of the same type as the adhesive described in our last number, we have since received.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, olive-grey.

In addition to those announced in December last, we have now received single and double post cards of the 5 c. value with the large numeral of value in the right upper corner.

Post Cards. 5 c., black and violet on white.
5 × 5 c. ,, ,, buff.

Porto Rico.—The *Timbre-Poste* says: "Each sheet of stamps of the 3 c., yellow, contains a specimen of the 8 c. de peso, which has been introduced into the plate by error. Having asked for the 3 c. de peso, brown, in this Spanish colony, they sent us that value in *yellow*, as being the current stamp. Is it not possible that the 3 c. de peso, brown, was printed in that colour by mistake for the 8 c.? We should not be at all surprised, the figures 3 and 8 being so very similar."

Puttialla.—Our illustrations represent the type of surcharge on the "Service" stamps mentioned in our April number, and the new type of surcharge on the ordinary stamps employed in this State. With the new type of surcharge we have seen the One Anna surcharged, in error, AUTIALLA.

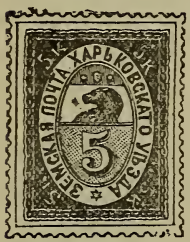




Queensland.—The 1d. post card is changed in shade.

Post Card. 1d., rose-lake.

Russian Locals. Charkoff.—A new local has come to hand: A central oval, containing the arms of the province in the upper part, and a large figure of value in the lower part, is surrounded by an inscription in Russian characters; value in each spandrel, in white on solid colour; rectangular frame of ornamental character outside all. *Adhesive.* 5 kop., blue; *perf.* 11½.



Just before going to press we have received an illustration of it, which we therefore publish.

Irbit (PERM).—Rectangular stamp, consisting of four lines of inscription in Russian, and the figure "2" in each corner, upon a ground of coloured tracery. The rows of stamps separated vertically and horizontally by dotted lines. Printed in black on white paper. Two varieties in colour of tracery.

Adhesives. 2 kop., black and rose; *imperf.*
2 „ „ vermilion; *imperf.*

Zenkoff (POLTAVA).—We have received a new stamp. An inner rectangle contains the value, "3 kop," surrounded by Russian inscriptions. The four corners of the outer rectangle are marked off by curved lines, and in each is the figure "3" in white on a ground of solid colour.

Adhesive. 3 kop., sepia; *imperf.*

Selangor.—Our publishers had offered to them recently a few specimens of the *first* issue of this State (surcharged in red, with star, crescent, and the letter **S** within an oval). Upon inspection of the stamps, their eagerness to purchase was checked by the unfortunate fact that the surcharge, though unexceptional in other respects, was found to be on the 2 cent brown stamp, with watermark *C A and Crown!* We warn our readers against these stamps, because we have reason to believe, from what is known to us of the official connections of the owner of them, that the surcharge is actually done *with the original official surcharging stamp;*

consequently the watermark is the only point in which they are defective. It is fortunate that the ingenious maker of these things was no longer able to find in the stock at the Post-office the stamps with C C and Crown.

St. Christopher.—The *Timbre-Poste* is before us in chronicling a new stamp for this colony of the well-known type.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, olive ; *wmk. C A and Crown ; perf. 14.*

St. Lucia.—We have the 1s. orange (with value surcharged in black), bearing an additional surcharge "**Stamp**" below the other.

Adhesive. 1s., orange, surcharged in black, ONE SHILLING—STAMP.

Shanghai.—A correspondent informs us that a provisional post card, value 20 cash, blue, is at present in use, pending the arrival of a new supply. The type is identical with the ordinary current cards.

Post Card. 20 cash, blue.

Tasmania.—The 1d. current post card is changed in colour.

Post Card. 1d., maroon.

Tobago.—The 4d. stamp is changed in colour.

Adhesive. 4d., pearl-grey ; *wmk. C A and Crown ; perf. 14.*

Tolima.—We have received a new variety of the "Anotoado" stamp, the design being unchanged, but the colour is yellow-green.

Registration Stamp. 50 c., yellow-green, on bluish wove paper ; *imperf.*

M. Moens chronicles it also on white and on bluish *laid* paper.

Transvaal.—We have received the lately current One Penny surcharged down the centre, in Roman capitals, HALVE PENNY. A line is drawn through the inscriptions in either border.

Provisional Adhesive. ½d., black surcharge on 1d., rose, 1st type.

Western Australia.—We have received the Threepenny adhesive surcharged in the centre **1d.**

Provisional Adhesive. 1d., surcharged in green on 3d., brown.

A correspondent writes: "I can state on good authority that there will shortly be new issues all round of the West Australian stamps, as the plates are getting worn. The new issue will be similar to the present halfpenny and threepenny stamps."

Correspondence.

IMITATIONS OF THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I am indebted to the courtesy of "Cuthbert Bede" and other correspondents of *Notes and Queries* for a sight of some imitations of the Mulready envelope not described in my letters of 7th December, 1883, and 14th February, 1884.

VIII. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by Messrs. Fores, 41, Piccadilly. There is a set of twelve varieties, all numbered. I have seen only seven of these.

1. Comical. This plate is etched by Leech, and bears his signature, together with the well-known leech in a bottle. It seems to be a later form of VI. 2, of my former list. The latter is a lithograph, is considerably larger, and differs somewhat in design from the etching, the monkey on the lion's back having no cocked-hat, and the sign-posts at the lower corners showing the inscriptions "Clapham" and "Hampstead." It is the etching that is illustrated in the *Timbre-Poste* for October, 1868. "The feat," writes Shirley Brooks, "which brought John Leech into general notice is, perhaps, now almost forgotten. When Sir Rowland Hill conferred upon us the greatest boon which we have received since the Bill of Rights, an envelope in aid of the cheap postage system was published by the authorities, and it had rather more sentimentalism about it than was desirable. Those who never saw it may well be told that about two-thirds of the envelope was covered by a picture, designed by Mr. Mulready, representing Britannia in the act of despatching messengers with letters to all parts of the world, and down the sides of the paper were groups of personages eagerly welcoming the despatches. The exceeding unbusiness-like character of the device, and certain hints afforded by the design, struck the young satirist, and he executed a caricature envelope, in which the original was so ridiculously parodied that, even had it been less absurd as a practical affair than it was, it could hardly have survived. The caricature, which was duly got up as a postal envelope, sold enormously, though, of course, but a small pecuniary reward came to a comparatively unknown artist; and it was not only bought, but largely used for letters by the irreverent. Then people asked who had done it; and when that question begins to be asked, the sail ceases to flap in the wind, and the spray begins to fly from the bows."

2. Musical.	4. Hunting.	5. Racing.
7. Shooting.	8. Civic.	10. Christmas.

From Mr. George Fores I learn that the series also included Coaching, Dancing, Military, and Postal Envelopes. The subject of the remaining number of the set has escaped his memory.

X. Comic Envelopes. Published by William Spooner, 377, Strand. Here also there is a set of twelve, but only some of the eleven varieties that I have seen bear consecutive numbers.

1. Britannia putting out her tongue.
3. Britannia playing on a fiddle.
4. Britannia and lion writing.
5. Britannia with arms akimbo, lion reading a newspaper.
12. Britannia with a spear; hunting scenes.
(?) Britannia with a fishing-rod; fishing scenes.
(?) Britannia with a gun; shooting scenes.
(?) Britannia with a long clay pipe.
(?) Britannia with a short pipe and pint pot.
(?) Britannia with bellows and spear as fiddle and bow.
(?) Britannia with legs crossed.

These varieties usually bear the signature "W. Mulheaded, R.A." I have also seen other two envelopes published by Spooner, but evidently not by the same artist as the above. They are of a political character, and are much more interesting than the others. One deals with Court events just before the birth of the Prince of Wales; the other is entirely composed of eight scenes relating to Daniel O'Connell, "Agitation, Recreation, Meditation, Botheration," &c. In the corner of the latter is "E. S. Hurst, Lith."

XVII. Comic Envelopes. Published by Thomas White, 59, Wych Street.

1. Same size as original, which it follows closely in details. Remarks put into the mouths of most of the figures. In lower dexter corner are two bishops. Engraved by "Mollroaney, R.A.M."

2. Like the last, but considerably larger, and with some details altered. In lower dexter corner are two Irishwomen. Engraved by "Moll-Roony, R.A.M." This variety is inscribed "The New Post Office Envelope." It also appeared in colours.

A curiously realistic caricature of the Mulready Envelope by Thackeray is mentioned in *Notes and Queries* for 10th January, 1885.

Dr. Viner possesses a variety, bearing no name of publisher or designer, in which Lord Brougham appears as Britannia, with a rod in his right hand.

From the *Catalogue* of the Exhibition of Drawings by "Phiz," held at Liverpool early in 1883, I quote the following:

"409. Satire on the design of the Penny Post envelope.
"410. The original essay of Mulready.
"411. A similar satire by John Leech, shown for comparison."

With reference to the caricature by "Phiz," see also *Notes and Queries* for 20th September, 1884.

It may not be amiss here to recall the modification of the Mulready which graced the cover of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* during the last two years of its existence.

To the accounts of Mulready imitations formerly pointed out by me as occurring in the *Timbre-Poste* and in Dr. Gray's *Catalogue*, I can now add the following references to the same subject:

On the Falsification of Postage Stamps. By J. B. Moens. Translated by E. Doble. Falmouth, 1862. Page 12.

Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them. By Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton. Edinburgh, 1863. Page 33.

How to Detect Forged Stamps. By Thomas Dalston. Gateshead, 1865. Pages 16, 38.

Album Weeds; or, How to Detect Forged Stamps. By the Rev. R. B. Earée. London, [1882]. Page 208.

The Life of Sir Rowland Hill. By George Birkbeck Hill. London, 1880. Vol. i. page 395, *note.*

The Philatelist. Brighton, 1867–68. Vol. i. p. 133; ii. p. 164.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine. Bath, 1868. Vol. vi. p. 135.

The Philatelical Journal. Birmingham, 1872. Vol. i. p. 198.

Le Magasin Pittoresque. Paris, 1863. Vol. xxxi. pp. 254, 293, 335.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. Second Series. 1863–64. Vol. xii. p. 253; xiii. pp. 13, 29, 44, 61; xiv. p. 512.

The Leisure Hour. (See *Notes and Queries*, Sixth Series, vol. xi. p. 117.) This article I have been unable to discover.

The Illustrated London News for 3rd and 17th February, 1883. References in Mr. Sala's "Echoes."

Notes and Queries. Sixth Series, vols. ix. x. xi. Several references.

The following contemporary description of the original envelope seems worthy of preservation:

"DACTYLS TO MR. MULREADY.

"INSCRIBED ON A GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE.

"HAIL! O Mulready! thou etcher of penny *envellopes!*
How can we praise the ethereal air of the garment
That hangs down behind from the shoulders of Mrs. Britannia?
What is the thing that is perched on the top of her helmet?
Is it a wasp, with its head cut off, stuck on its tail there?
And how sublime is the shadowing forth of her power,
The wonderful size of her arms, and their masculine muscles,
Each arm far more in circumference than is her headpiece,
As if to show that her strength is more than her judgment!
Mighty Britannia! enthroned on her tight little island,
Sending abroad o'er the earth, to its uttermost quarters,
Air-swimming angels—celestial General Postmen,
Types of the swiftness enjoined by the 'New Penny Postage.'
Some does she send with her right hand, and some from the other:
One to the region where Penn shaketh hands with the Indians—
A symbol that now, when so cheap is the postage of letters,
We 'll see every hand on the face of the earth with a Penn in 't;
One flies away to Lapland, and one into Turkey;
And one to take part in a snug little Chinese committee.
Praise we the symbol of ships sailing up against mountains,
Showing that nothing on earth can retard our progressing.
Praise we the thought that could show us the terrible vastness
Of the consumption of ink from the 'increased facilities,'
Showing that now it is sent not in bottles but hogsheads.
Great is thy genius, Mulready! and thou shalt live ever
By Fame handed down to Posterity on an *envellope.*"

Punch, vol. iii. p. 88.

I am, yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB,
13th July, 1885.

EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. P. J. Anderson cannot have thoroughly looked at the old volumes of the *Leisure Hour*, as, instead of the "usual dry details" he speaks of, I find in the volume for 1863 two most interesting and instructive articles on Postage Stamps, illustrated by forty-six engravings. One plate is signed, "Whymper, del. et sc." The writer's name is not given. First article is at page 70, entitled "Postage Stamps;" the second is at page 486, entitled "Rare and Curious Postage Stamps." The engravings are as follows: Mulready envelope, one penny; New Brunswick, 12½ c.; Cape of Good Hope, 4d.; Canada, 5 cents; Spain, 12 cuartos; Trinidad, 6d.; Victoria, 6d.; Queensland, 6d.; India, ½ anna; United States, 12 c.; Liberia, 24 c.; Austria, 15 kr.; France, 20 c.; Malta, ½d.; New Brunswick, 17 c.; Greece, 80 l.; W. Australia, 1d.; Lubeck, 2 sch.; Prussia, 6 pf.; Italy, 5 c.; Hanover, ½ gr.; Newfoundland, 3d.; Papal States, 7 baj.; India, 4 annas; Nova Scotia, 12½ c.; Van Diemen's Land, 4d.; New Orleans, 2 c.; Mobile, 5 c.; U. States, 3 c.; Confederate States, 5 c.; Brunswick, 3 pf.; British Guiana, 4 cents; Argentine Confederation, 15 c.; Nicaragua, 5 c.; Denmark essay; Hong Kong, 96 c.; Antigua, 1d.; Denmark essay, 8 r.b.s.; Buenos Aires, 4 r.; Turkey, 5; Mecklenburg, 5 sch.; Naples, 10 g.; Sandwich Islands, 5 c.; Tuscany, 1 cr.; English Permit, ½ oz., 1d.; U. S. Postage Currency, 5 c.

I should like to give some extracts, but do not wish to intrude on Mr. Anderson's sphere. Yours truly,

W. H. EARL, A.S.A.

WOODVILLE, STOKE-ON TRENT,
June 28th, 1885.

THE POST CARDS OF TASMANIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL, Hobart.

THE Draft Post Office Bill, introduced during the session of Parliament of 1880, contained the following clause: "Post cards may be sent by post between places in *Tasmania* at a postage rate of one penny each, impressed or printed thereon." This clause passed the House of Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council, chiefly on the ridiculous grounds that post cards might be used as a means of insult by anonymous letter-writers.

Shortly after this rejection, namely, in October, 1880, Messrs. Walch and Sons, booksellers, of Hobart, prepared and issued a private post card, of which the following is a description. Inscription in six lines, as follows:

WALCH'S
TASMANIAN POST CARD.

All persons who approve of the introduction of a PENNY POSTAL CARD for delivery in any part of the colony are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this card.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

The word "To" heads the space devoted to the address.

In the upper right-hand corner, within a rectangle formed on two sides by the border, and on the other two by plain lines, which nearly touch it, are the words INLAND—POSTAGE—2d., and TOWN—POSTAGE—1d., each in three lines, a single coloured line dividing the two inscriptions. The whole is enclosed in an ornamental border 111½ × 72½ mm.

October, 1880. Lithographed in rose, without expressed value.

(*a*) On thin white card. 117½ × 80 mm.
(*b*) On thin card, pale brown face, white back. 118½ × 80 mm.

These cards were sold in packets of one dozen for 3d., and were used to a considerable extent from October, 1880, to January, 1882, a period of about fifteen months.

I have described these cards more from their peculiar history than for any philatelic value that attaches to them. As they had to bear an adhesive stamp denoting the full rate of postage on an ordinary letter, they can only be treated of as unstamped local cards.

The Draft Post Office Bill, introduced during the session of 1881, contained the following line after the clause defining a letter: "The word letter shall include a card." This was passed by both Houses of Parliament, and although the Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1881, it was not until January, 1882, that the first officially issued post card made its appearance. This card was prepared and printed at the office of the *Mercury* newspaper. About 18000 were printed, all of which were issued to the public.

Stamp, type of 1870, impressed in right upper corner. Arms of Great Britain in centre, with "POST" to left and "CARD" to right in Roman capitals. "TASMANIA" in small block letters beneath Arms. "The address only to be written on this side" in medium-sized block letters, followed by "To" in script type. Three dotted lines for address. The whole enclosed in frame, 110 × 71 mm., composed of thick outer and thin inner line, enclosing ornamental border.

January, 1882. One penny. Lithographed in carmine (many shades) on medium yellowish-buff card. 118½ × 75 mm.

On the 31st December, 1881, 100,000 post cards were ordered from Messrs. De la Rue and Co. These arrived about July, 1882, but as the stock of the January issue was not exhausted, they did not come into use until September.

Stamp type of 1870, impressed in right upper corner. Arms of Great Britain in centre, with "POST" to left and "CARD" to right in large, and "Tasmania" in smaller Roman capitals underneath Arms. "The address only to be written on this side" in small block letters. No border; no lines for address.

September, 1882. One penny. Electrotyped in bright carmine on stout white card. 120½ × 74½ mm.

The plate of the last-mentioned card was sent out with a supply of cardboard and ink. The stock of English printed cards in hand running short, the Government printer was instructed to print some from the plate supplied for provisional use, until a fresh supply (ordered from England on 6th November, 1883) could be obtained. 45,000 were so printed.

Of course the local printers made a signal failure; and although they printed from the *original English plate*, the result was a wretched caricature of the neat De la Rue production, the inscription in some cases sloping at an angle of about 150 degrees. These cards were issued on the 18th July, 1884, and continued in use until February, 1885.

July 18th, 1884. Locally-printed provisional card. One penny. Type of September, 1882. Badly printed in colour, varying from dull carmine to bright red, and from pink to pale greyish-pink. Stout white card. 123 × 72 mm.

On the 23rd of July, 1884, just five days after the issue of the last-mentioned cards, the new supply of 100,000 from the plate ordered on November 6th, 1883, arrived; but the wretched local production was issued to a long-suffering public until the last card was sold, and in the middle of February, 1885, the fresh cards came out. Although the whole design was re-engraved, the order to make a *fac-simile* of the former one was so closely adhered to, that scarcely any difference can be detected between the two designs. The only points of difference are in the size of the card, and the later one having the stamp and inscription slightly more to the left than the earlier.

February (middle of), 1885. One penny (*fac-simile* of design of September, 1882). Electrotyped in bright carmine on stout white card. 121 × 74½ mm.

THE STAMPS OF PERSIA.

By F. BREITFUSS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."]

(*Continued from page 98.*)

ISSUE OF 1876.

The same stamps, imperforate.

1 shahi, black.
2 „ ultramarine.
4 „ vermilion.
8 „ yellow-green (light and dark).

Reprints.

In 1878 and 1879 there arrived at Teheran extensive orders for stamps from the United States and England. Here was a demand for things that were no longer in existence. To send back the money would be to forego an easily-earned profit. What was to be done? Orders were given for a fresh printing, similar to the suppressed stamps.

The 8 shahi was *not* reprinted, as there was sufficient stock in reserve. The 2 shahi has not been met with by us as a reprint; but this value may

exist, although we have no means of arriving at any conclusion on this point. As regards the 1 shahi, it is found in two forms : in horizontal rows of four varieties, showing a wavy vertical line between every two stamps, and with a wavy vertical line and two other straight lines, thick and thin.

The 4 shahi was reprinted in *four*, and *three*, varieties, in horizontal rows ; that with two white spaces beneath the lion disappeared at the second printing, like the 4 kran, blue, printed in February, 1878.

These stamps are on very thick white paper, and imperforate.

1878. (1) With three wavy lines of separation.

(*Four varieties*).

1 shahi, black.
2 „ (?).

1879. (2) With one wavy line and two strokes of separation.

(*Four varieties*).

1 shahi, black.
2 „ (?).

1878. (3) With one wavy line and two strokes of separation, and also a stroke before the first stamp.

(*Four varieties*).

4 shahi, vermilion.

1879. (4) With one wavy line and one stroke of separation, also a stroke before the first, and another after the third stamp.

(*Three varieties*).

4 shahi, vermilion.

Stamps exist rouletted by means of a penknife ; but this was done merely as a speculation.

With a view to economy, the stamps—which down to this time had been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. McLachlan—were printed by Post Office officials. Impressions were taken with the hand, with the fingers, with the foot ! As for the paper, it was merely bought as it was wanted. Were not the bazaars there for the express purpose of supplying one's needs ? In consequence of this we have all those varieties of paper which have been noted, and which have been regarded as of a speculative character. The following varieties therefore are to be met with :

(*a*) On yellowish-white wove paper, varying in thickness.
(*b*) On bluish-white wove paper.
(*c*) On white laid paper.

The impressions were taken on scraps of paper of the size of four stamps, arranged in two rows. Like the issues both preceding and subsequent, the varieties do not always occupy the same positions, the plates being arranged haphazard. Consequently different arrangements of these varieties are to be met with.

Issue of the Early Part of 1876.

The type of these stamps does not differ from that of 1875, but the four varieties are differently arranged ; they occupy *two* rows instead of one. The stamps are imperforate. As already explained, this was too much trouble for the officials of the Post Office.

Wove paper, white or slightly bluish.

1 shahi, black, grey-black, grey.
4 „ vermilion, orange-red, pale brown-red, carmine-red.
1 kran, various shades of carmine (pale, bright, deep, brownish).
4 „ „ „ yellow (dirty, pale, deep, saffron, parmesan, & orange).

The 1 and 4 kran were printed from the plates of the 1 and 4 shahi respectively.

The 2 shahi does not exist in this series. It will appear again later, for reasons which we shall then assign.

As regards the 8 shahi, there was no necessity to reprint it, this value being still in stock in 1878 and 1879, when the reprint of these stamps was ordered, as we have already seen.

The 1 kran is found also with the engraving very much worn. The circle of pearls has almost disappeared, as well as the circles in the angles, which wearing-out was remedied later on in the printings from these plates. From the worn die are to be found

1 kran, carmine (deep, very deep, lilac, pale).

Certain stamps exist perforated on all sides. We have seen the 4 shahi, which owes its existence to speculation, no authentic perforation having existed in this issue, whilst in that of 1875 the perforation only exists on one or two vertical sides.

VARIETY.

With impression on both sides.

1 shahi, black.
4 „ vermilion, yellow.

This double impression is not the result of an *error*, as might be supposed. It was by way of saving that the same paper was employed for a second printing, the first not having proved sufficiently distinct. As regards the decidedly blued paper, which is pretty frequently met with, this proceeds from the fact of an aniline colour being used for obliteration, which spreads itself over the stamp, when soaked in water to detach the paper from the back.

Laid white paper.

1 shahi, black (?).
1 kran, carmine (various shades).
4 „ yellow, orange-yellow, saffron.

The first of these stamps has been notified to us as existing, but we have not seen it.

About August, 1876, the stamps were issued, bearing the portrait of the Shah, which had been ordered at the Government Printing Office in Vienna by M. Riederer, the Director-General of Posts. "Stamped envelopes even," says M. P. Hugounet, "were sent from Vienna to Teheran, which was an advance and an innovation, for previously a letter leaving the hands of the '*Mirza*'* was rolled up, tied together with a piece of coloured ribbon, and handed over thus to the '*tschapar*'"†

The stamp itself also bears testimony to this progress towards perfection.

* The word "Mirza" is equivalent to the French "Monsieur." Placed *after* the name, it signifies "Prince," but ordinarily it serves to designate specially the scribes, who possess in Persia the rare art of writing, and who carry, as distinctive badges of their profession, a parchment scroll at the girdle, and the *kalemdam*, a kind of inkstand.

† Postman.

M. Riederer, in 1876, caused the value in shahis to be engraved beneath the heraldic lion, and in the corners of the stamps. Shortly afterwards the portrait of the Shah, Nasr Eddin, replaced the armed lion and rising sun. In 1878 the same stamp appeared with a surcharge, and then the frame was altered and printed in colour. Finally a stamp was issued worthy of comparison, for perfection and finish, with the best productions of North America and the English colonies. Behind a Persian portico the sun rises in splendour to illuminate this fertile development of postal effort, and below, a scroll, with text in French and in Arabic, satisfies the inquisitive as to the country of this pretty engraving.

Issue of August, 1876.



Portrait (full face) of the Shah, in a circle, with the arms of the country below (lion with scimitar, and sun); rectangular frame, with ground of coloured network, the impression of the remainder of the stamp being in black; figures of value in the angles, between the circle and the frame. Printed in colour on white paper; *perf. 13.*

1 shahi, lilac and black.
2 „ green „
5 „ rose „
10 „ blue „

The stamps which are perforated 10½ belong to a second delivery.

1 shahi, lilac and black.
5 „ rose „
10 „ blue „

The 2 shahi omitted here had not been ordered. It was not foreseen that they would be quickly exhausted, compelling the Postal Administration to have recourse to its officials, and proceed to print from the plates of 1876.

Issue of ——, 1876.

Similar to the stamps of 1876 in type, and having *four* varieties in two rows. The paper has a slightly blue tint.

2 shahi, milky-blue, greyish-blue, blue.

In consequence of a further exhaustion of stock, the 1 shahi underwent the same process as the 2 shahi, and a local printing took place.

Issue of End of 1876.

Resembling the previous, except that the four varieties are placed in *one vertical row*, and that the paper is of a greyish tint.

1 shahi, black.

Whether by accident, or through a deficiency of blue ink, there appeared at the same time, and upon a vertical strip,

2 shahi, black.

The four varieties of the 2 shahi are placed irregularly: (1) With the lower two stamps inverted. (2) With the middle two stamps inverted. This, of course, produces *tête-bêche* varieties.

Variety.

2 shahi, black, *tête-bêche.*

About the end of 1877 provisional stamps appeared, in consequence of the temporary exhaustion at Tauris of the stamps of 5 shahi.

Issue of End of 1877,

Stamps of August, 1876 (10 shahi), cut in halves horizontally, each portion having the surcharge "*5 shahy*," or "*5 shahi*," printed in colour; namely,



(1) *Black* surcharge—5 SHAHY :
5 sh. (upon 10 sh.), blue and black, black surcharge.

(2) *Greenish-black* surcharge—5 SHAHI :
5 sh. (upon 10 sh.), blue and black, black surcharge.

It appears that "*shahi*" is merely a correction of the faulty spelling "*shahy*."

The quantity of stamps surcharged in this manner was 500, or 1,000 halves, or 250 of each variety, the surcharging having taken place on two occasions, and 500 halves of stamps being dealt with each time.

Issue of February (?), 1878.

Some robberies having been committed, the 4 kran, yellow, was withdrawn from circulation, and rendered obsolete. It was replaced by the 4 kran printed in *blue*, in horizontal strips of *three* varieties, from the 4 shahi, the fourth variety having become too much deteriorated, as already seen in the reprints dating from this epoch.

4 kran, ultramarine, pale, bright, dull and grey-blue.

It is on these stamps principally that we find finger-marks, showing the very primitive manner in which they were printed.

This printing is at times so defective, that certain specimens are found where the design is totally invisible, and others where the white parts are coloured, and *vice versa*.

Issue of July, 1878.

Similar to the local stamps of 1876, and printed from the *four* varieties of the 1 shahi, arranged in two rows, on white wove paper.

1 kran, canary-yellow.

This colour, canary-yellow, being calculated to lead to confusion, this stamp *was never brought into use;* but the stock placed in the hands of M. Riederer was sold in Europe, after he had quitted Persia.

Essays.

In view of a probable failure of the stock of 1 kran, and the necessity for the creation of a 5 kran stamp, essays were invited. Ten of each of the following were printed, and submitted to the Minister, who thought proper to make use of them for franking correspondence !

1 kran, bronze-red on yellow.
1 „ gold on white.
1 „ bronze-red on white.
1 „ silver (?) „
5 „ carmine „
1 toman, gold on blue.

By a fraudulent erasure, the 1 kran, carmine, has been made into a 5 kran, and so offered as a rarity.

Notes and Queries.

NOTICE.—The Editor having left town, it is particularly requested that *all communications for him may be addressed to the care of the Publishers*, until further notice.

C. L. C., West Australia.—Much obliged for your kind information, of which we have made use.

C. W. V. Thanks, but had the information already. You say that certain stamps are longer than others of the same country, "*and consequently have more perforations.*" We do not quite understand the bearing of the observation. There are, *of course*, more perforations in, say 1¼ inch than in 1 inch; but that does not constitute a *variety* of perforation. It almost reads as if you thought that perf. 14 meant fourteen holes in the entire side of the stamp. Surely you are aware that perforations are always quoted according to the number of holes *in a space of two centimètres*, and consequently the length of a stamp in no way affects the gauge of the perforation.

G. A. P.—Thanks for remarks on Cuban stamps, but they convey nothing that we did not know previously. The small mark on the Japans is a plate number, consequently every time a plate becomes worn and a new one is brought into use this small sign or numeral has to be changed. The 45 sen exhibits even more varieties of plate number than the two stamps mentioned.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. AUGUST, 1885. No. 79.

ENGINEERING a stamp journal was less difficult in the "old times" than it is at present. Material, at any rate, was far more plentiful. Everything was new, everything was a discovery; neither theories nor facts had been so thoroughly thrashed out and sifted as they have been since, and the choice of a subject of interest on which to theorise and descant was a much wider one. The first mention of watermarks by the *Timbre-Poste* is in the number for September, 1864, which contains a letter from a correspondent in Auckland, calling attention to the N. Z. stamps of New Zealand. In October, 1865, there is a discussion whether the current French term is *filigrane* or *filagramme*, the latter being adopted. In the same number M. Moens attributes the first search for watermarks to one of his correspondents, a M. Regnard, and states that he himself had collected the materials for an article on the subject which was anticipated by Dr. Magnus's celebrated contributions to the *Timbrophile*, from April to July, 1865, and which were amended, enlarged, and reprinted in *brochure* form in 1867. From the end of 1865 the watermarks of all new emissions are noted, and they are particularised in all articles upon old issues. In this and the following year some amusing skirmishes took place between M. Moens and M. Mahé, of the *Timbrophile*, more especially in connection with the watermarks of the stamps of British India and of Lubeck, the rosettes in the latter being declared by M. Moens to exist in the gum only and not in the paper.

Up to October, 1866, perforated stamps were merely described as being *dentelés*, or *dentelés à la roulette*. In the rare cases, in which attention is called to one perforation being larger or smaller than another, the whole number of dents is given; as, for instance, when a stamp is said to have sixteen dents throughout its length, and twelve in its breadth. In the *Timbre-Poste* of the above-

mentioned date appeared the first of a series of articles by Dr. Magnus, in which the various forms of perforation and roulette were described and illustrated, a sketch of an odontometer given, and the doctor's plan for measuring the number of dents within a space of two centimetres most admirably set forth. These articles were continued in every successive number until the April of the following year, and, from the appearance of the first, the perforation of every new stamp has been gauged and catalogued.

In tracing the earliest mention of certain celebrated stamps we do not pretend that they were chronicled for the first time in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*. Some of them, no doubt, were first noted in English journals, but we adhere to our original purpose of scanning "old times" through one and the same pair of spectacles. In January, 1865, mention is made of the first circular stamps of British Guiana, which had previously been catalogued by Berger Levrault. A correspondent of M. Moens, in Demerara, had been unable, in spite of all inquiries, to obtain any information respecting them. The said correspondent sends him, for his private collection, a few of the so-called newspaper stamps of 1862, and says that he will not send more lest collectors, on seeing them, should be led to form a low estimate of the civilization of the colony. In May, 1878, the 2 cents, circular, rose, is mentioned with considerable suspicion; and although M. Moens has, of course, long since acknowledged its authenticity, and included it in his lists and catalogues, we do not find any further mention of it in the pages of his journal. In May and July, 1865, the "Post-office" stamps of Mauritius are rather scoffed at; but in November of the same year they are accepted as good. In a list of the stamps of Hawaii, published in September, 1865, only the 13 cents of the first issue is catalogued, and then as a subsequent emission to the 5 cents, blue, with portrait of Kamehameha III. In January, 1866, the existence of the 2 and 5 cents is strongly doubted.

With earlier numbers of the *Timbre-Poste* were published periodical price lists. Then as now the rarer stamps were seldom priced, but some of those that are quoted would find ready purchasers nowadays at considerably more money. In March, 1866, we could have bought Saxony 3 pfennig, red, unused, at 5 francs; Ceylon 2s., blue, imperf., 2 francs; New Granada, 1861, large 20 cents, red, unused, 5 francs; and the peso of 1862, on *bleuté*, unused, 6 francs; "Sydney views," 1d. unused, 12 francs; Tasmania, first issue, 4d. unused, 5 francs; New Zealand, pelure,

perforated and rouletted, from 1 franc to 1.50 francs. In March, 1867, the Zurich postage stamps, both 4 and 6 rappen, are quoted at 75 centimes apiece; Neuchatel 5 c. at 2.50 francs; and the Vaud 5 c., unused, at 6 francs, and used at 2 francs. In January, 1864, was advertised "a superb album, containing an almost complete collection of stamps, of which 1000 are unused, and the rest very slightly postmarked. Each page is adorned with drawings of the arms and flags of various nations by an artist of talent. Price 2200 francs." We wonder who became the fortunate possessor of this treasure. In those days collectors of unused specimens of recent emissions had not such heavy values to tackle as in later years. In January, 1866, a Parisian correspondent writes, that demands have appeared in several of the newspapers for a 5 francs stamp. He considers that such a value would be rather of the nature of paper-money than of a postage stamp, which, when it exceeds the value of 50 centimes, is directly provocative of fraud. He feels convinced that so extravagant a demand will be rejected. If this gentleman be still collecting, he will have had, long before now, to purchase stamps of a much higher denomination than the 5 francs, the issue of which he so earnestly deprecates.

From time to time we hear of fresh editions of the Editor's Stamp Album, and are favoured with spicy criticisms on those produced by other dealers, especially M. Lallier's, out of which have descended to us some of the scarcest and most mutilated of specimens. M. Moens has never bored his readers with those wearisome exhortations, professedly addressed to the young and innocent, as to the arrangement and manipulation of their stamps, which have padded so many pages of so many magazines. In August, 1867, however, he strongly insists upon the importance of scientific collectors adopting the system of movable leaves for their albums, and treats with merited scorn the Goths who gum down their stamps without hinging them.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—The subjoined cuts represent the post cards of 10 and 20 reis, announced respectively in April and June. (I. II.)

British Guiana.—We have before us two official stamps surcharged in an entirely new type. The word OFFICIAL is in block letters 20 mm. long and 3 mm. high, running diagonally from the left lower angle to the right upper angle, and is apparently done

with a hand-stamp containing movable type, as some letters project above the rest in the one stamp.

Official Adhesives. 1 c., grey; *wmk. C A and Crown.*
4 c., blue ,, ,,

British Levant.—We have received three of the current series of English stamps, surcharged with their equivalent in Turkish currency, for use in the British Post-office in Turkey. The surcharges are in block type, 3 mm. high.

Adhesives. 2½d., lilac, surcharged in black 40 PARAS.
5d., pale green ,, 80 PARAS.
2s. 6d., lilac ,, 12 PIASTRES.

Cape Verd.—The annexed cut represents the type of post card chronicled in June. (III.)

Dominican Republic.—We have the 1 peso gold, of the series with network, surcharged "5 francos" in black.

Adhesive. 5 fcs. on 1 peso, ground of network.

French Levant.—We are informed that a series of stamps was to be issued on August 16th for the use of French Post-offices in Turkey, on the same plan adopted by England and Germany. We have not seen them yet, or heard of their actual issue, but we chronicle them provisionally.

Adhesives. 25 c., surcharged 1 piastre.
75 c. ,, 3 piastres.
1 fc. ,, 4 piastres.

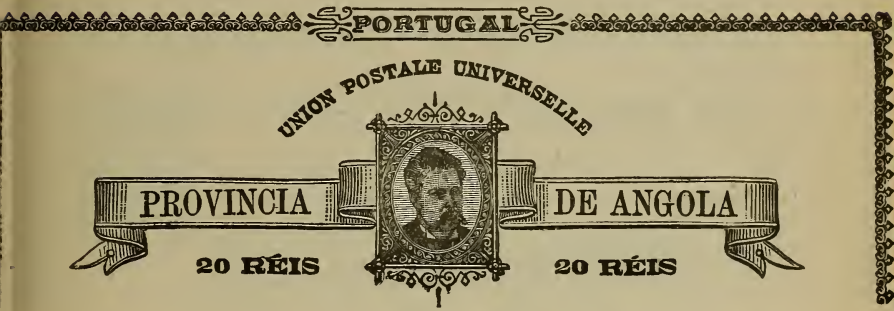
Guatemala.—A correspondent in this country, who deals in stamps, has sent us a specimen of what he terms a "veritable curiosity" in philately.

This consists of a note-size envelope, bearing the inscription DERECHOS DE CORREOS PAGADOS across the top in Roman capitals, with a single thick line below. The address of a business house in Guatemala is printed in the ordinary position, and in the right upper corner is the impression from an oval indiarubber stamp, CORREO INTERIOR, GUATEMALA, JUL. 8, 1885."

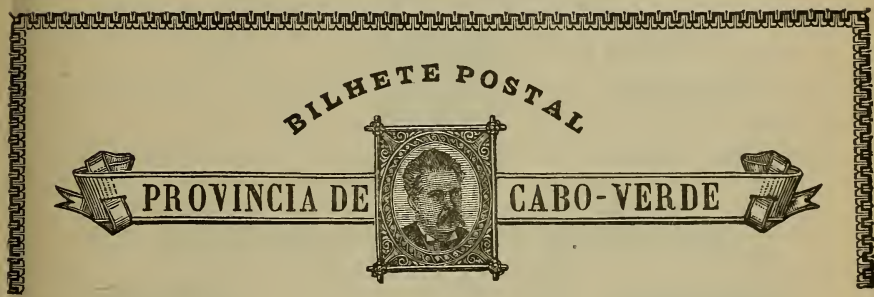
By way of explanation, after informing us that he is the sole possessor of these treasures, our correspondent says: "The whole number of specimens will be much less than 1000. The inscription DERECHOS DE CORREOS PAGADOS means 'Postal dues paid.' The postmark is the one in ordinary use for interior correspondence. The value depends on the mailing point: for the city it would be 1 centavo, for the interior 5 centavos. The occasion of the issue of these envelopes was as follows: Mr. H. (the person to whom they are all addressed) is establishing a newspaper in this city, and the government, in order to facilitate his enterprise, makes a rebate to him in postage. He sends out his circulars asking for subscriptions, accompanied in each case by one of these envelopes, so that his supporters may forward the amount of their subscriptions free of expense, the post-office keeping account of the number delivered to him. It is an envelope sanctioned by the postal authorities, and is recognized by them as 'postage paid.' It is therefore clearly


Bilhete
Postal
10 RÉIS
10 RÉIS
PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA

I.


PORTUGAL
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
PROVINCIA
DE ANGOLA
20 RÉIS
20 RÉIS

II.


BILHETE POSTAL
PROVINCIA DE
CABO-VERDE

III.


BILHETE POSTAL
10
DEZ REIS
GUINE PORTUGUEZA

IV.

entitled to be considered a postage stamp." We regret that we are unable to get up sufficient enthusiasm about this "veritable curiosity" to "read its title clear" after the manner of our friend; but then he has secured the control of all used specimens.

Guinea.—We have received the Cape Verd stamp, 25 reis, printed in *mauve*, and surcharged GUINE, in the larger type, without an accent over the E.

Adhesive. 25 reis, mauve; black surcharge.

Also an envelope purporting to be a special frank used during a scarcity of stamps in this Portuguese colony. It commends itself mainly by its simplicity. Above the address are written the words "Franca de Poste," and the number "50" (presumably a rotation number) is struck with a handstamp in black, and—*voilà tout!* There is no sign of any obliteration.

Annexed is a representation of the 10 reis card chronicled in February. (IV.)

Hong Kong.—We have received a Stamp Duty label of 1 dollar 50 cents, which has been used postally.

Fiscal Postal. 1 dol. 50 c., claret.

Macau.—The fun grows fast and furious here. No fewer than four new provisionals are to hand, surcharged in the same type as those recently chronicled.

Provisionals.	10 reis,	on 40 reis,	blue;	surcharge in	black.
	10 ,,	on 50 ,,	green	,,	blue.
	20 ,,	on 80 ,,	grey	,,	black.
	40 ,,	on 50 ,,	green	,,	red.

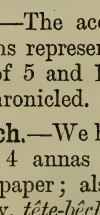
The annexed illustration represents the post card for Macau and Timor chronicled in our April number. (V.)

Mozambique.—The accompanying illustration exhibits the type of the 10 reis post card chronicled in April. (VI.)

New Zealand.—We have ascertained, by inquiry through an esteemed correspondent, that the halfpenny provisional stamp, formed by surcharging the current 1d., to which we alluded in our October and December numbers, is an impostor, no such stamp having ever been used or prepared by the postal authorities.



Peru.—The accompanying illustrations represent the two new stamps of 5 and 10 centavos recently chronicled.



Poonch.—We have the 1 anna and the 4 annas on white laid *batonné* paper; also the 2 annas on yellow, *tête-bêche*.

Adhesives.	1 anna,	scarlet-vermilion,	on thin white laid *batonné*	paper.
	4 annas	,,	,,	,,
	2 ,,	,,	on yellow *batonné*	paper, *tête-bêche*.

BILHETE POSTAL



DEZ REIS 10 DEZ REIS 10

PROVINCIA DE MACAU E TIMOR

V.



BILHETE POSTAL

DEZ REIS 10

PROVINCIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

VI.

BILHETE POSTAL



1/4 TANGA 1/4 TANGA

INDIA PORTUGUEZA

UM QUARTO DE TANGA

VII.



BILHETE POSTAL

SÃO THOMÉ E PRINCIPE

DEZ RÉIS

VIII.

Portuguese Indies.—We now illustrate the ¼ tanga card announced in our June number. (VII.)

Russia.—Mr. Siewert has shown us a pair of stamps of 1 kopec, orange, imperforate. These form part of a defective sheet, in which the fact is revealed that these stamps are the subject of *two separate printings*, the first merely depositing the burelé pattern which forms the groundwork, and the second filling in the central design and the figures in the angles. In the specimens before us the sheet has slipped out of place, with the result that the margin of the network is one-eighth of an inch from the frame of the stamp. We had no idea until now that the Russian stamps were printed at two operations, and are quite unable to understand the *wherefore* of it, as the expense must be very heavy, and moreover it would seem to be quite unnecessary, since the present series of stamps is printed in monocolour. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to enlighten us. As regards the pair of stamps under consideration, we cannot regard them as having any philatelic interest. A faulty sheet has been obtained, by accident or by design, from the printers before being perforated, and has been used for postal purposes, or at any rate has been postmarked.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—We append an illustration of the 10 reis post card announced in April. (VIII.)

Trinidad.—An esteemed correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the following official notice:

"G.P.O., TRINIDAD, 24*th July*, 1885.

"NOTICE!

"On and from the 1st September, 1885, all Postage Stamps (other than those described below) issued in this colony prior to 1st September, 1883, will become obsolete, and will not, after that date, be accepted in prepayment of postage.

"Anyone having such Postage Stamps may, before the above date, exchange them for their value in the current issue stamps on application at the General Post Office, Port of Spain.

"Current issue of Trinidad Postage Stamps: Head of Queen, crowned, to left on shaded circle; inscription, TRINIDAD POSTAGE, in curved label above; value in words on lower part; ornamental angles; colour on white. ½d., green; 1d., pink; 2½d., blue; 4d., slate; 6d., olive; 1s., brown. Also 5s., rose, large rectangular.

(*Signed*) "J. A. BULMER,
"*Postmaster-General.*"

United States of Colombia.—Mr. Castle calls our attention to there being two distinct types of the current 10 c. adhesive. In the one the word LOS is of the same size as the others; in the second it is much smaller.

United States.—A correspondent kindly sends us the following newspaper cuttings:

"MESSENGERS TO DELIVER LETTERS AT ONCE IF 10-CENT STAMPS ARE USED.

"WASHINGTON, D.C., *July* 10.—Postmaster-General Vilas to-day approved the design for the new special delivery stamp authorized at the last session. By the terms of the law the Postmaster-General was instructed to establish a system of special delivery of mails at post offices where the population is not less than 4000. He was to use his own discretion in the matter, and accordingly he will try the new system at New York, and some of the larger offices, the 1st of October, 1885. The plan is to send a letter to the special delivery office, which will send it to the destination by messenger, without waiting for the carrier to go out on his usual trip. In addition to the ordinary letter postage a special delivery stamp must be affixed to mail matter requiring prompt delivery. The design of the stamp is very handsome, and the vignet represents a messenger in uniform bearing a letter in his hand, and the panel at the upper corner bears the following: U.S. SPECIAL POSTAGE DELIVERY. On a plate, which is surrounded by a handsomely-designed wreath of flowers, is placed the language of the Act: SECURES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT A SPECIAL DELIVERY OFFICE. Under this is placed the denomination of the stamp in figures and numerals. The new stamp will be made by the American Bank-Note Company of New York, and will be put in operation as a test only in the larger cities. By this arrangement a great deal of time will be saved in the delivery of business letters; for in distributing a mail letters bearing special delivery stamps will be immediately sent by messenger to their destination."

"A DELIVERY STAMP OF ARTISTIC DESIGN.

"WASHINGTON, D.C., *July* 11.—The Postmaster-General has approved the design for the 10-cent special delivery stamp authorized by Congress at its last session. The stamp will be about twice the size of the ordinary postage stamp, and the shape of a dollar note. On the left of the stamp there is a pretty vignette of a messenger-boy in uniform. Across the top are the words, UNITED STATES SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY, and along the bottom the price of the stamp, ten (10) cents, is expressed in figures and letters. Conspicuous on the body of the stamp are the words, SECURES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT THE SPECIAL DELIVERY OFFICE. The whole design is very pretty and effective. The Postmaster-General yesterday gave it into the hands of the American Bank-Note Company of New York."

Victoria.—We have the new 1d. newsband, of the same type as the current adhesive of same value.

Newsband. 1d., pale green; *wmk. a Crown and "One Penny, Victoria."*

NOTES ON EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

By P. J. ANDERSON, F.S.A., Scot.

(Continued from page 91.)

1862.

If Mr. W. H. Earl will kindly read again the passage where I speak of "dry details" about postage stamps being given in the *Leisure Hour*, he will find that the remark applied only to the volume for 1859. I was acquainted with the two 1863 articles that he mentions, and had intended to allude to them in due course. I have been unable, however, to obtain access to a complete file of the *Leisure Hour*, and Mr. Earl will confer a favour if he can refer me to the article on "Mulready Caricatures," said by Mr. J. P. Edmond, in *Notes and Queries* for 1884, to occur in an early volume (see last month's *Philatelic Record*, p. 112), or to any other article treating of matters philatelic.

"Something about Postage Stamps," from the *Leisure Hour*, 1859, p. 489, is, I observe, reprinted under the heading "A Chapter on the Penny Postage Stamp" in the opening number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine.*

Two months later in date than the *Monthly Intelligencer* was the *Monthly Advertiser*, the true literary progenitor of the *Philatelical Journal* and the *Philatelic Record.* The *Advertiser* was originally projected by Mr. T. W. Kitt,* and the first number, a modest eight-page journal, was published 15th December, 1862, at Liverpool, by Messrs. Edward Moore and Co., price 1d. The second issue was headed *The Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser;* and in No. 3 the title was finally amplified into *The Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*, the size increased by four additional pages, and the price raised to 2d. From the outset, the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton

* "Towards the middle of the year 1862, when philately was becoming very popular, appearances led me to conclude that a periodical entirely devoted to that subject would prove a great boon to collectors, and also a lucrative investment to its proprietors. Accordingly, in the summer of the year named, I inserted an advertisement in the *Boy's Own Magazine*, requesting any gentlemen who were of a similar opinion to join me in the undertaking. This advertisement was productive of innumerable replies, requesting further information; but not so many as half-a-dozen of them spoke favourably of my scheme. In order to 'leave not a stone unturned' for the attainment of the end in view, I had personal interviews with many of the leading English collectors residing in or near London; and in consequence of its being 'Exhibition year' I was also enabled to meet several from the country; but public opinion seemed so much against me, that I reluctantly abandoned the enterprise, thinking it folly to undertake what my superiors in the knowledge of philately thought so unpromising. My voluminous correspondence on the subject, and earnest endeavours to bring about the consummation of my wishes, were however rewarded with success; for Mr. A. Perris, of Liverpool (one of the few gentlemen who thought favourably of my plans), entered warmly into the matter, but from reasons above stated I declined rendering him any pecuniary assistance, though I placed my pen at his service, of which he availed himself. However, *finis coronat opus*—on December 15th, 1862, the harbinger of a new style of literature made its appearance, in the shape of the *Monthly Advertiser*, afterwards known as the *Stamp Collectors' Review*."—Mr. T. W. Kitt in the *Philatelist*, vol. i. p. 31. Mr. Kitt contributed to the first volume of the *Review* an instructive series of eight articles on "Postage Stamp Collecting: Its Use (Postage Stamps from artistic, geographical, historical, and numismatic points of view); Its Abuse (Forgeries considered with reference to obliterations, watermarks, and paper)."

was the leading spirit of this magazine, contributing to it the first sketch of his "Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them," together with much acute general criticism. When the second volume began, in January, 1864, he was formally installed as Editor. In June of the same year the *Review* came to an untimely end, "through the folly of the proprietors," writes Mr. Pemberton in the *Philatelical Journal*, vol. i. p. 217. "We have the MSS. for the July number by us as written for publication." A title-page and index for the fragment of a second volume were printed in 1879. The pages of the *Stamp Collectors' Review* throw much light on questions whose discussion bulked largely in the early days of philately: Dutch Guiana stamps, Prince Consort Essays, Mauritius eight-pennies, Mormon stamps, and so forth.

Dr. Gray's *Hand Catalogue* has already been mentioned. Though the first attempt to apply a scientific classification to stamps, it was not the earliest English catalogue to appear in book form. In April, 1862, was published *Aids to Stamp Collectors: being a List of English and Foreign Stamps in Circulation since 1840.* By a Stamp Collector. Brighton: H. and C. Treacher. This volume was little more than a translation from the work of Potiquet, mentioned before (Paris: 1st ed. December, 1861; 2nd ed. March, 1862), and from the *Manuel du Collectionneur* of Moens (Brussels: 1st ed. January, 1862). Second and third editions of the *Aids* rapidly followed within the same year, the title-page bearing the name of the author, Frederick Booty. Mr. Booty also brought out a *Stamp Collectors' Guide* (same publishers and year), the earliest illustrated catalogue. The lithographs of stamps—some two hundred in number—are said to be the result of Mr. Booty's own artistic skill, and are at least recognisable.

A book which, though not more systematic in arrangement than Booty's, gained a much wider popularity, was the *Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps.* By Mount Brown. London: Passmore (1st ed., May, 1862; 2nd, June; 3rd, December; 4th, May, 1863; 5th, March, 1864). Mr. Brown originally based his List on the collection of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Perpetual Curate of Allhallows, Staining, one of our earliest collectors, who died in 1866. The number of varieties described rises from 1200 in the first edition to 2400 in the fifth. Of the latter fifty copies were thrown off on large paper,* and form decidedly the handsomest specimens of early English philatelic literature. Addenda by the author to the fifth edition are to be found in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, vol. ii. pp. 87, 99, 119, 135, 151, 167. An American piracy of the first edition was published in 1862 at Philadelphia, by A. C. Kline, under the title of *The Stamp Collectors' Manual: being a Complete Guide to the Collectors of American and Foreign Postage and Despatch Stamps.* This seems to be the earliest American philatelic publication. A more remarkable proof of the popularity of Brown's work was afforded by the appearance of a *Catalogue of nearly Two Thousand Varieties of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps.* By a Collector. Gloucester: 1863. This was simply an almost *verbatim* reprint of Brown's third edition; and it is noteworthy that the printer rendered himself liable to a penalty by not appending his name. This curiosity of literature was suppressed at the instance of Mr. Brown, and is consequently very scarce. Reviews of it will be found in the *Stamp*

* The titles to which an asterisk is affixed are those of books or articles that are not described in Mr. Tiffany's work.

Collectors' Review, vol. i. p. 60, and the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, vol. i. p. 93.

The names of Booty, Brown, and Gray exhaust the list of catalogue-writers of 1862; but another small manual that must be mentioned is *On the Falsification of Postage Stamps; or a General Nomenclature of all Imitations and Forgeries, as well as of the Various Essay Stamps of all Countries.* Translated by E. Doble, from the French of J. B. Moens. Falmouth: 1862. This may be looked on as the forerunner of Mr. Pemberton's important work of the like character published in the following year. The latter writer, in his preface, pronounces M. Moens' work to be worse than useless, since "from the vagueness of the descriptions, both of the forgeries and genuine stamps, many persons testing stamps from them would select the forgery as genuine, and *vice versa*." A review of the English translation in the *Stamp Collectors' Review*—probably from the same trenchant pen—remarks: "If the original is worthless, what shall we say of the translation? . . . Mr. Doble's genius soars above the minds of most men, and cannot be confined within the narrow limits of his mother tongue. . . . We consign his book to oblivion, and himself to his English and French dictionaries and grammars."

In **All the Year Round* for 19th July, 1862, appeared a short sketch, "My Nephew's Collection," descriptive of "the last new mania." This will be found reprinted in the *Stamp Collectors' Review*, vol. i. p. 31, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, vol. i. p. 19, and *Once a Month*, new series, vol. i. pp. 82, 97, 113.

The prepared stamp album, like the catalogue, had its origin in France, and the only example that falls to be considered at present is the English reproduction of the well-known *Album Lallier*. Both French and English first editions were published at Paris in 1862. This handsome book, in spite of many errors that were persistently left uncorrected, notwithstanding much adverse criticism in the English journals, long retained a hold on public favour. Twelve editions, both in French and in English, appeared during the years 1863–75. The fourteenth, revised by Pierre Mahé (Editor of the *Timbrophile* and the *Gazette des Timbres*), dates from 1876, and is, I believe, the latest. The fifth and subsequent editions contain somewhat meagre bibliographical lists.

It remains to speak only of the price lists of dealers, of which 1862 produced a plentiful crop, though it is now impossible to determine the question of priority. I append notes on a few of the more important.

C. Gloyn, Manchester, advertises, 1862–63, a **Price List* (several editions), at first under the *noms de plume* "Alpha" and "C. G."; later as Gloyn, Alley, and Gloyn (publishers of *Once a Month, or the Stamp Collectors' Advertiser*). In 1864–65, C. and H. Gloyn advertise an illustrated catalogue. From April to September, 1866, there appeared monthly at 1d. a folding price list; and from October of the same year onwards to 1870, a 2d. list of 20 pages is advertised as issued every month.

T. W. Kitt, London, **Price Catalogue* and **A Descriptive List of Stamps Required.*

Edward Moore and Co., Liverpool, **Monthly Price Catalogue*, December, 1862; 2nd ed., January, 1863; 3rd, March; 4th, April; 5th, May; 6th, June; 7th, August; 8th, December; 9th, April, 1864. Succeeded, on the dissolution of partnership between Mr. Moore and Mr. Perris, by a *Descrip-*

tive Price List of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, for sale by Moore and Eden, Liverpool, June, 1864, 16 pp.; and by an **Illustrated Price List* of Alexander Perris, Liverpool, June, 1864, 8 pp., new edition, July, 16 pp. Moore and Co. also advertise, in March, 1863, a separate **Catalogue of nearly 120 United States Local Stamps*, post-free for three stamps. This would seem to be the earliest recognition of these as a distinct class. Also in May of the same year **Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the Stamp Collectors' Review.* No. 1, containing engravings of nine stamps. All published.

Edward L. Pemberton, Birmingham. **Price List of a Collection of 850 Stamps for Sale*, December, 1862.

Stafford Smith and Smith, Bath (publishers of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*). *Descriptive Price Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps.* 1st and 2nd editions, 1862; 3rd, 1863; 4th, 1864; 5th, 1865; 6th (Alfred Smith and Co.), 1866; 7th to 25th editions, 1867–78. Succeeded in 1880 by the *Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of All Nations;* 2nd edition, 1881. Stafford Smith and Co., Brighton, the other part of the original firm (publishers of the *Philatelist*), brought out a series of price lists; but these, beginning only in 1866, hardly fall within the scope of these "Notes."

J. J. H. Stockall and Co., Liverpool. A *Price List* on a large sheet, first issued in July, 1862, passed through five or six editions before the end of 1863. It was succeeded in 1864 by a quarto **Descriptive Price List of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps.* An original member of the partnership, Mr. W. Young, had meanwhile left the firm, and during 1863 published separate catalogues. In 1864 the firm was reconstituted as Young and Stockall, and under this name became, from its extensive advertising and habit of distributing price lists gratis, better known to the mass of collectors than perhaps any other dealers. A larger catalogue in book form was now published, which from June, 1864, to December, 1867, appeared with great regularity every month. During the two following years a bi-monthly issue was substituted. After January, 1870, the list appeared irregularly at longer intervals.

George Swaysland, Brighton. **Catalogue of Postage Stamps for Sale.* 1st and 2nd editions, 1862; 3rd, 1863.

Henry R. Victor, Belfast. *Price Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps.* 1st and 2nd editions, 1862; 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1863; 6th, 1864.

James J. Woods, Hartlepool, advertises a *Price List* in 1862. In 1863 Woods and Pemberton, of the same town, advertise monthly catalogues. The issue of these seems to have been continued by Mr. Woods alone down to August, 1867. In the following month he published a sale *Catalogue of the fine and very complete Collection of Postage Stamps, selected with great care by E. L. Pemberton, Esq., of Birmingham*, 20 pp. This was the first English list compiled according to the principles of the so-called French school. The monthly issue was resumed early in 1868. Towards the end of 1870 an illustrated catalogue is advertised. Mr. Woods claims to have been established as a dealer in 1861.

B. York and Co., London (publishers of the *International Stamp Advertiser*). *Price Catalogue*, 1862; 2nd ed., 1863; 3rd, 1864.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF PERSIA.

By F. BREITFUSS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."]

(*Continued from page 119.*)

ISSUE OF ——, 1878.

SIMILAR to the foregoing local impression. For the printing, the *four* varieties of the 8 shahi were employed. They were arranged in two rows, and the value was changed to "5" by an alteration of the figures in the corners, which now appeared like inverted hearts; and the figure "8," between the paws of the lion, was also altered in a very clumsy way. We may remark, further, that one of the four varieties has also been repaired in like clumsy fashion, the missing portion, in the right upper corner, being replaced by a sort of o. The paper is white wove.

5 kran, violet, slate, deep slate.

A stamp of this value exists in *greenish-grey*, but this is merely a discoloration caused by exposure to the sun.

Two thousand of these stamps was the number officially authorised; but, in the absence of the principals responsible for carrying out the work, the officials printed off an extra quantity for their own private benefit, doubtless as a *solatium* for the arduous labours they had undergone. This fact having become known, the 5 kran, violet, stamp was promptly superseded by the following

ISSUE OF ——, 1878.

Similar to the former local stamps. Printed from the *four* varieties of the old 1 shahi, to produce the new 1 kran and 1 toman; whilst the 5 kran of 1878 was brought into requisition for a new stamp of like value.

The 1 kran and 1 toman are on coloured paper; the 5 kran on white.

1 kran, bright or pale carmine on yellow paper.
5 „ gold (various shades) on white paper.
1 toman, bronze-red on blue paper.

It was in consequence of a robbery that the 1 kran, carmine on white, was now printed on yellow paper. This considerably upset the projects of the thieves, who then conceived the idea, in order to use up their stock, and profit by their larceny, of steeping the stamps in saffron. It was by a mere accident that this fraud was discovered, a few drops of water having fallen on a letter which was franked by these stamps of the artificial complexion. This decided the Administration to order again from Vienna stamps of 1 and 5 kran, with Head of the Shah.

The impression on this occasion comprised from 3000 to 4000 of the 1 and 5 kran, and 500 of the 1 toman.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1879.

The 5 kran stamps, serving chiefly to defray the postage on parcels, were rapidly exhausted. They had not enough gold (a very common complaint, unfortunately). What was to be done? The bronze of the 1 toman was used to print 3000 stamps.

5 kran, bronze-red on white; four varieties.

ISSUE OF END OF JANUARY, 1879.

The 5 kran stamps from Vienna were impatiently expected. In consequence, however, of their non-arrival, it became absolutely necessary to resort to a new impression of this value. But there was no longer anything to print with! After hunting up all that they could find of gold, of bronze, and of violet, they mixed the whole lot up, and the result was an impression of 2000 to 2500 stamps in red-violet, which tided them over the period of delay until the arrival of the next issue.

5 kran, bronze-violet on white; four varieties.

Issue of February, 1879.

The stamps of this issue were identical in every respect with those issued in August, 1876, and, like them, were made in Vienna; except that these new arrivals had a coloured border, the former stamps having been plain.



They were on white paper, and perforated 13.

1 kran, brown and black, with brown border.
5 „ blue and black, with blue border.

As is invariably the case, in the course of printing a few defective sheets were produced. These were included in the delivery, but in a separate parcel, indicating that the contents were "waste paper." The Minister of Posts, however, after examining these waste sheets, came to the conclusion—judging them, doubtless, by what he knew of the local productions—that it was a splendid impression, and he proceeded forthwith to put them in circulation. These stamps were *imperforate.*

5 kran, blue and black, with blue border; imperf.

Variety.

Having the central burelage inverted.

5 kran, blue and black, with blue border.

In one of the later deliveries of the 5 kran this value is found to be perf. 10½.

5 kran, blue and black, with blue border.

Issue of January 1st, 1880.

The stamps of 1876 being of "fading" tints, out of harmony with the prevailing taste of the nation, the preference was now given to bright and glaring colours. These stamps were therefore replaced by the following, the type being unaltered, but a coloured border being added as in the case of the 1 and 5 kran stamps of 1879.

I. *Perf. 13.*

1 shahi, vermilion and black, with vermilion border.
2 „ yellow and black, with yellow border.
5 „ green and black, with green border.
10 „ violet and black, with violet border.

Varieties.

Imperforate.

1 shahi, vermilion and black, with vermilion border.

Imperforate vertically at one side.

1 shahi, vermilion and black, with vermilion border.

These stamps probably owe their existence to the same circumstances as the 5 kran, blue, which was also imperforate.

Issue of June, 1881.

The currency in francs and centimes having been adopted, in consequence of the Postal Union Convention, new stamps were ordered in Vienna.



In the centre, the sun in splendour; below, on a ribbon-like band, "Poste Persane" to left, and the equivalent of this to right in Persian characters,* "*Posté mamâleké mahhrûsaé Irân*" (Post of the confederated provinces of Persia); below, in a small transverse oval, a figure of value on coloured ground; above, in each angle, a circle containing, as regards

* The translations of Persian inscriptions have been kindly furnished by M. Rodet.—*Author's note.*

the right-hand circle, the value in words indicating number only, and as regards the left, the value expressed by a figure indicating the number, and a word indicating the monetary denomination; viz.:

	To right.	*To left.*
Violet	yak	1 shahy
Carmine	dô	2 „
Green	panj	5 „

The frame is rectangular, and the stamp is printed in colour on white wove paper, and perf. 12.

There are two series of these stamps.

A. *Taille-douce engraving (figure on shaded ground).*

5 (centimes), violet, with violet border.
5 „ bright mauve, with blue-violet border.
10 „ carmine-rose, with carmine border.
25 „ green, with green border.

B. *Lithographed (figure on solid ground).*

5 (centimes), violet, with violet border.
10 „ carmine, with carmine border.
25 „ green, with green border.

This last is unattainable in unused condition.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1882 (COMPLETION OF THE FOREGOING SERIES).

The representation of the Shah re-appeared in the stamps of this series, which consisted of two types.

FIRST TYPE.—Portrait of Shah, full-face, in an oval, on ground of horizontal lines, having a laurel-branch to left, and an oak-branch to right; the value, 50 c., 1 fc., or 5 fcs., below in a small circle supporting a band containing, to left, the words "Poste Persane," and to right the Persian inscription already given in connection with the stamps of June, 1881; above the oval is a crown, and on each side of this another small circle containing:





	To right.	*To left.*
Yellow . . .	dah	10 shahy
Blue . . .	yak hazâr	1000 dinârs
Red . . .	panj yak hazâr	5000 „

Size of these stamps, $27\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

SECOND TYPE.—This only differs from the rest in the increase in size of the stamp to 35×29 mm. The inscription in the right upper corner is "yak;" in the left, "1 tumân."

Printed in colour on white paper, with coloured border, and perf. 13.

First type.

50 centimes, chamois and black, with orange border.
1 franc, lilac-blue and black, with blue border.
5 „ red and black, with red border.

Second type.

10 francs, chamois and black, with vermilion border.

(To be continued.)

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. SEPTEMBER, 1885. No. 80.

IN pursuance of our studies of "old times," we have hunted up two ancient and celebrated catalogues, with neither of which does the present generation of collectors appear to be familiar except by hearsay. Does any one of our readers happen to possess the first edition of Dr. Gray's *Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, published by Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, 1862? Judging from the difficulty we have had in laying hands upon a copy, it must have become a very scarce book. Small though it is—consisting of ten pages of introduction and fifty-four of catalogue—it would, without an index, be a tiresome work to consult. All arrangement seems to be conspicuous by its absence. It was, no doubt, a sentiment of patriotism which induced the author to start with the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies; but why should he then have proceeded to catalogue those of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Greece in the order we have indicated? He does not seem to have followed any lines, either geographical, chronological, or alphabetical; for even when we come to the stamps of Germany, we find that those of Wurtemburg precede those of Baden. In very rare cases are the colours of the stamps given, and in some of these few they are given wrongly. It is curious to compare the lists of stamps in Dr. Gray's first catalogue with those to which we can refer in the present day.

The list of English adhesives, including the 1d. V.R., comprises eleven varieties. Of the Cape of Good Hope seven stamps are catalogued; viz., the 1d., 4d., and *6d.*, wood-blocks; and the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., engraved. Of Natal, the 1d., 3d., and 6d., with portrait of Queen, are described as letter stamps; and the 1d., 2d.,

3d., 6d., and 9d., embossed, as stamps for newspapers. We commend the classification of the "Sydneys" to Messrs. Tapling and Caillebotte for its simplicity, if not for its strict accuracy. We are informed that the 1d., 2d., and 3d. exist, printed in *green* ink; and the 2d. and 3d. in red ink. In this, as in most of the early catalogues—Mount Brown included—the first issue of Victoria is supposed to be the full-length portrait of the Queen enthroned; but why Dr. Gray should describe the handsome 1d. and 6d. values as being "badly executed" we fail to see. Amongst the stamps of Tasmania, both Dr. Gray and Mount Brown include a 10d., red, similar in design to the 4d. of the first issue, but with the profile to left. As we have before noticed in his list of Natals, the doctor seems to take for granted that all stamps printed upon coloured paper must be newspaper stamps. As such he describes the only circular British Guiana stamp known to him—the 8 cents, green. The only variety he notices of the provisional issue of 1862 is the 2 cents, yellow, with border of balls. He tells us that the three female figures on the stamps of Nevis represent Benevolence. Of the Reunion stamps he gives *three* values, 10, 20, and 30 centimes, thus managing to be wrong twice out of thrice. We are left to suppose that the Zurich essays, with diapered oval discs and date, were as much of an issue as the ordinary ones. The collector of Spanish stamps is lured to expect that he will find all the values of 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, and 19 cuartos, and the ½, 1, and 2 reales on papers watermarked with "curved and oblique crossed lines." The doctor lacks accuracy when he gives *Prussen* as the German equivalent of Prussia, and *Sveringe* as the Swedish for Sweden. He credits Iceland with only one stamp, and that a bogy. It bore "an engraved bear, on shield, with *Vulnere* below, in oblong frame, printed in blue ink on white paper." The first issue of Moldavia is entirely omitted. None of the "unobtainable" Hawaiians was known to the doctor. The Peruvian stamps are described as consisting of the values of un dinero, *mesa pesata* and una *pesata*. In Buenos Ayres the issue with head of Liberty is made to precede the steamship series.

The earliest edition of Mount Brown's catalogue which we have been able to fall in with is the fifth, published in March, 1864. It claims to describe upwards of 2400 stamps, and consists of ninety-six pages. In this work, which is in every way superior to the one we have just glanced at, the arrangement is strictly alphabetical. We start with Antigua, and finish up with Wurtemburg. Dates

of issue are given with more or less of accuracy, and the colours of the stamps are noted. Considerable attention is also paid to essays, which were then ravenously collected. Amongst the issues of the Argentine Confederation the Corrientes are not incorrectly included. Under the heading of British Guiana, the first issue is supposed to be the *Patimusque* one immediately followed by the 4 cents oblong, blue, provisional of 1856. Although two years older than Dr. Gray, Mount Brown makes no mention of the circular stamps, even ignoring the 8 cents catalogued by the doctor. The four types of the 1862 provisionals are given, and it is asserted that all three values may be found in each. The first circular stamps of Moldavia are given, with the exception of the 27 paras. There is a pretty full list of the English essays. The earliest Mauritius stamps are supposed to be those with the figure of Britannia, issued in 1857, followed by the native issues, including a 1d. *yellow*, in 1858. The "Post-office" pair are, of course, not mentioned. In this catalogue, as well as in Dr. Gray's, we find a 6d. brown, first issue New Zealand, on blue paper. The list of American locals is quite an imposing one; for it was about that time that they were most sought after. The 2d., with Queen enthroned, is given as the first issue for Victoria, and two varieties are chronicled of it—*a* wood-block, and *b* die-printed.

It must not for a moment be supposed that we presume to make light of the labours we have glanced at. Although these catalogues will no more bear comparison with those of to-day than will Watt's first steam-engine with that which now draws the "Flying Scotsman," yet is our warmest gratitude due as well to the pioneers of philately as to those of steam-engineering. From these crude unillustrated lists, in which is no mention of watermarks, perforations, or any of the ordinary varieties with which even schoolboys are nowadays acquainted, great things have sprung. Were we not assured that our knowledge of a subject patiently and sagaciously studied must, perforce, increase, we might wonder what can still remain to be discovered about our hobby. But even as the study of anatomy, which has more than once been declared to be exhausted, still yields important and even startling results; so we see that, day by day, earnest philatelists find something to glean from the field which has apparently been so thoroughly reaped by their forerunners.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—The stamps of 20 and 25 reis have been changed in colour.

Adhesives. 20 reis, red.
25 „ violet.

Azores.—M. Moens chronicles the 2 reis, black, with the small surcharge.

Adhesive. 2 reis, black; ACORES in small red letters.

British Levant.—The annexed illustrations represent the three stamps chronicled in our last number.







Cape of Good Hope.—This colony has now become infected with the mania for using fiscal stamps for postal purposes. We have the following, which have done service in this manner:

Fiscal Postals. 2d., lilac (small); *C C and Crown; perf. 14.*
4d. „ („) „ „
6d. „ (large) „ „
8d. „ (small) „ „
1s., chocolate (large) „ „
2s., green (large) „ „

Cape Verd.—A similar change to the one chronicled under Angola has taken place in this colony.

Adhesives. 20 reis, red.
25 „ violet.

Ceylon.—Another inverted surcharge.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 32 c., blue-grey; *inverted.*

Ecuador (? or Guayaquil).—We have received specimens of the 2 and 5 centavos long fiscal stamps, with arms in centre, and the date 1884–1885 printed in black on the lower label, used for postage. These stamps are surcharged in a circle by means of a hand-stamp, UNION POSTAL, GUAYAQUIL, in block type.

Fiscals used Postally. 2 c., brown, violet surcharge.
5 c., red „

Fernando Poo.—We have been shown a stamp which we mention under all reserves, and respecting which we should be glad of information. It is the Cuban *Ultramar*, 1871, 50 c. de peseta, green, surcharged beneath the upper label with FERNANDO POO in a curved line of block letters, with crown beneath. The surcharge, which we look upon as worse than doubtful, is in black.

French Colonies (St. Pierre and Miquelon).—Two more provisionals have appeared, consisting of the 40 c. stamp of the 1877 issue, surcharged in Gothic capitals, with figures of value at top and S.P.M. below.

Adhesives. 10 c. on 40 c., vermilion and black.
15 c. on 40 c. „ „

French Colonies (Senegal).—The imposing series of stamps surcharged for this colony, which we chronicled in July, is already obsolete. A correspondent informs us that they were surcharged for use *in the interior only*, and as an experiment, but after a very short trial the authorities decided to abandon the idea of a distinctive set of stamps.



French Levant.—We illustrate one of the three stamps, chronicled provisionally last month, and which are now in use.

Guinea.—An esteemed correspondent writes us: "I have just received the July number of the *Record*, and would make a few observations on the 20 reis, bistre, surcharge in large letters, which you chronicle on the authority of M. Moens, and some other kindred stamps of that country. The following stamps have been *prepared* at the Mint here in Lisbon, surcharged for Guinea in large type: Cape Verd 5 r., black; 10 r., yellow; 10 r., green; 20 r., bistre; 25 r., rose; 25 r., violet; 40 r., blue; 40 r., yellow; 50 r., green; 50 r., blue; 100 r., lilac; 200 r., orange; 300 r., brown—all surcharged in black. Also Cape Verd 5 r., black, surcharged in *red*. Of these stamps only the following were ever actually *sent* to Guinea, although the rest could and would have been sent, if the postmasters out there had required and ordered them: 5 r. (red surcharge); 10 r., green; 25 r., rose; 50 r., green; 50 r., blue; 100, 200, and 300 reis. Any of the others which have been met with were procured here in Lisbon by favour, and should really rank with the Maçao before they were issued."

Gwalior.—We have received the new stamps for this state, being those of British India, surcharged horizontally GWALIOR in Roman capitals, 14 mms. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mms. high, and also with what we presume to be the same word repeated in native characters. The inscriptions on the 4 anna and 1 rupee stamps are in red; the others in black. Also on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 anna the surcharge is in a different position from that which it occupies on the other

values, the native inscription being immediately below the English one.

The cards and envelopes bear a coat of arms in addition to the above surcharge. We annex illustrations:



Adhesives. ½ a., green, black surcharge.
1 a., brown „ „
1 a. 6 pies, drab, black surcharge.
2 a., blue „ „
4 a., green, red surcharge } old issue.
6 a., buff, black „ }
8 a., lilac „ „
1 r., grey, red „

Post Cards. ½ a., brown; surcharge, black; arms, brown.
¼ × ¼ a. „ „ „ „ „

Envelopes. ½ a., green, surcharge and arms in red.
1 a., brown; surcharge, black; arms, brown.

Hawaii.—We omitted to chronicle a change in the colour of the 10 c. stamp which took place several months ago. It is now chocolate-brown.

Adhesive. 10 c., chocolate-brown.

Jhind.—The new set of stamps is surcharged JHIND STATE in parenthesis form, similarly to the stamps of Puttialla. We annex illustrations:



Adhesives. ½ a., green, black surcharge.
1 a., brown „ „
2 a., blue „ „
4 a., green „ „
8 a., violet „ „
1 r., grey „ „
Official Adhesives. ½ a., green „ „
1 a., brown „ „
2 a., blue „ „
Post Cards. ½ a., brown, blue „
¼ × ¼ a., brown, blue „
Envelopes. ½ a., green, red „
1 a., brown, silver and brown surcharge.

Labuan.—We have the current 16 c., blue, surcharged 2 CENTS in black.

Adhesive. 2 c., on 16 c., blue, black surcharge; *CA and Crown.*

Maçao.—Changes of colour:

Adhesives. 20 reis, red.
25 „ violet.

Mexico.—We have met with the current 6 c. stamp in reddish-chocolate, instead of green, and should be glad of further information about it.

Monaco.—In addition to the three values chronicled in July we have now received the following:

Adhesives. 1 c., olive-grey on white.
2 c., grey-violet „
10 c., red-brown on buff.
40 c., deep slate on rose.
75 c., black „
1 fc., black on yellow.
5 fcs., carmine on greenish-grey.

Mozambique.—Here also two changes of colour have taken place:

Adhesives. 20 reis, red.
25 „ violet.

Nabha.—The new stamps specially prepared for this state are now to hand, and resemble, in most respects, those of Puttialla. The adhesives are all surcharged "NABHA STATE" in black, in parenthesis shape. The post cards, single and double, are similarly surcharged in deep blue, and bear in addition a coat of arms below the stamp, after the manner of Gwalior, also in deep blue. The envelopes are surcharged similarly to the cards: on the ½ anna the inscription is in red, and the coat of arms in vermilion; on the 1 anna the inscription is in silver, and the coat of arms in brown.

Adhesives. ½ a., green, black surcharge.
1 a., brown „
2 a., blue „
4 a., green „
8 a., lilac „
1 rupee, grey „
Official Adhesives. ½ a., green „
1 a., brown „
2 a., blue „

Post Cards. ¼ a., brown, deep blue surcharges.
¼ × ¼ a. „ „ „

Envelopes. ½ a., green, red and vermilion surcharges.
1 a., brown, silver and brown „









Persia.—A correspondent has sent us for inspection a curiosity in the shape of an envelope addressed by one of Sir Peter Lumsden's staff to a relative in England. The writer had originally franked the letter with two stamps of the old Gothic-window pattern; value, 5 shahi, green, and 10 c., rose. Upon these, and in the centre of each, has been stuck (presumably by the post-office officials) a stamp of the new and smaller issue, representing, respectively, 1 shahi and 5 shahi. The obliterating stamp has fallen partly on these and partly on the old stamps under them, which, being larger, naturally present a margin on all sides. Can anybody explain this?

Portuguese Indies.—We have seen used and unused specimens of the 20 reis, bistre, crown in circle, and of the current 4½ reis, olive, surcharged in large black block letters, "GOA." The surcharge appears to be effected by means of a hand-stamp, and is sometimes horizontal, and at others vertical.

Russian Locals (Zadonsk).—We have the 5 kop. without perforation. Whether this is an accident, or the system of perforating has been abandoned, we do not know at present.

Adhesive. 5 kop., yellowish-green and black, *imperf.*

St. Thomas and Prince.—Two new colours.

Adhesives. 20 reis, red.
25 „ violet.

Spanish Africa.—We have just received from a correspondent two stamps of the current issue of Spain, surcharged in violet, and apparently with an Indiarubber stamp, for use in one of that country's African possessions. The surcharge consists of three lines, as follows: (1) AFRICA; (2) RIO DE ORO; (3) ESPANA.

The second line is horizontal, and the others curved concavely, forming altogether an oval impression.

Adhesives. 5 c., pale green.
15 c., salmon-pink.

Straits Settlements.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 4 c. post card, surcharged THREE CENTS in small Roman capitals.

Postcard. 3 c. on 4 c., red-brown, black surcharge.

Transvaal.—By an oversight we chronicled in July the new ½d. provisional as being surcharged on the **1d.**, red. This was an error. It is actually on the **3d.**, red.



Provisional Adhesive. ½d., black surcharge on 3d. red of 1883.

Turkey.—A correspondent informs us that he has the new 5 piastres stamp, printed in red-brown on salmon.

Adhesive. 5 pi., red-brown on salmon.

Tuscany.—Mr. Tapling has a specimen of the 80 cents stamp of the last issue, printed in the colour of the 3 lire.

United States.—The new 1 c. post card has appeared. In the right upper corner is a three-quarter face portrait of Washington in an oval medallion, surrounded by two branches, whose stems are bound by a ribbon, inscribed "ONE] CENT." To left of this is the inscription "POSTAL CARD" on a fancy horizontal band, surmounted by thirteen stars in a row, and another star (presumably the "boss") above. "UNITED STATES" on a curved label at top; "NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE" below.

Post Card. 1 c., brown on buff.

Victoria.—Amongst the fiscal stamps of this country which have served to defray postage, we appear to have omitted to chronicle the provisional ½d. "Stamp Statute," consisting of the 1d. green, surcharged in red, ½d. at top, and HALF below.

Fiscal Postal. ½d., green and red; *perf. 12, wmk. V and crown.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent has pointed out to me a fact which appears hitherto to have escaped the philatelic eye; namely, that there are two minor varieties of the design of the current stamps of the French Republic—or rather that a distinct alteration has been made in a very unimportant part of the design as originally issued, which alteration, I am inclined to think, was accompanied by the re-cutting of many of the lines of the design, and thus forming two types of a similar nature to those termed Dies I. and II. of our own early 1d. and 2d.

The recognisable difference is in the space occupied by the name of the designer, J. A. SAGE INV., in the left lower corner. In the type which was

first issued this inscription is plainly more spread out than in the second type—the letter "v" in the former coming under the letters "BL" of "REPUBLIQUE," whilst in the latter it is under "UB."

With the exception of the 15 c. and 25 c., which I have only heard of in the second type, all the stamps issued in 1876 are found in the first type; and the 40 c., which does not seem to have come into use quite so early, is also in this type. The 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c., green, and the 20 c., brown, exist in both types; while all the later-issued values and colours, from 1877 downwards, have been noticed in the second type only.

The change in the microscopic inscription appears to be accompanied by a more or less distinct change in the shape of the large numerals denoting the value; but the latter alteration might take place whenever a fresh plate or a new die for a particular value was required, while the former change would seem to denote a re-engraving of the original matrix.

Specimens of the second type appear to be generally clearer than those of the earlier variety; but whether this is really due to deepening of the lines, or only to the earlier plates not having been so carefully produced, I cannot say. Possibly some of your readers may be able to compare good impressions of the early type with similar ones of the second, and to determine whether there are any signs of re-engraving other than those shown by the numerals and inscription. Yours, &c., EDWARD B. EVANS.

NOTES ON EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

By P. J. ANDERSON, F.S.A., Scot.

(Concluded from page 133.)

1863–64.

IN Britain during 1863–64 the stamp-collecting mania, as distinguished from the scientific study of philately which has now taken its place, reached its highest development. The most remarkable literary feature of the movement was the extraordinary number of English periodicals started to promote the knowledge of stamps, and to bring together the dealer and the collector.

In France the same two years gave birth to Maury's *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (Paris: 1864–74), and Mahê's *Timbrophile* (Paris: 1864–71); in Belgium to Moens' *Timbre-poste* (Brussels: 1863); in Germany to Zschiesche and Köder's *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler* (Leipsic: 1863–67), Roschlau's *Allgemeine Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* (Coburg: 1864), Reichel's *Börsenblatt für den Briefmarken-Handel* (Kaufbeuren: 1864), and Spiro's *Deutsche Briefmarken-Sammler* (Hamburg: 1864); and in America to Taylor's *Stamp Collector's Record* (Montreal, Albany, and Boston: 1864–72). But in Britain the titles of no fewer than twenty-seven periodicals fall to be chronicled. Most of these were of a very ephemeral character, several not attaining a second number.

Earliest and best was the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, published at Bath by Stafford Smith and Smith, afterwards Alfred Smith and Co. The first number of this admirably-conducted magazine appeared in February, 1863, the last in December, 1874; and its twelve handsome volumes, with an aggregate of 2296 pages, still constitute the largest continuous contribution to Philatelic science in English, or, with the single exception of the *Timbre-poste*, in any language. The first volume soon went out of print, and a complete set now fetches a high price.

The **Stamp Collector* is advertised by C. Gloyn, Manchester ("Alpha")

* The titles to which an asterisk is affixed are those of books or articles that are not described in Mr. Tiffany's work.

as to appear in February, 1863. In September of the same year Gloyn, Alley, and Gloyn undoubtedly published a large four-page sheet—*Once a Month; or, The Stamp Collector's Advertiser.* Five numbers saw the light in this form. In March, 1864, a new series with the same title was begun by C. and H. Gloyn. The magazine now assumed the dimensions, the number of pages, and much of the outward appearance of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine;* but, though containing much readable matter, including contributions from Dr. Gray and Mr. Kitt, it did not survive after the issue of the ninth number in December.

In May, 1863, was published No. 1 of the *Liverpool Stamp Advertiser*, edited by F. G. Jones. In No. 4 the management was transferred to Stamp and Co., Newport, and the title became the *Liverpool and Newport Stamp Adcertiser* (*sic*). This magazine died with No. 14, June, 1864. Mr. Pemberton contributed to its pages a series of articles on "Swiss Stamps."

The *United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser*, edited by G. Spencer, and printed at the *Gazette* office, Tavistock. No. 1, June, 1863. Qy. numbers published. Mr. Tiffany speaks of this magazine as advertised in 1864.

The *Stamp Collector's Journal*, issued at Hartlepool by C. E. Hall and Co. No. 1, July, 1863. All published.

The **London and Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide and Advertiser.* London: Murray, Wood, and Co. No. 1, August, 1863. At least two numbers published.

In the same month was started a more pretentious bi-monthly—the *International Postage Stamp Review: An Illustrated Journal of Postage Stamp Literature and General Information.* London: Thomas Wilks. No. 1, August 1st, 1863. This was a large four-page pamphlet, whose contents hardly fulfilled the promise of the title. After No. 3, September 15th, the size was reduced, "in consequence of the universal request of our numerous circle of readers," to that of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine.* In No. 5 of the new series we learn that the issue is henceforth to be monthly, but only one other number would seem to have been published. Of the same size as, and issued along with the numbers of the first series, was the **International Postage Stamp Advertiser*, an advertising sheet.

Another magazine, whose beginning dates from August, 1863, is the *Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser*, D. Dean and Co.; subsequent numbers in November and December, and in January, 1864. New series, reduced in size, four numbers, February to May, 1864. Afterwards merged in the *Stamp Collector's Miscellany;* eleven numbers, July, 1864, to May, 1865. A feature of this magazine was the introduction of highly sensational tales: "The First Martyr to Stamps;" "Fearless Frank; or, Can it be Genuine?" and so forth.

R. P. Harley, Glasgow, advertises the **Stamp Collector's Herald and Advertiser*, No. 1 to be ready 15th December, 1863; and A. R. Mackay and Co., of the same city, advertise the **North British Postage Stamp and General Advertiser*, No. 1 to be ready 1st January, 1864. I have no further information as to either of these. In the beginning of 1864, however, three or four periodicals were really started.

The *London and New York Stamp Collector's Review.* Editor and Proprietor, John George Boel, London; Assistant-Editor and Manager for the United States, William P. Brown. Only two numbers, for January and February. Mr. Boel appears again as editor of the first number of the second series of the *Stamp Collector's Examiner*, a periodical published at Leamington in 1865.

The *Newcastle and Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review.* Newcastle: John Burrell and Co. Three numbers appeared—in January, February, and March, 1864—after which it was incorporated with the above-mentioned *Liverpool and Newport Stamp Advertiser.*

The *National Postage Stamp Express.* London: R. Evans and Co. Seven numbers—January to June, 1864. Here again we meet with sensational fiction—"The Doctor and his Patient; or, Where is it?" "Our Firm,

a Stamp Novelette," &c. The same publishers seem to have issued a * *Monthly Circular* during several months of 1863.

The * *International Stamp Advertiser.* London: B. York and Co. January, 1864. "Published every month." Qy. numbers issued.

The *Northumberland and Durham Stamp Advertiser.* Nos. 1 to 4, February to May, 1864, published by D. James and Co., Newcastle; Nos. 5 to 11, June to December, by R. Chambers, Gateshead. The printer of this magazine—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* Office, Newcastle—also advertises the *Stamp Dealer's Universal Register, a Monthly Trade Circular*, as to appear August 1st, and afterwards as to appear January, 1865. This seems not to have been issued.

Other publications projected in 1864, that, so far as I am aware, never got beyond the advertising stage, were the *Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser and Collector's Chronicle* (Fulham: Pro Omnes); the *Stamp Collector's Companion* (Wolverhampton: Pritchard); * *Arcadine's Stamp Collector's Guide, Almanac, and Diary* (Horsham: Sheppard); and the * *New Stamp Magazine* (Glasgow: Lennox).

The *British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser* was a gratis monthly published in Manchester, by A. J. Johns. Eight numbers, May to December, 1864.

The *North of England Stamp Review* (Barnard Castle: Thomas Dalston) ran a course of five numbers. First series, July and August, 1864; second series, September, October, and November of the same year.

The last that need be mentioned was in some respects the most promising of all. The *Universal Stamp Gazette* (London: C. L. Howard) was a well-printed and well-arranged pamphlet of 17 pages filled with readable matter, and 7 pages of advertisements. In general get-up it closely resembled the *Stamp Collector's Magazine.* In spite, however, of the *Gazette*'s coming out under the auspices of "The London, Provincial, Colonial, and Continental Stamp Company, Limited," and securing the services as editor of a gentleman rejoicing in the resounding name of Lourenco Edye de Almeida Portugal, no number appeared save the first, issued in September, 1864.

Passing now to the consideration of the Stamp Catalogues of 1863-64, I need only refer to the editions of Mount Brown and Dr. Gray previously described. A new candidate for public favour, which has outlived either of the above, was the *Postage Stamp Catalogue and Collector's Guide*, by Edward A. Oppen, appended to his Album, and also published in a separate form. Two editions were issued in 1863. Thereafter the editorship was transferred to H. Whymper, under whose superintendence three editions succeeded rapidly (1864-65). The revision for the sixth edition was undertaken by Dr. C. W. Viner, who still continues to act as editor. This favourite Album and Catalogue "for beginners" has now reached its twenty-sixth edition, and seems to be as popular as ever. All editions of the *Catalogue* have appeared in the quarto size of the album; and in addition the fourth (1864) was reprinted in an octavo form.

In the beginning of 1864, a flourish of trumpets heralded the appearance of the *Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting*, by Messrs. Bellars and Davie. London: John Camden Hotten. The authors of this elegant little book introduced a new feature, in endeavouring to assign the degrees of rarity of the different stamps. The attempt was but partially successful, and such indications could at least have but a temporary value. Towards the close of the same year a second edition appeared, which was reprinted, with a new title-page, in 1865.

A much more valuable addition to English stamp literature was the translation, by Dr. Viner, of Moens' *Timbres-poste Illustrés*, published by Grumel and Michel, London, in 1864. The admirable engravings contained in this book have been equalled by no later philatelic work. The *Illustrations* was reissued in a cheaper form in 1867 (though with date 1864 unaltered), by Stafford Smith and Co., Brighton.

An English translation of Moens' *Stamp Album*, also by Dr. Viner, appeared in 1864—a great improvement on Lallier's book. This has run through many editions, the later ones containing both the French and the English texts in one.

Various less-pretentious albums—such as the *Postage Stamp Collector's Pocket Album, with List of Published Stamps* (London: Johnson and Rowe, 1863)—cannot, from want of space, be described here.

Mr. Pemberton's valuable *Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them* (nominally by Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton) has been already mentioned. It was printed in Edinburgh, in 1863, by Colston and Son. As it is still obtainable, I need do no more than refer to it here. Revised editions were begun in the *Philatelist*, 1866, and in the *Philatelical Journal*, 1872 and 1875. As a writer on forged stamps, Mr. Pemberton has been followed by Messrs. Dalston, Stourton, Boley, Atlee, and Earée.

Among general magazine articles on philatelic subjects appearing in 1863–64 may be noted the following:

Leisure Hour: January 31st, 1863, "Postage Stamps;" ditto, August 1st, 1863, "Rare and Curious Postage Stamps." (See *Philatelic Record*, vii. p. 113.)

**Beeton's Boy's Penny Magazine:* February, 1863, "A Complete List of Danish Stamps;" ditto, July, 1863, "A Complete List of Würtemberg Stamps."

**Beeton's Boy's Own Magazine:* May, 1863, and October, 1864, Letters, &c., on Collecting.

**Beeton's Monthly Magazine:* August, 1864, "List of United States Postage Stamps."

Saturday Review: March 21st, 1863, "Softening of the Brain."

**Chambers's Journal;* June 6th, 1863, "The Stamp Mania." (Reprinted in *Stamp Collector's Review*, i. pp. 83, 95.)

**Once a Week:* August 8th, 1863, "Timbromanie." (Reprinted in *Once a Month*, i. p. 35.)

**London Society:* "Cœlebs in Search of a Mulready Envelope: A Liverpool Romance in three Chapters."

**Blackwood's Magazine:* "A Hint to Postage Stamp Collectors." By Cornelius O'Dowd (Charles Lever).

I have mislaid my note of the exact dates when the last two appeared.

My selection from the legion of price lists, dating from 1863–64, will be a brief one. The names of two dealers still well-known to the collecting world must not be passed over.

E. Stanley Gibbons, Plymouth, published a *Price List* in 1863; new editions in 1864 and 1865. From November of the latter year a monthly issue began, which lasted till August, 1866. In the following month the publishers appear as Stanley Gibbons and Co. (afterwards of London), who continue the monthly list until its place is taken by the familiar *Price Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, now in its fourth edition.

William Lincoln, jun., London, advertises a *Priced Catalogue* early in 1863. This has passed through many editions (unfortunately not dated or numbered), and is still issued.

Lists are advertised in 1863 by H. Steinau, Manchester, and by C. K. Jones, of the same town. In January of the following year these entered into partnership as Steinau, Jones, and Co. This firm, before its dissolution in July, 1865, issued at least three editions of a *Price Current*. From August, 1865, till June, 1869, C. K. Jones and Co. advertise a monthly *Wholesale and Retail Price Catalogue;* but the list seems really to have been reprinted at much wider intervals. The advertisements of Steinau, Jones, and Co., and C. K. Jones and Co., occupied the front of the cover of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for five and a half years.

Other dealers who issued monthly lists were *Herbert Barker, Deptford; Theophilus Creber, Devonport; F. Dunn, Islington; *R. P. Harley, Glasgow; *Kennedy, McDermid, and Co., Edinburgh; *Frank E. Millar, Dalston; *George Prior, London.

I will conclude by quoting an early notice of collecting which has been pointed out to me by a correspondent—the earliest notice that I have seen save that in *Notes and Queries*, with which I began these "Notes." In the *Museum* (Edinburgh: James Gordon), for July, 1861, appeared an article on "Education through the Senses," by the author of "Rab and His Friends." Dr. Brown urges the propriety of interesting children in occupations requiring the use of their own hands and eyes, and remarks incidentally: "Even the immense activity in the Post-office-stamp line of business among our youngsters has been of immense use in many ways, besides being a diversion and an interest. I myself came to the knowledge of Queensland, and a great deal more, through its blue twopenny."

DEAR SIR,—I must apologise to Mr. Anderson for stating that he "cannot have thoroughly looked at the old volumes of the *Leisure Hour*." I looked at the dates 1852-1876, overlooking the fact that he only referred to one volume; viz., 1859. I regret that I am unable to refer Mr. Anderson to the article on "Mulready Caricatures." I should like to see it, as I have two (Nos. 3 and 4) by W. Spooner, 377, Strand, to which he refers in the July number, page 111.

Yours faithfully,

WOODVILLE, STOKE-ON-TRENT. W. H. EARL, A.S.A.

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 95.*)

PART II.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

BEYOND a few notices of various telegraph stamps, scattered in the columns of the publications devoted to philatelic pursuits, this subject was entirely new ground when our work was published in August, 1880. Our venture has not tempted other writers into the field, or called forth any criticism of a hostile, and but little of any, kind.

The writers are fully sensible that, especially in this part of their work, they were liable to many errors, and those which in any way have been brought to their attention will be now corrected; but a confident appeal is made to all who can furnish any information to assist in rendering this portion of the book as accurate and complete as possible.

Page 318. Line 1. For "seven" read "eight."
After line 15, in the list, insert:

8. Bonelli's Electric Telegraph Company, Limited.

And expunge the entire paragraph beginning at the sixteenth line.

Page 324. Foot-note. Since this foot-note appeared we have not been able to trace the existence of any copy of the three values, 1s. 6d., 4s., and 8s., given in the list with a query as to their colours, nor to gather any further information about them. No specimen of this issue is known to us in any English collection, not excluding that at the General Post Office.

Page 325. Add to the list:

Ten shillings, red-brown.

This value has been produced by its owner to M. Moens, and proves to be of this series. (See next note but one.)

Page 326. Lines 16 and 17 from top. These should read, "One new value was introduced into this issue; namely, the sixpence."

Insert "(red-brown ?)" after "Ten shillings," in the last line of the text.

The foot-note should be altered as follows: No specimen of the ten shillings value in this or the preceding issue is to be found in the Post Office, nor, so far as we are aware, in any English collection. The only copy of which we have certain information is that referred to by M. Moens in *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 233, p. 47 (May, 1882), which bears the initials J. S. F. of the third issue. If the recollection of our previous informant be implicitly accurate, this value remains to be found in the fourth issue; but we are inclined to think it did not exist, as it was not extensively used.

Page 328. To Synopsis of Third Issue add:

Ten shillings, red-brown.

To that of Fourth Issue, after "Ten shillings," add "red-brown."

Page 330. Eighth line from bottom. After the word "values" expunge rest of the sentence, and insert: The exterior rectangular frame is the same in all the values, with the exception of the tablet inscribed with the value; but the pattern of the ornamentation and background of the interior is varied in each.

Page 334. Thirteenth line from bottom. Expunge the word "maker's," and read: With the words, FRANK STAMP. THE BRITISH & IRISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY, in large double-lined capitals. We can vouch for the thunderbolts and portions of the legend, but give it as above on the authority of M. Moens.

Note. At end read "above watermark" for "paper-maker's name."

From a passage in *Le Timbre Poste*, p. 91, No. 84 (December, 1869), it appears that the 2s. value was then first issued, and those of 3s. and 5s. suppressed.

Page 335. Synopsis Second Issue. Insert the date "1869" after the Two shillings.

Page 340. The Universal Private Telegraph Company was incorporated by special Act, which received the royal assent on June 7th, 1861, and refers to the Company as having been previously registered as a limited company, under the 19th and 20th Vict. c. 47, by the same name. It also mentions a patent of June 2nd, 1858, granted to Sir Charles (then Mr.) Wheatstone for a universal telegraph. The capital was £190,000, in £25 shares, and Sir Charles Wheatstone one of the first directors. The Company appears, from the statements in the Act, to have been then possessed of a stationary engine, placed on the London and North-western Railway Company's station at Camden Town, working a short line to Euston terminus; and also to be working a line of wires between Blisworth and Northampton, on the same railway.

Bottom of page. We have failed to obtain any further details of the threepence and ninepence, and are still unable to state their colours.

Page 343. Eighth line from bottom. We are disposed, however, to think that the set we have distinguished as (*b*)—that in which the stamps are numbered by hand—preceded the other set, (*a*), which is machine-numbered; and from the comparative rarity of the sets, infer that the hand-numbered series had but a brief currency.

Third line from bottom. After the word "block" insert "and also in ordinary figures."

There are two very distinct sets of figures adopted in numbering this set—the one of block figures, large, bold, and legible; the other of ordinary type figures, much smaller. From the numbering on the specimens we have seen, it is probable that the stamps last used bore the smaller figures.

Page 346. BONELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. To the first paragraph under this head add: On June 28th, 1861, the Company obtained a special Act of Parliament, which recited that they had been incorporated for the purpose of working the patent of Chevalier Gaetano Bonelli, and gave the Company the powers usual in such cases.

Eighth line from bottom. Expunge the words beginning "but the Company," to the end of the sentence, and also to the word "invention," in the next line; and in lieu read: And the Company established a telegraphic communication between Liverpool and Manchester, by which messages were transmitted for the public for two years and upwards. The single rate was sixpence, and the tariff just half the charge made by the existing Companies; so that Bonelli's Company attracted nearly all the business, and would doubtless have proved a permanent success, had the operations been restricted to these two great commercial cities.

At the end of the paragraph, before DESIGN, add: These stamps were used on the Company's printed message-form.

Page 347. Top line. For "circular" read "oval."

Expunge, from the * in line 12, the entire text and foot-note on this page, and on page 348, to end of Synopsis; and in lieu substitute:

At the time of publication we had not been able to discover copies of the ninepence and one shilling, nor had we found the threepence of the same issue as the other values. Further enquiries have put us in possession of the complete series of the four values of the same type; besides which we have the threepence also of the second type, readily distinguishable from that of the original issue by being printed in brown.

The series of four values, which we consider the earliest, is well executed in lithography, transferred from an engraving on copper. The rectangular frame measures 26 × 32 mm. outside measurement, and has a groundwork of minute wavy lines. The spaces on each side of the central oval are filled with an ornamental chequered pattern, resembling network. The lower tablet bore the consecutive number, printed in small black figures by a type numbering-machine. The paper used was plain white wove, without watermark, and the stamps were gummed, and perforated 12½.

The values and colours are as follows:

Threepence, green.	Ninepence, azure blue.
Sixpence, black.	One shilling, vermilion.

Imperforate copies of the sixpence have been seen by us.

(To be continued.)

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. OCTOBER, 1885. No. 81.

FRESH from the political arena, with the cries of contending factions still ringing in our ears, it requires somewhat of an effort—quoting our old friend Silas Wegg—"to drop into" the more placid and philosophic pursuit of Philately. Should our ideas commingle, we must plead extenuating circumstances on account of our ardour for both causes, and throw ourselves on the mercy of our readers. With the shortening days of autumn, most of us have now regretfully laid aside our gun, our rod, or our racket, and are turning once more with pleasant anticipation to the study of our philatelic treasures by our own firesides, and at the meetings of our societies. The Philatelic Society of London will shortly resume its labours, hence it may not be deemed inopportune to imitate the Parliamentary precedent, and take stock of our present and future prospects. We are pleased to be able to state that our foreign relations were excellent during the past year, and that the peace of the Society remains undisturbed. (Alas! these political formula will intrude themselves, despite our earnest endeavour to repress them.) With regard to our Colonies, we trust that a policy of ever-increasing intercourse and amity may ultimately lead to our federation (as a parent society with flourishing offshoots); and we hope that the labours of the Philatelic Society of London, with regard to the stamps of our colonies, may, when published, increase the numbers and the ardour of collectors on both sides of the ocean. As to the future—but here we must really drop our political metaphor, and avoid making specious promises that will never have "specific performance;" we must content ourselves therefore with a problematic glimpse at the future of our pursuit.

Autre temps autres mœurs. Collectors in the olden and golden days, when stamps were few and prices low, usually treasured their joys in one trusty volume, or at most two. Nowadays "advanced" philatelists allow their delighted gaze to wander over bookcases filled with rows of volumes, to be counted by the score. During the pas summer it has been our good fortune, in our travels here and abroad, to be permitted to inspect several of the leading collections, and our previous conviction has been clinched, that a *satisfactory* collection of *all* the stamps issued is within the scope of but few people. In a few years it will be practically unattainable, and the universal collectors in each country will be countable on the fingers of our hands. This may sound discouraging to the numerous class of younger and still aspiring collectors, but on reflection it is not so. Philately must follow its elder sister—Numismatics, and confine to narrower limits its energy of acquisition, by the collection of one or more countries or continents only. Partial collecting has several palpable advantages. It requires much less time; it affords great facilities for the most legitimate method of making a collection—*i.e.* by the exchange of one country's stamps for another; it entails a much smaller expenditure; it leaves a strong hope of being really "complete;" and it assists collectors to develope into philatelists by the closer study of what they acquire.

Many lines of collecting thus, will suggest themselves to the members of the stamp world, though each will necessarily follow the bent of his own inclination; but any of the following combinations would seem interesting, and they certainly embrace a wide field: England and Colonies; Spain and Colonies; Europe; French-speaking Europe; Italy, with component states—*e.g.* Parma, Tuscany, &c.; Germany and the whole Teutonic race; Asia; British Asia; India (British and native rule; *e.g.* Bhopal, Cashmere, Afghanistan, &c.); Africa; British Africa; West Indies; British West Indies; North America (British North America and United States); South and Central America; Australia. Where all plates of the types are to be constructed, and each plate-number sought, collectors may revel in the stamps of Japan, Switzerland, Great Britain, and Luzon. Post cards and entire envelopes can also absorb the energy of others, either as separate collections or as addenda to their respective portions of the globe. The appalling number of "entire things" has alone deterred many from their collection, and we should look with favour to any plan that would promote the collecting of envelopes and cards, which are

at least of equal value and interest with the stamps themselves, and without which no country can be held complete.

We have seen collections arranged on this geographical or ethnological principle, and contend that they gain both in coherence and interest. These reflections may sound somewhat trite, but are none the less worthy of consideration at the hands of reflecting and far-seeing "amateurs." We venture to think that the unwisdom of "universal collecting" to-day—will ten years hence be regarded as having by that time developed into an amiable form of insanity.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bangkok.—We have the 32 c. Straits Settlements stamp of the first issue (the Indian 2 annas, surcharged), with the additional surcharge "B."

Adhesive. 32 c. on 2 annas.

Bermuda.—Referring to what was said under this heading, in April and June last, respecting the provisional halfpenny post cards, we have now much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence on the subject, which was unavoidably shut out of our last number:

"BERMUDA, 12*th August*, 1885.

"*To the Editor of the 'Philatelic Record.'*

"SIR,—Your communication of the 13th June, requesting information about the provisional ½d. cards, issued here in February last, came duly to hand, but I have not been able until now to send you a reply. No decree or other document was *published* respecting the issue of the cards, such a course not being adopted here. The postal arrangements are under the control of the Governor and Executive Council, and they authorized the issue of the cards in question by the Colonial Postmaster. I now enclose an original letter, addressed to me to-day by this latter official, giving a succinct account of the issue and use of the provisional cards, which I hope will remove the doubts of continental and other sceptics, who profess not to believe in the genuineness of the information I sent you in March. Please return this letter to me at your convenience. You are at liberty, of course, to make any use of it you please.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "REGINALD GRAY,
"*Barrister-at-Law.*"

The following is the letter enclosed by our correspondent for our perusal:

"BERMUDA POST-OFFICE, HAMILTON, 12*th August*, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request—that I would furnish you with the particulars of the ½d. provisional post cards, issued here in February last—I have much pleasure in giving you the following information: About the middle of 1884, it being found that the stock of post cards was running short, especially those for local use, a new supply was ordered, of a different

style from the old ones. Owing to some delay in the preparation of the cards, they did not reach Bermuda until March last, and were not issued to the public until the 25th of that month. Towards the end of February last, the stock of ½d. cards being quite exhausted, the Governor and Council authorized the issue of provisional ½d. cards for local use by affixing to the old cards printed in carmine, on buff paper, and remaining unstamped, a halfpenny stamp in the right-hand space, instead of two stamps, as when intended for foreign use. Accordingly on the 23rd February provisional cards of this description were issued to the public, and nearly 2000 were sold between that date and the issue of the new cards on the 25th of March, when the stock of provisional cards was exhausted. The provisional cards, however, continue to be used by those who have them, and they not infrequently pass through the post. The new 1½d. cards for foreign correspondence, with other countries of the Postal Union, have not yet been issued, as a few of the old type of card remain on hand. I am, etc.,

(Signed) "CHESNEY BUTTERFIELD,
"*Colonial Postmaster.*"

Ceylon.—We have the 2 c. post card, with "**10 cents**" surcharged in black over the original value; and also the surcharge "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, CEYLON. (CEYLAN)" along the top of the card, and outside the border. Also the same card, with the original value obliterated by a single line, and the surcharge **2½ CENTS** in clear block type.

Provisional Cards. 10 c. on 2 c., violet.
2½ c. on 2 c., ,,

We have also seen a specimen of the 5 c. on 48 c. with *inverted* surcharge.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 48 c., carmine, inverted surcharge.

Referring to the new lot of Ceylons, surcharged with the value in *figures*, chronicled in our June number, we may remark that only the 5 c. on 8 c., 10 c. on 24 c., and 28 c. on 32 c. have hitherto been put in circulation.

East Roumelia.—We have received a specimen of the 1 piastre stamp of this country, bearing a surcharge within an octagonal frame; consisting of what is supposed to represent a lion, though, like the cloud of Polonius, it equally resembles a camel or a whale, and the word "Bulgaria" in Russian characters. This, of course, represents the domination, for the time being, of Bulgaria. Doubtless the other values exist similarly surcharged.

Adhesive. 1 piastre, blue and black, with "LION" surcharge.

Puttialla.—Our publishers inform us that the error, "Auttialla," exists on the 2 annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee stamps, and also on the 1 anna, with *double* surcharge.

Adhesives. 1 a., brown (double surcharge), *error*, "Auttialla."
2 a., blue, ,, ,,
8 a., lilac, ,, ,,
1 rup., grey, ,, ,,

Queensland.—We have met with several specimens of the current 1d. stamp, printed in a decided *yellow*.

Adhesive. 1d. yellow; *wmk. Q and Crown; perf.* 12½.

Russian Locals (ELISAVETGRAD).—We have received a new series, consisting of four stamps. The design consists of the arms of the province within an oval, inscribed in Russian characters; value in words below the oval, and also in figures in a small circle at each corner. It is peculiar that these stamps are surrounded by a border representing the perforated outline of an ordinary stamp; but they are *not perforated.*

Adhesives. 2 kop., black; *imperf.*
5 ,, green ,,
10 ,, red ,,
20 ,, blue ,,

Santander.—We hear rumours of a new issue for this State, but they require confirmation.

Siam.—The following is from a correspondent: "I think it may interest you and your readers to know that I have just received from a gentleman having business relations with Siam, a used blue ½ att stamp, surcharged in red and in large English capital letters, 1 TICAL. I also learn from him that the following are the names and values of the Siamese coins and stamps:

The blue stamp, ½ att, value ¼d.
„ carmine „ 1 „ „ ½d.
„ vermilion „ 1 seo „ 1d.
„ yellow „ 1 siek „ 4d.
„ orange „ 1 salung „ 8d.

The value of 1 tical is 2/6.

Spanish Africa.—We illustrate the stamp described last month.



Straits Settlements.—Another provisional is to hand, consisting of the current 5 c. blue, surcharged $\frac{3}{\text{CENTS}}$ in thin Roman capitals.

Adhesive. 3 c. on 5 c., blue; *wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.*

Switzerland.—Under date of the 3rd inst. a correspondent writes us from Vevey that the issue of Swiss envelopes will shortly be discontinued. We should like to have his information confirmed.

Tonga.—Mr. T. W. Kitt, of Auckland, N. Z., writes us as follows: "It is announced here that the Rev. S. W. Baker, Premier of Tonga, has entrusted the New Zealand Government with an order to provide a supply of postage and revenue stamps for use in that island kingdom. The stamps will probably be prepared at the Government Printing Office, Wellington."

Transvaal.—We have the 1s. green of 1883, surcharged HALVE PENNY, similarly to the 3d. which was recently chronicled.

Provisional Adhesive. ½d. on 1s. green.



United States.—The "special delivery" stamp, a full description of which appeared in our August issue, is now in use.

Adhesive.

10 c., deep blue, "special delivery" stamp.

The annexed cut represents the type of the new post card chronicled last month.

Correspondence.

NORWAY'S BY-POST (TOWN POST).

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

SIR,—Having just finished a second visit to Norway, and made enquiries, among other things, as to the Local or Town Posts, I send you a few notes of what I have heard and learned by experience.

There is no pretence at anything official; for as the posts are mostly, if not altogether, in the hands of private individuals, authentic information cannot easily be obtained.

The Town Post of Norway is undoubtedly a working reality, although the time is probably not far off when it will die a natural death; for in every large town the telephone is rapidly taking its place.

Most stamp collectors know the names of the towns which possess a local post—Drammens, Tonsberg, Hortens, Aalesund, Throndhjem, Tromsö, Bergen, Christiansund.

Of the first three I have had no personal knowledge.

In Bergen I find that the local post has been taken over by the State. The "By-post" boxes are, however, still on the walls and in use; but the ordinary Norwegian stamps frank the letters.

In Christiansund the Town Post seems to have ceased altogether, the owner, like so many others during these times of dull trade, having been unfortunate in his business.

In the other towns local stamps are still being used.

The temptation to issue stamps and varieties, to satisfy the cravings of philatelical appetites, has been as strong for the owners of these Town Posts as for the rulers of small states, and as little resisted.

In Aalesund we find the same stamp, the first issued, printed upon many different coloured papers. I believe that the brown on yellow is the original; and now there is a new issue altogether (perhaps the ownership has changed hands), and, barring the influence of the telephone, there is sure to be more to follow.

Tromsö is quite too small a place to have a Town Post, the population being only about , and one can walk from one end of it to the other in five or ten minutes. The post there has changed hands, as it did in Throndhjem, and this may possibly (?) account for the issue of a new series of stamps.

On enquiry I found that the 2 öre stamp is used for circulars and newspapers; the 5 öre for letters, apparently without limit of weight; while the

8 öre seems to owe its existence to the necessity of supporting the business, by its sale to collectors; for it was said not to be used in the town at all.

As an example of the "casual" way in which they do things in Tromsö—I cannot speak of elsewhere, although I have my suspicions—I bought some stamps at a bookseller's on my way north, and wished to send them through the post on letters, &c.; but as there was no time that day they kindly offered to send down to the office for the stamps and cancel them for me. I preferred, however, to call for them on my way south again.

In Throndhjem the Town Post boxes are emptied, and there is a delivery, twice a day.

The 2 öre stamp is for printed matter, the 4 öre for letters, in the town, while the double values of these are for use in the suburbs.

There is rather a confusion of things in Throndhjem; for you can buy nearly all the old issues (or what are professed to be such) at Mr. Braekstad's, and use them in the By-post. But although he says that he reprints these from the old plates, yet there is undoubtedly a difference in type between the originals and the reprints. This is unsatisfactory, as the difference is so great as to make in reality two stamps of the same value, professing to be the same, and the new reprints (?) are available for franking letters. When I called on Mr. Braekstad he told me that he was "out of" two of the old values, but he would have some of them printed soon. He has only one agent in England, and he does not wish more, as this, he says, would spoil the trade by making the stamps cheap.

I have spoken with several officials of the Post Office in Norway on the subject, but they seem to have no jealousy of the By-post, and see no reason why it should be put down by the government. Of course their own labours are made lighter in consequence.

Yours truly, W. N. U.

EDINBURGH, *October*, 1885.

THE STAMPS OF WENDEN.

REFERRING to the remarks in our June number upon these stamps (under the head of "Livonia"), Mr. Siewert writes us as follows:

"Moscow, 15th August, 1885.

"*To the Editor of the 'Philatelic Record.'*

"DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a copy of my letter to Baron Campenhausen, and his reply, which I must confess is very unsatisfactory, and by no means an exhaustive answer to my several questions.

"The stamp with green disc is undoubtedly genuine; and M. Moens also has pronounced it good. I believe it was issued *before* the griffin. My reason for thinking so is that it is better executed than the griffin, and is also quite as scarce as the latter, which would not be the case had the stamp been issued *after* the griffin, which stamp had a long run afterwards. You will see that my former information as to the reasons for the withdrawal of the griffin was correct. How Baron Campenhausen came into possession of the stamp which I marked 'No. 2' (pale rose oblong Wenden) is all the more difficult for me to explain, seeing that *he himself* abstains from giving a satisfactory explanation. Yours truly,

"JOHN SIEWERT."

The following are translations of the letters which Mr. Siewert has sent us:

From John Siewert, Esq., to Baron Campenhausen.

"Moscow, 25th May, 1885.

"Respected Herr Baron,—I trust you will not think it a liberty on the part of one who is an entire stranger to you if he presumes upon your kindness and courtesy to assist him in a difficulty, not confined to himself, but in which disputes are involved, and others are interested.

"Enclosed I have the honour to lay before you two postage stamps of the first issue of Wenden, and two parcel stamps. Those marked No. 1 are the class of specimens which have long been familiar to collectors, and which, if the catalogues are reliable, were issued in the year 1863. I received No. 2 from Mr. Kempe, who had them direct from yourself; and as I had never met with that type previously, I sent them to the London Philatelic Society, of which I am a member, and received the reply that they also had never seen similar stamps. This in itself threw considerable doubt upon them; but, for the sake of confirmation, I sent them to Mr. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, also a first-class judge of stamps, to examine and report upon. His judgment came in the form of a brief note, merely stating that the stamps were forgeries. Well knowing that the stamps came from you, and that such a judgment must rest upon a false basis, I thought for a moment that they might be reprints, such as have not unfrequently been made by various postal administrations for the benefit (?) of collectors, in cases where the old stock was entirely exhausted, and the making of which offered an opportunity for profit not to be neglected. Of course, for serious collectors such reprints are worthless, because they do not collect just what any one chooses to provide for them, but what has been prepared for one specific purpose—the franking of letters. But reprints cannot possibly frank a letter, and are therefore in no case originals, but simply worthless imitations, for which there is no place in a collection. This thought, however, I was compelled to abandon; for although reprints may differ from originals in texture of the paper, and in colour, they can never differ in design and in type; whereas between No. 2 and No. 1 there is a very evident difference, because, as you may observe, the printing is quite different, and also No. 1 has two strokes after the word "Wenden," whilst No. 2 has only one stroke.

"Mr. Kempe now writes me that he has received a letter from you, in which you inform him that at the time when you were Postmaster of the district, and had also the ordering of the stamps in your own control, you *changed* the lithographer. This is *a most important piece of information*, which may throw a flood of light on the matter, and fully account for the difference in type, because the second lithographer may have rejected entirely the types of the first, and made use of different types in his own possession. If my surmise be correct, then we have found the egg of Columbus; still, there are other questions arising out of it, the solution of which is of greater importance.

"If No. 1 was issued in the year 1863, when was No. 2 issued? and for how long did it remain in use? An immense quantity of No. 1 must have been printed and used, because, as I already stated, this type is exceedingly well known. Of No. 2, as evidenced by the great rarity of meeting with it, only a small quantity was probably ordered and used; indeed, I have not hitherto met with a used specimen at all. What I desire to know is, whether No. 1 or No. 2 is really the *first* issue; for it is reasonable to conjecture that in

view of its being something entirely novel, only a small quantity was at first ordered to be printed, and that larger orders were given later on.

"The elucidation of this point is for us collectors so very important a matter that I must ask you, respected Herr Baron, to pardon me if I politely ask you to give me some solid foundation to go upon, by sending me, if possible, copies of any official documents relating to this matter which may enable me to enlighten the world of collectors. From your position and influence, it cannot be very difficult for you to procure me the necessary details from the Wenden Post Office, which to outsiders are generally inaccessible, although many postal administrations—notably that of Saxony —have exhibited their information freely in a most praiseworthy manner.

"Further, a round blue stamp has usually been designated and sold as the *first* issue of Wenden. It is astonishing that this stamp, although reputedly the first issue, should have remained marvellously cheap unused; whilst, on the other hand, a used specimen is unknown. For my own part, I do not believe it to be a stamp which was ever intended for franking letters, but only a label to be used for sealing them up. Can I count upon your kind explanation of this also?

"Awaiting the favour of your news, and begging you to pardon my freedom, I am, &c.,

"JOHN SIEWERT."

Reply of Baron Campenhausen to John Siewert, Esq.

"TEGASCH, 14th June, 1885.

"RESPECTED SIR,—I regret that I am unable to give you much light upon your questions. In the first place, they relate to a period *before* I had the control of the District Post; and, moreover, there exists among the archives—with which, in consequence of my position there for many years, I was fully acquainted—no information on the subject. It was the custom to order the stamps personally in Riga; and it was entirely at the discretion of the Administrator of Posts, and according to his personal predilections, to choose the design and to order the stamps from whatever printer he thought proper; so that with regard to the questions *when* the stamps were changed from one type to another, or the lithographer was changed, there was no indication whatsoever in the archives. Only once in every three years the administrator had to report to the assembled District Council how many stamps had been prepared, how many used, and how many were at the moment in stock; also returns of office expenses, &c., and the state of the cash in hand. I should have to hunt up all these things before I could even reply to your inquiries, and that is out of the question. The real *first* issue —the round stamps—were scarcely sold to the public at all. Why, I cannot say, but they were very speedily withdrawn again, and their place was taken by the stamps with the griffin, which also, in their turn, scarcely came into actual use, in consequence of representations from various quarters, because the griffin represented the arms of Livonia, and therefore a Union comprising various districts could not reasonably make use of it. The parcel stamps were used indiscriminately for small packages up to 11b. weight; larger ones could not be sent by post. Each one had to bear a stamp of that class, which cost twice as much as the ordinary postage stamp—namely, 4 kopecs; and in the event of a deficiency of postage stamps, could be cut in halves and employed for letters. Very soon, however, they were done away with, and it was required that parcels up to 11b. should be paid by means of

two ordinary stamps. This is all the information I am able to give you, and to arrive at anything further is scarcely possible—firstly, because I did not take over the administration until several years after the District Post was established, and carried it on until the middle of 1883, and it was my late father who had it previously; and secondly, because, as I said above, there is nothing in the archives to tell us what you wish to know.

"Yours, &c., CAMPENHAUSEN."

THE STAMPS OF PERSIA.

By F. BREITFUSS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."]

(*Continued from page 136.*)

ISSUE OF END OF 1882.

THE adoption of the currency in francs and centimes having led to great difficulties, the former currency in "shahis" was reverted to. The type of the 5 shahi resembles the stamp of 1881, except that the sun has rays covering the background well, and that the value is in coloured figures on a *white* ground.



The 10 shahi is of the same type as the 50 c. and 1 fc. of 1882, with head of Shah, but has the value on a *white* ground. In both stamps the characters in the angles have been altered as follows:

The 5 shahi has the inscriptions of the 25 centimes, the 10 shahi those of the 50 centimes.

Printed in colour on white paper, with coloured border; *perf. 13.*

5 shahi, green, deep green border.
10 „ chamois and black, orange border.

VARIETY.

Cut in two horizontally, and used for half of the original value.

½ stamp of 10 shahi, chamois and black, orange border.

Cut in two vertically, having a black pen-and-ink inscription, "*Yak Shâhy*" (one shahy).

½ stamp of 10 centimes, carmine and black.

This last was employed in September, 1883.

ISSUE OF MARCH AND APRIL, 1884.

The stamps of 1882 were surcharged, the 1 franc in *red*, and the others in *indigo;* the 1 franc stamps being cut in two vertically, and those of 50 centimes and 10 shahi, horizontally. This surcharge is in "Meskhy" characters; namely:

On the 1 franc stamp, "dah shâhy" (10 shahis).
On the 50 c. and 10 shahi, "panj shâhy" (5 shahis).

March, 1884. ½ stamp of 1 franc, blue and black; red surcharge.
April, 1884. ½ „ 50 c., chamois and black; indigo „
„ ½ „ 10 shahi, yellow and black „ „

According to the *Philatelic Record*, all these cut stamps are entirely due to speculation; but we do not consider there is any proof of this.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The Official Stamps were never brought into use. They were distributed to the various postmasters in order that they might be employed; but as these gentlemen found it convenient to employ them largely in the place of

ordinary stamps, they were withdrawn from circulation. It follows that all the obliterated specimens of these "Service" stamps which may have been met with, have only served to frank the ordinary letters of the public.

ISSUE OF ——, 1881.

Arms in relief (lion with scimitar, sun and crown) in a circle of solid colour, with two post-horns crossed below. Outside this circle two others, the first bearing, in Persian characters, "Makhçûçé khidmet; postkhanêê devleté Iran" (specially belonging to his Majesty; postal administration of the Government of Persia); the second bearing the inscription, in French, "Service des Postes Persanes. Franco." Across each corner is a small oblique band. The upper ones contain, on the left, "un" (deux, cinq, or dix); and on the right, "shahi." The lower ones contain, on the left, "yak" (do, panj, or dah); and on the right, "shahy."



Rectangular frame, with complementary ornaments in the angles, and the value in figures at top and bottom.

Printed in colour on white paper; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 shahi, red, green centre.
2 „ green, carmine centre.
5 „ blue, orange „
10 „ lilac, blue „

ENVELOPES.

These were issued, but without great success, in 1876. The only consignment of these which went from Vienna consisted of forty cases, of which the greater part were used by simply cutting out the stamp and affixing it to letters as an ordinary adhesive.

ISSUE OF ——, 1876.

Full-face portrait of the Shah in a circle, with the arms of the country below. The frame is rectangular, the ground bears a network of colour, and the remainder of the stamp is printed in black. Figures of value occupy the angles.



Printed in colour on white wove paper, with stamp in the right upper angle.

Medium size, with tress on flap.

1 shahi, rose and black.

VARIETY.

The network of colour, instead of being directly over the stamp, occupies a position much on one side.

5 shahi, rose and black.

POST CARDS.

Before the postal convention which sanctioned the franking of letters to Europe by means of Persian stamps, those letters were franked by Russian, and letters destined for Asia by British Indian stamps; and this accounts for the employment, in the first instance, of Russian post cards with Persian stamps affixed to them.

ISSUE OF APRIL (?), 1878.

Unstamped Russian cards, with arms, type of 1872, having in the right upper corner an entire 2 shahi and the half of a 1 shahi stamp of Persia (1876); the two together denoting a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ shahi.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ shahi, green and lilac on greyish-white.

Cards which have not been used, but the stamp on which is nevertheless obliterated, are the work of the postmaster at Tauris, who desired to make known in that manner the origin of these cards, and so prevent fraud.

Issue of June (?), 1878.

Cards with ornamental frame, bearing in the upper part the inscription, "Carte-Correspondance," in a curved line, followed by "De Persana" in two lines; to the left a rectangle containing the usual lion with scimitar, and sun; to the right another rectangle set apart for the adhesive stamp. Four lines below for the address. Printed in black upon white card.

Value not expressed, black on white.

This card was also sold with stamps or portions of stamps affixed in the right upper angle, and surcharged with the figures "$2\frac{1}{2}$" in a circle. This surcharge was to prevent the use of the other portions of stamps which had been only partially obliterated.

Of this class are:

A. Cards with a stamp of 5 shahi divided irregularly, and bearing the surcharge "$2\frac{1}{2}$" in colour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ stamp of 5 shahi, rose and black, with *red* surcharge.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " *blue* "

These stamps are sometimes divided vertically.



A.



B.

B. With a stamp of 2 shahi, and half a stamp of 1 shahi, surcharged "$2\frac{1}{2}$" in colour.

2 shahi and half of 1 shahi, lilac, green, and black, *red* surcharge.
" " " " " " *blue* "

In dividing the stamps all manner of shapes have been given to them, but this is of no interest whatever to the collector.

Issue of May, 1879.

Card with frame, having arms in left upper corner, and in the right a rectangular stamp, with full-face portrait of the Shah in an oval, and the inscription, "Poste Persane," above; and below the words "Posté devleté Iran" (Post of the government of Persia). At the top, "Deux et demi: dû o nîme." At the bottom the value in figures. The inscription on the card is:



"Union Postale Universelle
Carte Postale
de Perse."

And below this, "Postkhânéé Iran" (Postal administration of Persia); then four lines for the address and the instruction, "Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse." At the side is this inscription, "Der în çifa bâyad—vanvân nivishté shavad."

Impression in black and colour upon buff card.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ shahi, red and black.

These cards are as little used as the envelopes, the only persons who employ them being Europeans.

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

Issue of July, 1878.

The cards used for official service are identical with the ordinary cards issued in June of the same year, except that the rectangle to right contains the word "Service." The varieties entitled to recognition are :

"Service" running from the left upper corner to the right lower corner.
No value, buff.
„ deep yellow.
„ glazed white.

Cards with the word "Service" in any other position are mere fancy varieties.



(*Conclusion.*)

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 152.*)

Type II.

This type — consisting of only one value, the threepence — differs but slightly in design from the foregoing. The lines of the groundwork of the exterior frame are straight, and not waved. The ornamental ground on the side of the central figure is composed of horizontal lines, *parsemé*, or powdered with *fleurs-de-lys*. The figure is placed in a circle, rather than an oval; and the execution is much coarser than in the other series. The lower tablet is deeper, and the size of the stamp $26 \times 33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The stamp is entirely lithographed, and was not first engraved, as the other series. The numbering is also by a type numbering-machine, but in much larger figures, printed in a full shade of red-brown; while the perforation, which does not show a clean cut, is 13.

We would refer to an article on the stamps of Bonelli's Company, in *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 236, p. 77 (August, 1882), in which M. Moens gives some valuable information, more especially as to the date of Type II.

We are unable to offer any satisfactory reason for the creation of this second type. Its restriction to the threepence rather indicates a temporary failure in the supply of that value; but why recourse was not had to the regular type, if it was still in existence, is difficult to conjecture.

It is not unworthy of note, that while the sixpence and the threepence, Type II., are fairly plentiful, the other values have recently appeared in sufficient number to preclude their being classed among the "unattainables" of a collection.

SYNOPSIS.

Type I.

186(?). Lithographed in colour on plain white paper; perf. 12½.

Threepence, green.	Ninepence, azure blue.
Sixpence, black.	One shilling, vermilion.

VARIETY.

Sixpence, black; imperforate.

Type II.

1868(?). Lithographed in colour on plain white paper; perf. 13.

Threepence, reddish-brown (shades).

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. TELEGRAPH MESSAGE FORMS.

Page 352. Last line. For "slight" read "small."

Page 354. The paragraph commencing "1876" should be altered to read: "Probably in preparation for the severance," &c.; and the words "was made," in the next line, expunged.

At the end of the sentence add: This die was put into use in September, 1875, as appears by various dated specimens before us; but we do not think that impressions were issued for public use till 1876.

Page 355. Line 2. Dele "s" in "sons."

From information subsequently derived, it seems both the firms named printed these forms, and the fact is clear that they were used concurrently at Somerset House, as is evidenced by specimens of each maker being found bearing stamps with identical date-marks.

Line 13 from bottom. The sentence beginning "Stamped forms A1" must be expunged, the stamped form on laid paper never having been issued for use by the public, the supply of the type current, when we wrote, proving sufficient.

Page 356. (*a*) Alter the date to January, 1876.

Expunge paragraph 3.

Page 358. Before Synopsis add: Specimens of the card, first variety, before the shilling stamp was embossed, are occasionally met with.

To Synopsis add: (*a*) Same card, without embossed stamp.

Page 361. Line 6. For "present year" read "year 1880."

Page 362. THE ONE PENNY. Before the paragraph under "The One Penny" insert: At the end of the year 1881, in conformity with a decision previously arrived at by the Post Office authorities, the system of separate accounts—and consequently the necessity of separate stamps—for the postal and telegraph branches was put an end to; and notices were issued to all postmasters and sellers of stamps, recalling all telegraph stamps in stock on or before December 31st, 1881. From that date postage stamps were declared to be available for telegraph purposes.

Page 363. Line 15. Expunge sentence commencing "No specimens," &c.

Line 17. Insert: Plate No. 4 was afterwards put into use, and was that current when these stamps were recalled in December, 1881.

Synopsis should read: Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. And add: Imperforate proofs in the colour and on the paper of the issue from Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *and 5*, are to be found in the official collection.

Page 364. THE THREEPENCE. Line 13 from bottom. Since publication we have discovered stamps from Plate 1, which evidently were issued for use, although this plate is not found among those registered at Somerset House, nor does it appear in the collections officially made for the use of the Post Office. In the autumn of 1881 impressions from Plates Nos. 4 and 5 were issued to the public, and impressions from them were those current when the telegraph stamps were recalled in December, 1881.

Proofs in carmine were taken, and exist in the official collections, on paper watermarked Spray of Rose, from Plates Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5; on that watermarked Crown 1880, from Plates Nos. 3, 4, and 5. These proofs are imperforate.

Page 365. Synopsis. 1 should read :
Plates Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Proofs Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, imperforate.
2 should read : Plates Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
Proofs Nos. 3, 4, and 5, imperforate.

Page 366. THE ONE SHILLING. Line 14 should read, after "trace," "of the registration has been found, but impressions."

Line 18. Dele "at present in use."

At the end of the paragraph add : Impressions from Plate No. 12 were issued in July, 1881.

Under paragraph headed "IMPRESSION" dele the last five lines, and insert after "value," in the second line : Until October, 1880, when—while Plate No. 10 was being printed from—the colour was changed to the same brown-red as that in which the one shilling postage stamps were then printed.

When Plate No. 11 was put to press the change of watermark from Spray of Rose to Crown 1880 took place ; and impressions of it and Plate 12 on this paper are to be found.

Oddly enough, Plate No. 12 is also to be found printed in red on paper watermarked Spray of Rose ; but we have not been able to find Plate No. 11 on paper thus watermarked.

In the official collections imperforate copies of proofs, in green on Spray of Rose, are to be found from Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 ; in red, same watermark, Plate No. 12 only ; in red, watermark Crown 1880, Plates Nos. 11 and 12.

Page 367. Synopsis.

1. Line 2. Obliterate "(except Plate 7)." Add :
October, 1880. One shilling, light brown-red ; Plates 10 and 12.
Imperforate proofs, Plates Nos. 1 to 12, green ; No. 12, light brown-red.
2. Should read : Plates Nos. 11 and 12.
Imperforate proofs, Nos. 11 and 12, light brown-red.

THE FIVE SHILLINGS. Last line but one. Plates 1, 2, and 3 are all that were made.

Page 368. At end of Synopsis add : Imperforate copies of all are to be found, in the official collection, on the paper of the issue.

Page 369. THE FOURPENCE. Paragraph 1. Line 2 should read : But this latter was never brought into use.

Add to Synopsis : *Imperforate* specimens of Plates Nos. 1 and 2, in the colour and on the paper of the issue, are to be found in the official collection.

THE SIXPENCE. Line 3 from bottom. The last three words in this line should read, "was that finally in use, no others were made."

Page 370. At end of Synopsis add : *Imperforate* proofs, in the colour of the issue, from Plates Nos. 1 and 2, watermark Spray of Rose, and from Plate No. 2, watermark Crown 1880, are to be found in the official collection.

Page 371. THE THREE SHILLINGS. Line 2 should read, "the only one ever made."

Line 5. The sentence beginning "Up to," &c., should be expunged; and in lieu insert: The demand for this value did not exhaust the stock on hand in December, 1881, when the telegraph stamps were recalled, and consequently no printing ever took place on the paper watermarked Crown 1880.

To Impression add: Proofs for colour, in a much lighter shade of slate-blue, and also in dark lilac, imperforate, watermarked Spray of Rose, have also been seen by us. These are both surcharged diagonally with the word SPECIMEN in black.

To Synopsis add: An imperforate proof, of the colour and on the paper of the issue, is to be found in the official collection; and also a like proof on paper watermarked Crown 1880.

Page 372. THE TEN SHILLINGS. After Synopsis add: An *imperforate* proof, of the colour and on the paper of the issue, is to be found in the official collection.

Page 373. THE ONE POUND. A similar note to the last should be added to the Synopsis.

Page 374. THE FIVE POUNDS. A similar note to the last should be added to the Synopsis.

Page 375. THE ONE HALFPENNY. Line 8 from bottom should read: "No other plate was ever constructed."

An imperforate proof of this value exists in the official collection.

Add to Synopsis:

VARIETY.

Imperforate. One halfpenny, orange-vermilion.

Notes and Queries.

A. M., *Lambeth.*—We regret that your query has been mislaid. The stamps you refer to have merely passed through the French consulate at Shanghai. Each nationality uses its own stamps.

B. H. P., *Huelva.*—Many thanks for sending us the envelope. Such things are by no means uncommon in Spain or in the South American republics.

H. D., *Folkestone.*—Great Britain: Both perforations are found. Mauritius: There are twelve types on the sheet; that is, each of the twelve stamps was separately engraved, and therefore differs from all the others. Very many varieties of shade and paper may, but need not, be collected. March, 1859: On both white and blue paper. New South Wales: The same remarks as regards type, papers, shades, &c., apply to these as to the Mauritius. By all means collect in blank albums; but if you are drawing out spaces for the reception of your specimens, your albums will cease to be blank. If you omit the foolish plan of drawing squares of various sizes to receive stamps you may never get, hinge your specimens, and put them in with the proper mucilage, you will always be able to make the inevitable and unforeseen corrections, which will occupy half of your life as a collector.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. NOVEMBER, 1885. No. 82.

IT is very nearly seven years ago since we were shown the first number of *The Philatelic Record*, and, at the request of the publishers, consented to try our hand at preparing No. 2 for the press. From that time until now we have exercised the editorship of this little magazine, and, with the valued assistance of some of the foremost exponents of our hobby, have done our best to make it useful and interesting to the large body of collectors who have favoured us with their support. It is not for us to determine to what extent our labour of love has been successful. Conscious as we are of our many shortcomings, we would yet fain believe that our steadily increasing number of readers are not all entered into a conspiracy to uphold a worthless publication. We have more than once, and that most unfeignedly, expressed our thanks for the indulgence which has been shown to us; and we may well be believed when we say that, now the time has come when the pleasant connexion which has so long existed between us and our readers and correspondents must be severed, we are filled with regret. Circumstances have arisen which necessitate our absence from England for a long and indefinite period, and it is no longer in our power to do the work which must be done by one on the spot. Already the editorship has passed out of our hands, and with our next number will commence the reign of one we feel a legitimate pride in having persuaded to become our successor. In the knowledge that the conduct of the *Record* will be undertaken by one of the earliest of our scientific collectors, and one of the tersest and most distinguished writers upon philatelic subjects, our natural sorrow at the termination of our own connexion with the paper is more than tempered by the

consideration of what our readers will gain by the change. On his behalf we bespeak a continuance of that cheerful assistance which we have so long enjoyed at the hands of our contributors and correspondents in all parts of the globe, and we trust that they will endeavour, as heretofore, to keep the magazine which for so many years they have loyally supported, in the front rank as a disseminator of early and trustworthy intelligence.

We cannot lay aside our pen without saying a word to our publishers, and thanking them most heartily for the unreserved confidence which they have placed in us ever since we have had the charge of this magazine. Our readers will be the first to admit that the *Record* has always been most emphatically a *collector's* paper. Never—and this with the ungrudging acquiescence of the publishers—have trade interests been allowed for one moment to conflict with those of philatelists. In pursuance of what we have held to be our duty, we have frequently had occasion to call in question the authenticity of stamps with which our publishers as dealers were bound to provide themselves before the doubts which we raised could be set at rest. And yet we have never been asked by them to temper the opinions we expressed, nor have they ever offered a suggestion that was not rather for the benefit of collectors than themselves. They have begrudged no outlay which could enhance the success of the paper; they have never murmured when at times the amount of matter in a single number made it impossible that it could be sold otherwise than at a loss. For men like these we have felt it a privilege to work and to take up the cudgels, unasked, when they have been unjustifiably attacked. In conclusion we wish them and *The Philatelic Record* every prosperity, and bid them and our readers—so many of whom in the course of years have become correspondents, and even personal friends—a most affectionate farewell!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—We have seen the 1d. "Stamp Duty" label, bearing a postmark dated October 11th; also the same stamp with the words STAMP DUTY obliterated by a black line, and POSTAGE AND REVENUE surcharged across the lower label.

Fiscal postals. 1d., blue, without surcharge.
1d. „ surcharged POSTAGE AND REVENUE.

Argentine.—The 12 c. stamp has been modified in design to match the current ½ and 1 c., and the colour also is altered in shade. *Adhesive.* 12 c., deep blue; *perf.* 12.

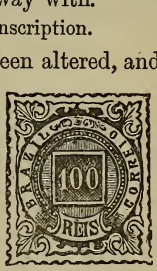
We hear also of the following stamps with the surcharge OFICIAL in *red*, instead of black:

Official adhesives. 2 c., green, red surcharge.
4 c., brown „

Belgium.—The 10 c. post card has been somewhat modified, the inscription "CE CÔTÉ, &c.," having been done away with.

Post Card. 10 c., carmine on grey, without lower inscription.

Brazil.—Once more the stamp of 100 reis has been altered, and this time differs totally in design from its predecessor. A circular band contains the inscription BRAZIL — CORREIO. Within this is a circle of pearls, and within this again is a square, containing the figures **100**. The word REIS occupies a band below, which cuts into the two circles. The spandrels beyond the outer circle are filled with conventional ornaments.



Adhesive. 100 reis, very pale mauve; *perf.* 14.

Just before going to press we have received the above illustration.

British Guiana.—Our publishers inform us that they have had the ordinary 3 c. post card with the words "ONE CENT" *printed* across the stamp in black, but the original value obliterated with *ordinary* ink. *Provisional Card.* 1 c. on 3 c., carmine on buff.

British Levant.—A contemporary reports, on the information of a dealer, the existence of the £5 English stamp, surcharged "486 PIASTRES." *We must emphatically refuse to believe it.* It *may* be true, but the probabilities are in favour of its being an artistic production from the same source as the recently-exposed forgeries of the old provisional Transvaals. We shall decline to chronicle this stamp until we have official confirmation of its issue: firstly, because we cannot think such a value is required in Constantinople; secondly, because the surcharge, to be in keeping with those previously existing, should be "480," and not "486" piastres.

Congo.—According to a German contemporary, stamps for this new State are being prepared in Brussels. They will bear a portrait of the king of the Belgians, and the values will be expressed in centimes.

Costa Rica.—The 1 c., green, OFICIAL, is surcharged in *black*.

Official Adhesive. 1 c., green, black surcharge.

A correspondent sends us specimens of the current 10 centavos, on letters, surcharged vertically down the centre, in black, GUANACASTE. The stamps are postmarked "Liberia" over the surcharge. We are unable to give our correspondent any information respecting this surcharge, which we have not seen before.

Eastern Roumelia.—The two accompanying illustrations represent the surcharged stamps referred to in our last, and of which there are two types—the one consisting of a "lion" only, and the other having the words "SOUTH BULGARIA" added in Russian characters. We hear that the first type was only in use two or three days.





Adhesive. 5 paras, lilac and black, black surcharge.
10 ,, green and black ,,
1 piastre, blue and black ,,

French Colonies.—We have received specimens of two new post cards, impressed with stamps corresponding in type with the current issue of adhesives.

Post Card. 10 centimes, black on lavender.
10 × 10 ,, black on pale blue.

Guinea.—The 20 reis Cape Verd stamp chronicled in our September number has now been surcharged for use in this colony. *Adhesive.* 20 reis, carmine; *perf. 13.*

Gwalior.—The following novelties are to hand: ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a., with surcharge in two lines close together, instead of being separated as formerly. Moreover, the surcharge on the ½ a. and 2 a. is now in *red*. Also, 3 annas, orange. Also, cards and envelopes, with close surcharge.

Adhesives. ½ a., green, *red* surcharge, close together.
1 a., brown, *black* ,, ,, ,,
2 a., blue, *red* ,, ,, ,,
3 a., orange, *black* ,, ,, ,,
Post Cards. ½ a., brown, black close surcharge, arms in brown.
¼ × ¼ a., ,, ,, ,, ,,
Envelopes. ½ a., green, *red* close ,, ,, *green.*
1 a., brown, *black* close ,, ,, brown.

Italy.—A correspondent informs us that he has recently seen the current 20 c. stamp (with ESTERO surcharge) printed in *brown* instead of yellow. He regards it as an "error."

Japan.—Single post cards are now in use, corresponding with the reply cards chronicled some time ago.

Post Cards. 1 sen, red on white.
2 ,, ,,

Luxemburg.—The 10 c. Postal Union Card has been changed in colour. *Post Card.* 10 c., *rosy-pink* on buff.

Madagascar.—A correspondent writes: "I have friends in Madagascar, and they have just sent me over some postage stamps issued by the British Consulate of that island. The values are 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. They are alike in all other respects. I send you a 1d. as a specimen."

The said stamp (and its authenticity seems beyond question) is anything but "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." A double-

lined rectangular frame, about 6 *centimètres* high by 3¼ wide, is divided into three almost equal parts by two horizontal lines. In the top space are the ornamental capitals B. C. M. (British Consulate Madagascar), in the central space 1 OZ. POSTAL PACKET, and in the lowest space ONE PENNY, the whole printed in reddish-brown. Each stamp is separated from its neighbours (but only at *sides*) by rouletting upon a dotted line of the same colour. In the centre of the stamp is struck in *black*, with a handstamp, the ordinary seal of the consulate, consisting of the Royal Arms, within a circle, inscribed BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE, ANTANANARIVO. The stamp bears no gum except a very small strip across the left upper corner. Altogether it has the appearance of a luggage label in reduced circumstances.

Adhesives. 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., reddish-brown, rouletted on colour *at sides only*.

Mauritius.—The 6 c. post card appears also to have been used provisionally with the surcharge 2 CENTS.

Provisional Card. 2 c. on 6 c., green, black surcharge.

Nicaragua.—The *A. B. A.* chronicles a reply card for inland use. *Post Card.* 2 × 2 centavos, brown on buff.

Portugal.—The 20 reis post card is now printed in a bright, rich blue; in fact, all the blue stamps, cards, &c., of this country appear to have discarded the former somewhat shabby pigment in favour of a new one of more decided character.



Russian Locals (ELISAVETGRAD).—We illustrate one of the new series of stamps described last month.

ORGUEIFF.—We have received two new stamps for this district. They consist of a coat-of-arms within an oval, bearing Russian inscriptions. Figure of value in small circle in each corner.

Adhesives. 3 kop., rose; *perf.* 11½.
6 „ green; „

TULA.—We have received two sets (of 3) envelopes, having the stamp in the right upper corner, instead of on the flap as formerly.

Envelopes. 5 kop., blue, oblong stamp, three sizes.
5 „ „ oval „ „

Sweden.—The annexed cut represents a provisional post card which has recently been issued.



Post Card. 5 on 6 öre, blue and mauve on white.

Timor.—The new 20 reis Macau is now surcharged for this colony.

Adhesive. 20 reis, carmine; *perf.* 13.

Transvaal.—More provisionals! The *current 3d., violet,* surcharged HALVE PENNY, and the old 6d. black, *with head of her Majesty,* surcharged TWEE PENCE Z. A. R. in small Roman capitals,

with a vertical line down each side. Also, the same stamp, surcharged HALVE PENNY Z. A. R.

Provisional Adhesives. ½d. on 3d., violet of 1885, black surcharge.
2d. on 6d., black of 1878, red ,,
½d. on 6d. ,, ,, ,,

In addition to the above, we have the new 2d. stamp of the current type and a post card. The latter contains the inscription ZUID-AFRIK. REPUBLIEK—BRIEFKAART in thin broad block type, and the stamp is the same as the current adhesives.

Adhesive. 2d., brown; *perf. 12.*
Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff.

United States.—In describing the new One Cent Post Card in September, we said that the portrait was that of Washington. An American correspondent points out that Thomas Jefferson is the depicted one.



We illustrate the new "Special Delivery" stamp.

Victoria.—The 1d. post card of this colony is now printed on white, instead of buff card, and has an ornamental border.

Post Card. 1d., rose on white.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends us the following extract from an American paper concerning the principal changes in the Universal Postal Union, made by the Congress of Lisbon, and ratified by the American Government:

"The contracting countries do not bind themselves to issue postal cards with paid replies, but merely to return the reply halves received from other Union countries. When the sea transit rate is fixed at five francs per kilo for letters and postal cards, and fifty centimes for other articles, these rates shall continue. The general settlement of accounts between the union countries for sea transit is to be made once in three years instead of once in two years, as at present, and on the basis of a statement prepared during a period of twenty-eight days. No charge is to be made for carriage of reply halves of double-eagle postal cards. The postage on such double cards is fixed at 10 centimes for each half, or double postage. Among the articles not to be carried are packets of commercial papers and printed papers which measure in any one direction more than 17.45 inches, or exceed two kilos in weight. The sender of a letter may withdraw or change its address before delivery in countries where the laws do not conflict. An indemnity of 50 francs is provided for the sender or addressee of a registered letter which may be lost; not applicable to countries beyond Europe whose legislation is opposed to the principle of responsibility. Provision is made for special delivery by special messengers of express correspondence, on

prepayment of a charge of 30 centimes in advance to the administration of the country of origin in those countries which undertake this service in their reciprocity relations. Gold and silver bullion, precious stones, jewellery, or other precious articles, may be sent in the mails if not forbidden by the local laws of the countries concerned.

"Included in these postal-adjunct businesses recognized by the Union as proper for special arrangements between the various countries are the parcel-post system, the collection of bills of exchange, etc., the system of certificates of identity, as well as letters of declared value and those of the money-order system. The changes are to go into effect April 1st, 1886."

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By MM. CAILLEBOTTE.

[The following article appeared (substantially) in recent numbers of the *Timbre-Poste*. Believing that it would be highly interesting to our readers, we asked permission of Messrs. Caillebotte to publish a translation. As will be readily surmised by all who have the privilege of knowing these gentlemen, consent was most cheerfully given.

The present publication, however, is something far more than a mere translation. The authors have taken the opportunity to revise the entire article in the light of more recently acquired knowledge, the result being that our readers have the benefit of very considerable additions and emendations.

The warmest thanks of the philatelic community are due to the distinguished authors, both for their masterly handling of the subject and for their cheerful readiness to give to others the full benefit of their invaluable labours.—Ed.]

We cannot claim this essay as *our own* work. For the greater part of the information which we give we are indebted to the obliging communications of M. M. del Pont, to whose powers of research we are very happy to render homage. We have also borrowed some important notes upon the subject from the *Philatelical Journal* for May and June, 1872.

Moreover, we by no means claim to have produced a *perfect* work. The conclusions at which we have arrived are based entirely upon a study of the stamps themselves, and not upon any official documents; consequently, we have been compelled to advance various hypotheses, which appear to our minds conclusive, but which, nevertheless, we should like to see confirmed in some manner which should place them beyond dispute. In any case, we shall think ourselves fortunate if we succeed in interesting a few collectors in the subject, and we appeal to their kindness to communicate to this journal any information in their possession which may supplement what is here given.

We think it will be a wise course to acquire at the outset a clear understanding from a *geographical* point of view, since the history of the stamps of the country is inseparably associated with its geography.

In the year 1856, when the first series of stamps was issued, Mexico

comprised eighteen States, four Territories, and a Federal District; to-day, in consequence of changes made in 1869, it comprises twenty-five States and three Territories.

The distribution of the stamps throughout Mexico is the function of the Chief Administration of Posts, located in the *city* of Mexico, which sends a supply to the principal town of each state. These towns surcharge the stamps with their own name, and distribute them in turn to the minor offices of their respective districts.

The following list shows the various States, and the towns in each which have served as distributing centres between 1857 and 1883:

State or Territory.	Towns.
Aguas Calientes.	Aguas Calientes.
Basse Californie.	La Paz.
Campêche . .	Campêche.
	Isla del Carmen.
Chiapas . . .	Chiapas.
Chihuahua . .	Allende.
	Chihuahua.
	Ciudad Bravos.
	Hidalgo del Parral.
	Rio Florida.
Coahuila . . .	Saltillo.
Colima . . .	Colima.
Durango . . .	Durango.
Guanajuato . .	Guanajuato.
Guerrero . . .	Yguala.
	Tixtla.
	Acapulco.
Hidalgo . . .	Pachuca.
	Tula.
	Huejutla.
	Tulancingo.
	Apam.
Jalisco . . .	Guadalajara.
	Tépic.
	Lagos.
	Cocula.
	Barca.
	Mascota.
	Ciudad-Guzman.
Mexico . . .	Mexico.
	Jilotepec.
	Otumba.
	Cuantitlan.
	Texcoco.
	Ixtlahuaca.
	Toluca.
Mexico . . .	Lerma.
	Tacubaya.
	Chalco.
	Témas Caltepec.
	Sultepec.
Michoacan . .	Morélia.
	Zamora.
	Maravatio.
	Tlalpujahua.
Morelos . . .	Cuernavaca.
Nuevo-Leon .	Monterrey.
Oaxaca . . .	Oajaca or Oaxaca.
Puebla . . .	Puebla.
	Tepeji.
	Tehuacan.
Queretaro . .	Queretaro.
San Luis Potosi.	San Luis Potosi.
Sinaloa . . .	Mazatlan.
Sonora . . .	Urès.
	Guaymas.
	Hermosillo.
Tabasco . . .	Tabasco.
Tamaulipas . .	Camargo.
	Ciudad Victoria.
	Matamoros.
	Tula de Tamaulipas.
	Tampico.
Tlaxcala . . .	Tlaxcala.
Vera-Cruz . .	Jalapa.
	Tuxpan.
	Vera-Cruz.
	Cordoba or Cordova.
	Orizava.
Yucatan . . .	Merida.
Zacatecas . .	Zacatecas.

To the above must be added the names of Soyanaquilpan and Oitavaram, two towns of which we have hitherto failed to discover the precise locality.

The system of surcharging adopted in Mexico may be divided into three principal periods.

First Period (from 1856 to 1864). The name of the town only is surcharged.

Second Period (from 1864 to 1868). Besides the name of the town, there is a rotation number and a date. This surcharge is done at the central office in the city of Mexico.

Third Period (from 1868 to 1883). The number to left of the date is no longer a rotation number indicating the consignment, but a fixed number allotted to each office.

With the issue of January, 1884, the system of surcharging appears to have been entirely abandoned.

CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

July 15, 1856.

Head of the Curé Hidalgo. Coloured impressions on white paper.

A. *Without surcharge.*

½ real, blue.	2 reales, green.	8 reales, violet.
1 „ yellow.	4 „ red.	

Note.—Until 1866 these stamps were undoubtedly used without a surcharge.

B. *With surcharge.*

½ real, blue.	2 reales, green.	8 reales, violet.
1 „ yellow.	4 „ red.	

Variety.

With the lower border of the 4 reales, printed in the middle of the stamp.
1 real, yellow.

List of Names of Towns Surcharged on the Issue of 1856.

Acapulco.
Apam (in black and in blue).
C. Bravos.
Campêche (in black and in red).
Cuantitlan.
Chalco.
Chiapas (in black and in blue).
Chihuahua.
Cordova (upright and sloping letters).
Cuernavaca.
Durango.
Guadalajara—
Type I., 21 × 2½ mm.
„ II., 21 × 2 mm.
„ III., 20 × pointed surcharge.
Guanajuato.
Hermosillo.
Huejutla.
I. del. Carmen (blue surcharge).
Ixtlahuaca.
Jalapa.
Lagos.
Lerma.
Maravatio.
Mazatlan.
Mérida.
Mexico—
Type I., 14 × 2 mm.
„ II., somewhat taller.
„ III., double-lined letters.
„ IV., taller „ „
Monterrey.
Morelia—
Type I., stop before and after the word; 13 × 2 mm.
Morelia—
Type II., no stops; 13 × 2 mm.
„ III., 14 × 1½ mm.
Oajaca.
Orizava.
Pachuca (in black and in red).
Puebla—
Type I., slanting letters.
„ II., 12½ × 3 mm.
„ III., 11½ × 2 mm., *with* stops.
„ IV. „ *without* „
Queretaro, Type I., 17½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 18 × 3 mm.
Saltillo (in black and in blue).
S. L. Potosi, Type I., 16 × 2 mm.
„ II., 18 × 2½ mm.
„ III., 20½ × 2½ mm.
Soyanaquilpan.
Sultepec.
Tabasco.
Tampico.
Temas Caltepec.
Tixtla Guerero.
Tlalpujahua.
Toluca.
Tula.
Tulancingo, Type I., 19 × 2 mm.
„ II., 19 × 3 mm.
Vera Cruz.
Victoria.
Yguala.
Zacatecas—
Type I., 20½ × 2½ mm.
„ II., 17½ × 2 mm.
„ III., written surcharge.

JANUARY, 1861.

Head of the Curé Hidalgo. Black impression on coloured paper.

A. *Without surcharge.*

½ real, chamois.
1 „ yellowish-green.
2 reales, rose.
4 reales, yellow.
8 „ buff.

B. *With surcharge.*

½ real, chamois.
1 „ yellowish-green.
2 reales, rose.
4 reales, yellow.
8 „ buff.

Error.—1 real, lilac-rose, instead of green (?).

END OF 1861.

Change of colour. Coloured impressions on coloured paper.

A. *Without surcharge.*

4 reales, red on yellow. | 8 reales, green on buff.

B. *With surcharge.*

4 reales, red on yellow. | 8 reales, green on buff.

LIST OF NAMES OF TOWNS, SURCHARGED ON THE ISSUE OF 1861.

Acapulco
Aguas Calientes
Apam
Campêche
Chalco
Chiapas (blue surcharge)
Chiahuahua
Colima
Cordova
Cuernavaca
Durango
Guadalajara (in black and in blue)
Guanajuato, Type I., 22½ × 3 mm.
„ II., 18 × 2 mm.
I. del Carmen
Ixtlahuaca
Jalapa
Lagos, Type I., 10 × 2 mm.
„ II., 12 × 2½ mm.
Maravatio
Mazatlan
Mérida
Mexico, Type I., 16 × 2½ mm.
„ II., double-lined letters
„ III., 13 × 2½ mm.
Monterrey
Morelia, Type I., 16 × 2 mm.
„ II., 13½ × 2 mm.
Oajaca
Orizava, Type I., 16½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 14 × 1½ mm.
Pachuca
Puebla, Type I., 13 × 2½ mm.
„ II., 23 × 4½ mm.
„ III., 12 × 2½ mm.
Queretaro
Saltillo
S. L. Potosi, Type I., 16 × 2 mm.
„ II., 18½ × 2½ mm.
„ III., 21 × 2½ mm.
Soyanaquilpan
Sultepec
Tabasco
Tampico, Type I., 14 × 1½ mm.
„ II., 15½ × 2½ mm.
Tixtla
Tlalpujahua
Toluca
Tula
Tulancingo
Vera Cruz
Victoria de Tampas
Zacatecas, Type I., 20½ × 2½ mm.
„ II., 21½ × 3 mm.

Surcharged with the names of two different towns on the same stamp.

S. L. Potosi and Queretaro, 2 reales, rose.
Mexico and Lerma, 2 reales, rose.
Toluca and Sultepec, 1 real, green.

1864.

Head of the Curé Hidalgo; coloured impression on white paper; *perf.* 12.

A. *Without surcharge.*

1 real, red. | 2 reales, blue. | 4 reales, brown. | 1 peso, black.

B. *With surcharge.*

1 real, red. | 2 reales, blue. | 4 reales, brown. | 1 peso, black.

We only know these four values with the surcharges MONTERREY and SALTILLO.

MAY, 1864 (EMPIRE).

Eagle in oval; coloured impression on white paper.

A. *Without surcharge.*

3 centavos, brown.	2 reales, yellow.
½ real, brown, rose.	4 „ green.
1 „ ultramarine, sky-blue.	8 „ red.

B. *With surcharge.*

3 centavos, brown.	2 reales, yellow.
½ real, brown, rose.	4 „ green.
1 „ ultramarine, sky-blue.	8 „ red.

LIST OF SURCHARGES, NAME OF TOWN ONLY, ON THE ISSUE OF 1864.

Aguas Calientes.	Guanajuato.	Morelia.	Tepic.
Apam.	Hidalgo.	Orizava.	Tepeji.
Barca.	Jalapa.	Pachuca.	Toluca.
Chalco.	Lagos.	Puebla.	Tulancingo.
Cordova.	Lerma.	Queretaro.	Vera Cruz.
Cuernavaca.	Mérida.	S. L. Potosi.	Yguala.
Guadalajara.	Mexico.	Tampico.	Zacatecas.

Surcharged with names of two different towns.

Yguala and Mexico, 2 reales, yellow.

After the middle of the year 1864 we enter upon the period of the *second* system of surcharge, when a number of consignment and a date were added to the name of the town. We borrow from the *Philatelical Journal* the following explanation of this system:

"Whenever a post-office ran short of stamps, an order was forwarded to the central office, where a number was printed upon the stamps, and an entry made in their books, giving the number of stamps, to what place sent, date of sending."

These consignments, therefore, were made as occasion arose, and there is no other rotation except that of the various sendings. This accounts for our finding the same names of towns several times in the same year, but with different figures; but never two different towns with the same number, except in a case which we shall presently explain.

For instance, we find in 1864: Mexico, 140, 150, 154, 192, 227, &c. The town of Mexico, therefore, has had the consignments No. 140, 150, &c. A further reason for stating that these numbers must have been printed at the central office is in the fact that the type is identical throughout. The names of towns, on the other hand, show such marked differences in the type of surcharge, as point to their having been surcharged in the respective towns receiving the stamps.

We meet firstly, in 1864, with figures in large type. The earliest number known to us in these is 118. This merely indicates that down to the time when the system of numbering was put in practice 117 consignments had already gone out, without any figures printed upon them. The last large-type number of 1864 is 179. This number must have been the last, because, following the large figures, we find a new set in smaller and more regular type; and the first of these small numbers is actually 180, which therefore

begins the new series. The last number of 1864 is 244. These new small figures remained in sole use, not only during 1864, 1865, and 1866, but even in the following issue.

In 1865 and 1866 the numbering commenced afresh each year at No. 1. It finished in 1865 at 225, and in 1866 at 128.

We spoke just now of an exceptional case, in which the names of two different towns might be found in conjunction with the same number. We must observe, however, that in this case there is always a second number added, and this second number is not of the same type as those printed at the central office. This double surcharge is probably due to a *sub*-consignment. One town has received a supply of stamps, numbered for it by the central office, and has sent on these same stamps, surcharged with a second number, to some other town, which last has then printed its name upon these stamps, not intended for its use originally.

For instance, Mexico (central office) sends stamps to Vera Cruz, and numbers them 17, 1865. Vera Cruz, being sufficiently provided for the time being, does not surcharge them with its name; another town, Toluca, makes application, and Vera Cruz sends on these stamps originally numbered 17, and numbers them afresh. Toluca surcharges them on receipt with its own name.

We are especially indebted for this information to M. M. del Pont, whose researches with regard to the eagle series are certainly the most complete that have hitherto been made.

List of Names of Towns, found in Surcharge along with Large Figures.

Chalco.	I. del Carmen.	Orizava.	Tepeji.
Cordova.	Ixtlahuaca.	Pachuca.	Tlalpujahua.
Cuantitlan.	Jalapa.	Puebla.	Tula.
Cuernavaca.	Lagos.	Queretaro.	Tulancingo.
Durango,	Mexico.	S. L. Potosi.	Vera Cruz.
Guadalajara.	Monterey.	Soyanaquilpan.	Zacatecas.
Guanajuato.	Morelia.	Tampico.	

Stamps of this issue may be met with, bearing no name of any town, but merely the large numbers.

List of Numbers of Consignments, in Large Figures.

118 Guanajuato.	133 Cordova.	149 Mexico.	166 Zacatecas.
119 Mexico.	134 Tlalpujahua.	151 Pachuca.	167 Guadalajara.
120 Puebla.	135 Puebla.	152 Vera Cruz.	168 Ixtlahuaca.
121 Cuernavaca.	136 Pachuca.	153 Mexico.	170 Potosi.
122 Jalapa.	137 Chalco.	154 Mexico.	171 Queretaro.
123 Mexico.	138 Mexico.	155 Potosi.	172 Lagos.
124 Soyanaquilpan	139 Cuantitlan.	156 Durango.	173 Mexico.
125 Puebla.	141 Morelia.	157 Potosi.	174 Pachuca.
126 Orizava.	143 Tepeji.	159 Orizava.	175 Monterey.
127 Potosi.	144 Mexico.	160 Tulancingo.	176 Guanajuato.
128 Vera Cruz.	145 Tampico.	161 Cuernavaca.	177 Mexico.
129 Queretaro.	146 Guadalajara.	163 Mexico.	178 Tula.
130 Mexico.	147 Puebla.	164 I. del Carmen	179 Puebla.
132 Jalapa.	148 Guanajuato.	165 Mexico.	

We may remark generally, with regard to all these lists of the consignment numbers of the empire, that we have only given those numbers which are actually known to us; but all the others doubtless exist.

List of Names of Towns found in Surcharge along with Small Figures.

Aguas Calientes.
Allende.
Apam.
Chalco.
Chihuahua.
Cocula.
Cordova.
Cuantitlan.
Cuernavaca.
Durango.
Guadalajara.
Guanajuato.
Guaymas.
Hueljutla.
Jalapa.
Lagos—
Type I., $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
„ II., $11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Maravatio.
Matamoros (written surcharge).
Mazatlan
Mérida.
Mexico.
Monterey.
Morelia.
Oajaca or Oaxaca.
Oitavaram.
Orizava.
Pachuca.
Parral.
Puebla—
Type I., $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.
„ II., $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.
Queretaro.
Rio Florida.
Saltillo—
Type I., $14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$mm.
„ II., $15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.
S.L. Potosi—
Type I., upright letters.
„ II., slanting „
Soyanaquilpan.
Tampico.
Tepeji.
Tepic.
Toluca.
Tula.
Tulancingo.
Tlalpujahua.
Vera Cruz—
Type I., $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.
„ II., 16×2 mm.
Victoria.
Yguala, in blue and in black.
Zacatecas.
Zapotlan.

Stamps of this series may be met with bearing no name of any town, but merely the small figures.

List of Numbers of Consignments in Small Figures.

1864.

180 Veracruz.
181 Saltillo.
182 Apam.
183 Mexico.
185 Jalapa.
186 Morelia.
187 Toluca.
188 Mexico.
189 Potosi.
190 Puebla.
191 Orizava.
192 Mexico.
193 Yguala.
194 Tampico.
195 Cordova.
198 Queretaro.
199 Cuernavaca.
200 Mexico.
201 Guanajuato.
202 Zacatecas.
203 Veracruz.
204 Zacatecas.
205 Mexico.
206 Potosi.
207 Guadalajara.
208 Cordova.
209 Mexico.
210 Pachuca.
212 Monterrey.
213 Puebla.
214 Mexico.
216 Huejutla.
217 Guanajuato.
218 Tampico.
219 Mexico.
220 Morelia.
221 Victoria.
223 Queretaro.
224 Potosi.
225 Veracruz.
226 Potosi.
228 Apam.
229 Mexico.
230 Jalapa.
232 Saltillo.
233 Durango.
234 Mexico.
235 Pachuca.
236 Mazatlan.
237 Mexico.
238 Orizava.
240 Puebla.
241 Queretaro.
242 Veracruz.
243 Guadalajara.
244 Zacatecas.

1865.

1 Mexico.
2 Veracruz.
3 Mexico.
4 Toluca.
5 Mexico.
6 Mexico.
7 Guanajuato.
8 Puebla.
9 Mexico.
10 Potosi.
11 Queretaro.
12 Chalco.
13 Durango.
14 Tulancingo.
15 Mexico.
16 Mexico.
17 Morelia.
18 Monterrey.
19 Mazatlan.
20 Zacatecas.
21 Lagos.
23 Mexico.
24 Guadalajara.
25 Apam.
26 Guanajuato.
27 Saltillo.
28 Yguala.
29 Merida.
30 Mexico.
31 Veracruz.
32 Orizava.
33 Queretaro.
35 Orizava.
36 Mexico.
37 Puebla.
38 Queretaro.
39 Cuernavaca.
40 Oaxaca.
41 Potosi.
42 Jalapa.
43 Mexico.
44 Maravatio.
45 Mexico.
46 Pachuca.
47 Toluca.
48 Mexico.
49 Mexico.
51 Cordova.
52 Mexico.
53 Veracruz.
54 Mexico.
55 Guadalajara.
56 Puebla.
57 Queretaro.
58 Guanajuato.
59 Zacatecas.
60 Mexico.
61 Tula.
62 Tampico.
63 Monterrey.
64 Potosi.
65 Mexico.
67 Cuernavaca.
68 Soyanaquilpan.
69 Mexico.
70 Mazatlan.
71 Mexico.

72 Orizava.
73 Pachuca.
74 Mexico.
76 Mexico.
78 Huejutla.
79 Apam.
80 Colima (?).
81 Maravatio.
82 Mexico.
83 Potosi.
84 Morelia.
85 Mexico.
86 Queretaro.
87 Puebla.
88 Oaxaca.
89 Veracruz.
90 Mexico.
91 Toluca.
92 Guadalajara.
93 Durango.
94 Veracruz.
95 Cordova.
96 Apam.
97 Mexico.
98 Mexico.
99 Mexico.
100 Jalapa.
101 Guanajuato.
102 Zacatecas.
103 Chalco.
104 Mexico.
106 Mexico.
107 Pachuca.
108 Oaxaca.
110 Potosi.
111 Mexico.
113 Tulancingo.
114 Orizava.
115 Puebla.
116 Guaymas.
118 Mexico.
119 Veracruz.
120 Mexico.
121 Yguala.
122 Huejutla.
123 Toluca.
124 Pachuca.
126 Mexico.
127 Mexico.
128 Mexico.
129 Queretaro.
130 Guanajuato.
131 Puebla.
133 Mexico.
134 Merida.
135 Potosi.
136 Mexico.
137 Guadalajara.
138 Puebla.
139 Potosi.
140 Orizava.
141 Durango.
142 Mexico.
143 Morelia.
145 Cuernavaca.
146 Jalapa.
148 Zacatecas.
149 Queretaro.
150 Mexico.
152 Veracruz.
154 Mexico.
155 Guadalajara.
156 Puebla.
157 Mexico.
158 Guanajuato.
159 Oaxaca.
162 Mexico.
163 Tampico.
167 Pachuca.
168 Lagos.
169 Chihuahua.
169 Allende.
169 Parral.
169 Rio Florida.
170 Guanajuato.
171 Mexico.
172 Potosi.
173 Saltillo.
174 Queretaro.
176 Toluca.
177 Mexico.
179 Orizava.
182 Mexico.
183 Yguala.
184 Queretaro.
185 Cuernavaca.
186 Apam.
187 Mexico.
188 Apam.
189 Cordova.
190 Puebla.
191 Mazatlan.
192 Maravatio.
193 Mexico.
194 Guanajuato.
195 Chalco.
196 Veracruz.
197 Mexico.
198 Mexico.
199 Pachuca.
200 Tampico.
201 Orizava.
205 Tulancingo.
206 Mexico.
207 Tepeji.
208 Potosi.
209 Chalco.
210 Mexico.
211 Guadalajara.
212 Cuernavaca.
213 Puebla.
214 Toluca.
216 Puebla.
225 Veracruz.

1866.

1 Mexico.
2 Orizava.
3 Mexico.
4 Guanajuato.
5 Zacatecas.
6 Veracruz.
7 Mexico.
8 Mexico.
9 Tampico.
10 Durango.
11 Guanajuato.
12 Orizava.
14 Lagos.
15 Apam.
16 Morelia.
17 Mexico.
18 Merida.
19 Mexico.
20 Guadalajara.
21 Tulancingo.
22 Puebla.
23 Jalapa.
24 Zacatecas.
26 Veracruz.
27 Mexico.
28 Potosi.
30 Puebla.
31 Mexico.
32 Orizava.
33 Queretaro.
34 Saltillo.
35 Mexico.
37 Toluca.
39 Lagos.
40 Mexico.
41 Cordova.
42 Oaxaca.
43 Monterrey.
44 Colima (?).
45 Guanajuato.
46 Potosi.
48 Mexico.
49 Zacatecas.
51 Guadalajara.
52 Mexico.
53 Puebla.
54 Zapotlan.
55 Mexico.
56 Mexico.
57 Potosi.
58 Veracruz.
59 Mexico.
60 Guanajuato.
61 Guaymas.
62 Mazatlan.
64 Mexico.
65 Queretaro.
66 Morelia.
67 Durango.
68 Mexico.
69 Jalapa.
70 Orizava.
72 Mexico.
73 Pachuca.
74 Pachuca.
75 Veracruz.
76 Chalco.
77 Potosi.
78 Mexico.
79 Toluca.
82 Zacatecas.
86 Mexico.
88 Guanajuato.
89 Mexico.
90 Merida.
91 Cuernavaca.
92 Guadalajara.
93 Mexico.
94 Veracruz.
95 Oaxaca.
96 Maravatio.
97 Potosi.
98 Cuernavaca.
99 Tulancingo.
100 Mexico.
101 Queretaro.
102 Puebla.
103 Orizava.
105 Mexico.
106 Tlalpujahua.
107 Guanajuato.
108 Mexico.
109 Morelia.
110 Mexico.
111 Potosi.
112 Orizava.
113 Puebla.
114 Mexico.
115 Puebla.
117 Mexico.
119 Guanajuato.
120 Veracruz.
121 Queretaro.
122 Colima (?).
124 Potosi.
126 Mexico.
127 Mexico.
128 Jalapa.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The first meeting of season 1885-86 was held, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 31st October, 1885, the President in the chair. The Secretary, having read the minutes of the General Meeting, which were confirmed, announced that it was his intention to pass the greater part of next year abroad, and asked to be relieved of his office. The Vice-President moved, and Mr. Castle seconded, a vote of thanks to the Secretary for his past services. The Secretary thanked the meeting for its very indulgent appreciation of the little he had been able to do for the Society. On the proposal of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Tapling, Mr. Bacon was requested to undertake the duties of Secretary during Mr. Burnett's absence. Mr. Bacon having intimated his consent, Mr. Burnett proposed, and Mr. Philbrick seconded, a vote of thanks to him for so kindly deferring to the general wish. Mr. Philbrick offered the use of his chambers in Lamb Building, Temple, for the meetings of the Society, which offer was gratefully accepted. It was proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Castle, and carried unanimously, "That it is desirable that the members of the Society should dine together as soon after the 11th December as possible, and that the dinner shall take place at the Holborn Restaurant." Messrs. Castle and Burnett were appointed a sub-committee to communicate with the members not present, and to carry out the arrangements.

From this date, all communications for the Secretary of the Philatelic Society should be addressed to E. D. Bacon, Esq., 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the change in the editorship of this magazine, the late editor, who is going abroad, most particularly requests those contributors and correspondents who have been in the habit of writing to him direct, to address all communications in future to the publishers.

Notes and Queries.

H. D., Folkestone.—1. Quite genuine; the latest plate. 2. Both exist. 3. Faulty printing. 4. All genuine. There are many varieties and apparent errors in these surcharges. 5. Postmark. Yes; it can only be an obliteration. Yes; postmark. 6. Postmark. 7. Quite genuine. One of the pennies is much oxydised; the others are a little greasy, but are ordinary shades.

J. C., Glasgow.—Thanks for the Costa Ricas, to which we have referred elsewhere.

Dr. S., U.S.A.—Thanks for cuttings.

H. O. H., U.S.A.—Much obliged for the correction.

J. P. S., Genoa.—Your letter addressed to Mr. T. has reached him; but please do not address any more in the same way. The stamps you enclose are well-known forgeries, and not at all like that belonging to Mr. T. Your 80 c. are nothing like the colour of the 3 lire. We are aware that fiscal stamps could only slip through the post in Italy through the inadvertence of the authorities; but they have done so.

G. H. H., Salford.—We have no knowledge of the stamp you mention, and think it highly improbable that it was printed in any colour except green. Is it not a chemical changeling, caused by the discharge of the blue? Thanks for wrappers.

L. A. S., New Zealand. Envelope has no value, as nobody collects such things. Prussian is in catalogue, first stamp on the list. Schleswig is a forgery. Victorians, postmarked "Dunedin," &c., and French postmarked "Shanghai" have no special interest. Life is too short for that sort of thing. The N. Z. "Stamp Duty" is sold retail at 6d. Our publishers will return your specimens.

L. O. E., Eltham.—Much obliged, but the stamp was duly chronicled in our April number.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. DECEMBER, 1885. No. 83.

ONE of the subscribers to the *Philatelic Record* can have read without feelings of deep regret the words of farewell addressed to them last month by the late Editor. Those of them who know him only as the Editor cannot have failed to recognize the ability he displayed in conducting this magazine; while those who know him personally learned very soon to appreciate his great attainments as an accurate philatelist, and to admire the interest he took in this magazine, which he had tended from the moment of its birth, and had gradually brought to the point at which it has now arrived—of being the recognized authority in philatelic matters in England. In so saying, there is no intention of disparaging others; but the arrangements he made for obtaining accurate information, and the friendly relations he established with philatelists at home and abroad, have placed the *Philatelic Record* in a position such as no other magazine in England devoting itself to philatelic study is able to reach. It was to him a real labour of love, the love of a father to his child; and he may point with legitimate pride to its rapid development to man's estate.

Such then being our feelings, it is with no small an amount of distrust of our own powers, and with some fear lest the work so carefully built up by him should suffer in our hands, that we have consented to take up the pen which he has for a time been reluctantly compelled to lay down. We are convinced that no alteration can be made for the better, either in the design or in the mode in which the work has been thus far carried on. It rests with us, therefore, to follow out these as closely as within us lies, and to proceed steadily on the lines already traced out.

To enable us, however, to continue the work as efficiently as we

should wish, we desire not so much to bespeak the indulgence of our general readers for ourselves, which we are sure of, as to ask for the kind assistance of those earnest labourers, who, making any particular branch their special study, will communicate the result of their investigations to the pages of this magazine. We know that it is said that matters whose history is comprised within a period of less than half a century do not offer a very extensive field for investigation, and that all subjects have been so threshed out, that there is nothing new to be brought to light. To show that this is scarcely true, we need only turn to the pages of the *Record* during the year that is now waning away, and we shall find that investigations into the surcharges on the Turkish stamps, due to the patient study of the Vice-President of the "Philatelic Society of London;" and the papers on "Early English Stamp Literature," contributed by Mr. Anderson, have afforded much instruction. The monograph on Persian stamps, by M. Breitfuss, translated from the pages of the *Timbre-Poste* by the permission of M. Moens, has thrown light on many obscurities in the stamp history of the land of the sun; while that by M.M. Caillebotte on the stamps of Mexico, now in course of publication, is one which cannot fail to be most acceptable to all philatelic students, though the patient research of which it is the fruit can scarcely be fully appreciated except by those who have attempted to unravel some of the difficulties of the subject, as we ourselves did some years in conjunction with the late Mr. Pemberton. To our younger brethren we would say, that patient investigation is one of the best habits that they can cultivate to give them strength to get through the business of life; and to our older brethren we would recommend it as an excellent tonic when they are wearied by more serious studies, and there is a craving desire to forget them for a time. We speak from experience. We have been young, and now are old, and are approaching to our silver wedding since we linked ourselves for better and worse with philately; and we urge upon our friends, not only the benefit it will be to themselves, but the pleasure it will give to others, if they will take heed to these few words, and make careful and accurate investigations of the stamps of any particular country, taking especially any one with which they may possibly have some intercourse, enabling them to refer to documents showing the history of its stamps. It is now eleven years since the last number of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* appeared, and at that time no papers in it were more popular than the "Papers for Beginners," which were a *resumé* of all that was known at that period of the stamp history of particular

countries, admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were intended; but philatelic knowledge and study have advanced so much since that time, that we are in want of stronger food at the present day. Those small volumes published by M. Moens under the name of *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* are for the most part thoroughly well executed, and might serve as a model of what the history of the stamps of any particular country ought to be.

For the monthly chronicle, so far as it relates to new issues, we must look principally to the dealers for assistance, for they have correspondents in all parts of the world eagerly watching for the issue of all novelties; and we would further ask them to request their correspondents, whenever they can, to send them a copy of the official orders making any changes. These, if not secured at the time when they appear, are very difficult to obtain afterwards, and are of especial use to the studious philatelist. In some countries it is true that important changes are carried out without official notification to the public, and many such are so carried out in England; but the "authorities" here seem to delight in mystery, and would like the public to believe that postage stamps are made in the moon, regarding philatelists as sacrilegious people desiring to tread on holy ground, and to dive into matters too deep for them, and all this from a false idea that mystery is a safeguard against forgery; while it is clear that the more philatelists there are, by so much more the probability of a forgery escaping detection is diminished. Encouragement to imitate stamps does not come from philatelists, who look upon imitations as lepers, regarding them as only manufactured for those foolish and ignorant persons who we do not class amongst philatelists, but who out of pity we would wish to convert.

Once more then we ask the assistance of our philatelic brethren to lend their aid to maintain the *Record* in that state of virility to which it has attained under the care of its first parent. Though dissevered from it—we trust only temporarily—by other calls, yet he will not fail to take a lively interest in its progress; and the best offering that we can make to him, for all that he has done as its Editor, is to carry on the work to which he has devoted so much time and care in such a manner that, when he sees it in far-off lands, he may not be ashamed of his offspring, or feel that it has degenerated and fallen into evil ways.

We shall feel obliged to those who favour us with communications, to address them to "The Editor of the *Philatelic Record*," to the care of the publishers, not later than the 15th of each month, if they are to be noticed in the current month's number.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—The 2 reis postal and telegraph stamp is surcharged in black with AÇORES in *small* capitals. M. Moens also chronicles the envelope of 50, ordinary size, as similarly surcharged.

Adhesive Stamp. 2 reis, black, surcharge black.
Envelope. 50 ,, rose-red ,,

British Levant.—In our last number we expressed something more than doubts respecting the existence of a £5 stamp surcharged for use in the Levant. We have since received a letter, from an official source, stating that such an idea had never entered the brains of those charged with the correspondence there, as such a value would not be the slightest use. There seems, however, to be some thought of adding the 5s., surcharged 24 piastres; but this is at present *in nubibus*.

Congo.—A correspondent has got sight of the stamps for this State which are to appear on the 1st January; but the issue is deemed to be only provisional. The designs are made by the adaptation of the dies of the Belgian stamps of 1869–78.

The annexed engravings show the adhesive stamp of 50 centimes, and the stamp of 15 centimes for the post card. The first of these is the 50 centimes of 1875, modified by a simple change in the inscriptions. The 15 centimes has been made from the die of the 5 francs, 1878, by changing the numerals, substituting CENTIMES for BELGIQUE, and ETAT IND DU CONGO for CINQ FRANCS. The impression of the 50 c. is in olive-yellow, or reseda; and the card is red-brown on buff, with legend in black: CARTE POSTALE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO—(CÔTÉ RESERVÉE À L'ADRESSE). The 25 c. is an adaptation of the corresponding Belgian stamp of that value, and the 5 c. and 10 c. are made from the die of 5 fr. The stamps are on plain white wove paper, and perforated 15.





Adhesives. 5 c., green. | 25 c., blue.
10 c., rose. | 50 c., reseda.
Post Card. 15 c., red-brown.

Eastern Roumelia.—In our last we gave an engraving of the two kinds of surcharges which have been applied to the stamps of this State. It would now appear, from information received by M. Moens, that the two surcharges were in use simultaneously; and not only so, but that there are two types of each surcharge.

These surcharges were affixed by virtue of an order of the Bulgarian authorities directing that surcharged stamps should be used for international correspondence, and unsurcharged ones for internal

use. This order continued in force until it was superseded by another of the 27th September (9th October) ordering the introduction, from the 1st October, of the stamps and postal tariff of Northern Bulgaria. This was followed by a circular of the 30th September (12th October) ordering that, from the next day, all the stamps of Roumelia, whether surcharged or not, should cease to be accepted in payment of postage. The whole appears, therefore, to have been of a very ephemeral nature; and as the *status in quo* is not likely to be revived in Eastern Roumelia, we may regard the stamps of this State, whether surcharged or not, as obsolete.

The following is a list of the principal varieties:

LION.

1. Small lion of 14 mm.; tail shorter than in 2; tuft on left paw.

5	paras,	olive and black;	surcharge in	blue.
5	„	violet and pale violet	„	„
5	„	„	„	black.
10	„	green and pale green	„	blue.
10	„	„	„	black.
1	piastre,	blue and black	„	blue.
1	„	„	„	black.

2. Larger lion of 16 mm.; longer tail, and no tuft on left paw.

5	paras,	violet and pale violet;	surcharge in	blue.
5	„	„	„	black.
10	„	green and pale green	„	blue.
10	„	„	„	black.
20	„	rose and pale rose	„	blue.
5	piastres,	rose and blue	„	„
5	„	„	„	black.

LION IN OCTAGON.

The surcharges are all in black.

1. Tail of lion farther from the body than in 2.

5 paras, violet and pale violet.
10 „ green and pale green.
20 „ rose and pale rose, rose and black.
1 piastre, black and blue.
5 „ rose „

2. Tail of lion closer to the body.

5 paras, violet and pale violet.
10 „ green and pale green.
20 „ rose and black.
1 piastre, black and blue.
5 „ rose „

There is also a small variation in the first letter of the upper inscription, which further distinguishes these two varieties.

Ecuador.—There may be differences of opinion as to the taste displayed in some of the work of the American Bank Note Company, but we think there can be none as to its excellence. We have two post cards before us which have recently been manufactured by this Company for the Republic of the Equator, which are remarkably well executed. They are of the respective values of 2 and 3 centavos, and are both of the same design *mutatis mutandis*.

The design consists of two circular discs, very much resembling

two ordinary plates. On the one to the left are superposed the Arms of the Republic, and on the border is the inscription REPUBLIQUE DE L'EQUATEUR. The right one has a lined border, and in the centre, on an arabesque ground, is the figure of value, 15 mm. high. The two discs are connected, in the 2 centavos by a species of framework carrying a scroll tablet inscribed TARJETA POSTAL in fancy black capitals on a lined ground, while in the 3 centavos this framework is replaced by a species of base on which is TARJETA POSTAL in fancy capitals on a solid ground of black, surmounted by an arched scroll inscribed UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE in black block letters on a lined ground. There is an ornamental border round the cards, and below the device in each are two long and two short dotted lines for the address, the first of which is preceded by *Sr.* The usual instruction is in the left lower corner. The whole of the impression is in black on colour.

We have omitted to mention that the large figure of value is lined horizontally, and framed with exterior lines, and the figure is shaded so as to throw it up. On this figure the value is given in full in small capitals, DOS or TRES CENTAVOS DE SUCRE. What particular kind of centavos these are we are unable to say, and must look to our readers for an interpretation; but they would appear to be something peculiar to this Republic. Our contemporaries seem to be in a similar state of ignorance with ourselves.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, black on white.
3 ,, ,, rose.

Jhind.—The envelope of ½ anna, and the post card of ¼ anna, come to hand surcharged as shown in the engraving. It seems probable, therefore, that the surcharges on the stamps will also be changed, so as to make them uniform with those of Gwalior, Nabha, and Puttialla. The surcharge on the post card is in black, that on the envelope in red. The Arms are in the colour of the stamp.





Post Card. ¼ anna, red-brown.
Envelope. ½ ,, green.

Labuan.—We have received the 8 cents, printed in red on "Crown C.A." paper, surcharged in black with 2 Cents diagonally. The sheets are very small, consisting of twenty stamps in two rows of ten each, and there appear to be no varieties in the surcharge.

At the same time we have the 8 cents in violet on similar paper.

2 cents, on 8 cents, red. | 8 cents, violet.

It is stated that the permanent 2 cents will be printed in rose.

Macao.—A correspondent writes from Lisbon, under date of the 30th November, that he had by that day's mail received from Macao the 50 reis, surcharged 10 over the Crown in the centre, and with the figures 50 obliterated with an oblong solid mark just

covering them. He had also received the 25 reis, similarly surcharged with **5.** We have since received copies of these stamps, and find that the surcharge is in black, which our correspondent omitted to state.

5 reis, surcharged on 25 reis, carmine.
10 ,, ,, 50 ,, green.

Malta.—A correspondent reminds us that the Halfpenny wrapper lately issued for Malta has not been chronicled. The impression is in green on Manilla paper.

Wrapper. ½d., green.

Among the chronicles of the Hospitallers of St. John may now be recorded that through them the designer of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. has been furnished with a new idea. It may be said that it was not before it was wanted; but now that he has got it, he is making abundant use of it. He now absolutely runs riot on the Maltese Cross, the great merits of which were evidently not discovered in 1860, when the first stamp for Malta was designed. We lately had to chronicle three new types serving for the stamps of 1d., 2d., and 2½d., the type of the 2d. being also adapted to the values of 4d. and 1s. All these types have Maltese Crosses in each of the spandrels; while in the 1d. there are, in addition, six up each side of the framing, making sixteen Maltese Crosses on one stamp. We have now a Five Shilling value, similar in size to the corresponding value, among our own stamps. Fortunately we need not give any detailed description of it, as the annexed engraving amply suffices to show in what it consists; but it will be seen that there are Maltese Crosses in three different stages of development, from the minute pair on the upper tablet to the large centre one, which looks like a poor adaptation of the design of the badge of the Order of the Bath. The impression is in carmine on paper watermarked "Crown C.A.," and the perforation is 14.



Five Shillings, carmine.

New South Wales.—Two new stamps of the values of 10s. and £1 were to have been issued on the 1st October last, but our publishers inform us that so late as the 15th October they were not obtainable at the Sydney Post Office. Their principal use will be for the payment of the charges on telegrams.

Norway.—A post card of 6 öre comes to hand printed in dull pale green on white card, watermarked very distinctly with post-horns. It has the former Greek-patterned border, and the inscription BREVKORT FRA NORGE, with the usual instructions below. In the left lower corner is OMBÖIDE KORT ER BESTEMT TIL SVARET, in two lines. 6 öre, pale dull green on white.

Peru.—We have seen the 10 centavos of the type represented in our August number, with the AREQUIPA surcharge in *blue.*

It would seem, however, that this type is to be superseded, as we have just received two stamps of 5 and 10 centavos of an entirely new design, roughly lithographed like the former, imperforated, and thinly gummed.

The principal feature in the design is a portrait, but who the personages represented are we are unable to say. As the former two stamps were issued by General Caures, it is probable that the portrait in military uniform, which is found on the 10 centavos, is that of the same general, unless some fate not uncommon in Peru has happened to him. This portrait is in full-face on a background of coarse horizontal lines in an oval. On a cartouche above is CORREOS DEL PERU on solid ground, and below is DIEZ CENTAVOS on a scroll. In the two upper angles are numerals of value, and the rest of the stamp is filled in with conventional ornamentation. The size of the stamp is 26 × 20 mm. At the lower part of the oval to the right, corresponding to the left breast of the portrait, is an inscription which we are unable to decipher.

The 5 centavos is very similar so far as the general appearance is concerned, but the head is a three-quarter portrait of some notable with broad forehead, mutton-chop whiskers, small moustache, and diminutive imperial. The dress appears to be civilian; turn-down collar and narrow tie. The portrait is enclosed in an oval, with an inscription on a cartouche above, as in the 10 centavos; but below, on a scroll, is CINCO 5 CENTS. There is no figure of value in the upper angles. At the bottom of the oval, to the left side, is M. GRAU in small capitals.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the portrait on the 5 centavos is that of the late Admiral Grau, and that on the 10 centavos is General Caceres. The inscription mentioned above will not, however, make "Caceres;" and, so far as we can make out, is F. ROLOGENSI.

Both these stamps are on plain white wove paper, and printed in rows of four, and bear the surcharge AREQUITA, between concentric circles, in black. Some, however, are not so surcharged.

5 centavos, milky-blue.
5 ,, ,, surcharged AREQUIPA.
10 ,, light olive.
10 ,, ,, surcharged AREQUIPA.

Puttialla.—In our October number we chronicled the error AUTTIALLA as found on the 2 a., 8 a., and 1 r. stamps, as also on the 1 a. with double surcharge. A similar error occurs also on the ½ anna. ½ anna, green; *error*, AUTTIALLA.

Russian Locals.—Perejaslav.—The 5 kopecks is of an entirely new design. The large figure of value in the centre is superseded by an odd-looking tower surmounted by a mural crown. The value, in figures, is on a shield at the foot of the oval band, and also in discs at each corner of the rectangle, and is expressed in full below the oval band. The inscriptions are the same as in the previous issue, but are differently arranged. The stamp is lithographed in black on coloured paper.

2 kopecks, orange-red.

Starobyelsk.—The stamp of 3 kopecks which has been in use since 1876 is now replaced by one represented in the annexed engraving, consisting of the Arms within a lozenge-shaped frame, bearing Russian inscriptions. This is placed within a rectangle, the vacant space being filled in with diagonally-crossed lines. The value is given in Roman figures at the top of the lozenge, and in Arabic figures at the other angles, as also in small plain discs at each angle of the rectangle. The impression is in colour on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.



3 kopecks, light blue.

Tichvin.—We have also received a new stamp for this district of the value of 5 kopecks. The design is simple, consisting of an impression in black on dark blue paper, the figure of value in the centre being left the colour of the paper, on a black block. Above this is MARKA, below is KOP, in Russian characters. On each side of the framing are Russian inscriptions, and the value in figures in each angle. The perforation is 12½. 5 kop., black on dark blue.

Zolotonoschtka.—The 2 kopecks has been re-drawn, but the new issue is readily distinguishable from the former one, as the cross *patée* in the centre is now rendered more distinct, and the limbs of it are more pointed where they meet in the centre. In the last line of the legend above the shield the last word in the first issue finished with B, after which there was a full stop. In the new issue the word finishes with A, and there is no stop. The colours remain the same as before.

2 kop., black and green.

Straits Settlements.—A specimen of the 8 cents, surcharged in green on the 2 annas (East India), has been shown to us, surcharged with a large letter B, in block type, on the lower part of the head of the Queen. The impression is in pink, and there is a stop after the letter. The specimen had passed through the post, and the obliterating mark had defaced the surcharge also. On the right edge, mixed up with the perforation, could be seen distinctly the trace of a second letter, which was curved, but not sufficiently shown to determine whether it was a C, G, or O. We are inclined to think that this is a business imprint, probably of some bank or large firm. Perhaps some of our readers may have met with similar surcharges, and may be able to throw some light on the matter.

Switzerland.—Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels.—It would seem that the former Rigi-Kulm Hotel stamp has been superseded by the one represented in the annexed engraving. There is no value expressed upon the present one; but we conclude that, like last, it is 10 centimes, and covers the cost of the sending the letters from the hotels down to the nearest post-office. The impression is in green and red on plain white paper, and the perforation 12½.



Without value, green and red.

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 168.*)

So far as relates to the postage and telegraph stamps, the last instalment of this appendix completed the subject, and it now only remains to make some additions to that portion of the work that treats of essays. In the course of publication, however, some few matters have been pointed out which appear to demand observation. We have also had opportunities of verifying statements made by us by means of additional evidence; and it seems to be the most convenient method of bringing these before our readers if we take a cursory retrospective glance through the work, and mention them in regular order.

Page 31. First paragraph. Since our work was published the *Life of Sir Henry Cole* has appeared, and it is there stated that the number of "proposals and suggestions" sent in amounted to 2700. Among those who sent in proposals is mentioned Mr. Stead, described in the text as of *Norwich*. This ought to be of "Yarmouth." Sir H. Cole also says that prizes of £100 each were awarded to four; viz., Cheverton, Whiting, and himself, as by Treasury Minute of December 19th, and to Perkins. As to the latter Sir H. Cole appears to have fallen into an error, and probably confounded it with the £200 awarded to Mulready.

Page 45. After line 4 from top add: A second, and slightly different form of these envelopes was also prepared for the use of the members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, the inscriptions being uniformly printed in black in two lines. The word *Temporary* was omitted, and the inscription varied as follows: "To be posted at the Houses of Parliament only," the other line, "Post Paid," &c., remaining the same as in the other form. There was also another envelope for heavier letters, which required a twopenny rate, and in that "Twopence" was substituted for "One Penny," and "1 oz." for "½ oz." The specimens we have seen are of stoutish azure laid paper, and in all other respects are similar to those described in the text. They appear to have been in use in the early part of February, as appears from specimens bearing the postmark of the 7th of that month.

Page 71. The reference in the text to the foot-note is wrongly marked with an asterisk. and should be to the note below. We may here remark that the use of the term "Maltese crosses," as describing the device in the upper angles of the first adhesive stamps, and the watermark in the paper employed for the stamp of five shillings, has been objected to as being incorrect. We advisedly made use of the term for reasons of convenience, as this device has been always so designated and known; but the nomenclature is erroneous, and should in strictness be Cross *Patée*, in which, as seen by reference to the watermark on the five shillings as shown in the frontispiece, the outer lines are parallel to those of the enclosing rectangle, whereas in the Maltese Cross two sides of a triangle are drawn inwards from the points of the cross to an apex towards the centre, instead of the present straight line which would serve as the base to the triangle.

Page 73. Note ‡. We have lately examined a collection prepared for the use of the authorities, consisting of specimen copies of all the stamps as

taken from the sheets of impressions struck from the various plates sent in for registration prior to the plates being "put to press" and printed from for issue to the public. The specimens thus collated comprise not only impressions from the plates actually printed from for use, but from several others prepared and approved, but which for some cause or other were not made use of. Some specimens also are found in colours different from those in use when the plate was called into service, while others are printed on paper showing an earlier watermark than that current when the printing commenced. All these specimens are imperforate, and may be considered as proofs, or first impressions from the various plates, and the collection will be referred to as the Official Collection (O. C.).

We find in the O. C. specimens from Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8, struck in black, and no other plate is found till Plate No. 12, which is struck in red, the colour that had been adopted previously to that plate being registered 25th February, 1841. From this time the series runs on consecutively to 204, with the following exceptions: No. 56 is omitted; 77 B is added after 77; after 148 six reserve plates, R. 1 to R. 6, are interpolated; R. 7 is inserted after 154; R. 8 to R. 11 after 166; and R. 12 to R. 14 after 177. Plate 204 is, as is stated in the text, the last in Series I.; all made from the original Die I.

Page 78 to Note add: From the O. C. we find that notwithstanding the commencement of a fresh numbering of the plates in Series II., Die II. (Humphrys' retouch), yet the numbering of the Reserve Plates went on continuously. Thus after Plate No. 4, of Series II., R. 15 and R. 16 were interpolated, and R. 17 to R. 20 after Plate No. 22. After this no more Reserve Plates are found, and the numbers run on without any break to Plate No. 68, when a hiatus occurs, and Plate No. 71, being the first with letters in the four angles and numbers on the plate, resumes the series, which continues down to No. 225, with the exceptions mentioned below under *page* 80.

With reference to the remarks in the text in *page* 76 as to the change in the watermark from "small" to "large crown," it may be mentioned that although the whole of the Plates from 17 to 25, including the Reserve Plates 17 to 20, were registered on the same day (12th Nov., 1855), yet we find from the O. C. that all the impressions up to and including Plate No. 22 are on "small crown" paper, as also are those from Plate No. 24 and Reserve Plates Nos. 17, 18, and 19; while the impressions from Plate Nos. 23 and 25, and all the subsequent Plates in the series, as also the Reserve Plate No. 20, are on "large crown" paper.

Page 79. As Note to Synopsis VI. and Appendix (*Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 96): The existence of imperforate copies from so many Plates having been ascertained, it seems more than probable that some may have found their way into public use; but we have not had any proof of their having done so, except in the instance mentioned in page 77.

Page 80. Line 8 from top: The O. C. shows that the shades of colour in the impressions from Plates Nos. 52 to 60 inclusive are rather shades of brick-red than carmine-red. In No. 61 the carmine tint becomes very distinct.

Same page, after list of Plates, add: In Appendix, *Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 96, we have stated for the guidance of those who interest themselves in collecting specimens of every numbered Plate, from 71 to 225, why Plates Nos. 75, 77, 126, and 128 are not to be found. As they were never printed from, no specimens exist in the O. C.

Page 90. Foot of page: The statement made in Appendix, *Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 96, is erroneous. Specimens from Plate No. 9 have been shown to us, though for some reason or other they are exceedingly scarce. In the O. C. are imperforate specimens of all the 15 Plates that were used, printed on the paper and in the colour of the issue.

Page 117. At bottom of the page add: Imperforate copies of impressions from all the Plates brought into use are found in the O. C.

Plate Nos. 1 and 2, on blue safety paper, wmk. "Small Garter," carmine.
„ Nos. 3 and 4, on white paper, wmk. "Large Garter," vermilion.
„ Nos. 7 to 16 „ „ „ light vermilion.
„ Nos. 15 and 17 „ „ „ sage-green.

Page 120. It would seem as if some sheets were printed and used experimentally before perforation for deciding on obliterating marks. We have seen imperforate specimens from Plate No. 1 on the white paper of the issue, watermarked with "Heraldic Emblems," the date of obliteration being April 9th, 1856, and the office number 23, in a diamond, surrounded by a frame of narrow lines, the whole forming an oval postmark. This form of obliteration was never used in practice, and denotes official experiment. Proofs from this die, of the sixpence, in green, which unquestionably were never issued, are also to be found as referred to at page 298. See also *The Philatelist*, vol. VI. (1872) pp. 169, 170.

Page 122. Third Issue: It would appear to be probable that the adoption of the paper watermarked "Spray of Rose," in place of that watermarked "Heraldic Emblems," took place during an early stage of the use of Plate No. 6, as unused specimens from this Plate on the latter-named paper are of considerable rarity.

Page 127. Before Synopsis insert: The O. C. contains imperforate series of the sixpence as follows:

Plate No. 1, on blue safety paper, wmk. "Heraldic Emblems," lilac.
„ Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, on white paper „ „ „
„ Nos. 8, 9, 10 „ „ "Spray of Rose" „
„ Nos. 11, 12, 13 „ „ „ light brown.
„ Nos. 14 to 18 „ „ „ greenish grey.
„ Nos. 17 and 18 „ „ "Crown, 1880" „

Page 128. To Synopsis, Sixth Issue (1), add:

VARIETY.

Sixpence, greenish-grey; *imperforate.*

The *Timbre-Poste* (No. 267) in mentioning this omits to state the number of the Plate.

Page 131. Line 12 from bottom: The imperforate specimen of the impression from Plate No. 5 in the O. C. is on paper, watermarked "Heraldic Emblems."

Page 133. Before Synopsis insert: Imperforate specimens of all the Plates from No. 1 to No. 14 are found in the O. C.

Plate No. 1, on blue safety paper, wmk. "Heraldic Emblems," green.
„ Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on white paper „ „ „
„ Nos. 5 to 13 „ „ "Spray of Rose" „
„ No. 13 „ „ „ pale vermilion.
„ „ „ „ "Crown, 1880" „
„ No. 14 „ „ „ lilac.

Same page, to foot-note, add: It is somewhat strange that the first Plates of the 6d. and the 1s. should have been registered on the 29th March, 1856, and the 27th June, 1856, respectively, from impressions taken on blue safety paper, and yet in the interval copies of the 6d. should be found with experimental obliterating marks, dated 9th April, 1856, printed on white paper. It would seem to be probable that these sheets of the 6d. experimented upon in April were with a view of testing the effacing marks when applied to stamps printed on white paper.

Page 136. Before Synopsis insert: In the O. C. there are imperforate specimens of Plates Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, watermarked "Heraldic Emblems," yellow-brown, the base being in a very pale tint.

Page 138. To the paragraph under the head PAPER add: We have recently seen a specimen of this issue on *blue* paper somewhat thinner than that used for the first issue of the fourpence, and watermarked with "Heraldic Emblems." The shade of blue is not very deep, but it is unmistakeable, and we think must be due to the accidental use of a sheet of "safety" paper, as the registered sheets and all the specimens in the O.C. are all on distinctly white paper.

Page 141. Before Synopsis add: In the O. C. there are imperforate specimens of:

Plates Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, wmk. "Heraldic Emblems" carmine.
,, Nos. 6 to 21 ,, "Spray of Rose" ,,
,, Nos. 20 and 21 ,, "Crown, 1880" ,,

Page 143. Before Synopsis add: In the O. C. is an imperforate specimen of Plate No. 2 in red-brown, watermarked "Spray of Rose."

Page 144. Before Synopsis add: In the O. C. is an imperforate specimen of Plate No. 3 in blue, watermarked "Spray of Rose."

Page 145. After the first paragraph headed PLATE add: When the paper in October, 1882, was changed to that watermarked with "Anchor," the plate was made to consist of 56 stamps in seven rows of eight each.

Page 146. Before Synopsis insert: In the O. C. the specimen of Plate No. 4 is on paper watermarked with "Maltese Cross." See *supra* under the note on p. 71.

Page 150. After line 10 from top add: We have seen imperforate impressions struck from Plate 15 in a light shade of blue. These we are inclined to think are essays of colour struck off preparatory to the change then contemplated, but which was only made for the use of the public when Plate No. 17 was the plate in actual use.

Same page. Before Synopsis add: In the O. C. the following imperforate specimens are found:

Plates Nos. 1 to 5, watermark "Anchor," lilac-pink.
,, Nos. 6 to 17 ,, "Orb" ,,
,, Nos. 18 to 20 ,, "Orb," blue.
,, Nos. 21, 21 ,, "Crown, 1880," blue.

Page 152. After line 2 from top of page add: But though it was prepared for use and perforated yet it was never issued to the public, and the copies that survived destruction must be regarded as proofs. The O. C. contains imperforated specimens of:

Plate 1, in red-brown.
,, 2, in chrome-yellow.

To Synopsis add:

VARIETY.
Eightpence, chrome-yellow; *imperforate.*

Page 152 to foot-note † add: These remarks, though accurate when published in 1880, ceased to be so when postage stamps were re-admitted in 1881-82 to do duty for telegraph purposes. Since January, 1882, the current stamps of 10 shillings and £1 have been on regular sale to the public at the Post Offices, and the £5 was added in the following month of May; but this is not included amongst the stamps that the various Post Offices are compelled to keep in stock.

Page 153. Before Synopsis insert: In the O. C. the imperforate specimen of the impression from Plate 1 is in green-grey, on paper watermarked "Maltese Cross" as the issue.

Page 154. Before Synopsis: A similar observation applies to the stamp of One Pound.

Page 157. After Synopsis insert: Imperforate varieties of this stamp in shades of Venetian-red exist, and may be frequently met with in collections; but as there are no numbers on the face of the stamps it is impossible to say from what plates they are taken when they are once severed from the sheet. In the O. C. specimens from the sheets which are numbered by hand are found from Plates Nos. 1 to 33, except from Nos. 3, 11, and 13; and there is also a specimen from an unnumbered sheet, probably one of these three as the impression finished with Plate No. 33, though 46 plates were constructed.

Same page after Synopsis add:

VARIETIES.

One penny, Venetian-red (shades); *imperforate.*

Page 158. Before Synopsis add: In September, 1883, the colour of this stamp was changed to a purple-black in which it still continues, and this change took place when Plate No. 8 was brought into use. Imperforate impressions from Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 in various shades of green are found in the O. C.

Page 159. Before Synopsis insert: Imperforate impressions from Plates Nos. 1 and 2 in pale shades of Venetian-red are found in the O. C.

Page 160. Before Synopsis insert: Imperforate specimens of impressions from Plates Nos. 1 and 2 in shades of carmine-red are in the O. C.

Same page. Before Synopsis of the fivepence a similar notice of the existence of an imperforate specimen in the O. C. may be made.

Page 160. In the Appendix *Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 170, in the list of stamps there given, insert, after 16 as also after 17 in the column for the description of the papers, 16*a*, bluish; 17*a*, bluish. Also in the 15th line from the foot of the page after "perforated 15" insert that Nos. 4 and 5 are also found perforated 14.

(*To be continued.*)

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

By M.M. CAILLEBOTTE.

(*Continued from page* 182.)

AUGUST, 1866.

Head of Maximilian. *Lithographed* impression; colour on white.

The system of numbering is identical with that of the "eagle" series. We think it necessary to point out that these lithographed stamps are also found with the date "866" instead of "1866." The absence of the first figure is neither an error nor an oversight, but an intentional abbreviation, which we continue to meet with in the *engraved* stamps. The stamps with "866" are of later date than those with "1866."

The stamps with "1866" commence with No. 1, and end with No. 139; those with "866" commence with No. 107, and end with No. 139.

I. With Consignment Number, the Date "1866," and Name of Town.

7 c., grey-lilac.	25 c., yellow.
13 c., blue.	50 c., green.

List of Names of Towns Found upon the Above Series.

Aguas Calientes.	Ixtlahuaca.	S. L. Potosi.
Apam.	Jalapa.	Soyanaquilpan.
Chalco.	Lagos.	Tampico.
Cocula.	Maravatio.	Tepeji.
Cordova—	Merida.	Tepic.
Type I., 14½ × 2 mm.	Mexico.	Toluca.
„ II., 15 × 3 mm.	Morelia.	Tula.
Cuernavaca.	Oaxaca.	Tulancingo.
Durango.	Orizava.	Vera Cruz.
Guadalajara.	Pachuca.	Yguala.
Guanajuato—	Puebla.	Zacatecas.
Type I., 18 × 3 mm.	Queretaro.	Zapotlan.
„ II., 22½ × 3 mm.		

II. With Consignment Number, the Date "866," and Name of Town.

7 c., grey-lilac.	25 c., yellow.
13 c., (?)	50 c., green.

List of Names of Towns Found upon the above Series.

Mexico.	Merida.	Puebla.

All values of this issue may be found with the consignment number and date "1866," but no name of town; and, on the other hand, we have found all except the 7 c. *with* name of town, but without either number or date.

List of Consignment Numbers upon the Lithographed Series.

1 Mexico.	38 Mexico.	77 Queretaro.
2 Mexico.	39 Vera Cruz.	78 Apam.
3 Puebla.	40 Orizava.	80 Mexico.
4 Guanajuato.	41 Guadalajara.	82 Puebla.
5 Vera Cruz.	43 Mexico.	83 Guanajuato.
6 Queretaro.	44 Zapotlan.	85 Vera Cruz.
7 Orizava.	45 Cordova.	87 Mexico.
8 Cordova.	46 Puebla.	88 Cuernavaca.
9 Ixtlahuaca.	47 Guanajuato.	91 Puebla.
11 Cuernavaca.	49 Queretaro.	92 Guanajuato.
12 S. L. Potosi.	50 Morelia.	93 Mexico.
13 Toluca.	51 Jalapa.	94 S. L. Potosi.
14 Soyanaquilpan	52 Merida.	95 Mexico.
15 Tepeji.	53 Vera Cruz.	96 Lagos.
16 Morelia.	56 Aguas Calientes.	97 Cuernavaca.
17 Maravatio.	58 S. L. Potosi.	99 Mexico.
18 Durango.	61 Vera Cruz.	101 Mexico.
19 Zacatecas.	62 Orizava.	102 Zacatecas.
20 Apam.	63 Cuernavaca.	103 Queretaro.
21 Tulancingo.	66 Mexico.	104 Mexico.
22 Lagos.	68 Zacatecas.	106 Orizava.
23 Mexico.	70 Mexico.	107 Mexico, date "866."
28 Mexico.	71 S. L. Potosi.	108 Puebla, date "866."
29 Tula.	72 Vera Cruz.	110 Merida.
30 Yguala.	73 S. L. Potosi.	120 Mexico.
33 Queretaro.	74 S. L. Potosi.	127 Mexico.
34 Apam.	75 Guadalajara.	130 Mexico.
35 Oaxaca.	76 Toluca.	139 Mexico.
36 Cuernavaca.		

END OF 1866.

Head of Maximilian. *Engraved* impression; colour on white.

I. *Without surcharge.*

7 c., grey-lilac.	25 c., yellow.
13 c., blue.	50 c., green.

These were stamps held in stock, and not put into circulation.

II. *With surcharge.*

7 c., grey-lilac.	25 c., yellow.
13 c., blue.	50 c., green.

The system of numbering is the same as before, following on from the lithographed series; in fact, specimens of lithographed stamps may be found bearing higher numbers than early specimens of the engraved, as the two classes were issued concurrently for a time.

The first engraved stamp of 1866 known to us bears the number 101, and the last is 139.

In 1867 they commence with No. 1, and end with No. 19.

LIST OF NAMES OF TOWNS FOUND UPON THE ABOVE SERIES.

Chalco.	Jalapa.	Orizava.	Toluca.
Cordova.	Merida.	Puebla.	Tula.
Guadalajara.	Mexico.	Queretaro.	Vera Cruz.
Guanajuato.	Morelia.	Tepic.	Yguala.

LIST OF CONSIGNMENT NUMBERS UPON THE ENGRAVED SERIES.

1866.

101 Vera Cruz.	112 Guanajuato.	121 Morelia.	129 Chalco.
103 Queretaro.	113 Tula.	123 Puebla.	130 Mexico.
104 Mexico.	114 Mexico.	124 Orizava.	133 Puebla.
108 Puebla.	115 Vera Cruz.	125 Toluca.	136 Mexico.
109 Guadalajara.	118 Yguala.	127 Mexico.	137 Queretaro.
110 Merida.	119 Mexico.	128 Vera Cruz.	139 Mexico.
111 Mexico.	120 Mexico.		

1867.

1 Mexico.	6 Mexico.	11 Mexico.	15 Mexico.
2 Orizava.	7 Puebla.	12 „	18 „
3 Mexico.	8 Mexico.	13 „	19 „
5 Cordova.	10 „	14 „	

1ST JULY, 1867.

Provisional Issue.

A. Re-issue of the old stamps of 1856 and 1861, with the surcharge "Mexico" in Gothic letters.

½ real, black on buff.	4 reales, red on white.
1 „ „ green.	4 „ „ yellow.
2 reales, „ rose.	8 „ black on fawn.
8 reales, green on fawn.	

These stamps have undoubtedly been also used without any surcharge; but in that case it is, of course, impossible to distinguish them from the early issues.

B. Re-issue of the same types, but changed in colour.

I. *Without surcharge.*

½ real, green on grey. | 2 reales, green on bluish.
4 reales, rose on bluish.

II. *Surcharged "Mexico" in Gothic letters.*

½ real, black on grey.	2 reales, green on bluish.
1 „ blue on bluish.	4 „ rose on bluish.

1868. Three-quarter face portrait of the Curé Hidalgo. The figures of value exhibit as many varieties as there are stamps in the sheet.

I. *Without surcharge.*

1. *Imperforate.*

6 c., black on buff.
12 c., black on green.
25 c., blue on rose.
50 c., black on yellow.
100 c., black on fawn.

II. *Percés en arc* or *en points.*

As above, but the existence of the 6 c. is open to doubt.

Now we reach the period of the *third* system of surcharge. To the left a number, which no longer denotes a consignment, but an order number attached specially to each town which was a distributing centre; to the right, the date abbreviated to two figures. These surcharges are in a vertical position.

II. *With surcharge.*

1. *Imperforate.*

6 c., black on buff.
12 c. „ green.
25 c., blue on rose.
50 c., black on yellow.
100 c. „ fawn.
100 c., brown on fawn.

2. *Percés en arc* or *en points.*

Same values as above.

Errors:

12 c., black on *brown* instead of on green.
50 c., *rose on blue* instead of black on yellow.

We have not been able to discern the system of classification upon which the numbers are allotted to the various towns. They are not in alphabetical order as in the subsequent issues, neither are the towns placed in the order of their importance.

List of surcharges on the issue of 1868.

1 Mexico.
2 Vera Cruz—
Type I., 15 × 1½ mm.
„ II., 13 × 1½ mm.
3 Guadalajara—
Type I., 19 × 2 mm.
„ II., 20½ × 2 mm.
4 Puebla.
5 S. L. Potosi, in black and in blue.
6 Guanajuato—
Type I., 21 × 2 mm.
„ II., 19 × 2 mm.
„ III., 12 × 2½ mm.
7 Monterey—
Type I., 18 × 2 mm.
„ II., 15 × 2 mm.
8 Mazatlan—
Type I., 17 × 2 mm.
„ II., 17 × 2½ mm.
9 Matamoros, in black and in blue.
10 Morelia—
Type I., 15½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 14 × 2 mm.
11 Colima.
12 Queretaro.
13 Zacatecas—
Type I., 16 × 2 mm.
„ II., 18 × 2 mm.
14 Jalapa.
15 Tulancingo.
16 Toluca.
17 Pachuca.
18 Orizava—
Type I., 13½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 16 × 2½ mm.
19 Mérida.
20 Cordova.
21 Chihuahua—
Type I., 15 × 2 mm.
„ II., 18 × 2½ mm.
22 Durango—
Type I., 13 × 2 mm.
„ II., 15½ × 1½ mm.
23 Oaxaca—
Type I., 12 × 2 mm.
„ II., 11 × 2 mm.
24 Cuernavaca.
25 Acapulco—
Type I., 15½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 15½ × 1½ mm.
26 Campêche.
27 La Paz.
28 Chiapas, in black and in blue.
29 C. Victoria.
Tula de Tampas.
Camargo.
30 Saltillo.
31 Urès.
32 Tixtla.
33 Huejutla.
34 Maravatio.
35 Tula—
Type I., 7½ × 1½ mm.
„ II., 8 × 2 mm.
36 Aguas Calientes—
Type 1., 26½ × 2 mm.
„ II., 26⅔ × 2 mm.
37 Lagos.
38 Tabasco.
39 Tampico.
40 Tlaxcala.
41 Guadalajara—
Type I., 21 × 3 mm.
„ II., 18½ × 1½ mm.
„ III., 21½ × 2 mm.

It will be noticed that C. Victoria, Tula de Tampas, and Camargo have the same number—29. These three towns are in the same State.

Errors of surcharge.

*Tan*pico (instead of Tampico)	25 c.,	with number	33	instead of	39
Durango	25 c.	„	1	„	22
Matamoros	25 c.	„	8	„	9
S. L. Potosi	25 c.	„	8	„	5
Orizava	25 c.	„	20	„	18
„	25 c.	„	13	„	18
Campêche	12 c.	„	27	„	26
Durango	12 c.	„	0	„	22
Tampico	12 c.	„	33	„	39
Cordova	25 c.	„	18	„	20
Mexico	100 c.	„	21	„	1
Oaxaca	25 c.	„	22	„	23
Vera Cruz	25 c.	„	8	„	3
Pachuca	12 c.	„	19	„	17
S. L. Potosi	12 c.	with date	66	„	69
„	12 c.	„	6	„	69
Puebla	25 c.	„	96	„	69
Maravatio	25 c.	„	63	„	69

Surcharged with two names of towns.

12 c , with 10, Morelia and Vera Cruz.
12 c. „ 23, Oaxaca „ „
12 c. „ 1, Mexico and Apam.

Specimens may also be found bearing the number only, and not the name of the town.

(To be continued.)

A WORD IN SEASON.

Once more it has become our unpleasant duty to warn stamp collectors in general of a system of extensive and dangerous frauds which are being practised in London.

The recent demand for surcharged stamps, and the high prices obtainable for some of the scarcer varieties, have brought into play once more the ingenuity of certain unprincipled scoundrels, whose whole lives are spent in devising plans for swindling collectors.

The provisional Ceylons are this time favoured with their attention, and quantities of forged surcharges are being placed on the market. Conspicuous amongst these are specimens of the rare 20 c. on 32 c., slate, not only in its normal condition, but with *inverted* surcharge. Also the 5 on 48 c., 5 on 24 c., green, 5 on 96 c., 1 rupee 12 c. on 2 rupee 50 c., and others, all with *inverted* surcharges. The original stamps without surcharge are bought up from dealers here and there, a forged surcharge is printed upon them, and they are offered to the public as genuine provisionals. We venture to assert that *not one single legitimate specimen* of any of the stamps enumerated above with inverted surcharge has been found up to the present time, and whoever offers them for sale is offering (whether in ignorance or with fraudulent intent) *forgeries*.

The old violet Indian bill stamps are also being manipulated for purposes of fraud. Specimens of these are obtained from old bills (and they were frequently left unobliterated), and are surcharged in green, "Service—Postage." They are then offered to the unwary (at a price that is "tempting," but not *too* low, for fear of exciting suspicion) as genuine old unused provisionals.

We can only utter a warning note. It is for collectors to keep their eyes open, and protect themselves; but so long as they persist in indulging in dreams of obtaining *rare* stamps much below their market value, and are content to buy, if only the price be cheap, from anybody and everybody, *so* long will they continue to be the prey of the class of vagabonds to whom reputation would be a superfluity, and honesty an intolerable burden.

Look out also for provisional Portuguese Indies with forged surcharges, and French "errors of colour" chemically produced.

In our "Notes and Queries" there is a reference to some other forgeries. Once more we cry, *Caveat emptor!* We have under our eye some of the forgers and vendors of forgeries; and they had better beware, or we shall be compelled to publish a *black* list.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

The second meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square on the 28th November, 1885, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Bacon, as treasurer, submitted his balance-sheet for 1884–85, which had been duly audited and approved. Mr. John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, U.S.A., proposed by Mr. Burnett, and seconded by Mr. Castle, was elected an honorary member; and Mr. A. Gordon Paterson, proposed by Mr. Sheppard, and seconded by Mr. Philbrick, was elected a member of the Society. A prolonged discussion took place concerning some extensive stamp-dealing frauds which have recently come to light, and the measures to be adopted for frustrating and, if possible, punishing them. It was resolved to adjourn the discussion until the next meeting. Messrs. Castle and Burnett reported that they had arranged for the annual dinner of the Society, to take place on the 14th December, at the Holborn Restaurant.

DINNER OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The annual dinner of the Society was held on the 14th inst. at the Holborn Restaurant, thirty members being present. After the usual loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically received, the President proposed that of "The Philatelic Society." He referred to the early gatherings of the three or four enthusiasts, which were the precursors of such meetings as are now held by the members of a Society which he hoped and believed was now firmly and permanently established. He spoke with kind appreciation of the services of the late Secretary, and dwelt with pride and satisfaction on the feeling of brotherhood which so distinguished the bearing of all the members one towards the other. He amused the company by reading a letter he had just received from the editor of a prospected stamp magazine, calling upon him, as the President of the Philatelic Society, to forthwith indite an article for his pages. He intimated, however, that whenever he felt moved to discourse on philately, he should maintain his allegiance to the organ of the Society.—The Vice-President, in responding for the Society, said that after his late electioneering campaign he could hardly claim to be unaccustomed to public speaking; but that he felt it to be a change and relief to speak to an audience which was wholly friendly, and without being challenged or heckled at every sentence. He expressed a hope that before long the accumulated material of the Society—with reference to the stamps of Oceania, at any rate—would be published, and justify the Society in the eyes of those country members who so steadfastly uphold it without being able, save on rare occasions, to take part in its deliberations.—Mr. Castle proposed the toast of "The visitors," and spoke warmly of the kindness and hospitality shown him by foreign societies during the course of his travels.—Mr. A. Philbrick and Mr. Patrick, of Frankfort, responded.—Mr. V. L. Tapling proposed "The health of the President" in a humorous but feeling speech, which was received with much applause. He admitted that circumstances over which he had no control had from time to time somewhat discouraged him in his pursuit of philately, and combined to keep his collection from being classed amongst the historical ones. He therefore preferred to speak of the President from the standpoint from which all classes present—whether rudimentary or advanced—viewed and esteemed him, as the helpful and patient friend of all who claimed to take an interest in philately.—The President replied, and proposed the health of his old friend, Dr. Viner, one

of the pioneers of the science and founders of the Society.—Dr. Viner having responded, the Vice-President proposed "The health of the late Secretary," and regretted, on his own behalf and that of the Society, that circumstances should have obliged him—for the present at any rate—to relinquish his post.—The late Secretary said that he would not dwell upon what he had had occasion to say before, that the small services he had been able to render the Society during the last seven years had been more than amply rewarded by the pleasure his work had afforded him, and the kindness he had invariably received at the hands of his fellow-members. He congratulated the Society on having secured the services of Mr. Bacon, who had so kindly consented to take his place, and felt sure that they would appreciate his great knowledge of philately as it deserved. He then proposed "The health of the Vice-President, Mr. Tapling," and said that, however differently the members might think on the subject of politics, he was sure that all would have been glad had their Vice-President been successful in his gallant fight for South Leicestershire. He would not dwell on those qualities which so endeared Mr. Tapling to those who enjoyed his intimacy, but would confine himself to speaking of him as a philatelist. All collectors, at home or abroad, knew how generously he made them free of his collection and his knowledge, and how earnestly he worked for the furtherance of our science.—The Vice-President having responded, Dr. Viner proposed "The health of the new Secretary, Mr. Bacon," and said how warmly he and his fellow-members appreciated the sacrifices which Mr. Bacon made in taking up the office, and how desirous they were to afford him every support in their power.—Mr. Bacon replied that he would do what he could to keep up the traditions of the Society, and hoped that as many members as possible would assemble on the following Saturday to do honour to his first meeting.—The late Secretary then spoke on behalf of the ex-Editor of *The Philatelic Record*, who, like himself, was on the eve of leaving England, and had been obliged to find a successor. He had found one who, he believed, would infuse new life and interest into the little paper, the welfare of which he felt sure that all present had at heart. He bespoke the aid of all present on behalf of the new Editor, and wound up by proposing the toast of "The publishers of *The Philatelic Record*, Messrs. Gibbons and Wilson." He pointed out that ever since the first publication of the paper they had most unselfishly kept themselves in the background, and done all in their power to make it more entirely an organ of collectors than any which had preceded it.—Mr. E. S. Gibbons and Mr. A. H. Wilson responded to the toast.

The dinner, which was a most excellent one, was a conspicuous success; and Mr. V. L. Tapling contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by his songs and recitations. All present expressed the hope that this would prove one of a long succession of annual meetings.

Notes and Queries.

G. H. H., Salford.—An inspection of the stamp referred to in our last convinces us that it is an imitation. Paper and perforation are both against it, let alone anything else.

E. S. G.—Thanks for sending us the forgeries of the 1 and 2 paras of Servia (1868) hailing from Dresden. They are exceedingly well executed, almost as well as the originals, and would deceive the unwary. When will those who have not yet found out the difference between good and evil learn wisdom, and cease to throw their money away on rubbish?

The Philatelic Society of Sydney.—We have received a copy of the rules of the Society, inaugurated 10th September, 1885, and heartily wish it all the success possible. We are sure that there is a great field for such a Society in Sydney, and a few earnest workers there may confer benefits not confined to New South Wales.

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

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. VII. JANUARY, 1886. No. 84.

WITH the last number of each volume of the *Philatelic Record* the publishers have a laudable custom of offering as a frontispiece the photographic likeness of some philatelist whose lineaments the subscribers desire either to become acquainted with, or to call to mind. In compliance with this annual custom the publishers this year present a portrait of Dr. Legrand, the secretary of the French Philatelic Society (*Societé Française de Timbrologie*), better known possibly to the majority of the subscribers under his ordinary *nom de plume* of Dr. Magnus, and have requested us to accompany it with a brief notice of the career of this great philatelist.

J. A. Legrand was born in Paris in August, 1820, and choosing medicine as his profession, he passed through the usual curriculum, was admitted to the degree of doctor in medicine in 1847, and early in the following year took up his residence at Neuilly, near Paris, where he still continues to practise.

In January, 1862, his eldest son, then a boy of nine years of age, had brought back with him from school a score of common English, Belgian, Dutch, German, and Italian stamps, which he made rude attempts to classify. The father searched among some old letters, and found sundry Spanish and French Republic stamps, which by adding to the stock served to make him a partner in the firm, and they then combined their efforts to add to the collection. That very common event occurred—the boy grew tired of collecting, when it ceased to be a toy, and retired from the business; while the other partner took up the pursuit seriously, and gradually became one of the most earnest collectors in Paris. Whenever his professional engagements permitted, he might be seen at the libraries of Madame Nicolas, MM. Maury, Mahé, and

other dealers, and he devoted his leisure time at home to the study of philately as a science.

In 1865 he commenced publishing some of the results of his researches, and from that time became the chief contributor to philatelic literature. To review what he has done and written would absorb far more space than we have at our command. Many of our readers are well acquainted with his work, but probably the majority of them have but a very faint idea of the magnitude of it; and for their benefit we will endeavour to show as briefly as possible in what it principally consisted, though to convey any very intelligible notion of this is scarcely possible, without first taking a rapid glance at the condition of philately in France at the time when Dr. Legrand made his first appearance as a writer.

It was about the year 1861 when the fancy for collecting postage stamps, which up to that time had been chiefly confined to schoolboys, began to excite the attention of their elders. The Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Dr. Gray, and Dr. Viner were at that time the principal collectors in England; and when in 1862 Dr. Legrand commenced to collect, he found MM. De Saulcy, Herpin, Regnard, Count Primoli, Donatis, Bécourt, and Berger-Levrault already at work in France; but there was little to guide them in classifying their stamps, except the catalogues of Potiquet, Moens, and Mount Brown. As the number of collectors daily increased, a general demand for further information manifested itself. Additional catalogues were published. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* was projected, the first number of which appeared on 1st February, 1863, and was followed a fortnight after by M. Moens' *Timbre-Poste*. Later on in the same year M. Rondot published some interesting articles in the *Magasin Pittoresque*, and in these we see the first glimmerings of any notice being directed to the watermarks in the paper on which the stamps were printed. In the following year two magazines devoted to philately made their appearance in Paris—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* on the 15th June, 1864, and *Le Timbrophile* on the 15th November following. M. Herpin contributed to the former several articles of great merit on the stamps of Great Britain, British Guiana, Western Australia, Mauritius, New South Wales, Victoria, &c.; and, in fact, was the principal contributor to its pages from the first number down to the period when he disposed of his collection, after which the magazine had only a sort of spasmodic existence. The Catalogue (in German) of M. Berger-Levrault, published during this year,

noticed various particulars in the paper, distinguishing its colour, and whether it was machine or hand-made, but made no mention of watermarks in it. He also noted the perforation of the stamps, and distinguished between those perforated with holes and those which were pierced. Further, he mentioned the manner in which the stamps were printed, whether by lithography, typography, or by the copper-plate process.

Early in 1865 M. Regnard, who was an occasional contributor to both the Paris and Brussels magazines, edited a catalogue and price-current for Madame Nicolas, in which for the first time varieties depending on the watermarks were regularly noted, as also the various sizes of stamped envelopes, which up to that period had been ruthlessly cut down by young collectors to fit the blank spaces left for them in the various printed albums of the period.

At this same time Dr. Legrand was also studying the question of watermarks, and the first instalment of his monograph on the subject was published in *Le Timbrophile* of the 15th April, 1865, a translation of it appearing in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* early in 1866. This essay attracted great attention, both in France and in England, not only from the study displayed in the researches, but from the accuracy with which the subject was handled; and Dr. Legrand, under his *nom de plume* of Dr. Magnus, was at once recognized as one of the most rising philatelists of the day. In the preface he says: "Till lately the study of watermarks has been neglected. The earliest catalogues are content to point out the laid papers and the watermarks in the Spanish issues of 1855 and 1856, while the dealers' catalogues which have followed them are equally silent. M. Rondot, in the articles published in the *Magasin Pittoresque*, describes some with exactness, but he makes no mention of those of Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Duchy of Brunswick. This question of watermarks is now the order of the day among amateurs. We are aware that M. Regnard has lately devoted himself to this study, and that a catalogue which appears at the moment we are terminating this essay indicates his discoveries; but we are only acquainted with the work by report. Everyone knows that watermarks of stars, numerals, or crowns are found on stamps; but we know of no work except that of M. Regnard which indicates on what particular stamps they are found. Further, we have seen with surprise articles of the greatest interest,

by reason of the wealth of the documents referred to, from the pen of the first philatelist of Paris, completely ignoring the watermarks in the stamps of Western Australia and Mauritius."

Once fairly started as a writer on philatelic subjects, the pen of Dr. Magnus seems never to have been idle, as will be seen by a reference to the pages of *Le Timbrophile*, of which he became the real though not the nominal editor, and which was indebted to him for "Investigations of the Stamps of Victoria," "Lithographed Spanish Stamps," "Lithographed Cuban Stamps," an article on "Reprints," another on "The Stamps of Cashmere," &c., many of which were translated, and appeared in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* and *The Philatelist*.

In October, 1866, Dr. Legrand became a contributor to the *Timbre-Poste*, and commenced his monograph of *Dentelés et non dentelés*. Although at this period the difference between perforated and unperforated stamps had commenced to be fully recognized, yet very little notice was taken of the nature of the perforation. The counting of the number of teeth on the sides and ends of the stamps conveyed no notion of the distance separating the perforating needles from each other. Thus taking one of the instances cited by Dr. Legrand—the English penny stamp had 17 by 14 teeth, while the Liberian stamps had 18 by 15. It might be concluded that these stamps were almost identical in size, whereas the Liberian stamp was 6 mm. larger than the English one, though it had only one tooth more. Dr. Legrand then propounded a system of counting the number of teeth within a certain space, which he fixed at 2 centimètres; and he also distinguished the nature of the perforation, whether it was one in which a portion of the paper is removed, as in machine perforation, or whether the separation was effected by a series of points, or by straight, curved, angular, serpentine, or parallel cuts in which no paper is removed.

Although the system of counting the number of teeth in stamps perforated by machine is defective, inasmuch as it takes no account of the size of the holes made by the needles, yet this mode of counting has stood the test of nearly twenty years, during which time no more perfect one has been discovered, and it is now universally adopted by philatelists.

We have referred somewhat at length to the monographs on "watermarks" and "perforations" because the publication of them made considerable sensation amongst collectors in France and elsewhere, while in England it almost produced a civil war.

Collectors ranged themselves in two parties according as they were supporters of what was called the English or the French systems, the Pendragonites and the anti-Pendragonites, the former charging the latter with attempting to create nonsensical varieties serving no earthly purpose except to swell their collections; but they failed to sustain their charges, and were utterly vanquished, combatted as they were by such men as the late Mr. Pemberton, and the present president of the Philatelic Society of London.

In the next year Dr. Legrand contributed to the *Timbre-Poste* an article on the stamps of Moldavia; but as subsequent discoveries have destroyed the interest attaching to his minute investigation of the types of the earlier stamps, we pass on to his greater work on "Stamped Envelopes," the first instalment of which appeared in No. 65 of the *Timbre-Poste* (1868). During the succeeding eight years each volume of this magazine contained further instalments of the work, which terminated only in No. 162 (1876). The treatise is a remarkable one as exhibiting a vast amount of study and investigation, and although Dr. Legrand was in several instances assisted by his philatelic brethren with information and materials, yet it was he who digested and arranged the whole, and he did this with so much accuracy and completeness that he left little but gleanings for subsequent students.

The events of 1870 having thrown the machinery of *Le Timbrophile* out of gear, Dr. Legrand, in the year 1872, projected and became the editor of the *Gazette des Timbres*, the greater part of the articles in which are due to his pen. A reference to its pages will show the various subjects treated by him; but the most notable papers are those headed *Petite Gazette*, the object of which was to educate young collectors, and which only ceased when the magazine was discontinued in 1874.

In January, 1874, Dr. Legrand became the editor of *Le Timbre-Fiscal*, a magazine published by M. Moens, devoted entirely to fiscal stamps. He had already in the later numbers of *Le Timbrophile*, and the *Gazette des Timbres*, commenced to publish a few notes on these stamps; but in the new magazine he had ample room to enter fully into this extensive study, too extensive in our opinion to join on to that of postage stamps, and the attempt to gain proselytes to this new branch never took any deep root. In September, 1878, his connection with the magazine ceased, and since that period it appears only as a supplement to the *Timbre-Poste*, in which condition it contains little more than a chronicle of new issues.

In 1865, with the assistance of MM. Herpin, Count Primoli, Bécourt, Donatis, &c., Dr. Legrand endeavoured to establish a Philatelic Society in Paris. It appears to have lacked vitality from the first, and though he made efforts to galvanize it into more life it gradually expired after a feeble existence of a few months. In 1874 however he was more successful, and at the close of that year the *Société Timbrologique de France* was formed, Baron Arthur de Rothschild being the president, and Dr. Legrand taking the place of secretary, in which capacity he has not only prepared many reference lists and contributed papers of importance, but has continued to superintend the entire work of the society, over the proceedings of which he maintains a paternal sway.

He was also the principal promoter and organizer of the International Congress of Philatelists held in Paris in 1876, and contributed papers on the stamps of Mauritius and New South Wales, besides having since edited the proceedings of the Congress.

Taking a dispassionate survey of Dr. Legrand's labours as a philatelist, we think that the principal objects he had in view were

1st. To educate the uninitiated, as shown by his papers in the *Petite Gazette.*

2nd. To establish philately as a science, and for this purpose to enlarge the dictionary of its terms, as shown especially in his monograph on perforations.

3rd. To induce all collectors to examine the various points of stamps, such as the watermarks, perforation, types, characters, &c., and all such particulars of paper, gumming, shape, &c., of envelopes, as contribute to the history of stamps or envelopes, not only with a view to a proper classification of them, but also as a safeguard against those pests, the forgers, against whom he has always declared open war.

We know that the review we have attempted to make of Dr. Legrand's work is far from doing justice to it; but we hope it is sufficient to convey some idea, however imperfect, of what he has done, and how earnestly and indefatigably he has worked for twenty-four years.

During all that time his enthusiasm has never seemed to flag, nor his energy to abate, and though on some occasions in the excess of his zeal he may appear to have forgotten his discretion, yet his failures are as nothing when compared with his successes. *Nemo omnibus horis sapit* is a proverb applicable even to Solomon.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—The 20 centavos has been issued in a new type. The head of Liberty is on a solid ground of colour within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part ANTIOQUIA, and in the lower VEINTE CENTS on a solid ground of colour, the spaces between being filled in with a Greek pattern. Above is CORREOS DE on a curved solid tablet, and in the lower angles the numerals of value in colour. The spaces are filled in with ornamentation. The impression is in colour on laid paper.



The types of the 1, 2½, 5, and 10 centavos have not been changed, but there has been an alteration in the colours, and the series now stands as follows:

Adhesives. 1 centavo, blue-green on white.
„ black on pale green.
2½ centavos, „ on pale buff.
5 „ green on white.
10 „ lilac on white.
20 „ sky-blue on white.

Azores.—A correspondent writes us that having received specimens of the 2 reis with the surcharge in black direct from the Azores, he made enquiries from the Governor of the Mint at Lisbon, and found that a few sheets had been so surcharged by mistake. From this observation we infer that the surcharge in black is an error, and the true one is in red. The 20 reis on 50 reis, green, is found with double surcharge.

Adhesives. 2 reis, black, surcharged in red.
20 reis, green, double surcharged in black.

Barbados.—The following notice, dated 28th November, 1885, has been issued by the Barbados Post Office:

"From this date a new Registered Letter Envelope, 6 in. × 3¾ in., will be issued at this office. Price, including Registration Fee, 2½d.

"WM. P. TRIMINGHAM, *Colonial Postmaster.*"

Belgium.—Three new stamps of the values of 20 c., 50 c., and 2 frs., have been added to the existing three of the 1884–5 issue.







The same objection holds in those just issued as we remarked in the former ones of this type, the design is too charged with detail.

The 2 fr. stamp is almost a repetition of that of 1 fr., save that in the left lower corner the forest of laurel branches has been omitted, and a cornucopia inserted in their place. In the 50 c. the head of the King to the left is on an oval background of horizontal lines. In the upper angles are discs, with the numerals of value, between which is a straight tablet inscribed POSTES; a straight tablet below is inscribed BELGIQUE; while at the sides are pedestals, with a bust on the top of each looking outwards. What these busts are intended to represent is, however, not clear, and our Brussels contemporary appears to be equally ignorant.

In the 20 centimes the head of the king is also in an oval, but BELGIQUE is on the upper tablet, between two shields, showing the Belgian Lion. These shields are placed on the top of two Ionic columns forming the sides of the rectangular framing, and at the foot of the columns are scroll-shaped tablets bearing the numerals of value, the word POSTES being on a tablet between. Why the designer made these tablets the shape that he has it seems impossible to say, unless he desired to show that the columns had a base; but as the numerals are distorted to fit, and slant in opposite directions, they have a ludicrous effect. The impression is on tinted paper, and the stamps are perforated 15.

20 centimes, olive. | 50 centimes, ochre-yellow. | 2 francs, violet.

Canada.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the issue of two wrappers of 1 cent for official use. In the one, the legend is in English; and in the other, it is in French to the same effect. The English legend is as follows: "Inland Revenue, Canada—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SERVICE—official circular——To——. This band is to be used on Her Majesty's Service only, and must have no writing thereon but the name and address."

The stamp is the same as that on the ordinary wrapper, and the impression is in blue or yellowish paper, the size of the band being 125 × 140 mm.

Official Band. 1 cent, blue; legend in English.
1 „ „ „ in French.

Ceylon.—As two new post cards of 3 and 10 cents have come to hand we shall probably have a cessation of some of the surcharges. The 3 cents card is of the same size as the 2 cents, which has lately done so much duty with the various surcharges applied to it; but, unlike the 2 cents, it has no frame. The Royal Arms are surmounted by POST CARD, and below are the usual instructions in English, followed by their equivalent in Cingalese and Tamil, being the same as are to be found in the frame of the 2 cents. Below these, to the left, is TO. The stamp in the right upper angle shows the diademed head of the empress on a solid ground within a circle, with CEYLON POSTAGE on a straight tablet above, and 3 CENTS on a similar tablet below. The spandrels are filled in with an ornament differing slightly from that in the stamp of the 2 cents card. The card is thin and of a light buff colour.

The 10 cents card is for the Postal Union, and has the same characteristic features as all those made for the Colonies by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The stamp is similar to that on the 3 cents card save that the value below is TEN CENTS. The size is the same as that of the English Postal Union card.

Post Cards. 3 cents, purple on light buff.
10 „ brown „

Chili.—The reply-paid card of 3 + 3 centavos has at length made its appearance, printed in blue on rose. The 20 centavos stamp is now in grey.

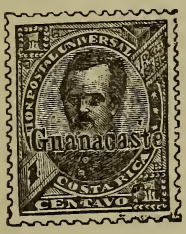
Adhesive. 20 centavos, grey.
Post Card. 3+3 „ blue on rose.



Congo.—We annex illustrations of the adaptations described by us last month; viz., that of the 25 c. and of the 5 fr., which latter has been made to do duty for the 5 c. as also for the 10 c.



Costa Rica.—Guanacaste.—The series of Costa Rica stamps has been surcharged GUANACASTE vertically in capitals for the 5 and 10 centavos, and horizontally in small type for the 1, 2, and 40 centavos. Why this special distinction should be accorded to this province of Costa Rica we are not able to say, for though it originally formed part of Nicaragua, yet it was incorporated into Costa Rica many years ago.





Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, surcharged in black, horizontally.
2 „ carmine „ „ „
5 „ slate „ „ vertically.
10 „ orange „ „ „
40 „ blue „ red, horizontally.

Cundinamarca.—A new series of five values for this State is before us, lithographed on thin white wove paper. The design is the same for the whole, except the values, and consists of the arms surmounted by nine stars, enclosed in a solid oval band, inscribed in the upper part ESTADO SOBERANO DE CUNDINAMARCA, and in the lower CORREOS. Above, in a curve outside the oval band, is EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA. The numerals of value are in each of the lower angles, with the denomination between. In the 5 centavos the numerals of value are on a solid octagonal ground, with CENTAVOS in coloured letters on a white ground between. In the 10 centavos the numerals of value are in ovals on a solid coloured ground, CENTAVOS being on a straight coloured tablet between. In the 20 centavos the numerals of value are in circular discs of solid colour, and CENTAVOS is on a coloured tablet slightly curved upwards. In

the 50 centavos the numerals of value are on a solid octagonal ground, while CENTAVOS is on a straight coloured tablet. In the 1 peso the numerals of value are in solid ovals, UN PESO between them being on a straight coloured tablet. The whole are *imperforate.*

Adhesives. 5 centavos, blue on white. | 50 centavos, violet on white.
10 „ red on bluish. | 1 peso, brown on white.
20 „ green on white.

Gibraltar.—We have received a series of stamps consisting of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. of Bermuda, surcharged in black, at the top over BERMUDA, with GIBRALTAR in block letters of 3 mm. The Postal Union Card of St. Vincent of One Penny, in carmine on buff, is also surcharged with the word GIBRALTAR, extending over "ST. VINCENT (St. Vincent)," in the inscription, and the same word covering ST. VINCENT at the top of the stamp. The ½d. post card of Natal is similarly surcharged over the stamp, and also over the inscription; and the stamp on the ½d. wrapper of Natal has received a similar surcharge.

Adhesives. ½d., green. | 2d., lilac-brown. | 6d., violet.
1d., rose. | 2½d., sky-blue. | 1s., light brown.
4d., orange.

Post Cards. ½d., brown on buff (Natal).
1d., carmine „ (St. Vincent).

Wrapper. ½d., brown on drab (Natal).

Great Britain.—There seems to be a notion prevalent amongst collectors that the private printed post cards—that is, those which are similar to the cards sold by the Post Office, but without the Royal Arms—are printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department. The Inland Revenue Department commenced printing post cards on card brought in by the public in April, 1884, the conditions being that the sheets must be of a certain size to contain forty-two cards, and that not less than a quire (twenty-four sheets) of card is brought in. The card *must* be white, or what passes for white, and its thickness must not exceed that of the Post Office stout cards. The Department charges 1s. 6d. per quire for the printing, and no longer embosses private cards except under special circumstances where the parties acting in ignorance of the new regulations have brought in cards cut to the regulation size with printed faces.

We have made these observations because a high authority has been quoted to us, stating that private cards have been printed by the Inland Revenue Department on buff. A still higher authority assures us that this must be an error. It is possible that where a mistake has been made in printing, which does occasionally, though very rarely, occur, the tale may have been made up by adding buff cards; but these would be of the post office pattern.

A correspondent has called our attention to a private post card printed on thick white card having a monogram of P.C.B., surmounted by a small ornament, printed at each corner of the reverse side. On enquiry it appears that cards so marked are used by the company owning the Post Card Boxes found at the railway termini

and elsewhere in London, and which is gradually extending its operations into the country.

Bonelli's Telegraph Stamps.—We have ascertained that the sheets of what may be termed the permanent issue consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten in each row. The threepence, brown, was printed in sheets of twelve only—three in the horizontal, and four in the vertical rows.

Gwalior.—With the close surcharges we have the envelope of 4 annas 6 pies, orange-yellow.

Envelope. 4 a. 6 p., close surcharge in black, arms in orange-yellow.

India.—The reply-paid card of $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ anna is now of the same size as the single card, and is not perforated along the line of separation. *Post Card.* $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown.

Labuan.—Besides the surcharge of 2 cents on the 8 cents stamps described by us last month as applied diagonally, there is another surcharge also in black on the same value, in smaller type, "2 CENTS," applied horizontally, a specimen of which we have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., who also inform us that this surcharge was the one first employed, and was superseded by the heavier diagonal one.

2 cents, horizontal surcharge, on 8 c., red.

Liberia.—A new set of stamps for this Republic has been sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. The series consists of eight values, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, and 32 cents. The 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 cents are almost identical in design with the 8 cents of 1882, the principal difference being that there is no shaded framing round the numeral, which is now simply in white on an engine-turned ground, within a six-sided frame. We have tried in vain to discover the *raison d'être* of the design of the 8 and 16 cents, which are alike in design, saving the value. The numeral of value is in colour on an oval raised centre, surrounded by framing, which may be in any style from Etruscan to Egyptian. At the foot, on a scroll, is the value in coloured letters, 8 CENTS or 16 CENTS, and a ribbon extending round the sides and top carries the inscription, REPUBLIC —POSTAGE—LIBERIA, in coloured block letters on a white ground. The 32 cents is a modification of the design of the stamp on the 3 cents Postal Union Card. The design, however, occupies the whole of the rectangle; within the lined frame the plough, the share of which is inscribed LIBERIA, is brought more forward, and a three-masted ship, sailing very steadily on lumpy waves, occupies the centre of the design. Sol is peeping above the horizon, but the portion of the disc which is shown has no dots for eyes and nose as in the post card stamp. The tree to the right is also larger than in this latter, and the bird smaller, and carrying a small scroll in its beak. A flying scroll in the upper part of the stamp is inscribed THIRTY-TWO in small coloured block letters, and CENTS is at the bottom, just under the plough, also on a scroll.

The impression is lithographed on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 12.

1 cent, rose-pink.	6 cents, pearl-grey.
2 „ light green.	8 „ slate-grey.
3 „ purple-lilac.	16 „ yellow.
4 „ light chocolate.	32 „ blue.

Macao.—The annexed illustration represents the surcharge of one of the values chronicled in our last month's number.



Mexico.—The official stamp is now printed in green, and we have also received an envelope of yellow paper, with the official stamp struck on it in vermilion.

The issue of the various values of the actual series in differing colours is gradually proceeding. The 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10 centavos have, it appears, already come to hand, and *The Philatelic World* adds to these the 3 centavos in red-brown.

Official Adhesive. No value, green.

Official Envelope. No value, vermilion on yellow.

Adhesives.	1 centavo, pale green.	5 centavos, violet-brown.
	2 centavos, carmine.	10 „ orange-yellow.
	3 „ red-brown.	

Mozambique.—We are indebted to Mr. Marsden for sending us a full set of a new issue for this Portuguese colony. The type, which is the same throughout the whole series, save the change in the numerals, is a modification of the Portuguese stamps of 1870, and the modification is certainly an improvement on the original design. The upper tablet is removed, and the oval band which bore the inscription, PORTUGAL CORREIO, is continued round the upper part of the stamp without interruption, and is in solid colour, with inscriptions in white letters. In the upper corners are small ornaments in circular discs. The oval band is inscribed PROVINCIA DE MOCAMBIQUE. Embossed in colour on white wove paper, and perforated 12½, 13.

5 reis, black.	50 reis, bright blue.
10 „ green.	100 „ brown.
20 „ bright carmine.	200 „ violet.
25 „ pale lilac.	300 „ orange.
40 „ chocolate-brown.	

Norway. Arendal.—A valued corespondent informs us that this town has aspired to a "By-post" and a set of stamps. They are printed in two colours on white paper. In the centre is a vessel, with the arms of Norway and 4 fir-trees below; also the inscription ARENDALS—BYPOST, and the value in words. The value is repeated in figures in the lower corners.

Adhesives.	2 öre, blue, with brown centre;	*perf. 12.*
	5 „ brown, with blue „	„
	7 „ carmine, with green „	„
	10 „ dark green, with red „	„

It appears that this series was issued on the 9th November last, and on the next day the 7 and 10 öre were surcharged in black with "5." The colours have since been modified as follows:

Adhesives. 2 öre, yellow-brown, with blue centre.
5 „ green, with pink centre.
7 „ blue, with brown centre.
10 „ vermilion, with green centre.

Persia.—We learn from a contemporary that the Persian postal authorities, finding a strong demand for stamps of the "lion" series, have risen to the occasion, and caused a new printing of these stamps to be prepared in Paris, which are now procurable.

Reprint of Issue of 1875. 1 shahi, black. | 2 shahi, blue. | 4 shahi, red.

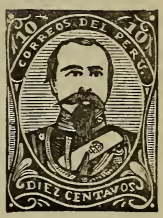
We have some doubts as to this announcement being quite correct, for we have received a band of 1 shahi and two envelopes of 6 and 12 shahi, all of the "Lion" type, but with 1 Ch., 6 Ch., and 12 Ch. replacing the Persian numerals in the four angles. They are well printed, and are certainly not native work. We are also informed that there is a 6 shahi, adhesive. It seems probable, therefore, that the Paris printing above-mentioned is from an altered die, and not an actual reprint.

Band. 1 shahi, vermilion on thin yellow wove, with fine separating line of same colour.

Envelopes. 6 shahi, pink on white wove.
12 „ purple „ „



Peru.—Our correspondent was in error in informing us that the portrait on the 10 centavos described by us last month was that of General Caceres. It now appears that the lettering under the portrait was intended by the engraver to designate General Bolognesi.



Portugal.—Have any of our readers remarked that there is a slight difference in the 20 reis, carmine, now in use from the earlier issue? A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that in those recently issued the numerals 2 and 0 are farther apart than formerly.

Portuguese Indies.—The same correspondent to whom we are indebted for the set of Mozambique stamps has also sent us specimens of the new issue for the Portuguese Indies. The design is identical with that adopted for Mozambique, save the variation in the values, and the inscription on the oval band, which is INDIA PORTUGUEZA. Embossed in colour on white wove paper, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.

Adhesives. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ „ bistre.
6 „ full green.
1 tanga, pink.
2 tangas, bright blue.
4 „ purple.
8 „ orange.

Puttialla.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 4 a., green, surcharged in black and in red.

Reunion.—Some of our contemporaries have lately chronicled several French colonial stamps surcharged specially for this island, with REUNION applied vertically. M. Moens states that these were fabricated in Paris, and are altogether spurious.

We have just received a very full set bearing another kind of surcharge; viz., 5 c., 10 c., or 25 c., applied horizontally with a Roman capital R below. The entire series consists of 5 c. on 40 c., Eagle; 30 c., Napoleon (1871); 40 c., Republic (1871); and 40 c., allegorical figures (1877); 10 c. on 40 c., allegorical figures (1877); and 25 c. on 40 c., Eagle. All the surcharges are in black on the colonial imperforated stamps. We need scarcely say that we regard the whole as a fabrication rather more impudent than the former. [Since writing the above we learn that these latter surcharges are genuine.]

Roumania.—The 50 bani has been issued of the new type.

Adhesive. 50 bani, ochre.

Russian Locals. Soroka.—On an oval ground of dark buff or yellow-brown stands a castle, with a river running below it, both in blue. On an oval band are the inscriptions, that round the upper part on a solid black ground, and that in the lower part, representing the value in full, is in black letters on white, but over the whole band are pink vertical lines. At each angle is the numeral of value in a black disc. The rest of the framework is in black lines on yellow-brown.



The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 13½.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black, blue, pink, and yellow-brown.

Starobyelsk.—We have received an unpaid letter stamp of the same type as that described in our last, printed in vermilion.

Adhesive. 3 kop., vermilion.

Shanghai.—A new post card has appeared of the value of 20 cash, in yellowish-brown, on white card. The principal point of difference from the former yellow-brown cards is that the inscriptions and the corner circles are enclosed by a single instead of a double-lined border, and the background behind the dragon is now much finer and closer.

Post Card. 20 cash, yellow-brown on white.

Straits Settlements.—A correspondent writes us from Penang that the 5 cents stamps, surcharged with "3 cents," are not intended for postal purposes, but are employed for denoting the tax on post office money orders, and are not therefore supplied to the public.

Surinam.—A series of unpaid letter stamps similar to those in use in the mother country have been issued for this colony. The impression is in violet with the numeral in black. They are printed on white wove paper, and are perforated 12.

The values are 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40 cents.

Switzerland.—Maderanerthal.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a specimen of the new type issued for this hotel. In its principal feature, a small landscape in the centre, it resembles the one we already know, but in place of FRANCO we have the inscription EXTRADIENST. There is no value in the angles, which are filled in with an ornament. Whether this is a substitution for the other stamp, or represents an extra tax, we are unable to say. Perhaps some of our travelling friends will be able to inform us. It is lithographed in blue on plain wove paper, and perforated 11.

No value, blue.

Tobago.—The One Penny, chestnut-brown, is now printed in rose.

Adhesive. One Penny, rose.

Victoria.—The One Penny reply-paid card has been issued, surcharged STAMP DUTY, in violet.

1 + 1d., violet, surcharged in violet.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE third meeting of season 1885–86 was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 19th December, 1885, the Vice-President in the chair. The interim Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Charles Colman, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, was elected a member of the society. The revision of the society's list of the Stamps of Victoria was then proceeded with. At the conclusion of the business of the day, the Vice-President showed specimens of the new 5 and 10 centavos Peru locals for the province of Arequipa, as also two distinct varieties of the second type of the 13 cents of the first (1851) issue of the Hawaiian Islands.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Lamb Building, Temple, on the 16th January, 1886, the Vice-President in the chair. The Assistant-Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. He then presented, through Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., a copy of the revised official list of the stamps of British India, prepared by Mr. G. J. Hynes, Assistant-Director of the Post Office in India, the first list of which appeared in the *Philatelic Record* for October and November, 1884. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Hynes for his work. The Assistant-Secretary also presented a copy of the rules, &c., of the "International Society of Philatelists," Dresden, received from that society, as also the January number of *Der Philatelist*. The business of the day, the revision of the society's list of the Stamps of Victoria, was then proceeded with, after which the new series of stamps for Cundinamarca, the Bermuda stamps surcharged "Gibraltar," and other novelties, were shown.

Notes and Queries.

PRUSSIA.—An esteemed correspondent sends us the following: "I have lately seen an entire envelope of 3 silbergroschen of the issue of 1859, head of the king to the right in the left upper corner, with a

fleuron as the device on the flap, which is short-gummed, and struck in a full shade of mouse-brown. At the base of the neck is the name of the engraver (Schilling) in relief, but not followed by any number. The specimen is supposed to be almost unique, the only other copy known being in the archives of the Berlin Post-office.

"It seems probable that specimens of the 3 sgr. envelope were struck in this colour for approval, and afterwards rejected in favour of the well-known yellow. A specimen was in the collection of Mr. Philbrick, who, I believe, acquired it in 1865 from that of M. de Volpi, but it was unfortunately cut down.

"I hear that this 3 sgr., brown, is referred to in one of the official decrees of the Prussian Post-office; but as my informant has not furnished me with any fuller particulars, I am unable to supplement this statement by any verification of my own. Why should not some member of one of the German philatelic societies endeavour to do for Prussia what has been done for Great Britain, and give the philatelic community the benefit of a work on the Prussian stamps, envelopes, and post cards? There is great room for such a work, as there is much yet to be made clear, especially in the envelopes and post cards."

In the latter portion of our correspondent's letter we most cordially concur. Such a work ought to be taken up in Germany. We know of no attempt having been made to produce a *catalogue raisonnée* of the German envelopes, except that of Dr. Magnus in his monograph on stamped envelopes, and some papers in the *Philatelist* on the envelopes of Germany, founded on the work of Dr. Magnus.

As to the envelope in question, we are surprised to hear that it lays claim to being so great a rarity. We perfectly recollect seeing a copy in the hands of a dealer in Paris about the year 1866 at the price of an ordinary essay. There is but little doubt that it is an essay of colour, struck preparatory to a contemplated change in the colour of the 3 sgr., and which, with a change in type, was subsequently made in the series issued on the October 1st, 1861.

W. S., Cardiff.—Your stamps returned with our opinion on them. If you put the 1 r. plata f., Cuba, 1857, by the side of the corresponding value of the Philippines of 1863, we are sure that you will not be at any loss to establish the points of difference between them. There are several, but one will suffice. In the latter stamp the circle does not touch the sides, and the ornament in the frame is continued through, though pinched very much for the purpose. In the former the circle touches the frame.

J. E. C., Edinburgh.—We are obliged for your communication respecting the remarks of Major Evans in our September number on the second types found in certain values of the French stamps of 1876. We quite agree with you that he is in error in supposing that there is only one type of the 15 c., violet-grey.

E. B. W., Crowle.—We are obliged for your communication respecting the New Zealand Fourpence *Stamp Duty*, green, surcharged in brown, which you say has been used postally. The stamp in question may belong to the issue of 1861 or of 1868, according as it is imperforated or perforated. You are probably aware that there are upwards of 100 Stamp Duty stamps under 30s. which may do duty for postage stamps. As a rule we much prefer to see a stamp that we are asked to chronicle.

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